## **APPENDIX J**

# Finding of Adverse Effect for Historic Properties and Draft Memorandum of Agreement

Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 requires that the information in federal documents be accessible to individuals with disabilities. The Bureau of Ocean Energy Management has made every reasonable effort to ensure that the information in this document is accessible. If you have any problems accessing the information, please contact BOEM's Office of Public Affairs at boempublicaffairs@boem.gov or (202) 208-6474.

# Introduction

Attached to this appendix are the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management's (BOEM's) Finding of Adverse Effect for the Revolution Wind Farm and Revolution Wind Export Cable Construction and Operations Plan (Finding) and Draft Memorandum of Agreement Among the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, the State Historic Preservation Officers of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, and Rhode Island, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Regarding the Revolution Wind Farm and Revolution Wind Export Cable Project (MOA).

The Finding documents BOEM's determination of adverse effect on historic properties pursuant to this environmental impacts statement (EIS) analysis and to Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as guided by the Section 106 regulations in 36 Code of Federal Regulations 800. BOEM has found that the Revolution Wind Farm and Revolution Wind Export Cable Project (Project) would have an adverse effect on historic properties.

The MOA would be finalized and its requirements set by BOEM under NHPA Section 106 as a condition of BOEM's signing the record of decision. Mitigation measures for cultural resources are drafted in the MOA and its historic property treatment plans attached in this appendix. Under the MOA, adverse effects from the Project to National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)—eligible cultural resources, including National Historic Landmarks (NHLs) and traditional cultural properties (TCPs), would be avoided, minimized, or mitigated in accordance with the NHPA Section 106 regulations (36 CFR 800) and in compliance with Section 110(f).

The MOA also has attached post-review discovery plans for onshore and offshore cultural resources, should previously undiscovered or unimpacted historic properties be identified and moderate to major negative effects cannot be avoided. The post-review discovery plans would be implemented to assess and resolve any negative effects to these cultural resources. NRHP-eligible cultural resources that are discovered post-review, if adversely affected, would be mitigated through the NHPA Section 106 process.

| Revolution Wind Farm and Revolution Wind Export Cable Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement |  |
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# Finding of Adverse Effect for the Revolution Wind Farm and Revolution Wind Export Cable Construction and Operations Plan

August 2022



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# **List of Abbreviations**

| ACHP Advisory Council on Historic Preservation ADLS aircraft detection lighting system APE area of potential effects ASLF ancient submerged landform BOEM Bureau of Ocean Energy Management B.P. before present bsb below seabed ca. circa CATEX Categorical Exclusion CHRVEA Cumulative Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis confidential contains material that meets the criteria for confidentiality under Section 304 of the NHPA CT Connecticut EA Environmental Assessment EIS environmental Impact statement Finding Finding of Effect FONSI Finding of No Significant Impact GIS geographic information system HDD horizontal directional drilling HRVEA Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis IAC inter-array cable ICF interconnection facility MA Massachusetts MARA Marine Archaeological Resources Assessment MHC Massachusetts Historical Commission MOA memorandum of agreement MW megawatt NEPA National Historic Landmark NHPA National Historic Preservation Act NOI notice of intent NPS National Park Service NRHP National Register of Historic Places NY New York O&M operations and maintenance OCS Outer Continental Shelf Onss onshore substation PA programmatic agreement PAL Public Archaeology Laboratory. Inc. |              |   |
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| APE area of potential effects ASLF ancient submerged landform BOEM Bureau of Ocean Energy Management B.P. before present bsb below seabed ca. circa CATEX Categorical Exclusion CHRVEA Cumulative Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis confidential contains material that meets the criteria for confidentiality under Section 304 of the NHPA CT Connecticut EA Environmental Assessment EIS environmental Assessment Finding Finding of Effect FONSI Finding of Effect GONSI Finding of No Significant Impact GIS geographic information system HDD horizontal directional drilling HRVEA Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis IAC inter-array cable ICF interconnection facility MA Massachusetts MARA Marine Archaeological Resources Assessment MHC Massachusetts Historical Commission MOA memorandum of agreement MW megawatt NEPA National Environmental Policy Act NHL National Historic Preservation Act NOI notice of intent NPS National Park Service NRHP National Register of Historic Places NY New York O&M operations and maintenance OCS Outer Continental Shelf ONSS onshore substation PA programmatic agreement  | ACHP         | Advisory Council on Historic Preservation   |
| ASLF ancient submerged landform BDEM Bureau of Ocean Energy Management B.P. before present bbb below seabed ca. circa CATEX Categorical Exclusion CHRVEA Cumulative Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis confidential contains material that meets the criteria for confidentiality under Section 304 of the NHPA CT Connecticut EA Environmental Assessment EIS environmental impact statement Finding Finding of Effect FONSI Finding of No Significant Impact GIS geographic information system HDD horizontal directional drilling HRVEA Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis IAC inter-array cable ICF interconnection facility MA Massachusetts MARA Marine Archaeological Resources Assessment MHC Massachusetts Historical Commission MOA memorandum of agreement MW megawatt NEPA National Historic Landmark NHPA National Historic Landmark NHPA National Historic Preservation Act NOI notice of intent NPS National Park Service NRHP National Register of Historic Places NY New York O&M operations and maintenance OCS Outer Continental Shelf ONSS offshore substation OSS offshore substation OSS offshore substation OSS offshore substation PA programmatic agreement   | ADLS         | aircraft detection lighting system  |
| BOEM Bureau of Ocean Energy Management B.P. before present bsb below seabed Ca. circa CATEX Categorical Exclusion CHRVEA Cumulative Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis confidential contains material that meets the criteria for confidentiality under Section 304 of the NHPA CT Connecticut EA Environmental Assessment EIS environmental impact statement Finding Finding of Effect FONSI Finding of No Significant Impact GIS geographic information system HDD horizontal directional drilling HRVEA Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis IAC inter-array cable ICF interconnection facility MA Massachusetts MARA Marine Archaeological Resources Assessment MHC Massachusett SHistorical Commission MOA memorandum of agreement MW megawatt NEPA National Environmental Policy Act NHL National Historic Landmark NHPA National Historic Creservation Act NOI notice of intent NPS National Park Service NRHP National Register of Historic Places NY New York O&M operations and maintenance OCS Outer Continental Shelf ONSS onshore substation OSS offshore substation OSS offshore substation OSS offshore substation  | APE          | area of potential effects   |
| B.P. before present bsb below seabed ca. circa CATEX Categorical Exclusion CHRVEA Cumulative Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis confidential contains material that meets the criteria for confidentiality under Section 304 of the NHPA CT Connecticut EA Environmental Assessment EIS environmental impact statement Finding Finding of Effect FONSI Finding of No Significant Impact GIS geographic information system HDD horizontal directional drilling HRVEA Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis IAC inter-array cable ICF interconnection facility MA Massachusetts MARA Marine Archaeological Resources Assessment MHC Massachusetts Historical Commission MOA memorandum of agreement MW megawatt NEPA National Environmental Policy Act NHL National Historic Landmark NHPA National Historic Preservation Act NOI notice of intent NPS National Park Service NRHP National Register of Historic Places NY New York O&M operations and maintenance OCS Outer Continental Shelf OnSS onshore substation OSS offshore substation OSS offshore substation OSS offshore substation   | ASLF         | ancient submerged landform  |
| bsb below seabed ca. circa CATEX Categorical Exclusion CHRVEA Cumulative Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis confidential contains material that meets the criteria for confidentiality under Section 304 of the NHPA CT Connecticut EA Environmental Assessment EIS environmental impact statement Finding Finding of Effect FONSI Finding of RoSignificant Impact GIS geographic information system HDD horizontal directional drilling HRVEA Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis IAC inter-array cable ICF interconnection facility MA Massachusetts MARA Marine Archaeological Resources Assessment MHC Massachusetts Historical Commission MOA memorandum of agreement MW megawatt NHPA National Environmental Policy Act NHL National Historic Landmark NHPA National Historic Preservation Act NOI notice of intent NPS National Park Service NRHP National Register of Historic Places NY New York O&M operations and maintenance OCS Outer Continental Shelf OnSS offshore substation OSS offshore substation OSS offshore substation   | BOEM         | Bureau of Ocean Energy Management   |
| ca. circa CATEX Categorical Exclusion CHRVEA Cumulative Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis confidential contains material that meets the criteria for confidentiality under Section 304 of the NHPA CT Connecticut EA Environmental Assessment EIS environmental impact statement Finding Finding of Effect FONSI Finding of No Significant Impact GIS geographic information system HDD horizontal directional drilling HRVEA Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis IAC inter-array cable ICF interconnection facility MA Massachusetts MARA Marine Archaeological Resources Assessment MHC Massachusetts Historical Commission MOA memorandum of agreement MW megawatt NEPA National Environmental Policy Act NHL National Historic Landmark NHPA National Historic Preservation Act NOI notice of intent NPS National Park Service NRHP National Register of Historic Places NY New York O&M operations and maintenance OCS Outer Continental Shelf OnSS onshore substation OSS offshore substation OSS offshore substation  | B.P.         | before present  |
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| CHRVEA Cumulative Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis  confidential contains material that meets the criteria for confidentiality under Section 304 of the NHPA  CT Connecticut  EA Environmental Assessment  EIS environmental impact statement  Finding Finding of Effect  FONSI Finding of No Significant Impact  GIS geographic information system  HDD horizontal directional drilling  HRVEA Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis  IAC inter-array cable  ICF interconnection facility  MA Massachusetts  MARA Marine Archaeological Resources Assessment  MHC Massachusetts Historical Commission  MOA memorandum of agreement  MW megawatt  NEPA National Environmental Policy Act  NHL National Historic Landmark  NHPA National Historic Preservation Act  NOI notice of intent  NPS National Park Service  NRHP National Register of Historic Places  NY New York  O&M operations and maintenance  OCS Outer Continental Shelf  OnSS onshore substation  OSS offshore substation  OSS offshore substation  | ca.          | circa   |
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| CT Connecticut  EA Environmental Assessment  EIS environmental impact statement  Finding Finding of Effect  FONSI Finding of No Significant Impact  GIS geographic information system  HDD horizontal directional drilling  HRVEA Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis  IAC inter-array cable  ICF interconnection facility  MA Massachusetts  MARA Marine Archaeological Resources Assessment  MHC Massachusetts Historical Commission  MOA memorandum of agreement  MW megawatt  NEPA National Environmental Policy Act  NHL National Historic Landmark  NHPA National Historic Preservation Act  NOI notice of intent  NPS National Park Service  NRHP National Register of Historic Places  NY New York  O&M operations and maintenance  OCS Outer Continental Shelf  OnsS onshore substation  OSS offshore substation   | CHRVEA       | Cumulative Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis                                       |
| EA Environmental Assessment  EIS environmental impact statement  Finding Finding of Effect  FONSI Finding of No Significant Impact  GIS geographic information system  HDD horizontal directional drilling  HRVEA Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis  IAC inter-array cable  ICF interconnection facility  MA Massachusetts  MARA Marine Archaeological Resources Assessment  MHC Massachusetts Historical Commission  MOA memorandum of agreement  MW megawatt  NEPA National Environmental Policy Act  NHL National Historic Landmark  NHPA National Historic Preservation Act  NOI notice of intent  NPS National Park Service  NRHP National Register of Historic Places  NY New York  O&M operations and maintenance  OCS Outer Continental Shelf  OnsS onshore substation  OSS offshore substation  OSS offshore substation  | confidential | contains material that meets the criteria for confidentiality under Section 304 of the NHPA |
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| FONSI Finding of No Significant Impact GIS geographic information system HDD horizontal directional drilling HRVEA Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis IAC inter-array cable ICF interconnection facility MA Massachusetts MARA Marine Archaeological Resources Assessment MHC Massachusetts Historical Commission MOA memorandum of agreement MW megawatt NEPA National Environmental Policy Act NHL National Historic Landmark NHPA National Historic Preservation Act NOI notice of intent NPS National Register of Historic Places NY New York O&M operations and maintenance OCS Outer Continental Shelf OnsS onshore substation PA programmatic agreement   | EIS          | environmental impact statement  |
| GIS geographic information system HDD horizontal directional drilling HRVEA Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis IAC inter-array cable ICF interconnection facility MA Massachusetts MARA Marine Archaeological Resources Assessment MHC Massachusetts Historical Commission MOA memorandum of agreement MW megawatt NEPA National Environmental Policy Act NHL National Historic Landmark NHPA National Historic Preservation Act NOI notice of intent NPS National Park Service NRHP National Register of Historic Places NY New York O&M operations and maintenance OCS Outer Continental Shelf OnSS onshore substation OSS offshore substation PA programmatic agreement   | Finding      | Finding of Effect   |
| HDD horizontal directional drilling HRVEA Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis IAC inter-array cable ICF interconnection facility MA Massachusetts MARA Marine Archaeological Resources Assessment MHC Massachusetts Historical Commission MOA memorandum of agreement MW megawatt NEPA National Environmental Policy Act NHL National Historic Landmark NHPA National Historic Preservation Act NOI notice of intent NPS National Register of Historic Places NY New York O&M operations and maintenance OCS Outer Continental Shelf Onss onshore substation PA programmatic agreement  | FONSI        | Finding of No Significant Impact  |
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| ICF interconnection facility  MA Massachusetts  MARA Marine Archaeological Resources Assessment  MHC Massachusetts Historical Commission  MOA memorandum of agreement  MW megawatt  NEPA National Environmental Policy Act  NHL National Historic Landmark  NHPA National Historic Preservation Act  NOI notice of intent  NPS National Park Service  NRHP National Register of Historic Places  NY New York  O&M operations and maintenance  OCS Outer Continental Shelf  OnSS onshore substation  PA programmatic agreement  | HRVEA        | Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis  |
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| MARA Marine Archaeological Resources Assessment MHC Massachusetts Historical Commission MOA memorandum of agreement MW megawatt NEPA National Environmental Policy Act NHL National Historic Landmark NHPA National Historic Preservation Act NOI notice of intent NPS National Park Service NRHP National Register of Historic Places NY New York O&M operations and maintenance OCS Outer Continental Shelf OnSS onshore substation PA programmatic agreement  | ICF          | interconnection facility  |
| MHC Massachusetts Historical Commission  MOA memorandum of agreement  MW megawatt  NEPA National Environmental Policy Act  NHL National Historic Landmark  NHPA National Historic Preservation Act  NOI notice of intent  NPS National Park Service  NRHP National Register of Historic Places  NY New York  O&M operations and maintenance  OCS Outer Continental Shelf  Onss onshore substation  OSS offshore substation  PA programmatic agreement  | MA           | Massachusetts   |
| MOA memorandum of agreement  MW megawatt  NEPA National Environmental Policy Act  NHL National Historic Landmark  NHPA National Historic Preservation Act  NOI notice of intent  NPS National Park Service  NRHP National Register of Historic Places  NY New York  O&M operations and maintenance  OCS Outer Continental Shelf  OnSS onshore substation  OSS offshore substation  PA programmatic agreement   | MARA         | Marine Archaeological Resources Assessment  |
| MW megawatt  NEPA National Environmental Policy Act  NHL National Historic Landmark  NHPA National Historic Preservation Act  NOI notice of intent  NPS National Park Service  NRHP National Register of Historic Places  NY New York  O&M operations and maintenance  OCS Outer Continental Shelf  ONSS onshore substation  OSS offshore substation  PA programmatic agreement  | МНС          | Massachusetts Historical Commission   |
| NEPA National Environmental Policy Act  NHL National Historic Landmark  NHPA National Historic Preservation Act  NOI notice of intent  NPS National Park Service  NRHP National Register of Historic Places  NY New York  O&M operations and maintenance  OCS Outer Continental Shelf  Onss onshore substation  OSS offshore substation  PA programmatic agreement   | MOA          | memorandum of agreement   |
| NHL National Historic Landmark  NHPA National Historic Preservation Act  NOI notice of intent  NPS National Park Service  NRHP National Register of Historic Places  NY New York  O&M operations and maintenance  OCS Outer Continental Shelf  Onss onshore substation  OSS offshore substation  PA programmatic agreement   | MW           | megawatt  |
| NHPA National Historic Preservation Act  NOI notice of intent  NPS National Park Service  NRHP National Register of Historic Places  NY New York  O&M operations and maintenance  OCS Outer Continental Shelf  OnSS onshore substation  OSS offshore substation  PA programmatic agreement   | NEPA         | National Environmental Policy Act   |
| NOI notice of intent  NPS National Park Service  NRHP National Register of Historic Places  NY New York  O&M operations and maintenance  OCS Outer Continental Shelf  OnSS onshore substation  OSS offshore substation  PA programmatic agreement  | NHL          | National Historic Landmark  |
| NPS National Park Service  NRHP National Register of Historic Places  NY New York  O&M operations and maintenance  OCS Outer Continental Shelf  OnSS onshore substation  OSS offshore substation  PA programmatic agreement  | NHPA         | National Historic Preservation Act  |
| NRHP National Register of Historic Places  NY New York  O&M operations and maintenance  OCS Outer Continental Shelf  OnSS onshore substation  OSS offshore substation  PA programmatic agreement   | NOI          | notice of intent  |
| NY New York  O&M operations and maintenance  OCS Outer Continental Shelf  OnSS onshore substation  OSS offshore substation  PA programmatic agreement  | NPS          | National Park Service   |
| O&M operations and maintenance OCS Outer Continental Shelf OnSS onshore substation OSS offshore substation PA programmatic agreement   | NRHP         | National Register of Historic Places  |
| OCS Outer Continental Shelf OnSS onshore substation OSS offshore substation PA programmatic agreement  | NY           | New York  |
| OnSS onshore substation OSS offshore substation PA programmatic agreement  | O&M          | operations and maintenance  |
| OSS offshore substation PA programmatic agreement  | OCS          | Outer Continental Shelf   |
| PA programmatic agreement  | OnSS         | onshore substation  |
|  | OSS          | offshore substation   |
| PAL Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.  | PA           | programmatic agreement  |
|  | PAL          | Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.   |

| PDE           | project design envelope                                    |
|---------------|--|
| PPAs          | power purchase agreements                                  |
| RI            | Rhode Island   |
| RIHPHC        | Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission |
| RI/MA WEA     | Rhode Island/Massachusetts Wind Energy Area                |
| ROD           | Record of Decision   |
| RODA          | Responsible Offshore Development Alliance                  |
| RWEC          | Revolution Wind Export Cable                               |
| RWF           | Revolution Wind Farm                                       |
| SAP           | Site Assessment Plan                                       |
| SHPO          | State Historic Preservation Officer                        |
| SWCA          | SWCA Environmental Consultants                             |
| TARA          | Terrestrial Archaeological Resources Assessment            |
| ТСР           | Traditional Cultural Property                              |
| TNEC          | The Narragansett Electric Company                          |
| Tribal Nation | Federally-recognized Indian Tribe                          |
| vhb           | Vanasse Hangen Brustlin, Inc.                              |
| VIA           | Visual Impact Assessment                                   |
| WTG           | wind turbine generator                                     |

#### 1 Introduction

The Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) is reviewing the construction and operations plan (COP) prepared by Vanasse Hangen Brustlin, Inc. (vhb) (2021) for the Revolution Wind Farm (RWF) and Revolution Wind Export Cable (RWEC) Project (the Project). The RWF is located in the Rhode Island-Massachusetts Wind Energy Area (RI/MA WEA) and the RWEC connects to Rhode Island (RI).

BOEM has made a Finding of Adverse Effect (Finding) for the Project pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (54 USC 306108), the implementing regulations for the Section 106 process ("Protection of Historic Properties" 36 CFR Part 800). BOEM has determined the Project will adversely affect National Historic Landmarks (NHLs) and, in compliance with Section 110(f) of the NHPA (54 USC 306107)BOEM, to the maximum extent possible conducted early planning and actions as may be necessary to minimize harm to the NHLs. This Finding documents potential effects to historic properties in marine, terrestrial, and above ground historical contexts including the NHLs. As defined in 36 CFR 800.16(l)(1), "Historic property means any prehistoric [or pre-contact] or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places [NRHP] maintained by the Secretary of the Interior." The term historic property includes all NHLs as well as properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to Tribal Nations that are eligible for NRHP listing (36 CFR 800.16(l)(1)). Historic properties include "properties formally determined as such in accordance with regulations [in 36 CFR 63] of the Secretary of the Interior and all other properties that meet the National Register criteria" (36 CFR 800.16(l)(2)).

#### 1.1 Marine Cultural Resources

In the COP, Revolution Wind, LLC (Revolution Wind) has identified 29 marine cultural resources in the Project's area of potential effects (APE) that are of archaeological interest. Based on potential connections to significant historical events and on the important information these resources could provide, BOEM is treating these 29 resources as eligible for listing in the NRHP and, therefore, as historic properties. These marine cultural resources consist of 19 potential submerged archaeological marine resources, designated as shipwrecks/possible historic shipwrecks; although, they may also include other sunken crafts and structures. The 29 resources further consist of 10 geomorphic features, also referred to as ancient submerged landforms (ASLFs), that are of importance to Tribal Nations as well as being of potential archaeological significance. The COP indicates that all 19 shipwrecks/possible historic shipwrecks would be avoided with sufficient buffers by all proposed activities that are part of the Project and, as a result, there would be no effects to these potential historic properties (SEARCH, Inc. [SEARCH] 2022). Nine of the 10 ASLFs on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) and in RI state waters (Table 1) are not fully avoidable by physical disturbance from Project construction activities and, as a result, BOEM has determined these nine would be adversely affected.

Table 1. Historic Properties, Consisting of Ancient Submerged Landforms (Geomorphic Features), Adversely Affected by the Project

| Geomorphic Feature ID | Location  | Description |  |
|-----------------------|-----------|-------------|--|
| Target-21             | RWEC (RI) |             |  |
| Target-22             | RWEC (RI) |             |  |

| Geomorphic Feature ID | Location   | Description |  |  |  |
|-----------------------|------------|-------------|--|--|--|
| Target-23             | RWEC (OCS) |             |  |  |  |
| Target-24             | RWF (OCS)  |             |  |  |  |
| Target-25             | RWF (OCS)  |             |  |  |  |
| Target-26             | RWF (OCS)  |             |  |  |  |
| Target-28             | RWF (OCS)  |             |  |  |  |
| Target-29             | RWEC (RI)  |             |  |  |  |
| Target-30             | RWEC (RI)  |             |  |  |  |

Source: SEARCH (2022:Table 4-2). Mapped ASLF extents and locations (SEARCH 2022) contain material that meets the criteria for confidentiality under Section 304 of the NHPA and are not publicly distributed.

#### 1.2 Terrestrial Cultural Resources

In the COP, Revolution Wind identified four archaeological sites not fully avoidable in the construction of onshore Project components. BOEM has determined that two of the archaeological sites (Table 2) are historic properties and would be adversely affected by onshore substation (OnSS) development.

Table 2. Historic Properties, Consisting of Terrestrial Cultural Resources, Adversely Affected by the Project

| Terrestrial Cultural Resources | Portion of Project | Description    |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| #1                             |                    | Archaeological |
| #2                             |                    | Archaeological |

Source: Forrest and Waller (2021)

# 1.3 Above Ground Historic Properties

In the COP, the offshore Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis (HRVEA) (EDR 2022a; 2022b) identified 451 above ground historic properties in the APE. The onshore HRVEA (EDR 2021a) identified 80 above ground historic properties and found two of these to be in the APE. Quonset Pont Historic Naval Air station was addressed in both HRVEAs (EDR 2021a, 2022a). The above ground historic properties range from individual structures to complex sites, historic districts, and Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) that are within the viewshed of offshore and onshore Project facilities. BOEM has determined that offshore Project facilities would adversely affect 101 historic properties in RI and Massachusetts (MA) (Table 3) by introducing visual impacts from the Project wind turbine generators (WTGs) and offshore substations (OSSs).

Table 3. Above Ground Historic Properties Adversely Affected by the Project, in Order of Nearest Distance to Project WTGs

| Survey<br>ID | Visually Sensitive Resource | Municipality   | County  | State | Property Designation            | Distance<br>to nearest<br>RWF WTG<br>(miles) |
|--------------|-----------------------------|----------------|---------|-------|---------------------------------|--|
| TCP-3        | TCP                         |                | )       | MA    | NRHP-eligible (BOEM determined) | 6*   |
| 300          | Sakonnet Light Station      | Little Compton | Newport | RI    | NRHP-listed resource            | 12.7   |

| Survey<br>ID | Visually Sensitive Resource                          | Municipality   | County     | State | Property Designation                          | Distance<br>to nearest<br>RWF WTG<br>(miles) |
|--------------|--|----------------|------------|-------|---|--|
| 297          | Warren Point Historic District                       | Little Compton | Newport    | RI    | NRHP-eligible resource (RIHPHC determined)    | 12.9   |
| 299          | Abbott Phillips House                                | Little Compton | Newport    | RI    | RIHPHC historic resource                      | 13   |
| 504          | Flaghole   | Chilmark       | Dukes      | MA    | MHC historic inventory site                   | 13.3   |
| 296          | Stone House Inn                                      | Little Compton | Newport    | RI    | NRHP-listed resource                          | 13.4   |
| 503          | Simon Mayhew House                                   | Chilmark       | Dukes      | MA    | MHC historic inventory site                   | 13.5   |
| 474          | Flanders, Ernest House, Shop, Barn                   | Aquinnah       | Dukes      | MA    | MHC historic inventory site                   | 13.8   |
| 496          | 71 Moshup Trail                                      | Aquinnah       | Dukes      | MA    | MHC historic inventory site                   | 13.7   |
| 484          | Vanderhoop, Edwin DeVries<br>Homestead               | Aquinnah       | Dukes      | MA    | NRHP-listed resource                          | 13.7   |
| 480          | Gay Head - Aquinnah Shops Area                       | Aquinnah       | Dukes      | MA    | MHC historic inventory site                   | 13.7   |
| 495          | 3 Windy Hill Drive                                   | Aquinnah       | Dukes      | MA    | MHC historic inventory site                   | 13.9   |
| 479          | Gay Head Light                                       | Aquinnah       | Dukes      | MA    | NRHP-listed resource                          | 13.9   |
| 485          | Tom Cooper House                                     | Aquinnah       | Dukes      | MA    | MHC historic inventory site                   | 14   |
| 497          | Leonard Vanderhoop House                             | Aquinnah       | Dukes      | MA    | MHC historic inventory site                   | 14   |
| 490          | Theodore Haskins House                               | Aquinnah       | Dukes      | MA    | MHC historic inventory site                   | 14.1   |
| 486          | Gay Head - Aquinnah Coast Guard<br>Station Barracks  | Aquinnah       | Dukes      | MA    | MHC historic inventory site                   | 14.1   |
| 491          | Gay Head - Aquinnah Town Center<br>Historic District | Aquinnah       | Dukes      | MA    | NRHP-listed resource                          | 14.2   |
| 303          | Gooseneck Causeway                                   | Westport       | Bristol    | MA    | MHC historic inventory site                   | 14.8   |
| 304          | Gooseberry Neck Observation Towers                   | Westport       | Bristol    | MA    | MHC historic inventory site                   | 14.8   |
| 540          | Spring Street  | New Shoreham   | Washington | RI    | NRHP-eligible resource (RIHPHC determined)    | 14.9   |
| 590          | Capt. Mark L. Potter House                           | New Shoreham   | Washington | RI    | RIHPHC historic resource                      | 14.9   |
| 276          | Tunipus Goosewing Farm                               | Little Compton | Newport    | RI    | NRHP-Eligible Resource (RIHPHC Determined)    | 15   |
| 543          | WWII Lookout Tower – Spring Street                   | New Shoreham   | Washington | RI    | NRHP-Eligible Resource (RIHPHC Determined)    | 15.1   |
| 251          | Westport Harbor                                      | Westport       | Bristol    | MA    | MHC historic inventory site                   | 15.2   |
| 290          | Bellevue Avenue Historic District NHL                | Newport        | Newport    | RI    | NHL   | 15.2   |
| 548          | Block Island Southeast Light                         | New Shoreham   | Washington | RI    | NHL   | 15.2   |
| 595          | New Shoreham Historic District                       | New Shoreham   | Washington | RI    | Local Historic                                | 15.3   |
| 536          | Spring Cottage                                       | New Shoreham   | Washington | RI    | NRHP-eligible resource<br>(RIHPHC determined) | 15.3   |
| 531          | Old Harbor Historic District                         | New Shoreham   | Washington | RI    | NRHP-eligible resource (RIHPHC-determined)    | 15.3   |
| 538          | Captain Welcome Dodge Sr.                            | New Shoreham   | Washington | RI    | NRHP-eligible resource (RIHPHC determined)    | 15.3   |
| 541          | Caleb W. Dodge Jr. House                             | New Shoreham   | Washington | RI    | NRHP-eligible resource (RIHPHC determined)    | 15.3   |
| 535          | Spring House Hotel                                   | New Shoreham   | Washington | RI    | NRHP-eligible resource (RIHPHC determined)    | 15.4   |

| Survey<br>ID | Visually Sensitive Resource                                     | Municipality | County     | State | Property Designation                       | Distance<br>to nearest<br>RWF WTG<br>(miles) |
|--------------|---|--------------|------------|-------|--|--|
| 545          | Pilot Hill Road and Seaweed Lane                                | New Shoreham | Washington | RI    | NRHP-eligible resource (RIHPHC determined) | 15.4   |
| 222          | Ocean Drive Historic District NHL                               | Newport      | Newport    | RI    | NHL  | 15.7   |
| 298          | Marble House NHL  | Newport      | Newport    | RI    | NHL  | 15.7   |
| 597          | Ochre Point – Cliffs Historic District                          | Newport      | Newport    | RI    | NRHP-listed resource                       | 15.8   |
| 546          | WWII Lookout Tower at Sands Pond                                | New Shoreham | Washington | RI    | NRHP-eligible resource (RIHPHC determined) | 15.8   |
| 552          | Sea View Villa  | Middletown   | Newport    | RI    | RIHPHC historic resource                   | 15.9   |
| 295          | Rosecliff/Oelrichs (Hermann) House/<br>Mondroe (J. Edgar) House | Newport      | Newport    | RI    | NRHP-listed resource                       | 15.9   |
| 293          | The Breakers NHL  | Newport      | Newport    | RI    | NHL  | 15.9   |
| 516          | Corn Neck Road  | New Shoreham | Washington | RI    | NRHP-eligible resource (RIHPHC determined) | 15.9   |
| 302          | Clam Shack Restaurant   | Westport     | Bristol    | MA    | MHC historic inventory site                | 15.9   |
| 301          | Horseneck Point Lifesaving Station                              | Westport     | Bristol    | MA    | MHC historic inventory site                | 15.9   |
| 553          | Whetstone   | Middletown   | Newport    | RI    | RIHPHC historic resource                   | 16   |
| 284          | The Bluff/John Bancroft Estate                                  | Middletown   | Newport    | RI    | RIHPHC historic resource                   | 16   |
| 288          | Clambake Club of Newport  | Middletown   | Newport    | RI    | NRHP-listed resource                       | 16   |
| 530          | Old Town and Center Roads                                       | New Shoreham | Washington | RI    | NRHP-eligible resource (RIHPHC determined) | 16   |
| 526          | Beach Avenue  | New Shoreham | Washington | RI    | NRHP-eligible resource (RIHPHC determined) | 16.1   |
| 519          | Mitchell Farm   | New Shoreham | Washington | RI    | NRHP-eligible resource (RIHPHC determined) | 16.1   |
| 523          | Indian Head Neck Road   | New Shoreham | Washington | RI    | NRHP-eligible resource (RIHPHC determined) | 16.2   |
| 168          | Westport Pt. Revolutionary War<br>Properties                    | Westport     | Bristol    | MA    | MHC historic inventory site                | 16.2   |
| 261          | Indian Avenue Historic District                                 | Middletown   | Newport    | RI    | NRHP-listed resource                       | 16.2   |
| 278          | St. Georges School  | Middletown   | Newport    | RI    | NRHP-listed resource                       | 16.3   |
| 528          | Hygeia House  | New Shoreham | Washington | RI    | NRHP-listed resource                       | 16.3   |
| 527          | U.S. Weather Bureau Station                                     | New Shoreham | Washington | RI    | NRHP-listed resource                       | 16.3   |
| 549          | Miss Abby E. Vaill/1 of 2 Vaill cottages                        | New Shoreham | Washington | RI    | NRHP-eligible resource (RIHPHC determined) | 16.4   |
| 550          | Hon. Julius Deming Perkins / "Bayberry Lodge"                   | New Shoreham | Washington | RI    | NRHP-eligible resource (RIHPHC determined) | 16.4   |
| 542          | Lakeside Drive and Mitchell Lane                                | New Shoreham | Washington | RI    | NRHP-eligible resource (RIHPHC determined) | 16.5   |
| 280          | Land Trust Cottages   | Middletown   | Newport    | RI    | NRHP-eligible resource (RIHPHC determined) | 16.6   |
| 482          | Russell Hancock House   | Chilmark     | Dukes      | MA    | MHC historic inventory site                | 16.6   |
| 163          | Westport Point Historic District (1 of 2)                       | Westport     | Bristol    | MA    | NRHP-eligible resource (MHC determined)    | 16.7   |

| Survey<br>ID | Visually Sensitive Resource                                   | Municipality | County     | State | Property Designation                       | Distance<br>to nearest<br>RWF WTG<br>(miles) |
|--------------|---|--------------|------------|-------|--|--|
| 164          | Westport Point Historic District (2 of 2)                     | Westport     | Bristol    | MA    | NRHP-listed resource                       | 16.7   |
| 551          | Mohegan Cottage/Everett D. Barlow<br>House                    | New Shoreham | Washington | RI    | NRHP-eligible resource (RIHPHC determined) | 16.7   |
| 266          | Paradise Rocks Historic District                              | Middletown   | Newport    | RI    | RIHPHC historic resource                   | 16.8   |
| 547          | Lewis- Dickens Farm   | New Shoreham | Washington | RI    | NRHP-eligible resource (RIHPHC determined) | 16.8   |
| 525          | Island Cemetery/Old Burial Ground                             | New Shoreham | Washington | RI    | RI Historical Cemetery                     | 16.8   |
| 279          | Kay StCatherine StOld Beach Rd.<br>Historic District/The Hill | Newport      | Newport    | RI    | NRHP-listed resource                       | 16.9   |
| 532          | Beacon Hill Road  | New Shoreham | Washington | RI    | NRHP-eligible resource (RIHPHC determined) | 16.9   |
| 533          | Nathan Mott Park  | New Shoreham | Washington | RI    | NRHP-eligible resource (RIHPHC determined) | 16.9   |
| 515          | Block Island North Lighthouse                                 | New Shoreham | Washington | RI    | NRHP-listed resource                       | 17.1   |
| 522          | Champlin Farm   | New Shoreham | Washington | RI    | NRHP-eligible resource (RIHPHC determined) | 17.1   |
| 517          | Hippocampus/Boy's Camp/<br>Beane Family                       | New Shoreham | Washington | RI    | NRHP-eligible resource (RIHPHC determined) | 17.2   |
| 520          | U.S. Lifesaving Station                                       | New Shoreham | Washington | RI    | NRHP-eligible resource (RIHPHC determined) | 17.4   |
| 518          | U.S. Coast Guard Brick House                                  | New Shoreham | Washington | RI    | NRHP-eligible resource (RIHPHC determined) | 17.4   |
| 521          | Peleg Champlin House  | New Shoreham | Washington | RI    | NRHP-listed resource                       | 17.5   |
| 469          | Hancock, Captain Samuel - Mitchell,<br>Captain West House     | Chilmark     | Dukes      | MA    | NRHP-eligible resource (MHC determined)    | 17.6   |
| 508          | Scrubby Neck Schoolhouse                                      | West Tisbury | Dukes      | MA    | MHC historic inventory site                | 18   |
| 345          | Point Judith Lighthouse                                       | Narragansett | Washington | RI    | NRHP-listed resource                       | 18.2   |
| 245          | Bailey Farm   | Middletown   | Newport    | RI    | NRHP-listed resource                       | 18.3   |
| 226          | Beavertail Light  | Jamestown    | Newport    | RI    | NRHP-listed resource                       | 18.4   |
| 582          | Horsehead/Marbella  | Jamestown    | Newport    | RI    | NRHP-listed resource                       | 18.6   |
| 333          | Ocean Road Historic District                                  | Narragansett | Washington | RI    | NRHP-listed resource                       | 18.9   |
| 335          | Dunmere   | Narragansett | Washington | RI    | NRHP-listed resource                       | 19.1   |
| 86           | Puncatest Neck Historic District                              | Tiverton     | Newport    | RI    | RIHPHC historic resource                   | 19.4   |
| 576          | Fort Varnum/Camp Varnum                                       | Narragansett | Washington | RI    | NRHP-eligible resource (RIHPHC determined) | 19.6   |
| 156          | Salters Point   | Dartmouth    | Bristol    | MA    | MHC historic inventory site                | 19.7   |
| 578          | Dunes Club  | Narragansett | Washington | RI    | NRHP-listed resource                       | 19.8   |
| 329          | Life Saving Station at Narragansett Pier                      | Narragansett | Washington | RI    | NRHP-listed resource                       | 19.8   |
| 330          | The Towers Historic District                                  | Narragansett | Washington | RI    | NRHP-listed resource                       | 19.8   |
| 591          | Narragansett Pier MRA   | Narragansett | Washington | RI    | NRHP-listed resource                       | 19.8   |
| 328          | The Towers/Tower Entrance of<br>Narragansett Casino           | Narragansett | Washington | RI    | NRHP-listed resource                       | 19.9   |

| Survey<br>ID | Visually Sensitive Resource       | Municipality       | County     | State | Property Designation                       | Distance<br>to nearest<br>RWF WTG<br>(miles) |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|------------|-------|--|--|
| TCP-1        |                                   |                    |            | MA    | NRHP-eligible resource (BOEM determined)   | 20   |
| 343          | Brownings Beach Historic District | South<br>Kingstown | Washington | RI    | NRHP-listed resource                       | 21.8   |
| 444          | Tarpaulin Cove Light              | Gosnold            | Dukes      | MA    | NRHP-listed resource                       | 22.2   |
| 391          | Clark's Point Light               | New Bedford        | Bristol    | MA    | NRHP-listed resource                       | 24.6   |
| 390          | Fort Rodman Historic District     | New Bedford        | Bristol    | MA    | NRHP-eligible resource<br>(MHC determined) | 24.6   |
| 392          | Fort Taber Historic District      | New Bedford        | Bristol    | MA    | NRHP-listed resource                       | 24.6   |
| 386          | Butler Flats Light Station        | New Bedford        | Bristol    | MA    | NRHP-listed resource                       | 25.6   |
| 389          | 744 Sconticut Neck Road           | Fairhaven          | Bristol    | MA    | MHC historic inventory site                | 25.9   |
| 449          | Nobska Point Lighthouse           | Falmouth           | Barnstable | MA    | NRHP-listed resource                       | 28   |

Source: EDR (2022a:Attachment A)

Notes: MHC = Massachusetts Historical Commission, RIHPC = Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission.

<sup>\*</sup> This TCP extends for several miles offshore, including within 6 miles of the nearest potential Project WTG offshore

## 2 Project Overview

On March 13, 2020, BOEM received the initial COP to develop a wind energy project within BOEM Renewable Energy Lease Area OCS-A 0486 (Lease Area) from Revolution Wind. In the revised version of the COP (submitted in December 2021), Revolution Wind proposes the construction, operations, and eventual decommissioning of the Project, with up to 100 WTGs, up to two OSSs, inter-array cables (IACs) buried under the seafloor linking the individual WTGs to the OSS, one OSS-link cable under the seafloor linking the OSSs to each other, up to two offshore sub-seafloor export cables, a 3.1-acre landfall work area for the export cables to come ashore at Quonset Point, a buried onshore transmission cable system, up to one OnSS and adjacent interconnection facility (ICF) with a buried connection line, and an overhead connection from the ICF to The Narragansett Electric Company's (TNEC) existing Davisville Substation (and the electrical grid in RI) (Figures A-1 and A-2 in Appendix A [vhb 2021:Figures ES-1 and ES-2]). Revolution Wind is utilizing a project design envelope (PDE) in its COP, which represents a range of design parameters that could be used for the Project. In reviewing the PDE, BOEM is analyzing the maximum impacting scenario (or maximum-case scenario) that could occur from any combination of the Project parameters. BOEM's analysis and review of the PDE could result in the approval of a project that is constructed within that range or a subset of design parameters within the proposed range.

For the RWF, as proposed in Revolution Wind's COP, each of the up to 100 WTGs would have a nameplate capacity of 8 to 12 megawatts (MW)<sup>1</sup>. The WTGs, OSSs, IACs, and OSS-link cable would be located in the Lease Area approximately 13 nautical miles (nm) (approximately 15 miles) east of Block Island, RI, and approximately 15 nm (approximately 17.25 miles) southeast of the coast of mainland RI. The RWEC would be buried in the seabed within federal OCS and RI state waters. The onshore transmission cabling, OnSS, ICF, and one grid connection would be located in Washington County, RI.

# 2.1 Background

The RWF is located within the RI/MA WEA where BOEM has conducted previous Section 106 reviews for issuance of the commercial lease and approval of site assessment activities. The Section 106 process was completed through a programmatic agreement (PA)<sup>2</sup> executed June 8, 2012 (BOEM 2012a), prepared concurrently with the BOEM's environmental assessment (EA) for commercial wind lease issuance and site assessment activities on the Atlantic OCS offshore RI and MA (BOEM 2012b, 2013). A commercial lease sale for the RI/MA was held in 2013 and Revolution Wind was the winner of Lease OCS-A 0486 (under its current number designation). Subsequent to award of the lease, Revolution Wind submitted a site assessment plan (SAP) describing the proposed construction and installation, operations and maintenance (O&M), and decommissioning of a stand-alone offshore meteorological data collection

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> BOEM's EIS also analyzes an alternative that, if selected, would implement a higher nameplate capacity WTG (up to 14 MW assumed for the analysis) than what is in the COP project design envelope. This higher capacity WTG, however, must still fall within the physical design parameters of the PDE and thus within the maximum case design parameters used for evaluating impacts in the EIS and this Finding. It is important to note, however, that under this alternative less than 100 WTGs would be approved and installed, potentially reducing some of the impacts described in this Finding depending on which WTG positions were to be removed.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Programmatic Agreement among the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management; the State Historic Preservation Officers of Massachusetts and Rhode Island; the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe; the Narragansett Indian Tribe; the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah); and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Regarding the "Smart from the Start" Atlantic Wind Energy Initiative: Leasing and Site Assessment Activities Offshore Massachusetts and Rhode Island

system (Tetra Tech 2016), which BOEM reviewed and approved (BOEM 2017). Section 106 reviews for both the lease issuance and the approval of the SAP were conducted pursuant to the PA (BOEM 2012a). These reviews concluded with a BOEM determination of no historic properties affected for lease issuance, corresponding to the finding of no significant impact (FONSI), consequent to EA finalization on June 4, 2013. NEPA review of the SAP for categorical exclusion (CATEX) documented BOEM's finding of no historic properties affected under Stipulation 1 of the PA, on September 21, 2016 (and for consequent SAP approval on October 12, 2017).

## 2.2 Undertaking

BOEM has determined that the construction, operation, maintenance, and eventual decommissioning of the Project is the undertaking subject to Section 106 and that the activities proposed in the COP have the potential to affect historic properties. Detailed information about the Project, including the COP and its appendices, can be found on BOEM's website (see https://www.boem.gov/renewable-energy/state-activities/revolution-wind-farm-construction-and-operations-plan-april-2021). BOEM sent to all consulting parties on February 28, 2022, those appendices to the COP that identify cultural resources and assess historic properties, and on August 1, 2022 BOEM sent revised versions of these documents. These documents contain material that meets the criteria for confidentiality under Section 304 of the NHPA. The COP, as well as its public and confidential appendices on cultural resources, is hereby incorporated by reference into this Finding.

BOEM has elected to use NEPA substitution for the Section 106 review pursuant to 36 CFR 800.8(c) (see also Advisory Council on Historic Preservation [ACHP] 2020; Council on Environmental Quality and ACHP 2013). BOEM's Section 106 review for this undertaking includes the identification and evaluation of historic properties and the assessment of effects for all the action alternatives identified during the NEPA review, in the draft environmental impact statement (EIS) for the Project (BOEM 2022a). The EIS analyzes the impacts of the Project to the human environment and specifically to cultural resources, including historic properties. The NEPA EIS and Section 106 review analyze a total of 13 alternatives (A through F including their variants [C1, C2, D1–D3, E1, and E2]), as presented in Table 4.

Table 4. Description of the Alternatives Reviewed in the Environmental Impact Statement

| Alternative  | Description   |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|
| A: No Action<br>Alternative                            | The COP would not be approved, and the proposed construction and installation, O&M, and eventual decommissioning activities would not occur.  |  |  |
| B: Proposed Action<br>Alternative<br>(Proposed Action) | The construction and installation, O&M, and eventual decommissioning of a wind energy facility within the PDE and applicable mitigation measures, as described in the COP. The Proposed Action includes up to 100 WTGs ranging in nameplate capacity of 8 to 12 MW sufficient to fulfill at a minimum the existing power purchase agreements (PPAs, totaling 704 MW) and up to 880 MW, the maximum capacity identified in the PDE. The WTGs will be connected by a network of IACs; up to two offshore substations (OSSs) <sup>3</sup> connected by an offshore substation-link cable; up to two submarine export |  |  |

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Each OSS has a maximum nominal capacity of 440 MW; two OSSs are required to achieve the PPA obligations of 704 MW.

|   | transmission circuits located onshore; and an onshore substation inclusive of up to two interconnection circuits connecting to the existing Davisville Substation in North Kingstown, RI. The Proposed Action includes the burial of offshore export cables below the seabed in both the OCS and RI state waters and a uniform east-west and north-south grid of 1 × 1–nm spacing between WTGs.  |  |
|---|--|--|
| C: Habitat Impact<br>Minimization<br>Alternative  | The construction and installation, O&M, and eventual decommissioning of wind energy facility within the PDE and applicable mitigation measures, as described in the COP. To reduce impacts to complex fisheries habitats movulnerable to permanent and long-term impacts from the Proposed Action, however, certain WTG positions would be omitted while maintaining a uniform east-west and north-south grid of 1 × 1–nm spacing between WTC The placement of WTGs would be supported by location-specific benthic and habitat characterizations conducted in close coordination with NMFS. Under this alternative, fewer WTG locations (and potentially fewer miles of IACs) than proposed by the lessee would be approved by BOEM. Under the alternative, BOEM could select one of the following alternatives:  • Alternative C1: This alternative allows for the fulfillment of the existing three PPAs, which total 704 MW, while omitting WTGs in locations where micrositing is not possible to maintain a uniform east—west/north—south grid of 1 × 1–nm spacing between WTGs. Under this alternative, up to 65 WTGs would be approved.  • Alternative C2: This alternative allows for the fulfillment of the existing three PPAs, which total 704 MW, while omitting WTGs in locations where micrositing is not possible to maintain a uniform east west an appeting and possible to maintain a uniform east west an appeting and possible to maintain a uniform east west and possible to maintain a unifor |  |
|   | north-south grid of 1 × 1–nm spacing between WTGs. Under this alternative, up to 64 WTGs would be approved.  Refer to draft EIS Appendix K for background information on the   |  |
| D: No Surface<br>Occupancy in One or<br>More Outermost<br>Portions of the Project<br>Area Alternative | development of the Alternative C1 and C2 layouts.  The construction and installation, O&M, and eventual decommissioning of a wind energy facility within the PDE and applicable mitigation measures, as described in the COP. However, to reduce conflicts with other competing space-use vessels, WTGs adjacent to or overlapping transit lanes proposed by stakeholders or the Buzzard's Bay Traffic Separation Scheme Inbound Lane, would be eliminated while maintaining the uniform east-west and north-south 1 × 1–nm grid spacing between WTGs. Under this alternative, BOEM could select one, all, or a combination of the following three alternatives, while still allowing for the fulfillment of existing PPAs and up to the maximum capacity identified in the PDE (i.e., 880 MW).  |  |
|   | overlap the 4-nm east-west transit lane proposed by the Responsible Offshore Development Alliance (RODA), as well as portions of Cox Ledge. Selecting this alternative would remove up to seven WTG positions and associated IACs from consideration.  |  |
|   | <ul> <li>Alternative D2: Removal of the eight easternmost WTGs that overlap<br/>the 4-nm north-south transit lane proposed by RODA. Selecting this<br/>alternative would remove up to eight WTG positions and associated<br/>IACs from consideration.</li> </ul>   |  |
|   | Alternative D3: Removal of the northwest row of WTGs adjacent to the Inbound Buzzards Bay Traffic Lane. Selecting this alternative would remove up to seven WTG positions and associated IACs.   |  |

|   | The selection of all three alternatives (i.e., D1, D2, and D3) would eliminate up to a total of 22 WTG locations and associated IACs while maintaining the 1 × 1–nm grid spacing proposed in the COP and as described in Alternative B. Based on the design parameters outlined in the COP, allowing for the placement of 78 to 93 WTGs and two OSSs would still allow for the fulfillment of up to the maximum capacity identified in the PDE (e.g., 880 MW = 74 WTGs needed if 12 MW WTGs are used).  |  |
|---|---|--|
| E: Reduction of<br>Surface Occupancy to<br>Reduce Impacts to<br>Culturally-Significant<br>Resources Alternative | The construction and installation, O&M, and eventual decommissioning of a wind energy facility within the PDE and applicable mitigation measures, as described in the COP. However, to reduce the visual impacts on culturally important resources on Martha's Vineyard and in RI, some WTG positions would be eliminated while maintaining the uniform east-west and north-south 1 × 1–nm grid spacing between WTGs.   |  |
|   | <ul> <li>Alternative E1: Allows for the fulfillment of the existing three PPAs totaling 704 MW, while eliminating WTG locations to reduce visual impacts on these culturally-important resources. Under this alternative, up to 64 WTG positions would be approved.</li> </ul>  |  |
|   | <ul> <li>Alternative E2: Allows for a power output delivery identified in the PDE of up to 880 MW while eliminating WTG locations to reduce visual impacts on these culturally-important resources. Under this alternative, up to 81 WTG positions would be approved.</li> </ul>  |  |
|   | Refer to draft EIS Appendix K for background information on the development of the Alternative E1 and E2 layouts.   |  |
| F: Selection of a Higher<br>Capacity Wind Turbine<br>Generator  | The construction and installation, O&M, and eventual decommissioning of a wind energy facility implementing a higher nameplate capacity WTG (up to 14 MW) than what is proposed in the COP. This higher capacity WTG must fall within the physical design parameters of the PDE and be commercially available to the Project proponent within the time frame for the construction and installation schedule proposed in the COP. The number of WTG locations under this alternative would be sufficient to fulfill the minimum existing PPAs (total of 704 MW and 56 WTGs, including up to five "spare" WTG locations). Using a higher capacity WTG would potentially reduce the number of foundations constructed to meet the purpose and need and thereby potentially reduce impacts to marine habitats and culturally significant resources and potentially reduce navigation risks. |  |

Source: BOEM (2022a:Table 2.1-1)

# 2.3 Area of Potential Effects

The geographic analysis area, as described for potential impacts to cultural resources (marine, terrestrial, and above ground) in the EIS under NEPA is equivalent to the Project's APE, as defined in the Section 106 regulations. In 36 CFR 800.16(d), the APE is defined as "the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alteration in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist." BOEM (2020) defines the Project APE as follows:

- the depth and breadth of the seafloor potentially affected by any bottom-disturbing activities, constituting the marine cultural resources portion of the APE;
- the depth and breadth of terrestrial areas potentially affected by any ground-disturbing activities, constituting the terrestrial cultural resources portion of the APE;

- the viewshed from which renewable energy structures, whether located offshore or onshore, would be visible, constituting the APE for visual impacts analysis; and
- any temporary or permanent construction or staging areas, both onshore and offshore.

This Finding assesses effects only to historic properties within the APE for the Project. These effects include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the Project that could occur later in time, be farther removed in distance, or be cumulative (36 CFR 800.5(a)(1)).

#### 2.3.1 Marine Area of Potential Effects

BOEM (2020) defines the APE for marine cultural resources (hereafter marine APE) as the depth and breadth of the seafloor potentially impacted by bottom-disturbing activities of the Project (Figure A-1 in Appendix A) (SEARCH 2022).

#### 2.3.1.1 Revolution Wind Farm Maximum Work Area

The marine APE encompasses all offshore areas where seafloor-disturbing activities from WTG and OSS foundation construction IAC trenching and installation, boulder relocation, and vessel anchoring could occur. The RWF COP PDE proposes up to 100 WTGs and two OSSs within the extent of the APE. Each potential WTG and OSS foundation location includes up to approximately 3-acres of seafloor disturbance under the maximum-case scenario, for a combined total of approximately 734 acres of horizontal construction disturbance for up to 102 offshore Project foundations, reaching up to a maximum vertical extent of 164 feet below seabed (bsb) for monopile foundations (BOEM 2022a). Under the maximum-case scenario up to 164 miles of IAC and OSS-link cable would be installed, resulting in up to 2,619 acres of seafloor disturbance and reaching cable emplacement depths of up to 10 feet below seafloor (BOEM 2022a). The target IAC and OSS-link cable burial depth requirement for the Project is 4 to 6 feet bsb.

#### 2.3.1.2 Revolution Wind Farm Export Cable Offshore Corridor

The RWEC would span approximately 42 miles through federal waters and RI state waters with landfall near Quonset Point, RI (BOEM 2022a). Combined, the two parallel cables' length would be approximately 84 miles. The RWEC crosses the would span 19 miles of the OCS and 23 miles through RI state waters before reaching landfall (BOEM 2022a). The entire RWEC will be located within a 1,640-foot-wide Project easement (8,349 acres) with the maximum depth of impact extending 13 feet (4 m) below the seafloor (BOEM 2022a). The target RWEC burial depth requirement for the Project is 4 to 6 feet bsb. The maximum-case scenario for horizontal seafloor disturbance of the RWEC would be 1,390 acres of the 8,349 acre-corridor (BOEM 2022a). At the landfall work area, the marine APE also includes workspaces where potential seafloor-disturbing activities associated with horizontal directional drilling (HDD), potentially involving use of an offshore cofferdam, and vessel anchoring could occur. Details of the onshore transition for the RWEC is described with the landfall envelope in Section 2.3.2.1.

#### 2.3.1.3 Offshore Vessel Anchoring

Vessel anchoring for RWF and RWEC construction, operations, maintenance, and decommissioning would disturb up to 3,178 acres of seafloor under the maximum-case scenario (BOEM 2022a). Anchors for cable-laying vessels have a maximum penetration depth of 15 feet (BOEM 2022a). Anchoring would be limited to the RWF maximum work area and the RWEC corridor (see Figure B-1).

#### 2.3.2 Terrestrial Area of Potential Effects

BOEM (2020) defines the APE for terrestrial cultural resources (hereafter terrestrial APE) as the depth and breadth of terrestrial areas potentially impacted by any ground-disturbing activities of the Project. This includes the areas of the landfall envelope, onshore transmission cable easement, OnSS, and ICF depicted in Figure A-2.

#### 2.3.2.1 Landfall Envelope

Revolution Wind is considering a range of siting options for the RWEC landfall, all of which are encompassed by a 20-acre landfall work area. Within this area, 3.1 acres would be sited, within which ground disturbance associated with the onshore transmission cable construction would occur. The deepest disturbances within the landfall work area would be associated with the HDD construction method for cable emplacement, which could entail the installation of temporary sheet pile anchor walls driven to a depth of approximately 20 feet. The HDD drill itself could reach a depth of up to 66 feet below the seafloor and between the onshore transition joint bays and the offshore exit pits. HDD sediment displacement would be largely confined to the two 3-foot-diameter bore holes.

#### 2.3.2.2 Onshore Transmission Cabling

The width of potential ground disturbance for the onshore transmission cable is assumed to be at the extent of the Project easement, which is 25 feet wide centered along the cable route. The preferred onshore transmission cable route from the landfall location to the OnSS is an approximately 1-mile route that will predominantly follow along paved roads or previously disturbed areas such as parking lots. There are alternative onshore transmission cable routes under consideration within the onshore transmission cable PDE, as depicted on Figure A-2. The maximum-scenario for onshore cable disturbance is 16.7 acres. Although some of the alternative routes under consideration have segments that would be installed in undeveloped vegetated areas, these alternates would mostly be installed within paved roads and parking lots (as with the preferred onshore transmission cable route) and would be approximately the same length. Project-related ground disturbance could extend to a maximum depth of 13 feet below ground level anywhere within the width of this easement. Installation of the onshore transmission cable will impact approximately 3.1 acres; therefore, only a portion of the 16.7-acre onshore transmission cable envelope will actually be impacted by installation of the onshore transmission cable.

#### 2.3.2.3 Onshore Substation and Interconnection Facility

Construction of the OnSS and ICF would together require disturbance of approximately 11 acres within the terrestrial APE (BOEM 2022a). The maximum depth of disturbance within the OnSS and ICF work area limit is 60 feet below ground surface. The OnSS and ICF would have an underground cable connecting them and the ICF would have an overhead cable connecting to the adjacent, existing TNEC Davisville substation.

#### 2.3.3 Visual Area of Potential Effects

The APE for potential visual effects (hereafter visual APE) from the Project consists of onshore coastal areas of Connecticut (CT), New York (NY), RI, and MA. Maximum limits of theoretical visibility are represented by 1-mile, 3-mile, and 40-mile radii for each respective onshore or offshore Project

component (WTG, OSS, OnSS, ICF, or O&M facility); however, these radii do not define the visual APE. Within these radii, the visual APE is defined only by those geographic areas with a potential visibility of Project components and, therefore, the visual APE excludes areas with obstructed views of Project components. Visibility and views of Project components were determined through a viewshed analysis (EDR 2021a, 2021b, 2021c, 2022a). The viewshed analysis applied geographic information system (GIS) modeling to take into account the true visibility of the Project (e.g., visual barriers such as topography, vegetation, and intervening structures that obstruct the visibility of Project components).

Areas with potentially unobstructed views of offshore Project components comprise the APE for above ground historic properties (visual APE); see the shaded visual APE (Offshore Facility Viewshed) and visual APE (Onshore Facility Viewshed) areas in Figures A-3 and A-4. Figure A-4 also depicts reasonably foreseeable future project areas for consideration of cumulative effects within the visual APE.

#### 2.3.3.1 Onshore Project Components

Onshore Project facilities with above ground components include the OnSS and ICF, and these components have a viewshed radius of 3 miles. Onshore Project components where redevelopment of existing facilities could occur (O&M facilities) have a viewshed radius of 1 mile around and include potential O&M facilities at the Port of Davisville at Quonset Point and Port Robinson. The 1-mile radius at the Port of Davisville at Quonset Point O&M facility is completely subsumed within the 3-mile radius around the ICF and OnSS (Figure A-3).

The horizontal extent of the OnSS and ICF, as described under the terrestrial APE at Section 2.3.2.3, would be within an 11-acre area of disturbance. The maximum height of OnSS and ICF equipment would be up to 45 feet above ground, with OnSS shielding masts extending further, up to 65 feet, and the ICF overhead transmission circuit structures reaching up to 80 feet above ground (BOEM 2022a). Facility lighting was considered in the analysis of visual effects.

#### 2.3.3.2 Offshore Project Components

Offshore Project components (e.g., WTGs) have a viewshed radius of 40 miles around the edge of the Lease Area (Figure A-4). The Project extends to above ground historic properties in the following cities and towns (EDR 2022a):

- RI—Bristol, Charlestown, Cranston, East Greenwich, Exeter, Jamestown, Little Compton, Middletown, Narragansett, New Shoreham, Newport, North Kingstown, Portsmouth, South Kingstown, Tiverton, Warwick, and Westerly;
- MA—Acushnet, Aquinnah, Barnstable, Bourne, Chilmark, Dartmouth, Edgartown, Fairhaven, Fall River, Falmouth, Gosnold, Marion, Mattapoisett, Nantucket, New Bedford, Swansea, Tisbury, Wareham, West Tisbury, and Westport;
- NY—East Hampton and Southold; and
- CT—Groton.

Above ground historic property distribution in the visual APE is mapped on Figure A-4. APE delineation and historic property identification assessed the potential visibility of a WTG from the water level to the

tip of an upright rotor blade at a height of 873 feet and further considered how distance and curvature of the Earth affect visibility as space between the viewing point and WTGs increases (EDR 2021c, 2022a). Potential WTG and OSS locations and spacing in the Project Lease Area also informed analyses, including when combined with the cumulative development of other reasonably foreseeable offshore wind developments (EDR 2021b). The analysis further considered the nighttime lighting of offshore structures and construction lighting.

# 3 Steps Taken to Identify Historic Properties

# 3.1 Technical Reports

To support the identification of historic properties within the APE, Revolution Wind has provided survey reports detailing the results of multiple investigations within the APE (marine, terrestrial, and visual). Table 5 provides a summary of these efforts to identify historic properties and the key findings/recommendations of each investigation. BOEM has reviewed and accepted all reports summarized in Table 5. BOEM found that the preliminary APE identified by Revolution Wind are appropriate for the magnitude, extent, location, and nature of the undertaking; that the reports collectively represent a good faith effort to identify historic properties within the APE; and that the reports are sufficient to apply the Criteria of Adverse Effect (see Section 4) and to continue consultations with consulting parties for taking into account and resolving adverse effects to historic properties.

#### 3.1.1 Report Summary – Marine

The Marine Archaeological Resources Assessment (MARA) provides the results of the archaeological survey of the seafloor and seabed within the marine APE for historic properties, largely represented by ASLFs and shipwrecks/possible historic shipwrecks. ASLFs represent submerged lands—ancestral lands to today's Tribal Nations—that were inundated by approximately 8,000 years before present (B.P.), with submersion taking several thousand years at the beginning of the Holocene epoch, following the last ice age. Shipwrecks and similar submerged craft or structures of the type found to date were sank within the past 400 years, after European colonization of New England. Historic properties (shipwrecks/possible historic shipwrecks and ASLFs) located in the marine APE in the RWF Lease Area and the RWEC corridor are depicted in Appendix B (Figure B-1) (SEARCH 2022:Figure 4-1). Appendix B contains sensitive historic property location information that meet the criteria for confidentiality under Section 304 of the NHPA and, for this reason, is detached from the publicly available copies of the Finding.

#### 3.1.2 Report Summary – Terrestrial

The Terrestrial Archaeological Resources Assessment (TARA) provides the results of land-surface and subsurface-onshore archaeological survey (Phase I archaeological survey) of the terrestrial APE. The RWEC would transition from sea to shore at Quonset Point in RI. Quonset Point is in an area

extending to the west and southwest of the terrestrial APE (Forrest and Waller 2021). However, construction, operations, decommissioning, and large-scale redevelopment of former military facilities at Quonset Point following World War II has substantially altered the terrestrial APE. Intact pockets of natural soils represent a small percentage of all surficial earth. The proposed OnSS site was used as a general dump site during naval operations (1940s through 1960s); several hundred tons of debris and soil were removed from this dump site during remediation activities in the late 1990s. The pockets of relatively intact natural soils within the terrestrial APE are located within work area limits and along the southern margins of the landfall area (Forrest and Waller 2021).

The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. (PAL) contacted the RIHPHC and the Narragansett Indian Tribe, Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah), Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe, Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation, and Mohegan Tribe of Indians of Connecticut Tribal Nations to consider and address tribal

| concerns within its Phase I archaeological survey area. The archaeological survey   | ırvey                            |
|---|----------------------------------|
| of the terrestrial APE identified four  | archaeological resources         |
| (Forrest and Waller 2021). PAL did not conduct remote sensing (ground-pen           | etrating radar, soil resistivity |
| magnetometry, or similar techniques). Dense surface vegetation made remote          | e sensing impractical, and       |
| twentieth-century dumping, filling, and other ground disturbances and landso        | cape modifications would         |
| have produced inconclusive results. The RIHPHC also has not favored remot           | te sensing as a method           |
| sufficiently reliable for archaeological site identification in and of itself, pref | erring ground truthing           |
| instead to include the excavation of test pits or other excavation units.           |                                  |

#### 3.1.3 Report Summary – Visual

The onshore and offshore Historic Resources Visual Effects Analyses (HRVEAs) and cumulative HRVEA (CHRVEA) identify the range of above ground historic properties identified in the visual APE for onshore and offshore project facilities, elements, or components (interchangeably). The CHRVEA builds from the results of the HRVEAs to assess where the effects of the Project may combine cumulatively with those of other reasonably foreseeable offshore wind projects (SWCA 2022).

For the onshore components' viewshed, the HRVEA identified a total of 80 above ground viewshed resources, within 3 miles of the proposed OnSS and ICF, that consist of 16 NRHP-listed properties, two properties that have been determined by the RIHPHC to be eligible for the NRHP, nine properties included in the RIHPHC inventory but without formal determinations of NRHP eligibility, and 53 RIHCC-identified Rhode Island Historical Cemeteries (EDR 2021a). Viewshed analyses determined that of these 80 viewshed resources, two are within the visual APE. These two resources are located within the viewshed of the OnSS and ICF. The viewshed analysis determined that neither are within the viewshed of any of the five potential O&M facility locations considered in the COP. At 1.1 miles away from the OnSS and ICF location is the NRHP-listed Wickford Historic District; at 0.25 mile away is the Quonset Point Naval Air Station, determined by the RIHCC to be NRHP eligible (EDR 2021a). The historic Quonset Point Naval Air Station is also addressed in the offshore HRVEA (EDR 2022a).

In relation to the offshore Project components, the HRVEA identified a total of 451 above ground historic properties within the visual APE that consist of 97 NRHP-listed properties, 69 historic properties that have been determined eligible for the NRHP, six TCPs, 279 properties included in the RIHPHC, Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC), or local historic inventories but without formal determinations of NRHP eligibility (EDR 2022a). Those without formal determinations of NRHP eligibility are treated as historic properties in the HRVEA and in this Finding. Twelve of the NHRP-listed viewshed resources are also NHLs (EDR 2022a). These are the Montauk Point Lighthouse, Block Island Southeast Lighthouse, Original U.S. Naval War College Historic District, Fort Adams Historic District, Battle of Rhode Island Historic District, Nantucket Historic District, New Bedford Historic District, Ocean Drive Historic District, Bellevue Avenue Historic District, The Breakers, Marble House, and William Watts Sherman House. Three resources documented specifically due to their categorization as TCPs in MA consist of the TCP, the TCP, and the TCPs are represented by broad, complex cultural landscapes and connected seascapes (EDR 2022a). The

TCPs are represented by broad, complex cultural landscapes and connected seascapes (EDR 2022a). The TCP is NRHP listed and the TCP and the TCP have previously been determined NRHP eligible by BOEM.

Table 5. Cultural Resources Investigations Performed by Revolution Wind in the Area of Potential Effects (Marine, Terrestrial, and Visual)

| Portion of APE | Report  | Description   | Key Findings/Recommendations   |
|----------------|---|---|--|
| Offshore       | Marine<br>Archaeological<br>Resources<br>Assessment<br>(SEARCH 2022)  | Assessment of marine archaeological resources through remote sensing technologies of the marine APE                           | This MARA identified 19 shipwrecks/possible historic shipwrecks and 10 geomorphic features (ASLFs) of archaeological interest. SEARCH concluded avoidance is possible for 20 of these historic property types through a 164-foot (50-meter) buffer in radius around the extent of the identified resource. Full avoidance was determined is not feasible at the remaining nine ASLFs and further action was recommended as necessary.*   |
| Onshore        | Terrestrial Archaeological Resources Assessment Revolution Wind Farm Project Onshore Facilities (Forrest and Waller 2021) | Phase I<br>archaeological<br>survey for the<br>onshore components<br>to identify terrestrial<br>archaeological sites          | This TARA identified four #1 and #2, were recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and D. Full avoidance of the two historic properties was determined not feasible and further action was recommended as necessary (Forrest and Waller 2021).*  |
| Visual         | Visual Impact Assessment and Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis Revolution Wind Onshore Facilities (EDR 2021a)    | Report analyzing the viewsheds surrounding the O&M, OnSS, and ICF facilities proposed for Quonset Business Park/Quonset Point | This HRVEA identified 80 above ground historic properties within 3 miles of the proposed OnSS and ICF. Viewshed analyses determined that a total of two above ground historic properties are located within the viewshed of the OnSS and ICF but are not within the viewshed of any of the five potential O&M facility locations. One of these historic properties, the Quonset Point Naval Air Station, is additionally reviewed in the offshore HRVEA (EDR 2022a). No adverse effects were found to above ground historic properties from proposed onshore project components (EDR 2021a). |

| Portion of APE | Report   | Description  | Key Findings/Recommendations  |
|----------------|--|--|---|
| Visual         | Historic<br>Resources Visual<br>Effects Analysis<br>Revolution Wind<br>Farm (EDR<br>2022a) | Report analyzing the viewsheds from the WTGs and OSS through GIS modeling to determine the area of Project visibility and define the APE for historic properties sensitive to visual effects | This HRVEA identified 451 above ground historic properties within the APE, including 12 NHLs and six TCPs. These historic properties were analyzed with respect to the potential for visual effects. They were assessed according to the visibility of the offshore Project WTGs and OSS and potential Project effect on the characteristics of historic properties that make them eligible for NRHP listing. A total of 101 above ground historic properties would be adversely affected by the Project under maximum potential visibility (EDR 2022a). BOEM's further analysis of these results in the CHRVEA finds that the combined visual effects of the Project with those of other reasonably foreseeable offshore wind projects would additionally result in cumulative adverse effects to these 101 historic properties (SWCA 2022). These 101 include five NHLs and two TCPs. Full avoidance of visual effects to the 101 historic properties was determined not feasible and further action was recommended as necessary in the HRVEA and CHRVEA.* |

<sup>\*</sup> Note: In confidential COP Appendix BB (EDR 2022c), Revolution Wind has proposed further measures to avoid, minimize, and mitigate adverse effects from the Project to historic properties. BOEM continues meeting with consulting parties to take into account the effects of the undertaking on historic properties and to reach resolution of adverse effects through preparation and implementation of a memorandum of agreement (MOA). BOEM has drafted avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures for historic properties in both the MOA and the historic property treatment plans attached to the MOA.

# 3.2 Consultation and Coordination with Consulting Parties and the Public

#### 3.2.1 Early Coordination

Since 2009, BOEM has coordinated OCS renewable energy activities for the RI/MA and MA WEAs with its federal, state, local, and tribal government partners through its intergovernmental Renewable Energy Task Force. BOEM has met regularly with federally recognized Native American Tribal Nations (Tribal Nations) that could be affected by renewable energy activities in the area since 2011, specifically during planning for the issuance of offshore wind energy leases and review of site assessment activities proposed for those leases. BOEM also hosts public information meetings to update interested stakeholders on major renewable energy milestones. Information on BOEM's RI/MA and MA Renewable Energy Task Force meetings is available at https://www.boem.gov/Massachusetts-Renewable-Energy-Task-Force-Meetings, and information on BOEM's stakeholder engagement efforts is available at https://www.boem.gov/renewable-energy/state-activities/public-information-meetings.

#### 3.2.2 National Environmental Policy Act Scoping and Public Hearings

On April 30, 2021, BOEM published the notice of intent (NOI) to prepare an EIS for the Revolution Wind COP and published a revised NOI on June 4, 2021 (BOEM 2021a; BOEM 2021b), extending the public scoping period to June 11, 2021. The purpose of the NOI was to announce BOEM's intent to prepare an EIS and to start the public scoping period for the NEPA effort wherein BOEM solicits public input on issues of concern and potential alternatives to be considered in the EIS. Through this notice, BOEM announced that it would use the NEPA substitution process for the Section 106 review for this undertaking, in accordance with Section 106 implementing regulations.

During the public scoping period, BOEM held three virtual scoping meetings for consulting parties and the public, which included specific opportunities for engaging on issues relative to Section 106 for the Project, on Thursday, May 13; Tuesday, May 18; and Thursday, May 20, 2021. Through the NEPA scoping process, BOEM received comments related to cultural, historic, archaeological, and tribal resources. BOEM's EIS scoping report includes these comments (BOEM 2022b).

BOEM intends to publish a notice of availability of the draft EIS for the COP in early September 2022. As part of this process, BOEM will hold a 45-day comment period and public meetings, providing further opportunity for engagement on issues pertinent to Section 106 review.

#### 3.2.3 Section 106 Consultation

BOEM sent Section 106 consultation invitations to 127 potential consulting parties pursuant to 36 CFR 800.3(f) of the Section 106 regulations, via mail and email between April 2 and 30, 2021. Additional consulting parties were invited throughout the consultation process, as they were identified. Throughout spring and early summer 2021, as third-party consultant to BOEM, SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) followed up with parties to confirm preferred points of contact and interest in participating. The organizations BOEM invited to consult beginning in April 2021 are listed in Table 6.

Table 6. Parties Invited to Participate in 106 Consultation

| Participants in the Section 106 Process | Invited Consulting Parties   |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|
| SHPOs and state agencies                | Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office   |  |  |
|   | Connecticut Department of Economic and Community<br>Development  |  |  |
|   | RIHPHC   |  |  |
|   | New York State Division for Historic Preservation  |  |  |
|   | МНС  |  |  |
|   | Massachusetts Board of Underwater Archaeological Resources   |  |  |
|   | Massachusetts Commissioner on Indian Affairs   |  |  |
|   | Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management  |  |  |
| Federal agencies                        | National Park Service (NPS)  |  |  |
|   | National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration –<br>Habitat and Ecosystem Services Division   |  |  |
|   | U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New England District   |  |  |
|   | U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District  |  |  |
|   | Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Environment (DASN(E))   |  |  |
|   | Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command<br>Headquarters—Cultural Resources  |  |  |
|   | Naval History and Heritage Command – Underwater<br>Archaeology Branch  |  |  |
|   | Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement   |  |  |
|   | U.S. Department of Defense - Office of the Deputy Assistan<br>Secretary of Defense (Environment), Environmental<br>Compliance and Planning |  |  |
|   | U.S. Department of Defense - Office of the Assistant<br>Secretary of Defense for Sustainment   |  |  |
|   | ACHP   |  |  |
|   | U.S. Coast Guard -Sector SE New England  |  |  |
|   | U.S. Coast Guard - Marine Transportation Systems (CG-5PW)  |  |  |
|   | U.S. Coast Guard – First Coast Guard District  |  |  |
|   | U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service   |  |  |
|   | Environmental Protection Agency  |  |  |
|   | Federal Aviation Administration  |  |  |

| Participants in the Section 106 Process | Invited Consulting Parties                           |
|---|--|
| Federally recognized Tribal Nations     | Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe                              |
|   | Shinnecock Indian Nation                             |
|   | Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation                    |
|   | Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah)               |
|   | Mohegan Tribe of Indians of Connecticut              |
|   | Narragansett Indian Tribe                            |
|   | Delaware Tribe of Indians                            |
|   | The Delaware Nation                                  |
| Non-federally recognized Tribal Nations | Chappaquiddick Tribe of Wampanoag Nation             |
|   | The Golden Hill Paugussett                           |
|   | Eastern Pequot Tribal Nation                         |
|   | Schaghticoke Tribal Nation                           |
|   | Unkechaug Nation                                     |
| Local governments                       | Cape Cod Commission                                  |
|   | City of Newport                                      |
|   | County of Dukes (MA)                                 |
|   | Town of Charlestown                                  |
|   | Town of East Hampton                                 |
|   | Town of Middletown                                   |
|   | Town of Nantucket                                    |
|   | Nantucket Planning & Economic Development Commission |
|   | Town of Narragansett                                 |
|   | Town of North Kingstown                              |
|   | City of Cranston                                     |
|   | City of East Providence                              |
|   | City of Fall River                                   |
|   | City of New Bedford                                  |
|   | City of Providence                                   |
|   | City of Rehoboth                                     |
|   | City of Taunton                                      |
|   | County of Barnstable (MA)                            |
|   | County of Bristol (MA)                               |
|   | County of Plymouth (MA)                              |
|   | County of Suffolk (NY)                               |

| Participants in the Section 106 Process | Invited Consulting Parties |  |  |  |
|---|----------------------------|--|--|--|
|   | Town of Acushnet           |  |  |  |
|   | Town of Aquinnah           |  |  |  |
|   | Town of Barnstable         |  |  |  |
|   | Town of Barrington         |  |  |  |
|   | Town of Berkley            |  |  |  |
|   | Town of Bourne             |  |  |  |
|   | Town of Bristol            |  |  |  |
|   | Town of Chilmark           |  |  |  |
|   | Town of Coventry           |  |  |  |
|   | Town of Dartmouth          |  |  |  |
|   | Town of Dighton            |  |  |  |
|   | Town of East Greenwich     |  |  |  |
|   | Town of Edgartown          |  |  |  |
|   | Town of Exeter             |  |  |  |
|   | Town of Fairhaven          |  |  |  |
|   | Town of Falmouth           |  |  |  |
|   | Town of Freetown           |  |  |  |
|   | Town of Gosnold            |  |  |  |
|   | Town of Griswold           |  |  |  |
|   | Town of Groton             |  |  |  |
|   | Town of Hopkinton          |  |  |  |
|   | Town of Jamestown          |  |  |  |
|   | Town of Johnston           |  |  |  |
|   | Town of Lakeville          |  |  |  |
|   | Town of Ledyard            |  |  |  |
|   | Town of Little Compton     |  |  |  |
|   | Town of Marion             |  |  |  |
|   | Town of Mashpee            |  |  |  |
|   | Town of Mattapoisett       |  |  |  |
|   | Town of Middleborough      |  |  |  |
|   | Town of Nantucket          |  |  |  |
|   | Town of New Shoreham       |  |  |  |
|   | Town of North Stonington   |  |  |  |
|   | Town of Oak Bluffs         |  |  |  |

| Participants in the Section 106 Process | Invited Consulting Parties                                 |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|
|   | Town of Portsmouth   |  |  |
|   | Town of Richmond Town of Rochester                         |  |  |
|   |  |  |  |
|   | Town of Sandwich   |  |  |
|   | Town of Scituate   |  |  |
|   | Town of Seekonk  |  |  |
|   | Town of Somerset   |  |  |
|   | Town of South Kingstown                                    |  |  |
|   | Town of Southold   |  |  |
|   | Town of Stonington   |  |  |
|   | Town of Swansea  |  |  |
|   | Town of Tisbury  |  |  |
|   | Town of Tiverton   |  |  |
|   | Town of Voluntown  |  |  |
|   | Town of Wareham Town of Warren                             |  |  |
|   |  |  |  |
|   | Town of Warwick  |  |  |
|   | Town of West Greenwich                                     |  |  |
|   | Town of West Tisbury                                       |  |  |
|   | Town of West Warwick                                       |  |  |
|   | Town of Westerly   |  |  |
|   | Town of Westport   |  |  |
| on-governmental organizations or groups | Alliance to Protect Nantucket Sound                        |  |  |
|   | Balfour Beatty Communities                                 |  |  |
|   | Block Island Historical Society                            |  |  |
|   | Bristol Historical and Preservation Society                |  |  |
|   | East Greenwich Historic Preservation Society               |  |  |
|   | Gay Head Lighthouse Advisory Committee                     |  |  |
|   | Martha's Vineyard Commission                               |  |  |
|   | Montauk Historical Society                                 |  |  |
|   | Newport Historical Society  Newport Restoration Foundation |  |  |
|   |  |  |  |
|   | Preservation Massachusetts                                 |  |  |
|   | Rhode Island Historical Society                            |  |  |

| Participants in the Section 106 Process | Invited Consulting Parties                 |
|---|--|
|   | Salve Regina University                    |
|   | Southeast Lighthouse Foundation            |
|   | The Preservation Society of Newport County |
|   | Revolution Wind (lessee)                   |

Entities that responded to BOEM's invitation to consult or were subsequently made known to BOEM and added as consulting parties are listed in Table 7.

Table 7. Consulting Parties Participating in 106 Consultation

| Participants in the Section 106 Process | Participating Consulting Parties  |
|---|---|
| SHPOs and state agencies                | Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office  |
|   | Connecticut Department of Economic and Community<br>Development   |
|   | RIHPHC  |
|   | New York State Division for Historic Preservation   |
|   | MHC   |
|   | Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management   |
| Federal agencies                        | NPS   |
|   | U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New England District  |
|   | U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District   |
|   | Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Environment (DASN(E))  |
|   | Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command Headquarters-<br>Cultural Resources  |
|   | Naval History and Heritage Command – Underwater<br>Archaeology Branch   |
|   | U.S. Department of Defense - Office of the Deputy Assistant<br>Secretary of Defense (Environment), Environmental<br>Compliance and Planning |
|   | U.S. Department of Defense - Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Sustainment   |
|   | ACHP  |
|   | Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement  |
|   | U.S. Coast Guard -Sector SE New England   |
|   | U.S. Coast Guard - Marine Transportation Systems (CG-5PW)   |
|   | Environmental Protection Agency   |

| Participants in the Section 106 Process | Participating Consulting Parties                     |
|---|--|
|   | Federal Aviation Administration                      |
| Federally recognized Tribal Nations     | Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe                              |
|   | Shinnecock Indian Nation                             |
|   | Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation                    |
|   | Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah)               |
|   | Mohegan Tribe of Indians of Connecticut              |
|   | Narragansett Indian Tribe                            |
|   | Delaware Tribe of Indians                            |
|   | The Delaware Nation                                  |
| Non-federally recognized Tribal Nations | Chappaquiddick Tribe of Wampanoag Nation             |
|   | Unkechaug Nation                                     |
| Local governments                       | City of Newport                                      |
|   | County of Dukes (MA)                                 |
|   | Town of Charlestown                                  |
|   | Town of East Hampton                                 |
|   | Town of Middletown                                   |
|   | Town of Nantucket                                    |
|   | Nantucket Planning & Economic Development Commission |
|   | Town of Narragansett                                 |
|   | Town of North Kingstown                              |
|   | Town of New Shoreham                                 |
| Nongovernmental organizations or groups | Block Island Historical Society                      |
|   | Gay Head Lighthouse Advisory Committee               |
|   | Newport Restoration Foundation                       |
|   | The Preservation Society of Newport County           |
|   | Rhode Island Historical Society                      |
|   | Salve Regina University                              |
|   | Southeast Lighthouse Foundation                      |
|   | Revolution Wind (lessee)                             |

On January 15–17, July 21 and 27, and August 20, 2020; on March 12 and April 9 and August 2 and 13, 2021; and on February 3, May 2, and June 1 and 2, 2022, BOEM met with federally recognized Tribal Nations to simultaneously discuss multiple BOEM actions. Officials with the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe, Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation, and Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) have

attended Project cooperating agency meetings to date. BOEM received comments from the Tribal Nations during June 2021 cooperating agency meetings in the scoping of Project alternatives and weighed these in the identification of alternatives to consider in detailed EIS analyses (BOEM 2022a). See EIS Appendix A at *Government-to-Government Consultation with Federally Recognized Indian Tribes* (BOEM 2022a). The Mohegan Tribe of Indians of Connecticut, the Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation, the Narragansett Indian Tribe, the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah), the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe, the Shinnecock Indian Nation, the Delaware Nation, and the Delaware Tribe of Indians participated in various of the meetings. BOEM continues to consult with these and other Tribal Nations on developments in offshore wind and the Project. BOEM is planning additional government-to-government consultations for the future.

In correspondence and subsequent consultation meetings, BOEM requested information from consulting parties on defining the APE and identifying historic properties potentially affected by the proposed undertaking. BOEM held an initial Section 106 virtual consultation meeting with consulting parties on December 17, 2021, reviewing the Project background; NEPA substitution in the Section 106 process, consultation schedule, and timing; and Section 110(f) consultation requirements and BOEM's compliance with these requirements. On February 28, 2022, the historic properties assessment/analysis reports were distributed to consulting parties (MARA, TARA, HRVEAs, and CHRVEA). BOEM held a second Section 106 virtual consultation meeting with consulting parties on April 8, 2022, reviewing technical report information and the agency's preliminary assessment of historic properties. BOEM provided a revised MARA (SEARCH 2022), offshore HRVEA (EDR 2022a), CHRVEA (SWCA 2022) and accompanying documents (i.e., a memo on HRVEA [EDR 2022b], documentation of response to comments on historic properties assessment and analysis reports, and an updated consultation schedule), and redistributed the previously provided TARA (Forest and Waller 2021) and the onshore HRVEA (EDR 2021a), in August 2022. In the updated schedule, BOEM has planned the third Section 106 virtual consultation meeting with consulting parties for September 2022, reviewing the changes to the historic properties assessment/analysis reports and the Finding and draft MOA. Meeting summaries and access to recordings of the meetings were made available to consulting parties following each meeting.

In spring 2022, consulting parties provided comments on the distributed historic properties assessment and analysis reports on the identification of historic properties and preliminary considerations of effect on these properties as presented in the MARA, TARA, HRVEAs, and CHRVEA. BOEM's response to these comments were provided in a response-to-comment document release with, and are reflected in, the revised versions of the historic properties assessment/analysis reports, which were distributed to consulting parties in August 2022.

BOEM will continue meeting with consulting parties to take into account the effects of the undertaking on historic properties and to reach resolution of adverse effects through preparation and implementation of a MOA. A draft MOA was provided by BOEM to consulting parties with the release of this Finding.

# 4 Application of the Criteria of Adverse Effect

The Criteria of Adverse Effect under Section 106 (36 CFR 800.5(a)(1)) states that an undertaking has an adverse effect on a historic property when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for the NRHP in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Adverse effects may include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance, or be cumulative. According to the regulations (36 CFR 800.5(a)(2)), adverse effects on historic properties include, but are not limited to:

- i. physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property;
- ii. alteration of a property, including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, hazardous material remediation, and provision of handicapped access, that is not consistent with the Secretary's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR 68) and applicable guidelines;
- iii. removal of the property from its historic location;
- iv. change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its historic significance;
- v. introduction of visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features;
- vi. neglect of a property which causes its deterioration, except where such neglect and deterioration are recognized qualities of a property of religious and cultural significance to an Indian Tribe [Tribal Nations] or Native Hawaiian organization; and
- vii. transfer, lease, or sale of property out of federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure long-term preservation of the property's historic significance.

# 4.1 Adversely Affected Historic Properties

# 4.1.1 Assessment of Effects to Historic Properties in the Marine Area of Potential Effects

As noted in the Introduction (Section 1) to this Finding, BOEM has determined that the undertaking would have an adverse effect on nine historic properties (NRHP-eligible marine cultural resources) within the marine APE (see Table 1). Each of these are ASLF features.

| Archaeological surveys within the marine APE identified 29 historic properties within the RWF    |
|--|
| maximum work area (SEARCH 2022). Of these, 19 are shipwrecks/possible historic shipwrecks and 10 |
| are geomorphic features (ASLFs) of archaeological interest.                                      |
|  |

# 4.1.1.1 Shipwrecks and Possible Historic Shipwrecks

All 19 shipwrecks/possible historic shipwrecks would be avoided with sufficient buffers by all proposed Project activities that are part of the undertaking, and as a result, there would be no effects to these potential historic properties (SEARCH 2022). Revolution Wind has established a protective buffer extending 50 m (164 feet) from the maximum discernable extent of the shipwreck or unidentified sonar and/or magnetic anomalies delineated in the high-resolution remote sensing survey data sets and would avoid seafloor-disturbing activities within this buffer during construction, operations, and decommissioning activities (SEARCH 2022). BOEM has determined the protective buffer to be sufficient and would require its implementation as a condition of approval if the COP is approved. Because the Project would avoid adverse effects to these shipwrecks/possible historic shipwrecks, which would be eligible for the NRHP based upon their ability to contribute further important historic and archaeological research information under NRHP Criterion D and/or their role in important events in history under NRHP Criteria A, this Finding does not go into detail on their significance and integrity; for greater detail, see the MARA (SEARCH 2022).

# 4.1.1.2 Ancient Submerged Landforms

As part of the MARA, SEARCH conducted for the COP an inclusive search of pre-contact period archaeological sites (i.e., archaeological sites that were once part of the terrestrial landscape and have since been inundated by global sea level rise during the late Pleistocene and early Holocene) (see BOEM 2020). Revolution Wind followed BOEM (2020), *Guidelines for Providing Archaeological and Historic Property Information Pursuant to 30 CFR 585*, in identifying and delineating ASLFs and ASLF features with archaeological potential in the marine APE, as described in the MARA (SEARCH 2022). These features may derive their significance from reasons other than their archaeological potential, such as their potential contribution to a broader culturally significant landscape. The MARA applied high-resolution geophysical survey utilizing magnetometer/gradiometer and side-scan sonar, sub-bottom profiler, and seismic data sets to identify ASLF targets or features, then developed a geotechnical testing strategy for collection of vibracore samples to a maximum depth of 20 feet to further refine targets that could be an ancient submerged landscape (SEARCH 2022: Section 3.6).

The vibracore samples recovered were subjected to macrobotanical, pollen, faunal, and radiocarbon sample analyses to further support the identification of marine archaeological sites and to inform the broader paleolandscape reconstruction (SEARCH 2022). Please see the MARA for details on the methods and results of these investigations. Although 10 ASLFs and features were identified that exhibit high archaeological potential, no evidence of human occupation associated with the ASLFs or ASLF features was identified in core samples taken during the submerged cultural resources investigation (SEARCH 2022:Section 5).

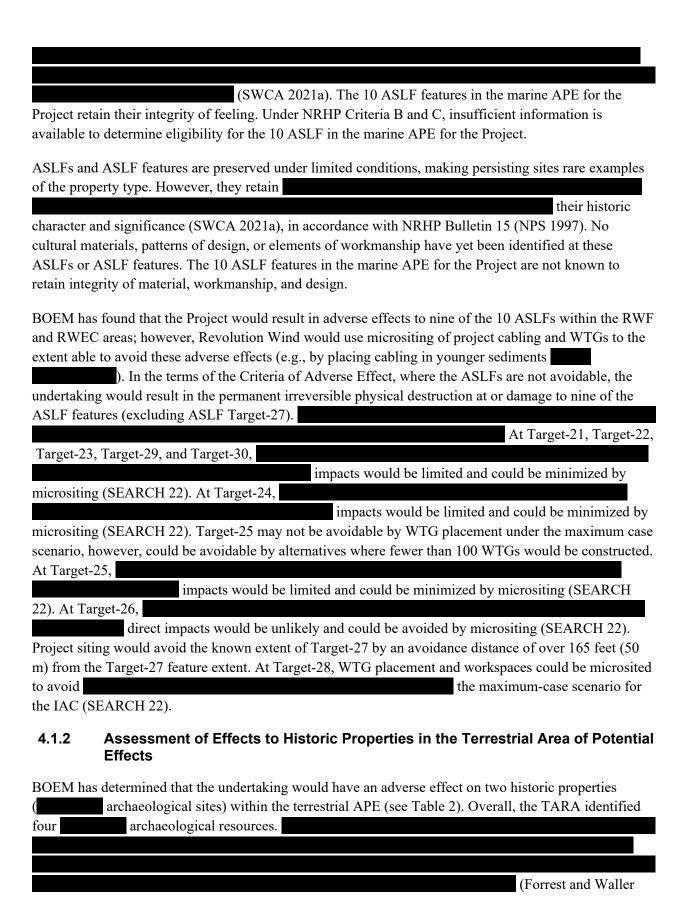
The offshore RWF area was once exposed as dry land at the end of the last ice age. Glacial retreat exposed the area beginning approximately 24,000 years before present (B.P.), and it remained exposed until between 11,000 and 8,000 B.P. when sea levels rose to submerge the area (SEARCH 2022). ASLFs are the formerly terrestrial landscapes exposed between the time of glacial retreat and submersion by the sea. Features identified as discrete surviving remnants of these landscapes, albeit submerged, are persisting areas

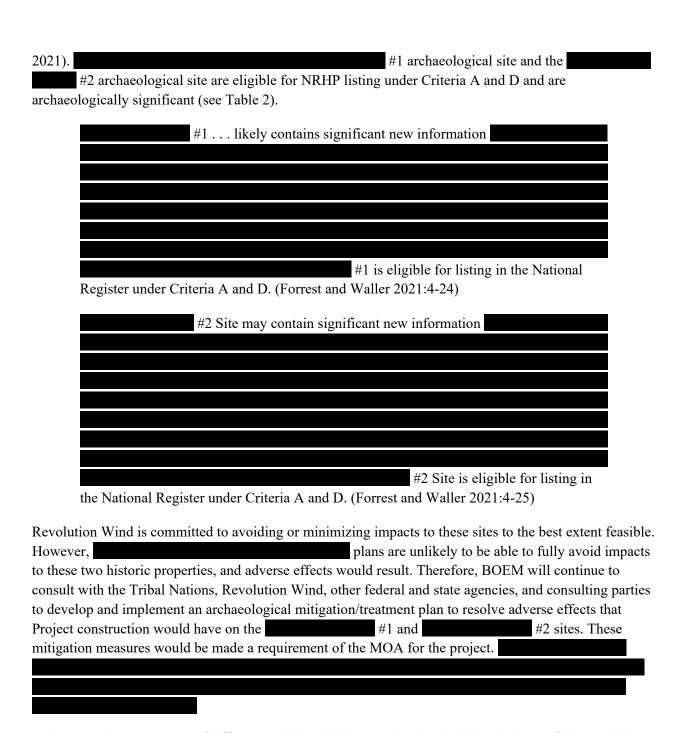
. ASLFs are a finite resource that

| serve as an archaeological and scientific source of information for  |
|--|
| understanding the past climatic regimes, landscapes, and resources present during ancient times.   |
| during ancient times.  |
| (Joy 2018; SEARCH 2022). Additionally, low-lying areas only require low-energy sea level rise to reach inundation With the onset of rapid sea level rise however, these same low-lying environments could have been submerged deeply and quickly, leading to potentially deeply buried, intact former terrestrial soils with higher preservation potential than high-elevation areas (SEARCH 2022). As such, using seismic data sets sub-bottom profiler data, and preliminary ground model and geologic interpretation SEARCH employed paleoreconstruction model within the RWF and RWEC areas to identify the ASLFs with the highest potential for preservation. The MARA identified 10 total ASLF features (Target-21 through Target-30).   |
| Of these 10, five are located within the RWEC corridors (Target-21, Target-22, Target-29, and Target-30 within the RWEC in RI and Target-23 within RWEC on the OCS) and five are located within the RWF  |
| area (Target-24 through Target-28) (see Table 1). Horizontal and vertical extents of the 10 ASLFs are presented in Section 5 of the MARA, in detail. Of these 10 targets, the MARA states explicitly:  |
|  |
|  |
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|  |
|  |
|  |
| The extent of the intact geomorphic features of archaeological interest within the APE is relatively minimal due to the relatively shallow impacts of the cable installation process, wind turbine layout, and marine transgression. (SEARCH 2022:196).  |
| The MARA identified that nine of the 10 ASLFs (all except Target-27) could be impacted by proposed Project activities, with the recommendation for further consultation to evaluate these nine features. The MARA identified that the RWF and RWEC areas have been subject to heavy erosion and redistribution of the total consultation o |
| sediments through glacial and marine processes, thereby diminishing the chance of identifying persevered, intact ASLFs except for the 10 identified here (SEARCH 2022:Section 6). The majority of  |
| the Project's seafloor disturbance—in areas where ASLFs occur—is limited to 3 to 4 m (10 to 13 feet) bsb.  |
| (GEARCH 2022)  |
| (SEARCH 2022).   |

Although geomorphic features (the ASLFs) exhibit high archaeological potential; as the MARA notes, no evidence of human occupation associated with the ASLFs was identified in core samples taken during the submerged cultural resources investigation (SEARCH 2022).

| The 10 identified ASLFs are NRHP eligible at minimum for their connection to broad events within history under NRHP Criterion A and for their ability to contribute further information to the understanding of that history under NRHP Criterion D, pursuant to 36 CFR 800.16(l) (SWCA 2021a). All ASLF and ASLF features identified in the APE are categorized as sites in accordance with the NRHP evaluation criteria (see SWCA 2021a). The 10 |
|--|
| ASLF and ASLF features are individually eligible under Criterion A for their associations  They are individually eligible under Criterion D for the potential to yield   |
| important cultural, historical, and scientific information   |
| prior to 8,000 B.P. Consistent with NRHP Bulletin 15, natural features or sites "unmarked by cultural materials" can be eligible under Criterion D where "the study of the feature, or its location, setting, etc will yield important information about the event or period with which it is associated" under Criterion A, and "usually in the context of data gained from other sources" (NPS 1997:22).   |
| The ASLF and ASLF features identified within the APE each retain integrity of location, setting, association, and feeling.   |
| ASLFs occupy a unique location within a relict terrestrial landscape and the information that their paleosols and positions on the landscape may provide is important in understanding the earliest history of the region (SWCA 2021a). All ASLF and ASLF features were identified in the APE through confirmation of evidence of relict terrestrial surfaces or sediments.  |
| Integrity of setting is important to ASLFs and ASLF features.  (SWCA 2021a).   |
| The 10 ASLF features in the marine APE for the Project retain their integrity of setting.  |
|  |
| Integrity of association is important for connection of ASLFs and ASLF features  |
|  |
| (SWCA 2021a). The 10 ASLF features in the marine APE for the Project   |
| continue to convey these associations  |
| Integrity of feeling is key to the significance of these properties . Though now submerged, the ASLFs document the paleoclimate through palynological, geochemical, and other analysis points of the prehistoric natural environment. These ASLFs and ASLF   |
| features provide well-preserved evidence of the landscape  |
| (SWCA 2021a).  |





# 4.1.3 Assessment of Effects to Historic Properties in the Visual Area of Potential Effects

BOEM has determined that the undertaking will have an adverse effect on 101 historic properties within the visual APE for offshore development (see Table 3). Of the 101 above ground historic sites and districts in the visual APE that could be susceptible to visual adverse impacts from the offshore components of the Project, 37 are listed on the NRHP (five of which are also NHLs) and the remaining 64 are properties that have been determined to be eligible for the NRHP (a total of 33) or (a total of 31) are included in the inventories of the RIHPHC, MHC, or local entities with final determinations of NRHP eligibility pending. The 101 adversely affected above ground historic properties are coastal properties

with open ocean viewsheds toward the RWF. They include five NHLs in RI: Southeast Lighthouse on Block Island and Ocean Drive Historic District, Bellevue Avenue Historic District, The Breakers, and Marble House at Newport. They include two TCPs in MA

Although the visual APE for onshore development also contains two historic properties in the viewshed of the OnSS and ICF, BOEM has determined that no adverse effects would result at these two historic properties. The historic Quonset Point Naval Air Station and Wickford Historic District are within the visual APE of the OnSS and ICF; however, these onshore Project facilities would be in scale and character with the current use of the Quonset Point Naval Air Station and would not introduce contrasting visual elements inconsistent with either that naval air station or with the existing setting of the Wickford Historic District (BOEM 2021a). Although the historic Quonset Point Naval Air Station is also in the range of potential physical effects due to the potential construction of the Project's RWEC landfall and onshore cable siting on Quonset Point, BOEM has determined that physical Project disturbance would not dimmish the integrity of the Quonset Point Naval Air Station and no adverse effects would result.

The HRVEA identified the 101 adversely affected historic properties from 451 above ground historic properties in the viewshed of offshore project components and therefore in the visual APE; 246 of these are in MA, 197 in RI, 6 in NY, and 2 in CT (EDR 2022a:Table 3.1.1-1 and Attachment A). To determine visual APE intersections with these 451 historic properties, the HRVEA used the Spatial Join extension in the ESRI ArcGIS® software and refined historic property parcel boundaries to determine which historic properties, identified in files searches and previous historic properties surveys, overlaid with the modeled Project viewshed (EDR 2022a, 2022b). The results of this exercise were then manually reviewed to confirm the location of each resource in areas of potential visibility (EDR 2021). This process was then repeated to determine which resources had visibility of RWF aircraft warning lights and the OSS. Finally, redundant resource points were eliminated, along with contributing resources (e.g., those not individually recorded as historic properties) which were located within historic districts (EDR 2022a).

In this Finding, consistent with the HRVEA, "historic districts within the [APE] were counted as a single property regardless of the number of contributing properties located within the [APE] in each district, as it was considered a conservative approach to address potential impacts to the entirety of the district rather than just select properties. Available documentation for NHL and NRHP-listed districts did not always indicate the total number of contributing properties, or which properties are considered to be contributing to the significance of a given district" (EDR 2022a:19). This means that effects to historic districts and the contributing properties within them were considered as a whole, inclusive of those portions of the district that may extend beyond the APE.

Potential impacts to above-ground historic properties within the [visual ]APE which have individual designations apart from the historic districts in which they are located were evaluated on an individual basis. Potential impacts to historic districts within the [visual ] APE were considered to the entirety of the district as one property, rather than to each of the contributing properties, as not all contributing properties within historic districts are located in the [visual ]APE. This approach is considered to be conservative as far as addressing potential impacts to historic districts as a whole. (EDR 2022a:18)

As the HRVEA notes, the primary "potential effect resulting from the introduction of wind turbines into the visual setting for any historic or architecturally significant property is dependent on a number of factors, including distance, visual dominance, orientation of views, viewer context and activity, and the types and density of modern features in the existing view (such as buildings/residences, overhead electrical transmission lines, cellular towers, billboards, highways, and silos)" (EDR 2022a:102).

Potential visual effects were assessed by considering a number of factors for each above-ground historic property, including:

- Maritime setting
- Contribution of views of the sea to the above-ground historic property's significance
- The location and orientation of the above-ground historic property relative to the shoreline/sea

EDR reviewed the characteristics contributing to historic significance for each of the identified above-ground historic properties that have been determined as part of NRHP resource documentation, or state-level NRHP eligibility determinations (where such documentation was available) to determine whether or not the property had a significant maritime setting. . . . For the purposes of this analysis and assessment, views of marine waters are considered critical aspects of maritime settings. . . .

Significant views to the sea were assessed by desktop review of online mapping systems as well as field observation to determine whether the above-ground historic property has clear, unobstructed views of the sea and whether or not this view contributes to the historic significance of a given property. The distance and direction of view related to the intended historic purpose of above-ground historic properties with maritime setting was also given consideration in this assessment. . . .

Eight distinct and empirical points of measurement were also considered in the assessment of the Project's potential visual effect on above-ground historic properties within the [visual ]APE. These points of measurement were determined using the viewshed analysis generated through ArcGIS as described [above], and are further defined in the [visual impact assessment] VIA (EDR [2021c]). They include the following:

- Distance from the nearest visible turbine
- Blade tip visibility
- Turbine Aviation light visibility
- Mid-tower aviation light visibility
- Coast Guard light visibility
- Total acreage of above-ground historic property

- Total acreage of visibility within the above-ground historic property
- The portion of the above-ground historic property (percent of acreage) from which the Project would be potentially visible

... While all the resources within the [visual ]APE have theoretical views of the wind turbines, due to the effect of distance as well as the Earth's curvature on visibility, not all of the resources would have views of full turbines (i.e., in which the entire turbine structure was visible). In order to provide the most conservative level of analysis of potential Project visibility, the number of turbines for which turbine blade tips were visible was used in determining the number of turbines visible from a given aboveground historic property.

Upon a manual review of the viewshed results, it was found that in some cases the amount of potential visibility which was found to intersect . . . historic property boundaries was relatively small, in some cases single "cells" or "pixels" and would not represent any noticeable amount of actual visibility. Single cells of visibility produced in the viewshed analysis represent 0.00222-acre, or approximately 96 square feet (8.9 sq. m) of space and may be considered erroneous or otherwise not representative of actual visibility. Therefore, although the viewshed analysis indicated that these small portions of the [APE] occur within the boundaries of an historic property, these historic properties with only one "cell" of visibility were not considered to have actual views of the Project.

In addition, [many] above-ground historic properties within the [visual ]APE have large boundaries (i.e., over 10 acres), so that even a small percentage of the viewshed within such a property's acreage could be relatively large. For example, the Kay St.-Catherine St.-Old Beach Road Historic District (73000052) occupies 303 acres in the City of Newport. The viewshed analysis indicated that four percent of this property had potential views of the RWF. In this case, four percent of the property is approximately 13 acres, which is still a relatively large area of visibility.

Therefore, this quantitative assessment was intended to provide a baseline level of effects which was then supplemented with a qualitative assessment of the contribution of a property's maritime setting to its historic significance, the level of Project visibility, relationship of specific views towards the Project to the location, design, and historic use of an above-ground historic properties, and the overall sensitivity of each above-ground historic properties to visual effects. (EDR 2022a:102–106)

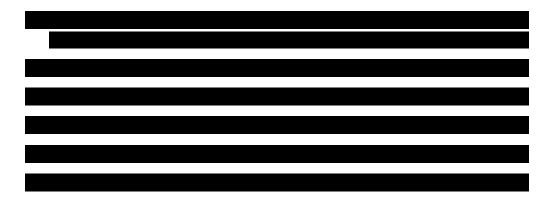
Because relevant "maritime settings vary considerably among the different types of historic properties" in the visual APE, the HRVEA grouped the historic properties where Project effects would result by resource type and discusses thematically (EDR 2022a:102). The HRVEA found the identified historic properties to be broadly categorizable as follows:

- Native American Sites, Historic Districts, and TCPs;
- Historic Buildings and Structures;

| • | Lighthouses | and Navi | gational | Aids; |
|---|-------------|----------|----------|-------|
|---|-------------|----------|----------|-------|

- Recreational Properties;
- Historic Cemeteries and Burial Grounds;
- Maritime Safety and Defense Facilities;
- Agricultural Properties;
- Estates/Estate Complexes; and
- Historic Battlefields.

| Above ground historic properties within each of these categories tend to be eligible for NRHP listing   |
|---|
| because of their contributions to important events in history under Criterion A and/or their embodiment o a significant architectural or engineering design, style, or masterful work under Criterion C. TCPs may |
| additionally be eligible under NRHP Criteria B and D for their connections to important people in the   |
| heritage of and the important information they can provide regarding  |
| history, respectively. Some of the historic properties also were found to meet several of the NRHP  |
| Criteria Considerations, before being found eligible for NRHP listing under Criteria A, C, or D (EDR  |
| 2022a). Additionally, NHLs identified under any category are recognized to "possess exceptional value a   |
| commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States" that requires "a higher standard of care  |
| when considering undertakings that may directly and adversely affect NHLs" (NPS 2021).  |
| 4.1.3.1 Native American Sites, Buildings, Districts, and Traditional Cultural Properties  |
| Six TCPs are identified in the visual APE by the HRVEA (Appendix B). These include three recorded as  |
| historic resources in RI:   |
| in MA were originally documented specifically due to their identification as TCPs:  |
|   |
| all of which are represented by broad, complex cultural landscapes and connected seascapes (EDR 2022a).   |
| Of the six TCPs in the visual APE, BOEM has determined that the Project would result in visual adverse  |
| effects to the TCP and the  |
| proximity of the RWF and due to the importance of the TCPs' views toward the water, where the visual  |
| character of the adjoining landscape and seascape contribute to TCP significance.   |
| The common attributes of this historic property type with respect to visual setting are described by EDR (2022a:42–43) as follows:  |
|   |
|   |
|   |
|   |
|   |
|   |
|   |



# 4.1.3.2 Historic Buildings and Structures

There are 251 historic buildings and structures identified in the offshore visual APE (Appendix B). Historic properties of this type "consist mostly of vernacular residences or groupings of residences, with some limited variety of building types within the districts, in addition to historic markers and public parks" (EDR 2022a:102). The variety of buildings and structures associated with this type extends to neighborhood commercial districts and buildings (including industrial sites) and includes supporting infrastructure, such as area bridges, that—in composite—makeup these settlement areas and supported the livelihoods of the local residents. In other cases, the use of the historic residence has changed to commercial, municipal, institutional, educational, religious, transportation or to other non-residential repurposing (EDR 2022a).

Of the 251 historic properties of this type in the visual APE, RI contains 86, MA 163, and CT two (EDR 2022a). Of these historic buildings and structures, 48 in RI and MA possess important settings and critical views of the Project (see EDR 2022a:Attachment A) and have been determined by BOEM to be subject to adverse effects from the offshore elements of the Project:

Aquinnah, MA

Vanderhoop, Edwin DeVries Homestead

Tom Cooper House Theodore Haskins House

Gay Head - Aquinnah Town Center HD

3 Windy Hill Drive 71 Moshup Trail

Leonard Vanderhoop House

Gay Head-Aguinnah Coast Guard Station Barracks

Chilmark, MA

Hancock, Capt. Samuel-Mitchell, Capt. West House Little Compton, RI

Russell Hancock House Simon Mayhew House

Flaghole

Flanders, Ernest House, Shop and Barn

Dartmouth, MA Salters Point

Fairhaven, MA

744 Sconticut Neck Road

West Tisbury, MA

Scrubby Neck Schoolhouse

Westport, MA

Westport Point Historic Districts (1 of 2) Westport Point Historic Districts (2 of 2)

Westport Harbor Gooseneck Causeway

Warren Point Historic District

City of Newport, RI

Kay St.-Catherine St.-Old Beach Rd. HD/The Hill

South Kingstown, RI

**Brownings Beach Historic District** 

New Shoreham, RI

Spring Street

Corn Neck Road

Hippocampus/Boy's Camp/Beane Family

Mitchell Farm

Beach Avenue

Peleg Champlin House

Indian Head Neck Road

U.S. Weather Bureau Station

Old Town and Center Roads

Old Harbor Historic District

New Shoreham Historic District

Beacon Hill Road

Capt. Welcome Dodge Sr.

Caleb W. Dodge Jr. House

Lakeside Drive and Mitchell Lane

Pilot Hill Road and Seaweed Lane

Mohegan Cottage/Everett D. Barlow House

Capt. Mark L. Potter House

Middletown, RI

Indian Avenue Historic District

Paradise Rocks Historic District

St. Georges School

Land Trust Cottages

Sea View Villa

Whetstone

Tiverton, RI

Puncatest Neck Historic District

The HRVEA describes the common attributes of this historic property categorization with respect to the visual setting of the historic properties as follows:

These above-ground historic property types often are adjacent to and offer clear views of the ocean or are significant due to their development as residential communities. For many above-ground historic properties of this type, a relationship with the Atlantic Ocean is essential to their historic integrity. . . . Historic Buildings and Structures are important elements of cultural heritage within the [APE], within the majority of examples found along or near the shoreline . . . . While no official documentation relative to the maritime significance of this specific above-ground historic property type is known, several common features are mentioned across the breadth of the individual nomination forms that may be considered as the common attributes with respect to their visual setting:

- Historic maritime (fishing and shipping) economy;
- Location along or near the water;
- Views and vistas of the Atlantic Ocean;
- Vernacular design and locally sourced materials;
- Landscape design derived from the natural environment; and
- Local historic associations. (EDR 2022a:44)

Historic buildings and structures . . . occur throughout the study area and in a variety of local contexts. Location and orientation of such properties is critical to understanding the nature of any associated maritime settings. Many historic houses were oriented to local

roadways, with the front and rear elevations parallel to the nearby road's alignment. Local roadways along the region's shorelines often parallel the water's edge and historic homes frequently shift in orientation along such coastal roads. This variation in orientation may strongly influence the associated views of marine waters that may form important elements of a property's historic setting. . . . Historic seaside villages, ports and other districts in the study area are commonly characterized by dense development and narrow roadways. The maritime setting for such districts is often obvious and may be expressed through the design and orientation of homes, commercial properties and other buildings, parks, docks, piers, and breakwaters. Depending on the specific characteristics of each district, open ocean views may or may not be available from the majority of historic buildings and other areas within a village. Further, marine viewsheds may encompass limited areas due to the complexity of the shoreline and presence of points, necks, or islands that screen views towards the open ocean. Where ocean versus bay views are available but are tangential to the dominant aspects of maritime viewsheds, changes to those distant ocean views may not diminish the integrity of a seaside village or other historic district. Where ocean views are a dominant aspect of the maritime setting, changes to such viewsheds may diminish the integrity of a historic district, even where views are limited to immediate shoreline sections. (EDR 2022a:96–97)

# 4.1.3.3 Lighthouses and Navigational Aids

There are 20 lighthouses and navigational aids identified in the visual APE (Appendix B). This historic property type, lighthouses in particular, "may be broadly defined as water-related navigation aids to transportation and defense consisting of a light tower, featuring prominent views of the sea, and dominance of the surrounding landscape generally shared among all the individual properties" (EDR 2022a:44).

Of the 20 historic properties of this type in the visual APE, MA contains 10, RI nine, and NY one (EDR 2022a). Of these lighthouses and navigational aids, 10 in RI and MA possess important settings and critical views of the Project (see EDR 2022a:Attachment A) and have been determined by BOEM to be subject to adverse effects from the offshore elements of the Project:

Aquinnah, MA Gay Head Light

Falmouth, MA

Nobska Point Lighthouse

Gosnold, MA

Tarpaulin Cove Light New Bedford, MA

Butler Flats Light Station

Clark's Point Light

Jamestown, RI
Beavertail Light

<u>Little Compton, RI</u> Sakonnet Light Station

Narragansett, RI

Point Judith Lighthouse

New Shoreham, RI

Block Island North Lighthouse

Block Island Southeast Lighthouse NHL

The common attributes of this historic property type with respect to visual setting are described by EDR (2022a:47) as follows:

- Direct physical location and/or historic functional relationship with the sea;
- Elevated and prominent views of the sea;
- Visual prominence of the surrounding landscape;
- Isolation or at least spatial dominance of the surrounding landscape; and
- Proximal relationship to shipping lanes.

Lighthouses and other historic navigation aids in the study area include properties that were intended to serve mariners plying large areas of open water and other properties that served specific navigation routes through the complex and treacherous waters of the region's bays. All of these properties have an obvious association with maritime settings, but the scale of those settings will vary due to the conformation of the local landscape and seas and the design and purpose of each navigation aid. (EDR 2022a:95)

# 4.1.3.3.1 Block Island Southeast Lighthouse National Historic Landmark

Among the identified lighthouses and navigational aids, the Block Island Southeast Lighthouse (Figure 1) has been recognized for its importance to U.S. history as an NHL. The HRVEA describes the property as follows.



Figure 1. Block Island Southeast Lighthouse before it was offset from the bluff edge (Stupich 1988).

This property is located approximately 12 miles (19.3 km) south of the coast of mainland Rhode Island, on Mohegan Bluff, on the southeast shore of Block Island, approximately 14 miles (22.5 km) from the nearest [Project] turbine. . . . Built in 1874 and fully operational by 1875, [Southeast] Lighthouse consists of a five-story brick tower and a two-and-a-half-story, brick duplex keeper's residence. The duplex residence is connected to a one-and-a half-story kitchen by a hyphen of the same height. It is a rare surviving example of a lighthouse built during a brief period of Victorian Gothic design influence at the U.S. Lighthouse Board and the sole surviving lighthouse of its high-style design. In 1993, the lighthouse structure and dwelling were moved approximately 250 feet (76.2 m) back from the edge of the bluffs to prevent the loss of the above-ground historic property to erosion. The light tower and dwelling were moved as a single mass, including the above-ground elements of the foundations, to retain the historic fabric. The new location preserves the historic relationship of the lighthouse with seacoast ... Block Island Southeast Lighthouse was designated an NHL in 1995. (EDR 2022a:46)

Block Island Southeast Lighthouse NHL is listed on the NRHP under Criterion A, for its national importance in the history of maritime transportation, and under Criterion C for the national significance of its architecture and technology (SWCA 2021b). The maritime setting of the NHL is a key aspect of historic integrity cited in the NHL nomination. The HRVEA found Block Island Southeast Lighthouse NHL in particular to have high visual sensitivity within the visual APE, due to its historic location, setting, and feeling being primarily associated with clear views of the sea and for which public use enhances appreciation of the property's historic use and association with the sea (EDR 2022a). Approximately 48% (6 acres) of this approximately 134-acre historic property are within the visual APE and would have visibility of Project WTGs and OSS (EDR 2022a:Attachement A). The visual simulations for Block Island Southeast Lighthouse NHL are those at KOP BI-04 (day and night) in Appendix C.

Prudent and feasible alternatives to avoid adverse effects from the Project on this and other NHLs, and planning to the maximum extent possible necessary to minimize harm to NHLs, are presented in Section 5 of this Finding.

#### 4.1.3.4 Historic Cemeteries and Burial Grounds

There are 36 historic cemeteries and burial grounds included in the visual APE (Appendix B), consisting of "cemeteries identified by federal, state, or local governmental agencies as having historic significance" (EDR 2022a:47). Of the 36 historic properties of this type in the visual APE, RI contains 23 and MA 13 (EDR 2022a). RI has specific mandates for documenting historic cemeteries.

Of these, one in RI possesses important settings and critical views of the Project (see EDR 2022a:Attachment A) and has been determined by BOEM to be subject to adverse effects from the offshore elements of the Project: Island Cemetery/Old Burial Ground in New Shoreham, on Block Island. The Island Cemetery/Old Burial Ground would be adversely affected by the Project because of the characteristically elevated ocean views that are maintained for this memorial resting place and the historically maritime populous that it serves. Otherwise, the secluded nature of properties of this type and their rare occurrence near the shoreline greatly limits visibility, and therefore effects, of the Project.

The common attributes of this historic property type with respect to their visual setting are described as follows:

These above-ground historic properties may be municipally owned cemeteries on public land, small family plots on private land, or abandoned burial grounds. Historic cemeteries are lasting memorials to the past, provide a guide to the changing values and composition of communities in the course of their historic development. . . . Typically, cemeteries and burial grounds are not eligible for listing in the NRHP except when they satisfy NPS Criteria Consideration D: 'd. A cemetery which derives its primary importance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events'. . . . [Attributes include:]

- Secluded or private setting;
- Designed landscape features;
- Graves of persons of local, state, or national significance; and
- Examples of funerary art and/or architecture (i.e., a mausoleum or above-ground crypt). (EDR 2022a:47–48)

Where such burial grounds are located near the water they may be associated with ocean or other maritime viewsheds, however, ocean vistas are less likely to have been a significant consideration in the siting of such cemeteries than their larger, more formal counterparts in the region. Where cemeteries are located within districts or other historic settlements strongly associated with maritime settings, such burial grounds may be sited to maintain a visual connection to the waters in order to maintain a sense of continuity linking the departeds' final resting places with the environment in which they lived. . . . Maritime views from hillside cemeteries that were intentionally incorporated or framed by landscape designs may be more sensitive to discordant modern elements than those associated with less formal burial grounds that may not have been specifically located to provide ocean views. (EDR 2022a:96)

## 4.1.3.5 Maritime Safety and Defense Facilities

There are 31 maritime safety and defense facilities included in the offshore visual APE (Appendix B), plus one within the onshore visual APE (EDR 2021a). This property type consists of "facilities erected by bureaus of the U.S. Department of Defense or their predecessors and share historic associations with coastal defense" (EDR 2022a:48). Although, "These structures vary in their design and construction materials," they "are unified by their historic functions of rescuing and protecting maritime transportation in the area, or for coastal defense" (EDR 2022a:48).

Of the 31 historic properties of this type in the visual APE, RI contains 20, MA nine, and NY two (EDR 2022a). Of these, 10 in RI and MA possess important settings and critical views of the Project (see EDR 2022a:Attachment A) and have been determined by BOEM to be subject to adverse effects from the offshore elements of the Project:

New Bedford, MA

Fort Rodman Historic District Fort Taber Historic District

Westport, MA

Horseneck Point Lifesaving Station Gooseberry Neck Observation Towers Narragansett, RI

Life Saving Station at Narragansett Pier

Fort Varnum/Camp Varnum

New Shoreham, RI

U.S. Coast Guard Brick House

U.S. Lifesaving Station

WWII Lookout Tower – Spring Street WWII Lookout Tower at Sands Pond

The common attributes of this historic property type with respect to their visual setting are described in the HRVEA as follows:

The Maritime Safety and Defense Facilities within the [APE] have served to protect and act as rescue stations for the coastal waters of Rhode Island and Massachusetts. These above-ground historic properties were constructed as government buildings that needed open views and access to the ocean to fulfill their functional roles and are therefore located immediately adjacent to the coastline to facilitate direct interaction with the water. For all aboveground historic properties of this type, a physical relationship to the Atlantic Ocean is essential to historic integrity. . . . [Attributes include:]

- Construction commissioned by the federal government for use by a bureau of the Department of Defense;
- Built for interaction between the structure and ocean-going vessels;
- Location along or near the water;
- Clear views of the ocean, and/or direct access to the water; and
- Design includes living quarters and functional space. (EDR 2022a:49)

Historic military and maritime safety properties along the shoreline will likely be associated with maritime settings. Aesthetic considerations in the siting of such facilities may or may not be expressed in the design of buildings, structures, and landscapes depending on the age and specific functions of the property. Proximity to navigation channels, defensibility, and the presence of existing shipbuilding or repair infrastructure in a broader maritime context may have been significant considerations in the siting of naval facilities. Such factors may not demonstrate a significant association with open ocean viewsheds. The study area includes several significant examples of World War IIera defense structures, including fire control or observation towers designed to monitor specific parts of the maritime environment. Early lifesaving stations were likewise intended to provide for observation of marine waters in the vicinity of known hazards or where storms posed specific risks to sea-going or coastal vessels. Lifesaving stations were also frequently located where rescue boats or other vessels might be safely launched under treacherous conditions. These locations may have included inlets, harbors or coves adjacent to open waters where rescue and recovery efforts would likely be made. (EDR 2022a:96)

# 4.1.3.6 Agricultural Properties

There are 48 agricultural properties included in the visual APE (Appendix B). This property type consists of "historic farm buildings and landscapes which have retained a high degree of integrity and are generally no longer used for their original purpose" (EDR 2022a:49).

Of the 48 historic properties of this type in the visual APE, MA contains 33 and RI 15 (EDR 2022a). Of these agricultural properties, four in RI possess important settings and critical views of the Project (see EDR 2022a:Attachment A) and have been determined by BOEM to be subject to adverse effects from the offshore elements of the Project:

<u>Little Compton, RI</u> Tunipus Goosewing Farm

Middletown, RI Bailey Farm New Shoreham, RI Champlin Farm Lewis-Dickens Farm

Although, "Generally, these above-ground historic properties do not derive their significance in any direct way from the ocean or maritime activities" (EDR 2022a:49), the HRVEA addresses the four cases where adverse effects would result based on the open or maritime island settings of these particular historic properties. The common attributes of this historic property type with respect to their visual setting are described in the HRVEA (EDR 2022a:50) as follows:

- Farmhouses;
- Barns and associated ancillary buildings;
- Large, open fields;
- Fieldstone walls dividing property or grazing space; and
- Locally sourced building materials.

Historic agricultural properties, including farms, farmhouses, barns and related buildings and structures are relatively common in the study area. Many of these properties were built between 1700 and 1850, after which agricultural economies in New England and New York declined sharply. The historic settings for such properties typically include open, agrarian landscapes which once may have afforded open views of the seas when sited along the shoreline or at higher elevations within the coastal interior. Few of the once expansive agrarian landscapes associated with the historic use of the region's farms survive. Some have been altered by later residential and commercial development and many have been transformed by reforestation. Despite these changes, historic agricultural properties remain an important part of the region's heritage and tangible expression of several centuries of intensive farming that transformed the landscapes throughout southern New England and eastern Long Island. (EDR 2022a:95)

# 4.1.3.7 Recreational Properties

There are 27 recreational properties included in the visual APE (Appendix B). This property type is "defined by the role these properties served in their original functions as places for the resort tourism economy of the late-nineteenth century to flourish" (EDR 2022a:50).

Of the 27 historic properties of this type in the visual APE, RI contains 20, MA five, and NY two (EDR 2022a). Of these recreational properties, 14 in RI and MA possess important settings and critical views of the Project (see EDR 2022a:Attachment A) and have been determined by BOEM to be subject to adverse effects from the offshore elements of the Project:

Aquinnah, MA

Gay Head - Aquinnah Shops Area

Westport, MA

Clam Shack Restaurant

Narragansett, RI

The Towers Historic District

The Towers/Tower Entrance-Narragansett Casino

Ocean Road Historic District

**Dunes Club** 

Narragansett Pier MRA

Middletown, RI

Clambake Club of Newport

New Shoreham, RI

Hygeia House

Nathan Mott Park

Spring House Hotel

Spring Cottage

Miss Abby E. Vaill/1 of 2 Vaill cottages

Hon. Julius Deming Perkins/"Bayberry Lodge"

The common attributes of this historic property type with respect to their visual setting are described by HRVEA as follows:

These above-ground historic properties feature beaches, casinos, restaurants, and other buildings and structures built to entertain seasonal vacationers. They are typically located near the shoreline or immediately adjacent to the sea, and in some cases, are the beaches themselves. The enjoyment of, and interaction with, the sea are integral features of the significance of these above-ground historic properties. In many cases, the beachfront, shoreline, and adjacent ocean waters are prominent features of the historic setting due to their close association with historic recreational activities. . . . [Attributes include:]

- Functionality designed for human interaction;
- Location along or near the water;
- Views and vistas of the Atlantic Ocean;
- Landscaped lawns and gardens; and
- Ancillary buildings, such as garages, caretaker cottages, or sheds. (EDR 2022a:50–51)

Seaside resorts, like many other shoreline recreational, commercial, and residential properties, were often sited to take advantage of aesthetically pleasing ocean or maritime views. Depending on location and the conformation of the local shoreline, such properties may be associated with specific bay or cove viewsheds that include limited areas of the

open ocean waters. Recreational activities at resorts frequently included swimming and designated beaches where residents and visitors may have spent considerable time during the summer months. Where these features are still present and express a tangible association with the historic resort property, views from beaches may be as important as views from more formal elements of the designed landscape. Likewise, historic hotels and inns became more common elements of the region's shoreline communities in the late 19th century. Such properties were often sited near harbors, ferry landings, rail stations, and public or private beaches and may be associated with similar historic maritime settings. Views to ocean waters or the more intimate bays and coves of the region may have been an integral part of the visitor's motivation for staying in such establishments. Such considerations can be expressed through the inclusion of building and landscape features clearly intended to afford views of ocean. Older taverns and inns in the study area may be found along the working harbors and ports and were intended to serve the fishing, whaling, and related participants in maritime commerce. The design and location of these properties may not show the same influence of aesthetic considerations but will likely also retain a strong association with the waterfront and maritime environment. (EDER 2022a:95)

# 4.1.3.8 Estates and Estate Complexes

There are 28 estates and estate complexes included in the visual APE (Appendix B). This property type "consists of high-style residences, or groupings of residences, typically designed by prominent architects of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries" (EDR 2022a:51).

Of the 28 historic properties of this type in the visual APE, RI contains 21 and MA seven (EDR 2022a). Of these, 11 in RI possess important settings and critical views of the Project (see EDR 2022a:Attachment A) and have been determined by BOEM to be subject to adverse effects from offshore Project elements:

<u>Jamestown, RI</u> Horsehead/Marbella

<u>Little Compton, RI</u> Stone House Inn Abbott Phillips House

Middletown, RI
The Bluff/John Bancroft Estate

Narragansett, RI Dunmere City of Newport, RI

Ocean Drive Historic District NHL
Bellevue Avenue Historic District NHL
The Breakers NHL

Marble House NHL
Ochre Point – Cliffs Historic District

Rosecliff/Oelrichs (Hermann) House/Monroe (J.

Edgar) House

The common attributes of this historic property type with respect to their visual setting are described by the HRVEA as follows:

Estates and Estate Complexes within the [visual ]APE transcend the traditional residential above-ground historic property type in their grandeur and scale. These above-ground historic property types often are set upon open tracts of naturalistic or stylized

designed landscapes and are often accompanied by a variety of ancillary buildings. For many above-ground historic properties of this type, views of the Atlantic Ocean are essential to their historic integrity. . . . Estates and Estate Complexes are well-known as one of the symbols of cultural heritage in Rhode Island, and the City of Newport in particular. . . . [Attributes include:]

- Location along or near the water;
- Views and vistas of the Atlantic Ocean:
- Long driveways meant to offer views of the main house on approach;
- Landscaped lawns and gardens; and
- Ancillary buildings, such as garages, caretaker cottages, or sheds. (EDR 2022a:52)

Estates built by or for wealthy families have been part of the region's landscapes for centuries and many such properties are located along the shorelines. High style, architect-designed mansions and associated landscapes are characteristic of several areas within the study area and many such properties were sited to take advantage of ocean views. The importance of maritime settings to these properties may be apparent in the design of building features such as veranda, porches, and large windows facing the water or through landscape elements and overall designs that were intended to frame specific views towards the seas. As with many other historic property types, the conformation of local shorelines and the specific orientation of each property may be important in assessing the association with specific aspects or elements of each associated viewshed. (EDR 2022a:95–96)

#### 4.1.3.8.1 Ocean Drive Historic District National Historic Landmark

The Ocean Drive Historic District (Figure 2) is one of four of the identified estates and estate complexes recognized for its importance to U.S. history as an NHL. The HRVEA describes this NHL as follows.

The summer homes in the Ocean Drive Historic District feature great variety in style and opulence, ranging from Neoclassical-style mansions to early nineteenth-century farms. In contrast to the adjacent Bellevue Avenue Historic District, however, Ocean Drive (aka Ocean Avenue) is decidedly more bucolic and rural, with greater expanses between structures accentuated by natural and designed landscapes. The national significance of the Ocean Drive Historic District is derived from its architecture, which includes works from McKim, Mead and White, John Russell Pope, and landscape architecture by Frederick Law Olmstead [sic] . . . In 2012 an updated statement of significance was appended to the NHL nomination which elaborated and expanded upon the initial areas of Criterion C significance such as architecture and landscape design. The update also addressed additional Criterion A areas of significance such as planning, and engineering related to maritime views and design features purposefully built to interact with the shoreline and the ocean. The updated nomination materials also included a detailed account of the evolution of Ocean Drive as a "pleasure drive" to accompany the development of the inland areas as an upper-income resort suburb. (EDR 2022a:140)

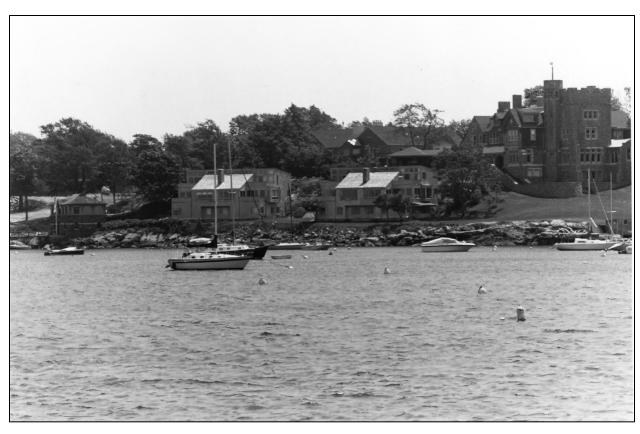


Figure 2. Ocean Drive Historic District photographed from the sea (NRHP 1976).

[Olmsted's] landscape architecture firm . . . was involved in at least two subdivisions and 15 private contract designs within the district. These designs include properties situated on dramatic overlooks, and along Ocean Drive. Clearly this roadway was specifically constructed to take advantage of ocean views. (EDR 2022a:140)

The Ocean Drive Historic District NHL was made up of 45 contributing properties located in an over-1,500-acre district in a suburban/rural setting encompassing most of the peninsula southwest of the City of Newport (SWCA 2021b). The NRHP nomination finds the district eligible under Criteria A and C in the areas of architecture, landscape architecture, community planning, conservation, and environmental preservation (SWCA 2021b). The NHL program focuses on the district architecture and landscape, providing the following statement of national significance, "This large historic district... has a rugged, informal character, as compared with the formal aspect of the Bellevue Historic District. It includes early farms and elaborate summer homes, as well as landscapes designed by Olmsteds' firm to accord with the natural contours of rocky cliffs, green hills and pastures. The area was favored by 19th-century industrial magnates and the social elite" (NPS 2012). The Ocean Drive Historic District NHL and its contributing buildings tend to retain integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, association, feeling, and setting (SWCA 2021b). Approximately 15% (261 acres) of this approximately 1,756-acre historic property are within the visual APE and would have visibility of Project WTGs and OSS (EDR 2022a:Attachement A). The visual simulations from Newport Cliff Walk at KOP AI-03 in Appendix C best represent the views from the shorelines and NHLs at Newport, RI.

Prudent and feasible alternatives to avoid adverse effects from the Project on this and other NHLs, and planning to the maximum extent possible necessary to minimize harm to NHLs, are presented in Section 5 of this Finding.

#### 4.1.3.8.2 Bellevue Avenue Historic District National Historic Landmark

The Bellevue Avenue Historic District (Figure 3) is one of four of the identified estates and estate complexes recognized for its importance to U.S. history as an NHL. The HRVEA describes this historic property as follows.



Figure 3. Chateau-sur-mer in the Bellevue Avenue Historic District (Boucher 1969; NRHP 1972).

Newport is one of the most spectacular assemblages of American architecture from its beginning to our own time. There are structures in this district that could never be built again in such close proximity, nor possessing such variety, nor by a group of such distinguished architectural firms. This district begins with several commercial blocks including the Casino, continues with the Gothic Revival villas, and includes the "Stick Style" and Shingle Style and culminates in the great 19th century summer palaces of Bellevue Avenue and Ochre Point. The list of architects embraces almost every major designer of that time and what emerges at Newport is also a study of the development of the taste and skill of men like Richard Upjohn, Richard Morris Hunt and McKim, Mead and White over their professional careers.

The Bellevue Avenue Historic District National Historic Landmark is approximately two miles long and consists of 87 contributing properties . . . occupying several blocks along Bellevue Avenue, from Memorial Boulevard in the north, to Block Island Sound in the south, in the City of Newport. Spring Street and Cogshell Avenue form the western boundary of the district, while Narragansett Bay forms the eastern boundary. From north to south, this district features two miles of commercial blocks and villas, notably ending in the south with the grand and palatial nineteenth-century estates of wealthy summer residents. (EDR 2022a:A-25)

The district possesses many distinctive examples of high-style architecture. While the significance attributed in the NRHP-nomination of the district does not explicitly reference the ocean, the views of the ocean were essential to the planning and construction of the contributing buildings (SWCA 2021b). The district contains contributing buildings that are also individually recognized has NHLs, specifically The Breakers NHL and Marble House NHL. The NRHP nomination finds the district significant in the areas of architecture, landscape architecture, and commerce (SWCA 2021b). The significance focuses on aspects of the district that make it NRHP-eligible under Criterion C, for the embodiment of distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, that represent the work of a master, and possess high artistic values. Significance in the area of commerce further provides for the NRHPeligibility of the district under Criterion A for its relation to important events in the historic development of Newport (SWCA 2021b). The NHL program more fully focuses on the district architecture, providing the following statement of national significance, "An assemblage of American architecture distinguished by the variety of styles and famous architectural firms represented, the district includes Gothic Revival villas, Stick- and Shingle-style buildings, and great summer palaces of the late 19th century" (NPS 2015a). The Bellevue Avenue Historic District NHL and its contributing buildings tend to retain integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, association, feeling, and setting (SWCA 2021b). About 13% (over 70 acres) of this approximately 600-acre historic property are within the visual APE and would have visibility of Project WTGs and OSS (EDR 2022a:Attachement A). The visual simulations from Newport Cliff Walk at KOP AI-03 in Appendix C best represent the views from the NHLs on Newport shores.

#### 4.1.3.8.3 The Breakers National Historic Landmark

The Breakers (Figure 4) is an estate/estate complex recognized for its importance to U.S. history as an NHL and located in the Bellevue Avenue Historic District NHL. The HRVEA describes this historic property as follows:

The Breakers . . . is located on at Ochre Point Avenue in Newport, Rhode Island, approximately 16 miles (25.7 km) from the nearest [Project] turbine. . . . The estate was designed by Richard Morris Hunt and built between 1893 and 1895 for Cornelius Vanderbilt II. It emulates a sixteenth-century, northern Italian palazzo. Elaborate façade work and imposing mass are featured in the architecture and speak to the substantial power and wealth of the original residents. The estate is significant for its historic associations with America's first architect trained at the Ecole Des Beaux-Arts, Richard Morris Hunt, and for being the largest and perhaps most famous Newport estate built by wealthy patrons at the turn of the twentieth century. . . . The Breakers was individually listed in the NRHP in 1971. . . . and designated an NHL in 1994. (EDR 2022a:52)



Figure 4. The Breakers in the Bellevue Avenue Historic District (NRHP 1971a).

The NRHP nomination finds The Breakers significant in the areas of architecture, social history, and transportation (SWCA 2021b). The significance focuses on aspects of the historic property that make it NRHP-eligible under Criterion C, for the embodiment of distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, that represent the work of a master, and possess high artistic values. Significance in the area of social history and transportation further provides for the NRHP-eligibility of the historic property under Criterion A for its relation to important events associated with high society in the historic development of Newport and the social position and wealth of the Vanderbilts arriving from the railroad industry. The NHL nomination further indicates eligibility of The Breakers under NRHP Criterion B for significant association with Cornelius Vanderbilt II and Richard Morris Hunt (SWCA 2021b). The NHL program focuses on architecture, providing the following statement of national significance, "The Breakers is the architectural and social archetype of the Gilded Age, a period when members of the Vanderbilt family were the merchant princes of American life through their prominence in the world of finance, as patrons of the arts, and as vanguards of international society. In 1895, the year of its completion, The Breakers was the largest, most opulent house in a summer resort considered the social capital of America. It was built for Cornelius Vanderbilt II (1843-1899), a key figure in American railroads, philanthropy, and fashionable society, and designed by Richard Morris Hunt (1827-1895), one of the founding fathers of architecture in America" (NPS 2006). The Breakers NHL retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, association, feeling, and setting (SWCA 2021b). About 29% (5 acres) of this approximately 16-acre historic property are within the visual APE and would have visibility of Project WTGs and OSS (EDR 2022a: Attachement A). The visual simulations from Newport Cliff Walk at KOP AI-03 in Appendix C best represent the views from the NHLs on Newport shores.

#### 4.1.3.8.4 Marble House National Historic Landmark

Marble House (Figure 5) is an estate/estate complex recognized for its importance to U.S. history as an NHL and is also located in the Bellevue Avenue Historic District NHL. Marble House is describable as follows.



Figure 5. Marble House in the Bellevue Avenue Historic District (NRHP 1971b).

Marble House (71000025) is a three-story Neoclassical mansion located on Bellevue Avenue in Newport. It was commissioned by William Vanderbilt, designed by famed architect Richard Morris Hunt and constructed 1892. Built with an imposing architectural scale and clad in Tuckahoe white marble, it is one of the stateliest mansions contributing to the NHL-listed Bellevue Avenue Historic District. The property was individually listed on the NRHP before the district was nominated. (SWCA 2021b:30)

The NRHP nomination finds the Marble House significant in the areas of architecture and social history (SWCA 2021b). The significance focuses on aspects of the historic property that make it NRHP-eligible under Criterion C, for the embodiment of distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, that represent the work of a master, and possess high artistic values. Significance in the area of social history further provides for the NRHP-eligibility of the historic property under Criterion A for its relation to important events in the historic development of Newport. The NHL nomination additionally finds Marble House eligible under NRHP Criterion B for its significant associations with Alva Belmont

and William K. Vanderbilt (SWCA 2021b). The NHL program focuses on architecture, providing the following statement of national significance, "Inspired by the Petit Trianon (1760-1764) a garden retreat on the grounds of Versailles, the house's French inspired interiors were designed by Jules Allard and Sons, of Paris. A virtual showcase of various French styles and built with seemingly endless financial resources, the house was unparalleled in design and opulence in its day. The economic influence of the Vanderbilts and their financial and cultural power in America were expressed in the family houses and their patronage of American architecture. As one of the earliest of the Beaux Arts houses to appear in America, it would influence the design of architecture thereafter. Today, Marble House is a testament to the architectural genius of Richard Morris Hunt and the spirit of America's 'Gilded Age.'" (NPS 2015b). The Marble House NHL retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, association, feeling, and setting (SWCA 2021b). About 5% (one-third acre) of this approximately 6-acre historic property are within the visual APE and would have visibility of Project WTGs and OSS (EDR 2022a:Attachement A). The visual simulations from Newport Cliff Walk at KOP AI-03 in Appendix C best represent the views from the NHLs on Newport shores.

#### 4.1.3.9 Historic Battlefields

There are four historic battlefields included in the visual APE, which "consist of typically large landscapes across which the events of historic military actions took place" and, within these, "any number of more focused and specific points of significance may exist, while the collective significance of the events of the battle is broader" (EDR 2022a:52).

Of the four historic properties of this type in the visual APE, MA contains three and RI one (EDR 2022a). Of these, one historic battlefield in MA, the Westport Point Revolutionary War Properties, would be subject to adverse effects from the Project.

The common attributes of this historic property type with respect to their visual setting are described by the HRVEA as follows:

These types of above-ground historic properties are typically spread out over large areas, sometimes encompassing entire town centers or portions of townships. They may include landscapes, buildings, or water features which were integral to the outcome of the struggles which took place in their midst. In some cases, these features have been significantly altered from the time of the battles. . . .

[R]egarding the visual setting of battlefields with regard to their significance, as in most cases the significance of an historic battlefield lay in their historic context and the physical struggles that took place on them. However, there are some characteristics which may be generally common to Historic Battlefields:

- Natural features which influenced military operations;
- Military engineering works (trenches, forts);
- Sites of engagement; and
- Corridors of movement. (EDR 2022a:53–54)

Properties of this type are mostly inland and will only have visibility in isolated areas within their boundaries, or in the small areas where their boundaries touch the shoreline. The potential effects of the Project are further mitigated because the significance and setting of these properties are characterized by terrestrial conflict, and not from pristine views of the seascape or relationship to the ocean. (EDR 2022a:109)

# 4.1.3.10 Summary of the Assessment of Adverse Effects and Cumulative Effects to Historic Properties in the Visual Area of Potential Effects

The 101 adversely affected historic properties within the visual APE for onshore and offshore development retain their maritime setting, and that maritime setting contributes to the property's NRHP eligibility and continues to offer significant seaward views. These seaward views support the integrity of the maritime setting and include vantage points with the potential for an open view from each property toward RWF WTGs (EDR 2021b, 2022a). For historic properties where BOEM has determined the Project would cause adverse effects, BOEM then assessed whether those effects would be additive to the potential adverse effects of other reasonably foreseeable actions at the 101 historic properties, thereby resulting in cumulative effects (see SWCA 2022).

BOEM reviewed the HRVEA's list of historic properties assessed as likely to be adversely affected by the Project and all information and comments provided by consulting parties in correspondence and at meetings to date to inform determinations of adverse effects including visual and cumulative effects.

BOEM (2022a) has determined that options to reduce the number of RWF WTGs under any action alternative for the Project (see Table 1) would effectively minimize visual effects because there would be fewer WTGs constructed and visible from the affected historic properties (see also Section 5). However, none of the alternatives would completely avoid visual adverse effects for the 101 above ground historic properties.

The cumulative effects analysis quantified the total number of WTGs from all planned future developments theoretically visible (daytime or nighttime) within the APE (EDR 2021b). This analysis projected that the development of additional wind farms in the RI/MA WEA would result in the construction of nearly 1,000 WTGs (EDR 2021b, 2022a; SWCA 2022). The project would contribute proportionally from nearly 10% to nearly 90% of the cumulative adverse effect, owing to the location and intensity of the foreseeable build-out attributed to other offshore wind energy development activities. This is based on full buildout of the Project (up to 100 WTGs and two offshore substations [OSS]) and all other reasonably foreseeable offshore wind projects currently planned in the APE (modeled at 955 WTGs and three OSSs [EDR 2021b]). The proportion of visible WTG elements added by the project ranges from 9.6 percent at TCP, where all modeled WTGs and OSS would potentially be visible, to 87.2 percent at the historic U.S. Weather Bureau Station at Block Island, where the Project WTGs would potentially be visible in greater numbers than the combination of all other future wind farms planned in adjacent OCS lease areas (41 Project WTGs would potentially be visible there versus six WTGs from other planned projects) (SWCA 2022). Intensity of visual impacts from WTG and OSS development would reduce with distance from historic properties and lighting and design actions that would be taken by Revolution Wind to minimize impacts; however, cumulative effects would not be fully eliminated at the 101 adversely affected historic properties.

BOEM has found that the Project would have adverse visual effects on the 101 historic properties listed in Table 3. Per the Criteria of Adverse Effect, the undertaking would introduce visual Project elements that diminish the integrity of these historic properties' significant historic features. BOEM did, however, determine that due to the distance and open viewshed, the integrity of the properties would not be so diminished as to disqualify any of them from NRHP eligibility.

Although the HRVEA identified 350 other above ground historic properties on mainland RI and MA within the visual APE of offshore Project components, BOEM has determined that either no effects or no adverse effects would result at these historic properties, based on the justifications provided in the HRVEA (see EDR 2022a:Attachment A). While their size and siting may afford many of these historic properties some view toward the Lease Area, for some these views will not be critical to their integrity and for others existing buildings, vegetation, and elements of the built environment result in limited, screened views. Existing buildings and infrastructure are also often accompanied by preexisting nighttime lighting that would reduce the visibility of farther off Project lighting. Visibility would be further minimized based on distance between onshore historic properties and offshore Project components. With increasing distances between historic properties and the RWF, atmospheric, environmental, and other obscuring factors, such as fog, haze, sea spray, wave height, and normal viewer acuity, serve to further minimize the visual intrusion posed by offshore WTGs. The ability of these 350 historic properties to convey the significance of their architectural and social history would be unaltered by the Project.

BOEM reviewed the assessment in the HRVEAs and CHRVEA and has determined that the Project would result in no adverse effects to any above ground historic properties identified in the visual APE beyond the 101 historic properties identified as adversely affected in Table 3.

# 5 Actions to Avoid, Minimize, or Mitigate Adverse Effects

As a requirement of COP approval, BOEM would stipulate the avoidance of historic properties identified in the APE and not currently found to be subject to adverse effects from the Project. This includes considering all prudent and feasible alternatives to avoid adverse effects on the NHLs, as discussed below.

For unavoidable adverse effects to historic properties, additional minimization and mitigation measures would be developed in consultation with the appropriate parties. This includes, to the maximum extent possible, taking such planning and actions as may be necessary to minimize harm to any NHL that may be directly and adversely affected by an undertaking.

Avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures would be implemented through execution of an MOA by BOEM and the required signatories to resolve adverse effects under Section 106. Simultaneous to the release of this Finding, BOEM is releasing its Draft Memorandum of Agreement Among the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, the State Historic Preservation Officers of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, and Rhode Island, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Regarding the Revolution Wind Farm and Revolution Wind Export Cable Project for consulting party review. The MOA would be finalized and its requirements set by BOEM under NHPA Section 106 as a condition of BOEM's signing the record of decision (ROD), completing the NEPA review. Avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures for historic properties are drafted in both the MOA and the historic property treatment plans attached to it. Under the MOA, adverse effects from the Project to historic properties, including NHLs, would be avoided, minimized, or mitigated in accordance with the NHPA Section 106 regulations (36 CFR 800) and in compliance with Section 110(f). The MOA also includes post-review discovery plans for onshore and offshore cultural resources, should previously undiscovered or unimpacted historic properties be identified. The post-review discovery plans would be implemented to assess and resolve any inadvertent adverse effects to these historic properties. Any historic properties that are discovered postreview, if adversely affected, would be resolved through the Section 106 consultation process detailed in these post-review discovery plans and the MOA.

#### 5.1 Alternatives Considered

BOEM used the NEPA review process to consider a range of feasible alternatives to the maximum-case scenario of the Project's Proposed Action. That maximum-scenario would result in construction, operation, maintenance, and conceptual decommissioning of up to 100 WTGs and two OSS at the RWF. Alternatives considered would reduce the number of proposed WTGs. Analyses have found that reductions in WTG numbers will help minimize the adverse effects on above ground historic properties in the visual APE and ASFLs in the marine APE. However, no alternative meeting the purpose and need of Project development in the Lease Area would fully avoid adverse effects to historic properties, including from visual impacts to NHLs.

## 5.1.1 National Historic Landmarks

As the NPS (2021) conveys, "Section 110(f) of the NHPA requires that Federal agencies exercise a higher standard of care when considering undertakings that may directly and adversely affect NHLs. The law

requires that agencies, 'to the maximum extent possible, undertake such planning and actions as may be necessary to minimize harm to such landmark.' In those cases when an agency's undertaking directly and adversely affects an NHL... the agency should consider all prudent and feasible alternatives to avoid an adverse effect on the NHL." The implementing regulations for Section 106 of the NHPA at 36 CFR 800.10 provide special requirements for protecting NHLs and complying with the NHPA Section 110(f).

BOEM has planned and is taking action to avoid adverse effects on NHLs in accordance with NHPA 110(f) and pursuant to The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act (NPS 2021). Under all Project alternatives (BOEM 2021c), BOEM would avoid adverse effects to seven of the 12 NHLs in the visual APE: the Montauk Point Lighthouse, Original U.S. Naval War College Historic District, Fort Adams Historic District, Battle of Rhode Island Historic District, Nantucket Historic District, New Bedford Historic District, and William Watts Sherman House. This avoidance of adverse effects would be accomplished by taking advantage of existing obscuration, consisting of intervening factors such as curvature of the Earth, and atmospheric and environmental factors like fog, haze, sea spray, and intervening buildings, vegetation, and topography, which are enhanced with increasing distances between WTGs and historic properties. In addition, BOEM reviewed other NHLs in the vicinity, including the steamship Sabino in CT and the Newport Historic District in RI and determined these to not be in the APE. The Sabino only travels within 35 miles of the Project on tours and the Newport Historic District NHL, once distinguished from other adjoining historic district boundaries in the City of Newport, was found to be across Newport Neck from the Project without open ocean views of the RWF (EDR 2022a, 2022b).

BOEM has determined that five NHLs in RI would be adversely affected by the Project: Southeast Lighthouse on Block Island and Ocean Drive Historic District, Bellevue Avenue Historic District, The Breakers, and Marble House at Newport. BOEM has notified the NPS (as delegate of the Secretary of the Interior) and the ACHP of this determination with distribution of this Finding. The ACPH and NPS have been active consulting parties on the Project since BOEM invited them to consult at the initiation of the NHPA Section 106 process on the Project on April 6 and April 29, 2021, respectively. BOEM is fulfilling its responsibilities to give a higher level of consideration to minimizing harm to NHLs, as required by NHPA Section 110(f), through implementation of the special requirements outlined at 36 CFR 800.10 (BOEM 2021a).

Given the location of the lease and number of WTGs proposed, constraints on the necessary generation capacity for the project to be feasible, and the distance of the Lease Area to the shorelines of Block Island and Newport, BOEM determined that all feasible alternatives, including all feasible WTG layouts, would result in adverse visual effects on these five NHLs. Because of all these factors, the only alternative that BOEM was able to identify that avoids any Project effects on these NHLs was the no-action alternative. In the draft EIS, BOEM (2022a) has identified alternatives that reduce the number of WTGs by from the maximum-case scenario of the Proposed Action. While the differences between alternatives may be variable, alternatives for reduction in WTG numbers would all reduce visual effects on the NHLs and other adversely affected historic properties due to the fact that fewer WTGs would be constructed and therefore visible from above ground historic properties or as likely to necessitate the physical disturbance of ASLFs on the seafloor.

When prudent and feasible alternatives "appear to require undue cost or to compromise the undertaking's goals and objectives, the agency must balance those goals and objectives with the intent of section 110(f)" (NPS 2021). In this balancing, the NPS suggests that agencies should consider "(1) the magnitude of the undertaking's harm to the historical, archaeological and cultural qualities of the NHL; (2) the public interest in the NHL and in the undertaking as proposed, and (3) the effect a mitigation action would have on meeting the goals and objectives of the undertaking" (NPS 2021). For the Project, the magnitude of the visual effects on the five NHLs is minimized by the distance between proposed offshore WTGs and the onshore NHLs and other factors (such as obscuring factors) limiting views between Project WTGs and the five NHLs. Moreover, while the undertaking would affect the historic setting of the NHLs, it would not affect other character-defining features or aspects of the NHL's historic integrity. The five NHLs, should the undertaking proceed, would still illustrate their regional and national significance, and continue to exemplify their national importance.

Through consultation, BOEM would refine minimization measures to the maximum extent feasible and further develop mitigation measures of adverse effects that remain at the five NHLs after the application of minimization efforts. BOEM would identify and finalize mitigation measures specific to each NHL with the consulting parties through development of the MOA. Mitigation measures for adverse effects to NHLs must be reasonable in cost and not be determined using inflexible criteria, as described by the NPS (2021). Mitigation of adverse effects to the five NHLs would meet the following requirements:

- reflect the heightened, national importance of the property and be appropriate in magnitude, extent, nature, and location of the adverse effect;
- focus on replacing lost historic resource values with outcomes that are in the public interest, such as through development of products that convey the important history of the property;
- comply with The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring and Reconstructing Historic Buildings (NPS 2017).

### 5.1.2 Action Alternatives that Would Minimize the Adverse Effect of the Project

The Proposed Action (Alternative B) would construct, operate, maintain, and perceivably decommission up to 100 WTGs of 8 to 12 MW each and up to two OSS; whereas, Alternative C (Habitat Alternative) would include 64–65 WTGs, Alternative D (Transit Alternative) would include 78–93 WTGs, Alternative E (Viewshed Alternative) would include 64–81 WTGs, and Alternative F (Higher Capacity Turbine Alternative) would combine with any of the other action alternatives to use 14 MW WTGs within the PDE of the 12 MW WTGs to reduce the overall numbers down to as few as 56 WTGs (see Table 4).

#### 5.1.2.1 Minimization of Visual Adverse Effect

Reduction in WTG numbers was analyzed in the draft EIS to have the following opportunities to reduce visual impacts to above ground historic properties, which would additionally minimize harm to NHLs. Compared to the maximum-case scenario under the Proposed Action, Alternatives C through F could decrease impacts to historic properties from visibility of offshore wind structures and from the construction and installation lighting on these structures because the number of constructed WTGs and their viewshed would be reduced in the following manners (see BOEM 2022a:Table 3.10-7).

WTG structure and lighting visibility would be reduced from up to 100 WTGs under the Proposed Action to:

- 64 or 65 WTGs (up to 35% to 36% less, respectively) under Alternative C.
- 78 to 93 WTGs (up to 7% to 22% less) under Alternative D. These visual impacts under Alternative D would remain greater than those of Alternative C. Alternative D3 would specifically remove the closest seven WTG locations to Block Island and have an increased advantage for reducing visual impacts on above ground historic properties on the shores of that island over other action alternatives, except Alternative E2, which would remove even more WTGs on the Block Island side of the RWF.
- 64 to 81 WTGs (up to 36% to 19% less) under Alternative E. The Alternative E1 configuration, in particular, would reduce the proximity of WTGs to Martha's Vineyard and toward mainland RI. Alternative E2 would remove the closest WTGs to Martha's Vineyard and be most advantageous for reducing WTG proximity to Block Island; however, it would not be as effective overall as Alternative E1 for reducing WTG proximity to onshore areas. Although the distance of WTGs from Martha's Vineyard would increase under Alternative E specifically compared to other alternatives, the total number of WTG impacts would remain greater than those of Alternative C and would reach the potential lower WTG numbers and impacts of Alternative D. Alternative E is primarily focused on setbacks of WTGs from Martha's Vineyard and would effectively increase distances of Project WTGs to historic properties there, especially under Alternative E1. This especially includes increased setbacks from historic properties important to Tribal Nations at Aquinnah, inclusive of the Edwin DeVries Vanderhoop Homestead, Gay Head Light, and Gay Head - Aquinnah Shops. Alternative E also further increases setbacks from Newport and Block Island, including the Breakers, Marble House, and the Ocean Drive Historic District, Bellevue Avenue Historic District, and Southeast Lighthouse NHLs. The Alternative E setbacks for RWF WTGs would increase the distances to historic properties at Aquinnah by between approximately 0.25 and 1 mile, at Newport and mainland RI by approximately 4 miles, and at Block Island variably beginning at less than 1 mile and extending to over 4 miles. Therefore, Alternative E would be more effective in reducing visual impacts from the nearest potential WTGs to historic properties at Martha's Vineyard, MA, and along RI shores compared to other action alternatives but would not eliminate visual impacts to all historic properties and would not result in fewer visible WTGs and offshore RWF lighting sources than Alternatives C or F.
- as few as 56 WTGs (up to 44% less than the maximum of 100 WTG under the Proposed Action) under Alternative F when combined with any of the action alternatives (C1, C2, or E1) intended to allow for the fulfillment of the existing three PPAs' generation requirement of at least 704 MW. These WTG impacts under Alternative F could potentially be reduced from those of the other action alternatives, where WTG numbers are comparatively less.

Although reduced, the layout modification and construction activities proposed under Alternatives C through F would still include the same historic properties adversely affected under the Proposed Action and the same potential for impacts to these historic properties. Portions of all RWF WTGs would potentially be visible from approximately most of the 101 historic properties adversely affected under the action alternatives. All action alternatives, regardless of planned WTG numbers, would have the WTG visibility reduced somewhat due to intervening land areas and with setback distance from the coastline. As described, those action alternatives with the fewest WTGs and the greatest distances of setback would

have the least degree of potential visual adverse effects on historic properties. Under Alternatives C through F, the construction and installation of offshore Project components with lighting would have adverse effects to historic properties, similar to those of the Proposed Action. O&M and decommissioning of offshore Project components with lighting would have effects to historic properties under Alternatives C through F, similar to those of the Proposed Action. Visual effects from offshore Project components' lighting would be removed upon completion of decommissioning.

To the potential 955 WTGs modeled in a maximum-case scenario for other future offshore wind activities (EDR 2021b), Alternatives C through F would add visual effects from offshore WTG structure visibility and lighting, including from navigational and aviation hazard lighting systems. The same 101 historic properties would continue to be adversely affected by offshore structure lighting visibility in the visual APE under Alternatives C through F as under the Proposed Action. The cumulative visual effects of offshore structures and lighting on historic properties in the visual APE associated with Alternatives C through F when combined with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable activities would be long term and adverse, until decommissioning of the Project. However, for Alternative E, the visual proximity for effects from offshore Project elements would specifically have increased setbacks from historic properties at Martha's Vineyard, MA, and the nearest shores of RI (including NHLs at Newport).

# 5.1.2.2 Minimization of Physical Effects to ASLF from Seafloor Disturbance

Alternatives C through F would involve the same types or numbers of submerged historic properties on the seafloor at the RWF and RWEC offshore development areas as under the Proposed Action. However, these alternatives could decrease the risk of disturbance and impacts to historic properties because the number of constructed WTGs could be reduced and associated cable trenching could also decrease, resulting in greater Project flexibility for avoiding these historic properties. Therefore, RWEC and RWF WTG and IAC construction, operation, maintenance, decommissioning, and associated vessel anchoring would result in less seafloor disturbance than is anticipated for the Proposed Action (see BOEM 2022a:Table 3.10-7).

Potential construction disturbance for WTG and OSS locations is expected to reduce from the maximum scenario of 734.4 acres of Alternative B to 475.2-482.4 acres under Alternative C, 576-684 acres under Alternative D, 475.2-597.6 acres under Alternative D, and as little as 417.6 acres under Alternative F (BOEM 2022a:Table E4-1). The IAC length and acreage of disturbance between WTG would reduce comparatively. Potential anchorage disturbance is expected to reduce from the 3,178 acres of Alternative B to 2,062-2,093 acres under Alternative C, 2,496-2,961 acres under Alternative D, 2,062 or 2,589 acres under Alternative D, and as little as 1,814 acres under Alternative F (BOEM 2022a:Table E4-1).

Compared to the Prosed Action, Alternative C would place WTG locations farther from seven of the 29 historic properties in the marine APE, specifically 2.8 to 3.0 miles farther from ASLF Target-28 and Target-27, respectively and 0.25 mile to 2.5 miles farther from shipwrecks/possible historic shipwreck Target-02, Target-08, Target-17, Target-18, and Target-19, in order of increasing distance. Distances to other submerged historic properties in the marine APE would not change under Alternative C.

Alternative D would decrease the risk of disturbance and impacts at one potential shipwreck (Target 04) because the nearest WTG would be sited approximately 3.5 miles more distant from that shipwreck. Impacts would remain the same as the Proposed Action, however, if Alternative D retains WTG

proximity to that shipwreck. As a result, Alternative D would not have the potential to reduce potential for adverse effects at submerged historic properties as much as Alternative C. Alternative D would also maintain similar configurations to the Proposed Action at the other 28 ASLFs and shipwrecks/possible historic shipwrecks in the marine APE.

Compared to the Proposed Action, the 64 WTG configuration of Alternative E1 would place WTG locations farther from seven of the 29 ASLFs and shipwrecks/possible historic shipwrecks in the marine APE. These seven consist of two ASLF (Target-24 and Target-26), three known shipwrecks (Target-01, Target-06, and Target-09), and two possible historic shipwrecks (Target-07 and Target-16). Compared to the Proposed Action, the 81 WTG configuration of Alternative E2 would place WTG locations farther from one ASLF (Target-24) and one possible historic shipwreck (Target-09). Either configuration of Alternative E would have more potential for adverse effects at submerged historic properties than Alternative C but less potential for adverse effects than either Alternative D or the Proposed Action. However, Alternative E would increase the distance of Project WTGs to a different range of submerged historic properties than either Alternative C or Alternative D. Alternative E would result in similar effects to the Proposed Action at the 22 to 27 historic properties in the marine APE where its configurations do not provide farther avoidance distances.

Seafloor disturbance associated with Alternative F, which combines alternative WTG reduction options, would result in less seafloor disturbance than is anticipated for the Proposed Action or, potentially, the other action alternatives.

Alternatives C through F would use the same RWEC as that of the Proposed Action. These alternatives would result in irreversible adverse effects to historic properties where seafloor disturbance would not be avoidable at them during construction of the RWEC.

Due to the similarity in Project activities and locations, the impacts of seafloor disturbance on identified ASLFs and shipwrecks/possible historic shipwrecks from Project operations, maintenance, and decommissioning activities associated with Alternatives C through F would be similar to the Proposed Action. Seafloor disturbance, including shipwrecks and ASLF, would be negligible (not adverse) during operations and maintenance, because these activities would be restricted to areas that have been surveyed and found to contain no marine cultural resources or that have previously experienced disturbance during construction. Decommissioning activities would be expected to take place in previously disturbed areas and therefore not adverse at historic properties. Overall, the reduced scale of Alternatives C through F would result in fewer potential effects from seafloor disturbance activities than the Proposed Action.

# 5.2 Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures

The Section 106 process requires BOEM to seek ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the adverse effects of the Project that would result from the undertaking. BOEM is approaching this process sequentially, beginning with avoidance. Avoidance of adverse effects is preferred and prioritized where practicable. BOEM would then implement minimization to reduce the adverse effect to the extent able. All adverse effects remaining after avoidance and minimization measures would be mitigated. Mitigation measures for historic properties, including NHLs, would be stipulated in the MOA and detailed in the historic property treatment plans attached to the MOA. These same mitigation measures, committed to by

Revolution Wind in the MOA and identified in COP Appendix BB – Cultural Resources Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures (EDR 2022c), would also be incorporated by BOEM into COP approval.

BOEM remains in consultation with all consulting parties under Section 106 of the NHPA, including Tribal Nations that may have concerns for properties of traditional cultural and religious significance in the APE; State Historic Preservation Offices/Division for Historic Preservation; ACHP; NPS; and other cooperating federal agencies, local governments, historical interest groups, and involved property owners. BOEM will continue to consult with these parties on this Finding and the resolution of all adverse effects. Consistent with the provisions for NEPA substitution, pursuant to 36 CFR 800.8(c)(4)(i)(A), BOEM will codify the resolution of adverse effects through the MOA for the Project.

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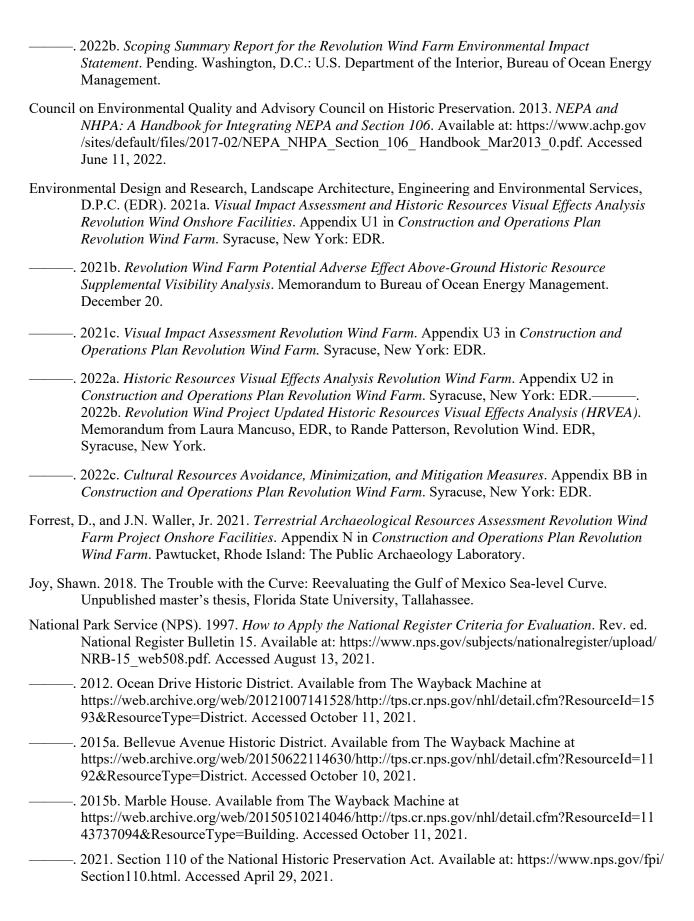
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- ———. 2022. Cumulative Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis Revolution Wind Farm and Revolution Wind Export Cable Project. SWCA Cultural Resources Report No. 22-60. Amherst, Massachusetts.
- Tetra Tech. 2016. Site Assessment Plan: Deepwater Wind North Lease OCS-A 0486. Available at: https://www.boem.gov/sites/default/files/renewable-energy-program/State-Activities/RI/2016-11-16\_Deepwater\_North-Lease-SAP\_Final\_Clean-%281%29.pdf. Accessed June 11, 2022.
- vhb. 2021. *Construction and Operations Plan Revolution Wind Farm*. Revision 5: December 15. Submitted to Bureau of Ocean Energy Management. Available at: https://www.boem.gov/Revolution-Wind.

### APPENDIX A Area of Potential Effects Map Figures

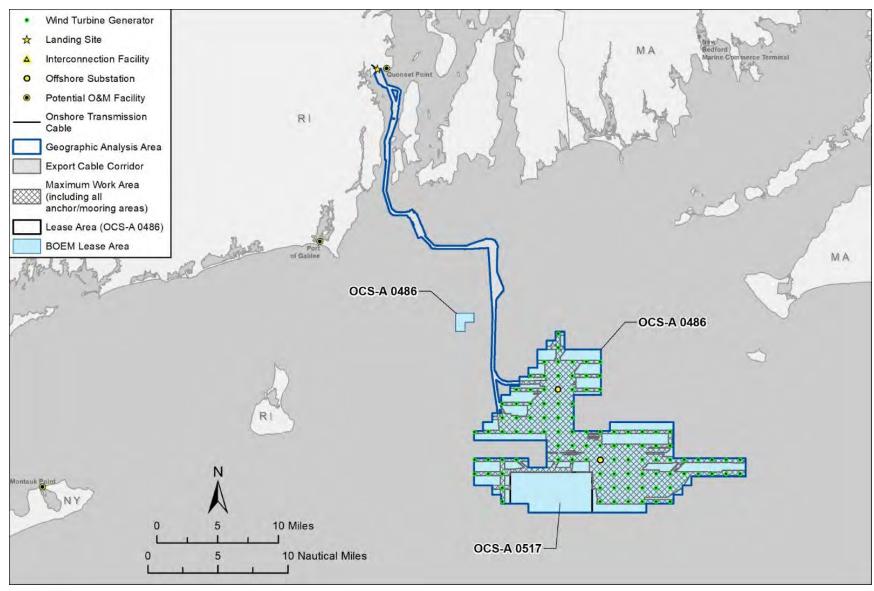


Figure A-1. Revolution Wind construction and operations plan proposed offshore Project elements.

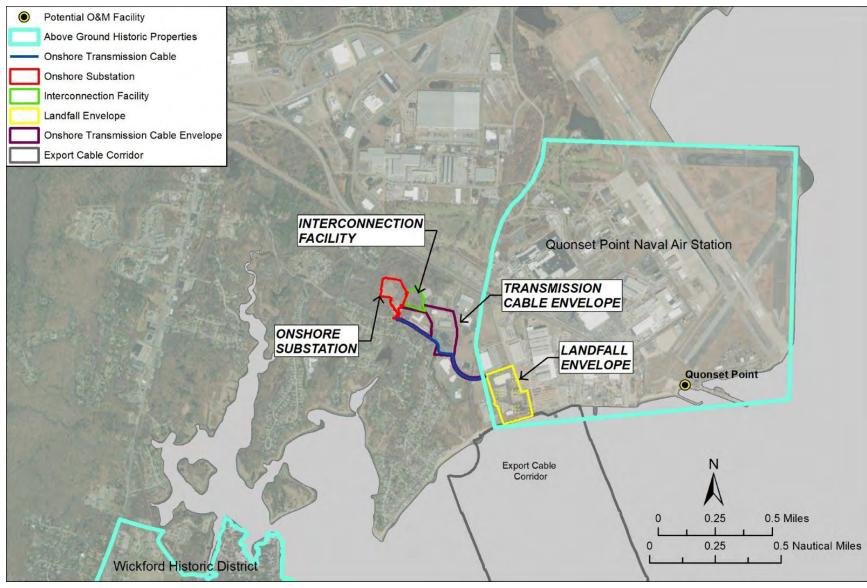


Figure A-2. Revolution Wind construction and operations plan proposed onshore Project elements.

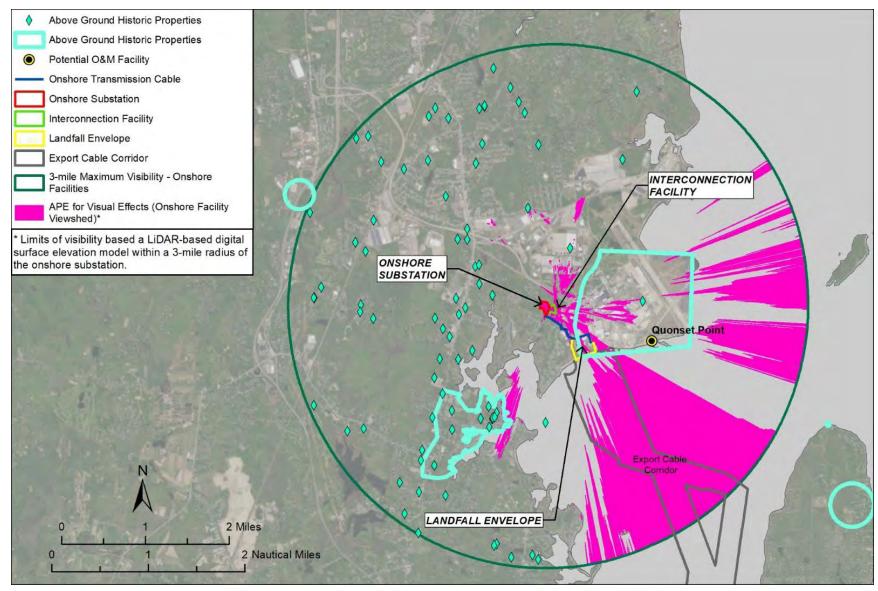


Figure A-3. Visual area of potential effects and visual effects assessment geographic analysis area – onshore.

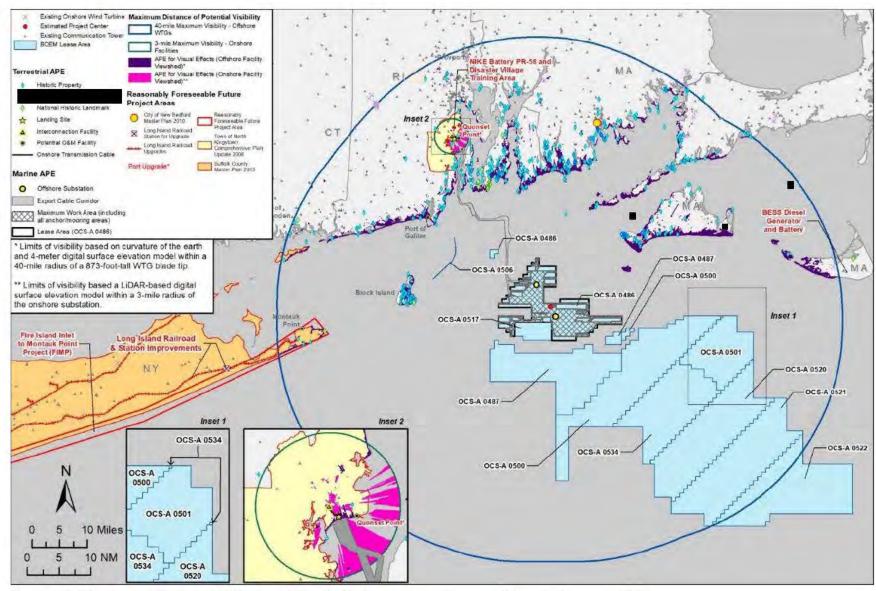


Figure A-4. Visual area of potential effects and visual effects assessment geographic analysis area - offshore.

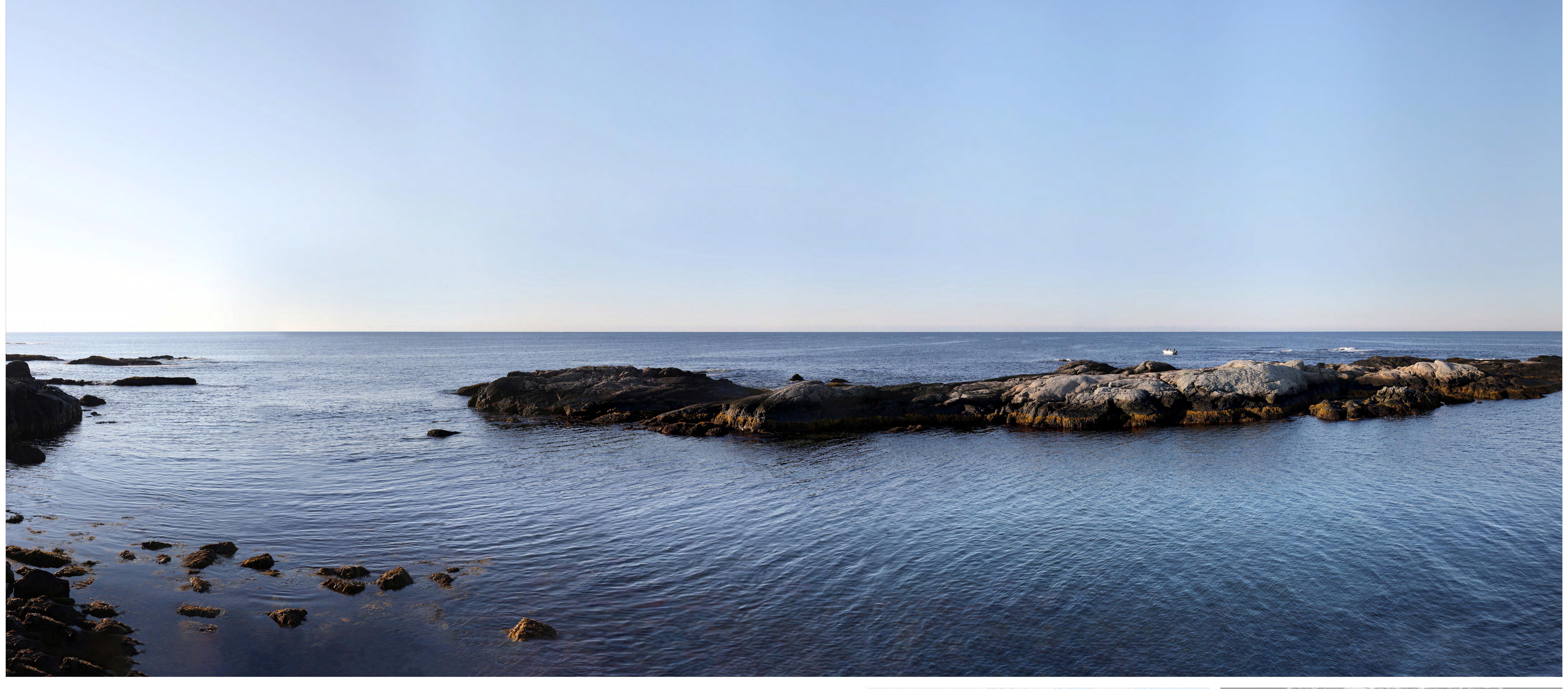
### **APPENDIX B**

### Map Figures of Historic Properties in Relation to the Area of Potential Effects

(detached – contains material that meets the criteria for confidentiality under Section 304 of the NHPA)

### **APPENDIX C**

Visual Simulations at the Pertinent Key Observation Points for Adversely Affected National Historic Landmarks



Al03: Newport Cliff Walk, Newport, Rhode Island Existing

be exactly 1" long on the printed

Powered by Ørsted &

Environmental Data Date Taken: 7/26/2017 Temperature: 59°F Humidity: 96%
Visibility: >10 miles
Wind Direction: Calm Eversource

Wind Speed: 0 mph Conditions Observed: Fair Camera Information Camera: Canon EOS 5D Mark IV Resolution: 30.4 Megapixels Lens Focal Length: 50 mm Camera Height: 22.8 feet AMSL

three-dimensional (3D) model of the island.

**Key Observation Point Information** 

County: Newport Town: Newport State: Rhode Island Location: Aquidneck Island Latitude, Longitude: 41.45119° N, 71.31157° W

Direction of View (Center): South-Southeast (155.7°) Field of View: 124° x 55°

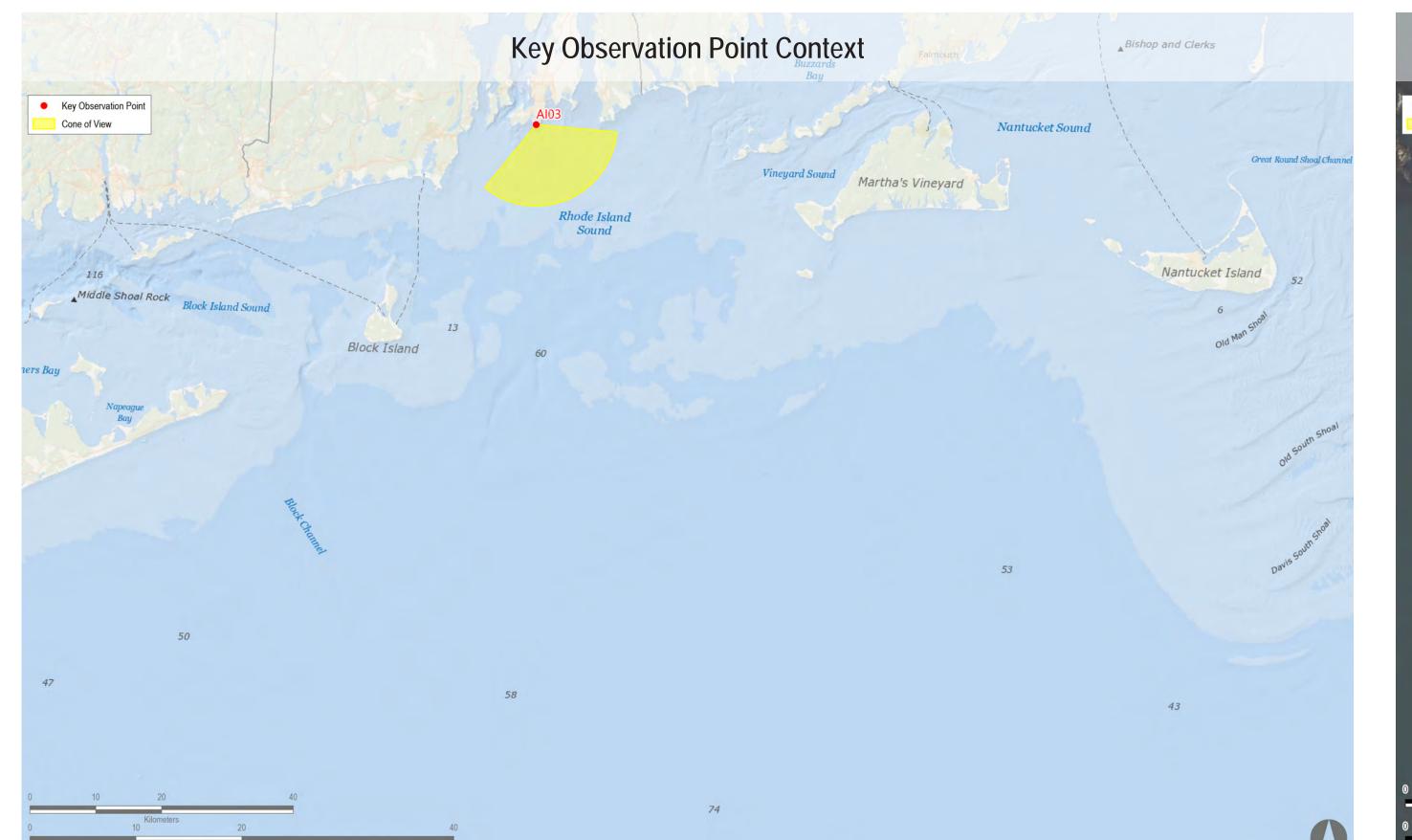
Visual Resources Landscape Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreation Area, Shoreline Residential User Group: Local Resident, Tourist/Vacationers Aesthetic Resource: Newport/Ocean Drive State Scenic Area, Cliff Walk National Recreation Trail, Newport National Historic Landmark

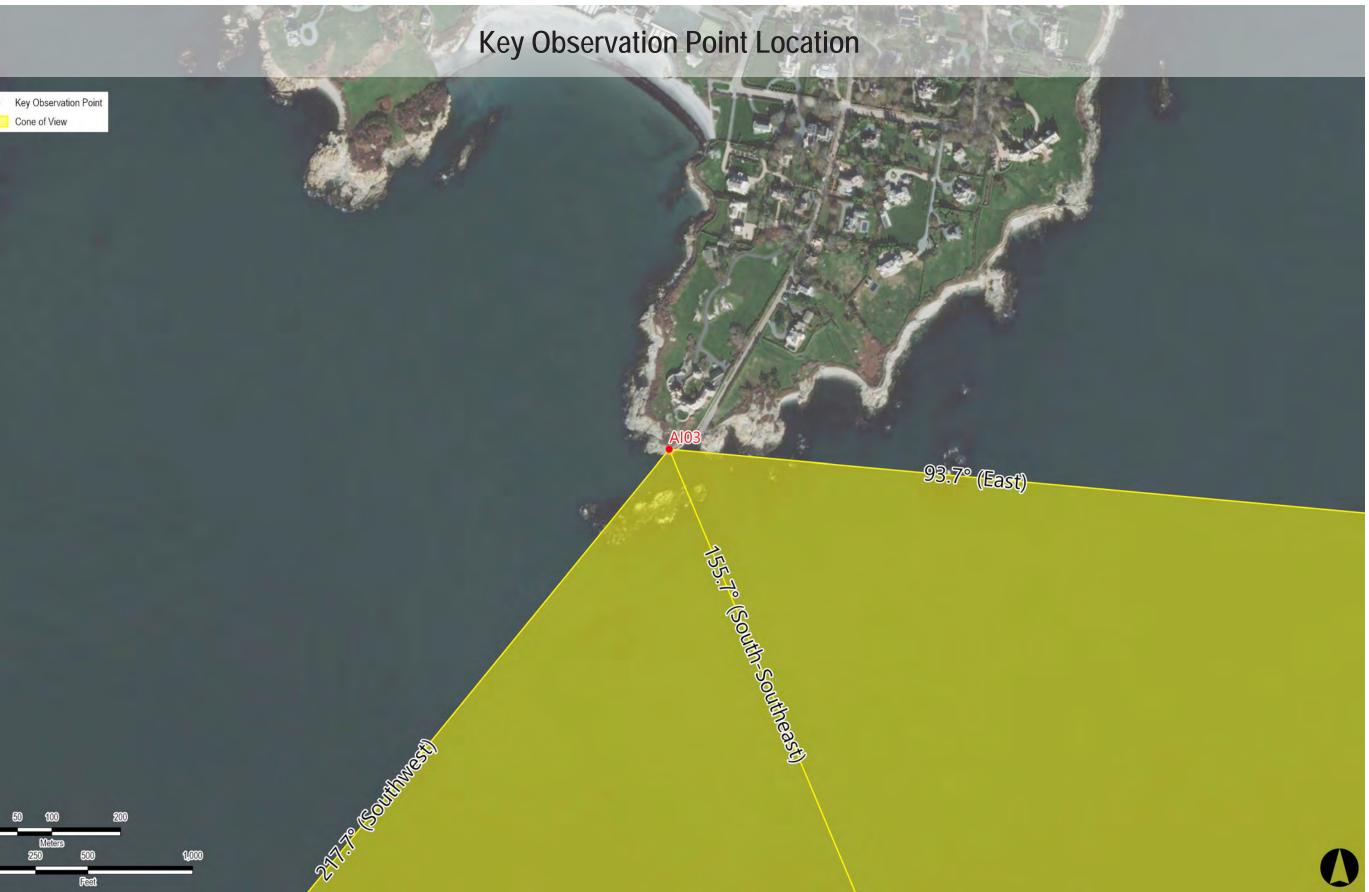
• Photosimulation Size: 64" in width by 29.3" in height. Images should be viewed from 15 inches in order to obtain the proper perspective.

• The potential number of WTGs and OSSs screened from view was calculated using a curvature of the earth model based on the distance, viewer height, and maximum structure height. This analysis does not consider the screening effects of intervening vegetation, structures, and topography.

Photographs were not obtained from NL01 during field review due to public access restrictions. In place of an actual photograph from this location, EDR created a virtual

- Offshore Substation location and dimensions are based on preliminary publicly available project data. Projects for which this data is not currently available, WTGs are used for all foundation positions. OSS positions and dimensions considered in this photosimulation are subject to potential modification. Nighttime photosimulations are digitally adjusted from daytime photographs. Nighttime photographs captured at each represented KOP inform the presence or lack of
- The existing WTGs associated with the Block Island Wind Farm are 16.9 miles from KOP LI04. In the daytime photosimulation, the WTGs appear faint due to atmospheric perspective commonly occurring on clear days such as the conditions illustrated in this photosimulation. In order to illustrate maximum potential visibility of the proposed WTG, this degree of atmospheric perspective is not applied to the photosimulations.

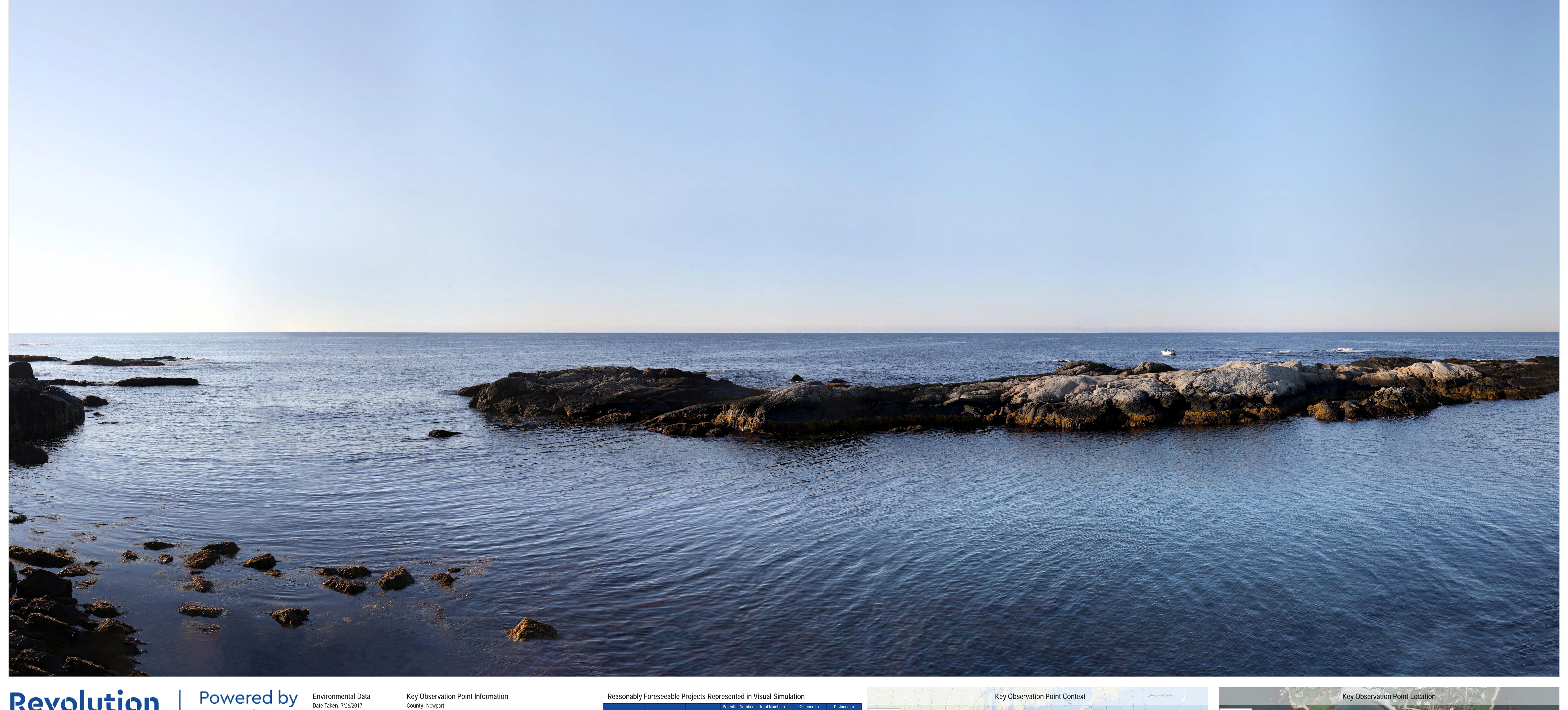




Simulation Size: 64" in width by 29.3" in height. Images

This box should should be viewed from a distance of 15 inches

**Conditions** 



Powered by Ørsted &

Al03: Newport Cliff Walk, Newport, Rhode Island

Visual Simulation: 2023 Project Construction (South Fork Wind and Vineyard Wind North)

Temperature: 59°F Humidity: 96%
Visibility: >10 miles
Wind Direction: Calm Eversource Wind Speed: 0 mph Conditions Observed: Fair

> Camera Information Camera: Canon EOS 5D Mark IV Resolution: 30.4 Megapixels Lens Focal Length: 50 mm Camera Height: 22.8 feet AMSL

three-dimensional (3D) model of the island.

County: Newport Town: Newport State: Rhode Island Location: Aquidneck Island **Latitud**e, **Longitud**e: 41.45119° N, 71.31157° W Direction of View (Center): South-Southeast (155.7°) Field of View: 124° x 55°

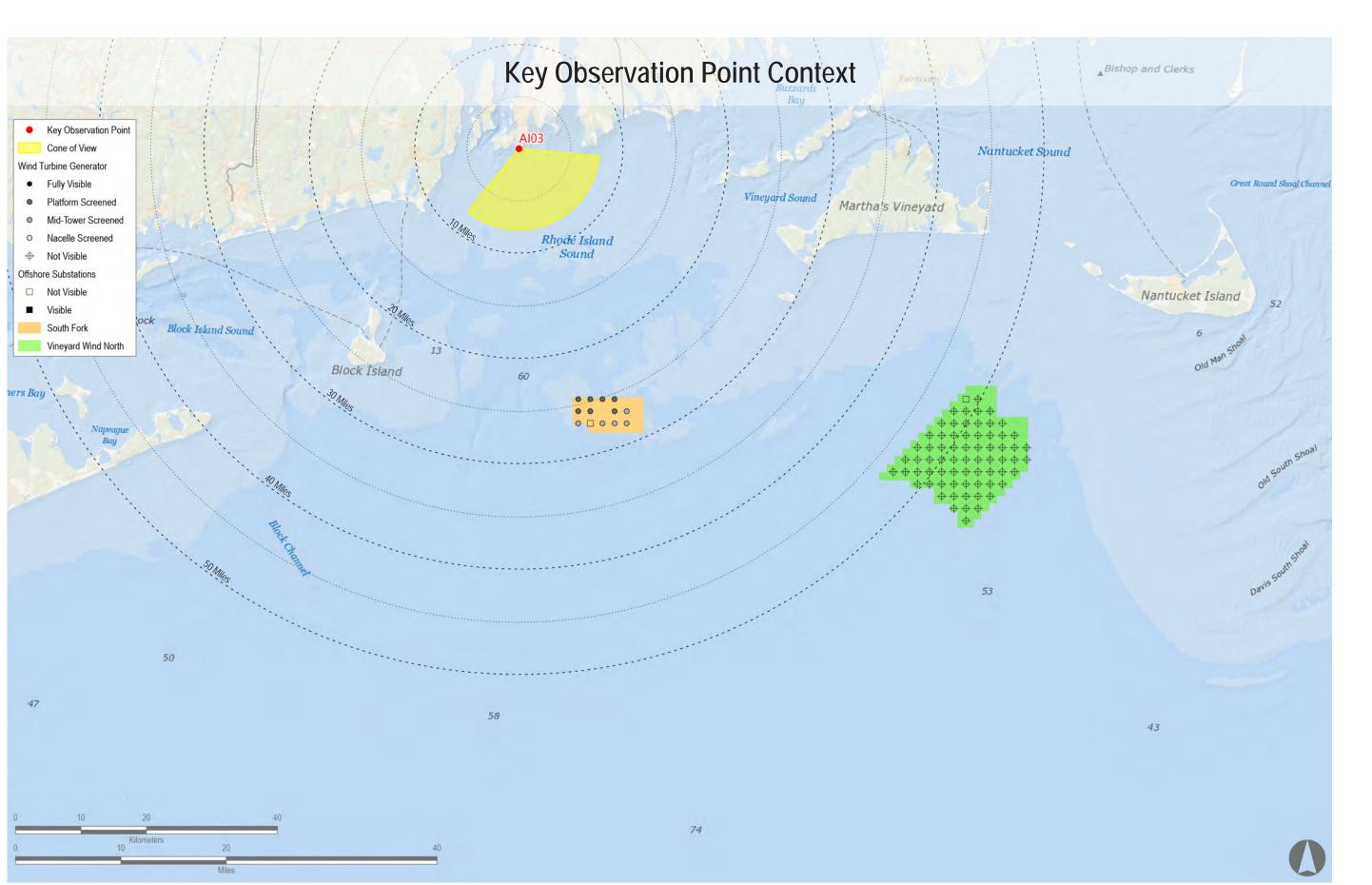
Visual Resources Landscape Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreation Area, Shoreline Residential User Group: Local Resident, Tourist/Vacationers Aesthetic Resource: Newport/Ocean Drive State Scenic Area, Cliff Walk National Recreation Trail, Newport National Historic Landmark

• Photosimulation Size: 64" in width by 29.3" in height. Images should be viewed from 15 inches in order to obtain the proper perspective.

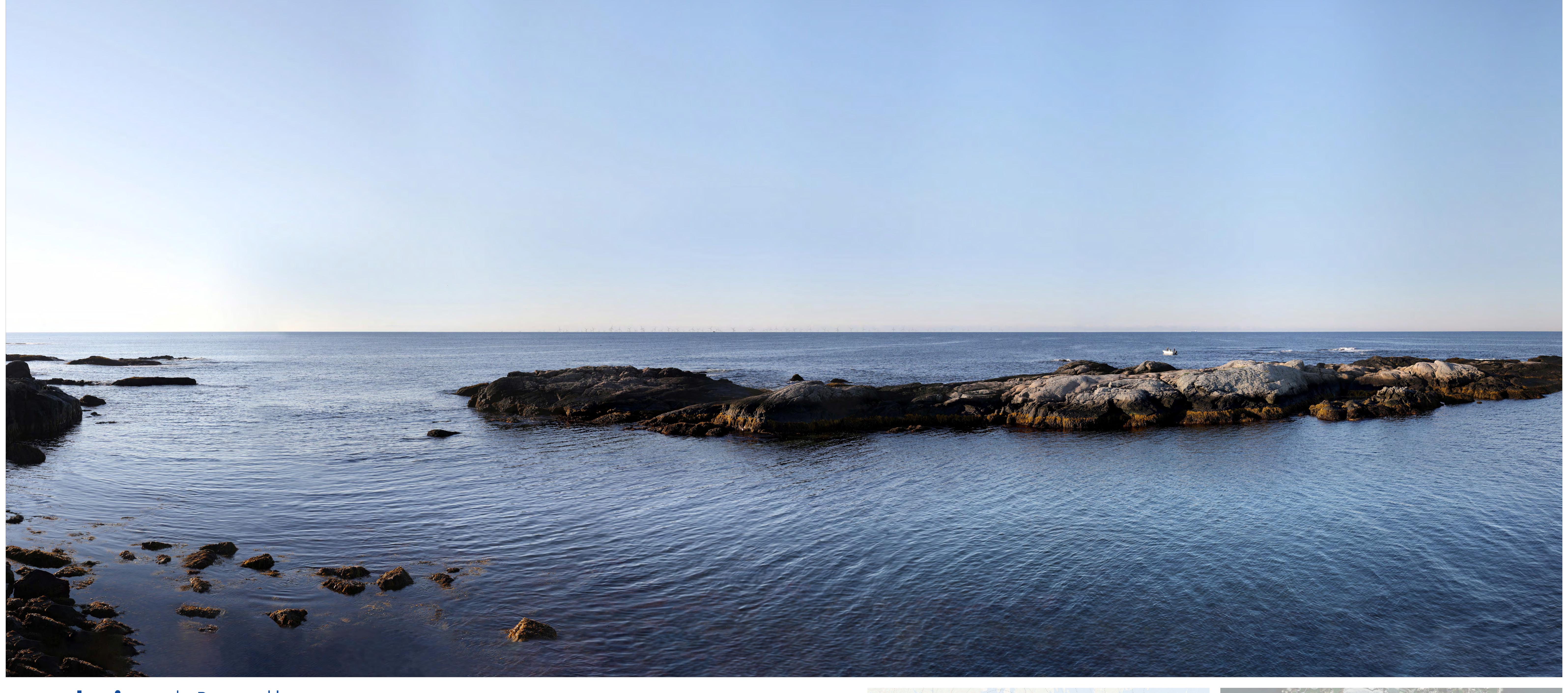
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Photographs were not obtained from NL01 during field review due to public access restrictions. In place of an actual photograph from this location, EDR created a virtual

| easonably Foreseeable Projects Represented in Visual Simulation |                     |           |  |  |   |  |  |  |
|---|---------------------|-----------|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| Project   | Year of Development | WTG Model | Potential Number<br>of WTGs & OSSs<br>Visible* | Total Number of<br>WTGs & OSSs in<br>Project | Distance to<br>Nearest Visible<br>WTG (miles) | Distance to<br>Furthest Visible<br>WTG (miles) |  |  |
| ith Fork Wind Farm  | 2023                | 12 MW     | 12   | 13   | 24.5  | 28.0   |  |  |
| neyard Wind North   | 2023                | 14 MW     | 0  | 69   | NA  | NA   |  |  |







Powered by Ørsted &

Eversource

Al03: Newport Cliff Walk, Newport, Rhode Island

be exactly 1" long

on the printed

Visual Simulation: 2023 Project Construction with Revolution Construction added (Revolution Wind, South Fork Wind, and Vineyard Wind North)

Environmental Data Date Taken: 7/26/2017 Temperature: 59°F
Humidity: 96%
Visibility: >10 miles
Wind Direction: Calm Wind Speed: 0 mph Conditions Observed: Fair

Camera Information Camera: Canon EOS 5D Mark IV Resolution: 30.4 Megapixels Lens Focal Length: 50 mm Camera Height: 22.8 feet AMSL

three-dimensional (3D) model of the island.

**Key Observation Point Information** County: Newport Town: Newport State: Rhode Island Location: Aquidneck Island **Latitud**e, **Longitud**e: 41.45119° N, 71.31157° W **Direction of View (Center):** South-Southeast (155.7°) Field of View: 124° x 55°

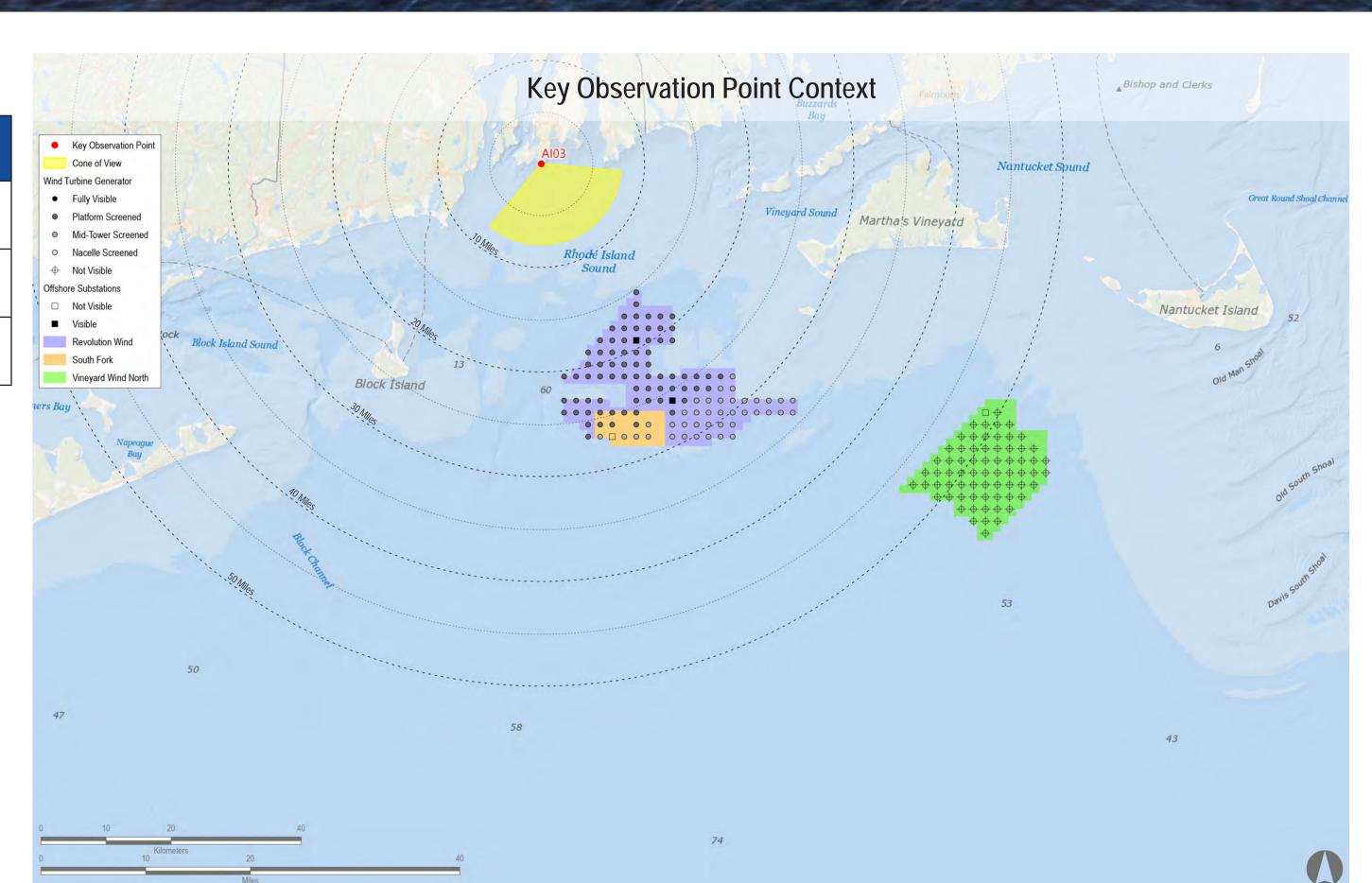
### Visual Resources

Landscape Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreation Area, Shoreline Residential User Group: Local Resident, Tourist/Vacationers Aesthetic Resource: Newport/Ocean Drive State Scenic Area, Cliff Walk National Recreation Trail, Newport National Historic Landmark

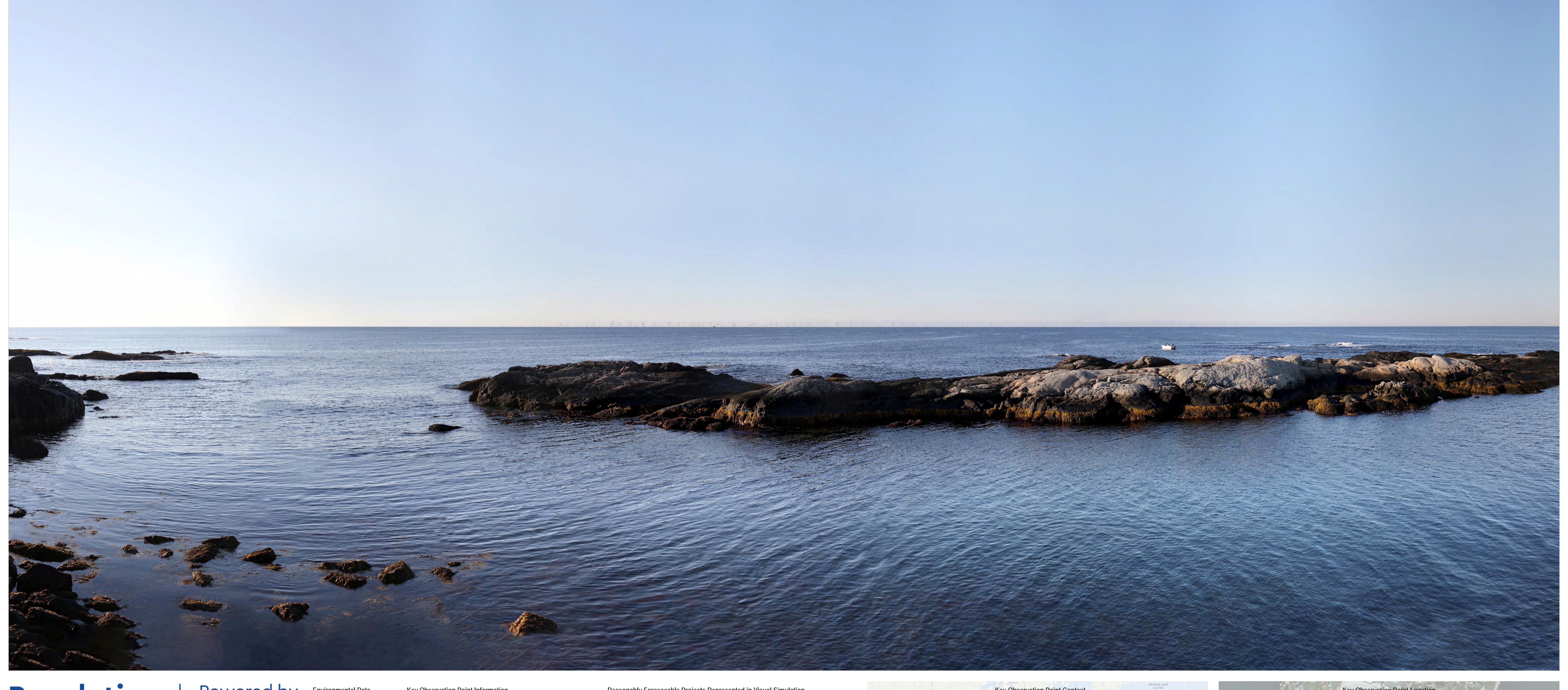
• Photosimulation Size: 64" in width by 29.3" in height. Images should be viewed from 15 inches in order to obtain the proper perspective.

- The potential number of WTGs and OSSs screened from view was calculated using a curvature of the earth model based on the distance, viewer height, and maximum structure height. This analysis does not consider the screening effects of intervening vegetation, structures, and topography.
- Offshore Substation location and dimensions are based on preliminary publicly available project data. Projects for which this data is not currently available, WTGs are used for all foundation positions. OSS positions and dimensions considered in this photosimulation are subject to potential modification. Nighttime photosimulations are digitally adjusted from daytime photographs. Nighttime photographs captured at each represented KOP inform the presence or lack of
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| ,               |                     | , ,       |  |  |   |  |
|-----------------|---------------------|-----------|--|--|---|--|
| Project         | Year of Development | WTG Model | Potential Number<br>of WTGs & OSSs<br>Visible* | Total Number of<br>WTGs & OSSs in<br>Project | Distance to<br>Nearest Visible<br>WTG (miles) | Distance to<br>Furthest Visible<br>WTG (miles) |
| Fork Wind Farm  | 2023                | 12 MW     | 12   | 13   | 24.5  | 28.0   |
| yard Wind North | 2023                | 14 MW     | 0  | 69   | NA  | NA   |
| evolution Wind  | 2023                | 12 MW     | 102  | 102  | 15.3  | 33.8   |







Powered by Ørsted & Eversource

Al03: Newport Cliff Walk, Newport, Rhode Island

be exactly 1" long

on the printed

Visual Simulation: Full Lease Build-out Including Revolution Wind

Environmental Data Date Taken: 7/26/2017 Temperature: 59°F Humidity: 96%
Visibility: >10 miles
Wind Direction: Calm Wind Speed: 0 mph Conditions Observed: Fair

Camera Information Camera: Canon EOS 5D Mark IV Resolution: 30.4 Megapixels Lens Focal Length: 50 mm Camera Height: 22.8 feet AMSL

### **Key Observation Point Information**

County: Newport Town: Newport State: Rhode Island Location: Aquidneck Island Latitude, Longitude: 41.45119° N, 71.31157° W **Direction of View (Center):** South-Southeast (155.7°) Field of View: 124° x 55°

Visual Resources Landscape Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreation Area, Shoreline Residential User Group: Local Resident, Tourist/Vacationers

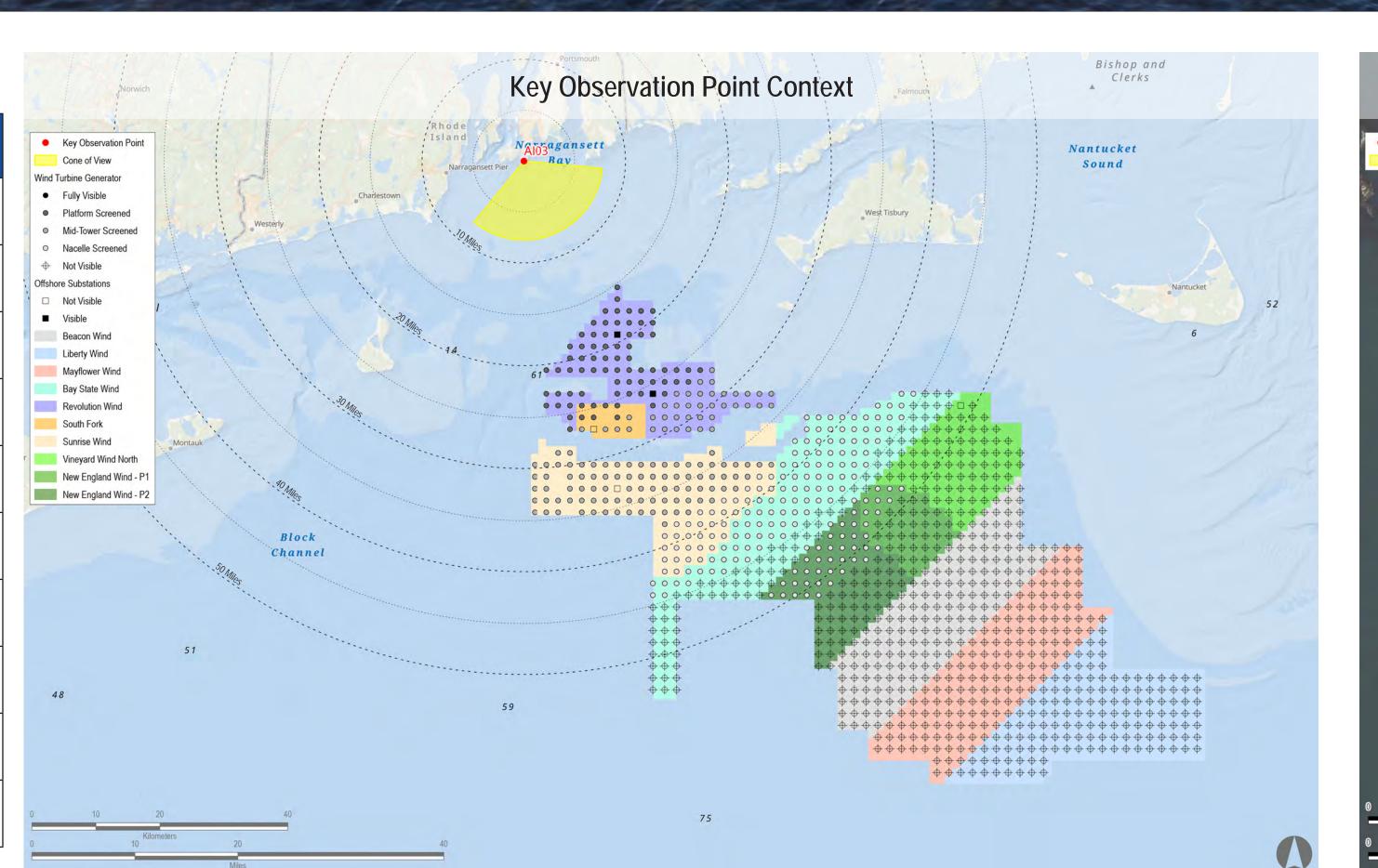
Aesthetic Resource: Newport/Ocean Drive State Scenic Area, Cliff Walk National Recreation Trail, Newport National Historic Landmark

• Photosimulation Size: 64" in width by 29.3" in height. Images should be viewed from 15 inches in order to obtain the proper perspective.

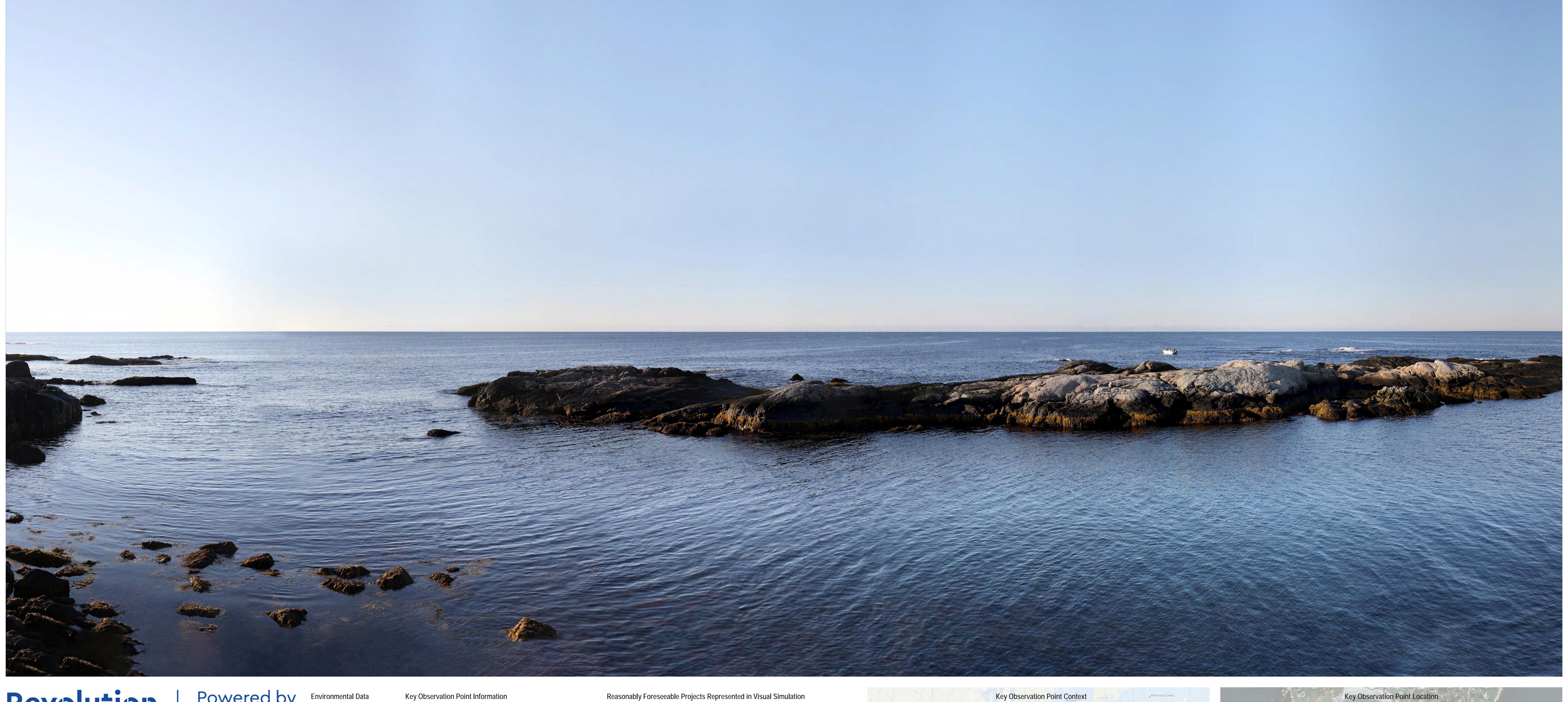
- The potential number of WTGs and OSSs screened from view was calculated using a curvature of the earth model based on the distance, viewer height, and maximum structure height. This analysis does not consider the screening effects of intervening vegetation, structures, and topography.
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• The existing WTGs associated with the Block Island Wind Farm are 16.9 miles from KOP LI04. In the daytime photosimulation, the WTGs appear faint due to atmospheric

| Project                     | Year of Development | WTG Model | Potential Number<br>of WTGs & OSSs<br>Visible* | Total Number of<br>WTGs & OSSs in<br>Project | Distance to<br>Nearest Visible<br>WTG (miles) | Distance to<br>Furthest Visible<br>WTG (miles) |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------|--|--|---|--|
| South Fork Wind Farm        | 2023                | 12 MW     | 12   | 13   | 24.5  | 28.0   |
| Vineyard Wind North         | 2023                | 14 MW     | 0  | 69   | NA  | NA   |
| Revolution Wind             | 2023                | 12 MW     | 102  | 102  | 15.3  | 33.8   |
| New England Wind<br>Phase 1 | 2024                | 16 MW     | 9  | 41   | 46.8  | 48.6   |
| New England Wind<br>Phase 2 | 2024                | 19 MW     | 37   | 79   | 46.0  | 51.1   |
| Sunrise Wind                | 2024                | 15 MW     | 122  | 123  | 28.6  | 42.6   |
| Mayflower Wind              | 2024                | 12 MW     | 0  | 149  | NA  | NA   |
| Liberty Wind                | 2025-2030           | 12 MW     | 0  | 139  | NA  | NA   |
| Beacon Wind                 | 2025-2030           | 12 MW     | 0  | 157  | NA  | NA   |
| Bay State Wind              | 2025-2030           | 12 MW     | 100  | 185  | 37.1  | 44.5   |







Powered by Ørsted & Eversource

Al03: Newport Cliff Walk, Newport, Rhode Island

be exactly 1" long

on the printed

Visual Simulation: Full Lease Build-out Excluding Revolution Wind

Environmental Data Date Taken: 7/26/2017 Temperature: 59°F Humidity: 96%
Visibility: >10 miles
Wind Direction: Calm Wind Speed: 0 mph Conditions Observed: Fair

Camera Information Camera: Canon EOS 5D Mark IV Resolution: 30.4 Megapixels Lens Focal Length: 50 mm Camera Height: 22.8 feet AMSL

County: Newport Town: Newport State: Rhode Island Location: Aquidneck Island Latitude, Longitude: 41.45119° N, 71.31157° W

Direction of View (Center): South-Southeast (155.7°) Field of View: 124° x 55°

Visual Resources Landscape Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreation Area, Shoreline Residential User Group: Local Resident, Tourist/Vacationers Aesthetic Resource: Newport/Ocean Drive State Scenic Area, Cliff Walk National Recreation Trail, Newport National Historic Landmark

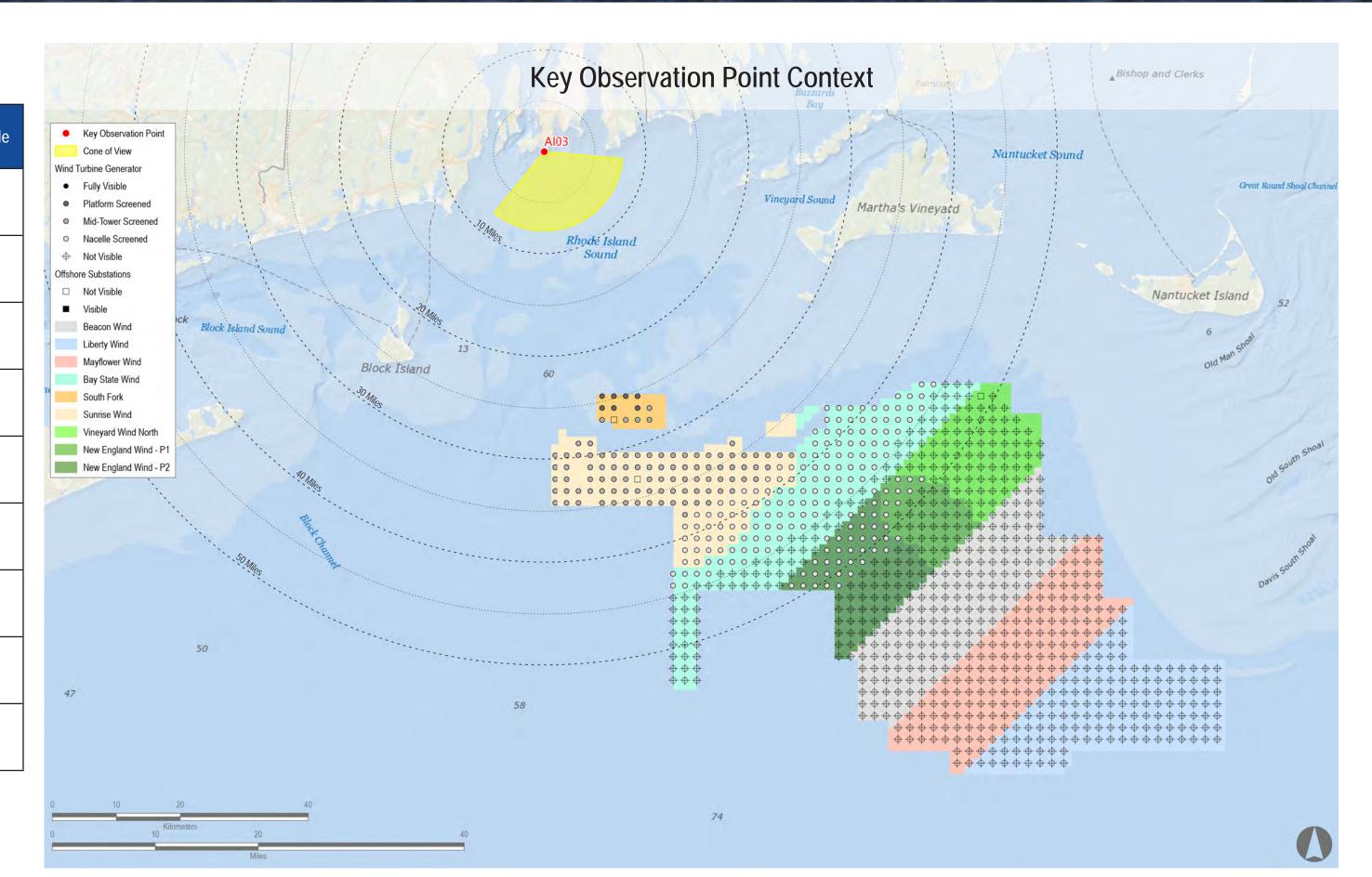
• Photosimulation Size: 64" in width by 29.3" in height. Images should be viewed from 15 inches in order to obtain the proper perspective. • The potential number of WTGs and OSSs screened from view was calculated using a curvature of the earth model based on the distance, viewer height, and maximum structure height. This analysis does not consider the screening effects of intervening vegetation, structures, and topography.

 Offshore Substation location and dimensions are based on preliminary publicly available project data. Projects for which this data is not currently available, WTGs are used for all foundation positions. OSS positions and dimensions considered in this photosimulation are subject to potential modification. Nighttime photosimulations are digitally adjusted from daytime photographs. Nighttime photographs captured at each represented KOP inform the presence or lack of

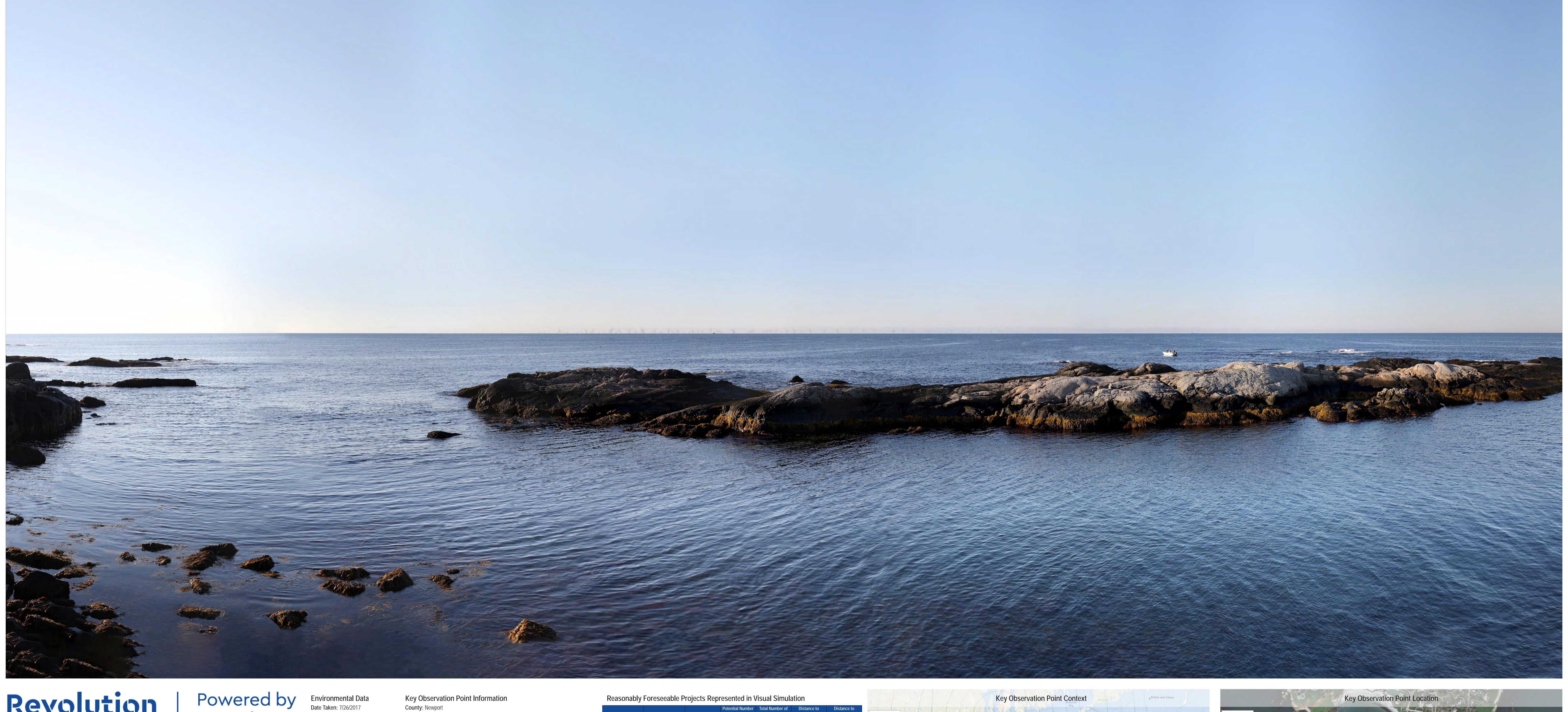
• The existing WTGs associated with the Block Island Wind Farm are 16.9 miles from KOP LI04. In the daytime photosimulation, the WTGs appear faint due to atmospheric perspective commonly occurring on clear days such as the conditions illustrated in this photosimulation. In order to illustrate maximum potential visibility of the proposed WTG, this degree of atmospheric perspective is not applied to the photosimulations.

· Photographs were not obtained from NL01 during field review due to public access restrictions. In place of an actual photograph from this location, EDR created a virtual three-dimensional (3D) model of the island.

| Project                     | Year of Development | WTG Model | Potential Number of WTGs & OSSs Visible* | Total Number of<br>WTGs & OSSs in<br>Project | Distance to<br>Nearest Visible<br>WTG (miles) | Distance to<br>Furthest Visible<br>WTG (miles) |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------|--|--|---|--|
| South Fork Wind Farm        | 2023                | 12 MW     | 12                                       | 13   | 24.5  | 28.0   |
| Vineyard Wind North         | 2023                | 14 MW     | 0  | 69   | NA  | NA   |
| New England Wind<br>Phase 1 | 2024                | 16 MW     | 9  | 41   | 46.8  | 48.6   |
| New England Wind<br>Phase 2 | 2024                | 19 MW     | 37                                       | 79   | 46.0  | 51.1   |
| Sunrise Wind                | 2024                | 15 MW     | 122                                      | 123  | 28.6  | 42.6   |
| Mayflower Wind              | 2024                | 12 MW     | 0  | 149  | NA  | NA   |
| Liberty Wind                | 2025-2030           | 12 MW     | 0  | 139  | NA  | NA   |
| Beacon Wind                 | 2025-2030           | 12 MW     | 0  | 157  | NA  | NA   |
| Bay State Wind              | 2025-2030           | 12 MW     | 100                                      | 185  | 37.1  | 44.5   |







Powered by Ørsted & Eversource

Al03: Newport Cliff Walk, Newport, Rhode Island

Visual Simulation: Revolution Wind Without Other Foreseeable Future Changes

Temperature: 59°F Humidity: 96%
Visibility: >10 miles
Wind Direction: Calm Wind Speed: 0 mph Conditions Observed: Fair

Camera Information Camera: Canon EOS 5D Mark IV Resolution: 30.4 Megapixels Lens Focal Length: 50 mm Camera Height: 22.8 feet AMSL

three-dimensional (3D) model of the island.

County: Newport Town: Newport State: Rhode Island Location: Aquidneck Island **Latitud**e, **Longitud**e: 41.45119° N, 71.31157° W Direction of View (Center): South-Southeast (155.7°) Field of View: 124° x 55°

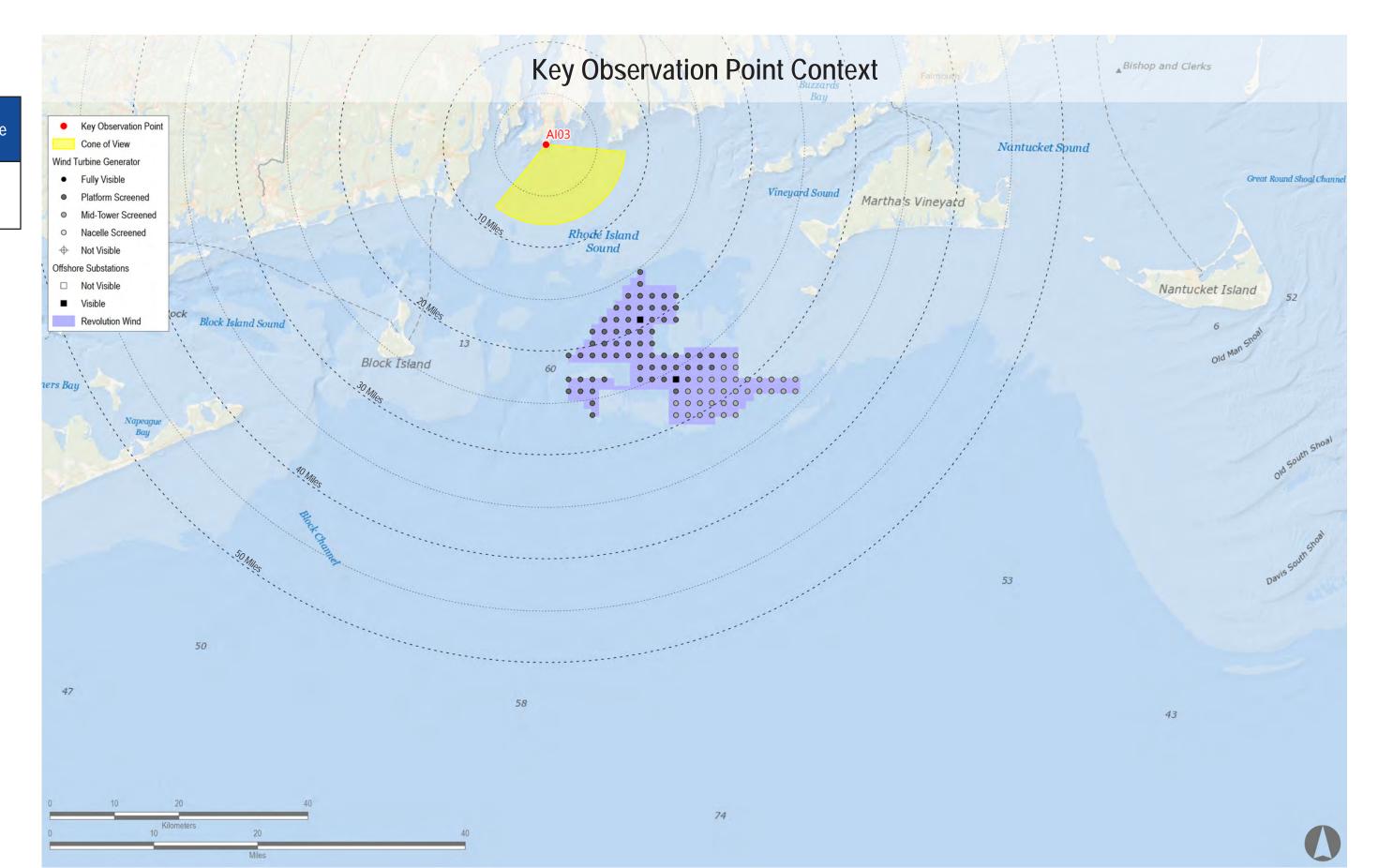
Visual Resources Landscape Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreation Area, Shoreline Residential User Group: Local Resident, Tourist/Vacationers Aesthetic Resource: Newport/Ocean Drive State Scenic Area, Cliff Walk National Recreation Trail, Newport National Historic Landmark

• Photosimulation Size: 64" in width by 29.3" in height. Images should be viewed from 15 inches in order to obtain the proper perspective.

- The potential number of WTGs and OSSs screened from view was calculated using a curvature of the earth model based on the distance, viewer height, and maximum structure height. This analysis does not consider the screening effects of intervening vegetation, structures, and topography.
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Photographs were not obtained from NL01 during field review due to public access restrictions. In place of an actual photograph from this location, EDR created a virtual

| Reasonably Foreseeable Frojects Represented in Visual Simulation |                     |           |  |  |   |  |  |  |
|--|---------------------|-----------|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| Project  | Year of Development | WTG Model | Potential Number of WTGs & OSSs Visible* | Total Number of WTGs & OSSs in Project | Distance to<br>Nearest Visible<br>WTG (miles) | Distance to<br>Furthest Visible<br>WTG (miles) |  |  |
| Revolution Wind  | 2023                | 12 MW     | 102                                      | 102                                    | 15.3  | 33.8   |  |  |







BI04: Southeast Lighthouse, New Shoreham, Rhode Island

be exactly 1" long

on the printed

Powered by Ørsted & Eversource

Environmental Data Date Taken: 9/10/2017 Temperature: 68°F Humidity: 63% Visibility: >10 miles

Wind Direction: Northeast Wind Speed: 8 mph Conditions Observed: Clear

**Camera Information** Camera: Canon EOS 5D Mark IV Resolution: 30.4 Megapixels Lens Focal Length: 50 mm Camera Height: 161.1 feet AMSL Notes:

**Key Observation Point Information** County: Washington Town: New Shoreham

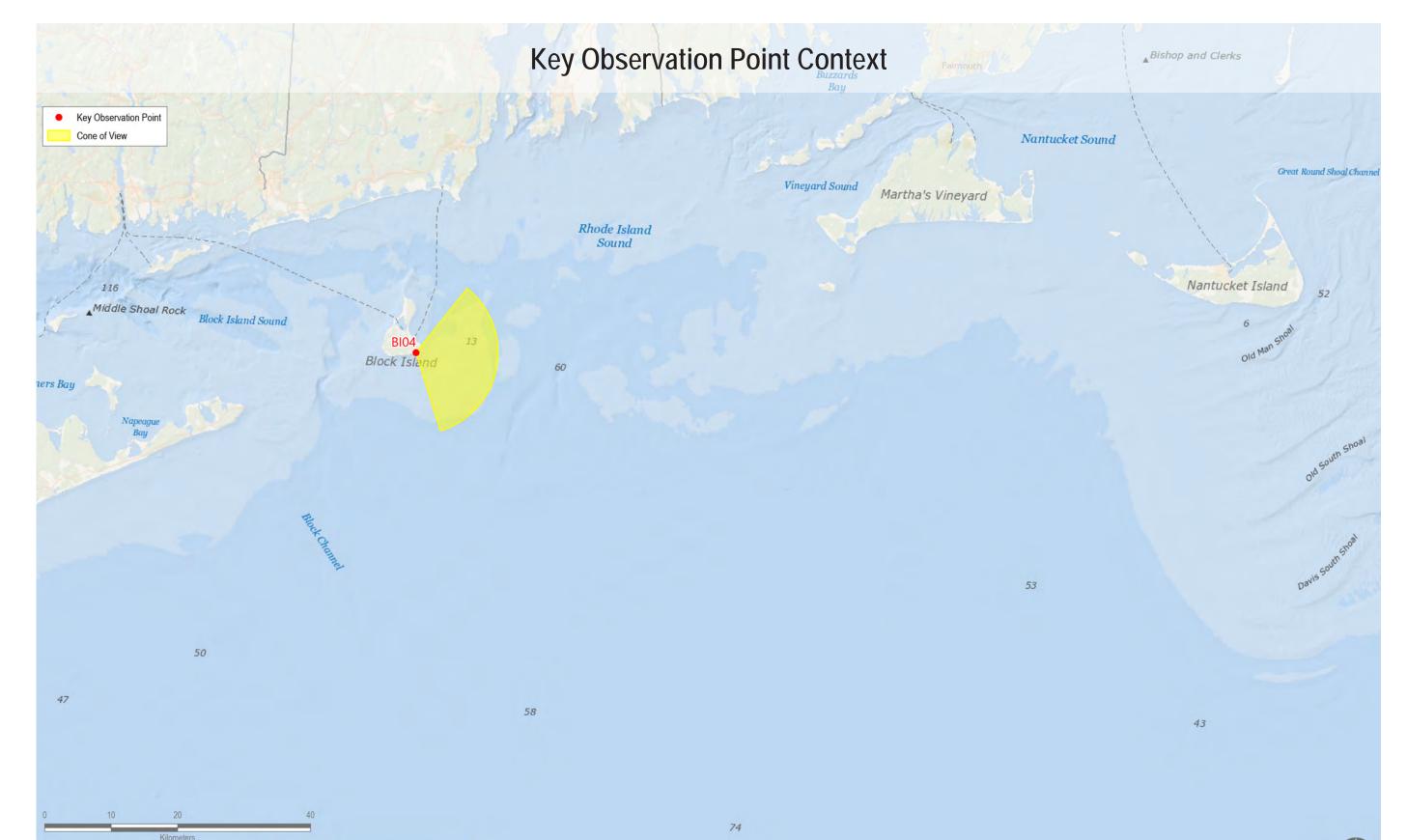
State: Rhode Island Location: Block Island Latitude, Longitude: 41.15281° N, 71.55185° W Direction of View (Center): East (98.9°) Field of View: 124° x 55°

Visual Resources Landscape Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreation Area, Coastal Bluff User Group: Local Resident, Tourist/Vacationers Aesthetic Resource: Southeast Light National Historic Landmark, Mohegan Bluffs

- Photosimulation Size: 64" in width by 29.3" in height. Images should be viewed from 15 inches in order to obtain the proper perspective.
- The potential number of WTGs and OSSs screened from view was calculated using a curvature of the earth model based on the distance, viewer height, and maximum
- structure height. This analysis does not consider the screening effects of intervening vegetation, structures, and topography. Offshore Substation location and dimensions are based on preliminary publicly available project data. Projects for which this data is not currently available, WTGs are used for all foundation positions. OSS positions and dimensions considered in this photosimulation are subject to potential modification.
- The existing WTGs associated with the Block Island Wind Farm are 16.9 miles from KOP LI04. In the daytime photosimulation, the WTGs appear faint due to atmospheric perspective commonly occurring on clear days such as the conditions illustrated in this photosimulation. In order to illustrate maximum potential visibility of the proposed

Nighttime photosimulations are digitally adjusted from daytime photographs. Nighttime photographs captured at each represented KOP inform the presence or lack of

WTG, this degree of atmospheric perspective is not applied to the photosimulations. · Photographs were not obtained from NL01 during field review due to public access restrictions. In place of an actual photograph from this location, EDR created a virtual three-dimensional (3D) model of the island.





**Existing Conditions** 



BI04: Southeast Lighthouse, New Shoreham, Rhode Island

be exactly 1" long

on the printed

Visual Simulation: 2023 Project Construction (South Fork Wind and

Powered by Ørsted & Eversource

**Environmental Data** Date Taken: 9/10/2017 Temperature: 68°F Humidity: 63% Visibility: >10 miles

> Wind Speed: 8 mph Conditions Observed: Clear **Camera Information**

Camera: Canon EOS 5D Mark IV Resolution: 30.4 Megapixels Lens Focal Length: 50 mm Camera Height: 161.1 feet AMSL Notes:

three-dimensional (3D) model of the island.

Wind Direction: Northeast

County: Washington Town: New Shoreham State: Rhode Island Location: Block Island Latitude, Longitude: 41.15281° N, 71.55185° W Direction of View (Center): East (98.9°)

**Key Observation Point Information** 

Visual Resources Landscape Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreation Area, Coastal Bluff User Group: Local Resident, Tourist/Vacationers Aesthetic Resource: Southeast Light National Historic Landmark, Mohegan Bluffs

• Photosimulation Size: 64" in width by 29.3" in height. Images should be viewed from 15 inches in order to obtain the proper perspective. The potential number of WTGs and OSSs screened from view was calculated using a curvature of the earth model based on the distance, viewer height, and maximum

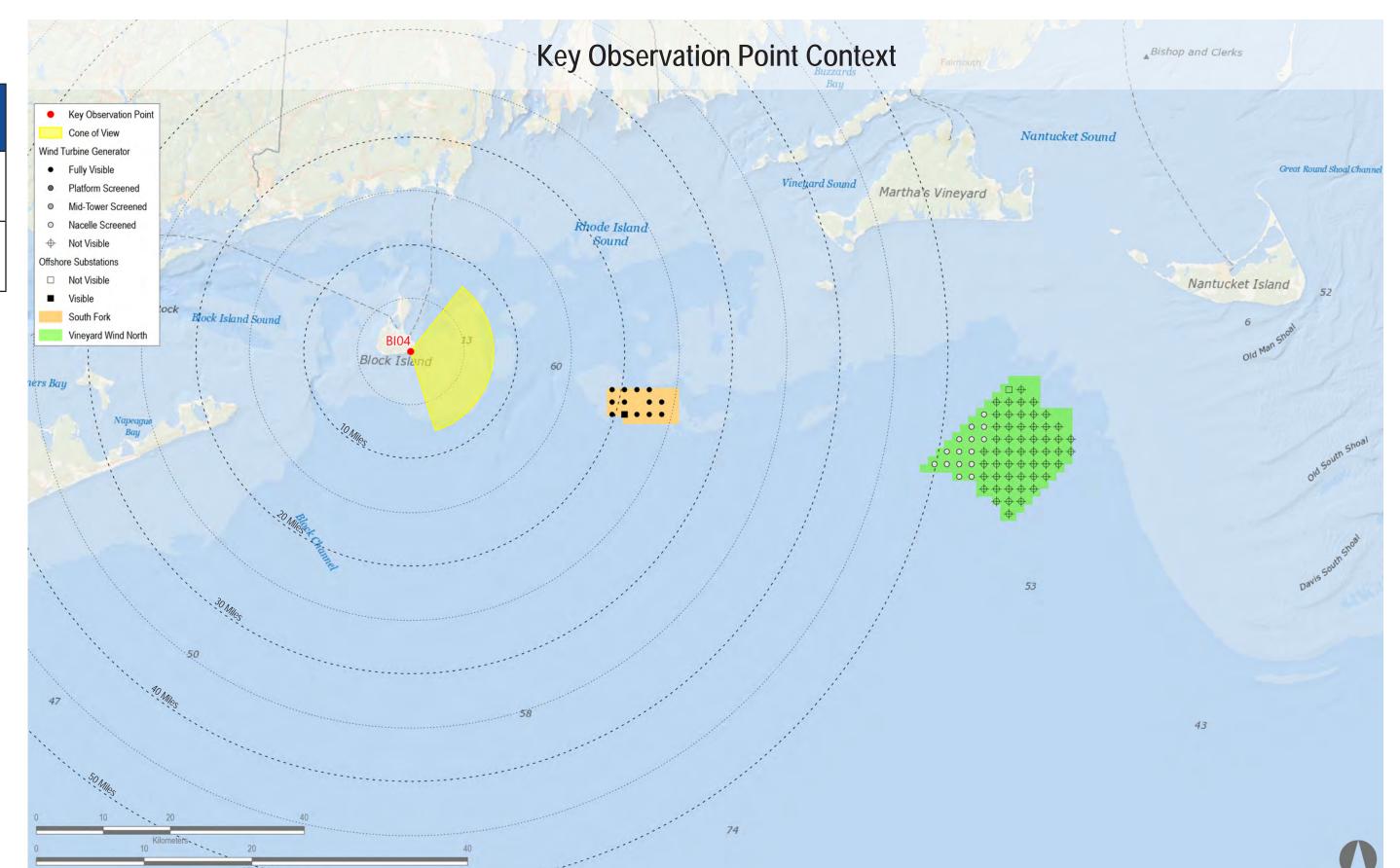
Field of View: 124° x 55°

- structure height. This analysis does not consider the screening effects of intervening vegetation, structures, and topography. Offshore Substation location and dimensions are based on preliminary publicly available project data. Projects for which this data is not currently available, WTGs are used for all foundation positions. OSS positions and dimensions considered in this photosimulation are subject to potential modification. Nighttime photosimulations are digitally adjusted from daytime photographs. Nighttime photographs captured at each represented KOP inform the presence or lack of
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Photographs were not obtained from NL01 during field review due to public access restrictions. In place of an actual photograph from this location, EDR created a virtual

### Reasonably Foreseeable Projects Represented in Visual Simulation

| Reasonably Foreseeable Projects Represented in Visual Simulation |                     |           |  |  |   |  |  |  |
|--|---------------------|-----------|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| Project  | Year of Development | WTG Model | Potential Number<br>of WTGs & OSSs<br>Visible* | Total Number of<br>WTGs & OSSs in<br>Project | Distance to<br>Nearest Visible<br>WTG (miles) | Distance to<br>Furthest Visible<br>WTG (miles) |  |  |
| uth Fork Wind Farm   | 2023                | 12 MW     | 13   | 13   | 19.0  | 24.0   |  |  |
| ineyard Wind North   | 2023                | 14 MW     | 15   | 69   | 49.6  | 53.7   |  |  |





Simulation Size: 64" in width by 29.3" in height. Images

This box should should be viewed from a distance of 15 inches

Vineyard Wind North)



BI04: Southeast Lighthouse, New Shoreham, Rhode Island

be exactly 1" long

on the printed

Visual Simulation: 2023 Project Construction with Revolution

Construction added (Revolution Wind, South Fork Wind, and Vineyard

Powered by Ørsted &

**Environmental Data** Temperature: 68°F Humidity: 63% Visibility: >10 miles Eversource Wind Direction: Northeast

> **Camera Information** Camera: Canon EOS 5D Mark IV Resolution: 30.4 Megapixels Lens Focal Length: 50 mm Camera Height: 161.1 feet AMSL

Notes:

Conditions Observed: Clear

Wind Speed: 8 mph

**Key Observation Point Information** 

County: Washington Town: New Shoreham State: Rhode Island Location: Block Island Latitude, Longitude: 41.15281° N, 71.55185° W Direction of View (Center): East (98.9°) Field of View: 124° x 55°

Visual Resources Landscape Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreation Area, Coastal Bluff User Group: Local Resident, Tourist/Vacationers Aesthetic Resource: Southeast Light National Historic Landmark, Mohegan Bluffs

• Photosimulation Size: 64" in width by 29.3" in height. Images should be viewed from 15 inches in order to obtain the proper perspective.

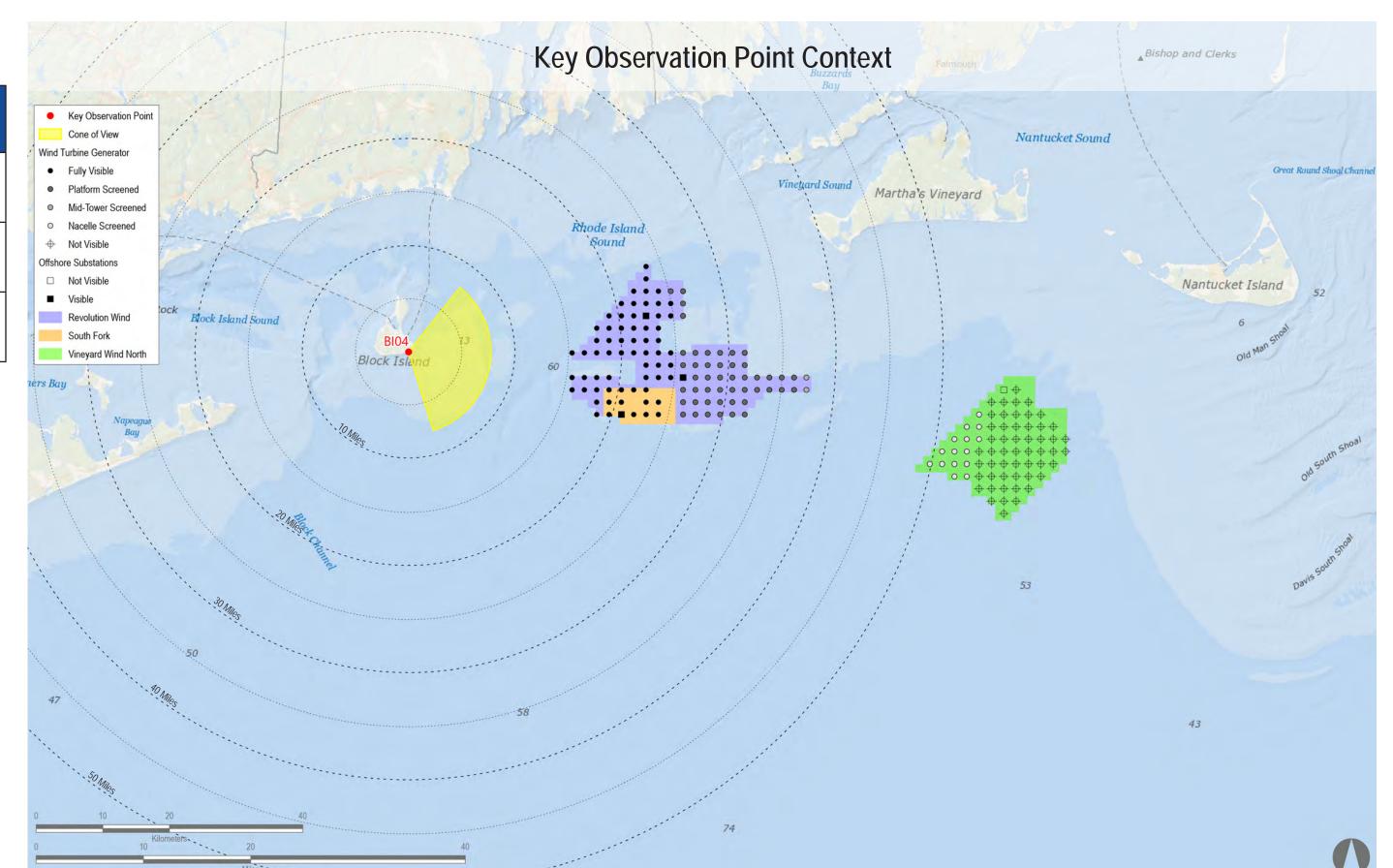
• The potential number of WTGs and OSSs screened from view was calculated using a curvature of the earth model based on the distance, viewer height, and maximum

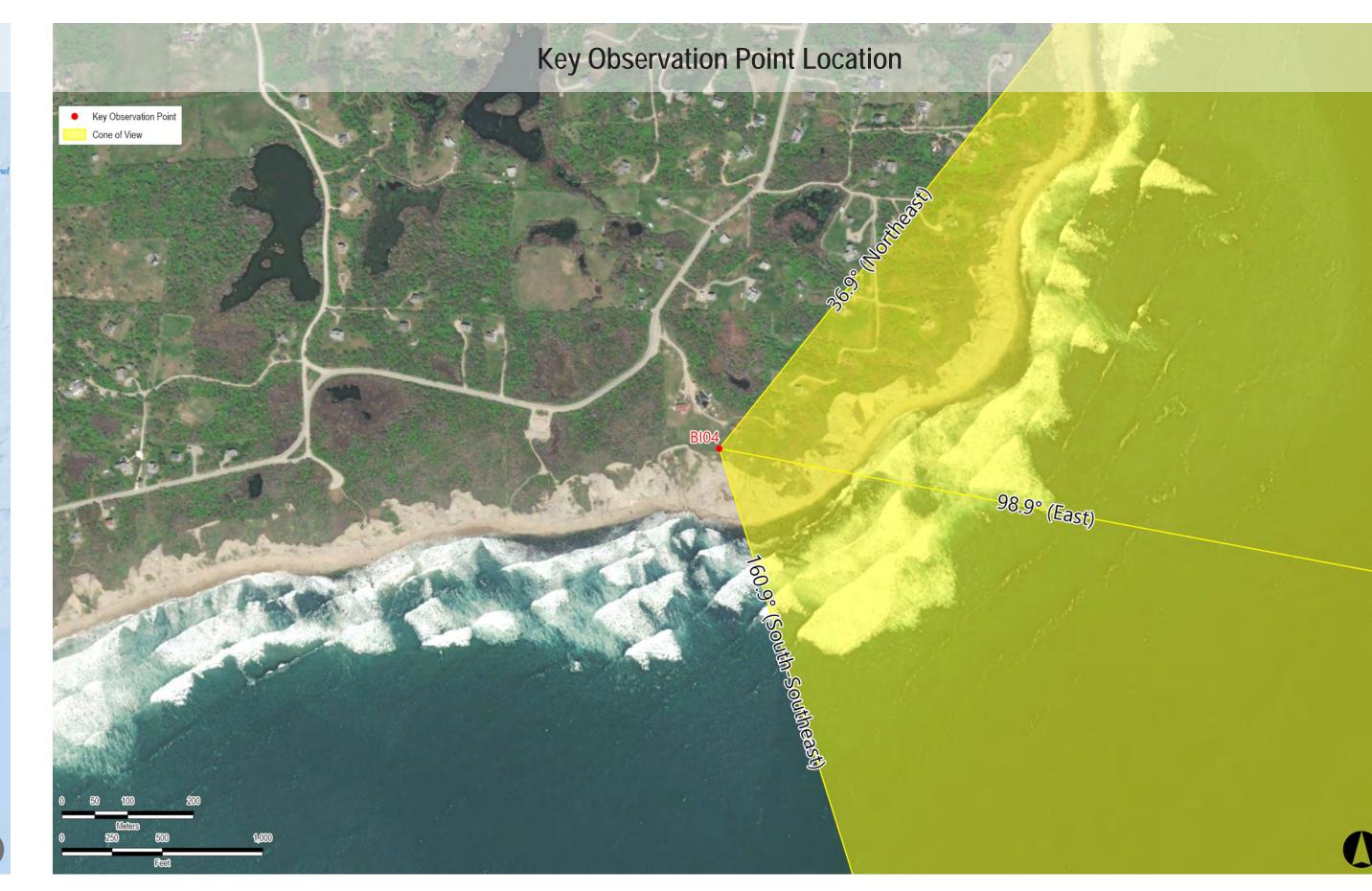
Nighttime photosimulations are digitally adjusted from daytime photographs. Nighttime photographs captured at each represented KOP inform the presence or lack of

- Offshore Substation location and dimensions are based on preliminary publicly available project data. Projects for which this data is not currently available, WTGs are used for all foundation positions. OSS positions and dimensions considered in this photosimulation are subject to potential modification.
- The existing WTGs associated with the Block Island Wind Farm are 16.9 miles from KOP LI04. In the daytime photosimulation, the WTGs appear faint due to atmospheric perspective commonly occurring on clear days such as the conditions illustrated in this photosimulation. In order to illustrate maximum potential visibility of the proposed
- WTG, this degree of atmospheric perspective is not applied to the photosimulations. Photographs were not obtained from NL01 during field review due to public access restrictions. In place of an actual photograph from this location, EDR created a virtual three-dimensional (3D) model of the island.

### Reasonably Foreseeable Projects Represented in Visual Simulation

| 3                  |                     | ,         |  |  |   |  |
|--------------------|---------------------|-----------|--|--|---|--|
| Project            | Year of Development | WTG Model | Potential Number<br>of WTGs & OSSs<br>Visible* | Total Number of<br>WTGs & OSSs in<br>Project | Distance to<br>Nearest Visible<br>WTG (miles) | Distance to<br>Furthest Visible<br>WTG (miles) |
| ıth Fork Wind Farm | 2023                | 12 MW     | 13   | 13   | 19.0  | 24.0   |
| neyard Wind North  | 2023                | 14 MW     | 15   | 69   | 49.6  | 53.7   |
| Revolution Wind    | 2023                | 12 MW     | 102  | 102  | 15.2  | 37.2   |





Wind North)



BI04: Southeast Lighthouse, New Shoreham, Rhode Island

Visual Simulation: Full Lease Build-out Including Revolution Wind

Powered by Ørsted &

Eversource

Temperature: 68°F Humidity: 63% Visibility: >10 miles Wind Direction: Northeast Wind Speed: 8 mph Conditions Observed: Clear

**Environmental Data** 

Camera Information Camera: Canon EOS 5D Mark IV Resolution: 30.4 Megapixels Lens Focal Length: 50 mm Camera Height: 161.1 feet AMSL Notes:

three-dimensional (3D) model of the island.

**Key Observation Point Information** 

County: Washington Town: New Shoreham State: Rhode Island Location: Block Island Latitude, Longitude: 41.15281° N, 71.55185° W Direction of View (Center): East (98.9°) Field of View: 124° x 55°

Visual Resources

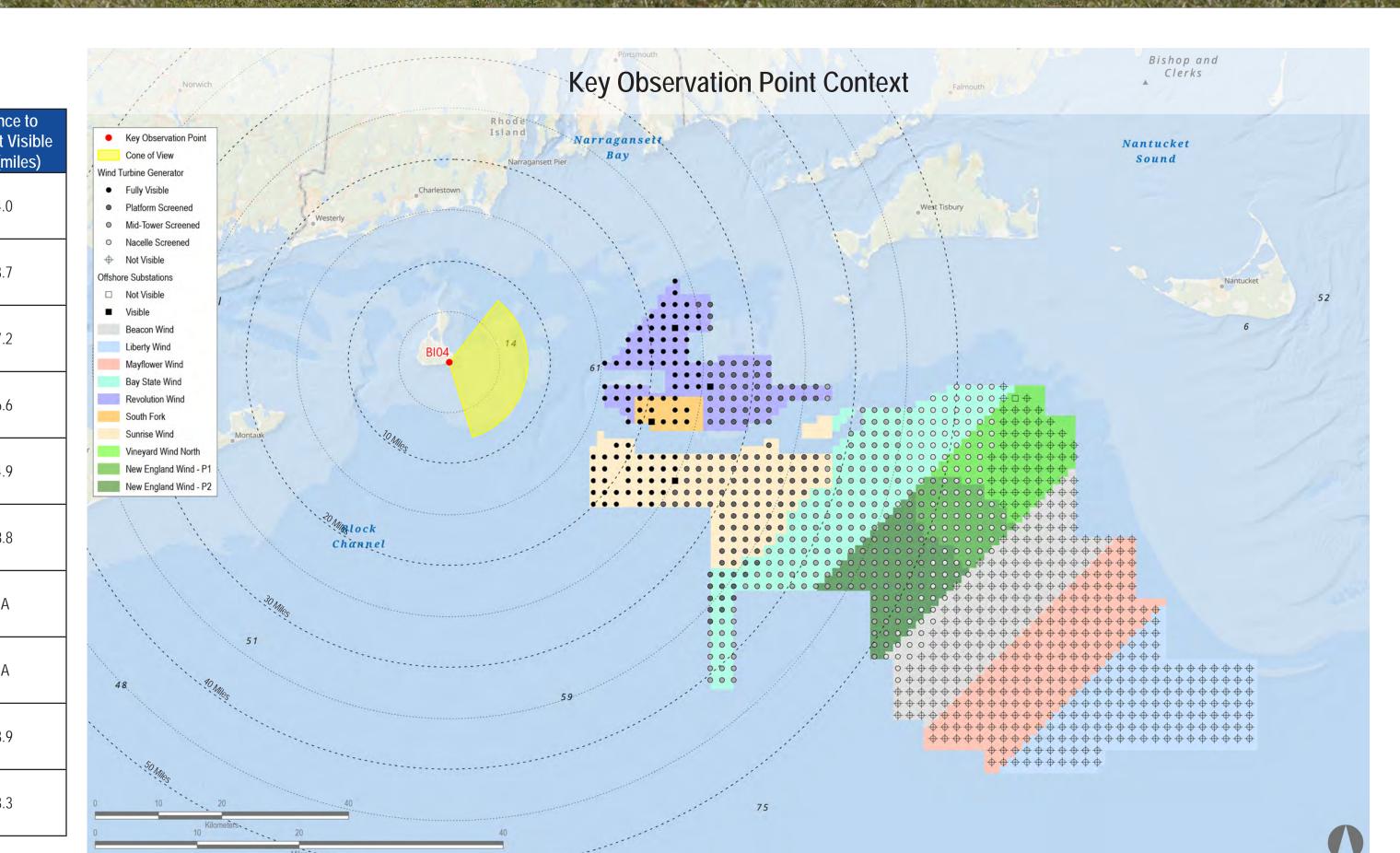
Landscape Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreation Area, Coastal Bluff User Group: Local Resident, Tourist/Vacationers Aesthetic Resource: Southeast Light National Historic Landmark, Mohegan Bluffs

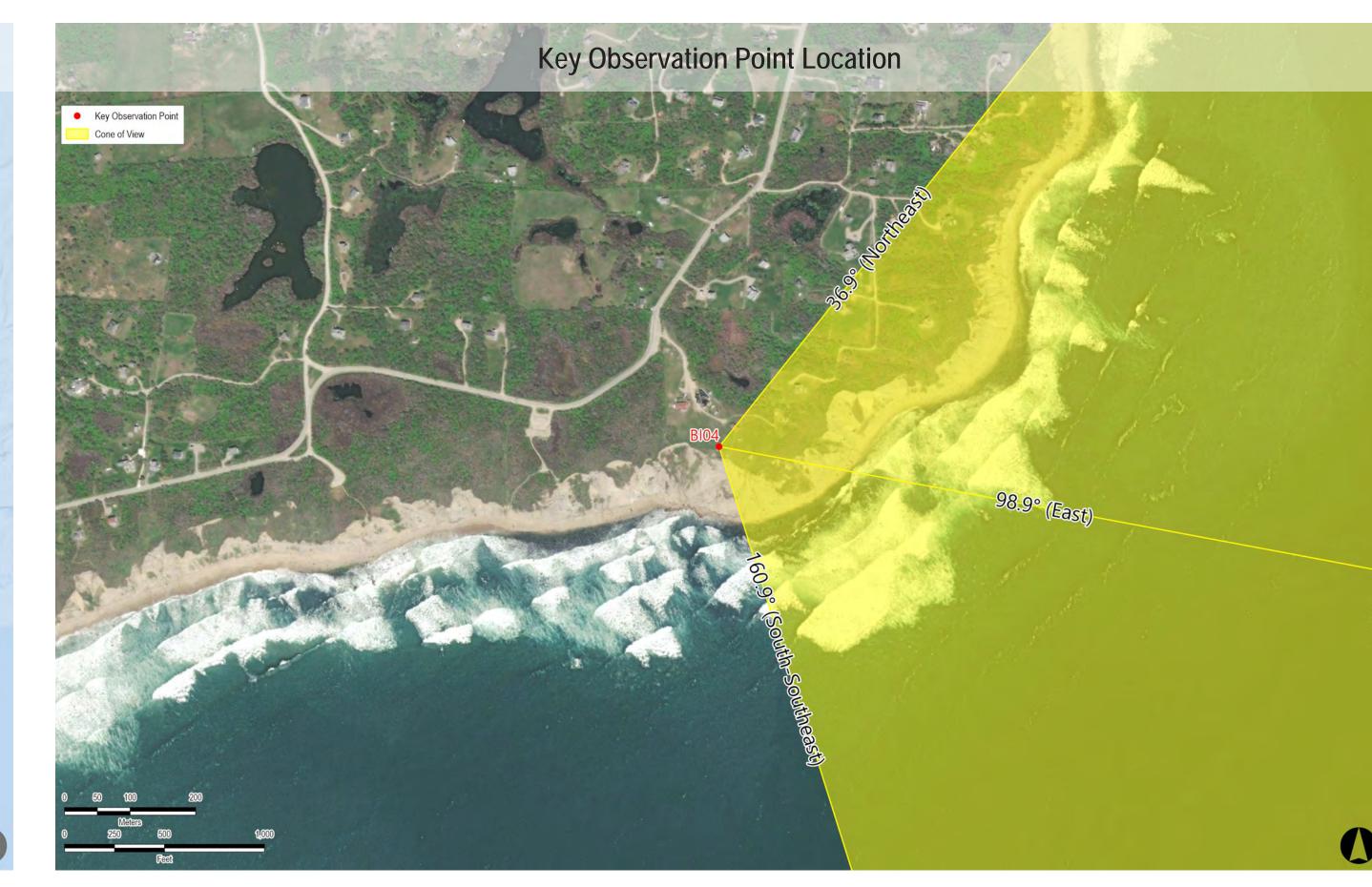
• Photosimulation Size: 64" in width by 29.3" in height. Images should be viewed from 15 inches in order to obtain the proper perspective.

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### Reasonably Foreseeable Projects Represented in Visual Simulation

| Project                     | Year of Development | WTG Model | Potential Number<br>of WTGs & OSSs<br>Visible* | Total Number of<br>WTGs & OSSs in<br>Project | Distance to<br>Nearest Visible<br>WTG (miles) | Distance to<br>Furthest Visible<br>WTG (miles) |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------|--|--|---|--|
| South Fork Wind Farm        | 2023                | 12 MW     | 13   | 13   | 19.0  | 24.0   |
| Vineyard Wind North         | 2023                | 14 MW     | 15   | 69   | 49.6  | 53.7   |
| Revolution Wind             | 2023                | 12 MW     | 102  | 102  | 15.2  | 37.2   |
| New England Wind<br>Phase 1 | 2024                | 16 MW     | 41   | 41   | 48.0  | 56.6   |
| New England Wind<br>Phase 2 | 2024                | 19 MW     | 79   | 79   | 43.1  | 54.9   |
| Sunrise Wind                | 2024                | 15 MW     | 123  | 123  | 16.9  | 38.8   |
| Mayflower Wind              | 2024                | 12 MW     | 0  | 149  | NA  | NA   |
| Liberty Wind                | 2025-2030           | 12 MW     | 0  | 139  | NA  | NA   |
| Beacon Wind                 | 2025-2030           | 12 MW     | 13   | 157  | 51.6  | 53.9   |
| Bay State Wind              | 2025-2030           | 12 MW     | 183  | 185  | 33.0  | 53.3   |





Simulation Size: 64" in width by 29.3" in height. Images

This box should be exactly 1" long on the printed



Powered by Ørsted &

Eversource

BI04: Southeast Lighthouse, New Shoreham, Rhode Island

Visual Simulation: Full Lease Build-out Excluding Revolution Wind

**Environmental Data** 

Temperature: 68°F Humidity: 63% Visibility: >10 miles Wind Direction: Northeast Wind Speed: 8 mph Conditions Observed: Clear

**Camera Information** Camera: Canon EOS 5D Mark IV Resolution: 30.4 Megapixels Lens Focal Length: 50 mm Camera Height: 161.1 feet AMSL Notes:

**Key Observation Point Information** 

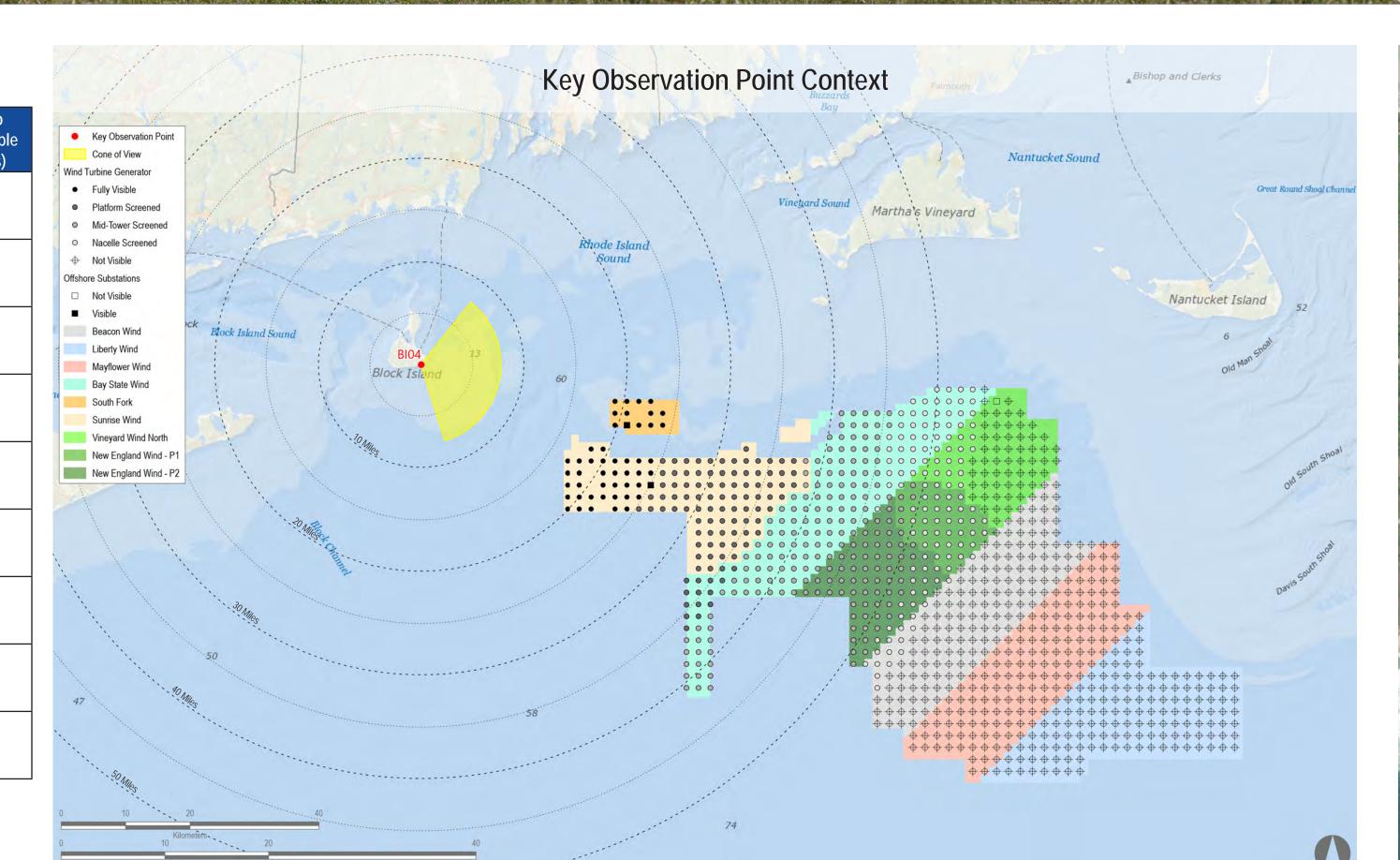
County: Washington Town: New Shoreham State: Rhode Island Location: Block Island Latitude, Longitude: 41.15281° N, 71.55185° W Direction of View (Center): East (98.9°) Field of View: 124° x 55°

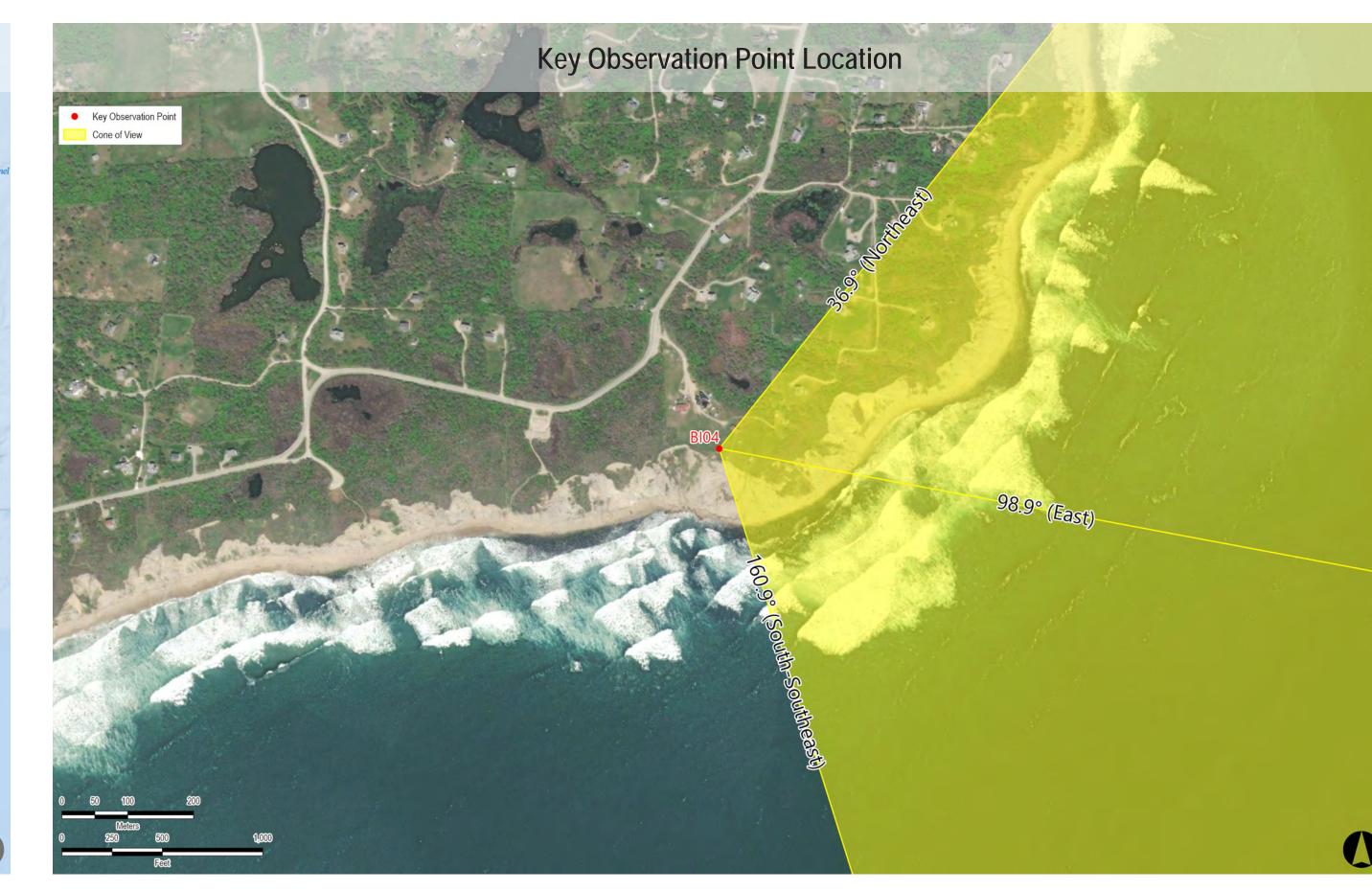
Visual Resources Landscape Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreation Area, Coastal Bluff User Group: Local Resident, Tourist/Vacationers Aesthetic Resource: Southeast Light National Historic Landmark, Mohegan Bluffs

• Photosimulation Size: 64" in width by 29.3" in height. Images should be viewed from 15 inches in order to obtain the proper perspective.

- The potential number of WTGs and OSSs screened from view was calculated using a curvature of the earth model based on the distance, viewer height, and maximum
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| Project                     | Year of Development | WTG Model | Potential Number of WTGs & OSSs Visible* | Total Number of<br>WTGs & OSSs in<br>Project | Distance to<br>Nearest Visible<br>WTG (miles) | Distance to<br>Furthest Visible<br>WTG (miles) |
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| Sunrise Wind                | 2024                | 15 MW     | 123                                      | 123  | 16.9  | 38.8   |
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| Beacon Wind                 | 2025-2030           | 12 MW     | 13                                       | 157  | 51.6  | 53.9   |
| Bay State Wind              | 2025-2030           | 12 MW     | 183                                      | 185  | 33.0  | 53.3   |







BI04: Southeast Lighthouse, New Shoreham, Rhode Island

be exactly 1" long

on the printed

Visual Simulation: Revolution Wind Without Other Foreseeable Future

Powered by Ørsted & Eversource

**Environmental Data** Date Taken: 9/10/2017 Temperature: 68°F Humidity: 63% Visibility: >10 miles Wind Direction: Northeast Wind Speed: 8 mph

> **Camera Information** Camera: Canon EOS 5D Mark IV Resolution: 30.4 Megapixels Lens Focal Length: 50 mm Camera Height: 161.1 feet AMSL

three-dimensional (3D) model of the island.

Conditions Observed: Clear

**Key Observation Point Information** County: Washington Town: New Shoreham State: Rhode Island

Location: Block Island Latitude, Longitude: 41.15281° N, 71.55185° W Direction of View (Center): East (98.9°) Field of View: 124° x 55°

Visual Resources Landscape Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreation Area, Coastal Bluff User Group: Local Resident, Tourist/Vacationers Aesthetic Resource: Southeast Light National Historic Landmark, Mohegan Bluffs

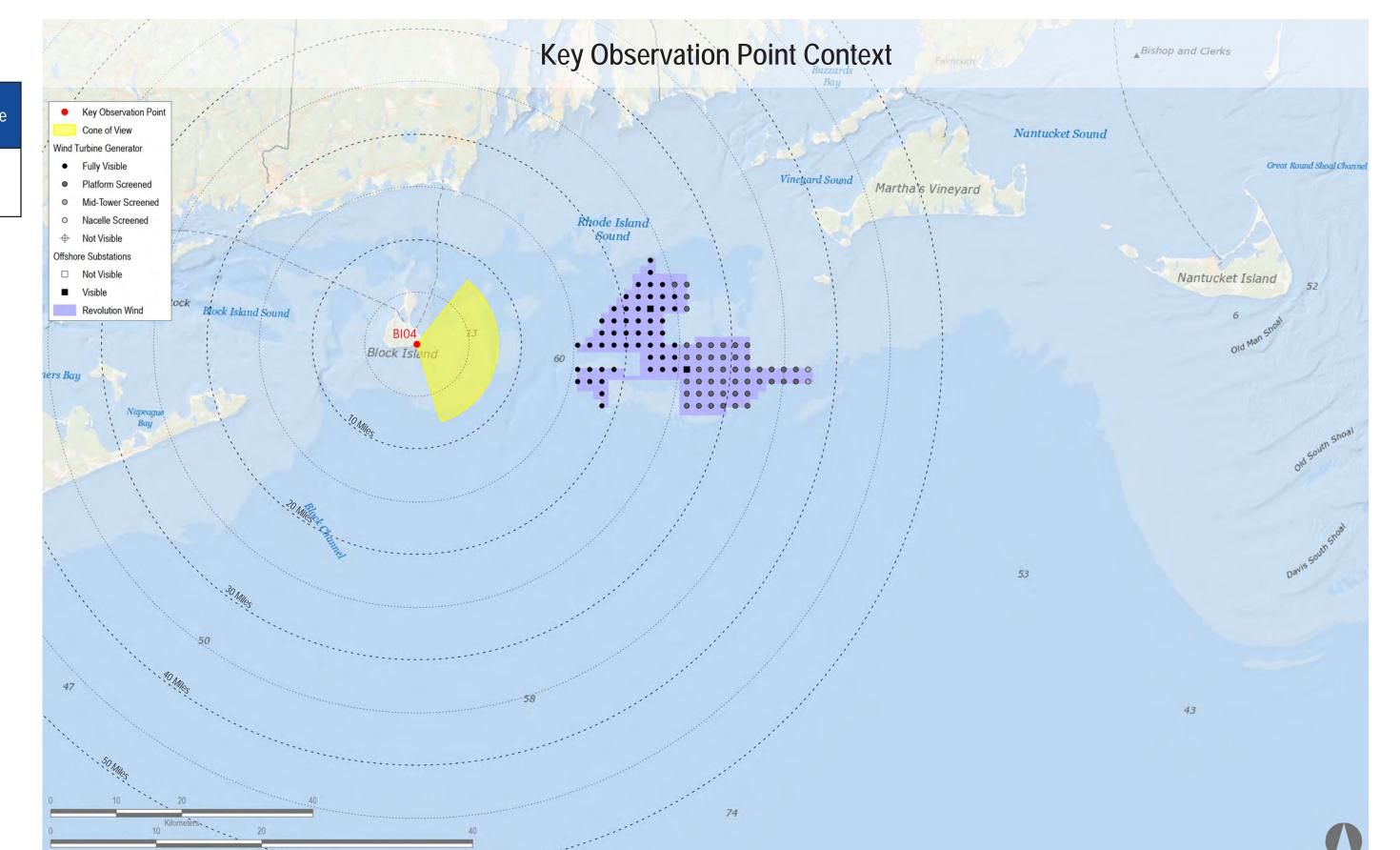
• Photosimulation Size: 64" in width by 29.3" in height. Images should be viewed from 15 inches in order to obtain the proper perspective.

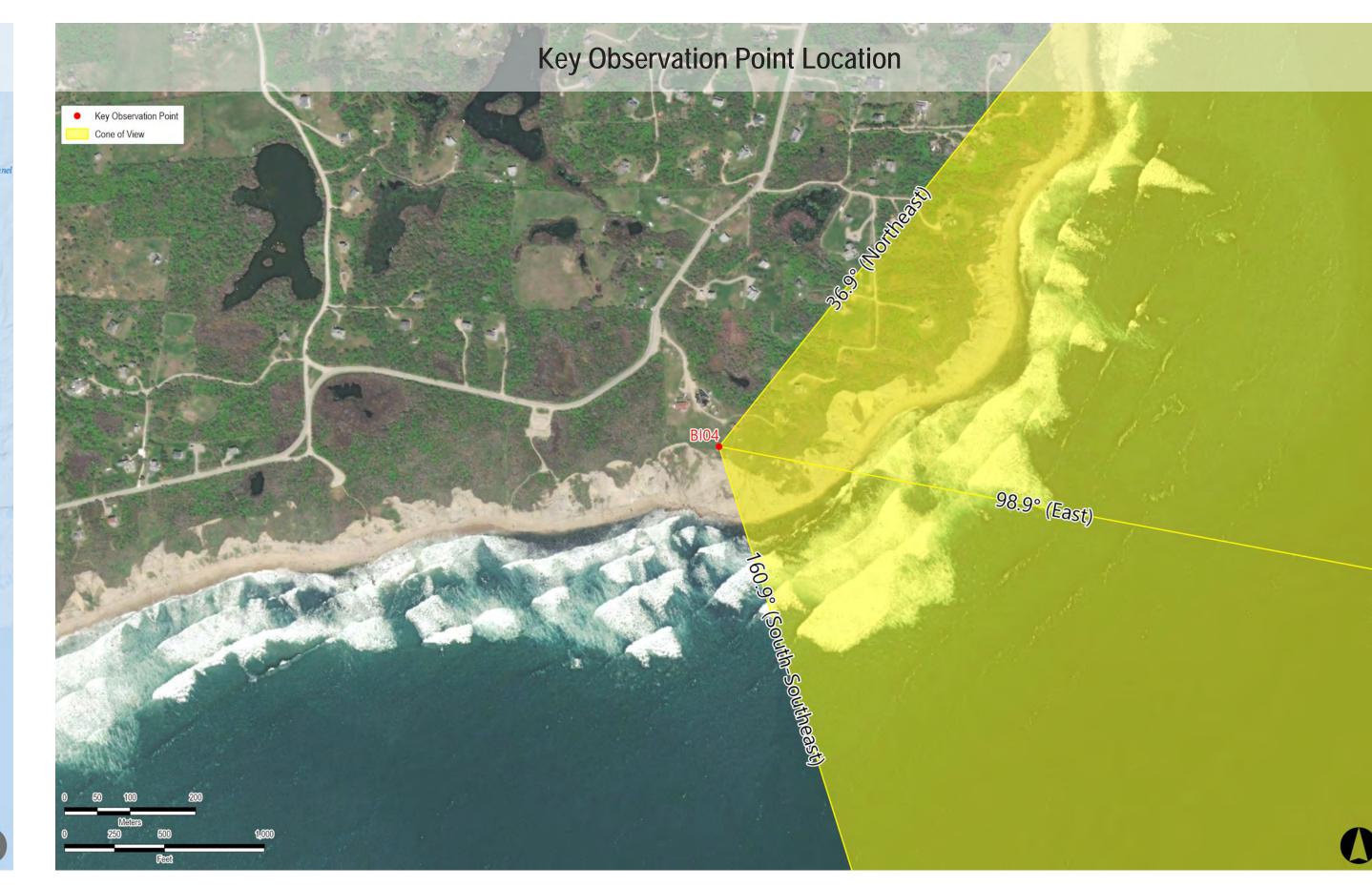
- The potential number of WTGs and OSSs screened from view was calculated using a curvature of the earth model based on the distance, viewer height, and maximum
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Photographs were not obtained from NL01 during field review due to public access restrictions. In place of an actual photograph from this location, EDR created a virtual

### Reasonably Foreseeable Projects Represented in Visual Simulation

| Reasonably Foresecable Frojects Represented in Visual Simulation |                     |           |  |  |   |  |  |  |
|--|---------------------|-----------|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| Project  | Year of Development | WTG Model | Potential Number of WTGs & OSSs Visible* | Total Number of WTGs & OSSs in Project | Distance to<br>Nearest Visible<br>WTG (miles) | Distance to<br>Furthest Visible<br>WTG (miles) |  |  |
| Revolution Wind  | 2023                | 12 MW     | 102                                      | 102                                    | 15.2  | 37.2   |  |  |

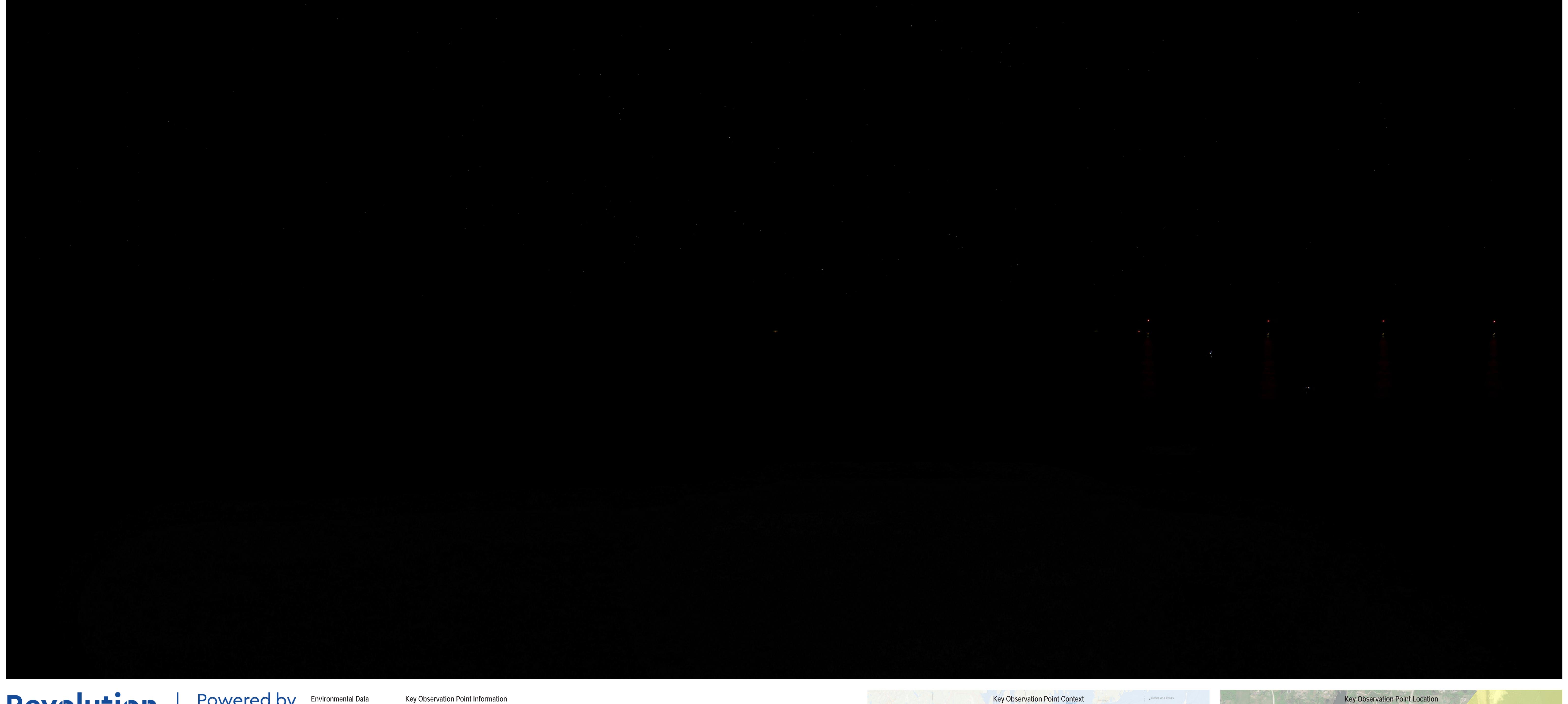




Simulation Size: 64" in width by 29.3" in height. Images

This box should

Changes



be exactly 1" long

on the printed

Powered by Ørsted & Eversource

Date Taken: 9/10/2017 Temperature: 61°F Humidity: 93% Visibility: >10 miles Wind Direction: North-Northwest

Conditions Observed: Fair

Wind Speed: 6 mph

**Camera Information** 

County: Washington Town: New Shoreham State: Rhode Island Location: Block Island Latitude, Longitude: 41.15281° N, 71.55185° W **Direction of View (Center)**: East (98.9°) Field of View: 124° x 55°

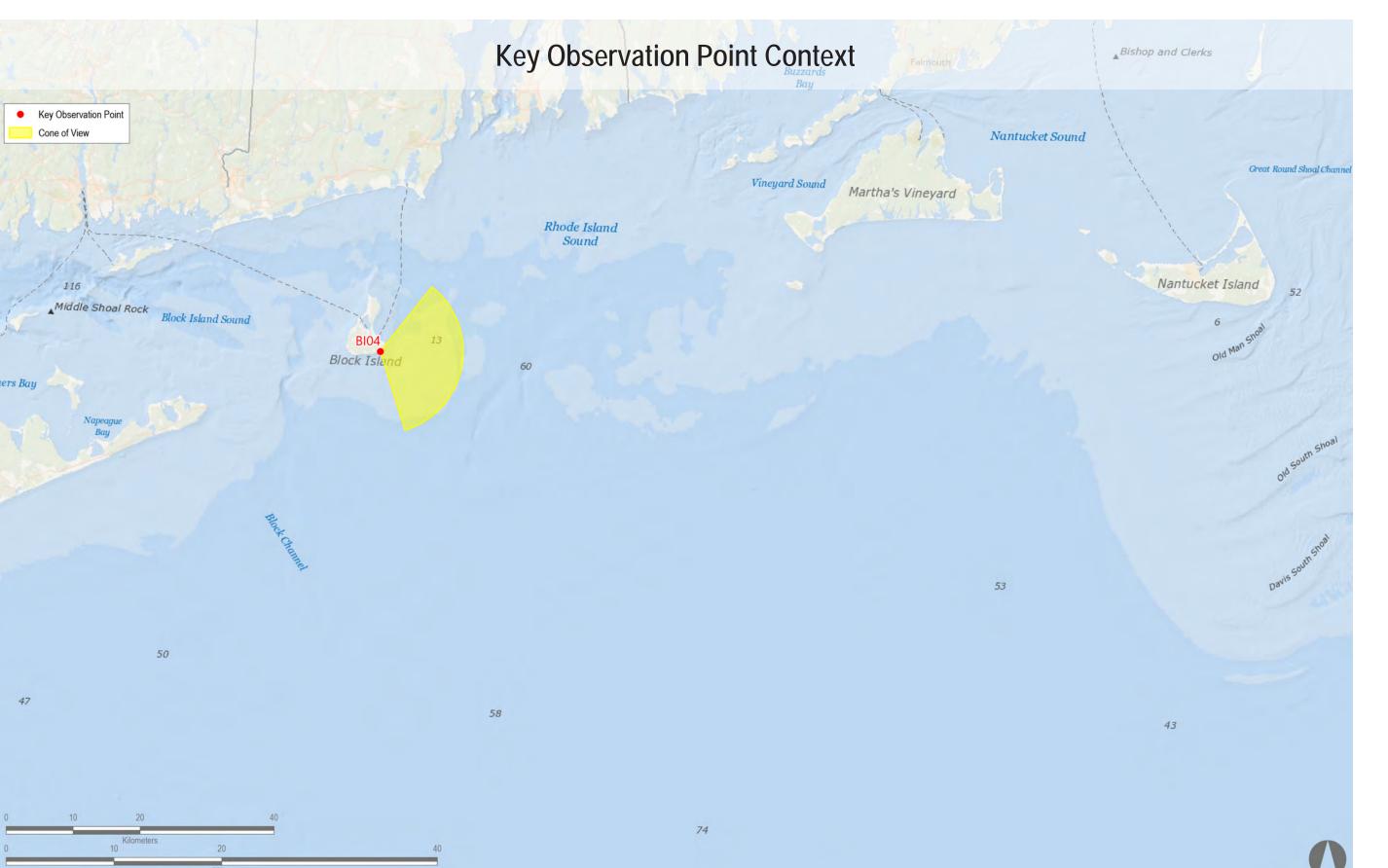
Camera: Canon EOS 5D Mark I\ Resolution: 30.4 Megapixels BI04 Night: Southeast Lighthouse, New Shoreham, Rhode Island Lens Focal Length: 50 mm Camera Height: 161.1 feet AMSL Visual Resources Landscape Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreation Area, Coastal Bluff User Group: Local Resident, Tourist/Vacationers Aesthetic Resource: Southeast Light National Historic Landmark, Mohegan Bluffs

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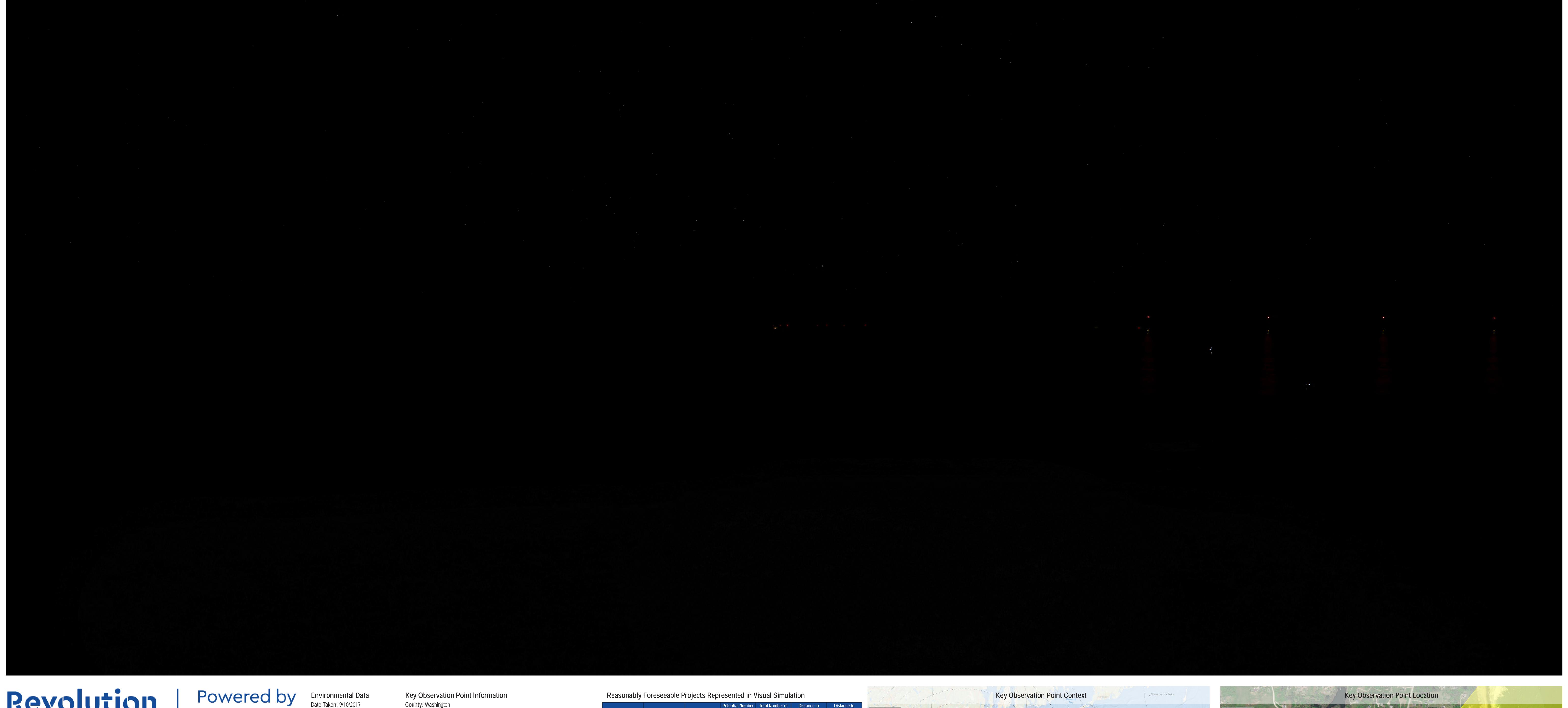
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**Existing Conditions** 



BI04 Night: Southeast Lighthouse, New Shoreham, Rhode Island

be exactly 1" long

on the printed

Visual Simulation: 2023 Project Construction (South Fork Wind and

Ørsted & Eversource

Temperature: 61°F Humidity: 93% Visibility: >10 miles Wind Direction: North-Northwest Wind Speed: 6 mph

Conditions Observed: Fair

**Camera Information** Camera: Canon EOS 5D Mark IV Resolution: 30.4 Megapixels Lens Focal Length: 50 mm Camera Height: 161.1 feet AMSL Notes:

State: Rhode Island Location: Block Island Latitude, Longitude: 41.15281° N, 71.55185° W **Direction of View (Center)**: East (98.9°) Field of View: 124° x 55°

Visual Resources Landscape Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreation Area, Coastal Bluff User Group: Local Resident, Tourist/Vacationers Aesthetic Resource: Southeast Light National Historic Landmark, Mohegan Bluffs

Photosimulation Size: 64" in width by 29.3" in height. Images should be viewed from 15 inches in order to obtain the proper perspective.

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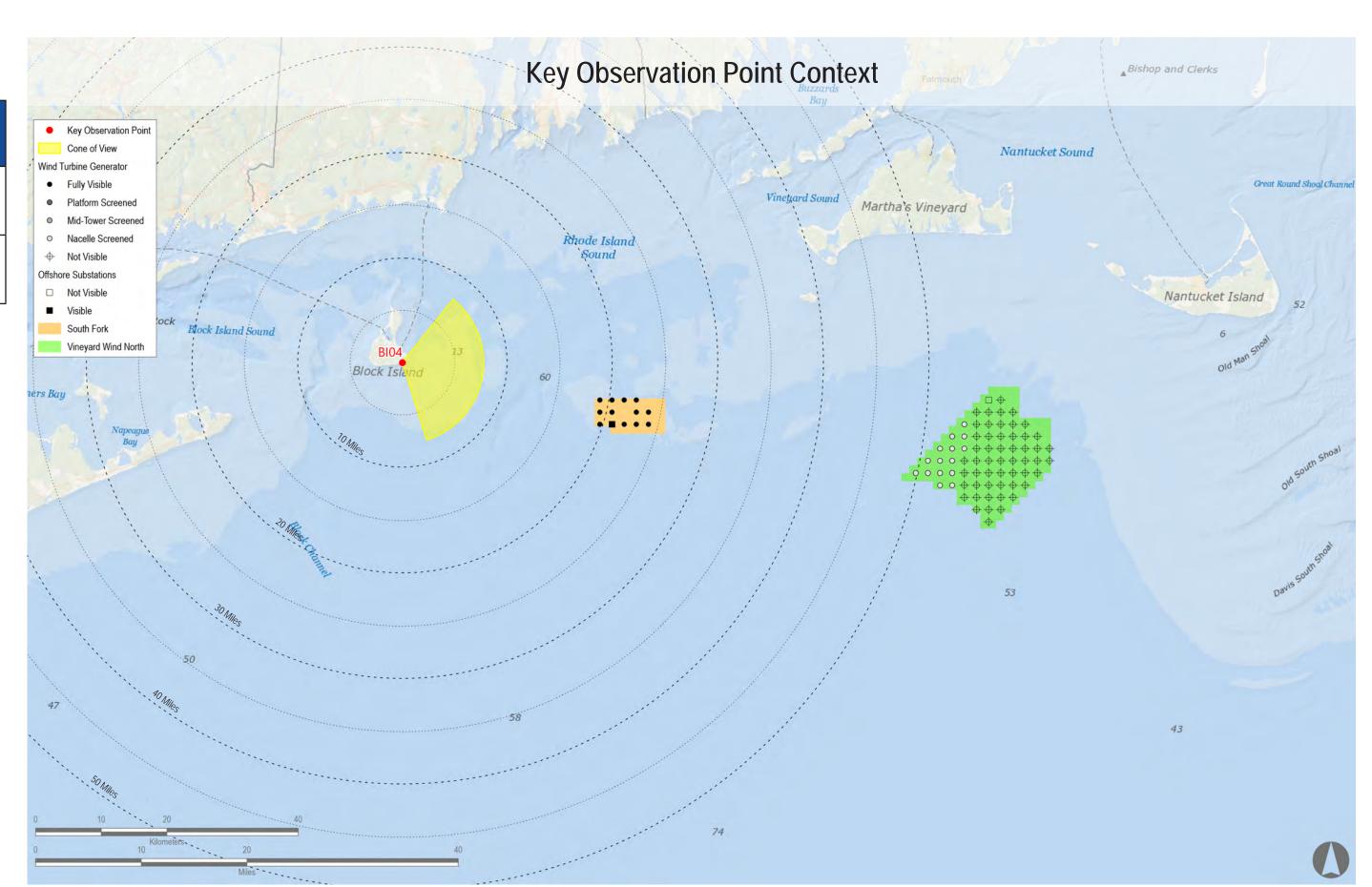
Town: New Shoreham

structure height. This analysis does not consider the screening effects of intervening vegetation, structures, and topography. Offshore Substation location and dimensions are based on preliminary publicly available project data. Projects for which this data is not currently available, WTGs are used for all foundation positions. OSS positions and dimensions considered in this photosimulation are subject to potential modification Nighttime photosimulations are digitally adjusted from daytime photographs. Nighttime photographs captured at each represented KOP inform the presence or lack of

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| Reasonably Foreseeable Projects Represented in Visual Simulation |                     |           |  |  |   |  |  |  |
|--|---------------------|-----------|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| Project  | Year of Development | WTG Model | Potential Number<br>of WTGs & OSSs<br>Visible* | Total Number of<br>WTGs & OSSs in<br>Project | Distance to<br>Nearest Visible<br>WTG (miles) | Distance to<br>Furthest Visible<br>WTG (miles) |  |  |
| outh Fork Wind Farm  | 2023                | 12 MW     | 13   | 13   | 19.0  | 24.0   |  |  |
| Vineyard Wind North  | 2023                | 14 MW     | 0  | 69   | NA  | NA   |  |  |

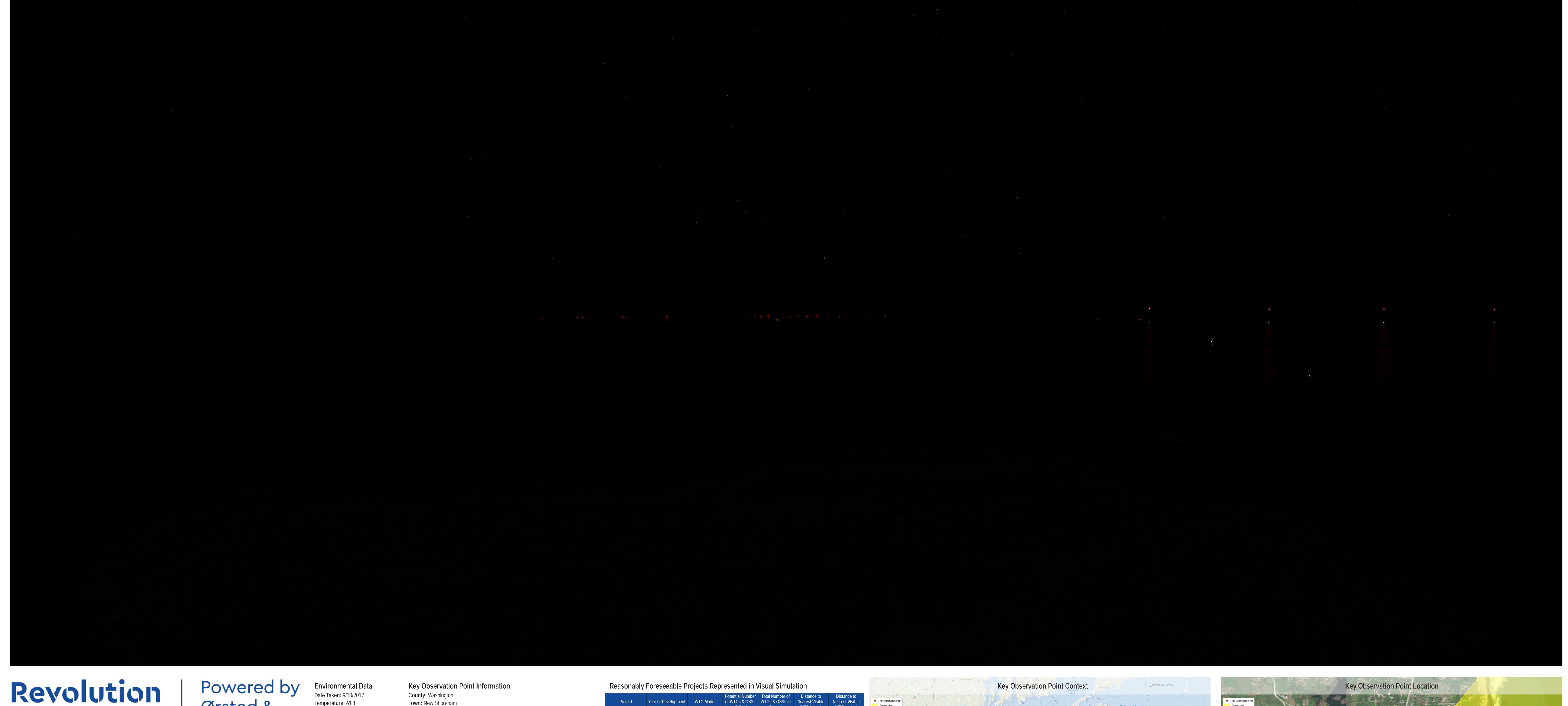




Simulation Size: 64" in width by 29.3" in height. Images

This box should should be viewed from a distance of 15 inches

Vineyard Wind North)



BI04 Night: Southeast Lighthouse, New Shoreham, Rhode Island

Construction added (Revolution Wind, South Fork Wind, and Vineyard

Visual Simulation: 2023 Project Construction with Revolution

be exactly 1" long

on the printed

Ørsted & Eversource

Temperature: 61°F Humidity: 93% Wind Direction: North-Northwest

Wind Speed: 6 mph Conditions Observed: Fair **Camera Information** 

Visual Resources Landscape Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreation Area, Coastal Bluff User Group: Local Resident, Tourist/Vacationers Aesthetic Resource: Southeast Light National Historic Landmark, Mohegan Bluffs

Camera: Canon EOS 5D Mark IV Resolution: 30.4 Megapixels Lens Focal Length: 50 mm Camera Height: 161.1 feet AMSL

Notes:

Photosimulation Size: 64" in width by 29.3" in height. Images should be viewed from 15 inches in order to obtain the proper perspective.

State: Rhode Island

Location: Block Island

Field of View: 124° x 55°

Latitude, Longitude: 41.15281° N, 71.55185° W

**Direction of View (Center)**: East (98.9°)

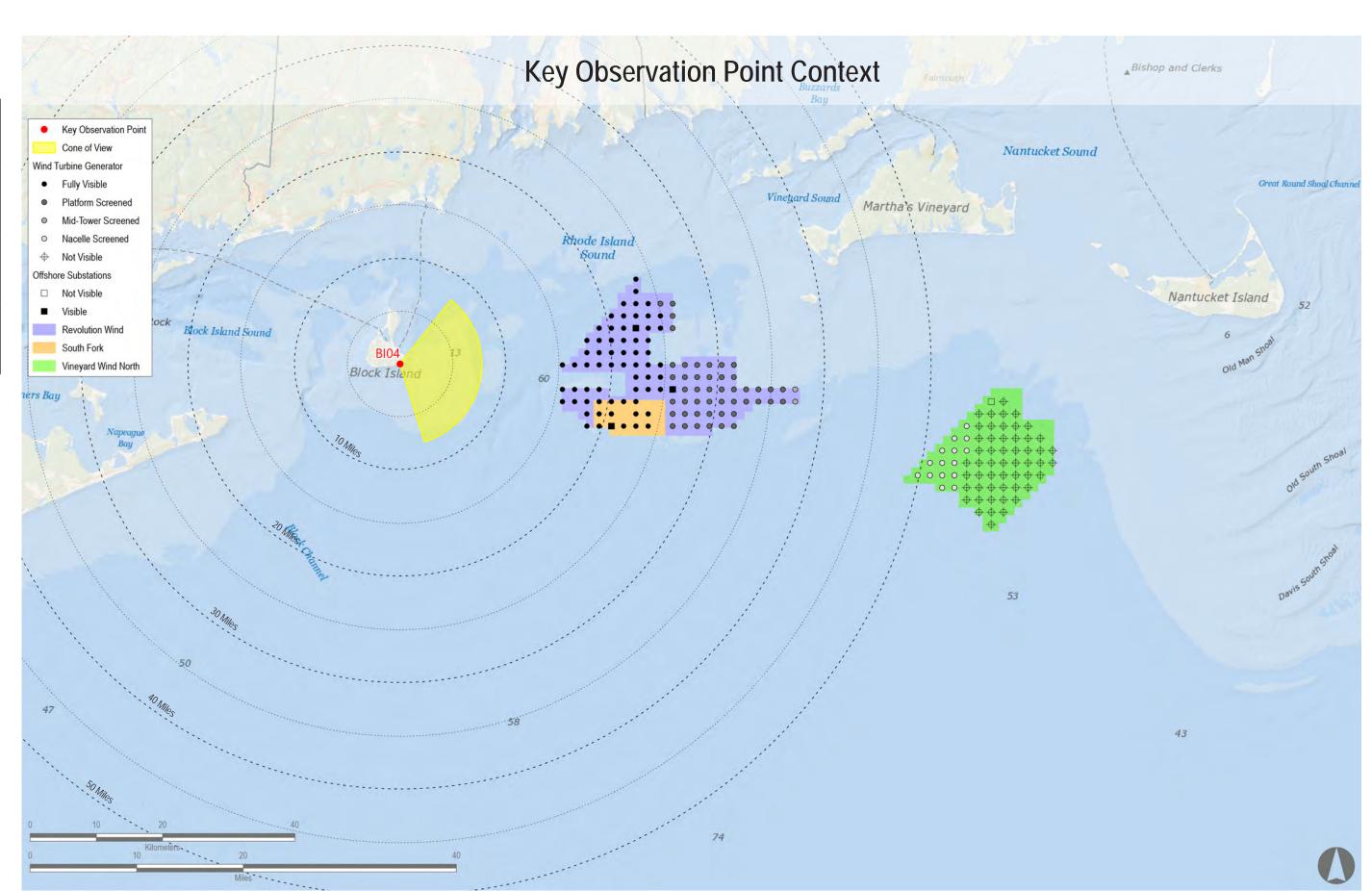
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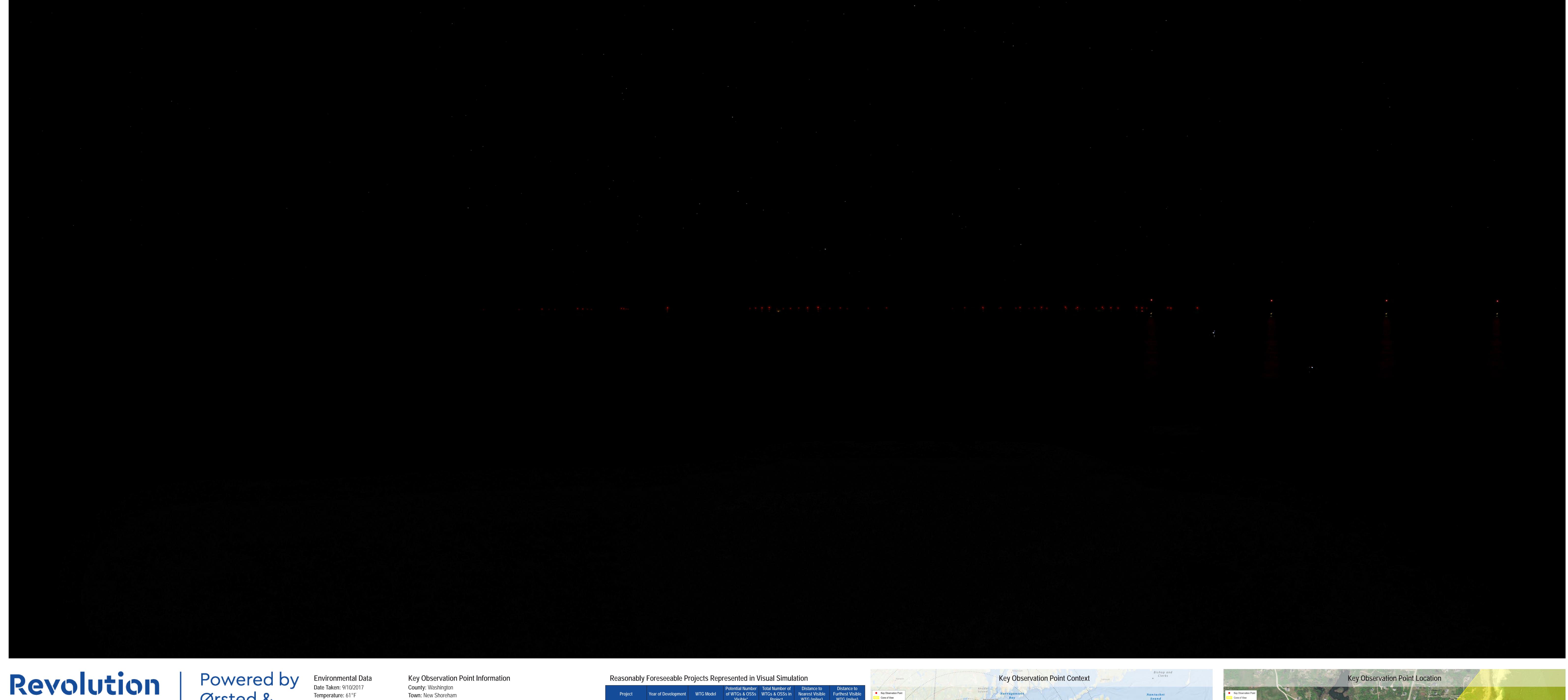


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in order to obtain the proper perspective.

Wind North)



BI04 Night: Southeast Lighthouse, New Shoreham, Rhode Island

Visual Simulation: Full Lease Build-out Including Revolution Wind

be exactly 1" long

on the printed

Ørsted &

Eversource

Wind Direction: North-Northwest Wind Speed: 6 mph Conditions Observed: Fair

State: Rhode Island Location: Block Island Latitude, Longitude: 41.15281° N, 71.55185° W **Direction of View (Center)**: East (98.9°)

**Camera Information** Camera: Canon EOS 5D Mark IV Resolution: 30.4 Megapixels Lens Focal Length: 50 mm Camera Height: 161.1 feet AMSL Notes:

Visual Resources Landscape Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreation Area, Coastal Bluff User Group: Local Resident, Tourist/Vacationers Aesthetic Resource: Southeast Light National Historic Landmark, Mohegan Bluffs

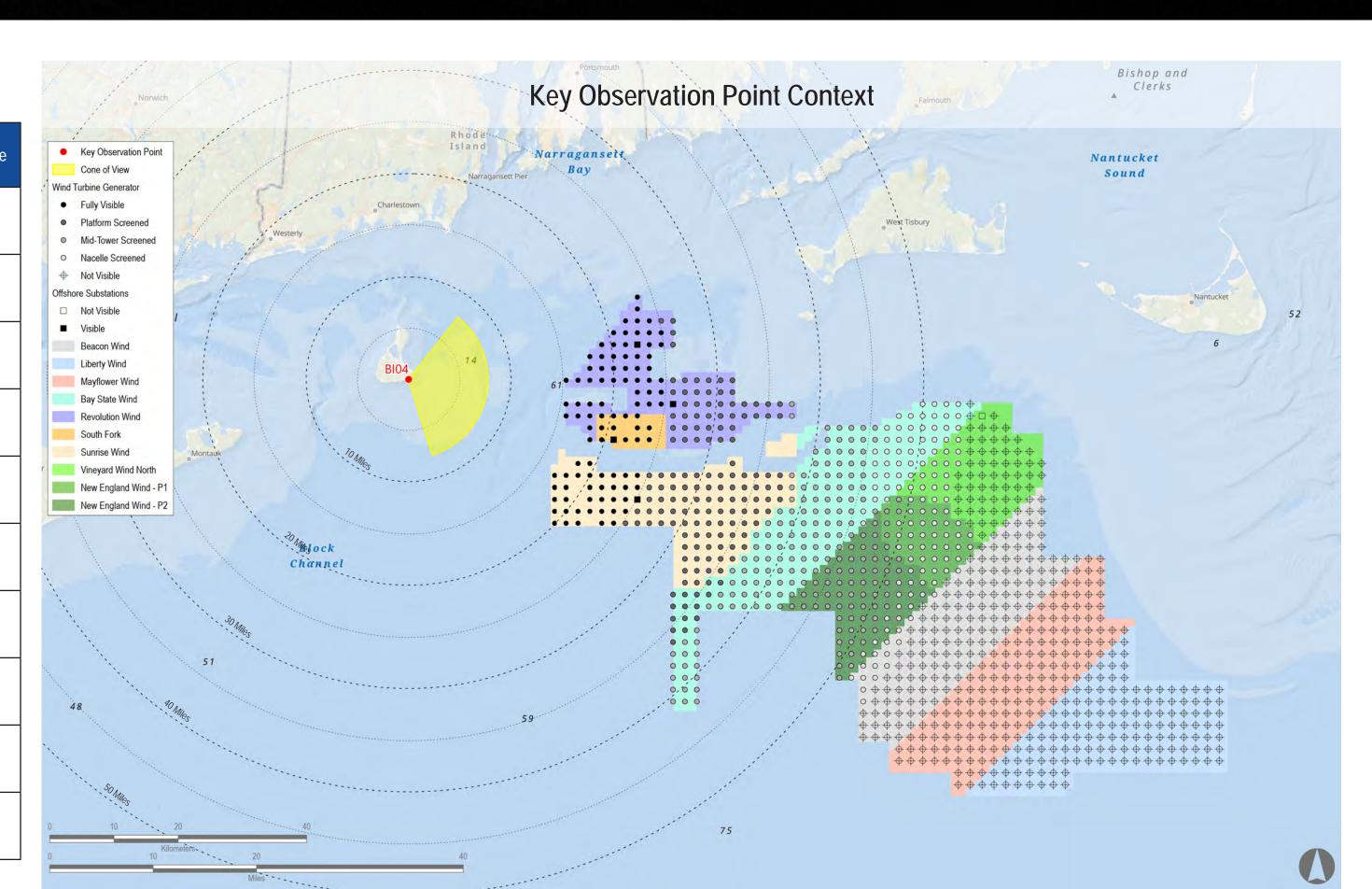
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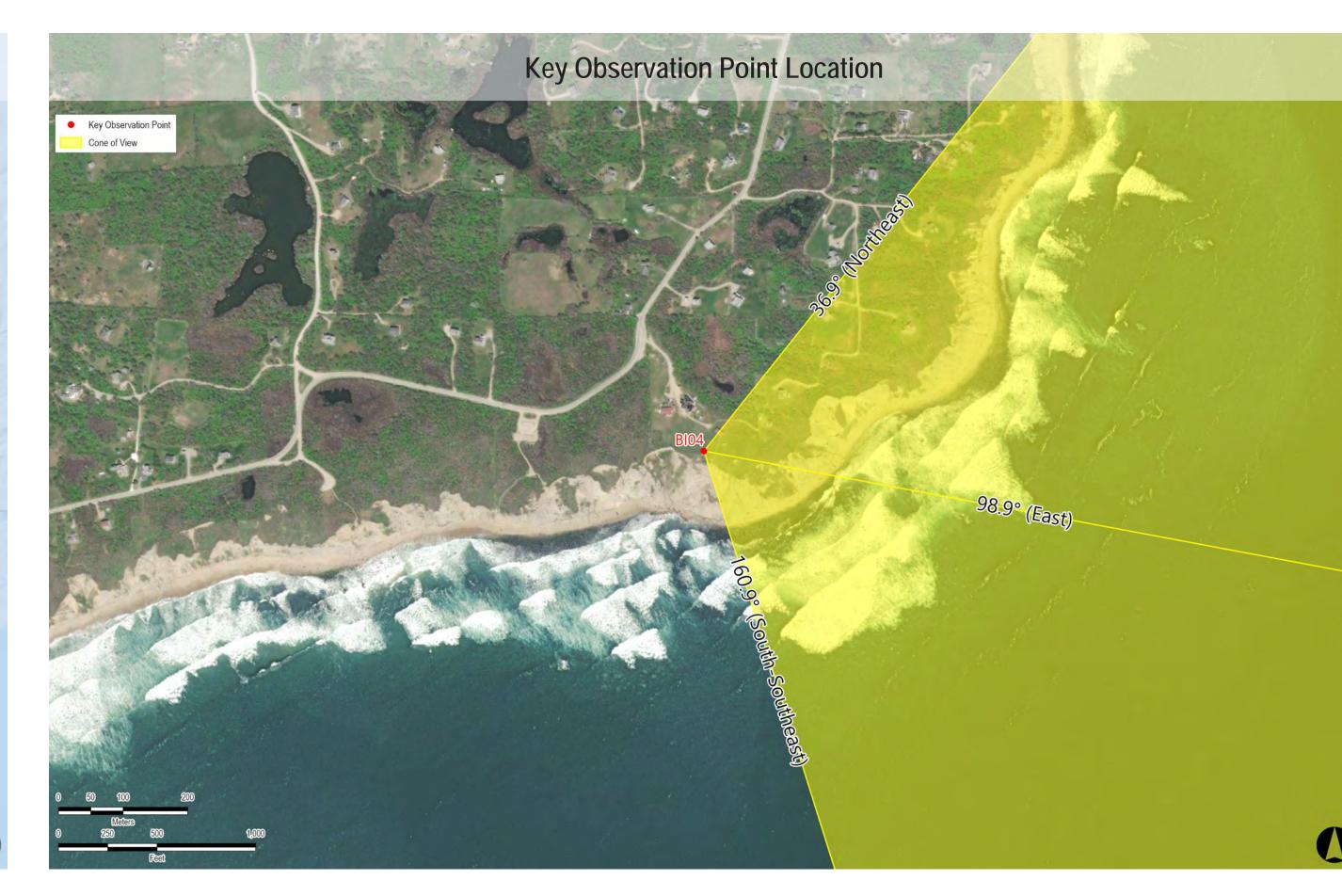
Field of View: 124° x 55°

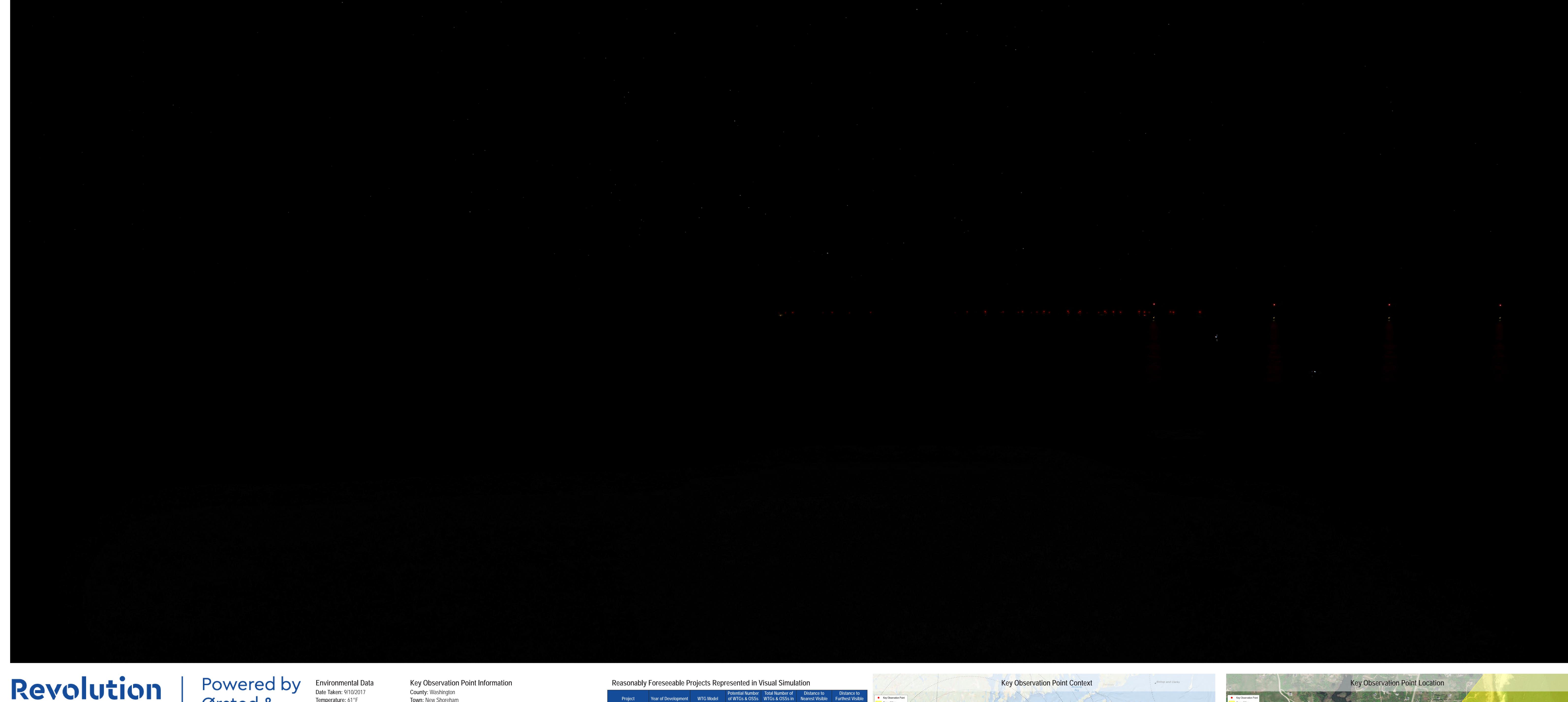
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| Bay State Wind              | 2025-2030           | 12 MW     | 134  | 185  | 33.0  | 45.0   |







BI04 Night: Southeast Lighthouse, New Shoreham, Rhode Island

Visual Simulation: Full Lease Build-out Excluding Revolution Wind

be exactly 1" long

on the printed

Ørsted & Eversource

Wind Direction: North-Northwest Wind Speed: 6 mph

Conditions Observed: Fair

Town: New Shoreham State: Rhode Island

Location: Block Island Latitude, Longitude: 41.15281° N, 71.55185° W **Direction of View (Center)**: East (98.9°) Field of View: 124° x 55°

**Camera Information** Camera: Canon EOS 5D Mark IV Resolution: 30.4 Megapixels Lens Focal Length: 50 mm Camera Height: 161.1 feet AMSL Notes:

Visual Resources Landscape Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreation Area, Coastal Bluff User Group: Local Resident, Tourist/Vacationers Aesthetic Resource: Southeast Light National Historic Landmark, Mohegan Bluffs

Photosimulation Size: 64" in width by 29.3" in height. Images should be viewed from 15 inches in order to obtain the proper perspective.

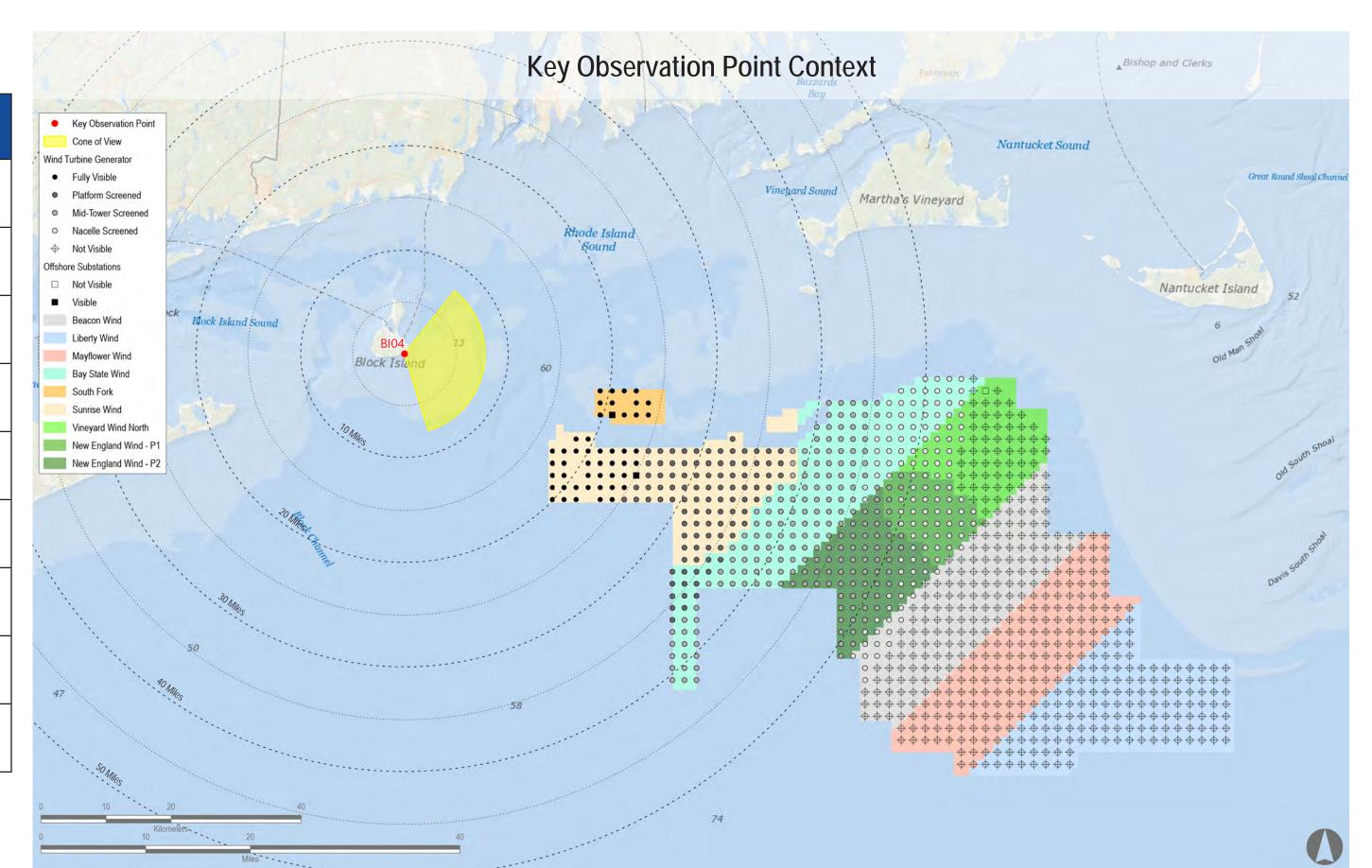
The potential number of WTGs and OSSs screened from view was calculated using a curvature of the earth model based on the distance, viewer height, and maximum structure height. This analysis does not consider the screening effects of intervening vegetation, structures, and topography.

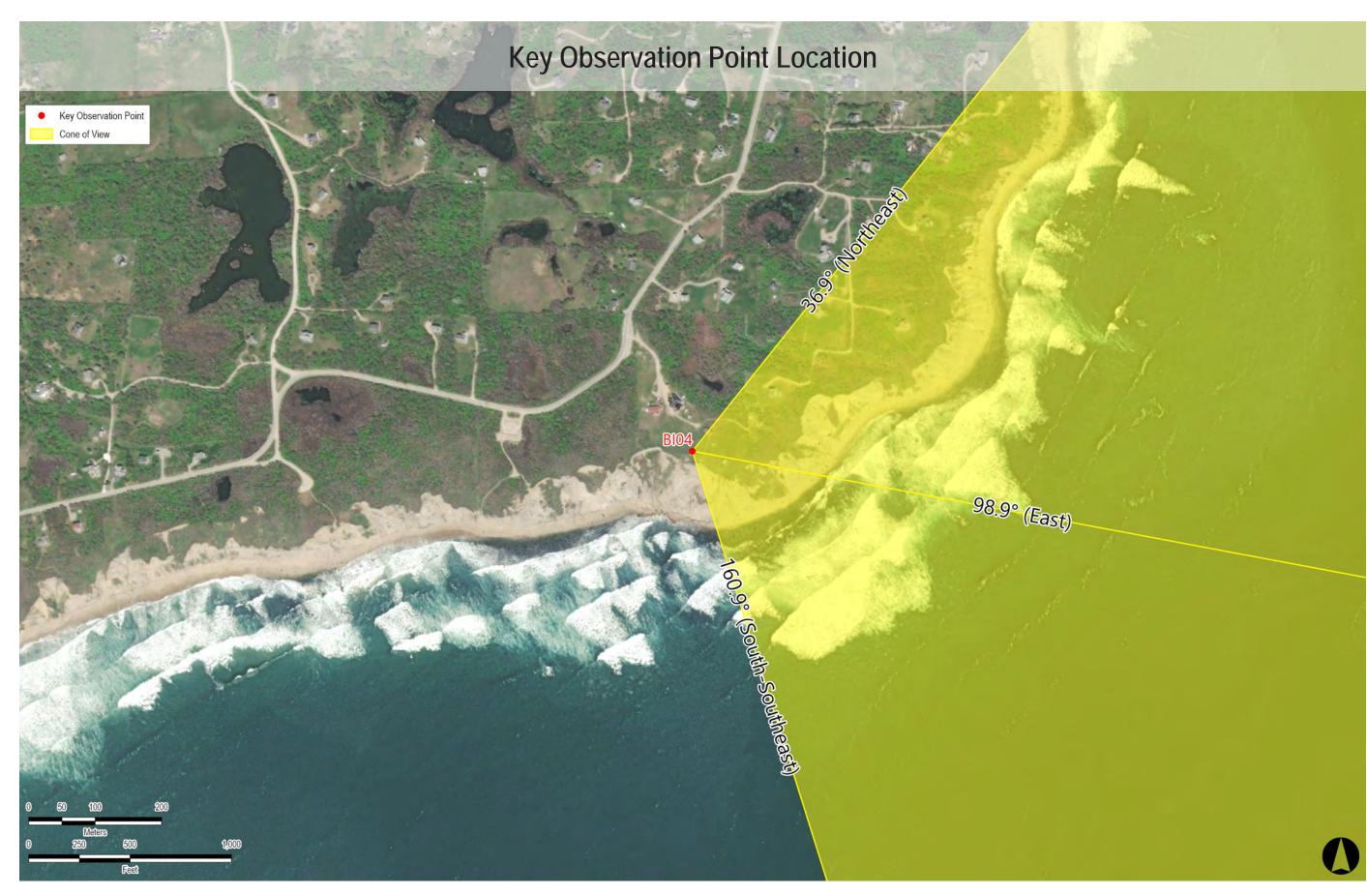
• Offshore Substation location and dimensions are based on preliminary publicly available project data. Projects for which this data is not currently available, WTGs are used for all foundation positions. OSS positions and dimensions considered in this photosimulation are subject to potential modification Nighttime photosimulations are digitally adjusted from daytime photographs. Nighttime photographs captured at each represented KOP inform the presence or lack of

The existing WTGs associated with the Block Island Wind Farm are 16.9 miles from KOP LI04. In the daytime photosimulation, the WTGs appear faint due to atmospheric perspective commonly occurring on clear days such as the conditions illustrated in this photosimulation. In order to illustrate maximum potential visibility of the proposed

WTG, this degree of atmospheric perspective is not applied to the photosimulations. Photographs were not obtained from NL01 during field review due to public access restrictions. In place of an actual photograph from this location, EDR created a virtual three-dimensional (3D) model of the island.

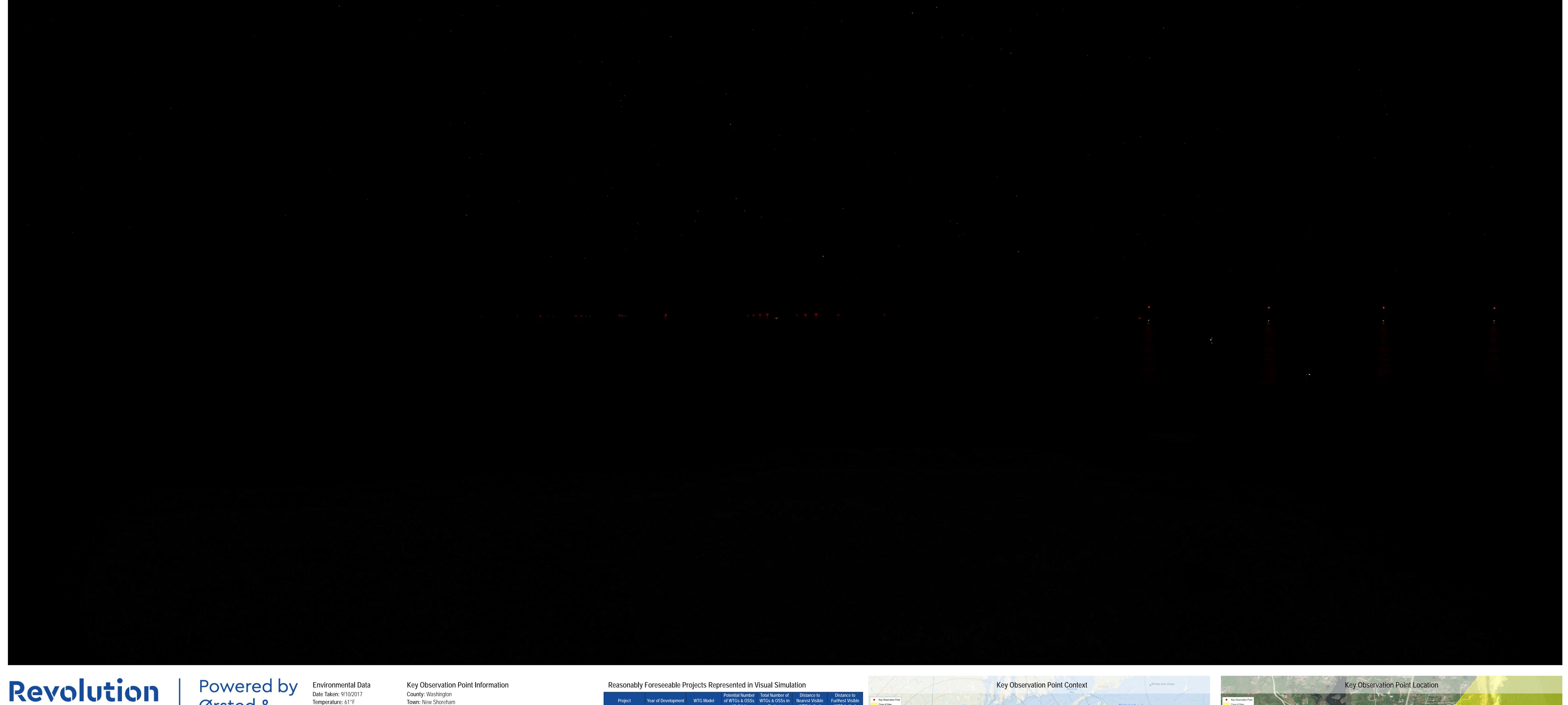
| Project                     | Year of Development | WTG Model | Potential Number<br>of WTGs & OSSs<br>Visible* | Total Number of<br>WTGs & OSSs in<br>Project | Distance to<br>Nearest Visible<br>WTG (miles) | Distance to<br>Furthest Visible<br>WTG (miles) |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------|--|--|---|--|
| South Fork Wind Farm        | 2023                | 12 MW     | 13   | 13   | 19.0  | 24.0   |
| Vineyard Wind North         | 2023                | 14 MW     | 0  | 69   | NA  | NA   |
| New England Wind<br>Phase 1 | 2024                | 16 MW     | 4  | 41   | 48.0  | 48.8   |
| New England Wind<br>Phase 2 | 2024                | 19 MW     | 58   | 79   | 43.1  | 50.7   |
| Sunrise Wind                | 2024                | 15 MW     | 123  | 123  | 16.9  | 38.2   |
| Mayflower Wind              | 2024                | 12 MW     | 0  | 149  | NA  | NA   |
| Liberty Wind                | 2025-2030           | 12 MW     | 0  | 139  | NA  | NA   |
| Beacon Wind                 | 2025-2030           | 12 MW     | 0  | 157  | NA  | NA   |
| Bay State Wind              | 2025-2030           | 12 MW     | 134  | 185  | 33.0  | 45.0   |





Simulation Size: 64" in width by 29.3" in height. Images

This box should should be viewed from a distance of 15 inches in order to obtain the proper perspective.



BI04 Night: Southeast Lighthouse, New Shoreham, Rhode Island

be exactly 1" long

on the printed

Visual Simulation: Revolution Wind Without Other Foreseeable Future

Ørsted & Eversource

Temperature: 61°F Humidity: 93% Visibility: >10 miles Wind Direction: North-Northwest

Wind Speed: 6 mph Conditions Observed: Fair

**Camera Information** Camera: Canon EOS 5D Mark IV

Visual Resources Landscape Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreation Area, Coastal Bluff User Group: Local Resident, Tourist/Vacationers Aesthetic Resource: Southeast Light National Historic Landmark, Mohegan Bluffs

Resolution: 30.4 Megapixels Lens Focal Length: 50 mm Camera Height: 161.1 feet AMSL

Photosimulation Size: 64" in width by 29.3" in height. Images should be viewed from 15 inches in order to obtain the proper perspective.

State: Rhode Island

Location: Block Island

Field of View: 124° x 55°

The potential number of WTGs and OSSs screened from view was calculated using a curvature of the earth model based on the distance, viewer height, and maximum structure height. This analysis does not consider the screening effects of intervening vegetation, structures, and topography.

The existing WTGs associated with the Block Island Wind Farm are 16.9 miles from KOP LI04. In the daytime photosimulation, the WTGs appear faint due to atmospheric

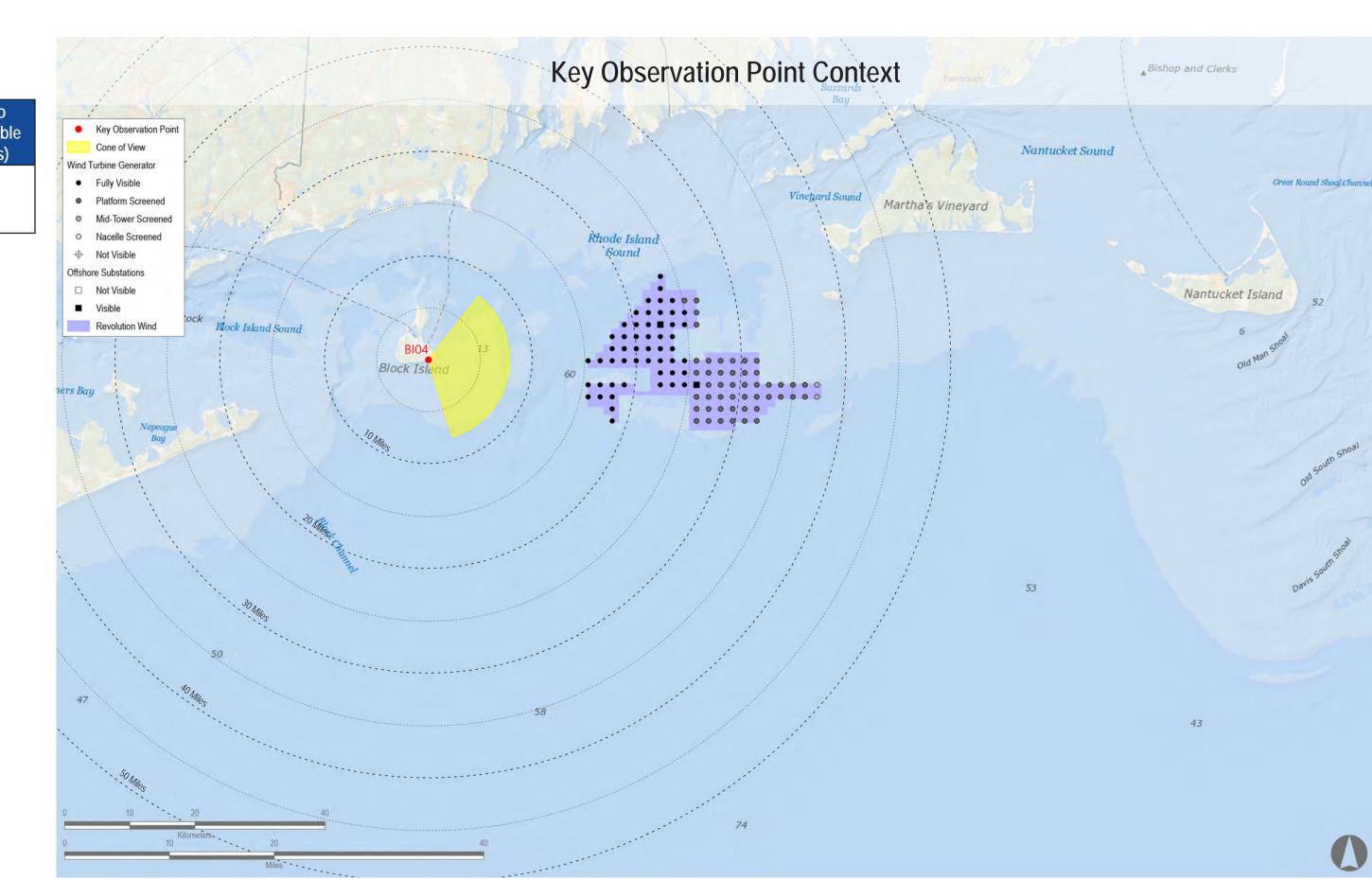
Offshore Substation location and dimensions are based on preliminary publicly available project data. Projects for which this data is not currently available, WTGs are used for all foundation positions. OSS positions and dimensions considered in this photosimulation are subject to potential modification Nighttime photosimulations are digitally adjusted from daytime photographs. Nighttime photographs captured at each represented KOP inform the presence or lack of

Latitude, Longitude: 41.15281° N, 71.55185° W

**Direction of View (Center)**: East (98.9°)

perspective commonly occurring on clear days such as the conditions illustrated in this photosimulation. In order to illustrate maximum potential visibility of the proposed WTG, this degree of atmospheric perspective is not applied to the photosimulations. Photographs were not obtained from NL01 during field review due to public access restrictions. In place of an actual photograph from this location, EDR created a virtual three-dimensional (3D) model of the island.

| Reasonably Foreseeable Projects Represented in Visual Simulation |                     |           |  |  |   |  |  |  |
|--|---------------------|-----------|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| Project  | Year of Development | WTG Model | Potential Number<br>of WTGs & OSSs<br>Visible* | Total Number of<br>WTGs & OSSs in<br>Project | Distance to<br>Nearest Visible<br>WTG (miles) | Distance to<br>Furthest Visible<br>WTG (miles) |  |  |
| Revolution Wind  | 2023                | 12 MW     | 102  | 102  | 15.2  | 37.2   |  |  |





Simulation Size: 64" in width by 29.3" in height. Images

This box should should be viewed from a distance of 15 inches in order to obtain the proper perspective.

Changes

### DRAFT MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT AMONG THE BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT, THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICERS OF CONNECTICUT, MASSACHUSETTS, NEW YORK, AND RHODE ISLAND, AND THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION REGARDING THE REVOLUTION WIND FARM AND REVOLUTION WIND EXPORT CABLE PROJECT

WHEREAS, the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) plans to authorize construction and operation of the Revolution Wind Farm and Revolution Wind Export Cable Project (Project) pursuant to Section 8(p)(1)(C) of the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1337(p)(1)(C)), as amended by the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public Law No. 109-58) and in accordance with Renewable Energy Regulations at 30 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 585; and

WHEREAS, BOEM determined that the Project constitutes an undertaking subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as amended (54 USC 306108), and its implementing regulations (36 CFR 800); and

WHEREAS, BOEM plans to approve with conditions the Construction and Operations Plan (COP) submitted by Revolution Wind, LLC (Revolution Wind); and

WHEREAS, BOEM determined the construction, operation, maintenance, and eventual decommissioning of the Project, designed for up to 100 offshore Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs), up to two offshore substations, up to two export cables collocated in one easement connecting from the OCS to landfall on Rhode Island shores, one onshore transmission cable connecting from landfall to one onshore substations and adjacent interconnection facility (ICF) with a buried connection line, and an overhead connection from the ICF to the existing TNEC Davisville Substation have the potential to adversely affect historic properties as defined under 36 CFR 800.16(1); and

WHEREAS, BOEM is preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Project pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (42 USC 4321 et seq.) (NEPA) and elected to use the NEPA substitution process with its Section 106 consultation pursuant to 36 CFR 800.8(c); and

WHEREAS, BOEM notified in advance the State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs) of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, and Rhode Island and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) on April 6, 2021 of their decision to use NEPA substitution and followed the standards for developing environmental documents to comply with the Section 106 consultation for this Project pursuant to 36 CFR 800.8(c), and posted this decision in the Federal Register with BOEM's Notice of Intent to prepare an EIS for the Project on April 30, 2021; and

WHEREAS, BOEM notified and invited the Secretary of the Interior (represented by the National Park Service (NPS)) to consult regarding this Project pursuant to the Section 106 regulations, including consideration of the potential effects to National Historic Landmarks (NHLs) as required under NHPA Section 110(f) (54 USC 306107) and 36 CFR 800.10, the NPS accepted BOEM's invitation to consult, and BOEM invited the NPS to sign this MOA as a concurring party; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with 36 CFR 800.3, BOEM invited Connecticut SHPO, Massachusetts SHPO, Rhode Island SHPO, and New York SHPO to consult on the Project on April 2, 2021, and Connecticut SHPO formally accepted on April 30, 2021, and Massachusetts SHPO, Rhode Island SHPO, and New York SHPO accepted through participation in consultation following that date; and

WHEREAS, the Project is within a commercial lease area that was subject to previous NHPA Section 106 review by BOEM regarding the issuance of the commercial lease and approval of site

assessment activities. Both Section 106 reviews for the lease issuance and the approval of the site assessment plan were conducted pursuant to the PA and concluded with No Historic Properties Affected for lease issuance on June 4, 2013, and site assessment approval on October 12, 2017 consistent with the Programmatic Agreement (PA) regarding the review of OCS renewable energy activities offshore Massachusetts and Rhode Island (Programmatic Agreement Among The U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management; the State Historic Preservation Officers of Massachusetts and Rhode Island; The Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe; the Narragansett Indian Tribe; the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah); and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; Regarding the "Smart from the Start" Atlantic Wind Energy Initiative: Leasing and Site Assessment Activities offshore Massachusetts and Rhode Island) (Attachment 1).

WHEREAS, consistent with 36 CFR 800.16(d) and BOEM's *Guidelines for Providing*Archaeological and Historic Property Information Pursuant to 30 CFR Part 585 (May 27, 2020), BOEM defined the area of potential effects (APE) for the undertaking as the depth and breadth of the seabed potentially impacted by any bottom-disturbing activities, constituting the marine archaeological resources portion of the APE (marine APE); the depth and breadth of terrestrial areas potentially impacted by any ground disturbing activities, constituting the terrestrial archaeological resources portion of the APE (terrestrial APE); the viewshed from which offshore or onshore renewable energy structures would be visible, constituting the viewshed portion of the APE (visual APE); and any temporary or permanent construction or staging areas that may fall into any of the aforementioned offshore or onshore portions of the APE (see Attachment 2 APE Maps); and

WHEREAS, BOEM identified 451 aboveground historic properties in the offshore Project components' portion of the visual APE and two historic properties in the onshore Project components' portion of the visual APE; nineteen submerged historic properties and ten ancient submerged landforms and features (ASLFs) in the marine APE; and two historic properties in the terrestrial APE; and

WHEREAS, BOEM identified twelve NHLs within the visual APE for onshore and offshore development; and

WHEREAS, within the range of Project alternatives analyzed in the EIS (EIS Chapter 2, Table 2.1-1), BOEM determined that 101 aboveground historic properties would be subject to visual adverse effects from WTGs (see Attachment 3), no submerged historic properties related to shipwrecks or sunken crafts will be adversely affected by physical disturbance from export cable construction within the avoidance buffers of these resources, nine ASLFs may be potentially adversely affected by physical disturbance in the lease area and from export cable construction, and two historic properties in the terrestrial APE would be adversely affected with implementation of the undertaking; and

WHEREAS, BOEM determined that the implementation of project design and avoidance measures identified in this MOA will avoid adverse effects to 350 aboveground historic properties in the offshore visual APE (including seven NHLs), and to 19 submerged shipwrecks or sunken crafts and to one ASLF in the marine APE; and

WHEREAS, BOEM determined all of the ASLFs identified in the marine APE are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criteria A and D; and

WHEREAS, under each of the Project alternatives analyzed in the EIS, BOEM determined the Project would visually adversely affect the 101 aboveground historic properties in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, including five NHLs; and

WHERAS, BOEM has identified historic sunken military craft (i.e., USS S-51) in the marine APE that are subject to the Sunken Military Craft Act (Public Law 108–375 Title XIV), administered by the

Department of the Navy for the protection of these craft and associated remains, BOEM has invited the Department of the Navy to consult on this undertaking and they accepted the invitation, and BOEM and the Department of the Navy will continue to coordinate consultation on the Sunken Military Craft Act through this Section 106 review to ensure compliance with that act; and

WHEREAS, the Connecticut SHPO, Massachusetts SHPO, New York SHPO, and Rhode Island SHPO concurred with BOEM's finding of adverse effect on [insert dates of SHPO's concurrence for the Massachusetts SHPO, Rhode Island SHPO, Connecticut SHPO, and New York SHPO]; and

WHEREAS, throughout this document the term 'Tribal Nation' has the same meaning as a federally recognized 'Indian Tribe,' as defined at 36 CFR 800.16(m); and

WHEREAS, BOEM invited the following federally recognized Tribal Nations to consult on this Project: Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe, Shinnecock Indian Nation, Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation, Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah), Mohegan Tribe of Indians of Connecticut, Narragansett Indian Tribe, Delaware Tribe of Indians, The Delaware Nation; and

WHEREAS, the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe, Shinnecock Indian Nation, Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation, Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah), Narragansett Indian Tribe, Delaware Tribe of Indians, The Delaware Nation accepted BOEM's invitation to consult and BOEM invited these Tribal Nations to sign this MOA as concurring parties; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with 36 CFR 800.3, BOEM invited other federal agencies, state and local governments, and additional consulting parties with a demonstrated interest in the undertaking to participate in this consultation, the list of those accepting participation and declining to participate by either written response or no response to direct invitations are listed in Attachment 4; and

WHEREAS, BOEM has consulted with Revolution Wind in its capacity as applicant seeking federal approval of the COP, and, because Revolution Wind has responsibilities under the MOA, BOEM has invited the applicant to be an invited signatory to this MOA; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with 36 CFR 800.6(a)(1), BOEM has notified the ACHP of its adverse effect determination with specified documentation, and ACHP is consulting on the resolution of adverse effects to the historic properties pursuant to 36 CFR 800.6(a)(1)(iii); and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, Department of the Army permits will be required from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) for this Project and BOEM invited USACE to consult; and

WHEREAS, the USACE designated BOEM as the Lead Federal Agency pursuant to 36 CFR 800.2(a)(2) to act on its behalf for purposes of compliance with Section 106 for this Project (in a letter dated July 27, 2022), BOEM invited the USACE to sign this MOA as a concurring party, and the USACE accepted the invitation to sign this MOA as a concurring party;

WHEREAS, BOEM has consulted with the signatories, invited signatories, and consulting parties participating in the development of this MOA regarding the delineation of the APEs, the identification and evaluation of historic properties, the assessment of potential effects to the historic properties, and on measures to avoid, minimize, and mitigate adverse effects to historic properties; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to 36 CFR 800.6, BOEM invited Revolution Wind to sign as an invited signatory and the consulting parties as listed in Attachment 4 to sign as concurring parties; however, the refusal of any consulting party to sign this MOA or otherwise concur does not invalidate or affect the effective date of this MOA, and consulting parties who choose not to sign this MOA will continue to

receive information if requested and have an opportunity to participate in consultation as specified in this MOA; and

WHEREAS, the signatories agree, consistent with 36 CFR 800.6(b)(2), that adverse effects will be resolved in the manner set forth in this MOA; and

WHEREAS, BOEM sought and considered the views of the public regarding Section 106 for this Project through the NEPA process by holding virtual public scoping meetings when initiating the NEPA and NHPA Section 106 review on May 13, 18, and 20, 2021 and virtual public hearings related to the Draft EIS on [Month XX, 2022], [Month XX, 2022], and [Month XX, 2022], 2022; and

WHEREAS, BOEM made the first Draft MOA available to the public for review and comment from [Month XX, 2022], to [Month XX, 2022], and made an updated version of the Draft MOA available to the public from [Month XX, 2022], to [Month XX, 2022], using BOEM's Project website, and BOEM [did or did not receive any comments from the public]; and

**NOW, THEREFORE,** BOEM, the Connecticut SHPO, Massachusetts SHPO, New York SHPO, and Rhode Island SHPO, and the ACHP agree that the undertaking shall be implemented in accordance with the following stipulations in order to take into account the effect of the undertaking on historic properties.

### STIPULATIONS

BOEM, with the assistance of Revolution Wind, shall ensure that the following measures are carried out as conditions of its approval of the undertaking:

### I. MEASURES TO AVOID ADVERSE EFFECTS TO IDENTIFIED HISTORIC PROPERTIES

### A. Marine APE

- 1. BOEM will include the following avoidance measures for adverse effects within the marine APE as conditions of approval of the Revolution Wind COP:
  - Revolution Wind will avoid the 19 known shipwreck or sunken craft sites and potentially significant debris fields previously identified during marine archaeological surveys (Target-01 to Target-11 and Target-13 to Target-20) by a distance of no less than 164 feet (50 meters) from the known extent of the resource for placement of Project structures and when conducting seafloor-disturbing activities, to the extent practicable.
  - ii. Revolution Wind will avoid ASLFs previously identified during marine archaeological resource assessments for the Project by a distance of no less than 164 feet (50 meters) from the known extent of the resource for placement of Project structures and when conducting seafloor-disturbing activities, to the extent practicable. Target-27 is avoidable and adverse effects to other ASLF could be avoidable through micrositing or through design options dependent on WTG placement and Project alternative selection.

### II. MEASURES TO MINIMIZE ADVERSE EFFECTS TO IDENTIFIED HISTORIC PROPERTIES

### A. Marine APE

Should full avoidance not be feasible for known ASLFs (Targets 21–26 and 28–30),
Revolution Wind in consultation with BOEM will minimize the extent of project disturbance
introduced on these sites. Disturbed portions of ASLFs will be addressed under mitigation

measures at MOA Stipulations III. Actions during minimization and mitigation at ASLFs would necessarily require the consultation with Tribal Nations.

### B. Terrestrial APE

1. Although the #1 and #2 sites were determined by BOEM to not be avoidable by project disturbance, Revolution Wind will minimize the extent of Project disturbance within these site areas to the extent practicable by protecting undisturbed site portions from Project impacts during construction, operations, maintenance, decommissioning and environmental restoration activities or mitigate those site portions prior to such activities. Protection measures may include fencing the resources or similar means to separate projects activities from the undisturbed site portions. Mitigation is described under Stipulation III, below.

### C. Visual APE

- BOEM has undertaken planning and actions to minimize adverse effects to aboveground historic properties in the visual APE. BOEM will include these minimization measures for adverse effects within the visual APE as conditions of approval of the Revolution Wind COP:
  - i. Revolution Wind will use uniform WTG design, speed, height, and rotor diameter to reduce visual contrast and decrease visual clutter.
  - ii. Revolution Wind will use uniform spacing of 1 nautical mile (1.15 mile) to decrease visual clutter, aligning WTGs to allow for safe transit corridors.
  - iii. The option to reduce the number of constructed WTGs from a maximum proposed number of 100.
  - iv. Revolution Wind will apply a paint color to the WTGs no lighter than RAL 9010 pure white and no darker than RAL 7035 light gray to help reduce potential visibility of the turbines against the horizon during daylight hours.
  - v. Revolution Wind will implement an aircraft detection lighting system (ADLS) to automatically activate lights when aircraft approach. The WTGs and OSS would be lit and marked in accordance with FAA and USCG lighting standards and consistent with BOEM's Guidelines for Lighting and Marking of Structures Supporting Renewable Energy Development (April 28, 2021) to reduce light intrusion.

### III. MEASURES TO MITIGATE ADVERSE EFFECTS TO IDENTIFIED HISTORIC PROPERTIES

### A. Marine APE

- 1. Revolution Wind cannot avoid nine ASLFs (Targets 21 through 26, and Targets 29 and 30). To resolve the adverse effects to the nine ASLFs, BOEM will include the following as conditions of approval of the Revolution Wind COP and require fulfillment of the following as mitigation measures prior to construction. Revolution Wind will fund mitigation measures as described in Attachment 5 (Historic Property Treatment Plan for the Revolution Wind Farm Ancient Submerged Landforms, Outer Continental Shelf, Federal and Rhode Island Waters of Rhode Island Sound):
  - i. Preconstruction Geoarchaeology. Revolution Wind will fulfill the following commitments: collaborative review of existing geophysical and geotechnical data with

Tribal Nations; selection of coring locations in consultation with Tribal Nations; collection of two to three vibracores within each affected ASLF with a sampling focus on areas that will be disturbed by Project construction activities; written verification to BOEM that the samples collected are sufficient for the planned analyses and consistent with the agreed scope of work; collaborative laboratory analyses at a laboratory located in Rhode Island or Massachusetts; screening of recovered sediments for debitage or micro-debitage associated with indigenous land uses; third-party laboratory analyses, including micro- and macro-faunal analyses, micro- and macro-botanical analyses, radiocarbon dating of organic subsamples, and chemical analyses for potential indirect evidence of indigenous occupations; temporary curation of archival core sections; draft reports for review by interested consulting; final reporting; and public or professional presentations summarizing the results of the investigations, developed with the consent of the consulting Tribal Nations.

- a. The Preconstruction Geoarchaeology effort will be conducted in accordance with BOEM's Guidelines for Providing Archaeological and Historic Property Information Pursuant to 30 CFR Part 585. The qualified professional archaeologists leading the research will meet the SOI professional qualification standards for archeology (62 FR 33708) and BOEM's standards for Qualified Marine Archaeologists.
- b. Revolution Wind will submit the Draft Tribal Audience Report, Draft Technical Report, Final Tribal Audience Report, Final Technical Report, and Draft Public or Professional Presentations to the interested consulting parties for review. Revolution Wind will provide draft descriptions and documentation of the GIS to the interested consulting parties for review and will provide a description of the draft Story Maps to the interested consulting Tribal Nations following the initial working sessions.
- ii. Open-Source GIS and Story Maps. Revolution Wind will fulfill the following commitments: consultation with the Tribal Nations to determine the appropriate opensource GIS platform; review of candidate datasets and attributes for inclusion in the GIS; data integration; development of custom reports or queries to assist in future research or tribal maintenance of the GIS; work Sessions with Tribal Nations to develop Story Map content; training session with Tribal Nations to review GIS functionality; review of Draft Story Maps with Tribal Nations; delivery of GIS to Tribal Nations; and delivery of Final Story Maps.
  - a. The GIS developed under this measure will be free to use and free to modify by the tribes. To the extent feasible, all data will be provided in formats that allow for interoperability with other GIS platforms that the tribes may use. All datasets incorporated in the GIS will comply with Federal Geographic Data Committee data and metadata standards.
  - b. Revolution Wind will submit the Description of the GIS with appropriate schema, data organization, and custom reports/queries, Draft Story Map descriptions with details on content, formatting, and intended audiences, and Final Technical Description of the GIS with schema, data organization, and custom reports/queries to the interested consulting parties for review.

#### B. Terrestrial APE

- 1. Revolution Wind cannot avoid #1 and #2 sites by project disturbances. To resolve the adverse effects to the two archaeological sites, BOEM will include the following as conditions of approval of the Revolution Wind COP and require fulfillment of the following as mitigation measures prior to construction. Revolution Wind will fund mitigation measures as described in Attachment 6 (Historic Property Treatment Plan for the Revolution Wind Farm, the #1 and #2 Sites, Town of North Kingstown, Washington County, Rhode Island):
  - i. Data Recovery Investigations. Revolution Wind will fulfill the following commitments: The preparation of a Phase III Work Plan for submission and review by the Rhode Island State Historic Preservation Officer (RI SHPO), BOEM and Tribal Nations that specifies the scope of the proposed Phase III investigation; field investigation of approximately 20% of the affected sections of both historic properties, including a mix of Shovel Test Probes and 1x1-meter excavation units to document the stratigraphic integrity of the site, investigate artifact concentrations, and/or investigate potential features more precisely; feature documentation and excavation; and artifact recovery, processing, and analysis.
    - a. Revolution Wind will develop the project consistent with the Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission's (RIHPC) Standards for Archaeological Survey (the *Standards*) and Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission's (RIHPHC) Performance Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology in Rhode Island (the *Guidelines*).
    - b. Revolution Wind will submit the Phase III Work Plan, Draft Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery Report, and Final Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery Report to the interested consulting parties for review. The reports will be prepared in accordance with the Standards.

# C. Visual APE

BOEM will ensure the following mitigation measures to resolve the adverse effects to historic
properties are required as conditions of approval of the Revolution Wind COP and are
implemented by Revolution Wind, unless otherwise specified.

| 1. | Traditional Cultural Property. BOEM will include the following                          |
|----|---|
|    | as described in Attachment 7 (Historic Properties Treatment Plan for the Revolution     |
|    | Wind Farm: the Traditional Cultural Property  |
|    | Massachusetts & Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf) as conditions of approval of the      |
|    | Revolution Wind COP. Revolution Wind will fund and commence the following prior to      |
|    | initiation of construction of any offshore project elements on the OCS included as part |
|    | of this undertaking.  |

- a. GIS Database of Contributing Resources to the TCP
  - Revolution Wind will fund the development of a GIS database incorporating the results of on-going documentation of the TCP and will include information on existing conditions at each contributing resource and/or significant element of the TCP district as described in Attachment 7.
  - Revolution Wind will have the documentation developed by professions meeting the qualifications specialized in the Secretary of the Interior's (SOI)

Professional Qualifications Standards (36 CFR Part 61). The GIS will be developed by professionals with demonstrated experience in the creation and organization of spatial databases of cultural resources and the relevant and specific attributes necessary for recordation and management. The GIS development will be overseen by a qualified Geographic Information Systems Professional

3) Revolution Wind will submit the Request for Proposal (RFP), proposals by qualified consultants in response to the RFP, preliminary draft of the exhibit, and final exhibit to the interested consulting parties for review.

# b. <u>Development of Interpretative Materials</u>

| 1) | Revolution Wind will fund the development of GIS story maps or comparable presentations could include relevant archival data, oral histories, news stories video footage, and public domain datasets |  |
|----|--|--|
|    | as described in Attachment 7.  |  |

- Revolution Wind will have the documentation developed by a qualified Geographic Information Systems Professional
- Revolution Wind will submit a RFP, proposals by qualified consultants in response to the RFP, draft deliverables, and final deliverables to the interested consulting parties for review.

# c. Climate Adaptation Planning Study

- 1) Revolution Wind will fund the development of a Climate Adaptation Plan that is focused on the specific resources and characteristics of the and needs of the associated traditional community as described in Attachment 7.
- 2) Revolution Wind will have the documentation developed by qualified professionals with Global Association of Risk Professionals' Sustainability and Climate Risk certification and/or demonstrated experience in the preparation of climate change risk assessments for municipal, state, or federal governments.
- Revolution Wind will submit the RFP, proposals by qualified consultants in response to the RFP, draft plan, and final plan to the interested consulting parties for review.
- ii. Traditional Cultural Property. BOEM will include the following as described in Attachment 8 (Traditional Cultural Property Massachusetts & Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf) as conditions of approval of the Revolution Wind COP. Revolution Wind will fund and commence the following prior to initiation of construction of any offshore project elements on the OCS included as part of this undertaking.
  - a. Support for

- Revolution Wind will fund the development of a non-proprietary spatial database of contributing resources and associated physical features to assist in prioritizing preservation efforts and ensure that accurate information is available to support local, state, and federal consideration of TCP impacts in future permitting processes as described in Attachment 8.
- 2) The GIS database will be developed by professionals with demonstrated experience in the creation and organization of spatial databases of cultural resources and the relevant and specific attributes necessary for recordation and management. The GIS development will be overseen by a qualified Geographic Information Systems Professional.
- Revolution Wind will submit the RFP, consultant bids in response to the RFP, draft deliverables, and final deliverables to the interested consulting parties for review.

# b. Scholarships and Training for Resource Stewardship

- Revolution Wind will fund scholarships and fees for professional training or certification programs in the fields of Astronomy, Archaeology/Anthropology, Marine Sciences, Aquaculture, Marine Fisheries, Marine Construction, Native American Studies, Ethnohistory, History, Biology, and related fields as described in Attachment 8.
- Revolution Wind will have the documentation prepared by professionals with demonstrated experience in education and training program management and fiscal reporting.
- 3) Revolution Wind will submit the RFP, consultant bids in response to the RFP, executed contracts between the implementing party and selected consultants, draft Scholarship Program Proposal, and final Scholarship Program Proposal to the interested consulting parties for review.

### c. Coastal Resilience and Habitat Restoration

- 1) Revolution Wind will provide funding for planning and implementation of targeted efforts to mitigate future losses of character defining features and contributing resources for the TCP, support economically sustainable practices, and documentation and/or recover of threatened elements of cultural sites associated with the TCP as described in Attachment 8.
- 2) Revolution Wind will have the documentation prepared by professionals with demonstrated experience in archaeology, habitat restoration, coastal resilience planning program management and fiscal reporting, as appropriate to the specific funded- activities. All archaeological surveys or other subsurface terrestrial investigations on any land owned or controlled by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, its agencies or political subdivisions or on any historical or archeological landmarks or on any lands restricted by Massachusetts General Law (MGL) c. 184, § 31 will be conducted in accordance MHC regulations (950 CMR 70).

 Revolution Wind will submit the RFP, consultant bids in response to the RFP, draft deliverables, and final deliverables to the interested consulting parties for review.

# d. Archaeological and Cultural Sites Data Compilation

- Revolution Wind will fund updated inventories of archaeological and cultural resource data pertaining to the TCP and the preparation of updated historic contexts for the interpretation of such resources as described in Attachment 8.
- Revolution Wind will have the updated inventory prepared by professionals meeting the Secretary of the Interior's professional qualification standards in archeology and/or history (36 CFR 60) and in direct consultation with each participating Tribal Nation.
- 3) Revolution Wind will submit the RFP, consultant bids in response to the RFP, draft and final historic context(s) and MHC inventory forms; and open source GIS database to the interested consulting parties for review.

# e. Maritime Cultural Landscapes & Interconnected Contexts

- Revolution Wind will fund a publicly-available and inclusive synthesis of information and knowledge about the maritime cultural landscapes along the shores, coastal islands, and waters of southern New England and Long Island as described in Attachment 8.
- 2) Revolution Wind will have the documentation prepared by professionals meeting the Secretary of the Interior's professional qualification standards in cultural anthropology, archeology, and/or history (36 CFR 60) and in direct consultation with each of the consulting Tribe's Tribal Historic Preservation Office or other designated tribal representative.
- Revolution Wind will submit the RFP, consultant bids in response to the RFP, draft and final reports, and open-source GIS database to the interested consulting parties for review.
- iii. Town of Dartmouth, Bristol County, Massachusetts: Salter's Point. BOEM will include the following as described in Attachment 9 (Historic Properties Treatment Plan for the Revolution Wind Farm: Salter's Point, Town of Dartmouth, Bristol County, Massachusetts) as conditions of approval of the Revolution Wind COP. Revolution Wind will fund and commence the following prior to initiation of construction of any offshore project elements on the OCS included as part of this undertaking.

# a. Historic Context for Summer Cottage/Resort Development

- Revolution Wind will provide funding to develop a regional context/history
  of the development of summer cottages, colonies, and resorts on the Rhode
  Island and Massachusetts coastlines in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth
  centuries as described in Attachment 9.
- Revolution Wind will develop the project consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (36 CFR Part 61), as applicable, RIHPHC guidance, and MHC guidance.

- b. Revolution Wind will submit a RFP, proposals by qualified consultants in response to the RFP, preliminary draft report, and final report to the interested consulting parties for review.
- iv. Town of Fairhaven, Bristol County, Massachusetts: 744 Sconticut Neck Road. BOEM will include the following as described in Attachment 10 (Historic Properties Treatment Plan for the Revolution Wind Farm: 744 Sconticut Neck Road, Town of Fairhaven, Bristol County, Massachusetts) as conditions of approval of the Revolution Wind COP. Revolution Wind will fund and commence the following prior to initiation of construction of any offshore project elements on the OCS included as part of this undertaking.

# a. <u>Historic Context for Summer Cottage/Resort Development</u>

- Revolution Wind will provide funding to develop a regional context/history
  of the development of summer cottages, colonies, and resorts on the Rhode
  Island and Massachusetts coastlines in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth
  centuries as described in Attachment 10.
- Revolution Wind will develop the project consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (36 CFR Part 61), as applicable, RIHPHC guidance, and MHC guidance.
- b. Revolution Wind will submit a RFP, proposals by qualified consultants in response to the RFP, preliminary draft report, and final report to the interested consulting parties for review.
- v. Town of New Bedford, Bristol County, Massachusetts: The Fort Taber Historic District and the Fort Rodman Historic District. BOEM will include the following as described in Attachment 11 (Historic Properties Treatment Plan for the Revolution Wind Farm: The Fort Taber Historic District and the Fort Rodman Historic District, Town of New Bedford, Bristol County, Massachusetts) as conditions of approval of the Revolution Wind COP. Revolution Wind will fund and commence the following prior to initiation of construction of any offshore project elements on the OCS included as part of this undertaking.

# a. <u>Implementation of Rehabilitation Plans and/or Universal Access</u>

- Revolution Wind will fund the next phase of the 2013 Architectural/Structural
   Assessment & Feasibility Study for Universal Access, which includes a
   conditions assessment and recommendations for repairs and rehabilitation of
   these two historic properties as described in Attachment 11.
- Revolution Wind will develop the project consistent with the Town of New Bedford Historical Commission; Town of New Bedford Planning and Zoning; and the SOI Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR 68).
- 3) Revolution Wind will submit the RFP, proposals by qualified consultants in response to the RFP, photographs and documentation of existing conditions, draft plans and specifications, final plans and specifications, and as-built documentation and photography, as applicable, to the interested consulting parties for review.

vi. Town of Westport, Bristol County, Massachusetts: The Gooseberry Neck Observation
Towers, the Gooseneck Causeway, the Westport Harbor Historic District, the Westport
Point Historic District, the Westport Point Local Historic District, Westport Point
Revolutionary War Properties, Horseneck Point Lifesaving Station, and Clam Shack
Restaurant. BOEM will include the following as described in Attachment 12 (Historic
Properties Treatment Plan for the Revolution Wind Farm: Seven Historic Properties,
Town of Westport, Bristol County, Massachusetts) as conditions of approval of the
Revolution Wind COP. Revolution Wind will fund and commence the following prior to
initiation of construction of any offshore project elements on the OCS included as part
of this undertaking.

# a. Historic Maritime Infrastructure Survey

- Revolution Wind will provide funding to survey and document maritime heritage resources including historic wharves, docks, buildings, and other infrastructure associated with historic properties identified in the HPTP as described in Attachment 12.
- 2) Revolution Wind will develop the project consistent with the SOI Guidance on the Identification of Historic Properties (36 CFR 800.4); the SOI Standards and Guidelines – Professional Qualifications Standards for Archaeology, History, Architectural History and/or Architecture (62 FR 33708); Massachusetts Historical Commission guidance; the Town of Westport's Community Preservation Commission's guidance, as applicable; and the Town of Westport's Cultural Council's guidance, as applicable.
- Revolution Wind will submit the RFP, proposals by qualified consultants in response to the RFP, preliminary draft deliverables, and final deliverables to the interested consulting parties for review.

### b. Adaptive Use Guidance

- Revolution Wind will use fund the development of appropriate guidance on the preservation and adaptive use of historic wharves, docks, and buildings within the Westport Harbor and Westport Point historic district using the information developed from the Historic Maritime Infrastructure Survey as described in Attachment 12.
- 2) Revolution Wind will develop the project consistent with Preservation Brief 17: Architectural Character – Identifying the Visual Aspects of Historic Buildings as an Aid to Preserving their Character; the SOI Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR 68); the SOI Guidelines for Architectural and Engineering Documentation; the Town of Westport's Building Department guidance and regulations, as applicable; the Town of Westport's Community Preservation Commission's guidance, as applicable; and the Town of Westport's Cultural Council's guidance, as applicable.
- Revolution Wind will submit the RFP, proposals by qualified consultants in response to the RFP, preliminary draft deliverables, and final deliverables to the interested consulting parties for review.
- vii. Town of Aquinnah. Dukes County. Massachusetts: 71 Moshup Trail, Leonard Vanderhoop House, Edwin DeVries Vanderhoop Homestead, Tom Cooper House,

Theodore Haskins House, 3 Windy Hill Drive, Gay Head – Aquinnah Town Center Historic District, Gay Head – Aquinnah Shops, Gay Head – Aquinnah Coast Guard Station Barracks. BOEM will include the following as described in Attachment 13 (Historic Properties Treatment Plan for the Revolution Wind Farm, Nine Historic Properties, Town of Aquinnah, Dukes County, Massachusetts) as conditions of approval of the Revolution Wind COP. Revolution Wind will fund and commence the following prior to initiation of construction of any offshore project elements on the OCS included as part of this undertaking.

# a. Funding for Historic Preservation and Climate Adaptation Planning

- Revolution Wind will fund and conduct a historic preservation and climate adaptation planning project to help preserve the character and setting of historic properties within the Town of Aquinnah while addressing anticipated threats to historic resources and their setting from climate change as described in Attachment 13.
- 2) Revolution Wind will develop the project consistent with the SOI Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR 68); Martha's Vineyard Commission's planning and climate change guidance, as applicable; Town of Aquinnah Community Preservation Committee guidance, as applicable; Town of Aquinnah Planning Bard Review Committee guidance, as applicable; and Town of Aquinnah Energy and Climate Committee guidance, as applicable.
- 3) Revolution Wind will submit a RFP, proposals by qualified consultants in response to the RFP, photography and documentation (e.g., mapping), preliminary draft of the historic preservation and climate adaptation plan, including photographs and maps, and final plans to the interested consulting parties for review.

# b. Funding for Energy Efficiency Improvements to the Town Hall.

- Revolution Wind will fund energy efficiency improvements to the Aquinnah Town Hall to help to increase the energy efficiency and to help ensure the long-term preservation of this historic property as described in Attachment 13.
- 2) Revolution Wind will develop the project consistent with the Town of Aquinnah Building Code, as applicable; the Town of Aquinnah Energy and Climate Committee guidance, as applicable; the SOI Standards for Rehabilitation (36 CFR 67.7); and National Park Service's Improving Energy Efficiency in Historic Buildings Preservation Brief 3.
- 3) Revolution Wind will submit a RFP, proposals by qualified consultants in response to the RFP, preliminary draft plans and specifications, final plans and specifications, and as-built documentation including photographs to the interested consulting parties for review.
- Complete Identified Needs from the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)
   Compliance Plan.
  - Revolution Wind will fund and complete the next phase of work identified in the proposed ADA Compliance Plan for the Aquinnah Circle and the Gay

- Head Aquinnah Shops Area to ensure all visitors are able to access and enjoy the Gay Head Aquinnah Shops as described in Attachment 13.
- 2) Revolution Wind will develop the project consistent with Town of Aquinnah, MA Building Code, as applicable; Martha's Vineyard regulations; Commission's planning guidance, as applicable; ADA; the Massachusetts Office on Disability Guidelines as applicable; and the SOI Standards and Guidelines for Rehabilitation (36 CFR 68).
- 3) Revolution Wind will submit photographs and documentation of existing conditions, a RFP, proposals by qualified consultants in response to the RFP, preliminary draft of the construction plans including schedule, cost, and specifications, and final construction plan to the interested consulting parties for review.
- viii. Town of Aquinnah, Dukes County, Massachusetts: The Gay Head Lighthouse. BOEM will include the following as described in Attachment 14 (Historic Properties Treatment Plan for the Revolution Wind Farm: The Gay Head Lighthouse, Town of Aquinnah, Dukes County, Massachusetts) as conditions of approval of the Revolution Wind COP. Revolution Wind will fund and commence the following prior to initiation of construction of any offshore project elements on the OCS included as part of this undertaking.

# a. Historic Rehabilitation of the Gay Head Lighthouse

- Revolution Wind will fund and conduct the next phase of rehabilitation at the Gay Head Lighthouse to ensure the long-term preservation of the lighthouse by completing physical repairs and/or rehabilitation of the historic building materials as described in Attachment 14
- 2) Revolution Wind will develop the project consistent with the Town of Aquinnah, MA Building Code; Martha's Vineyard Commission planning guidance, as applicable; Preservation Restriction (MGL Chapter 184, Section 31-33); United States Coast Guard Aid to Navigation (ATON) Access Easement (U. S. Department of Homeland Security and U. S. Coast Guard, 2005); the Town of New Shoreham Building, Zoning, Land Use & Planning guidance and regulations; the Town of New Shoreham Historic District Commission; United States Coast Guard Aid to Navigation (ATON) Access Easement (U. S. Department of Homeland Security and U. S. Coast Guard, 2005); Preservation Brief 17: Architectural Character – Identifying the Visual Aspects of Historic Buildings as an Aid to Preserving their Character; Preservation Brief 47: Maintaining the Exterior of Small and Medium Size Historic Buildings; National Register Bulletin 34: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Historic Aids to Navigation; Historic Lighthouse Preservation Handbook; IALA-AISM Lighthouse Conservation Manual; Preservation Restriction (RIGL Title 42, Section 42-45-9); the SOI Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR 68); the SOI Professional Qualifications Standards (36 CFR Part 61), as applicable; the SOI Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR 68); and the SOI Professional Qualifications Standards (36 CFR Part 61), as applicable.

- 3) Revolution Wind will submit proposed scopes of work including draft text, project plans, and design specifications; photographic and written documentation of existing conditions; draft specifications and construction drawings; final Specifications and construction drawings; and a Summary Report of the work completed to the interested consulting parties for review.
- ix. Town of Chilmark, Dukes County, Massachusetts: Capt. Samuel Hancock Capt. West Mitchell House, Russell Hancock House, Ernest Flanders House, Barn, and Shop, Simon Mayhew House, and Flaghole. BOEM will include the following as described in Attachment 15 (Historic Properties Treatment Plan for the Revolution Wind Farm: Capt. Samuel Hancock Capt. West Mitchell House, Russell Hancock House, Ernest Flanders House, Barn, and Shop, Simon Mayhew House, and Flaghole, Town of Chilmark, Dukes County, Massachusetts) as conditions of approval of the Revolution Wind COP. Revolution Wind will fund and commence the following prior to initiation of construction of any offshore project elements on the OCS included as part of this undertaking.

# a. Hazard Mitigation Plan for Historic Properties

- Revolution Wind will fund and develop a hazard mitigation plan for the five historic properties identified in Attachment 15 to provide funding that will assist the Town of Chilmark to "protect and preserve irreplaceable cultural resources from the threats posed by flooding, storm damage, and fire as described in Attachment 15.
- 2) Revolution Wind will develop the project consistent with the Town of Chilmark Planning Commission guidance, as applicable; the Town of Chilmark Community Preservation Commission guidance, as applicable; the Town of Chilmark Historical Commission guidance, as applicable; Martha's Vineyard Commission planning guidance, as applicable; SOI Standards for Guidance on the Identification of Historic Properties (36 CFR 800.4), and SOI Professional Qualification Standards (36 CFR 61), as applicable.
- 3) Revolution Wind will submit the RFP, proposals by qualified consultants in response to the RFP, photography and documentation of existing conditions, draft updated historic property inventory if required, final updated historic property inventory if required, draft hazard mitigation plan, and final hazard mitigation plan to the interested consulting parties for review.
- x. Town of West Tisbury, Dukes County, Massachusetts: The Scrubby Neck Schoolhouse. BOEM will include the following as described in Attachment 16 (Historic Properties Treatment Plan for the Revolution Wind Farm: The Scrubby Neck Schoolhouse, Town of West Tisbury, Dukes County, Massachusetts) as conditions of approval of the Revolution Wind COP. Revolution Wind will fund and commence the following prior to initiation of construction of any offshore project elements on the OCS included as part of this undertaking.

### a. Schoolhouse Conditions Assessment and Feasibility Plan

 Revolution Wind will fund a conditions assessment and adaptive reuse plan to ensure the long-term use and preservation of the building as described in Attachment 16.

- 2) Revolution Wind will develop the project consistent with the Town of West Tisbury Building Department guidance and regulations, as applicable; Preservation Brief 17: Architectural Character – Identifying the Visual Aspects of Historic Buildings as an Aid to Preserving their Character; the SOI Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR 68); and the National Park Service's Guidelines for Architectural and Engineering Documentation.
- 3) Revolution Wind will submit a RFP; proposals by qualified consultants in response to the RFP; photography and documentation (e.g., mapping); preliminary draft of the Conditions Assessment and Feasibility Plan; and final conditions assessment and feasibility plan to the interested consulting parties for review.
- xi. City of Newport, Newport County, Rhode Island: The Kay Street-Catherine Street-Old Beach Road Historic District/The Hill, the Ochre Point Cliffs Historic District, and the Ocean Drive Historic District NHL. BOEM will include the following as described in Attachment 17 (Historic Properties Treatment Plan for the Revolution Wind Farm: The Kay Street-Catherine Street-Old Beach Road Historic District/The Hill, the Ochre Point Cliffs Historic District, and the Ocean Drive Historic District National Historic Landmark, City of Newport, Newport County, Rhode Island) as conditions of approval of the Revolution Wind COP. Revolution Wind will fund and commence the following prior to initiation of construction of any offshore project elements on the OCS included as part of this undertaking.

# a. Historic Property Owner Guidebook

- Revolution Wind will provide funding to update the existing Standards and Guidelines for the Newport Local Historic District with a focus on climate change, resiliency planning, and energy efficiency. in historic buildings as described in Attachment 17.
- 2) Revolution Wind will develop the project consistent with the SOI Standards and Guidelines for Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR 68); the National Park Service's Creating and Using Design Guidelines; the 2017 City of Newport's Comprehensive Land Use Plan; the City of Newport, Rhode Island Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan; the City of Newport Building, Zoning, and Inspections; and the City of Newport Historic District Commission.
- Revolution Wind will submit a RFP, consultant bids in response to a RFP, draft Historic Property Owner Guidebook, and Historic Property Owner Guidebook to the interested consulting parties for review.

#### b. Stormwater Drainage Improvement Plans for the Historic Districts

- Revolution Wind will provide funding to develop plans to improve overall stormwater drainage for the historic districts and create areas of permeable surfaces to decrease the likelihood of flooding occurring in and around historic properties as described in Attachment 17.
- Revolution Wind will develop the project consistent with the U.S.
   Environmental Protection Agency guidance and regulations, as applicable; the SOI Standards and Guidelines for Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR 68.3); the National Park Service's Creating and Using Design Guidelines; the

2017 City of Newport's Comprehensive Land Use Plan; the City of Newport, Rhode Island Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan; the City of Newport Department of Utilities guidance and regulations, as applicable; the City of Newport Building, Zoning, and Inspections guidance and regulations, as applicable; the City of Newport Historic District Commission guidance and regulations, as applicable; and the City of Newport Historic Department of Planning & Economic Development guidance and regulations, as applicable; the City of Newport Building, Zoning, and Inspections guidance and regulations, as applicable.

- 3) Revolution Wind will submit a RFP, proposals by qualified consultants in response to the RFP, photography and documentation of existing conditions; preliminary stormwater management plans; and final stormwater management plans to the interested consulting parties for review.
- xii. City of Newport, Newport County, Rhode Island: The Bellevue Avenue Historic District NHL, Rosecliff, The Breakers NHL, and Marble House NHL. BOEM will include the following as described in Attachment 18 (Historic Properties Treatment Plan for the Revolution Wind Farm: The Bellevue Avenue Historic District, Rosecliff, The Breakers, and Marble House, City of Newport, Newport County, Rhode Island) as conditions of approval of the Revolution Wind COP. Revolution Wind will fund and commence the following prior to initiation of construction of any offshore project elements on the OCS included as part of this undertaking.

# a. National Register of Historic Places Nomination for the Cliff Walk

- Revolution Wind will provide funding to officially document the history and significance of the Cliff Walk as an individual historic property as described in Attachment 18. The Cliff Walk is a publicly accessible walkway that intersects the Bellevue Avenue Historic District and various other historic properties along the Newport shore, including at The Breakers, Rosecliff, and Marble House.
- 2) Revolution Wind will develop the project consistent with the City of Newport Historic District Commission standards; the City of Newport Historic District Zoning, Chapter 17.80; the SOI Guidance on the Identification of Historic Properties (36 CFR 800.4); the SOI Standards and Guidelines Professional Qualifications Standards, for Archaeology, History, Architectural History and/or Architecture (62 FR 33708); National Park Service's National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation; National Register Bulletin 16a: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form (NPS, 1997b); and RIHPHC guidance.
- 3) Revolution Wind will submit the RFP, proposals by qualified consults in response to the RFP, preliminary draft of the NRHP nomination form, and revised draft of the NRHP nomination form to the interested consulting parties for review.

# b. Development of a Resiliency Plan for the Cliff Walk

 Revolution Wind will provide funding to support the City of Newport's existing initiative to prepare a Resiliency Plan (or similar) to develop

- measures that can be taken to maintain the setting and character of the Cliff Walk and ensure its long-term preservation as described in Attachment 18.
- 2) Revolution Wind will develop the project consistent with the SOI Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR 68); the 2017 City of Newport's Comprehensive Land Use Plan; the City of Newport, Rhode Island Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan; the City of Newport Department of Utilities guidance and regulations, as applicable; the City of Newport Building, Zoning, and Inspections guidance and regulations, as applicable; the City of Newport Historic District Commission guidance and regulations, as applicable; and the City of Newport Building, Zoning, and Inspections guidance and regulations, as applicable.
- Revolution Wind will submit the RFP, preliminary draft of the Resiliency Plan; and Final Revised Resiliency Plan to the interested consulting parties for review.

# c. Support On-Going Maintenance and Aesthetic Improvements to the Cliff Walk

- Revolution Wind will provide funding for the implementation of resiliency measures, on-going maintenance, and/or aesthetic improvements to the Cliff Walk to ensure the long-term preservation of this historic resource as described in Attachment 18.
- Revolution Wind will develop the project consistent with the Newport Cliff Walk Commission; the City of Newport Building, Zoning, and Inspections; the City of Newport Historic District Commission; and the SOI Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR 68).
- Revolution Wind will determine the appropriate supporting documentation in consultation with the interested consulting parties and allow them to review draft and final documents.

### d. Development of an Invasive Species Management Plan

- Revolution Wind will provide funding to provide an invasive species vegetation management plan for the historic properties of the City of Newport, with a focus on management of invasive species that threaten the historic character and ecology of the Cliff Walk as described in Attachment 18.
- 2) Revolution Wind will develop the project consistent with Preservation Brief #36: Protecting Cultural Landscapes: Planning, Treatment and Management of Historic Landscapes (Birnbaum, 1994); the Alliance for Historic Landscape Preservation guidance, as applicable; the City of Newport Historic District Commission guidance and regulations, as applicable; the City of Newport Department of Planning & Economic Development guidance and regulations, as applicable; and the SOI Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR 68).
- Revolution Wind will submit the RFP, proposals by qualified consults in response to the RFP; draft vegetation management plan; and final vegetation management plan to the interested consulting parties for review.

# e. Volunteer Ambassador Program

- Revolution Wind will provide funding to assist the Newport Cliff Walk Commission with the development of the Volunteer Ambassador Program as described in Attachment 18.
- 2) Revolution Wind will develop the project consistent with Preservation Brief #36: Protecting Cultural Landscapes: Planning, Treatment and Management of Historic Landscapes, as applicable (Birnbaum, 1994); the Alliance for Historic Landscape Preservation guidance, as applicable; the City of Newport Historic District Commission guidance and regulations, as applicable; the City of Newport Department of Planning & Economic Development guidance and regulations, as applicable; and the SOI Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR 68).
- 3) Revolution Wind will submit the RFP, identified program needs, and program support plan to the interested consulting parties for review.

# f. Mobile Application

- Revolution Wind will provide funding to undertake upgrades or additional content for the existing "Cliff Walk" mobile application developed by the City of Newport in 2015, or to create a new mobile app for the Cliff Walk as described in Attachment 18.
- Revolution Wind will develop the project consistent with applicable standards for mobile application development.
- Revolution Wind will submit the RFP, proposals by qualified consultants in response to the RFP, preliminary design of the application, and final application design to the interested consulting parties for review.
- xiii. Town of Jamestown, Newport County, Rhode Island: Horsehead/Marabella. BOEM will include the following as described in Attachment 19 (Historic Properties Treatment Plan for the Revolution Wind Farm: Horsehead/Marabella, Town of Jamestown, Newport County, Rhode Island) as conditions of approval of the Revolution Wind COP. Revolution Wind will fund and commence the following prior to initiation of construction of any offshore project elements on the OCS included as part of this undertaking.

### a. Historic American Building Survey (HABS) Documentation

- Revolution Wind will provide funding to document historic architecture through measured drawings, photography, and historical narratives as described in Attachment 19.
- 2) Revolution Wind will develop the project consistent with HABS Guidelines, the Secretary of the Interior's Guidance on the Identification of Historic Properties (36 CFR 800.4), and the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (36 CFR Part 61), as applicable.

- Revolution Wind will submit a RFP, proposals by qualified consultants in response to the RFP, preliminary draft documentation, and final HABS documentation for RI SHPO review.
- xiv. Town of Little Compton, Newport County, Rhode Island: The Abbott Phillips House, the Stone House Inn, the Warren's Point Historic District, and Tunipus Goosewing Farm. BOEM will include the following as described in Attachment 20 (Historic Properties Treatment Plan for the Revolution Wind Farm: The Abbott Phillips House, the Stone House Inn, and the Warren's Point Historic District, and Tunipus Goosewing Farm, Town of Little Compton, Newport County, Rhode Island) as conditions of approval of the Revolution Wind COP. Revolution Wind will fund and commence the following prior to initiation of construction of any offshore project elements on the OCS included as part of this undertaking.

# a. <u>Climate Adaptation and Sustainability Plan for Historic Properties</u>

- 1) Revolution Wind will provide funding to develop a climate adaptation and sustainability plan for the Abbott Phillips House, the Stone House Inn, the Warren's Point Historic District, and Tunipus Goosewing Farm to assist with the long-term preservation of the historic properties in the Town of Little Compton while addressing anticipated threats to historic resources and their setting from climate change as described in Attachment 20.
- 2) Revolution Wind will develop the project consistent with the SOI Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR 68); the 2018 Town of Little Compton, Rhode Island Local Hazard Mitigation Plan; the 2018 Town of Little Compton Rhode Island Comprehensive Plan; Town of Little Compton Planning Board guidance and regulations, as applicable; and Town of Little Compton Conservation Commission guidance and regulations, as applicable.
- 3) Revolution Wind will submit a RFP, proposals by qualified consultants in response to the RFP, photographs and documentation of existing conditions, draft hazard mitigation plan, and final hazard mitigation plan to the interested consulting parties for review.

# b. <u>Development of an Interpretive Exhibit/Signage at Goosewing Beach</u>

- Revolution Wind will use the information developed in the Climate Adaptation and Sustainability Plan to provide public education materials as described in Attachment 20.
- Revolution Wind will develop the project consistent with the Town of Little Compton Zoning Official guidance, as applicable; the National Park Service's Wayside Exhibits: A Guide to Developing Outdoor Interpretive Exhibits, as applicable.
- 3) Revolution Wind will submit a RFP, proposals by qualified consultants in response to the RFP, photographs and documentation of existing conditions, draft hazard mitigation plan, and final hazard mitigation plan to the interested consulting parties for review.

#### c. Historic Context for Summer Cottage/Resort Development

- Revolution Wind will provide funding to develop a regional context/history
  of the development of summer cottages, colonies, and resorts on the Rhode
  Island and Massachusetts coastlines in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth
  centuries as described in Attachment 20.
- Revolution Wind will develop the project consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (36 CFR Part 61), as applicable, RIHPHC guidance, and MHC guidance.
- xv. Revolution Wind will submit a RFP, proposals by qualified consultants in response to the RFP, preliminary draft report, and final report to the interested consulting parties for review. Town of Middletown, Newport County, Rhode Island: The Bailey Farm, the Clambake Club of Newport, Paradise Rocks Historic District, Sea View Villa, St. Georges School, the Indian Avenue Historic District, Whetstone, the Land Trust Cottages, and the Bluff/John Bancroft Estate. BOEM will include the following as described in Attachment 21 (Historic Properties Treatment Plan for the Revolution Wind Farm: Nine Historic Properties, Town of Middletown, Newport County, Rhode Island) as conditions of approval of the Revolution Wind COP. Revolution Wind will fund and commence the following prior to initiation of construction of any offshore project elements on the OCS included as part of this undertaking.
  - a. <u>Development of a Coastal/Shoreline Resiliency and Climate Adaptation Plan</u> for Historic Properties
    - Revolution Wind will provide funding to develop a coastal/shoreline resiliency and climate adaptation plan for the eight historic properties identified in Attachment 21 to provide the Town and historic property owners with specific measures that can be taken to protect their historic properties from flooding, coastal erosion, and other climate related threats as described in Attachment 21.
    - 2) Revolution Wind will develop the project consistent with Town of Middletown Planning Regulations; Current Climate Adaptation, Resiliency, and related guidance; the SOI Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR 68); the SOI Guidance on the Identification of Historic Properties (36 CFR 800.4); and the SOI Professional Qualifications Standards (36 CFR Part 61), as applicable.
    - 3) Revolution Wind will submit a RFP, proposals by qualified consultants in response to the RFP, photographs and documentation of existing conditions, draft updated historic property inventory if required, final updated historic property inventory if required, draft Coastal/Shoreline Resiliency and Climate Adaptation Plan, and final Coastal/Shoreline Resiliency and Climate Adaptation Plan to the interested consulting parties for review.

# b. Historic Context for Summer Cottage/Resort Development

Revolution Wind will provide funding to develop a regional context/history
of the development of summer cottages, colonies, and resorts on the Rhode
Island and Massachusetts coastlines in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth
centuries as described in Attachment 21.

- Revolution Wind will develop the project consistent with the SOI Professional Qualifications Standards (36 CFR Part 61), as applicable, RIHPHC guidance, and MHC guidance.
- Revolution Wind will submit a RFP, proposals by qualified consultants in response to the RFP, preliminary draft report, and final report to the interested consulting parties for review.
- xvi. Town of Tiverton, Newport County, Rhode Island: Puncatest Neck Historic District. BOEM will include the following as described in Attachment 22 (Historic Properties Treatment Plan for the Revolution Wind Farm: Nine Historic Properties, Town of Tiverton, Newport County, Rhode Island) as conditions of approval of the Revolution Wind COP. Revolution Wind will fund and commence the following prior to initiation of construction of any offshore project elements on the OCS included as part of this undertaking.

# a. <u>Historic Context for Summer Cottage/Resort Development</u>

- Revolution Wind will provide funding to develop a regional context/history
  of the development of summer cottages, colonies, and resorts on the Rhode
  Island and Massachusetts coastlines in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth
  centuries as described in Attachment 22.
- Revolution Wind will develop the project consistent with the SOI Professional Qualifications Standards (36 CFR Part 61), as applicable, RIHPHC guidance, and MHC guidance.
- Revolution Wind will submit a RFP, proposals by qualified consultants in response to the RFP, preliminary draft report, and final report to the interested consulting parties for review.
- xvii. Town of Narragansett, Washington County, Rhode Island: Dunmere, the Ocean Road Historic District, the Towers Historic District, the Towers (and Narragansett Casino Entrance), the Life Saving Station at Narragansett Pier, Fort Varnum/Camp Varnum, Narragansett Pier MRA, the Dunes Club. BOEM will include the following as described in Attachment 23 (Historic Properties Treatment Plan for the Revolution Wind Farm: Eight Historic Properties, Town of Narragansett, Washington County, Rhode Island) as conditions of approval of the Revolution Wind COP. Revolution Wind will fund and commence the following prior to initiation of construction of any offshore project elements on the OCS included as part of this undertaking.

#### a. Ocean Road Seawall Assessment

- Revolution Wind will provide funding to complete a study to determine an implementation plan to preserve the Ocean Road Seawall as described in Attachment 23. The intended outcome is to provide funding to assess the Ocean Road seawall and prioritize repairs and improvements that would enhance protection of the Ocean Road Historic District and preserve the character of existing historic shoreline settings.
- Revolution Wind will develop the project consistent with the Town of Narragansett Code of Ordinances Chapter No. 1081 Buildings and Building Regulations.

3) Revolution Wind will submit a RFP, proposals by qualified consultants in response to the RFP, photographs and documentation of existing conditions, draft plan and final plan to the interested consulting parties for review.

# b. <u>National Register of Historic Places Nomination for Fort Varnum/Camp Varnum</u>

- Revolution Wind will provide funding to officially document the history and significance of Fort Varnum/Camp Varnum and the role the property played in the defense of the eastern seaboard during World War II, as well as the role it continues to play in defense of the United States as described in Attachment 23.
- 2) Revolution Wind will develop the project consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Guidance on the Identification of Historic Properties (36 CFR 800.4), the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines Professional Qualifications Standards, for Archaeology, History, Architectural History and/or Architecture (62 FR 33708), National Park Service's National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, National Register Bulletin 16a: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form, and RIHPHC guidance.
- 3) Revolution Wind will submit a RFP, proposals by qualified consultants in response to the RFP, Preliminary Draft of the NRHP Nomination Form, and Revised draft of the NRHP Nomination Form to the interested consulting parties for review.

# c. <u>Historic Context for Summer Cottage/Resort Development</u>

- Revolution Wind will provide funding to develop a regional context/history
  of the development of summer cottages, colonies, and resorts on the Rhode
  Island and Massachusetts coastlines in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth
  centuries as described in Attachment 23.
- Revolution Wind will develop the project consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (36 CFR Part 61), as applicable, RIHPHC guidance, and MHC guidance.
- Revolution Wind will submit the RFP, proposals by qualified consultants in response to the RFP, preliminary draft report, and final report to the interested consulting parties for review.
- xviii. Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, Rhode Island: The Block Island Southeast Lighthouse NHL. BOEM will include the following as described in Attachment 24 (Historic Properties Treatment Plan for the Revolution Wind Farm: the Block Island Southeast Lighthouse, National Historic Landmark, Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, Rhode Island) as conditions of approval of the Revolution Wind COP. Revolution Wind will fund and commence the following prior to initiation of construction of any offshore project elements on the OCS included as part of this undertaking.

### a. Cyclical Maintenance Activities and Restoration

- Revolution Wind will provide funding for the implementation of cyclical maintenance and restoration activities as identified in the cyclical maintenance plan at the Block Island Southeast Lighthouse NHL as described in Attachment 24.
- 2) Revolution Wind will develop the project consistent with the SOI Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR 68); the SOI Guidance on the Identification of Historic Properties (36 CFR 800.4); the Town of New Shoreham Building, Zoning, Land Use & Planning guidance and regulations, as applicable; and the Town of New Shoreham Historic District Commission guidance and regulations, as applicable; the Town of New Shoreham Building, Zoning, Land Use & Planning guidance and regulations; the Town of New Shoreham Historic District Commission; United States Coast Guard Aid to Navigation (ATON) Access Easement; Preservation Brief 17: Architectural Character - Identifying the Visual Aspects of Historic Buildings as an Aid to Preserving their Character; Preservation Brief 47: Maintaining the Exterior of Small and Medium Size Historic Buildings; National Register Bulletin 34: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Historic Aids to Navigation; Historic Lighthouse Preservation Handbook; IALA-AISM Lighthouse Conservation Manual; Preservation Restriction (RIGL Title 42, Section 42-45-9); the SOI Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR 68); and the SOI Professional Qualifications Standards (36 CFR Part 61), as applicable.
- 3) Revolution Wind will submit the RFP, proposals by qualified consultants in response to the RFP, existing condition documentation including photographs, draft plans and specifications, if applicable; final plans and specifications, if applicable; as-built documentation, including photographs; and other documentation, as required, to the interested consulting parties for review.
- xix. Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, Rhode Island: The Old Harbor Historic District, New Shoreham Historic District, the Corn Neck Road Historic District, the Indian Head Neck Road Historic District, the Hippocampus/Boy's camp/Beane Family, the Mitchell Farm, the U.S. Lifesaving Station, the U.S. Coast Guard Brick House, the U.S. Weather Bureau Station, the Hygeia House, the Peleg Champlin House, the Beach Avenue Historic District, the Lakeside Drive and Mitchell Lane Historic District, the Nathan Mott Park, the Champlin Farm Historic District, Island Cemetery/Old Burial Ground, the Old Town and Center Roads Historic District, the Beacon Hill Road Historic District, the Mohegan Cottage, the Lewis Farm and Dickens Farm Historic District, the Miss Abby E. Vaill/1 of 2 Vaill Cottages, the Hon. Julius Deming Perkins/"Bayberry Lodge," Spring Street Historic District, the Caleb W. Dodge Jr. House, the Captain Mark L. Potter House, , the Captain Welcome Dodge Sr. House, the Pilot Hill and Seaweed Lane Historic District, Spring Cottage, the Spring House Hotel, the WWII Lookout Tower at Sands Pond, and the WWII Lookout Tower-Spring Street. BOEM will include the following as described in Attachment 25 (Historic Properties Treatment Plan for the Revolution Wind Farm: Thirty-One Historic Properties, Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, Rhode Island) as conditions of approval of the Revolution Wind COP. Revolution Wind will fund and commence the following prior to initiation of construction of any offshore project elements on the OCS included as part of this undertaking.

# a. Development and Implementation of the Coastal Resiliency Plan

- Revolution Wind will provide funding to develop and implement a Coastal Resiliency Plan to protect the coastal historic properties and associated historic settings in New Shoreham as described in Attachment 25.
- 2) Revolution Wind will develop the project consistent with the SOI Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR 68); the SOI Guidance on the Identification of Historic Properties (36 CFR 800.4); the Town of New Shoreham Building, Zoning, Land Use & Planning guidance and regulations, as applicable; and the Town of New Shoreham Historic District Commission guidance and regulations, as applicable.
- 3) Revolution Wind will submit a RFP, proposals by qualified consultants in response to the RFP, photographs and documentation of existing conditions, draft plan, final plan, and as-built documentation to the interested consulting parties for review.

# b. Town-wide National Register of Historic Places Nomination

- Revolution Wind will provide funding to recognize and document the historic and cultural significance in New Shoreham by completing NRHP Nomination for the entire Town of New Shoreham as described in Attachment 25.
- 2) Revolution Wind will develop the project consistent with the SOI Guidance on the Identification of Historic Properties (36 CFR 800.4); SOI Professional Qualification Standards (36 CFR 61); the National Park Service's (NPS) National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, as applicable (NPS, 1997a); National Register Bulletin 16a: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form (NPS, 1997b); and RIHPHC guidance.
- 3) Revolution Wind will submit a RFP, proposals by qualified consultants in response to the RFP, preliminary draft of the NRHP Nomination Form; and revised draft of the NRHP Nomination Form to the interested consulting parties for review.
- xx. Town of South Kingstown, Washington County, Rhode Island: The Brownings Beach Historic District. BOEM will include the following as described in Attachment 26 (Historic Properties Treatment Plan for the Revolution Wind Farm: The Brownings Beach Historic District, Town of South Kingstown, Washington County, Massachusetts) as conditions of approval of the Revolution Wind COP. Revolution Wind will fund and commence the following prior to initiation of construction of any offshore project elements on the OCS included as part of this undertaking.

### a. Historic Context for Summer Cottage/Resort Development

Revolution Wind will provide funding to develop a regional context/history
of the development of summer cottages, colonies, and resorts on the Rhode
Island and Massachusetts coastlines in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth
centuries as described in Attachment 26.

- Revolution Wind will develop the project consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (36 CFR Part 61), as applicable, RIHPHC guidance, and MHC guidance.
- Revolution Wind will submit a RFP, proposals by qualified consultants in response to the RFP, preliminary draft report, and final report to the interested consulting parties for review.
- xxi. Massachusetts and Rhode Island: Sakonnet Light Station, the Block Island North Lighthouse, the Point Judith Lighthouse, the Beavertail Light, the Tarpaulin Cove Light, the Clark's Point Light, the Butler Flats Light Station, and the Nobska Point Lighthouse. BOEM will include the following as described in Attachment 27 (Historic Properties Treatment Plan for the Revolution Wind Farm: Eight Historic Lighthouses, Massachusetts and Rhode Island) as conditions of approval of the Revolution Wind COP. Revolution Wind will fund and commence the following prior to initiation of construction of any offshore project elements on the OCS included as part of this undertaking.
  - a. Assessment, Planning, Restoration, and Institutional Development
    - Revolution Wind will provide funding to support the prioritized needs of each
      of the eight lighthouses to enhance the long-term preservation, resiliency, and
      interpretation of the historic properties and will help preserve the character of
      existing historic shoreline settings as described in Attachment 27.
    - 2) Revolution Wind will develop the project consistent with the applicable state and local building codes, guidance and regulations; all existing preservation restrictions and/or easements; Preservation Brief 17: Architectural Character Identifying the Visual Aspects of Historic Buildings as an Aid to Preserving their Character; Preservation Brief 47: Maintaining the Exterior of Small and Medium Size Historic Buildings; National Register Bulletin 34: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Historic Aids to Navigation; Historic Lighthouse Preservation Handbook; IALA-AISM Lighthouse Conservation Manual; SOI Professional Qualification Standards (36 CFR 61), as applicable; and the SOI Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR 68).
    - 3) Revolution Wind will submit a RFP, proposals by qualified consultants in response to the RFP, photographs and documentation of existing conditions, draft deliverables, final deliverables, and as-built documentation and photography to the interested consulting parties for review.

#### IV. PROJECT MODIFICATIONS

A. If Revolution Wind proposes any modifications to the Project that expands the Project beyond the Project Design Envelope included in the COP and/or occurs outside the defined APEs or the proposed modifications change BOEM's final Section 106 determinations and findings for this Project, Revolution Wind shall notify and provide BOEM with information concerning the proposed modifications. BOEM will determine if these modifications require alteration of the conclusions reached in the Finding of Effect and, thus, will require additional consultation with the signatories, invited signatories and consulting parties. If BOEM determines additional consultation is required, Revolution Wind will provide the signatories, invited signatories, and

consulting parties with the information concerning the proposed changes, and they will have 30 calendar days from receipt of this information to comment on the proposed changes. BOEM shall take into account any comments from signatories, invited signatories, and consulting parties prior to agreeing to any proposed changes. Using the procedure below, BOEM will, as necessary, consult with the signatories, invited signatories, and consulting parties to identify and evaluate historic properties in any newly affected areas, assess the effects of the modification, and resolve any adverse effects.

- If the Project is modified and BOEM identifies no additional historic properties or determines
  that no historic properties are adversely affected due to the modification, BOEM, with the
  assistance of Revolution Wind, will notify and consult with the signatories, invited
  signatories, and consulting parties following the consultation process set forth in this
  Stipulation IV.A.1.
  - Revolution Wind will notify all the signatories, invited signatories, and consulting parties about this proposed change and BOEM's determination by providing a written summary of the project modification including any maps, a summary of any additional surveys and/or research conducted to identify historic properties and assess effects, and copies of the surveys.
  - BOEM and Revolution Wind will allow the signatories, invited signatories, and consulting parties 30 calendar days to review and comment on the proposed change, BOEM's determination, and the documents.
  - iii. After the 30-calendar review period has concluded and no comments require additional consultation, Revolution Wind will notify the signatories and consulting parties that BOEM has approved the project modification and, if they received any comments, provide a summary of the comments and BOEM's responses.
  - BOEM, with the assistance of Revolution Wind, will conduct any consultation meetings if requested by the signatories or consulting parties.
  - v. This MOA will not need to be amended if no additional historic properties are identified and/or adversely affected.
- 2. If BOEM determines new adverse effects to historic properties will occur due to a Project modification, BOEM with the assistance of Revolution Wind will notify and consult with the signatories, invited signatories, and consulting parties regarding BOEM's finding and the proposed measures to resolve the adverse effect(s) including the development of a new treatment plan(s) following the consultation process set forth in this Stipulation IV.A. 2.
  - Revolution Wind will notify all signatories, invited signatories, and consulting parties about this proposed modification, BOEM's determination, and the proposed resolution measures for the adverse effect(s).
  - ii. The signatories, invited signatories, and consulting parties will have 30 calendar days to review and comment on the adverse effect finding and the proposed resolution of adverse effect(s), including a draft treatment plan(s).
  - iii. BOEM, with the assistance of Revolution Wind, will conduct additional consultation meetings, if necessary, during consultation on the adverse effect finding and during drafting and finalization of the treatment plan(s).

- BOEM, with the assistance of Revolution Wind, will respond to the comments and make necessary edits to the documents.
- v. Revolution Wind will send the revised draft final documents to the other signatories, invited signatories, and consulting parties for review and comment during a 30-calendar day review and comment period. With this same submittal of draft final documents, Revolution Wind will provide a summary of all the comments received on the documents and BOEM's responses.
- vi. BOEM, with the assistance of Revolution Wind, will respond to the comments on the draft final documents and make necessary edits to the documents.
- vii. Revolution Wind will notify all the signatories, invited signatories, and consulting parties that BOEM has approved the project modification and will provide the final document(s) including the final treatment plan(s) and a summary of comments and BOEM's responses to comments, if they receive any on the draft final documents, after BOEM has received concurrence from the appropriate SHPO(s) on the finding of new adverse effect(s), BOEM has accepted the final treatment plan(s), and BOEM has approved the Project modification.
- viii. The MOA will not need to be amended after the treatment plan(s) is accepted by BOEM.
- If any of the signatories, invited signatories, or consulting parties object to determinations, findings, or resolutions made pursuant to these measures (Stipulation IV.A.1 and 2), BOEM will resolve any such objections pursuant to the dispute resolution process set forth in Stipulation XI.

#### V. REVIEW PROCESS FOR DOCUMENTS

A. The following process will be used for any document, report, or plan produced in accordance with Stipulations I through IV of this PA:

#### 1. Draft Document

- i. Revolution Wind shall provide the document to BOEM for technical review and approval
  - a. BOEM has 15 calendar days to complete its technical review.
  - b. If BOEM does not provide approval, it shall submit its comments back to Revolution Wind, who will have 15 calendar days to address the comments.
- BOEM, with the assistance of Revolution Wind, shall provide the draft document to consulting parties, except the ACHP, for review and comment.
  - a. Consulting parties shall have 30 calendar days to review and comment.
  - BOEM, with the assistance of Revolution Wind, shall coordinate a meeting with consulting parties to facilitate comments on the document if requested by a consulting party.
  - c. BOEM shall consolidate comments received and provide them to Revolution Wind within 15 calendar days of receiving comments from consulting parties.

### 2. Draft Final Document

- Revolution Wind shall provide BOEM with the draft final document for technical review and approval
  - a. BOEM has 15 calendar days to complete its technical review.
  - b. If BOEM does not provide approval, it shall submit its comments back to Revolution Wind, who will have 15 calendar days to address the comments.
- ii. BOEM, with the assistance of Revolution Wind, shall provide the draft final document to consulting parties, except the ACHP, for review and comment
  - a. Consulting parties have 30 calendar days to review and comment.
  - BOEM, with the assistance of Revolution Wind, shall coordinate a meeting with consulting parties to facilitate comments on the document if requested by a consulting party.
  - c. BOEM shall consolidate comments received and provide them to Revolution Wind within 15 calendar days of receiving comments from consulting parties.

#### 3. Final Document

- i. Revolution Wind shall provide BOEM with the final document for approval.
  - a. BOEM has 15 calendar days to complete its technical review.
  - If BOEM does not provide approval, it shall submit its comments back to Revolution Wind, who will have 15 calendar days to address the comments.
  - c. BOEM, with the assistance of Revolution Wind, shall provide the final document to consulting parties, except the ACHP, within 30 calendar days of approving the final document.

#### VI. SUBMISSION OF DOCUMENTS

- A. Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, and Rhode Island SHPOs, ACHP, NPS, Tribal Nations, and Consulting Parties.
  - All submittals to the Rhode Island, New York, and Connecticut SHPOs, ACHP, NPS, Tribal Nations, and consulting parties will be submitted electronically unless a specific request is made for the submittal be provided in paper format.

#### 2. Massachusetts SHPO

- All submittals to the Massachusetts SHPO, if required for any HPTP, will be in paper format and delivered by U.S. Mail, delivery service, or by hand.
- ii. Plans and specifications submitted to the Massachusetts SHPO, if required for any HPTP, must measure no larger than 11- x 17-inch paper format (unless another format is agreed to in consultation); therefore, all documents produced that will be submitted to Massachusetts SHPO under this MOA, must meet this format.

### VII. CURATION

### A. Collections from federal lands or the OCS:

1. Any archaeological materials removed from federal lands or the OCS as a result of the actions required by this MOA shall be curated in accordance with 36 CFR 79, "Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections," ACHP's "Recommended Approach for Consultation on Recovery of Significant Information from Archaeological Sites" published in the Federal Register (64 Fed. Reg. 27085-27087 (May 18, 1999)), or other provisions agreed to by the consulting parties and following applicable State guidelines. No excavation should be initiated before acceptance and approval of a curation plan.

# B. Collections from state, local government, and private lands:

- Archaeological materials from state or local government lands in the APE and the records
  and documentation associated with these materials shall be curated within the state of their
  origin at a repository preferred by the SHPO, or an approved and certified repository, in
  accordance with the standards and guidelines required by the RI SHPO. Lands as described
  here may include the seafloor in state waters. No excavation should be initiated before
  acceptance and approval of a curation plan.
- 2. Collections from private lands that would remain private property: In cases where archaeological survey and testing are conducted on private land, any recovered collections remain the property of the land owner. In such instances, BOEM and Revolution Wind, in coordination with the SHPO, and affected Tribe(s), will encourage land owners to donate the collection(s) to an appropriate public or Tribal entity. To the extent a private landowner requests that the materials be removed from the site, Revolution Wind will seek to have the materials donated to the repository identified under Stipulation VII.B.1 through a written donation agreement developed in consultation with the consulting parties. BOEM, assisted by Revolution Wind, will seek to have all materials from each state curated together in the same curation facility within the state of origin. In cases where the property owner wishes to transfer ownership of the collection(s) to a public or Tribal entity, BOEM and Revolution Wind will ensure that recovered artifacts and related documentation are curated in a suitable repository as agreed to by BOEM, SHPO, and affected Tribe(s), and following applicable State guidelines. To the extent feasible, the materials and records resulting from the actions required by this MOA for private lands, shall be curated in accordance with 36 CFR 79. No excavation should be initiated before acceptance and approval of a curation plan.

# VIII. PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

- A. Secretary's Standards for Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Revolution Wind will ensure that all work carried out pursuant to this MOA will meet the SOI Standards for Archaeology and Historic Preservation, 48 FR 44716 (September 29, 1983), taking into account the suggested approaches to new construction in the SOI's Standards for Rehabilitation.
- B. <u>SOI Professional Qualifications Standards</u>. Revolution Wind will ensure that all work carried out pursuant to this MOA is performed by or under the direction supervision of historic preservation professionals who meet the SOI's Professional Qualifications Standards (48 FR 44738-44739). A "qualified professional" is a person who meets the relevant standards outlined in such SOI Standards. BOEM, or its designee, will ensure that consultants retained for services pursuant to the MOA meet these standards.

- C. <u>Investigations of ASLFs</u>. Revolution Wind will ensure that the additional investigations of ASLFs will be conducted, and reports and other materials produced by one or more qualified marine archaeologists and geological specialists who meet the SOI's Professional Qualifications Standards and has experience both in conducting High Resolution Geophysical (HRG) surveys and processing and interpreting the resulting data for archaeological potential, as well as collecting, subsampling, and analyzing cores.
- D. <u>Tribal Consultation Experience</u>. Revolution Wind will ensure that all work carried out pursuant to this MOA that requires consultation with Tribal Nations is performed by professionals who have demonstrated professional experience consulting with federally recognized Tribal Nations.

#### IX. DURATION

A. This MOA will expire at (1) the decommissioning of the Project in the lease area, as defined in Revolution Wind's lease with BOEM (Lease Number OCS-A 0486) or (2) 25-years from the date of COP approval, whichever occurs first. Prior to such time, BOEM may consult with the other signatories and invited signatories to reconsider the terms of the MOA and amend it in accordance with Amendment Stipulation (Stipulation XII).

### X. POST-REVIEW DISCOVERIES

- A. <u>Implementation of Post-Review Discovery Plans</u>. If properties are discovered that may be historically significant or unanticipated effects on historic properties found, BOEM shall implement the post-review discovery plans found in Attachments 28 (Revolution Wind Export Cable Onshore Substation and Interconnection Facility, North Kingstown, Rhode Island: Procedures Guiding the Discovery of Unanticipated Cultural Resources and Human Remains) and 29 (Unanticipated Discoveries Plan for Submerged Archaeological Sites, Historic Properties, and Cultural Resources Including Human Remains: Revolution Wind Farm for Lease Area OCS A-0486 Construction and Operations Plan).
  - The signatories acknowledge and agree that it is possible that additional historic properties
    may be discovered during implementation of the Project, despite the completion of a good
    faith effort to identify historic properties throughout the APEs.
- B. <u>All Post-Review Discoveries</u>. In the event of a post-review discovery of a property or unanticipated effects to a historic property prior to or during construction, operation, maintenance, or decommissioning of the Project, Revolution Wind will implement the following actions which are consistent with the post-review discovery plan:
  - Immediately halt all ground- or seafloor-disturbing activities within the area of discovery
    while taking into account whether stabilization and further protections are warranted to keep
    the discovered resource from further degradation and impact;
  - Notify BOEM in writing via report within 72 hours of the discovery, including any recommendations on need and urgency of stabilization and additional protections for the discovered resource;
  - Keep the location of the discovery confidential and take no action that may adversely affect
    the discovered property until BOEM or its designee has made an evaluation and instructs
    Revolution Wind on how to proceed; and
  - 4. Conduct any additional investigations as directed by BOEM or its designee to determine if the resource is eligible for listing in the NRHP (30 CFR 585.802(b)). BOEM will direct Revolution Wind to complete additional investigations, as BOEM deems appropriate, if:

- i. the site has been impacted by Revolution Wind Project activities; or
- ii. impacts to the site from Revolution Wind Project activities cannot be avoided.
- 5. If investigations indicate that the resource is eligible for the NRHP, BOEM, with the assistance of Revolution Wind, will work with the other relevant signatories, invited signatories, and consulting parties to this MOA who have a demonstrated interest in the affected historic property and on the further avoidance, minimization or mitigation of adverse effects.
- 6. If there is any evidence that the discovery is from an indigenous society or appears to be a preserved burial site, Revolution Wind will contact the Tribal Nations (Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe, Shinnecock Indian Nation, Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation, Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head [Aquinnah], Mohegan Tribe of Indians of Connecticut, Narragansett Indian Tribe, Delaware Tribe of Indians, The Delaware Nation) as identified in the notification lists included in the post-review discovery plans within 72 hours of the discovery with details of what is known about the discovery, and consult with the Tribal Nations pursuant to the post review discovery plan.
- If BOEM incurs costs in addressing the discovery, under Section 110(g) of the NHPA, BOEM may charge Revolution Wind reasonable costs for carrying out historic preservation responsibilities, pursuant to its delegated authority under the OCS Lands Act (30 CFR 585.802 (c-d)).

#### XI. MONITORING AND REPORTING

At the beginning of each calendar year by January 31, following the execution of this MOA until it expires or is terminated, Revolution Wind will prepare and, following BOEM's review and agreement to share this summary report, provide all signatories, invited signatories, and consulting parties to this MOA a summary report detailing work undertaken pursuant to the MOA. Such report shall include a description of how the stipulations relating to avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures (Stipulations I, II, and III) were implemented; any scheduling changes proposed; any problems encountered; and any disputes and objections received in BOEM's efforts to carry out the terms of this MOA. Revolution Wind can satisfy its reporting requirement under this stipulation by providing the relevant portions of the annual compliance certification required under 30 CFR 585.633.

#### XII. DISPUTE RESOLUTION

- A. Should any signatory, invited signatory, or consulting party to this MOA object at any time to any actions proposed or the manner in which the terms of this MOA are implemented, they must notify BOEM in writing of their objection. BOEM shall consult with such party to resolve the objection. If BOEM determines that such objection cannot be resolved, BOEM will:
  - Forward all documentation relevant to the dispute, including the BOEM's proposed
    resolution, to the ACHP. The ACHP shall provide BOEM with its advice on the resolution of
    the objection within 30 calendar days of receiving adequate documentation. Prior to reaching
    a final decision on the dispute, BOEM shall prepare a written response that takes into account
    any timely advice or comments regarding the dispute from the ACHP, signatories, invited
    signatories, and/or consulting parties, and provide them with a copy of this written response.
    BOEM will make a final decision and proceed accordingly.
  - 2. If the ACHP does not provide its advice regarding the dispute within the 30 calendar-day time period, BOEM may make a final decision on the dispute and proceed accordingly. Prior

to reaching such a final decision, BOEM shall prepare a written response that takes into account any timely comments regarding the dispute from the signatories, invited signatories, or consulting parties to the MOA, and provide them and the ACHP with a copy of such written response.

- B. BOEM's responsibility to carry out all other actions subject to the terms of this MOA that are not the subject of the dispute remain unchanged.
- C. At any time during the implementation of the measures stipulated in this MOA, should a member of the public object in writing to the signatories regarding the manner in which the measures stipulated in this MOA are being implemented, that signatory will notify BOEM. BOEM shall review the objection and may notify the other signatories as appropriate, and respond to the objector.

### XIII. AMENDMENTS

- A. This MOA may be amended when such an amendment is agreed to in writing by all signatories and invited signatories. The amendment will be effective on the date a copy signed by all of the signatories and invited signatories is filed with the ACHP.
- B. Revisions to any attachment may be proposed by any signatory or invited signatory by submitting a draft of the proposed revisions to all signatories and invited signatories with a notification to the consulting parties. The signatories and invited signatories will consult for no more than 30 calendar days (or another time period agreed upon by all signatories and invited signatories) to consider the proposed revisions to the attachment. If the signatories and invited signatories unanimously agree to revise the attachment, Revolution Wind BOEM will provide a copy of the revised attachment to the other signatories, invited signatories, and consulting parties. Revisions to any attachment to this MOA will not require an amendment to the MOA.

# XIV. TERMINATION

- A. If any signatory or invited signatory to this MOA determines that its terms will not or cannot be carried out, that party shall immediately consult with the other signatories, invited signatories, and consulting parties to attempt to develop an amendment per Stipulation XII. If within 30 calendar days (or another time period agreed to by all signatories) an amendment cannot be reached, any signatory or invited signatory may terminate the MOA upon written notification to the other signatories.
- B. Once the MOA is terminated, and prior to work continuing on the undertaking, BOEM must either(a) execute an MOA pursuant to 36 CFR 800.6 or (b) request, take into account, and respond to the comments of the ACHP under 36 CFR 800.7. BOEM shall notify the signatories and invited signatories as to the course of action it will pursue.

# XV. COORDINATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

A. In the event that another federal agency not initially a party to or subject to this MOA receives an application for funding/license/permit for the undertaking as described in this MOA, that agency may fulfill its Section 106 responsibilities by stating in writing it concurs with the terms of this MOA and notifying the signatories and invited signatories that it intends to do so. Such federal agency may become a signatory, invited signatory, or a concurring party (collectively referred to as signing party) to the MOA as a means of complying with its responsibilities under Section 106 and based on its level of involvement in the undertaking. To become a signing party to the MOA, the agency official must provide written notice to the signatories and invited signatories that the

agency agrees to the terms of the MOA, specifying the extent of the agency's intent to participate in the MOA. The participation of the agency is subject to approval by the signatories and invited signatories who must respond to the written notice within 30 calendar days, or the approval will be considered implicit. Any necessary amendments to the MOA as a result will be considered in accordance with the Amendment Stipulation (Stipulation XII).

B. Should the signatories and invited signatories approve the federal agency's request to be a signing party to this MOA, an amendment under Stipulation XII will not be necessary if the federal agency's participation does not change the undertaking in a manner that would require any modifications to the stipulations set forth in this MOA. BOEM will document these conditions and involvement of the federal agency in a written notification to the signatories, invited signatories, and consulting parties, and include a copy of the federal agency's executed signature page, which will codify the addition of the federal agency as a signing party in lieu of an amendment.

#### XVI. ANTI-DEFICIENCY ACT

- A. Pursuant to 31 USC 1341(a)(1), nothing in this MOA will be construed as binding the United States to expend in any one fiscal year any sum in excess of appropriations made by Congress for this purpose, or to involve the United States in any contract or obligation for the further expenditure of money in excess of such appropriations.
- B. Execution of this MOA by BOEM, the Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, and Rhode Island SHPOs, and the ACHP, and implementation of its terms evidence that BOEM has taken into account the effects of this undertaking on historic properties and afforded the ACHP an opportunity to comment.

[SIGNATURES COMMENCE ON FOLLOWING PAGE]

| Signatory:                                    |       |
|---|-------|
| Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)      |       |
|   | Date: |
| Amanda Lefton                                 |       |
| Director<br>Bureau of Ocean Energy Management |       |
|   |       |
|   |       |
|   |       |

| Signatory:  |       |
|---|-------|
| Connecticut State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO)                                    |       |
|   | Date: |
| Catherine Labadia   |       |
| Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office |       |

| Signatory:   |       |  |
|--|-------|--|
| Rhode Island State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO)            |       |  |
| 7 M P 11   | Date: |  |
| Jeffrey Emidy  |       |  |
| Interim Executive Director and State Historic Preservation Officer |       |  |
| Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission         |       |  |

| Signatory:   |                  |
|--|------------------|
| New York State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO)    |                  |
| Poger Daniel Mackay                                    | Date:            |
| Roger Daniel Mackay                                    |                  |
| Deputy Commissioner New York State Division for Histor | ric Preservation |

| Signatory:  |       |
|---|-------|
| Massachusetts State Historic Preservation Officer (SH | PO)   |
| Brona Simon   | Date: |
| State Historic Preservation Officer                   |       |
| Massachusetts Historical Commission                   |       |
|   |       |

| Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP)  |       |
|---|-------|
| N. I. I. N. I. S. | Date: |
| Reid J. Nelson<br>Acting Executive Director   |       |
| Advisory Council on Historic Preservation   |       |

| Invited Signatory:  |       |
|---|-------|
| Revolution Wind, LLC  |       |
|   | Date: |
| Kellen Ingalls<br>Authorized Person<br>Revolution Wind, LLC |       |
|   |       |
|   |       |
|   |       |

| Concurring Party:       |       |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe |       |
|                         | Date: |
| Name]<br>Title]         |       |
| Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe |       |
|                         |       |
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| Concurring Party:        |       |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Shinnecock Indian Nation |       |
|                          | Date: |
| Name]<br>Title]          |       |
| Shinnecock Indian Nation |       |
|                          |       |
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| Concurring Party:                 |       |
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| Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation |       |
|                                   | Date: |
| [Name]<br>[Title]                 |       |
| Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation |       |
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| Concurring Party:                                 |       |
|---|-------|
| Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah)            |       |
|   | Date: |
| [Name]  |       |
| [Title]<br>Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) |       |
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| Concurring Party:                                  |       |
|--|-------|
| Mohegan Tribe of Indians of Connecticut            |       |
|  | Date: |
| [Name]   |       |
| [Title]<br>Mohegan Tribe of Indians of Connecticut |       |
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| Concurring Party:         |       |
|---------------------------|-------|
| Narragansett Indian Tribe |       |
|                           | Date: |
| [Name]<br>[Title]         |       |
| Narragansett Indian Tribe |       |
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| Concurring Party:            |       |
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| he Delaware Tribe of Indians |       |
|                              | Date: |
| Name]<br>Fitle]              |       |
| he Delaware Tribe of Indians |       |
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| Concurring Party:   |       |
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| The Delaware Nation |       |
| NI-mal              | Date: |
| [Name]<br>[Title]   |       |
| The Delaware Nation |       |
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### LIST OF ATTACHMENTS TO THE MOA

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ATTACHMENT 9 – HISTORIC PROPERTIES TREATMENT PLAN FOR THE REVOLUTION WIND FARM: SALTER'S POINT, TOWN OF DARTMOUTH, BRISTOL COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

ATTACHMENT 10 – HISTORIC PROPERTIES TREATMENT PLAN FOR THE REVOLUTION WIND FARM: 744 SCONTICUT NECK ROAD, TOWN OF FAIRHAVEN, BRISTOL COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

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ATTACHMENT 12 – HISTORIC PROPERTIES TREATMENT PLAN FOR THE REVOLUTION WIND FARM: SEVEN HISTORIC PROPERTIES, TOWN OF WESTPORT, BRISTOL COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

ATTACHMENT 13 – HISTORIC PROPERTIES TREATMENT PLAN FOR THE REVOLUTION WIND FARM, NINE HISTORIC PROPERTIES SUBJECT TO ADVERSE EFFECTS IN THE TOWN OF AQUINNAH, DUKES COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

ATTACHMENT 14 – HISTORIC PROPERTIES TREATMENT PLAN FOR THE REVOLUTION WIND FARM: THE GAY HEAD LIGHTHOUSE, TOWN OF AQUINNAH, DUKES COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

ATTACHMENT 15 – HISTORIC PROPERTIES TREATMENT PLAN FOR THE REVOLUTION WIND FARM: CAPT. SAMUEL HANCOCK – CAPT. WEST MITCHELL HOUSE, RUSSELL HANCOCK HOUSE, ERNEST FLANDERS HOUSE, BARN, AND SHOP, SIMON MAYHEW HOUSE, AND FLAGHOLE, TOWN OF CHILMARK, DUKES COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

ATTACHMENT 16 – HISTORIC PROPERTIES TREATMENT PLAN FOR THE REVOLUTION WIND FARM: THE SCRUBBY NECK SCHOOLHOUSE, TOWN OF WEST TISBURY, DUKES COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

ATTACHMENT 17 – HISTORIC PROPERTIES TREATMENT PLAN FOR THE REVOLUTION WIND FARM: THE KAY STREET-CATHERINE STREET-OLD BEACH ROAD HISTORIC DISTRICT/THE HILL, THE OCHRE POINT – CLIFFS HISTORIC DISTRICT, AND THE OCEAN DRIVE HISTORIC DISTRICT NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK, CITY OF NEWPORT, NEWPORT COUNTY, RHODE ISLAND

ATTACHMENT 18 – HISTORIC PROPERTIES TREATMENT PLAN FOR THE REVOLUTION WIND FARM: THE BELLEVUE AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT, ROSECLIFF, THE BEAKERS, AND THE MARBLE HOUSE, CITY OF NEWPORT, NEWPORT COUNTY, RHODE ISLAND

ATTACHMENT 19 – HISTORIC PROPERTIES TREATMENT PLAN FOR THE REVOLUTION WIND FARM: HORSEHEAD/MARBELLA, TOWN OF JAMESTOWN, NEWPORT COUNTY, RHODE ISLAND

ATTACHMENT 20 – HISTORIC PROPERTIES TREATMENT PLAN FOR THE REVOLUTION WIND FARM: THE ABBOTT PHILLIPS HOUSE, THE STONE HOUSE INN, THE WARREN'S POINT HISTORIC DISTRICT, AND TUNIPUS GOOSEWING FARM, TOWN OF LITTLE COMPTON, NEWPORT COUNTY, RHODE ISLAND

ATTACHMENT 21 – HISTORIC PROPERTIES TREATMENT PLAN FOR THE REVOLUTION WIND FARM: NINE HISTORIC PROPERTIES, TOWN OF MIDDLETOWN, NEWPORT COUNTY, RHODE ISLAND

ATTACHMENT 22 – HISTORIC PROPERTIES TREATMENT PLAN FOR THE REVOLUTION WIND FARM: PUCATEST NECK HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF TIVERTON, NEWPORT COUNTY, WASHINGTON COUNTY, RHODE ISLAND

ATTACHMENT 23 – HISTORIC PROPERTIES TREATMENT PLAN FOR THE REVOLUTION WIND FARM: EIGHT HISTORIC PROPERTIES, TOWN OF NARRAGANSETT, WASHINGTON COUNTY, RHODE ISLAND

ATTACHMENT 24 – HISTORIC PROPERTIES TREATMENT PLAN FOR THE REVOLUTION WIND FARM: THE BLOCK ISLAND SOUTHEAST LIGHTHOUSE NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK, TOWN OF NEW SHOREHAM, WASHINGTON COUNTY, RHODE ISLAND

ATTACHMENT 25 – HISTORIC PROPERTIES TREATMENT PLAN FOR THE REVOLUTION WIND FARM: THIRTY-ONE HISTORIC PROPERTIES, TOWN OF NEW SHOREHAM, WASHINGTON COUNTY, RHODE ISLAND

ATTACHMENT 26 – HISTORIC PROPERTIES TREATMENT PLAN FOR THE REVOLUTION WIND FARM: THE BROWNINGS BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF SOUTH KINGSTOWN, WASHINGTON COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

ATTACHMENT 27 – HISTORIC PROPERTIES TREATMENT PLAN FOR THE REVOLUTION WIND FARM: EIGHT HISTORIC LIGHTHOUSES, MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND

ATTACHMENT 28 – REVOLUTION WIND EXPORT CABLE ONSHORE SUBSTATION AND INTERCONNECTION FACILITY, NORTH KINGSTOWN, RHODE ISLAND: PROCEDURES GUIDING THE DISCOVERY OF UNANTICIPATED CULTURAL RESOURCES AND HUMAN REMAINS

ATTACHMENT 29 – UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERIES PLAN FOR SUBMERGED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES, HISTORIC PROPERTIES, AND CULTURAL RESOURCES INCLUDING HUMAN REMAINS: REVOLUTION WIND FARM FOR LEASE AREA OCS A-0486 CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATIONS PLAN

## ATTACHMENT 1 – PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT [Insert ATTACHMENT 1 – PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT]



## MAY 23 2012

## PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT

Among

The U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management; the State Historic Preservation Officers of Massachusetts and Rhode Island;

The Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe;

The Narragansett Indian Tribe;

The Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah); and

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation;

Regarding

the "Smart from the Start" Atlantic Wind Energy Initiative: Leasing and Site Assessment Activities offshore Massachusetts and Rhode Islands

WHEREAS, the Energy Policy Act of 2005, Pub. L. No. 109-58, added Section 8(p)(1)(C) to the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (OCSLA), which grants the Secretary of the Interior the authority to issue leases, easements, or rights-of-way on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) for the purpose of renewable energy development, including wind energy development. See 43 U.S.C. § 1337(p)(1)(C); and

WHEREAS, the Secretary delegated this authority to the former Minerals Management Service (MMS), now the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM), and promulgated final regulations implementing this authority at 30 CFR Part 585; and

WHEREAS, under the renewable energy regulations, the issuance of leases and subsequent approval of wind energy development on the OCS is a staged decision-making process that occurs in distinct phases: lease issuance; approval of a site assessment plan (SAP); and approval of a construction and operation plan (COP); and

WHEREAS, BOEM is currently identifying areas that may be suitable for wind energy leasing through collaborative, consultative, and analytical processes; and

WHEREAS, the issuance of a commercial wind energy lease gives the lessee the exclusive right to subsequently seek BOEM approval of plans (SAPs and COPs) for the development of the leasehold; and

WHEREAS, the lease does not grant the lessee the right to construct any facilities; rather, the lease grants the lessee the right to use the leased area to develop its plans, which must be approved by BOEM before the lessee implements them. See 30 CFR 585.600 and 585.601; and

WHEREAS, the SAP contains the lessee's detailed proposal for the construction of a meteorological tower and/or the installation of meteorological buoys ("site assessment activities") on the leasehold. *See* 30 CFR 585.605 - 585.618; and

WHEREAS, the lessee's SAP must be approved by BOEM before it conducts these "site assessment" activities on the leasehold; and

WHEREAS, BOEM may approve, approve with modification, or disapprove a lessee's SAP. *See* 30 CFR 585.613; and

WHEREAS, the COP is a detailed plan for the construction and operation of a wind energy project on the lease. *See* 30 CFR 585.620-585.638; and

WHEREAS, BOEM approval of a COP is a precondition to the construction of any wind energy facility on the OCS. See 30 CFR 585.600; and

WHEREAS, the regulations require that a lessee provide the results of surveys with its SAP and COP for the areas affected by the activities proposed in each plan, including an archaeological resource survey. See 30 CFR 585.610(b)(3) and 30 CFR 585.626(a)(5). BOEM refers to surveys undertaken to acquire this information as "site characterization" activities. See Guidelines for Providing Geological and Geophysical, Hazards, and Archaeological Information Pursuant to 30 CFR Part 585 at: http://www.boem.gov/Renewable-Energy-Program/Regulatory-Information/GGARCH4-11-2011-pdf.aspx; and

WHEREAS, BOEM has embarked upon the "Smart from the Start" Atlantic Wind Energy Initiative for the responsible development of wind energy resources on the Atlantic OCS; and

WHEREAS, under the "Smart from the Start" Initiative, BOEM has identified areas on the OCS that appear most suitable for future wind energy activities offshore the Commonwealth of Massachusetts (MA) and the State of Rhode Island (RI); and

WHEREAS these areas are located: (1) within the Rhode Island-Massachusetts Wind Energy Area (WEA); and (2) within the MA Call area east of the Rhode Island-Massachusetts WEA (hereafter known as "Areas"); and

WHEREAS BOEM may issue multiple renewable energy leases and approve multiple SAPs on leases issued within these Areas; and

WHEREAS, BOEM has determined that issuing leases and approving SAPs within these Areas constitute multiple undertakings subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA; 16 U.S.C. § 470f), and its implementing regulations (36 CFR 800); and

WHEREAS, BOEM has determined that the implementation of the program is complex as the decisions on these multiple undertakings are staged, pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.14(b); and

WHEREAS, the implementing regulations for Section 106 (36 CFR § 800) prescribe a process that seeks to accommodate historic preservation concerns with the needs of Federal undertakings through consultation among parties with an interest in the effects of the undertakings, commencing at the early stages of the process; and

WHEREAS, the Section 106 consultations have been initiated and coordinated with other reviews, including the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.3(b); and

WHEREAS, 36 CFR § 800.14(b)(3) provides for developing programmatic agreements (Agreements) for complex or multiple undertakings and § 800.14(b)(1)(ii) and (v) provide for developing Agreements when effects on historic properties cannot be fully determined prior to approval of an undertaking and for other circumstances warranting a departure from the normal section 106 process; and

WHEREAS, 36 CFR § 800.4(b)(2) provides for phased identification and evaluation of historic properties where alternatives consist of large land areas, and for the deferral of final identification and evaluation of historic properties when provided for in a Agreement executed pursuant to 36 CFR §800.14(b); and

WHEREAS, BOEM has determined that the identification and evaluation of historic properties shall be conducted through a phased approach, pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.4(b)(2), where the final identification of historic properties will occur after the issuance of a lease or leases and before the approval of a SAP; and

WHEREAS, the Section 106 consultations described in this Agreement will be used to establish a process for identifying historic properties located within the undertakings' Areas of Potential Effects (APE) that are listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), and assess the potential adverse effects and avoid, reduce, or resolve any such effects through the process set forth in this Agreement; and

WHEREAS, according to 36 CFR § 800.16(1)(1) "historic property" means

any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. This term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties. The term includes properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and that meet the National Register criteria; and

WHEREAS, the APEs, as defined in 36 CFR § 800.16(d) of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's (ACHP's) regulations implementing Section 106 of the NHPA, for the undertakings that are the subject of this Agreement, are: (1) the depth and breadth of the seabed that could potentially be impacted by seafloor/bottom-disturbing activities associated with the undertakings (e.g., core samples, anchorages and installation of meteorological towers and buoys); and (2) the viewshed from which lighted meteorological structures would be visible; and

WHEREAS, BOEM has identified and consulted with the State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs) for MA and RI, (collectively, "the SHPOs"); and

WHEREAS, BOEM initiated consultation in 2011 and 2012 through letters of invitation, telephone calls, emails, meetings, webinars, and the circulation and discussion of this Agreement in draft; and this outreach and notification included contacting over 66 individuals and entities, including federally-recognized Indian Tribes (Tribes), local governments, SHPOs, and the public; and

WHEREAS, BOEM has initiated formal government-to-government consultation with the following Tribes: the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe, the Narragansett Indian Tribe, the Shinnecock Indian Nation, and the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah); and

WHEREAS, these Tribes have chosen to consult with BOEM and participate in development of this Agreement, in which the term Tribe refers to them, within the meaning of 36 CFR § 800.16(m); and

WHEREAS, BOEM shall continue to consult with these Tribes to identify properties of religious and cultural significance that may be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (Traditional Cultural Properties or TCPs) and that may be affected by these undertakings; and

WHEREAS, BOEM involves the public and identifies other consulting parties through notifications, requests for comments, existing renewable energy task forces, contact with SHPOs, NEPA scoping meetings and communications for these proposed actions; and

WHEREAS, BOEM, the SHPOs, the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe, the Narragansett Indian Tribe, and the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) and the ACHP are Signatories to this Agreement, and

WHEREAS, future submission of a COP and commercial-scale development that may or may not occur within the Areas would be separate undertakings and considered under future, separate Section 106 consultation(s) not under this Agreement; and

WHEREAS, BOEM requires a SAP to include the results of site characterization surveys that will identify potential archaeological resources that could be affected by the installation and operation of meteorological facilities. *See* (30 CFR § 585.611 (b)(6); and

WHEREAS, consultations conducted prior to the execution of this Agreement included all steps in the Section 106 process up to and including consulting on the scope of identification efforts that would be used to conduct site characterization surveys that would identify historic properties that may be impacted by activities described in the SAP pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.4(a); and

WHEREAS, these consultations resulted in recommendations to BOEM that the following items should be added to leases issued within the Areas, both to ensure that

historic properties that may be impacted by activities described in the SAP are identified through a reasonable and good faith effort (§ 800.4(b)(1)), and also to ensure that properties identified through the geophysical surveys are not impacted by geotechnical sampling:

The lessee may only conduct geotechnical (sub-bottom) sampling activities in areas of the leasehold in which an analysis of the results of geophysical surveys has been completed for that area. The geophysical surveys must meet BOEM's minimum standards (see Guidelines for Providing Geological and Geophysical, Hazards, and Archaeological Information Pursuant to 30 CFR Part 285 at http://www.boem.gov/Renewable-Energy-Program/Regulatory-Information/GGARCH4-11-2011-pdf.aspx), and the analysis must be completed by a qualified marine archaeologist who both meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (48 FR 44738- 44739) and has experience analyzing marine geophysical data. This analysis must include a determination whether any potential archaeological resources are present in the area and the geotechnical (sub-bottom) sampling activities must avoid potential archaeological resources by a minimum of 50.0 meters (m; 164.0 feet). The avoidance distance must be calculated from the maximum discernible extent of the archaeological resource. In no case may the lessee's actions impact a potential archaeological resource without BOEM's prior approval;

NOW, THEREFORE, BOEM, the ACHP, the SHPOs, Tribes, and the other concurring parties (the Parties), agree that Section 106 consultation shall be conducted in accordance with the following stipulations in order to defer final identification and evaluation of historic properties.

## **STIPULATIONS**

- I. SAP Decisions. Before making a decision on a SAP from a lessee, BOEM will treat all potential historic properties identified as a result of site characterization studies and consultations as historic properties potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register and avoid them by requiring the lessee to relocate the proposed project, resulting in a finding of *No historic properties affected* (36 CFR § 800.4(d)(1)). If a potential historic property is identified, and the lessee chooses to conduct additional investigations, and:
  - A. If additional investigations demonstrate that a historic property does not exist, then BOEM will make a determination of *No historic properties affected* and follow 36 CFR § 800.4(d)(1).

- B. If additional investigations demonstrate that a historic property does exist and may be affected, BOEM will evaluate the historic significance of the property, in accordance with 800.4(c); make a determination of *Historic properties* affected and follow 36 CFR § 800.4(d)(2); and resolve any adverse effects by following 800.5.
- II. Tribal Consultation. BOEM shall continue to consult with the Tribes throughout the implementation of this Agreement in a government-to-government manner consistent with Executive Order 13175, Presidential memoranda, and any Department of the Interior policies, on subjects related to the undertakings.

## III. Public Participation

- A. Because BOEM and the Parties recognize the importance of public participation in the Section 106 process, BOEM shall continue to provide opportunities for public participation in Section 106-related activities, and shall consult with the Parties on possible approaches for keeping the public involved and informed throughout the term of the Agreement.
- B. BOEM shall keep the public informed and may produce reports on historic properties and on the Section 106 process that may be made available to the public at BOEM's headquarters, on the BOEM website, and through other reasonable means insofar as the information shared conforms to the confidentiality clause of this Agreement (Stipulation IV).
- IV. Confidentiality. Because BOEM and the Parties agree that it is important to withhold from disclosure sensitive information such as that which is protected by NHPA Section 304 (16 U.S.C. § 470w-3) (e.g., the location, character and ownership of an historic resource, if disclosure would cause a significant invasion of privacy, risk harm to the historic resources, or impede the use of a traditional religious site by practitioners), BOEM shall:
  - A. Request that each Party inform the other Parties if, by law or policy, it is unable to withhold sensitive data from public release.
  - B. Arrange for the Parties to consult as needed on how to protect such information collected or generated under this Agreement.
  - C. Follow, as appropriate, 36 CFR 800.11(c) for authorization to withhold information pursuant to NHPA Section 304, and otherwise withhold sensitive information to the extent allowable by laws including the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. § 552, through the Department of the Interior regulations at 43 CFR Part 2.

D. Request that the Parties agree that materials generated during consultation be treated by the Parties as internal and pre-decisional until they are formally released, although the Parties understand that they may need to be released by one of the Parties if required by law.

## V. Administrative Stipulations

- A. In coordinating reviews, BOEM shall follow this process:
  - 1. Standard Review: The Parties shall have a standard review period of thirty (30) calendar days for commenting on all documents which are developed under the terms of this Agreement, from the date they are sent by BOEM.
  - 2. Expedited Request for Review: The Parties recognize the time-sensitive nature of this work and shall attempt to expedite comments or concurrence when BOEM so requests. The expedited comment period shall not be less than fifteen (15) calendar days from the date BOEM sends such a request.
  - 3. If a Party cannot meet BOEM's expedited review period request, it shall notify BOEM in writing within the fifteen (15) calendar day period. If a Party fails to provide comments or respond within the time frame requested by BOEM (either standard or expedited), then BOEM may proceed as though it has received concurrence from that Party. BOEM shall consider all comments received within the review period.
  - 4. All Parties will send correspondence and materials for review via electronic media unless a Party requests, in writing, that BOEM transmit the materials by an alternate method specified by that Party. Should BOEM transmit the review materials by the alternate method, the review period will begin on the date the materials were received by the Party, as confirmed by delivery receipt.
  - 5. MA and RI SHPO Review Specifications: All submittals to the MA and RI SHPOs shall be in paper format and shall be delivered to the MA and RI SHPOs' offices by US Mail, by a delivery service, or by hand. Plans and specifications submitted to the MA and RI SHPOs shall measure no larger than 11" x 17" paper format (unless another format is specified in consultation). The MA and RI SHPOs shall review and comment on all adequately documented project submittals within 30 calendar days of receipt unless a response has been requested within the expedited review period specified in Stipulation V.A.2.

- 6. Each Signatory shall designate a point of contact for carrying out this Agreement and provide this contact's information to the other Parties, updating it as necessary while this Agreement is in force. Updating a point of contact alone shall not necessitate an amendment to this Agreement.
- B. Dispute Resolution. Should any Signatory object in writing to BOEM regarding an action carried out in accordance with this Agreement, or lack of compliance with the terms of this Agreement, the Signatories shall consult to resolve the objection. Should the Signatories be unable to resolve the disagreement, BOEM shall forward its background information on the dispute as well as its proposed resolution of the dispute to the ACHP. Within 45 calendar days after receipt of all pertinent documentation, the ACHP shall either: (1) provide BOEM with written recommendations, which BOEM shall take into account in reaching a final decision regarding the dispute; or (2) notify BOEM that it shall comment pursuant to 36 CFR 800.7(c), and proceed to comment. BOEM shall take this ACHP comment into account, in accordance with 36 CFR 800.7(c)(4). Any ACHP recommendation or comment shall be understood to pertain only to the subject matter of the dispute; BOEM's responsibility to carry out all actions under this Agreement that are not subjects of dispute shall remain unchanged.
- C. Amendments. Any Signatory may propose to BOEM in writing that the Agreement be amended, whereupon BOEM shall consult with the Parties to consider such amendment. This Agreement may then be amended when agreed to in writing by all Signatories, becoming effective on the date that the amendment is executed by the ACHP as the last Signatory.
- D. Adding Federal Agencies. In the event that another Federal agency believes it has Section 106 responsibilities related to the undertakings which are the subject of this Agreement, that agency may attempt to satisfy its Section 106 responsibilities by agreeing in writing to the terms of this Agreement and notifying and consulting with the SHPOs and the ACHP. Any modifications to this agreement that may be necessary for meeting that agency's Section 106 obligations shall be considered in accordance with this Agreement.
- E. Adding Concurring Parties. In the event that another party wishes to assert its support of this Agreement, that party may prepare a letter indicating its concurrence, which BOEM will attach to the Agreement and circulate among the Signatories.
- F. Term of Agreement. The Agreement shall remain in full force until BOEM makes a final decision on the last SAP submitted under a lease issued under this portion of the "Smart from the Start" initiative, or for ten (10) years from the date the Agreement is executed, defined as the date the last signatory

signs, whichever is earlier, unless otherwise extended by amendment in accordance with this Agreement.

## G. Termination.

- 1. If any Signatory determines that the terms of the Agreement cannot or are not being carried out, that Party shall notify the other Signatories in writing and consult with them to seek amendment of the Agreement. If within sixty (60) calendar days, an amendment cannot be made, any Signatory may terminate the Agreement upon written notice to the other Signatories.
- 2. If termination is occasioned by BOEM's final decision on the last SAP contemplated under this portion of the "Smart from the Start" Initiative, BOEM shall notify the Parties and the public, in writing.
- H. Anti-Deficiency Act. Pursuant to 31 U.S.C. § 1341(a)(1), nothing in this Agreement shall be construed as binding the United States to expend in any one fiscal year any sum in excess of appropriations made by Congress for this purpose, or to involve the United States in any contract or obligation for the further expenditure of money in excess of such appropriations.
- I. Existing Law and Rights. Nothing in this Agreement shall abrogate existing laws or the rights of any consulting party or agency party to this Agreement.
- J. Compliance with Section 106. Execution and implementation of this Agreement evidences that BOEM has satisfied its Section 106 responsibilities for all aspects of these proposed undertakings by taking into account the effects of these undertakings on historic properties and affording the ACHP a reasonable opportunity to comment with regard to the undertakings.

| Programmatic Agreement concerning the "Smart from the Start" Atlantic Wind Energy |
|---|
| Initiative: Leasing and Site Assessment Activities offshore Massachusetts         |
| and Rhode Island  |

Date: 5-23-12

By:

Maureen A. Bornholdt

Program Manager, Office of Renewable Energy Programs

Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

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Date: 5/3//12

Programmatic Agreement concerning the "Smart from the Start" Atlantic Wind Energy Initiative: Leasing and Site Assessment Activities offshore Massachusetts and Rhode Island

Brona Simon

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Brown Simon

Massachusetts State Historic Preservation Officer

[NAME] [TITLE]

Rhode Island State Historic Preservation Officer

05 June 2012

Programmatic Agreement concerning the "Smart from the Start" Atlantic Wind Energy Initiative: Leasing and Site Assessment Activities offshore Massachusetts and Rhode Island

John Brown

Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

Narragansett Indian Tribe

and Rhode Island

Date:

Cedric Cromwell Tribal Chairman

Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe

Date:

John M. Fowler Executive Director

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

## ATTACHMENT 2 – AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS MAPS [Insert ATTACHMENT 2 – APE MAPS]

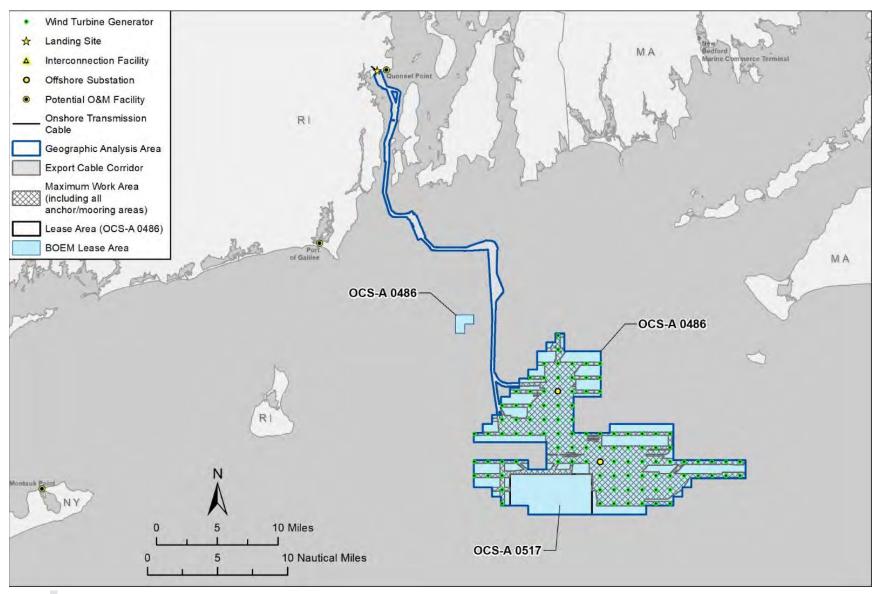


Figure 1. Revolution Wind construction and operations plan proposed offshore Project elements.

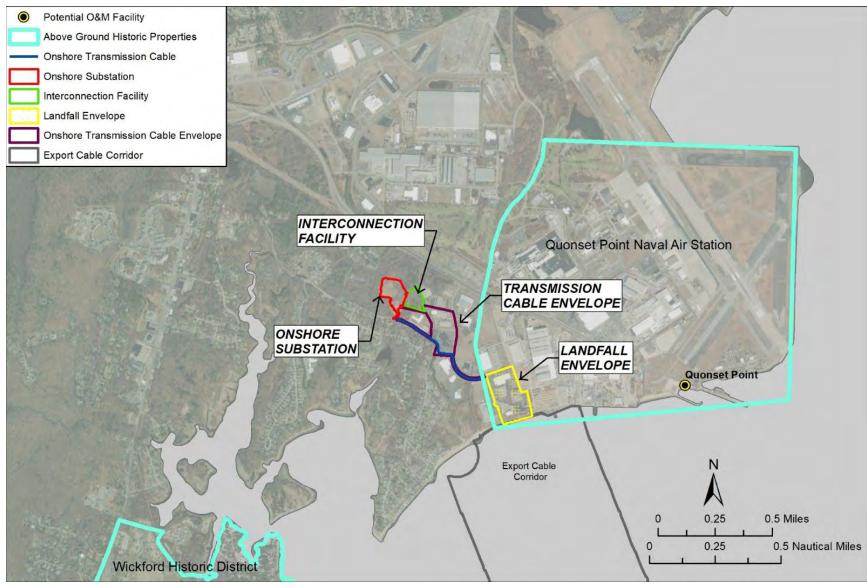


Figure 2. Revolution Wind construction and operations plan proposed onshore Project elements.

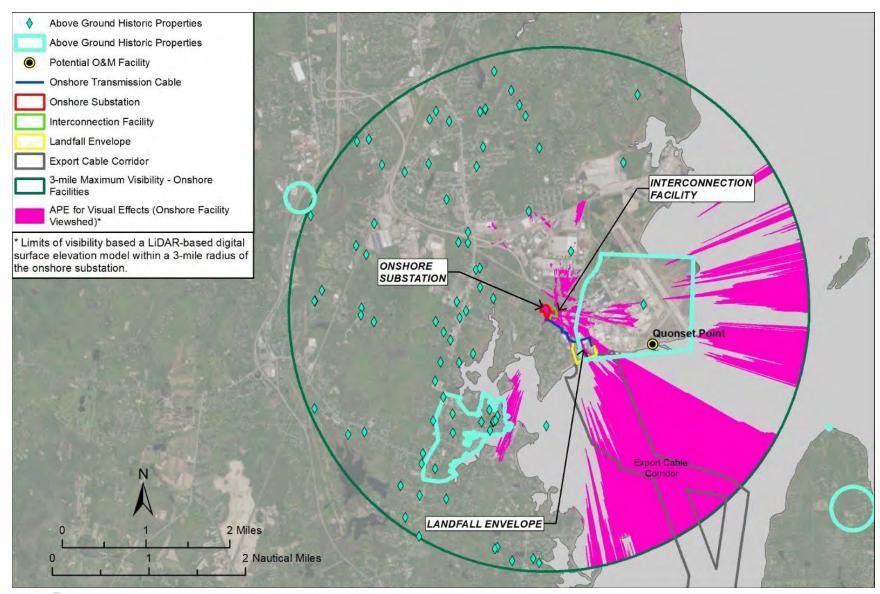


Figure 3. Visual area of potential effects and visual effects assessment geographic analysis area – onshore.

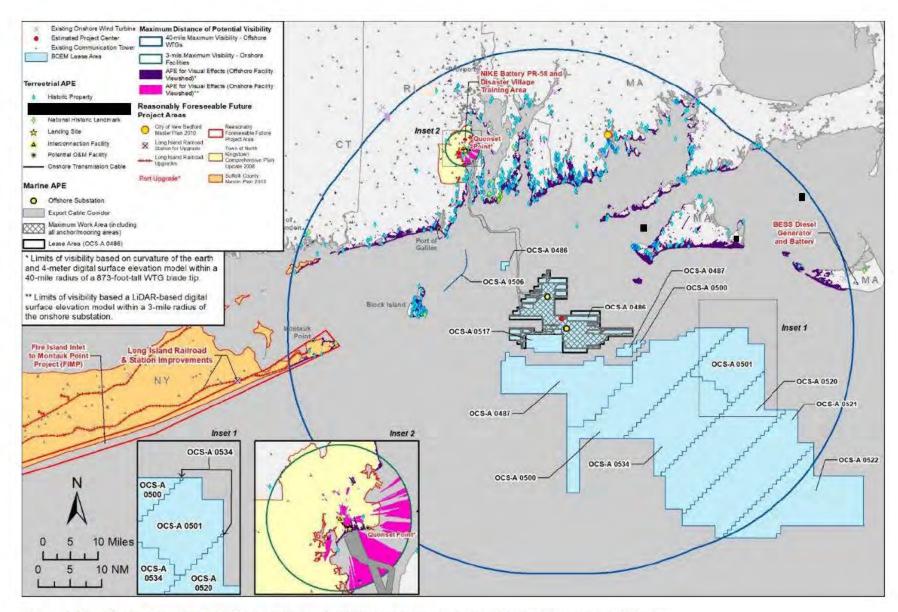


Figure 4. Visual area of potential effects and visual effects assessment geographic analysis area - offshore.

## ATTACHMENT 3 – ABOVE GROUND HISTORIC PROPERTIES ADVERSELY AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT

Table 1. Above Ground Historic Properties Adversely Affected by the Project, in Order of Nearest

Distance to Project WTGs

| Survey<br>ID | Visually Sensitive Resource                          | Municipality   | County     | State | Property Designation                          | Distance to<br>nearest<br>RWF WTG<br>(miles) |
|--------------|--|----------------|------------|-------|---|--|
| TCP-3        | TCP  |                |            | MA    | NRHP-eligible (BOEM determined)               | 6*   |
| 300          | Sakonnet Light Station                               | Little Compton | Newport    | RI    | NRHP-listed resource                          | 12.7   |
| 297          | Warren Point Historic District                       | Little Compton | Newport    | RI    | NRHP-eligible resource<br>(RIHPHC determined) | 12.9   |
| 299          | Abbott Phillips House                                | Little Compton | Newport    | RI    | RIHPHC historic resource                      | 13   |
| 504          | Flaghole   | Chilmark       | Dukes      | MA    | MHC historic inventory site                   | 13.3   |
| 296          | Stone House Inn                                      | Little Compton | Newport    | RI    | NRHP-listed resource                          | 13.4   |
| 503          | Simon Mayhew House                                   | Chilmark       | Dukes      | MA    | MHC historic inventory site                   | 13.5   |
| 474          | Flanders, Ernest House, Shop, Barn                   | Aquinnah       | Dukes      | MA    | MHC historic inventory site                   | 13.8   |
| 496          | 71 Moshup Trail                                      | Aquinnah       | Dukes      | MA    | MHC historic inventory site                   | 13.7   |
| 484          | Vanderhoop, Edwin DeVries<br>Homestead               | Aquinnah       | Dukes      | MA    | NRHP-listed resource                          | 13.7   |
| 480          | Gay Head - Aquinnah Shops Area                       | Aquinnah       | Dukes      | MA    | MHC historic inventory site                   | 13.7   |
| 495          | 3 Windy Hill Drive                                   | Aquinnah       | Dukes      | MA    | MHC historic inventory site                   | 13.9   |
| 479          | Gay Head Light                                       | Aquinnah       | Dukes      | MA    | NRHP-listed resource                          | 13.9   |
| 485          | Tom Cooper House                                     | Aquinnah       | Dukes      | MA    | MHC historic inventory site                   | 14   |
| 497          | Leonard Vanderhoop House                             | Aquinnah       | Dukes      | MA    | MHC historic inventory site                   | 14   |
| 490          | Theodore Haskins House                               | Aquinnah       | Dukes      | MA    | MHC historic inventory site                   | 14.1   |
| 486          | Gay Head - Aquinnah Coast Guard<br>Station Barracks  | Aquinnah       | Dukes      | MA    | MHC historic inventory site                   | 14.1   |
| 491          | Gay Head - Aquinnah Town Center<br>Historic District | Aquinnah       | Dukes      | MA    | NRHP-listed resource                          | 14.2   |
| 303          | Gooseneck Causeway                                   | Westport       | Bristol    | MA    | MHC historic inventory site                   | 14.8   |
| 304          | Gooseberry Neck Observation Towers                   | Westport       | Bristol    | MA    | MHC historic inventory site                   | 14.8   |
| 540          | Spring Street  | New Shoreham   | Washington | RI    | NRHP-eligible resource<br>(RIHPHC determined) | 14.9   |
| 590          | Capt. Mark L. Potter House                           | New Shoreham   | Washington | RI    | RIHPHC historic resource                      | 14.9   |
| 276          | Tunipus Goosewing Farm                               | Little Compton | Newport    | RI    | NRHP-Eligible Resource<br>(RIHPHC Determined) | 15   |
| 543          | WWII Lookout Tower - Spring Street                   | New Shoreham   | Washington | RI    | NRHP-Eligible Resource<br>(RIHPHC Determined) | 15.1   |
| 251          | Westport Harbor                                      | Westport       | Bristol    | MA    | MHC historic inventory site                   | 15.2   |
| 290          | Bellevue Avenue Historic District NHL                | Newport        | Newport    | RI    | NHL   | 15.2   |
| 548          | Block Island Southeast Light                         | New Shoreham   | Washington | RI    | NHL   | 15.2   |
| 595          | New Shoreham Historic District                       | New Shoreham   | Washington | RI    | Local Historic                                | 15.3   |
| 536          | Spring Cottage                                       | New Shoreham   | Washington |       | NRHP-eligible resource<br>(RIHPHC determined) | 15.3   |
| 531          | Old Harbor Historic District                         | New Shoreham   | Washington | RI    | NRHP-eligible resource<br>(RIHPHC-determined) | 15.3   |
| 538          | Captain Welcome Dodge Sr.                            | New Shoreham   | Washington | RI    | NRHP-eligible resource<br>(RIHPHC determined) | 15.3   |
| 541          | Caleb W. Dodge Jr. House                             | New Shoreham   | Washington | RI    | NRHP-eligible resource<br>(RIHPHC determined) | 15.3   |
| 535          | Spring House Hotel                                   | New Shoreham   | Washington | RI    | NRHP-eligible resource<br>(RIHPHC determined) | 15.4   |
| 545          | Pilot Hill Road and Seaweed Lane                     | New Shoreham   | Washington | RI    | NRHP-eligible resource<br>(RIHPHC determined) | 15.4   |
| 222          | Ocean Drive Historic District NHL                    | Newport        | Newport    | RI    | NHL   | 15.7   |
| 298          | Marble House NHL                                     | Newport        | Newport    | RI    | NHL   | 15.7   |
| 597          | Ochre Point – Cliffs Historic District               | Newport        | Newport    | RI    | NRHP-listed resource                          | 15.8   |

| 546 | WWII Lookout Tower at Sands Pond                                | New Shoreham | Washington | RI    | NRHP-eligible resource<br>(RIHPHC determined) | 15.8 |
|-----|---|--------------|------------|-------|---|------|
| 552 | Sea View Villa  | Middletown   | Newport    | RI    | RIHPHC historic resource                      | 15.9 |
| 295 | Rosecliff/Oelrichs (Hermann) House/<br>Mondroe (J. Edgar) House | Newport      | Newport    | RI    | NRHP-listed resource                          | 15.9 |
| 293 | The Breakers NHL  | Newport      | Newport    | RI    | NHL   | 15.9 |
| 516 | Corn Neck Road  | New Shoreham | Washington | RI    | NRHP-eligible resource (RIHPHC determined)    | 15.9 |
| 302 | Clam Shack Restaurant   | Westport     | Bristol    | MA    | MHC historic inventory site                   | 15.9 |
| 301 | Horseneck Point Lifesaving Station                              | Westport     | Bristol    | MA    | MHC historic inventory site                   | 15.9 |
| 553 | Whetstone   | Middletown   | Newport    | RI    | RIHPHC historic resource                      | 16   |
| 284 | The Bluff/John Bancroft Estate                                  | Middletown   | Newport    | RI    | RIHPHC historic resource                      | 16   |
| 288 | Clambake Club of Newport  | Middletown   | Newport    | RI    | NRHP-listed resource                          | 16   |
| 530 | Old Town and Center Roads                                       | New Shoreham | Washington |       | NRHP-eligible resource<br>(RIHPHC determined) | 16   |
| 526 | Beach Avenue  | New Shoreham | Washington | 139   | NRHP-eligible resource (RIHPHC determined)    | 16.1 |
| 519 | Mitchell Farm   | New Shoreham | Washington | 1,000 | NRHP-eligible resource (RIHPHC determined)    | 16.1 |
| 523 | Indian Head Neck Road   | New Shoreham | Washington |       | NRHP-eligible resource<br>(RIHPHC determined) | 16.2 |
| 168 | Westport Pt. Revolutionary War<br>Properties                    | Westport     | Bristol    | MA    | MHC historic inventory site                   | 16.2 |
| 261 | Indian Avenue Historic District                                 | Middletown   | Newport    | RI    | NRHP-listed resource                          | 16.2 |
| 278 | St. Georges School  | Middletown   | Newport    | RI    | NRHP-listed resource                          | 16.3 |
| 528 | Hygeia House  | New Shoreham | Washington | RI    | NRHP-listed resource                          | 16.3 |
| 527 | U.S. Weather Bureau Station                                     | New Shoreham | Washington |       | NRHP-listed resource                          | 16.3 |
| 549 | Miss Abby E. Vaill/1 of 2 Vaill cottages                        | New Shoreham | Washington | 700   | NRHP-eligible resource (RIHPHC determined)    | 16.4 |
| 550 | Hon. Julius Deming Perkins / "Bayberry<br>Lodge"                | - 10         | 4000       |       | NRHP-eligible resource (RIHPHC determined)    | 16.4 |
| 542 | Lakeside Drive and Mitchell Lane                                | New Shoreham | Washington | RI    | NRHP-eligible resource (RIHPHC determined)    | 16.5 |
| 280 | Land Trust Cottages   | Middletown   | Newport    | RI    | NRHP-eligible resource (RIHPHC determined)    | 16.6 |
| 482 | Russell Hancock House   | Chilmark     | Dukes      | MA    | MHC historic inventory site                   | 16.6 |
| 163 | Westport Point Historic District (1 of 2)                       | Westport     | Bristol    | MA    | NRHP-eligible resource<br>(MHC determined)    | 16.7 |
| 164 | Westport Point Historic District (2 of 2)                       | Westport     | Bristol    | MA    | NRHP-listed resource                          | 16.7 |
| 551 | Mohegan Cottage/Everett D. Barlow House                         | New Shoreham | Washington | RI    | NRHP-eligible resource<br>(RIHPHC determined) | 16.7 |
| 266 | Paradise Rocks Historic District                                | Middletown   | Newport    | RI    | RIHPHC historic resource                      | 16.8 |
| 547 | Lewis- Dickens Farm   | New Shoreham | Washington | RI    | NRHP-eligible resource (RIHPHC determined)    | 16.8 |
| 525 | Island Cemetery/Old Burial Ground                               | New Shoreham | Washington |       | RI Historical Cemetery                        | 16.8 |
| 279 | Kay StCatherine StOld Beach Rd.<br>Historic District/The Hill   | Newport      | Newport    | RI    | NRHP-listed resource                          | 16.9 |
| 532 | Beacon Hill Road  | New Shoreham | Washington |       | NRHP-eligible resource<br>(RIHPHC determined) | 16.9 |
| 533 | Nathan Mott Park  | New Shoreham | Washington |       | NRHP-eligible resource<br>(RIHPHC determined) | 16.9 |
| 515 | Block Island North Lighthouse                                   | New Shoreham | Washington |       | NRHP-listed resource                          | 17.1 |
| 522 | Champlin Farm   | New Shoreham | Washington |       | NRHP-eligible resource (RIHPHC determined)    | 17.1 |
| 517 | Hippocampus/Boy's Camp/<br>Beane Family                         | New Shoreham | Washington |       | NRHP-eligible resource (RIHPHC determined)    | 17.2 |
| 520 | U.S. Lifesaving Station   | New Shoreham | Washington | RI    | NRHP-eligible resource (RIHPHC determined)    | 17.4 |
| 518 | U.S. Coast Guard Brick House                                    | New Shoreham | Washington | RI    | NRHP-eligible resource<br>(RIHPHC determined) | 17.4 |
| 521 | Peleg Champlin House  | New Shoreham | Washington | RI    | NRHP-listed resource                          | 17.5 |

| 469   | Hancock, Captain Samuel - Mitchell,<br>Captain West House | Chilmark        | Dukes      | MA | NRHP-eligible resource<br>(MHC determined)    | 17.6 |
|-------|---|-----------------|------------|----|---|------|
| 508   | Scrubby Neck Schoolhouse                                  | West Tisbury    | Dukes      | MA | MHC historic inventory site                   | 18   |
| 345   | Point Judith Lighthouse                                   | Narragansett    | Washington | RI | NRHP-listed resource                          | 18.2 |
| 245   | Bailey Farm   | Middletown      | Newport    | RI | NRHP-listed resource                          | 18.3 |
| 226   | Beavertail Light  | Jamestown       | Newport    | RI | NRHP-listed resource                          | 18.4 |
| 582   | Horsehead/Marbella  | Jamestown       | Newport    | RI | NRHP-listed resource                          | 18.6 |
| 333   | Ocean Road Historic District                              | Narragansett    | Washington | RI | NRHP-listed resource                          | 18.9 |
| 335   | Dunmere   | Narragansett    | Washington | RI | NRHP-listed resource                          | 19.1 |
| 86    | Puncatest Neck Historic District                          | Tiverton        | Newport    | RI | RIHPHC historic resource                      | 19.4 |
| 576   | Fort Varnum/Camp Varnum                                   | Narragansett    | Washington | RI | NRHP-eligible resource<br>(RIHPHC determined) | 19.6 |
| 156   | Salters Point   | Dartmouth       | Bristol    | MA | MHC historic inventory site                   | 19.7 |
| 578   | Dunes Club  | Narragansett    | Washington | RI | NRHP-listed resource                          | 19.8 |
| 329   | Life Saving Station at Narragansett Pier                  | Narragansett    | Washington | RI | NRHP-listed resource                          | 19.8 |
| 330   | The Towers Historic District                              | Narragansett    | Washington | RI | NRHP-listed resource                          | 19.8 |
| 591   | Narragansett Pier MRA                                     | Narragansett    | Washington | RI | NRHP-listed resource                          | 19.8 |
| 328   | The Towers/Tower Entrance of<br>Narragansett Casino       | Narragansett    | Washington | RI | NRHP-listed resource                          | 19.9 |
| TCP-1 | TCP   |                 |            | MA | NRHP-eligible resource<br>(BOEM determined)   | 20   |
| 343   | Brownings Beach Historic District                         | South Kingstown | Washington | RI | NRHP-listed resource                          | 21.8 |
| 444   | Tarpaulin Cove Light                                      | Gosnold         | Dukes      | MA | NRHP-listed resource                          | 22.2 |
| 391   | Clark's Point Light                                       | New Bedford     | Bristol    | MA | NRHP-listed resource                          | 24.6 |
| 390   | Fort Rodman Historic District                             | New Bedford     | Bristol    | MA | NRHP-eligible resource<br>(MHC determined)    | 24.6 |
| 392   | Fort Taber Historic District                              | New Bedford     | Bristol    | MA | NRHP-listed resource                          | 24.6 |
| 386   | Butler Flats Light Station                                | New Bedford     | Bristol    | MA | NRHP-listed resource                          | 25.6 |
| 389   | 744 Sconticut Neck Road                                   | Fairhaven       | Bristol    | MA | MHC historic inventory site                   | 25.9 |
| 449   | Nobska Point Lighthouse                                   | Falmouth        | Barnstable | MA | NRHP-listed resource                          | 28   |

Notes: MHC = Massachusetts Historical Commission, RIHPC = Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission.

## ATTACHMENT 4 – LIST OF CONSULTING PARTIES

Table 1. Parties Invited to Participate in Section 106 Consultation

| Participants in the Section 106 Process | Invited Consulting Parties  |
|---|---|
| SHPOs and state agencies                | Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office  |
|   | Connecticut Department of Economic and Community  |
|   | Development   |
|   | Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage   |
|   | Commission  |
|   | New York State Division for Historic Preservation   |
|   | Massachusetts Historical Commission   |
|   | Massachusetts Board of Underwater Archaeological<br>Resources   |
|   | Massachusetts Commissioner on Indian Affairs  |
|   | Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management   |
| Federal agencies                        | National Park Service (NPS)   |
|   | National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration – Habitat and Ecosystem Services Division   |
|   | U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New England District  |
|   | U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District   |
|   | Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy for<br>Environment (DASN(E))   |
|   | Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command<br>Headquarters—Cultural Resources   |
|   | Naval History and Heritage Command – Underwater Archaeology Branch  |
|   | Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement  |
|   | U.S. Department of Defense - Office of the Deputy Assistant<br>Secretary of Defense (Environment), Environmental<br>Compliance and Planning |
|   | U.S. Department of Defense - Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Sustainment   |
|   | Advisory Council on Historic Preservation   |
|   |   |
|   | U.S. Coast Guard - Sector SE New England U.S. Coast Guard - Marine Transportation Systems (CG-  |
|   | 5PW)  |
|   | U.S. Coast Guard – First Coast Guard District   |
|   | U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  |
|   | Environmental Protection Agency   |
|   | Federal Aviation Administration   |
| Federally recognized Tribal Nations     | Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe   |

| Participants in the Section 106 Process | Invited Consulting Parties                           |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|
|   | Shinnecock Indian Nation                             |  |  |
|   | Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation                    |  |  |
|   | Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah)               |  |  |
|   | Mohegan Tribe of Indians of Connecticut              |  |  |
|   | Narragansett Indian Tribe                            |  |  |
|   | Delaware Tribe of Indians                            |  |  |
|   | The Delaware Nation                                  |  |  |
| Non-federally recognized Tribal Nations | Chappaquiddick Tribe of Wampanoag Nation             |  |  |
|   | The Golden Hill Paugussett                           |  |  |
|   | Eastern Pequot Tribal Nation                         |  |  |
|   | Schaghticoke Tribal Nation                           |  |  |
|   | Unkechaug Nation                                     |  |  |
| ocal governments                        | Cape Cod Commission                                  |  |  |
|   | City of Newport                                      |  |  |
|   | County of Dukes (MA)                                 |  |  |
|   | Town of Charlestown                                  |  |  |
|   | Town of East Hampton                                 |  |  |
|   | Town of Middletown                                   |  |  |
|   | Town of Nantucket                                    |  |  |
|   | Nantucket Planning & Economic Development Commission |  |  |
|   | Town of Narragansett                                 |  |  |
|   | Town of North Kingstown                              |  |  |
|   | City of Cranston                                     |  |  |
|   | City of East Providence                              |  |  |
|   | City of Fall River                                   |  |  |
|   | City of New Bedford                                  |  |  |
|   | City of Providence                                   |  |  |
|   | City of Rehoboth                                     |  |  |
|   | City of Taunton                                      |  |  |
|   | County of Barnstable (MA)                            |  |  |
|   | County of Bristol (MA)                               |  |  |
|   | County of Plymouth (MA)                              |  |  |
|   | County of Suffolk (NY)                               |  |  |
|   | Town of Acushnet                                     |  |  |
|   | Town of Aquinnah                                     |  |  |
|   | Town of Barnstable                                   |  |  |
|   | Town of Barrington                                   |  |  |
|   | Town of Berkley                                      |  |  |

| Participants in the Section 106 Process | Invited Consulting Parties |  |  |
|---|----------------------------|--|--|
|   | Town of Bourne             |  |  |
|   | Town of Bristol            |  |  |
|   | Town of Chilmark           |  |  |
|   | Town of Coventry           |  |  |
|   | Town of Dartmouth          |  |  |
|   | Town of Dighton            |  |  |
|   | Town of East Greenwich     |  |  |
|   | Town of Edgartown          |  |  |
|   | Town of Exeter             |  |  |
|   | Town of Fairhaven          |  |  |
|   | Town of Falmouth           |  |  |
|   | Town of Freetown           |  |  |
|   | Town of Gosnold            |  |  |
|   | Town of Griswold           |  |  |
|   | Town of Groton             |  |  |
|   | Town of Hopkinton          |  |  |
|   | Town of Jamestown          |  |  |
|   | Town of Johnston           |  |  |
|   | Town of Lakeville          |  |  |
|   | Town of Ledyard            |  |  |
|   | Town of Little Compton     |  |  |
|   | Town of Marion             |  |  |
|   | Town of Mashpee            |  |  |
|   | Town of Mattapoisett       |  |  |
|   | Town of Middleborough      |  |  |
|   | Town of Nantucket          |  |  |
|   | Town of New Shoreham       |  |  |
|   | Town of North Stonington   |  |  |
|   | Town of Oak Bluffs         |  |  |
|   | Town of Portsmouth         |  |  |
|   | Town of Richmond           |  |  |
|   | Town of Rochester          |  |  |
|   | Town of Sandwich           |  |  |
|   | Town of Scituate           |  |  |
|   | Town of Seekonk            |  |  |
|   | Town of Somerset           |  |  |
|   | Town of South Kingstown    |  |  |
|   | Town of Southold           |  |  |

| Participants in the Section 106 Process  | Invited Consulting Parties                   |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|
|  | Town of Stonington                           |  |  |
|  | Town of Swansea                              |  |  |
|  | Town of Tisbury                              |  |  |
|  | Town of Tiverton                             |  |  |
|  | Town of Voluntown                            |  |  |
|  | Town of Wareham                              |  |  |
|  | Town of Warren                               |  |  |
|  | Town of Warwick                              |  |  |
|  | Town of West Greenwich                       |  |  |
|  | Town of West Tisbury                         |  |  |
|  | Town of West Warwick                         |  |  |
|  | Town of Westerly                             |  |  |
|  | Town of Westport                             |  |  |
| Non-governmental organizations or groups | Alliance to Protect Nantucket Sound          |  |  |
|  | Balfour Beatty Communities                   |  |  |
|  | Block Island Historical Society              |  |  |
|  | Bristol Historical and Preservation Society  |  |  |
|  | East Greenwich Historic Preservation Society |  |  |
|  | Gay Head Lighthouse Advisory Committee       |  |  |
|  | Martha's Vineyard Commission                 |  |  |
|  | Montauk Historical Society                   |  |  |
|  | Newport Historical Society                   |  |  |
|  | Newport Restoration Foundation               |  |  |
|  | Preservation Massachusetts                   |  |  |
|  | Rhode Island Historical Society              |  |  |
|  | Salve Regina University                      |  |  |
|  | Southeast Lighthouse Foundation              |  |  |
|  | The Preservation Society of Newport County   |  |  |
|  | Revolution Wind, LLC (lessee)                |  |  |

**Table 2. Consulting Parties Participating in Section 106 Consultation** 

| Participants in the Section 106 Process | Participating Consulting Parties                                |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|
| SHPOs and state agencies                | Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office                  |  |  |
|   | Connecticut Department of Economic and Community<br>Development |  |  |
|   | Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission      |  |  |
|   | New York State Division for Historic Preservation               |  |  |
|   | Massachusetts Historical Commission                             |  |  |
|   | Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management             |  |  |
| Federal agencies                        | NPS   |  |  |

| Participants in the Section 106 Process | Participating Consulting Parties  |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|
|   | U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New England District  |  |  |
|   | U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District   |  |  |
|   | Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy for  |  |  |
|   | Environment (DASN(E))   |  |  |
|   | Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command Headquarters-  |  |  |
|   | Cultural Resources  |  |  |
|   | Naval History and Heritage Command – Underwater<br>Archaeology Branch   |  |  |
|   | U.S. Department of Defense - Office of the Deputy Assistant<br>Secretary of Defense (Environment), Environmental<br>Compliance and Planning |  |  |
|   | U.S. Department of Defense - Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Sustainment   |  |  |
|   | Advisory Council on Historic Preservation   |  |  |
|   | U.S. Coast Guard -Sector SE New England   |  |  |
|   | U.S. Coast Guard - Marine Transportation Systems (CG-5PW)   |  |  |
|   | Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement  |  |  |
|   | Environmental Protection Agency   |  |  |
|   | Federal Aviation Administration   |  |  |
| ederally recognized Tribal Nations      | Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe   |  |  |
| , | Shinnecock Indian Nation  |  |  |
|   | Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation   |  |  |
|   | Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah)  |  |  |
|   | Mohegan Tribe of Indians of Connecticut   |  |  |
|   | Narragansett Indian Tribe   |  |  |
|   | Delaware Tribe of Indians   |  |  |
|   | The Delaware Nation   |  |  |
| Non-federally recognized Tribal Nations | Chappaquiddick Tribe of Wampanoag Nation  |  |  |
|   | Unkechaug Nation  |  |  |
| Local governments                       | City of Newport   |  |  |
|   | County of Dukes (MA)  |  |  |
|   | Town of Charlestown   |  |  |
|   | Town of East Hampton  |  |  |
|   | Town of Middletown  |  |  |
|   | Town of Nantucket   |  |  |
|   | Nantucket Planning & Economic Development Commission  |  |  |
|   | Town of Narragansett  |  |  |
|   | Town of North Kingstown   |  |  |
|   | Town of New Shoreham  |  |  |
| Nongovernmental organizations or groups | Balfour Beatty Communities  |  |  |
| *** • *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** * | Block Island Historical Society   |  |  |
|   | Gay Head Lighthouse Advisory Committee  |  |  |
|   | Newport Restoration Foundation  |  |  |
|   | The Preservation Society of Newport County  |  |  |
|   | Rhode Island Historical Society   |  |  |
|   | Salve Regina University   |  |  |

| Participants in the Section 106 Process | Participating Consulting Parties |  |
|---|----------------------------------|--|
|   | Southeast Lighthouse Foundation  |  |
| A                                       | Revolution Wind, LLC (lessee)    |  |

Table 3. Parties Invited to Consult under Section 106 and that Did Not Participate Consultation

| Participants in the Section 106 Process | Participating Consulting Parties   |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|
| SHPOs and state agencies                | Massachusetts Board of Underwater Archaeological<br>Resources                            |  |  |
|   | Massachusetts Commissioner on Indian Affairs   |  |  |
| Federal agencies                        | U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service   |  |  |
| reactal agentices                       | National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration – Habita and Ecosystem Services Division |  |  |
| Non-federally recognized Tribal Nations | The Golden Hill Paugussett   |  |  |
| non reactary recognized misal mations   | Eastern Pequot Tribal Nation   |  |  |
|   | Schaghticoke Tribal Nation   |  |  |
| Local Government                        | Cape Cod Commission  |  |  |
| Local Government                        | City of Cranston   |  |  |
|   | City of East Providence  |  |  |
|   | City of Fall River   |  |  |
|   | City of New Bedford  |  |  |
|   | City of Providence   |  |  |
|   | City of Rehoboth   |  |  |
|   | City of Taunton  |  |  |
|   | County of Barnstable (MA)  |  |  |
|   | County of Bristol (MA)   |  |  |
|   | County of Plymouth (MA)  |  |  |
|   | County of Suffolk (NY)   |  |  |
|   | Town of Acushnet   |  |  |
|   | Town of Aquinnah   |  |  |
|   | Town of Barnstable   |  |  |
|   | Town of Barrington   |  |  |
|   | Town of Berkley  |  |  |
|   | Town of Bourne   |  |  |
|   | Town of Bristol  |  |  |
|   | Town of Chilmark   |  |  |
|   | Town of Coventry   |  |  |
|   | Town of Dartmouth  |  |  |
|   | Town of Dighton  |  |  |
|   | Town of East Greenwich   |  |  |
|   | Town of Edgartown  |  |  |
|   | Town of Exeter   |  |  |
|   | Town of Fairhaven  |  |  |
|   | Town of Falmouth   |  |  |
|   | Town of Freetown   |  |  |
|   | Town of Gosnold  |  |  |
|   | Town of Griswold   |  |  |

| Participants in the Section 106 Process | Participating Consulting Parties             |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|
|   | Town of Groton                               |  |  |
|   | Town of Hopkinton                            |  |  |
|   | Town of Jamestown                            |  |  |
|   | Town of Johnston                             |  |  |
|   | Town of Lakeville                            |  |  |
|   | Town of Ledyard                              |  |  |
|   | Town of Little Compton                       |  |  |
|   | Town of Marion                               |  |  |
|   | Town of Mashpee                              |  |  |
|   | Town of Mattapoisett                         |  |  |
|   | Town of Middleborough                        |  |  |
|   | Town of North Stonington                     |  |  |
|   | Town of Oak Bluffs                           |  |  |
|   | Town of Portsmouth                           |  |  |
|   | Town of Richmond                             |  |  |
|   | Town of Rochester                            |  |  |
|   | Town of Sandwich                             |  |  |
|   | Town of Scituate                             |  |  |
|   | Town of Seekonk                              |  |  |
|   | Town of Somerset                             |  |  |
|   | Town of South Kingstown                      |  |  |
|   | Town of Southold                             |  |  |
|   | Town of Stonington                           |  |  |
|   | Town of Swansea                              |  |  |
|   | Town of Tisbury                              |  |  |
|   | Town of Tiverton                             |  |  |
|   | Town of Voluntown                            |  |  |
|   | Town of Wareham                              |  |  |
|   | Town of Warren                               |  |  |
|   | Town of Warwick                              |  |  |
|   | Town of West Greenwich                       |  |  |
|   | Town of West Tisbury                         |  |  |
|   | Town of West Warwick                         |  |  |
|   | Town of Westerly                             |  |  |
|   | Town of Westport                             |  |  |
| Nongovernmental Organizations or Groups | Alliance to Protect Nantucket Sound          |  |  |
| Tongovernmental organizations of Groups | Bristol Historical and Preservation Society  |  |  |
|   | East Greenwich Historic Preservation Society |  |  |
|   | Martha's Vineyard Commission                 |  |  |
|   | Montauk Historical Society                   |  |  |
|   | Newport Historical Society                   |  |  |
|   | Preservation Massachusetts                   |  |  |
|   | Balfour Beatty Communities                   |  |  |

# ATTACHMENT 5 – HISTORIC PROPERTY TREATMENT PLAN FOR THE REVOLUTION WIND FARM ANCIENT SUBMERGED LANDFORMS, OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF, FEDERAL AND RHODE ISLAND WATERS OF RHODE ISLAND SOUND

[Insert ATTACHMENT 5 – TREATMENT PLAN ANCIENT SUBMERGED LANDFORM FEATURES]



# **Draft Historic Property Treatment Plan**

for the

# **Revolution Wind Farm**

Ancient Submerged Landforms
Outer Continental Shelf, Federal and Rhode Island State Waters
of Rhode Island Sound

Submitted to:



Bureau of Ocean Energy Management U.S. Department of the Interior

Prepared for:



Powered by Ørsted & Eversource

Revolution Wind, LLC https://revolutionwind.com/

Prepared by:



Environmental Design & Research, D.P.C. 217 Montgomery Street, Suite 1100 Syracuse, New York 13202 www.edrdpc.com

July 2022

#### **ABSTRACT**

Federal Undertaking: Revolution Wind Farm and Revolution Wind Export Cable Project

Location: Outer Continental Shelf and Rhode Island State Waters

Federal and

State Agencies: Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

National Park Service

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission

New York Historic Preservation Office Connecticut Historic Preservation Office Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Regulatory Process: National Environmental Policy Act

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act Section 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act

Purpose: This draft, applicant-proposed Historic Property Treatment Plan provides

background data, historic property information, and detailed steps that will be implemented to carry out mitigation actions to resolve potential adverse effects preliminarily identified by the applicant in the *Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis – Revolution Wind Farm*, dated November 2021 for the Revolution Wind

Project.

Potential Adverse Visual

Effect Finding for: Ancient Submerged Landforms, Outer Continental Shelf and Rhode Island State

Waters

Submitted By: Revolution Wind, LLC

Date: July 2022

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# LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACHP Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

ADLS Aircraft Detection Lighting System
ASLF Ancient Submerged Landforms

BOEM Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

CFR Code of Federal Regulations

COP Construction and Operations Plan

EDR Environmental Design and Research, D.P.C.
FEIS Final Environmental Impact Statement

FR Federal Register

HPTP Historic Property Treatment Plan

MARA Marine Archaeological Resources Assessment

MOA Memorandum of Agreement

NHPA National Historic Preservation Act of 1966

NRHP National Register of Historic Places

OCS Outer Continental Shelf
RFP Request for Proposals
ROD Record of Decision

RWEC Revolution Wind Export Cable

RWF Revolution Wind Farm
SOI Secretary of the Interior
WTG Wind Turbine Generator

#### 1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This draft applicant-proposed Historic Property Treatment Plan (HPTP) for Ancient Submerged Landforms (ASLF), which are recommended as eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (the historic properties) provides background data, historic property information, and detailed steps that will be implemented to carry out mitigation actions to resolve potential adverse effects preliminarily identified by the applicant in the Marine Archaeological Resources Assessment (MARA), dated July 2021 (SEARCH, 2021) for the Revolution Wind Farm (RWF) and Revolution Wind Export Cable (RWEC) Project (collectively, the Undertaking). Revolution Wind LLC (Revolution Wind) is providing this draft HPTP prior to the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) making findings of adverse effect for the Undertaking under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and finalization of this draft HPTP remains subject to BOEM's final finding of adverse effect for the historic properties.

BOEM will use the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) substitution process to fulfill its Section 106 obligations as provided for in the NHPA implementing regulations (36 CFR § 800.8(c)), and BOEM has notified the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), State Historic Preservation Officers, and consulting parties of BOEM's decision to use this process. Revolution Wind has provided this draft HPTP to BOEM for inclusion in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for review by consulting parties to provide meaningful input on the resolution of adverse effects to and form(s) of implementing mitigation at the historic properties. This draft HPTP describes the applicant-proposed mitigation measures to resolve potential adverse effects on historic properties and proposes the implementation steps and timeline for actions. The mitigation measures are based on the evaluations and outreach performed by Revolution Wind prior to the issuance of the DEIS. Revolution Wind anticipates the HPTP documents will undergo revision and refinement in consultation with the Massachusetts State Historic Preservation Officer, the Rhode Island State Historic Preservation Officer, the ACHP, and/or other consulting parties throughout the NEPA substitution process. If BOEM makes a finding of adverse effect for the historic properties, it is anticipated that the mitigation measures described herein (and further refined through consultation with applicable parties) will be included in the Record of Decision (ROD) and/or Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) issued in accordance with 40 CFR parts 1500-1508, and 36 CFR §§ 800.8, 800.10.

The timeline for implementation of the mitigation measures will be determined in consultation with parties that demonstrated interest in the affected historic properties (hereafter, Participating Parties) based on the agreed upon mitigation measures described in the final version of this HPTP. This HPTP will be reviewed by and further developed in consultation with Participating Parties concurrent with BOEM's NEPA substitution schedule<sup>1</sup> for RWF, which is currently anticipated to include the following:

- May 3, 2022 to July 1, 2022 Distribution of the Finding of Effect document, on historic properties, to consulting parties (to occur between).
- May 3, 2022 to August 1, 2022 30-day comment period on the Finding of Effect document (to occur between).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The timeline is subject to change and is based on current available information.

- **September 2, 2022** Distribution of the Draft Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) to consulting parties.
- **September 2, 2022 to October 17, 2022** 45-day comment period by consulting parties on the MOA and DEIS
- October 18, 2022 to December 19, 2022 Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- October 18, 2022 to January 19, 2023 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **December 2022 to February 2023** Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- **December 2023 to March 2023** 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **February 2023 to April 2023** Distribution of the Final MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- **March 2023 to June 2, 2023** 30-day signing period for consulting parties (to begin no later than a date between).
- June 2, 2023 Release of Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS).
- June 2, 2023 to July 3, 2023 30-day review period for the FEIS.
- July 7, 2023 NEPA Record of Decision (ROD) issued by BOEM.

This draft HPTP is organized into the following sections:

- **Section 1.0, Introduction**, outlines the content of this HPTP.
- Section 2.0, Cultural Resources Regulatory Context, briefly summarizes the Undertaking while focusing on cultural resources regulatory contexts (federal, tribal, state, and local, including preservation restrictions), identifies the historic properties discussed in this HPTP that will be adversely affected by the Undertaking, and summarizes the pertinent provisions and attachments of the Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis Revolution Wind Farm (EDR, 2021) and Revolution Wind Farm Construction and Operations Plan (COP; Revolution Wind, 2021) that guided the development of this document.
- **Section 3.0, Existing Conditions and Historic Significance**, provides a physical description of the historic properties included in this HPTP. Set within its historic context, the applicable NRHP criteria for the historic properties are discussed with a focus on the contribution of a maritime visual setting to its significance and integrity.
- Section 4.0, Mitigation Measures, presents specific steps to carry out the applicant-proposed
  mitigation actions identified in the COP or alternative measures developed through stakeholder
  engagement meetings to date. The mitigation action includes a detailed description, intended
  outcome, methods, standards, and requirements for documentation. The mitigation action details
  may be revised, based on feedback gathered during the process.

| • | Section 5.0, Implementation, establishes the process for executing mitigation actions at the        |
|---|---|
|   | historic properties, as identified in Section 4.0 of this HPTP. For each/the action, organizational |
|   | responsibilities are outlined, a timeline is provided, and regulatory reviews are listed.           |

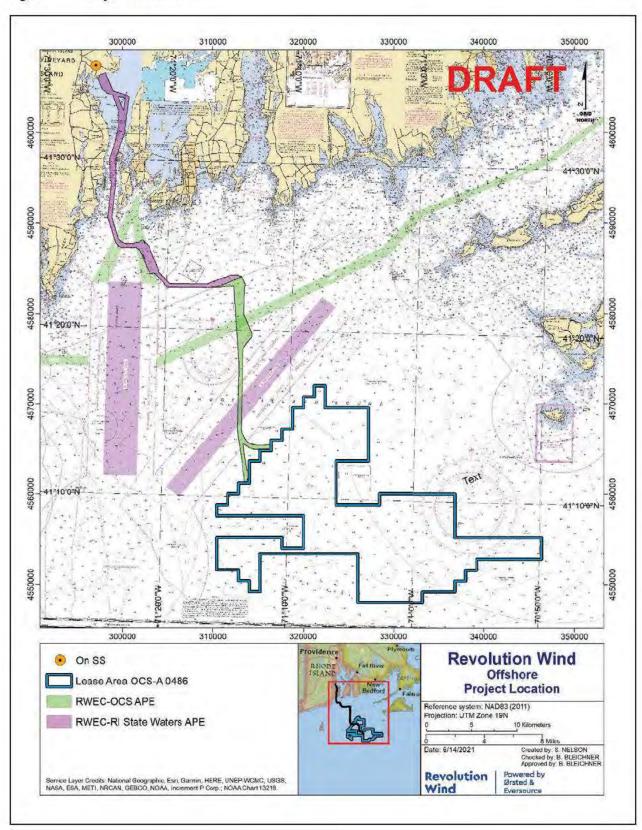
• **Section 6.0, References**, is a list of works cited in this HPTP.

#### 2.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

# 2.1 Project Overview: Revolution Wind Farm and Revolution Wind Export Cable

The Undertaking is a wind-powered electric generating facility composed of up to 100 wind turbine generators (WTGs) and associated foundations, two offshore substations, and inter-array cables connecting the WTGs and the offshore substations (see Figure 2.1-1). The WTGs, offshore substations, array cables, and substation interconnector cables would be located on the Outer Continental Shelf approximately 15 nautical miles (18 statute miles) southeast of Point Judith, Rhode Island, approximately 13 nautical miles (15 statute miles) east of Block Island, Rhode Island, approximately 7.5 nautical miles (8.5 statute miles) south of Nomans Land Island National Wildlife Refuge (uninhabited island), and between approximately 10 to 12.5 nautical miles (12 to 14 statute miles) south/southwest of varying points of the Rhode Island and Massachusetts coastlines (62 FR 33708). In addition, two submarine export cables located in both federal waters and Rhode Island State territorial waters, will connect the offshore substation to the electrical grid. The proposed interconnection location for the Undertaking is the existing Davisville Substation, which is owned and operated by The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a National Grid and located in North Kingstown, Rhode Island. The visible offshore components of the operational Undertaking will be located on Lease OCS-A 0486 in water depths ranging from approximately 108 to 125 feet.

Figure 2.1-1. Project Location



# 2.2 Section 106 and Section 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)

The regulations at 36 CFR § 800.8 provide for use of the NEPA process to fulfill a federal agency's NHPA Section 106 review obligations in lieu of the procedures set forth in 36 CFR § 800.3 through 800.6. Under these provisions, issuance of an ROD and implementation of relevant conditions will resolve adverse effects to historic properties caused by the Undertaking, including to National Historic Landmarks for which BOEM must provide a higher standard of care, as required by Section 110(f) of the NHPA.

The measures to avoid and minimize adverse effects to identified historic properties are described in the *Marine Archaeological Resource Assessment*. This HPTP describes the applicant-proposed treatment plans to resolve the remaining adverse effects after application of the above-referenced measures. The mitigation measures reflect a refinement of the conceptual mitigation framework proposed by Revolution Wind (see Appendix BB in the COP).

All activities implemented under this HPTP will be conducted in accordance with any conditions imposed by BOEM in its ROD and with applicable local, state, and federal regulations and permitting requirements. Responsibilities for specific compliance actions are described in further detail in Section 5.2, Organizational Responsibilities.

# 2.3 Participating Parties

BOEM initiated consultation under Section 106 with invitations to consulting parties on April 30, 2021. BOEM hosted the first Section 106-specific meeting with consulting parties on December 17, 2021, and Revolution Wind anticipates that BOEM will hold additional meetings pursuant to Sections 106 and 110(f) of the NHPA and in accordance with 36 CFR 800.8.

Following BOEM initial Section 106 meeting with consulting parties, Revolution Wind held stakeholder outreach meetings (see Section 5.3) to review conceptual mitigation measures for the historic properties and invited the following parties:

- Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation;
- Mohegan Tribe of Indians;
- Narragansett Indian Tribe;
- Shinnecock Indian Nation;
- Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah);
- Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe; and
- Historical Chappaquiddick Tribe of the Wampanoag Nation.

Revolution Wind anticipates the above-listed parties and any subsequently identified parties will participate in the finalization of this HPTP through BOEM's Section 106 consultation process.

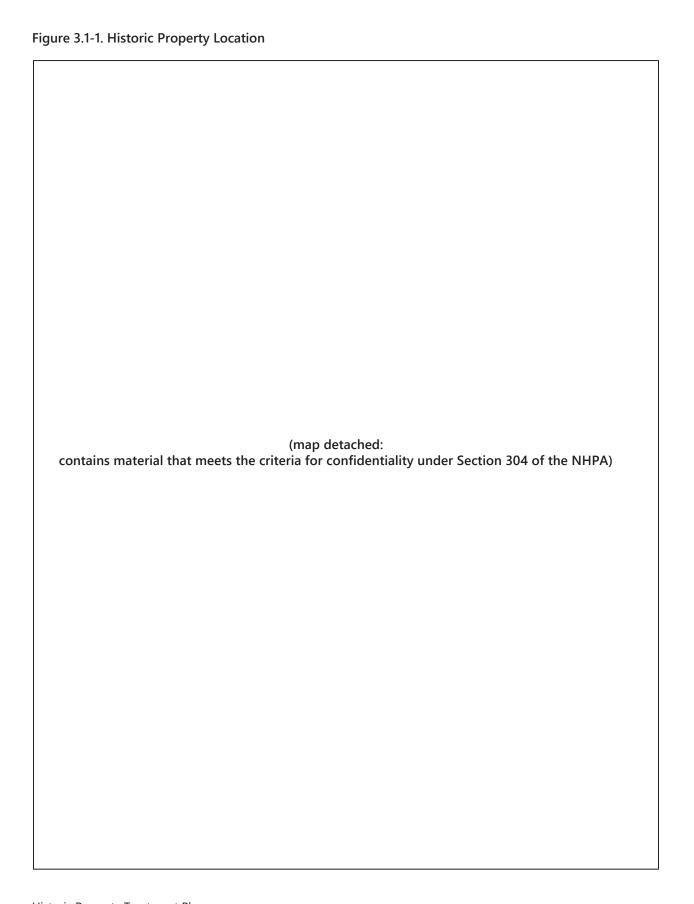
# 3.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS AND HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

# 3.1 Historic Properties

This HPTP involves seven historic properties, as identified in Table 3.1-1 and located on Figure 3.1-1.

Table 3.1-1. Historic Property included in the ASLF HPTP

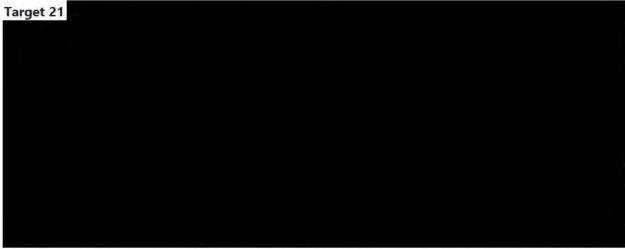
| Name      | Municipality | State | Site No. (Agency) | Ownership      |
|-----------|--------------|-------|-------------------|----------------|
| Target 21 | N/A          | RI    | N/A               | State waters   |
| Target 22 | N/A          | RI    | N/A               | State waters   |
| Target 23 | N/A          | N/A   | N/A               | Federal waters |
| Target 24 | N/A          | N/A   | N/A               | Federal waters |
| Target 25 | N/A          | N/A   | N/A               | Federal waters |
| Target 26 | N/A          | N/A   | N/A               | Federal waters |
| Target 28 | N/A          | N/A   | N/A               | Federal waters |



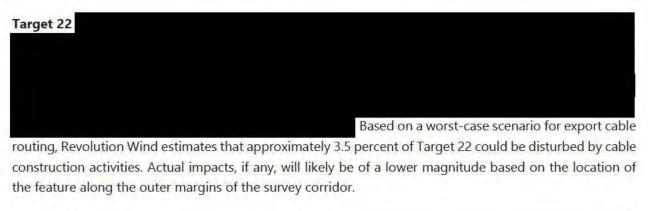
In Section 3.2, the historic properties are described both physically and within their historic contexts, with a focus on the potential of each to yield information important to prehistory and their potential traditional cultural significance to multiple Native American tribes.

# 3.2 Ancient Submerged Landform

# 3.2.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

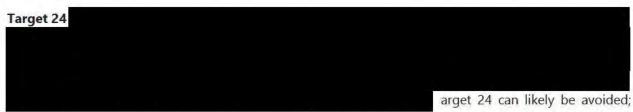


Based on a worst-case scenario for export cable alignment relative to the shallow portions of the ASLF, Revolution Wind estimates that roughly 3.6 percent of Target 21 could be disturbed by cable construction activities.





case scenario for export cable routing, Revolution Wind estimates that approximately 1.9 percent of Target 23 could be disturbed by cable construction activities. Actual impacts, if any, will likely be of a lower magnitude based on the location of the feature along the outer margins of the survey corridor.



however Revolution Wind assumed a worst-case scenario for IAC alignment and estimates that up to 9.1 percent of the shallow portions the ASLF could be impacted by cable construction activities.



Two WTGs are located within the boundaries of Target 25 and complete avoidance of the ASLF may not be feasible. Shallow deposits that could be disturbed by IAC construction are limited to the southeastern periphery of the landform. In a worst theoretical case scenario, up to 2.7 percent of Target 25 could be affected by IAC and WTG construction activity.



within the feature limits and no IAC alignments intersect the shallow sections of ASLF. Avoidance of Target 26 is likely feasible. Based on a worst theoretical case scenario for IAC routing, Revolution Wind estimates up to 2.7 percent of Target 26 could be affected by Project construction activities.



28 and nearly the entire feature falls below the anticipated maximum vertical extent of impact (i.e. 4.6 m [15 ft]) associated with installation of the IACs. Preservation of potentially intact alluvial deposits that could be disturbed by IAC construction are limited to the extreme eastern and southwestern margins of the feature. Avoidance of Target 28 is likely feasible.

#### 3.2.2 Historic Context

Based on radiocarbon data collected for the MARA analyses and detailed reconstructions of the paleolandscapes within the APE, the identified ASLF included in this treatment plan are associated with terminal Pleistocene era incisions of the former Glacial Lake Rhode Island basin following drainage of the former pro-glacial lake by approximately 15,500 cal. B.P. Drainage of the lake occurred when a sediment dam between Block Island and Cox Ledge was breached, causing catastrophic flooding on the portions of the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) southwest of Revolution Wind and extensive erosion of the former lake bottom in the area of the RWF and southern sections of the RWEC (Cacciopolli, 2015).

direct evidence of human use of these locations has been recovered, but the settings of each are consistent with terrestrial locations used by indigenous peoples in the northeastern United States after 13,000 cal. B.P.

Current models for Paleoindian settlement and subsistence patterns indicate people living in the region between approximately 13,000 and 11,000 years ago were highly mobile. Reported Paleoindian site locations occur in a wide range of environmental

It is important to note that very little is known about potential coastal adaptations during this time period. The submerge continental shelf contains the vast majority of coastal habitats that would have been available to people living in the region more than 12,000 years ago. Practical and technological challenges have limited the range of surveys that might yield direct evidence of now-submerged coastal sites. Where terminal Pleistocene or very early Holocene coastal sites have been identified elsewhere in North America, those sites have yielded different types of stone tools than typically associated with Paleoindian sites in the Northeast. As such, it is plausible that archaeological expressions of Pleistocene coastal occupations in the New England region may look quite different than their counterparts in the interior sections (now on the mainlands).

As shared

with Revolution Wind by tribal representatives, several of the consulting tribes' traditions hold that their people have always been here. They did not migrate from ancient Asia or Europe or anywhere else. Their origins are rooted here, in the Northeast, and at the interface between the seas and lands. Important events in tribal histories occurred on the OCS and preserved elements of the ancient landscapes with which their ancestors and culture heroes interacted are important.

#### 3.2.3 NRHP Criteria

Based on prior BOEM consultations for the South Fork Wind Farm and Vineyard Wind 1 Wind Farm undertakings and Revolution Wind's assessments, the identified ASLF are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D for their potential to yield important information

. Each ASLF may also be eligible for listing under Criterion A

#### 4.0 MITIGATION MEASURES

Mitigation measures at the historic properties are detailed in this section. The conceptual mitigation measures were developed on behalf of Revolution Wind by individuals who met Secretary of the Interior (SOI) Qualifications Standards for Archeology and/or History (62 FR 33708) and are appropriate to fully address the nature, scope, size, and magnitude of adverse effects including cumulative effects caused by the Project. NRHP-qualifying characteristics of each historic property that would be affected. Revolution Wind has prepared this draft HPTP for inclusion in the DEIS and subsequent review by consulting parties.

# 4.1 Target 21, Target 22, Target 23, Target 24, Target 25, Target 26 and Target 28

# 4.1.1 Preconstruction Geoarchaeology

### 4.1.1.1 Purpose and Intended Outcome

This mitigation measure will consist of the collection vibracores within the affected portions of each ASLF prior to Project construction. The collected cores, the locations which will be selected in consultation with Native American tribes, will be analyzed in collaboration with the tribes to provide a more detailed understanding of ancient terrestrial landscapes along the RWEC and within the RWF

Data acquired from this effort is expected to refine the age estimates for each stable landform, the timing and character of ecological transitions evidenced in the MARA research and provide an additional opportunity to recover evidence of ancient indigenous use of each ASLF.

This measure will provide for a more detailed analysis of the stratigraphy, chronology, and evolving ecological conditions at each ancient landform. Two separate reports on the analyses and interpretations will be developed. The first will be focused on content of specific interest the consulting tribes, including a broad approach to integrating available data collected from other recent archaeological research and surveys on the Atlantic OCS. The specific content and formatting of this report will be refined in consultation with the tribes to align the work product with intended intra- and inter-tribal audiences. The second report will be geared primarily toward technical, Tribal/State Historic Preservation Officer and agency audiences.

# 4.1.1.2 Scope of Work

The scope of work will consist of the following:

- Collaborative review of existing geophysical and geotechnical data with Native American tribes
- · Selection of coring locations in consultation with tribes;
- Collection of two to three vibracores within each affected ASLF with a sampling focus on areas that will be disturbed by Project construction activities;
- Written verification to BOEM that the samples collected are sufficient for the planned analyses and consistent with the agreed scope of work;
- · Collaborative laboratory analyses at a laboratory located in Rhode Island or Massachusetts;
- Screening of recovered sediments for debitage or microdebitage associated with indigenous land uses;

- Third-party laboratory analyses, including micro- and macro-faunal analyses, micro- and macrobotanical analyses, radiocarbon dating of organic subsamples, and chemical analyses for potential indirect evidence of indigenous occupations;
- Temporary curation of archival core sections
- Draft reports for review by participating parties;
- Final reporting; and
- Public or professional presentations summarizing the results of the investigations, developed with the consent of the consulting tribes.

#### 4.1.1.3 Methodology

Revolution Wind will conduct the Preconstruction Geoarchaeology in consultation with the participating parties. The research, analyses, and interpretations are intended to be a collaborative effort with the consulting tribes. The research will be conducted in collaboration with the consulting Native American tribes, who will be invited by Revolution Wind to series of working sessions to:

- Review existing data;
- Develop specific research questions addressing the tribes' interests in the ASLF;
- Select candidate coring locations;
- Split, document, and sample recovered vibracores in the laboratory;
- Review analytic results and preliminary interpretations; and
- Review draft reporting.

Vibracores placed within the affected sections of each ASLF will extend a maximum depth of approximately 20 feet (6 meters) below the sea floor. The cores will be cut on the survey vessel into approximately 1-meter-long sections and sealed to minimize the risk of environmental contamination. The core segments will be logged on the survey vessel and a chain of custody will be maintained to ensure all samples are accounted for and that all samples are transferred to the laboratory for geoarchaeological analyses. Once the core segments are transferred to the Qualified Marine Archaeologist, Revolution Wind will invite tribal representatives to participate in the splitting, documentation, and subsampling of each core. Each core segment will be split longitudinally into working and archival halves. Subsamples collected from working halves for specific third-party analyses will be packaged in a manner appropriate to the specific analysis for which they are intended. Archival halves will be sealed and stored horizontally on shelves or racks in a climate-controlled facility for at least one year following completion of laboratory analyses. Revolution Wind will prioritize reasonable access to archival core segments by Consulting Parties when selecting the storage facility. All samples collected from the working halves will be submitted to third party laboratories within approximately 6 months of core transfer to the Qualified Marine Archaeologist facilities.

Revolution Wind will prepare a presentation of the preliminary results and interpretations for discussion with the Tribes (see work session schedule above). Revolution Wind will consider the Tribes' comments and suggestions when preparing the draft reports and will seek to resolve any disagreements among the parties through supplemental consultations prior to preparing the draft reports.

Revolution Wind will submit the draft reports to the participating parties for review and comment. Revolution Wind will consider all comments received when developing the final reports. Final digital copies of the completed reports will be provided to all participating parties. Hard copies of the final reports will be submitted to the State Historic Preservation Officers, tribes or other parties upon request.

Following the one-year retention period, Revolution Wind will offer transfer of the archival core segments to the Consulting Tribes, SHPOs and related state agencies, and regional research institutions with an interest in and capacity to conduct further analyses. Revolution Wind currently anticipates research institutions with potential interests/capacities to include the University of Rhode Island, University of Connecticut, and Eastern Connecticut State University. Revolution Wind will notify the Consulting Parties of its intent to transfer archival core segments to any party at least 45 days prior to initiating such transfer and will consider any comments provided by Consulting Parties before proceeding. If no external parties agree to accept the archival core segments, Revolution Wind will water-screen the retained segments to identify and collect potential physical evidence of ancient Native American activity at the ASLFs. In such circumstances, Revolution Wind will prepare a technical memorandum summarizing the results of the archival core segment processing and analyses and submit that memorandum to the Consulting Parties.

#### 4.1.1.4 Standards

The Preconstruction Geoarchaeology effort will be conducted in accordance with BOEM's *Guidelines for Providing Archaeological and Historic Property Information Pursuant to 30 CFR Part 585* (May 2020). The qualified professional archaeologists leading the research will meet the SOI professional qualification standards for archaeology (62 FR 33708) and BOEM's standards for Qualified Marine Archaeologists.

#### 4.1.1.5 <u>Documentation</u>

The following documentation is to be provided for review by Participating Parties:

- Draft Tribal Audience Report;
- Draft Technical Report;
- Final Tribal Audience Report;
- Final Technical Report; and
- Draft Public or Professional Presentations.

#### 4.1.1.6 Funds and Accounting

Revolution Wind will be responsible for funding and implementation of this mitigation measure.

# 4.1.2 Open-Source GIS and Story Maps

#### 4.1.2.1 Purpose and Intended Outcome

This mitigation measure will consist of the compilation and transfer of relevant geophysical, geotechnical, and geoarchaeological datasets pertaining to the ASLF to a non-proprietary GIS system for use by Native

American tribes. The datasets will include subbottom (seismic) data used to characterize the seabed and ASLF features, the location of all geotechnical/geoarchaeological samples collected, and the vertical and horizontal extents of the affected features or sub-features within each ASLF. The GIS will be, to the extent feasible and practicable, compatible with GIS datasets compiled for other OCS projects to assist in the tribes' on-going research and stewardship efforts. Story Maps or equivalent digital media presentations will be prepared to integrate and present the complex technical data compiled during the MARA and mitigation investigations in a manner best-suited for inter- and intra-tribal audiences. Story Map content would be developed in close consultation and collaboration with the consulting Native American tribes.

Incorporation of Revolution Wind datasets into a broader GIS framework will allow the tribes to better understand and protect preserved elements of the ancient submerged landscapes of traditional cultural significance. The intent of this measure is to enhance the Tribes understanding of existing conditions for a range of ASLFs located in the northeastern Atlantic OCS. This knowledge would allow for more effective Government to Government consultations regarding similar features that may be affected by future federal undertakings. The value of the GIS will increase as additional datasets are acquired and incorporated. Access to the GIS will support each Tribes' capacity to pursue their own research or intra-tribal educational programs related to the OCS and traditional cultural uses

Integrated GIS that can

accommodate datasets collected from other OCS development projects and surveys would allow for comparisons to areas south of the maximum glacial limits on the OCS to provide a more comprehensive view of the ancient landscapes within the region. Revolution Wind will provide reasonable compensation to tribal representative working with Revolution Wind on implementation of this measure. Story Maps created within the GIS will provide a flexible approach to incorporating media from a variety of sources, including geospatial data, interviews with traditional knowledge-holders, photographs, audio recordings, and archival cartography for a compelling interpretive experience. Story Maps can be tailored for specific tribal audiences and uses and would be developed in consultation with the consulting tribes.

#### 4.1.2.2 Scope of Work

The scope of work will consist of the following:

- Consultation with the Tribes to determine the appropriate open-source GIS platform;
- Review of candidate datasets and attributes for inclusion in the GIS;
- Data integration;
- Development of custom reports or queries to assist in future research or tribal maintenance of the GIS:
- Work Sessions with Tribes to develop Story Map content;
- Training session with Tribes to review GIS functionality;
- Review of Draft Story Maps with Tribes;
- · Delivery of GIS to Tribes; and
- Delivery of Final Story Maps.

# 4.1.2.3 Methodology

Revolution Wind will develop the GIS in consultation with the Participating Parties. At least one work session will be scheduled to refine specific functionality of interest to the Tribes. That session will be conducted after the preliminary data analyses for the Preconstruction Geoarchaeology effort has been completed. This will allow for a more focused walk-through of the data and options for organizing and integrating different datasets. Revolution Wind will request from the Tribes details on any existing open-source GIS systems currently in use by each Tribe to minimize any issues with data integration or interoperability. Once the work session has been conducted Revolution Wind will proceed with development of the GIS, taking into account the Tribes' comments and suggestions. The draft GIS system will be shared with the Tribes in a training session that presents the functions of the GIS and familiarizes the tribal representatives with the interfaces, data organization, and any custom features developed to enhance useability. Revolution Wind will consider any feedback from the Tribes on the draft GIS before proceeding with finalizing the system design and implementation. Revolution Wind will provide the GIS to the Tribes by physical storage media or as a secure digital file transfer, as appropriate to each Tribes IT infrastructure and preference. Revolution Wind does not intend to be responsible for the upkeep of the GIS database.

Story Map content will be developed with the consulting Tribes through one or more scheduled work sessions. Potential options for content intended for youth audiences, tribal governments, and/or general tribal membership will be discussed to refine the conceptual framework and develop draft Story Maps for review by the Tribes. Revolution Wind will consider all comments and feedback provided by the Tribes when preparing the final Story Maps.

# 4.1.2.4 Standards

The GIS developed under this measure will be free to use and free to modify by the tribes. To the extent feasible, all data will be provided in formats that allow for interoperability with other GIS platforms that the tribes may use. All datasets incorporated in the GIS will comply with Federal Geographic Data Committee data and metadata standards.

#### 4.1.2.5 <u>Documentation</u>

Revolution Wind will provide draft descriptions and documentation of the GIS for review by the Participating Parties and will provide a description of the draft Story Maps to the consulting Tribes following the initial working sessions.

The following documentation is to be provided for review by Participating Parties:

- Draft Description of the GIS with appropriate schema, data organization, and custom reports/queries;
- Draft Story Map descriptions with details on content, formatting, and intended audiences; and
- Final Technical Description of the GIS with schema, data organization, and custom reports/queries.

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|--|--|--|--|--|
| 4.1.2.6 Funds and Accounting   |  |  |  |  |
| Revolution Wind will be responsible for funding and implementation of this mitigation measure. |  |  |  |  |
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#### 5.0 IMPLEMENTATION

#### 5.1 Timeline

The timeline for implementation of the mitigation measures will be determined in consultation with the Participating Parties based on the agreed upon mitigation measures described in the final version of this HPTP. This HPTP will be reviewed by and further developed in consultation with Participating Parties concurrent with BOEM's NEPA Substitution schedule for Revolution Wind Farm, which is currently anticipated to include the following:

- May 3, 2022 to July 1, 2022 Distribution of the Finding of Effect document, on historic properties, to consulting parties (to occur between);<sup>2</sup>
- May 3, 2022 to August 1, 2022 30-day comment period on the Finding of Effect document (to occur between);
- **September 2, 2022** Distribution of the Draft Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) to consulting parties;
- **September 2, 2022 to October 17, 2022** 45-day comment period by consulting parties on the MOA and DEIS;
- October 18, 2022 to December 19, 2022 Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between);
- October 18, 2022 to January 19, 2023 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between);
- **December 2022 to February 2023** Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between):
- **December 2023 to March 2023** 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between);
- February 2023 to April 2023 Distribution of the Final MOA to consulting parties (to occur between);
- March 2023 to June 2, 2023 30-day signing period for consulting parties (to begin no later than a date between);
- June 2, 2023 Release of Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS);
- June 2, 2023 to July 3, 2023 30-day review period for the FEIS;
- July 7, 2023 NEPA Record of Decision (ROD) issued by BOEM;

The final version of this HPTP included in the FEIS will include a timeline for implementation of the final/agreed upon mitigation measures described herein. It is anticipated that the mitigation measure identified in Section 4.0 will commence within 2 years of the execution of the MOA unless otherwise agreed by the consulting parties and accepted by BOEM. Per Section 4.0, the Participating Parties will have a minimum of 30-days to review and comment on all draft reports or other work products developed for this HPTP. Revolution Wind assumes that the proposed scope of work will be completed within 5 years of the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The timeline is subject to change and is based on current available information.

execution of the MOA unless a different timeline is agreed upon by consulting parties and accepted by BOEM.

# 5.2 Organizational Responsibilities

#### 5.2.1 Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)

BOEM remains responsible for making all federal decisions and determining compliance with Section 106. BOEM has reviewed this HPTP to ensure, at minimum, it includes the content required.

- BOEM remains responsible for making all federal decisions and determining compliance with Section 106;
- BOEM, in consultation with the Participating Parties, will ensure that mitigation measures adequately resolve adverse effects, consistent with the NHPA;
- BOEM must accept the final HPTP before Revolution Wind may commence any of the actions included in the HPTP;
- BOEM will be responsible for sharing the annual summary report with Participating Parties; and
- BOEM is responsible for consultation related to dispute resolution.

# 5.2.2 Revolution Wind, LLC

Revolution Wind will be responsible for the following:

- Considering the comments provided by the Participating Parties in the development of this HPTP;
- Funding the mitigation measures specified in Section 4.0;
- Completion of the scope/s of work in Section 4.0;
- Ensuring all Standards in Section 4.0 are met;
- Providing the Documentation in Section 4.0 to the Participating Parties for review and comment;
- Annual Reporting to BOEM; and
- Revolution Wind will be responsible for ensuring that all work that requires consultation with Tribal Nations are performed by professionals who have demonstrated professional experience consulting with federally recognized Tribes.

### 5.2.3 Other Parties, as Appropriate

Revolution Wind does not anticipate additional consulting parties, should any be determined, this will be updated.

# 5.3 Participating Party Consultation

Revolution Wind has provided this draft HPTP to BOEM for inclusion in the DEIS for review by Participating Parties to provide meaningful input on the resolution of adverse effects to and form(s) of implementing mitigation at the historic properties. As part of the development of this draft HPTP, Revolution Wind has conducted targeted outreach with the Participating Parties identified in Section 2.3. As of July 2022, this outreach has included the following:

- Stakeholder Consultation Meeting to Review Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures for the Revolution Wind Farm Marine Archaeological Resources, January 24, 2022; and
- Stakeholder Consultation Meeting to Review Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures for the Revolution Wind Farm Marine Archaeological Resources, February 9, 2022.

Participating Parties will be provided opportunity for review and comment on the HPTP concurrent with BOEM's anticipated NEPA Substitution schedule for Revolution Wind Farm (see Section 5.1). It is anticipated that subsequent coordination to further refine the HPTP may include meetings, conference calls, HPTP draft reviews and document exchanges, or similar means of communication of information. BOEM will be invited to participate in these consultations between Revolution Wind and the Participating Parties regarding revision and refinement of this HPTP, should it choose.

#### 6.0 REFERENCES

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# ATTACHMENT 6 – HISTORIC PROPERTY TREATMENT PLAN FOR THE REVOLUTION WIND FARM, THE #1 AND #2 SITES, TOWN OF NORTH KINGSTOWN, WASHINGTON COUNTY, RHODE ISLAND

[Insert ATTACHMENT 6 – TREATMENT PLAN TERRESTRIAL HISTORIC PROPERTIES THAT WILL BE ADVERSELY AFFECTED]

# **Draft Historic Property Treatment Plan**

for the

# **Revolution Wind Farm**

The #1 and #2 Sites,
Town of North Kingstown, Washington County, Rhode
Island

Submitted to:



Bureau of Ocean Energy Management U.S. Department of the Interior

Prepared for:



Powered by Ørsted &

Revolution Wind, LLC https://revolutionwind.com/

Prepared by:



Environmental Design & Research, D.P.C. 217 Montgomery Street, Suite 1100 Syracuse, New York 13202 www.edrdpc.com

July 2022

#### ABSTRACT

Federal Undertaking: Revolution Wind Farm and Revolution Wind Export Cable Project

Location: Outer Continental Shelf and Rhode Island

Federal and

State Agencies: Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

National Park Service

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission

New York Historic Preservation Office Connecticut Historic Preservation Office Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Regulatory Process: National Environmental Policy Act

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act Section 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act

Purpose: This draft, applicant-proposed Historic Property Treatment Plan provides

background data, historic property information, and detailed steps that will be implemented to carry out mitigation actions to resolve potential adverse effects preliminarily identified by the applicant in the *Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis – Revolution Wind Farm*, dated November 2021 for the Revolution Wind

Project.

Adverse Physical Effect

Finding for: The #1 and #2 Sites,

Submitted By: Revolution Wind, LLC

Date: July 2022

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#### LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACHP Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

ADLS Aircraft Detection Lighting System

BOEM Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

CFR Code of Federal Regulations

cmbgs centimeters below ground surface
COP Construction and Operations Plan

EDR Environmental Design and Research, D.P.C.
FEIS Final Environmental Impact Statement

FR Federal Register

HPTP Historic Property Treatment Plan MOA Memorandum of Agreement

NHPA National Historic Preservation Act of 1966

NPS National Park Service

NRHP National Register of Historic Places
QDC Quonset Development Corporation

RFP Request for Proposals

RIHPHC Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission

RI SHPO Rhode Island State Historic Preservation Officer

ROD Record of Decision
RWF Revolution Wind Farm

STP shovel test pit

THPO Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

USCG United States Coast Guard WTG Wind Turbine Generator

#### 1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This draft applicant-proposed Historic Property Treatment Plan (HPTP) for two archaeological historic properties, the #1 and #2 Sites (the historic properties) provides background data, resource-specific information, and detailed steps that will be implemented to carry out the mitigation actions identified by the applicant in the *Terrestrial Archaeological Resources Assessment and Site Identification Survey, Revolution Wind Farm Project, Onshore Facilities* (TARA) dated August 2021 (PAL, 2021) for the Revolution Wind Farm (RWF) and Revolution Wind Export Cable Project (collectively, the Undertaking). Revolution Wind, LLC (Revolution Wind) is providing this draft HPTP prior to the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) making findings of adverse effect for the Undertaking under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and finalization of this draft HPTP remains subject to BOEM's final finding of adverse effect for these historic properties.

BOEM will use the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) substitution process to fulfill its Section 106 obligations as provided for in the NHPA implementing regulations (36 CFR § 800.8(c)), and BOEM has notified the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), State Historic Preservation Officers, and consulting parties of BOEM's decision to use this process. Revolution Wind has provided this draft HPTP to BOEM for inclusion in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for review by consulting parties to provide meaningful input on the resolution of adverse effects to and form(s) of implementing mitigation at the historic properties. This draft HPTP describes the applicant-proposed mitigation measures to resolve potential adverse effects on historic properties and proposes the implementation steps and timeline for actions. The mitigation measures are based on the evaluations and outreach performed by Revolution Wind prior to the issuance of the DEIS. Revolution Wind anticipates the HPTP documents will undergo revision and refinement in consultation with the Massachusetts State Historic Preservation Officer, the Rhode Island State Historic Preservation Officer, the ACHP, and/or other consulting parties throughout the NEPA substitution process. If BOEM makes a finding of adverse effect for the historic properties, it is anticipated that the mitigation measures described herein (and further refined through consultation with applicable parties) will be included in the Record of Decision (ROD) and/or Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) issued in accordance with 40 CFR parts 1500-1508, and 36 CFR §§ 800.8, 800.10.

The timeline for implementation of the mitigation measures will be determined in consultation with parties that demonstrated interest in the affected historic properties (hereafter, Participating Parties) based on the agreed upon mitigation measures described in the final version of this HPTP. This HPTP will be reviewed by and further developed in consultation with Participating Parties concurrent with BOEM's NEPA substitution schedule<sup>1</sup> for RWF, which is currently anticipated to include the following:

- May 3, 2022 to July 1, 2022 Distribution of the Finding of Effect document, on historic properties, to consulting parties (to occur between).
- May 3, 2022 to August 1, 2022 30-day comment period on the Finding of Effect document (to occur between).
- September 2, 2022 Distribution of the Draft Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) to consulting parties.

Historic Property Treatment Plan
The #1 and #2 Sites

1

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The timeline is subject to change and is based on current available information

- September 2, 2022 to October 17, 2022 45-day comment period by consulting parties on the MOA and DEIS
- October 18, 2022 to December 19, 2022 Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- October 18, 2022 to January 19, 2023 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- December 2022 to February 2023 Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- **December 2023 to March 2023** 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- February 2023 to April 2023 Distribution of the Final MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- March 2023 to June 2, 2023 30-day signing period for consulting parties (to begin no later than
  a date between).
- June 2, 2023 Release of Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS).
- June 2, 2023 to July 3, 2023 30-day review period for the FEIS.
- July 7, 2023 NEPA Record of Decision (ROD) issued by BOEM.

This draft HPTP is organized into the following sections:

- Section 1.0, Introduction, outlines the content of this HPTP.
- Section 2.0, Cultural Resources Regulatory Context, briefly summarizes the Undertaking while focusing on cultural resources regulatory contexts (federal, tribal, state, and local, including preservation restrictions), identifies the historic properties discussed in this HPTP that will be adversely affected by the Undertaking, and summarizes the pertinent provisions and attachments of the Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis Revolution Wind Farm (EDR, 2021) and Revolution Wind Farm Construction and Operations Plan (COP; Revolution Wind, 2021) that guided the development of this document.
- Section 3.0, Existing Conditions and Historic Significance, provides a physical description of the
  historic properties included in this HPTP. Set within its historic context, the applicable NRHP criteria
  for the historic properties are discussed with a focus on the contribution of a maritime visual setting
  to its significance and integrity.
- Section 4.0, Mitigation Measures, presents specific steps to carry out the applicant-proposed
  mitigation actions identified in the COP or alternative measures developed through stakeholder
  engagement meetings to date. The mitigation action includes a detailed description, intended
  outcome, methods, standards, and requirements for documentation. The mitigation action details
  may be revised, based on feedback gathered during the process.

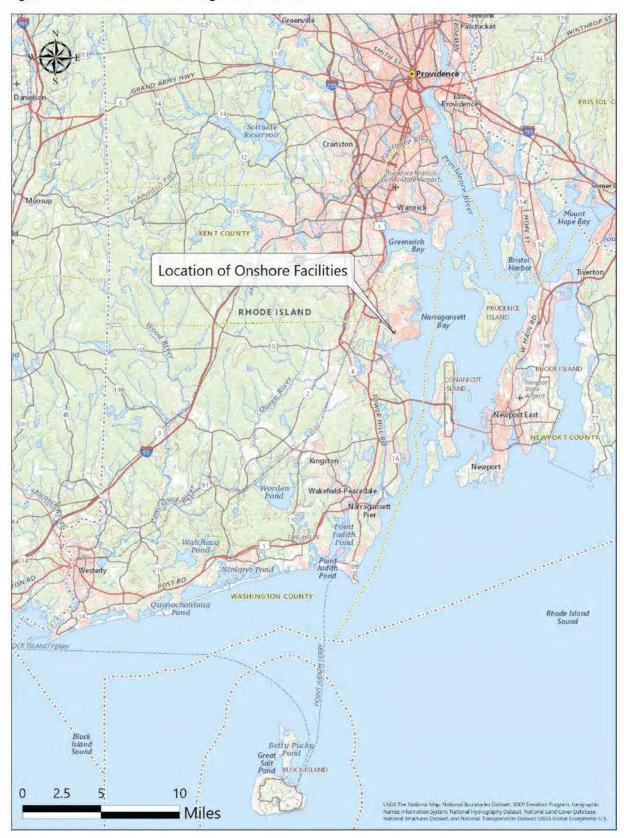
- Section 5.0, Implementation, establishes the process for executing mitigation actions at the historic properties, as identified in Section 4.0 of this HPTP. For each/the action, organizational responsibilities are outlined, a timeline is provided, and regulatory reviews are listed.
- Section 6.0, References, is a list of works cited in this HPTP.

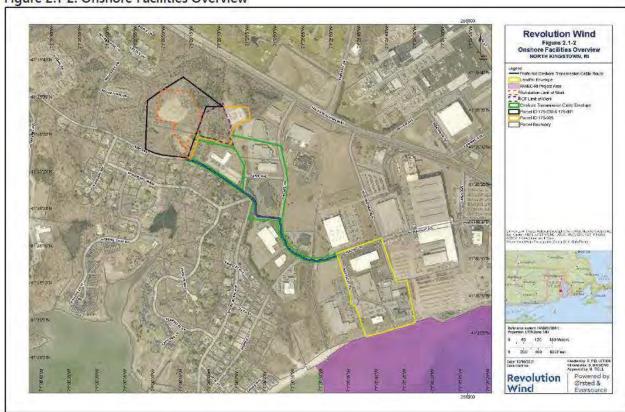
#### 2.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

# 2.1 Project Overview: Revolution Wind Farm and Revolution Wind Export Cable

The Undertaking is a wind-powered electric generating facility composed of up to 100 wind turbine generators (WTGs) and associated foundations, two offshore substations, and inter-array cables connecting the WTGs and the offshore substations (see Figure 2.1-1). The WTGs, offshore substations, array cables, and substation interconnector cables would be located on the Outer Continental Shelf approximately 15 nautical miles (18 statute miles) southeast of Point Judith, Rhode Island, approximately 13 nautical miles (15 statute miles) east of Block Island, Rhode Island, approximately 7.5 nautical miles (8.5 statute miles) south of Nomans Land Island National Wildlife Refuge (uninhabited island), and between approximately 10 to 12.5 nautical miles (12 to 14 statute miles) south/southwest of varying points of the Rhode Island and Massachusetts coastlines (62 FR 33708). In addition, two submarine export cables located in both federal waters and Rhode Island State territorial waters, will connect the offshore substation to the electrical grid. The proposed interconnection location for the Undertaking is the existing Davisville Substation, which is owned and operated by The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a National Grid and located in North Kingstown, Rhode Island. The visible offshore components of the operational Undertaking will be located on Lease OCS-A 0486 in water depths ranging from approximately 108 to 125 feet.

Figure 2.1-1. Onshore Facilities Regional Location





#### Figure 2.1-2. Onshore Facilities Overview

# 2.2 Section 106 and Section 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act

This HPTP was developed in accordance with the TARA and COP and reflects consultations conducted by BOEM with multiple consulting parties, including the Rhode Island State Historic Preservation Officer (RI SHPO), the Narragansett Indian Tribe, Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head/Aquinnah, Mashpee Wampanoag, Shinnecock Indian Nation and Mashantucket Pequot Historic Preservation Offices (THPOs). The regulations at 36 CFR § 800.8 provide for use of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process to fulfill a Federal agency's National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 review obligations in lieu of the procedures set forth in 36 CFR § 800.3 through 800.6. Under these provisions, issuance of a Record of Decision (ROD) and implementation of relevant conditions will resolve adverse effects to historic properties caused by the Undertaking, including to National Historic Landmarks for which BOEM must provide a higher standard of care, as required by Section 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act.

The measures to avoid and minimize adverse effects to identified historic properties are described in the Terrestrial Archaeological Resources Assessment and Site Identification Survey.

This HPTP addresses the mitigation requirements identified by BOEM to resolve the remaining adverse effects after application of the above-referenced measures. The mitigation measures reflect consultations among consulting parties to refine a conceptual mitigation framework proposed by Revolution Wind. That

framework identified the following measures as appropriate means of resolving adverse effects to the #1 and #2 Sites:

- a. Data recovery investigations to document and recovery critical information regarding the affected sites.
  - All excavations would be conducted under a permit issued by the Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission.
  - Excavations are intended to extend over approximately 20% of the affected section of each site.
  - iii. The research design and specific research questions to be addressed through field research and laboratory analyses will be developed in consultation with the consulting Native American Tribes.
  - iv. Representatives from the consulting Native American Tribes will be invited to monitor the field investigations and participate in the interpretation of data collected.
- Technical reports for peer review and dissemination of data at professional conferences/publications.

All activities implemented under this HPTP will be conducted in accordance with any conditions imposed by BOEM in its Record of Decision (ROD) and with applicable state and federal regulations and permitting requirements. Responsibilities for specific compliance actions are described in further detail in Section 5.2 – Organizational Responsibilities.

#### 2.3 Participating Parties

BOEM initiated consultation under Section 106 with invitations to consulting parties on April 30, 2021. BOEM hosted the first Section 106-specific meeting with consulting parties on December 17, 2021, and Revolution Wind anticipates that BOEM will hold additional meetings pursuant to Sections 106 and 110(f) of the NHPA and in accordance with 36 CFR 800.8.

Following BOEM initial Section 106 meeting with consulting parties, Revolution Wind held stakeholder outreach meetings (see Section 5.3) to review conceptual mitigation measures for the historic property and invited the following parties:

- RI SHPO;
- The Narragansett Indian Tribe THPO;
- The Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head/Aguinnah THPO;
- The Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe THPO;
- · The Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation THPO; and
- The Shinnecock Indian Nation THPO.

Revolution Wind anticipates the above-listed parties and any subsequently identified parties will participate in the finalization of this HPTP through BOEM's Section 106 consultation process.

This HPTP provides details and specifications for mitigation measures to resolve the adverse effects within the APE for the #1 and #2 Sites.

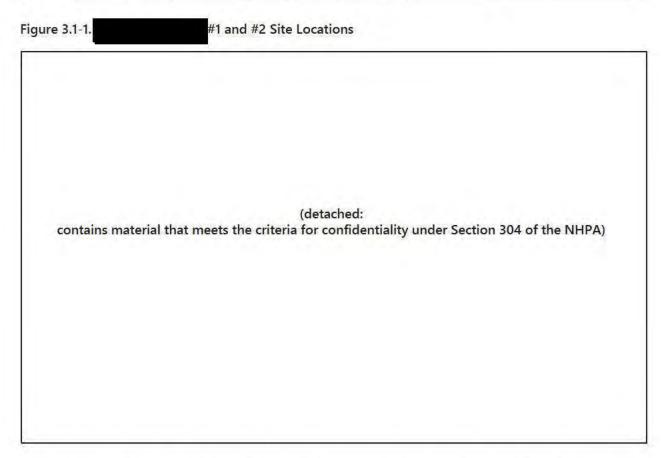
#### 3.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS AND HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

# 3.1 Historic Properties

The HPTP involves two historic properties, as identified in 3.1-1 and located on Figure 3.1-1.

Table 3.1-1. Historic Resources included in the HPTP

| Name        | Municipality       | State | Site<br>No. | Property<br>Designation      | Ownership |
|-------------|--------------------|-------|-------------|------------------------------|-----------|
| The #1 Site | North<br>Kingstown | RI    |             | Recommended<br>NRHP-eligible |           |
| The #2 Site | North<br>Kingstown | RI    |             | Recommended<br>NRHP-eligible |           |



In Section 3.22 and 3.33, each historic property is individually considered, described both physically and historically. Information on each historic property, relevant historic context, and potential NRHP eligibility is summarized from the *Terrestrial Archaeological Resources Assessment and Site Identification Survey* (TARA; PAL, 2021) prepared in support of the Undertaking's COP submittal to BOEM.

3.2 The #1 Site

3.2.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

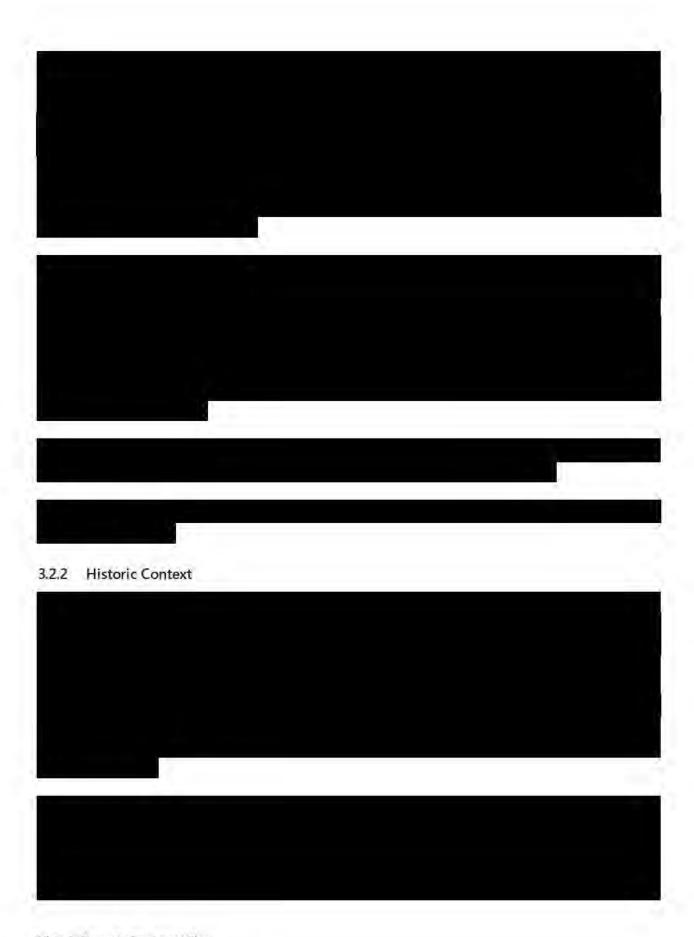


Soils within the #1 Site were documented as mostly intact/undisturbed by 19 archaeological shovel test pits (STPs) conducted in June and July 2021 as part of PAL's archaeological survey. In profile, the soils appeared as an organic layer (A<sub>0</sub>) overlying a silty sand A horizon. The A horizon was underlain by medium-coarse sand B1 and B2 horizons, overlying an oxidized, coarse sand C horizon.



Table 3.2-1.

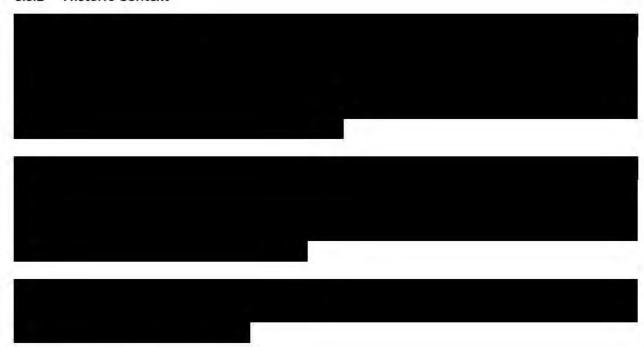
Cultural Materials by Stratum, the #1 Site



| F-T-T-T-T-T-T-T-T-T-T-T-T-T-T-T-T-T-T-T               |   |
|---|---|
| The nineteenth- and twentieth-century l               |   |
| construction of World War II-era military facilities. | il rapid transformation of the landscape began during |
| construction of world war in cramminary racinities.   | Portions  |
| of the area   | were used by the Navy as a general landfill from      |
| approximately 1949 to 1953 and again up to 1970. Ear  |   |
| is suggested by bare soil exposure in aerial ph       | otography from 1960 and 1970.                         |
| Remediation activities at the former landfill/dump be | etween 1997 and 1998 removed several hundred tons     |
| of tires, asphalt, concrete, scrap metal and wood deb | ris, and contaminated soils (VHB, 2019).              |
| 222 NRUB C to 1                                       |   |
| 3.2.3 NRHP Criteria                                   |   |
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| for lis                   | The second secon | the TARA (PAL, 2021), PAL recommended the under Criterion A and D.  | #1 Site as eligible   |
|---------------------------|--|---|---|
| 3.3                       | The  | #2 Site   |   |
| 3.3.1                     | Physical Desc  | ription and Existing Conditions   |   |
|                           |  |   |   |
|                           |  |   |   |
|                           |  |   |   |
|                           |  |   |   |
| in Jur<br>layer<br>horize | (Ao) overlying a s<br>on, which was in   | #2 Site were documented as intact/undistured as part of PAL's archaeological survey. In profile, the stillty sand A horizon. The A horizon was underlain by turn underlain by a silty medium-coarse sand B2 horizon arse sand and gravel C horizon. | soils appeared as an organic<br>a silty fine-medium sand B1 |
|                           |  |   |   |
|                           |  |   |   |
| Table                     | e 3.3-1.   | Cultural Materials by Stratum, the  | #2 Site   |
| Table                     | e 3.3-1.   | Cultural Materials by Stratum, the  | #2 Site   |
| Table                     | e 3.3-1.   | Cultural Materials by Stratum, the  | #2 Site   |
| Table                     | e 3.3-1.   | Cultural Materials by Stratum, the  | #2 Site   |
| Table                     | e 3.3-1.   | Cultural Materials by Stratum, the  | #2 Site   |
| Table                     | e 3.3-1.   | Cultural Materials by Stratum, the  | #2 Site   |

# 3.3.2 Historic Context



# 3.3.3 NRHP Criteria



for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A and D.

#### 4.0 MITIGATION MEASURES

Revolution Wind recognizes the significance of the avoiding or minimizing impacts to these sites to the extent feasible. This HPTP addresses the mitigation requirements identified by BOEM to resolve the remaining adverse effects. The mitigation measures for the #1 and #2 Sites (detailed below) reflect consultations among consulting parties to refine a conceptual mitigation framework proposed by Revolution Wind. BOEM and Revolution Wind have identified steps to implement these measures in consultation with Participating Parties, led by individuals who meet the qualifications specified in the Secretary of the Interior's Qualifications Standards for Archaeology (36 CFR 61) and have demonstrated experience in the interpretation of Precontact Period archaeological sites in the Northeast region.

4.1 The #1 Site & #2 Site

#### 4.1.1 Data Recovery Investigations

#### 4.1.1.1 Purpose and Intended Outcome

This HPTP proposes to complete Phase III data recovery investigations within the affected sections of the sites to document and recover critical information

The intended outcome is to provide funding to a Secretary of the Interior's Qualifications Standards for Archaeology (36 CFR 61) qualified consultant to conduct a data recovery investigation within the affected sections of the historic properties.

#### 4.1.1.2 Scope of Work

The scope of work will consist of the following:

- The preparation of a Phase III Work Plan for submission and review by the Rhode Island State
  Historic Preservation Officer (RI SHPO), BOEM and THPOs that specifies the scope of the proposed
  Phase III investigation;
- Field investigation of approximately 20% of the affected sections of both historic properties, including a mix of STPs and 1x1-meter excavation units (EUs) to document the stratigraphic integrity of the site,
- · Feature documentation and excavation; and
- Artifact recovery, processing, and analysis.

#### 4.1.1.3 Methodology

The research design and specific research questions to be addressed through field research and laboratory analyses will be developed in consultation with the RI SHPO and the Participating Parties. Representatives from the consulting Native American Tribes will be invited to monitor the field investigations and participate in the interpretation of data collected. Excavations are anticipated to include up to 20 percent of the affected sections of the historic properties in order to provide a representative sample of cultural materials and to support detailed analyses.

#### 4.1.1.4 Standards

The project will comply with the following standards:

- Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission's (RIHPC) Standards for Archaeological Survey (the Standards; RIHPC, 1982); and
- Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission's (RIHPHC) Performance Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology in Rhode Island (the Guidelines, 2021).

#### 4.1.1.5 Documentation

The following documentation is to be provided for review by Participating Parties:

- · Phase III Work Plan;
- · Draft Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery Report; and
- · Final Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery Report.

#### 4.1.1.6 Reporting

The results of the Phase III data recovery investigations will be presented in a Phase III illustrated report prepared in accordance with the *Standards* (RIHPHC, 1982). The report will include the results of the Phase III field investigations, artifact analyses, appropriate maps, photographs, and illustrations, and conclusion regarding significance. It is anticipated that the Phase III report will include the following sections:

- Introduction: The report will describe the purpose and goals of the investigation and describe the proposed development/construction within the historic properties.
- 2. <u>Project Background</u>: The report will include a summary of the TARA (PAL, 2021), as well as a summary of correspondence with involved state and federal agencies and Participating Parties.
- 3. <u>Research Design/Research Questions</u>: The Phase III report will include the research design and specific research questions to be addressed by data recovery and analysis at each site.
- 4. <u>Field Investigations</u>: The Phase III report will include a summary of the methods and results of field investigations. This will include:
  - one or more artifact density maps,
  - representative stratigraphic profiles for test units
  - stratigraphic profiles and plan views of all investigated potential features
- Analyses: The report will include a complete artifact inventory, as well as a synthesis and interpretation of the artifact assemblages recovered, and features documented during the Phase I investigation described in the TARA and the proposed Phase III investigations.
- Conclusions: The report will offer additional preservation and management recommendations and the need (if any) for additional archaeological investigations.

An electronic copy of the Phase III report will be submitted to the RI SHPO, BOEM, and THPOs for review and comment. Revolution Wind will provide two bound copies of the final report to the RI SHPO reflecting the consideration of all consulting party comments and recommendations.

# 4.1.1.7 Funds and Accounting

Revolution Wind will be responsible for funding the mitigation measures described herein.

#### 5.0 IMPLEMENTATION

#### 5.1 Timeline

Mitigation measures within this HPTP are to be implemented within one year of its finalization, unless a different timeline is agreed upon by Participating Parties and accepted by BOEM. Revolution Wind Farm and Revolution Wind Export Cable construction activities that do not adversely affect historic properties may proceed prior to completion of the HPTPs.

This section of the HPTP identifies which mitigation measures must be implemented prior to the commencement of construction activities that will adversely affect the specific historic property (or properties) addressed by this HPTP and which measures can be implemented during or after Project construction.

The timeline for implementation of the mitigation measures will be determined in consultation with the Participating Parties based on the agreed upon mitigation measures described in the final version of this HPTP. This HPTP will be reviewed by and further developed in consultation with Participating Parties concurrent with BOEM's NEPA substitution schedule<sup>2</sup> for RWF, which is currently anticipated to include the following:

- May 3, 2022 to July 1, 2022 Distribution of the Finding of Effect document, on historic properties, to consulting parties (to occur between).
- May 3, 2022 to August 1, 2022 30-day comment period on the Finding of Effect document (to occur between).
- September 2, 2022 Distribution of the Draft Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) to consulting parties.
- September 2, 2022 to October 17, 2022 45-day comment period by consulting parties on the MOA and DEIS
- October 18, 2022 to December 19, 2022 Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- October 18, 2022 to January 19, 2023 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- December 2022 to February 2023 Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- December 2023 to March 2023 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- February 2023 to April 2023 Distribution of the Final MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- March 2023 to June 2, 2023 30-day signing period for consulting parties (to begin no later than
  a date between).
- June 2, 2023 Release of Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The timeline is subject to change and is based on current available information.

- June 2, 2023 to July 3, 2023 30-day review period for the FEIS.
- July 7, 2023 NEPA Record of Decision (ROD) issued by BOEM.

The final version of this HPTP included in the FEIS will include a timeline for implementation of the final/agreed upon mitigation measures described herein. It is anticipated that the mitigation measure identified in Section 4.0 will commence within 2 years of the execution of the MOA unless otherwise agreed by the consulting parties and accepted by BOEM. Per Section 4.0, the Participating Parties will have a minimum of 30-days to review and comment on all draft reports or other work products developed for this HPTP. Revolution Wind assumes that the proposed scope of work will be completed within 5 years of the execution of the MOA unless a different timeline is agreed upon by consulting parties and accepted by BOEM.

#### 5.2 Organizational Responsibilities

#### 5.2.1 Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)

BOEM remains responsible for making all federal decisions and determining compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA. BOEM has reviewed this HPTP to ensure, at minimum, it includes the content required.

- BOEM remains responsible for making all federal decisions and determining compliance with Section 106;
- BOEM, in consultation with the Participating Parties, will ensure that mitigation measures
  adequately resolve adverse effects, consistent with the NHPA;
- BOEM must accept the final HPTP before Revolution Wind may commence any of the actions included in the HPTP;
- BOEM will be responsible for sharing the annual summary report with Participating Parties; and
- BOEM is responsible for consultation related to dispute resolution.

#### 5.2.2 Revolution Wind, LLC

Revolution Wind will be responsible for the following:

- Considering the comments provided by the Participating Parties in the development of this HPTP;
- Funding the mitigation measures specified in Section 4.0;
- Completion of the scope/s of work in Section 4.0;
- Ensuring all Standards in Section 4.0 are met;
- Providing the Documentation in Section 4.0 to the Participating Parties for review and comment;
- Annual Reporting to BOEM; and
- Revolution Wind will be responsible for ensuring that all work that requires consultation with Tribal Nations are performed by professionals who have demonstrated professional experience consulting with federally recognized Tribes.

# 5.2.3 Other Parties, as Appropriate

Revolution Wind does not anticipate additional consulting parties, should any be determined, this will be updated.

#### 5.3 Participating Party Consultation

Revolution Wind has provided this draft HPTP to BOEM for inclusion in the DEIS for review by Participating Parties to provide meaningful input on the resolution of adverse effects to and form(s) of implementing mitigation at the historic properties.

Participating Parties will be provided opportunity for review and comment on the HPTP concurrent with BOEM's anticipated NEPA substitution schedule for Revolution Wind Farm (see Section 5.1). It is anticipated that subsequent coordination to further refine the HPTP may include meetings, conference calls, HPTP draft reviews and document exchanges, or similar means of communication of information. BOEM will be invited to participate in these consultations between Revolution Wind and the Participating Parties regarding revision and refinement of this HPTP, should it choose.

#### 6.0 REFERENCES

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). 2021a. 36 CFR 800 – Protection of Historic Properties [incorporating amendments effective December 15, 2021]. Available at <a href="https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-36/chapter-VIII/part-800">https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-36/chapter-VIII/part-800</a>. Accessed December 21, 2021.

CFR. 2021b. 36 CFR 61.4(e)(1) – Procedures for State, Tribal, and Local Government Historic Preservation Programs [incorporating amendments effective December 15, 2021]. Available at <a href="https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-36/chapter-l/part-61#p-61.4(e)(1)">https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-36/chapter-l/part-61#p-61.4(e)(1)</a>. Accessed December 21, 2021.

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CFR. 2022. 40 CFR 1500 – National Environmental Policy Act Implementing Regulations. Available at <a href="https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-V/subchapter-A">https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-V/subchapter-A</a>. Accessed January 7, 2022.

Cole, W.R. 1889. History of Washington and Kent Counties, Rhode Island. W.W. Preston & Co., New York, NY.

Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C. (EDR). 2021. *Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis, Revolution Wind Farm.* Syracuse, NY. November 2021.

Juli, H., and K. McBride. 1984. The Early and Middle Woodland Periods of Connecticut Prehistory: Focus on the Lower Connecticut River Valley. *Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Connecticut* 47:89–98.

The Public Archaeology Laboratory (PAL). 2021. Terrestrial Archaeological Resources Assessment and Site Identification Survey, Revolution Wind Farm Project, Onshore Facilities. Prepared for Revolution Wind, Providence, RI by D. Forrest and J. Waller, Jr. at the Public Archaeology Laboratory, Pawtucket, RI. PAL Report No. 3500.01. Revised August 2021.

Revolution Wind, LLC (Revolution Wind). 2021. Construction and Operations Plan for the Revolution Wind Farm and Revolution Wind Export Cable Project. Available at <a href="https://www.boem.gov/renewable-energy/state-activities/revolution-wind-farm-construction-and-operations-plan-april-2021">https://www.boem.gov/renewable-energy/state-activities/revolution-wind-farm-construction-and-operations-plan-april-2021</a>. Accessed January 12, 2022.

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Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission (RIHPHC). 2021. *Performance Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology in Rhode Island*. Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission, Providence, RI. Revised June, 2021.

Thorbahn, P. 1982. The Prehistoric Settlement Systems of Southern New England: Final Report of The Interstate 495 Archaeological Data Recovery Program, Vol. I. Public Archaeology Laboratory, Department of Anthropology, Brown University Report. Submitted to the Massachusetts Department of Public Works, Boston, MA.

VHB. 2019. Phase I Environmental Site Assessment - Revolution Wind Proposed Onshore Cable Route and Interconnection Facility: Whitecape Drive, Circuit Drive and Camp Avenue, North Kingstown, Rhode Island. Prepared for Ørsted North America, Inc. Providence, Rhode Island.

# ATTACHMENT 7 – HISTORIC PROPERTIES TREATMENT PLAN FOR THE REVOLUTION WIND FARM: THE TRADITIONAL CULTURAL PROPERTY MASSACHUSETTS & ATLANTIC OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF

[Insert ATTACHMENT 7 – TREATMENT PLAN ABOVE-GROUND HISTORIC PROPERTIES THAT WILL BE VISUALLY ADVERSELY AFFECTED]



# Draft Historic Property Treatment Plan for the

# **Revolution Wind Farm**

The Traditional Cultural Property

Massachusetts & Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf

Submitted to:



Bureau of Ocean Energy Management U.S. Department of the Interior

Prepared for:



Powered by Ørsted &

Revolution Wind, LLC https://revolutionwind.com/

Prepared by:



Environmental Design & Research, D.P.C. 217 Montgomery Street, Suite 1100 Syracuse, New York 13202 www.edrdpc.com

July 2022

#### ABSTRACT

Federal Undertaking: Revolution Wind Farm and Revolution Wind Export Cable Project

Location: Outer Continental Shelf and Rhode Island

Federal and

State Agencies: Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

National Park Service

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission

New York Historic Preservation Office Connecticut Historic Preservation Office Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Regulatory Process: National Environmental Policy Act

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act Section 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act

Purpose: This draft, applicant-proposed Historic Property Treatment Plan provides

background data, historic property information, and detailed steps that will be implemented to carry out mitigation actions to resolve potential adverse effects preliminarily identified by the applicant in the *Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis – Revolution Wind Farm*, dated November 2021 for the Revolution Wind

Project.

Potential Adverse Visual

Effect Finding for: The Traditional Cultural Property (TCP)

Submitted By: Revolution Wind, LLC

Date: July 2022

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TCP Traditional Cultural Property
USCG United States Coast Guard
WTG Wind Turbine Generator

#### 1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This draft applicant-proposed Historic Property Treatment Plan (HPTP) for the Traditional Cultural Property (the historic property), which was determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places by the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management in 2021, provides background data, historic property information, and detailed steps that will be implemented to carry out mitigation actions to resolve potential adverse effects preliminarily identified by the applicant in the *Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis – Revolution Wind Farm*, dated July 2022 (HRVEA; EDR, 2022) for the Revolution Wind Farm (RWF) and Revolution Wind Export Cable Project (collectively, the Undertaking). Revolution Wind LLC (Revolution Wind) is providing this draft HPTP prior to the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) making findings of adverse effect for the Undertaking under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), and finalization of this draft HPTP remains subject to BOEM's final finding of adverse effect for the historic property.

BOEM will use the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) substitution process to fulfill its Section 106 obligations as provided for in the NHPA implementing regulations (36 CFR § 800.8(c)), and BOEM has notified the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), State Historic Preservation Officers, and consulting parties of BOEM's decision to use this process. Revolution Wind has provided this draft HPTP to BOEM for inclusion in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for review by consulting parties to provide meaningful input on the resolution of adverse effects to and form(s) of implementing mitigation at the historic property. This draft HPTP describes the applicant-proposed mitigation measures to resolve potential adverse effects on historic properties and proposes the implementation steps and timeline for actions. The mitigation measures are based on the evaluations and outreach performed by Revolution Wind prior to the issuance of the DEIS. Revolution Wind anticipates the HPTP documents will undergo revision and refinement in consultation with the Massachusetts State Historic Preservation Officer, the Rhode Island State Historic Preservation Officer, the ACHP, and/or other consulting parties throughout the NEPA substitution process. If BOEM makes a finding of adverse effect for the historic property, it is anticipated that the mitigation measures described herein (and further refined through consultation with applicable parties) will be included in the Record of Decision (ROD) and/or Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) issued in accordance with 40 CFR parts 1500-1508, and 36 CFR §§ 800.8, 800.10.

The timeline for implementation of the mitigation measures will be determined in consultation with parties that demonstrated interest in the affected historic property (hereafter, Participating Parties) based on the agreed upon mitigation measures described in the final version of this HPTP. This HPTP will be reviewed by and further developed in consultation with Participating Parties concurrent with BOEM's NEPA substitution schedule<sup>1</sup> for RWF, which is currently anticipated to include the following:

 May 3, 2022 to July 1, 2022 – Distribution of the Finding of Effect document, on historic properties, to consulting parties (to occur between).

TCP Massachusetts

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The timeline is subject to change and is based on current available information. Historic Property Treatment Plan

- May 3, 2022 to August 1, 2022 30-day comment period on the Finding of Effect document (to occur between).
- September 2, 2022 Distribution of the Draft Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) to consulting parties.
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- October 18, 2022 to January 19, 2023 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- December 2022 to February 2023 Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- **December 2023 to March 2023** 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- February 2023 to April 2023 Distribution of the Final MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- March 2023 to June 2, 2023 30-day signing period for consulting parties (to begin no later than
  a date between).
- June 2, 2023 Release of Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS).
- June 2, 2023 to July 3, 2023 30-day review period for the FEIS.
- July 7, 2023 NEPA Record of Decision (ROD) issued by BOEM.

This draft HPTP is organized into the following sections:

- Section 1.0, Introduction, outlines the content of this HPTP.
- Section 2.0, Cultural Resources Regulatory Context, briefly summarizes the Undertaking while
  focusing on cultural resources regulatory contexts (federal, tribal, state, and local, including
  preservation restrictions), identifies the historic properties discussed in this HPTP that will be
  adversely affected by the Undertaking, and summarizes the pertinent provisions and attachments
  of the HRVEA (EDR, 2022) and Revolution Wind Farm Construction and Operations Plan (COP;
  Revolution Wind, 2021) that guided the development of this document.
- Section 3.0, Existing Conditions, Historic Significance, and Maritime Setting, provides a
  physical description of the historic property included in this HPTP. Set within its historic context,
  the applicable NRHP criteria for the historic property are discussed with a focus on the contribution
  of a maritime visual setting to its significance and integrity.
- Section 4.0, Mitigation Measures, presents specific steps to carry out the applicant-proposed
  mitigation actions identified in the COP or alternative measures developed through stakeholder
  engagement meetings to date. The mitigation action includes a detailed description, intended

outcome, methods, standards, and requirements for documentation. The mitigation action details may be revised, based on feedback gathered during the process.

- Section 5.0, Implementation, establishes the process for executing mitigation actions at the
  historic property, as identified in Section 4.0 of this HPTP. For each/the action, organizational
  responsibilities are outlined, a timeline is provided, and regulatory reviews are listed.
- Section 6.0, References, is a list of works cited in this HPTP.

#### 2.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

### 2.1 Project Overview: Revolution Wind Farm and Revolution Wind Export Cable

The Undertaking is a wind-powered electric generating facility composed of up to 100 wind turbine generators (WTGs) and associated foundations, two offshore substations, and inter-array cables connecting the WTGs and the offshore substations (see Figure 2.1-1). The WTGs, offshore substations, array cables, and substation interconnector cables would be located on the Outer Continental Shelf approximately 15 nautical miles (18 statute miles) southeast of Point Judith, Rhode Island, approximately 13 nautical miles (15 statute miles) east of Block Island, Rhode Island, approximately 7.5 nautical miles (8.5 statute miles) south of Nomans Land Island National Wildlife Refuge (uninhabited island), and between approximately 10 to 12.5 nautical miles (12 to 14 statute miles) south/southwest of varying points of the Rhode Island and Massachusetts coastlines (62 FR 33708). In addition, two submarine export cables located in both federal waters and Rhode Island State territorial waters, will connect the offshore substation to the electrical grid. The proposed interconnection location for the Undertaking is the existing Davisville Substation, which is owned and operated by The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a National Grid and located in North Kingstown, Rhode Island. The visible offshore components of the operational Undertaking will be located on Lease OCS-A 0486 in water depths ranging from approximately 108 to 125 feet.

Figure 2.1-1. Project Location



#### 2.2 Section 106 and Section 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)

The regulations at 36 CFR § 800.8 provide for use of the NEPA process to fulfill a federal agency's NHPA Section 106 review obligations in lieu of the procedures set forth in 36 CFR § 800.3 through 800.6. Under these provisions, issuance of an ROD and implementation of relevant conditions will resolve adverse effects to historic properties caused by the Undertaking, including to National Historic Landmarks for which BOEM must provide a higher standard of care, as required by Section 110(f) of the NHPA.

The measures to avoid and minimize adverse effects to identified historic properties are described in the COP (Section 4.4.1.3 and Appendix BB). This HPTP describes the applicant-proposed treatment plans to resolve the remaining adverse effects after application of the above-referenced measures. The mitigation measures reflect a refinement of the conceptual mitigation framework proposed by Revolution Wind (see Appendix BB in the COP).

All activities implemented under this HPTP will be conducted in accordance with any conditions imposed by BOEM in its ROD and with applicable local, state and federal regulations and permitting requirements. Responsibilities for specific compliance actions are described in further detail in Section 5.2 – Organizational Responsibilities.

#### 2.2.1 Municipal Regulations

Before implementation, any on-site mitigation measures will be coordinated with local municipalities and commissions to obtain approvals, as appropriate. These may include, but are not limited to building permits, zoning, land use, planning, historic commissions, and design review boards. Additional information regarding compliance with local requirements appears in Section 5.0, Implementation.

#### 2.3 Participating Parties

BOEM initiated consultation under Section 106 with invitations to consulting parties on April 30, 2021. BOEM hosted the first Section 106-specific meeting with consulting parties on December 17, 2021, and Revolution Wind anticipates that BOEM will hold additional meetings pursuant to Sections 106 and 110(f) of the NHPA and in accordance with 36 CFR 800.8.

Following BOEM initial Section 106 meeting with consulting parties, Revolution Wind held stakeholder outreach meetings (see Section 5.3) to review conceptual mitigation measures for the historic property and invited the following party:



Revolution Wind anticipates the above-listed parties and any subsequently identified parties will participate in the finalization of this HPTP through BOEM's Section 106 consultation process.

# 3.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS, HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE, AND MARITIME SETTING

# 3.1 Historic Properties

This HPTP involves one historic property, as identified in Table 3.1-1 and depicted on Figure 3.1-1.

Table 3.1-1. Historic Property included in the HPTP

| Name    | Municipality | State | Site No.<br>(Agency) | Ownership | Historic Property<br>Type |  |
|---------|--------------|-------|----------------------|-----------|---------------------------|--|
| The TCP |              | MA    | N/A                  | Multiple  | ТСР                       |  |

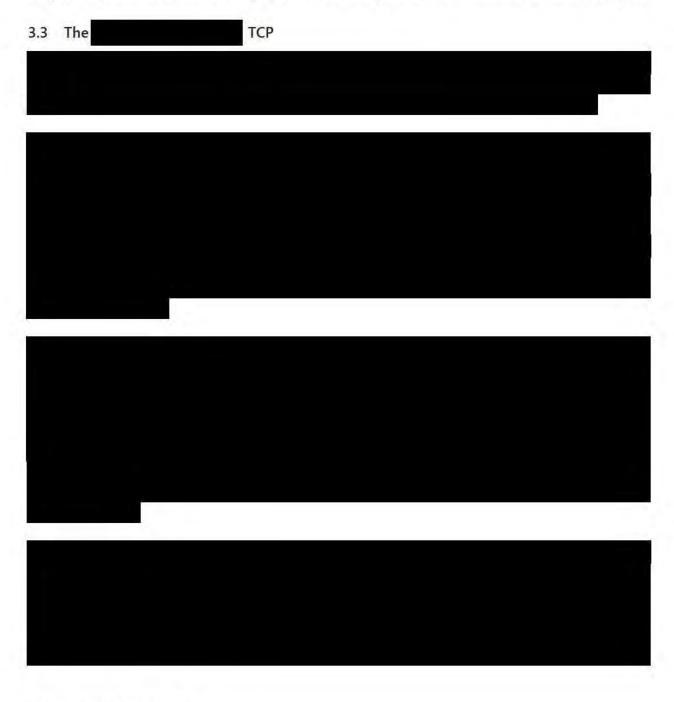
Figure 3.1-1. Historic Property Location



In Section 3.3 the historic property is described both physically and within its historic context, with a focus on the contribution of a maritime visual setting to the property's significance and integrity.

# 3.2 Maritime Setting

For the purposes of this analysis and assessment, views of marine waters are considered critical aspects of maritime settings. The influence of the marine environment and related human activities on historical development patterns is extensive and may be expressed in areas without direct lines of sight to the sea. Although these types of setting may contribute to the significance of historic properties, they would not be subject to alteration as a result of the proposed undertaking and are not considered further in this report.

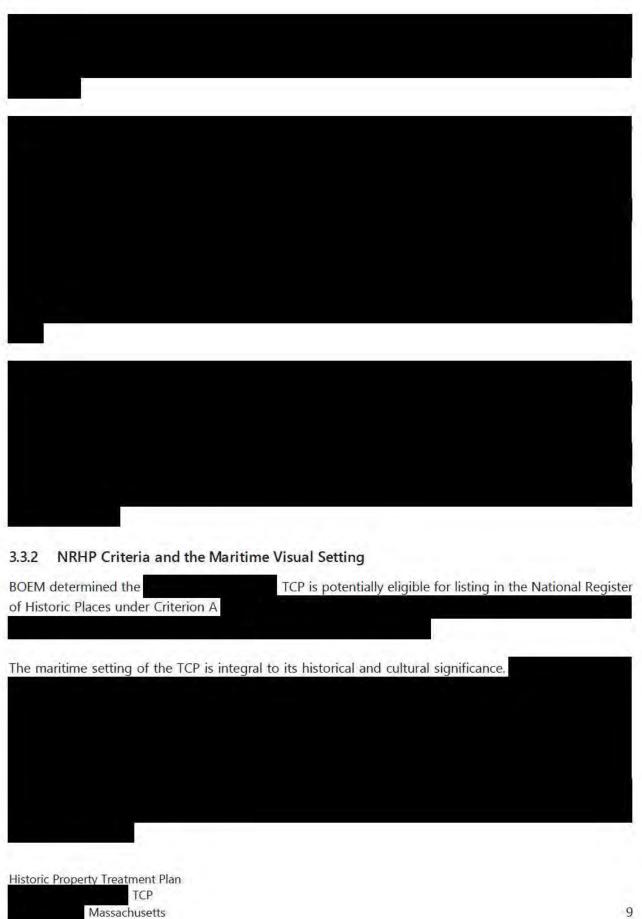




# 3.3.1 Historic Context



Historic Property Treatment Plan TCP Massachusetts



#### 4.0 MITIGATION MEASURES

Mitigation measures at these historic properties are detailed in this section. These applicant-proposed mitigation measures were developed on behalf of Revolution Wind by individuals who met Secretary of the Interior (SOI) Qualifications Standards for Archeology, History, Architectural History and/or Architecture (62 FR 33708) and are appropriate to fully address the nature, scope, size, and magnitude of adverse effects including cumulative effects caused by the Project, NRHP-qualifying characteristics of each historic property that would be affected. These mitigation measures also include actions to respond to some reasonably foreseeable hazards unrelated to the Project that pose risks to the long-term preservation of affected historic properties, such as climate change. Revolution Wind has prepared this draft HPTP for inclusion in the DEIS and subsequent review, revision and refinement by consulting parties.

# 4.1 GIS Database of Contributing Resources to the TCP

## 4.1.1 Purpose and Intended Outcome

| Stewardship of the | TCP is of critical importance |          |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|----------|
|                    |                               |          |
|                    |                               | his HPTP |

proposes the development of a non-proprietary spatial database of contributing resources and associated physical features to assist in prioritizing preservation efforts and ensure that accurate information is available to support local, state, and federal consideration of TCP impacts in future permitting processes.

A GIS database incorporating the results of on-going documentation of the TCP will be developed and include information on existing conditions at each contributing resource and/or significant element of the TCP district. The GIS will include simple data collection and update interfaces to maintain the database and associated records pertaining to the TCP. The GIS will allow for overlays of other publicly available that may assist in identifying sites and places at-risk due to coastal erosion, storm surge, habitat degradation, or other climate change related threats.

#### 4.1.2 Scope of Work

The scope of work will consist of the following:

- Request for Proposals (RFP)<sup>2</sup>;
- Proposals by qualified consultants in response to the RFP;
- Preliminary platform, schema, proposed interfaces, and database structures with associated narrative descriptions that accommodate the following mitigation measure (Section 4.2) for review by the Participating Parties;
- Final development and deployment plan for the GIS; and

Historic Property Treatment Plan

the RFP for measures described in Sections 4.1 and 4.2 may be combined, provided the scoping is appropriate to encompass the separate deliverable.

Development and delivery of the GIS with associated datasets.

Final deliverables produced by the consultant will incorporate further comments and any additional information provided by the participating parties.

## 4.1.3 Methodology

Revolution Wind will release a RFP for consultant services in consultation with the Participating Parties and will seek input from the Participating Parties on the criteria for selection and priorities for the consultant team's qualifications and experience.

Final deliverables produced by Revolution Wind or their consultant team will incorporate further comments and any additional information provided by the Participating Parties.

## 4.1.4 Standards

Documentation will be prepared by professionals meeting the qualifications specified in the Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualifications Standards* (36 CFR Part 61). The GIS will be developed by professionals with demonstrated experience in the creation and organization of spatial databases of cultural resources and the relevant and specific attributes necessary for recordation and management. The GIS development will be overseen by a qualified Geographic Information Systems Professional.

## 4.1.5 Documentation

The following documentation is to be provided for review by Participating Parties:

- RFPs;
- Consultant bids in response to RFPs;
- · Draft deliverables; and
- Final deliverables.

## 4.1.6 Funds and Accounting

Funding amounts will be determined following BOEM's release of their findings of adverse effects and consulting party review of the draft HPTP and the DEIS. The final version of the HPTP will include specifics concerning funding amounts and the mechanisms for funding the mitigation measures.

## 4.2 Development of Interpretative Materials

#### 4.2.1 Purpose and Intended Outcome

Development of the TCP GIS database (see Section 4.1) will allow for incorporation of other digital media pertaining to the physical and cultural elements of the historic property in a manner that enhances intratribal and extra-tribal appreciation. GIS story maps or comparable presentations could include relevant

The intended outcome of this measure is to support the efforts to integrate existing information from disparate sources in a compelling, flexible interpretative format . Story maps and comparable presentations would allow educational opportunities , share important information about the TCF , and tell stories in a format that enhances understanding and supports effective decision-making for future preservation efforts.

## 4.2.2 Scope of Work

The scope of work will consist of the following:

- RFPs<sup>3</sup>;
- · Proposals by qualified consultants in response to the RFP;
- Community charette(s) to select topics to be addressed in story maps or other interpretive exhibits;
- Draft story maps for review and comment by participating parties; and
- Final story maps.

# 4.2.3 Methodology

Revolution Wind will release a RFP for consultant services in consultation with the Participating Parties and will seek input from the Participating Parties on the criteria for selection and priorities for the consultant team's qualifications and experience.

Revolution Wind will host a meeting with the Participating Parties to review the draft Story Maps including a walk-through of the user interface, functions and associated media content. Revolution Wind will solicit feedback on the draft work product during the meeting. No more than 30 days following the meeting, Revolution Wind will provide to BOEM and the Participating Parties a summary of the discussions, comments shared, and the steps Revolution Wind will take to incorporate comments in the final work products. Final deliverables produced by Revolution Wind or their consultant team will incorporate further comments and any additional information provided by the Participating Parties.

#### 4.2.4 Standards

The GIS media (story maps or other work products) will be developed under the supervision of a qualified Geographic Information Systems Professional.

Historic Property Treatment Plan TCP

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the RFP for measures described in Sections 4.1 and 4.2 may be combined, provided the scoping is appropriate to encompass the separate deliverable.

the work products will be accessible by parties without access to proprietary software and at no cost to the end-user. access to sensitive content may be restricted to limited audiences where disclosure would pose a risk to the contributing resources within the TCP or other historic properties.

#### 4.2.5 Documentation

The following documentation is to be provided for review by Participating Parties:

- RFPs;
- · Consultant bids in response to RFPs;
- Draft deliverables; and
- Final deliverables.

## 4.2.6 Funds and Accounting

It is anticipated that funding amounts will be determined following BOEM's release of their findings of adverse effects and consulting party review of the draft HPTP and the DEIS. The final version of the HPTP will include specifics concerning funding amounts and the mechanisms for funding the mitigation measures.

# 4.3 Climate Adaptation Planning Study

| 4.3.1   | Purpose and Intended Outcome   |
|---------|--|
|         | le elements of the TCP are threatened by coastal erosion, habitat degradation, impacts, invasive species and other climate change-related risks.                                   |
|         |  |
|         |  |
|         |  |
|         |  |
|         | The Climate Adaptation Planning Study would assess future threats to elements of the   |
|         | cluded in the integrated GIS database (see Section 4.1) and define a series of options to mitigate threats.  |
| The int | rended outcome of this measure is a Climate Adaptation Plan that is focused on the specific resources  |
| and ch  | naracteristics .   |
| The pl  | an and data compiled during the implementation of the other mitigation measures will assist in determining the most appropriate and feasible actions to help preserve the TCP from |
|         | eable threats. The plan may also foster collaborative efforts among the municipal, state, and private to preserve the unique physical and cultural assets                          |

## 4.3.2 Scope of Work

The scope of work will consist of the following:

- RFPs<sup>4</sup>;
- Proposals by qualified consultants in response to the RFP;
- · Community charette(s) to select priority resources and/or risks;
- · Draft plan for review and comment by participating parties; and
- Final plan.

# 4.3.3 Methodology

Revolution Wind will release a RFP for consultant services in consultation with the Participating Parties and will seek input from the Participating Parties on the criteria for selection and priorities for the consultant team's qualifications and experience.

Final deliverables produced by Revolution Wind or their consultant team will incorporate further comments and any additional information provided by the Participating Parties.

#### 4.3.4 Standards

The Climate Adaptation Planning Study will be conducted by qualified professionals with Global Association of Risk Professionals' Sustainability and Climate Risk certification and/or demonstrated experience in the preparation of climate change risk assessments for municipal, state, or federal governments.

#### 4.3.5 Documentation

The following documentation is to be provided for review by Participating Parties:

- RFPs;
- Consultant bids in response to RFPs;
- Draft Plan for review and comment by participating parties; and
- Final Plan.

# 4.3.6 Funds and Accounting

Funding amounts will be determined following BOEM's release of their findings of adverse effects and consulting party review of the draft HPTP and the DEIS. The final version of the HPTP will include specifics concerning funding amounts and the mechanisms for funding the mitigation measures.

the RFP for measures described in Sections 4.1 and 4.2 may be combined, provided the scoping is appropriate to encompass the separate deliverable.

Massachusetts

#### 5.0 IMPLEMENTATION

#### 5.1 Timeline

The timeline for implementation of the mitigation measures will be determined in consultation with the Participating Parties based on the agreed upon mitigation measures described in the final version of this HPTP. This HPTP will be reviewed by and further developed in consultation with Participating Parties concurrent with BOEM's NEPA Substitution schedule for Revolution Wind Farm, which is currently anticipated to include the following:

- May 3, 2022 to July 1, 2022 Distribution of the Finding of Effect document, on historic properties, to consulting parties (to occur between).<sup>5</sup>
- May 3, 2022 to August 1, 2022 30-day comment period on the Finding of Effect document (to occur between).
- September 2, 2022 Distribution of the Draft Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) to consulting parties.
- September 2, 2022 to October 17, 2022 45-day comment period by consulting parties on the MOA and DEIS
- October 18, 2022 to December 19, 2022 Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- October 18, 2022 to January 19, 2023 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- December 2022 to February 2023 Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- December 2023 to March 2023 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- February 2023 to April 2023 Distribution of the Final MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- March 2023 to June 2, 2023 30-day signing period for consulting parties (to begin no later than
  a date between).
- June 2, 2023 Release of Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS).
- June 2, 2023 to July 3, 2023 30-day review period for the FEIS.
- July 7, 2023 NEPA Record of Decision (ROD) issued by BOEM.

The final version of this HPTP included in the FEIS will include a timeline for implementation of the final/agreed upon mitigation measures described herein. It is anticipated that the mitigation measure identified in Section 4.0 will commence within 2 years of the execution of the MOA unless otherwise agreed by the consulting parties and accepted by BOEM. Per Section 4.0, the Participating Parties will have a minimum of 30-days to review and comment on all draft reports or other work products developed for this HPTP. Revolution Wind assumes that the proposed scope of work will be completed within 5 years of the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> The timeline is subject to change and is based on current available information.

execution of the MOA unless a different timeline is agreed upon by consulting parties and accepted by BOEM.

# 5.2 Organizational Responsibilities

## 5.2.1 Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)

BOEM remains responsible for making all federal decisions and determining compliance with Section 106. BOEM has reviewed this HPTP to ensure, at minimum, it includes the content required.

- BOEM remains responsible for making all federal decisions and determining compliance with Section 106;
- BOEM, in consultation with the Participating Parties, will ensure that mitigation measures adequately resolve adverse effects, consistent with the NHPA;
- BOEM must accept the final HPTP before Revolution Wind may commence any of the actions included in the HPTP;
- BOEM will be responsible for sharing the annual summary report with Participating Parties; and
- BOEM is responsible for consultation related to dispute resolution.

#### 5.2.2 Revolution Wind, LLC

Revolution Wind will be responsible for the following:

- Considering the comments provided by the Participating Parties in the development of this HPTP;
- Funding the mitigation measures specified in Section 4.0;
- Completion of the scope/s of work in Section 4.0;
- Ensuring all Standards in Section 4.0 are met;
- Providing the Documentation in Section 4.0 to the Participating Parties for review and comment;
- Annual Reporting to BOEM; and
- Revolution Wind will be responsible for ensuring that all work that requires consultation with tribal nations are performed by professionals who have demonstrated professional experience consulting with Native American tribes and descendant communities.

## 5.2.3 Other Parties, as Appropriate

Revolution Wind does not anticipate additional consulting parties, should any be determined, this will be updated.

# 5.3 Participating Party Consultation

Revolution Wind has provided this draft HPTP to BOEM for inclusion in the DEIS for review by Participating Parties to provide meaningful input on the resolution of adverse effects to and form(s) of implementing mitigation at the historic property. As part of the development of this draft HPTP, Revolution Wind has

conducted targeted outreach with the Participating Parties identified in Section 2.3. As of July 2022, this outreach has included the following:

 Consultation Meeting to Review Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures for the Revolution Wind Farm – TCP, February 16, 2022.

Participating Parties will be provided opportunity for review and comment on the HPTP concurrent with BOEM's anticipated NEPA Substitution schedule for Revolution Wind Farm (see Section 5.1). It is anticipated that subsequent coordination to further refine the HPTP may include meetings, conference calls, HPTP draft reviews and document exchanges, or similar means of communication of information. BOEM will be invited to participate in these consultations between Revolution Wind and the Participating Parties regarding revision and refinement of this HPTP, should it choose.

### 6.0 REFERENCES

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Historic Property Treatment Plan TCP Massachusetts ATTACHMENT 8 – THE
CULTURAL PROPERTY
MASSACHUSETTS & ATLANTIC OUTER
CONTINENTAL SHELF

[Insert ATTACHMENT 8 – TREATMENT PLAN ABOVE-GROUND HISTORIC PROPERTIES THAT WILL BE VISUALLY ADVERSELY AFFECTED]

# **Draft Historic Property Treatment Plan**

for the

# **Revolution Wind Farm**

The Traditional Cultural Property

Massachusetts & Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf

Submitted to:



Bureau of Ocean Energy Management U.S. Department of the Interior

Prepared for:



Powered by Ørsted & Eversource

Revolution Wind, LLC https://revolutionwind.com/

Prepared by:



Environmental Design & Research, D.P.C. 217 Montgomery Street, Suite 1100 Syracuse, New York 13202 www.edrdpc.com

July 2022

#### ABSTRACT

Federal Undertaking: Revolution Wind Farm and Revolution Wind Export Cable Project

Location: Outer Continental Shelf and Rhode Island

Federal and

State Agencies: Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

National Park Service

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission

New York Historic Preservation Office Connecticut Historic Preservation Office Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Regulatory Process: National Environmental Policy Act

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act Section 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act

Purpose: This draft, applicant-proposed Historic Property Treatment Plan provides

background data, historic property information, and detailed steps that will be implemented to carry out mitigation actions to resolve potential adverse effects preliminarily identified by the applicant in the *Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis – Revolution Wind Farm*, dated November 2021 for the Revolution Wind

Project.

Potential Adverse Visual

Effect Finding for: The Traditional Cultural Property (TCP),

Massachusetts and Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf

Submitted By: Revolution Wind, LLC

Date: July 2022

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|   | LIST OF ACRONYMS   |     |
| ACHP                                    | Advisory Council on Historic Preservation                      |     |
| ADLS Aircraft Detection Lighting System |  |     |
| BOEM                                    | Bureau of Ocean Energy Management  Code of Federal Regulations |     |
| CFR                                     |  |     |
| COP                                     | Construction and Operations Plan                               |     |
| EDR                                     | Environmental Design and Research, D.P.C.                      |     |
| FEIS                                    | Final Environmental Impact Statement                           |     |
| Historic Dron                           | porty Treatment Dlan   |     |

The

FR Federal Regulation

HPTP Historic Property Treatment Plan
MHC Massachusetts Historical Commission

MOA Memorandum of Agreement

NHPA National Historic Preservation Act of 1966

NPS National Park Service

NRHP National Register of Historic Places

RFP Request for Proposals
ROD Record of Decision
RWF Revolution Wind Farm

TCP Traditional Cultural Property
WTG Wind Turbine Generator

### 1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Traditional Cultural Property (the historic property), which was determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places by the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management in 2021, provides background data, historic property information, and detailed steps that will be implemented to carry out mitigation actions to resolve potential adverse effects preliminarily identified by the applicant in the *Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis – Revolution Wind Farm*, dated July 2022 (HRVEA; EDR, 2022) for the Revolution Wind Farm (RWF) and Revolution Wind Export Cable Project (collectively, the Undertaking). Revolution Wind LLC (Revolution Wind) is providing this draft HPTP prior to the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) making findings of adverse effect for the Undertaking under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), and finalization of this draft HPTP remains subject to BOEM's final finding of adverse effect for the historic property.

BOEM will use the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) substitution process to fulfill its Section 106 obligations as provided for in the NHPA implementing regulations (36 CFR § 800.8(c)), and BOEM has notified the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), State Historic Preservation Officers, and consulting parties of BOEM's decision to use this process. Revolution Wind has provided this draft HPTP to BOEM for inclusion in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for review by consulting parties to provide meaningful input on the resolution of adverse effects to and form(s) of implementing mitigation at the historic property. This draft HPTP describes the applicant-proposed mitigation measures to resolve potential adverse effects on historic properties and proposes the implementation steps and timeline for actions. The mitigation measures are based on the evaluations and outreach performed by Revolution Wind prior to the issuance of the DEIS. Revolution Wind anticipates the HPTP documents will undergo revision and refinement in consultation with the Massachusetts State Historic Preservation Officer, the Rhode Island State Historic Preservation Officer, the ACHP, and/or other consulting parties throughout the NEPA substitution process. If BOEM makes a finding of adverse effect for the historic property, it is anticipated that the mitigation measures described herein (and further refined through consultation with applicable parties) will be included in the Record of Decision (ROD) and/or Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) issued in accordance with 40 CFR parts 1500-1508, and 36 CFR §§ 800.8, 800.10.

The timeline for implementation of the mitigation measures will be determined in consultation with parties that demonstrated interest in the affected historic property (hereafter, Participating Parties) based on the agreed upon mitigation measures described in the final version of this HPTP. This HPTP will be reviewed by and further developed in consultation with Participating Parties concurrent with BOEM's NEPA substitution schedule<sup>1</sup> for RWF, which is currently anticipated to include the following:

- May 3, 2022 to July 1, 2022 Distribution of the Finding of Effect document, on historic properties, to consulting parties (to occur between).
- May 3, 2022 to August 1, 2022 30-day comment period on the Finding of Effect document (to occur between).

Massachusetts

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The timeline is subject to change and is based on current available information.

- September 2, 2022 Distribution of the Draft Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) to consulting parties.
- September 2, 2022 to October 17, 2022 45-day comment period by consulting parties on the MOA and DEIS
- October 18, 2022 to December 19, 2022 Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- October 18, 2022 to January 19, 2023 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- December 2022 to February 2023 Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- December 2023 to March 2023 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- February 2023 to April 2023 Distribution of the Final MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- March 2023 to June 2, 2023 30-day signing period for consulting parties (to begin no later than
  a date between).
- June 2, 2023 Release of Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS).
- June 2, 2023 to July 3, 2023 30-day review period for the FEIS.
- July 7, 2023 NEPA Record of Decision (ROD) issued by BOEM.

This draft HPTP is organized into the following sections:

- Section 1.0, Introduction, outlines the content of this HPTP.
- Section 2.0, Cultural Resources Regulatory Context, briefly summarizes the Undertaking while
  focusing on cultural resources regulatory contexts (federal, tribal, state, and local, including
  preservation restrictions), identifies the historic properties discussed in this HPTP that will be
  adversely affected by the Undertaking, and summarizes the pertinent provisions and attachments
  of the HRVEA (EDR, 2022) and Revolution Wind Farm Construction and Operations Plan (COP;
  Revolution Wind, 2021) that guided the development of this document.
- Section 3.0, Existing Conditions, Historic Significance, and Maritime Setting, provides a
  physical description of the historic property included in this HPTP. Set within its historic context,
  the applicable NRHP criteria for the historic property are discussed with a focus on the contribution
  of a maritime visual setting to its significance and integrity.
- Section 4.0, Mitigation Measures, presents specific steps to carry out the applicant-proposed
  mitigation actions identified in the COP or alternative measures developed through stakeholder
  engagement meetings to date. The mitigation action includes a detailed description, intended
  outcome, methods, standards, and requirements for documentation. The mitigation action details
  may be revised, based on feedback gathered during the process.

| • | Section 5.0, Implementation, establishes the process for executing mitigation actions at the      |
|---|---|
|   | historic property, as identified in Section 4.0 of this HPTP. For each/the action, organizational |
|   | responsibilities are outlined, a timeline is provided, and regulatory reviews are listed.         |

• Section 6.0, References, is a list of works cited in this HPTP.

### 2.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

## 2.1 Project Overview: Revolution Wind Farm and Revolution Wind Export Cable

The Undertaking is a wind-powered electric generating facility composed of up to 100 wind turbine generators (WTGs) and associated foundations, two offshore substations, and inter-array cables connecting the WTGs and the offshore substations (see Figure 2.1-1). The WTGs, offshore substations, array cables, and substation interconnector cables would be located on the Outer Continental Shelf approximately 15 nautical miles (18 statute miles) southeast of Point Judith, Rhode Island, approximately 13 nautical miles (15 statute miles) east of Block Island, Rhode Island, approximately 7.5 nautical miles (8.5 statute miles) south of Nomans Land Island National Wildlife Refuge (uninhabited island), and between approximately 10 to 12.5 nautical miles (12 to 14 statute miles) south/southwest of varying points of the Rhode Island and Massachusetts coastlines (62 FR 33708). In addition, two submarine export cables located in both federal waters and Rhode Island State territorial waters, will connect the offshore substation to the electrical grid. The proposed interconnection location for the Undertaking is the existing Davisville Substation, which is owned and operated by The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a National Grid and located in North Kingstown, Rhode Island. The visible offshore components of the operational Undertaking will be located on Lease OCS-A 0486 in water depths ranging from approximately 108 to 125 feet.





## 2.2 Section 106 and Section 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)

The regulations at 36 CFR § 800.8 provide for use of the NEPA process to fulfill a federal agency's NHPA Section 106 review obligations in lieu of the procedures set forth in 36 CFR § 800.3 through 800.6. Under these provisions, issuance of an ROD and implementation of relevant conditions will resolve adverse effects to historic properties caused by the Undertaking, including to National Historic Landmarks for which BOEM must provide a higher standard of care, as required by Section 110(f) of the NHPA.

The measures to avoid and minimize adverse effects to identified historic properties are described in the COP (Section 4.4.1.3 and Appendix BB). This HPTP describes the applicant-proposed treatment plans to resolve the remaining adverse effects after application of the above-referenced measures. The mitigation measures reflect a refinement of the conceptual mitigation framework proposed by Revolution Wind (see Appendix BB in the COP).

All activities implemented under this HPTP will be conducted in accordance with any conditions imposed by BOEM in its ROD and with applicable local, state and federal regulations and permitting requirements. Responsibilities for specific compliance actions are described in further detail in Section 5.2, Organizational Responsibilities.

## 2.2.1 Municipal Regulations

Before implementation, any on-site mitigation measures will be coordinated with local municipalities and commissions to obtain approvals, as appropriate. These may include, but are not limited to building permits, zoning, land use, planning, historic commissions, and design review boards. Additional information regarding compliance with local requirements appears in Section 5.0, Implementation.

#### 2.2.2 Preservation Easements and Restrictions

Preservation easements and restrictions protect significant historic, archaeological, or cultural resources. The State of Massachusetts preservation restrictions are outlined in Massachusetts General Law Chapter 184, Sections 31-33.

Additional information regarding

#### 2.3 Participating Parties

BOEM initiated consultation under Section 106 with invitations to consulting parties on April 30, 2021. BOEM hosted the first Section 106-specific meeting with consulting parties on December 17, 2021, and Revolution Wind anticipates that BOEM will hold additional meetings pursuant to Sections 106 and 110(f) of the NHPA and in accordance with 36 CFR 800.8.

Historic Property Treatment Plan
The

compliance with extant preservation restrictions appears in Section 5.0, Implementation.

Following BOEM initial Section 106 meeting with consulting parties, Revolution Wind held stakeholder outreach meetings (see Section 5.3) with Federally recognized Native American Tribes and interested consulting parties to review conceptual mitigation measures for the historic property.

Revolution Wind anticipates these parties, and any subsequently identified parties, will participate in the finalization of this HPTP through BOEM's Section 106 consultation process.

# 3.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS, HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE, AND MARITIME SETTING

# 3.1 Historic Properties

This HPTP involves one historic property, as identified in Table 3.1-1 and located on Figure 3.1-1.

Table 3.1-1. Historic Property included in the HPTP

| Name    | Municipality | State | Site No. (Agency) | Ownership |
|---------|--------------|-------|-------------------|-----------|
| The TCP | Multiple     | MA    | N/A               | Multiple  |

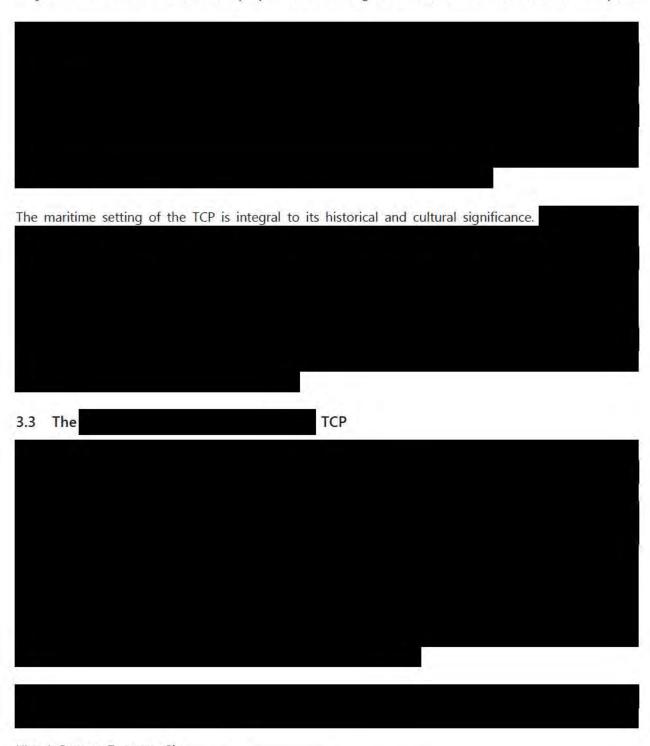
Figure 3.1-1. Historic Property Location

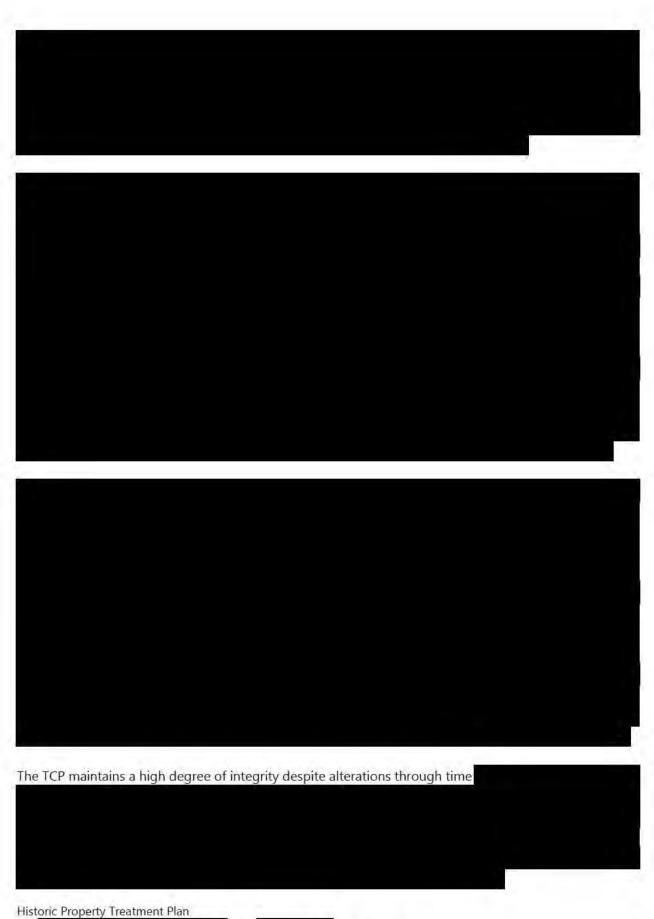


In Section 3.3, the historic property is described both physically and within its historic context, with a focus on the contribution of a maritime visual setting to the property's significance and integrity.

# 3.2 Maritime Setting

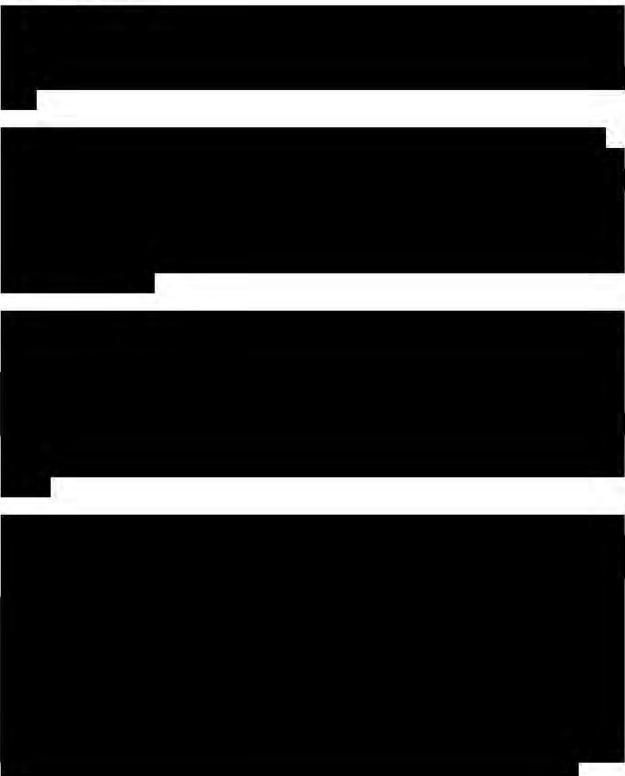
For the purposes of this analysis and assessment, views of marine waters are considered critical aspects of maritime settings. The influence of the marine environment and related human activities on historical development patterns is extensive and may be expressed in areas without direct lines of sight to the sea. Although these types of setting may contribute to the significance of historic properties, they would not be subject to alteration as a result of the proposed undertaking and are not considered further in this report.





The TCP, Massachusetts

# 3.3.1 Historic Context



Historic Property Treatment Plan

The TCP, Massachusetts

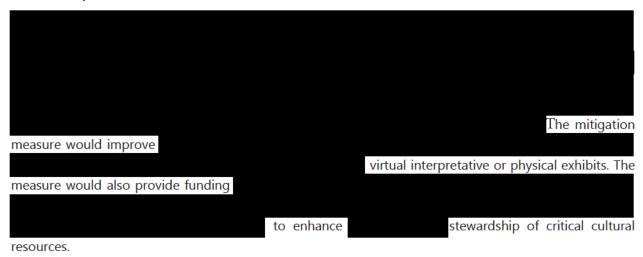
| 3.3.2 NRHP Criteria and the     | Maritime Visual Setting              |   |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| The                             |                                      | listing in the National Register under th |
| following criteria:             |                                      |   |
| Criterion A                     |                                      |   |
|                                 |                                      |   |
| <ul><li>Criterion B</li></ul>   | r.                                   |   |
| • Criterion C                   |                                      |   |
| Criterion D for its pot         | ; an<br>cential to yield information | nd  |
|                                 |                                      |   |
|                                 |                                      |   |
| The maritime setting of the TCI | is integral to its historical        | and cultural significance.                |
|                                 |                                      |   |
|                                 |                                      |   |
|                                 |                                      |   |
|                                 |                                      |   |
|                                 |                                      |   |
|                                 |                                      |   |
|                                 |                                      |   |

#### 4.0 MITIGATION MEASURES

Mitigation measures at these historic properties are detailed in this section. These applicant-proposed mitigation measures were developed on behalf of Revolution Wind by individuals who met Secretary of the Interior Qualifications Standards for History, Architectural History and/or Architecture (62 FR 33708) and are appropriate to fully address the nature, scope, size, and magnitude of adverse effects including cumulative effects caused by the Project, NRHP-qualifying characteristics of each historic property that would be affected. These mitigation measures also include actions to respond to some reasonably foreseeable hazards unrelated to the Project that pose risks to the long-term preservation of affected historic properties, such as climate change. Revolution Wind has prepared this draft HPTP for inclusion in the DEIS and subsequent review, revision and refinement by consulting parties.

# 4.1 Support

# 4.1.1 Purpose and Intended Outcome





## 4.1.2 Scope of Work

The scope of work will consist of the following:

- Identification of appropriate printed and/or digital media for interpretative exhibits;
- Archival research on the history, development, and historical/cultural significance
   ;

Historic Property Treatment Plan

- Consultation with Participating Parties;
  - Consultation meetings and discussions
     will be bilateral with Revolution Wind unless
     otherwise requested and agreed upon by the federally-recognized Native American Tribes.
- Design and production of draft interpretive materials;
- Design and production of final printed and/or digital interpretive materials; and
- Scoping of an Improved Access Assessment in direct consultation

Final deliverables produced by the consultant will incorporate further comments and any additional information provided by the Participating Parties.

# 4.1.3 Methodology

Revolution Wind will release a Request for Proposals (RFP) for consultant services in consultation with the Participating Parties and will seek input from the consulting Tribes on the criteria for selection and the Tribes' priorities for the consultant team's qualifications and experience.

Final deliverables produced by Revolution Wind or their consultant team will incorporate further comments and any additional information provided by the Participating Parties.

#### 4.1.4 Standards

Documentation will be prepared by professionals meeting the qualifications specified in the Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualifications Standards* (36 CFR Part 61). Scoping for the Improved Access Assessment will include the advice and guidance of individuals with appropriate professional qualifications for unexploded ordnance surveys and clearance activities if the Aquinnah and Mashpee agree that such efforts are appropriate.

#### 4.1.5 Documentation

The following documentation is to be provided for review by Participating Parties:

- RFPs:
- Consultant bids in response to RFPs;
- Draft deliverables; and
- Final deliverables.

### 4.1.6 Funds and Accounting

Funding amounts will be determined following BOEM's release of their findings of adverse effects and consulting party review of the draft HPTP and the DEIS. The final version of the HPTP will include specifics concerning funding amounts and the mechanisms for funding the mitigation measures.

# 4.2 Scholarships and Training

# 4.2.1 Purpose and Intended Outcome

| Development of the lands and seas within and near the TCP will continue to al  | ter the  |
|--|----------|
| character-defining elements of the historic property. Climate change is also threatening multiple cu   | lturally |
| significant habitats and associated plant and animal communities   |          |
|  |          |
|  |          |
|  |          |
| The purpose of this measure is to enhance the capacity to preserve the   | critical |
| physical and cultural attributes of the TCP through training and education   | olution  |
| Wind would fund scholarships and fees for professional training or certification programs in the fi  | elds of  |
| Astronomy, Archaeology/Anthropology, Marine Sciences, Aquaculture, Marine Fisheries,   |          |
| Construction, Native American Studies, Ethnohistory, History, Biology, and related fields through  |          |
| measure. recipients of financial support funded through this measure.  |          |
| be required to perform a limited period of service   | ield of  |
| study or training.   |          |
|  |          |
| The state of the s | ct and   |
| preserve the TCP and its constituent elements through education and professional development. Trace  | litional |
| stewardship activities,  |          |
| would be ent   | nanced   |
| through incorporation of professional and academic training with traditional knowledge.  |          |
| 4.2.2 Scope of Work  |          |
| The scope of work will consist of the following:   |          |
|  |          |
| <ul> <li>Development of selection criteria for qualified applicants to receive financial support</li> </ul>  | ort for  |
| educational and training opportunities;  |          |
| <ul> <li>Development of specific accreditation requirements for educational and training programs to</li> </ul>  | which    |
| qualified tribal members may enroll;   |          |
| Establishment of the appropriate   |          |
| departments to select among applicants to the funding program;   |          |
| <ul> <li>Development of fiscal control measures and annual reporting standards for all disbursemen</li> </ul>  | ts; and  |

Development of a Scholarship Program Proposal for review by Revolution Wind prior to initial

administration of the program.

disbursements, with proposed administrative costs to compensate

for

# 4.2.3 Methodology

Revolution Wind will release a RFP for consultant services in consultation with the Participating Parties and will seek input on the criteria for selection and the consultant team's qualifications and experience.

Final deliverables produced by Revolution Wind or their consultant team will incorporate further comments and any additional information provided by the Participating Parties.

#### 4.2.4 Standards

Documentation will be prepared by professionals with demonstrated experience in education and training program management and fiscal reporting.

#### 4.2.5 Documentation

The following documentation is to be provided for review by Participating Parties:

- RFPs;
- Consultant bids in response to RFPs;
- · Executed contracts between the implementing party and selected consultants; and
- Draft Scholarship Program Proposal; and
- Final Scholarship Program Proposal.

#### 4.2.6 Funds and Accounting

Funding amounts will be determined following BOEM's release of their findings of adverse effects and consulting party review of the draft HPTP and the DEIS. The final version of the HPTP will include specifics concerning funding amounts and the mechanisms for funding the mitigation measures.

#### 4.3 Coastal Resilience and Habitat Restoration

# 4.3.1 Purpose and Intended Outcome

Climate change poses a significant threat to
of the TCP. Rising seas and water temperatures, expansion of invasive species, trends towards shorter,
warmer winters, and the increased frequency and intensity of coastal storms are expected to result in future
losses of character defining features and contributing resources to the historic property. This measure will
provide funding for planning and implementation of targeted efforts to mitigate such foreseeable losses,
support economically sustainable
documentation and/or recover of threatened elements of cultural sites associated with the TCP.

The intended outcome of this measure is to identify, and where appropriate, implement projects to preserve, recover, and enhance culturally sensitive species habitat, cultural sites, and to offset the foreseeable impacts of climate change. The structure of this measure is intended to provide for appropriate flexibility

to respond to changing conditions over the period of funding and accounts for the unpredictability of certain future environmental conditions. The proposed funding would support phased planning and implementation of related activities.

# 4.3.2 Scope of Work

The scope of work will consist of the following:

- · Development of selection criteria for qualified planning and implementation activities;
- · Development of specific professional qualifications for support of funded activities;
- Designation of the appropriate
   body to select project proposals for funding; and
- Development of fiscal control measures, including conflict of interest provisions, and annual reporting on all funded activities.

# 4.3.3 Methodology

Revolution Wind will release a RFP for consultant services in consultation with the Participating Parties and will seek input on the criteria for selection and the priorities for the consultant team's qualifications and experience.

Final deliverables produced by Revolution Wind or their consultant team will incorporate further comments and any additional information provided by the Participating Parties.

#### 4.3.4 Standards

Documentation will be prepared by professionals with demonstrated experience in archaeology, habitat restoration, coastal resilience planning program management and fiscal reporting, as appropriate to the specific funded activities.

All archaeological surveys or other subsurface terrestrial investigations on any land owned or controlled by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, its agencies or political subdivisions or on any historical or archeological landmarks or on any lands restricted by Massachusetts General Law (MGL) c. 184, § 31 will be conducted in accordance MHC regulations (950 CMR 70). This HPTP does not require MHC permitting for activities that would not otherwise require such permitting.

#### 4.3.5 Documentation

The following documentation is to be provided for review by Participating Parties:

- RFPs;
- Consultant bids in response to RFPs;
- Draft deliverables; and Final deliverables.

#### 4.3.6 Funds and Accounting

Funding amounts will be determined following BOEM's release of their findings of adverse effects and consulting party review of the draft HPTP and the DEIS. The final version of the HPTP will include specifics concerning funding amounts and the mechanisms for funding the mitigation measures.

#### 4.4 Archaeological and Cultural Sites Data Compilation

#### 4.4.1 Purpose and Intended Outcome

| The measure would   |
|---|
| provide for a systematic update of existing Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC)-maintained              |
| resource inventories for sites associated with the affected TCP. A historic context for the TCP, drawing upor |
| a NRHP- <u>nomination</u> prepared by others, would be developed to integrate newly compiled information and  |
| enhance stewardship efforts.  |
| The intended outcome of this measure is an updated open-source GIS inventory of archaeological/cultura        |
| sites that contribute to the significance of the  |
| historic context that assists in prioritizing preservation and stewardship efforts. Where feasible            |
| the inventory will include updated information on the existing conditions of contributing resources.          |
|   |
|   |

#### 4.4.2 Scope of Work

The scope of work will consist of the following:

- Collection and review of existing
   TCP;
- Coordination with the parties preparing the NRHP nomination for the TCP to verify resource inventory;
- Field visits and photo-documentation, as feasible, to document existing conditions at contributing archaeological and cultural resources within the TCP;
  - Field visits and documentation will be coordinated with the parties preparing the NRHP nomination to avoid duplicative efforts.
- Development of one or more historic contexts for interpretation of contributing resources in alignment with the draft NRHP nomination;
- Preparation and submittal of revised MHC archaeological site forms or comparable documentation for non-archaeological resources to MHC;
- Preparation of GIS data in an open-source format suitable for incorporation in GIS infrastructure;
- Submittal of draft historic context(s) and inventory forms to Participating Parties for review and comment; and

- · Submittal of final work historic context(s) and MHC inventory forms to participating parties.
  - All submittals to MHC will follow agency guidelines regarding document formatting and print size.

#### 4.4.3 Methodology

Revolution Wind will release a RFP for consultant services in consultation with the Participating Parties and will seek input on the criteria for selection and priorities for the consultant team's qualifications and experience.

Final deliverables produced by Revolution Wind or their consultant team will incorporate further comments and any additional information provided by the Participating Parties.

#### 4.4.4 Standards

The updated inventory will be prepared by professionals meeting the Secretary of the Interior's professional qualification standards in archeology and/or history (36 CFR 60) and in direct consultation

#### 4.4.5 Documentation

The following documentation is to be provided for review by Participating Parties:

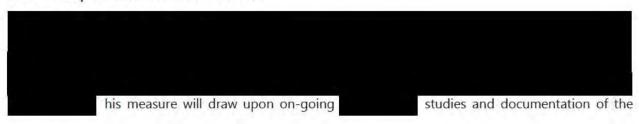
- RFPs;
- Consultant bids in response to RFPs;
- Draft and Final Historic Context(s) and MHC Inventory Forms; and
- Open source GIS database will be for sole use
   or sharing with other Participating Parties

#### 4.4.6 Funds and Accounting

Funding amounts will be determined following BOEM's release of their findings of adverse effects and consulting party review of the draft HPTP and the DEIS. The final version of the HPTP will include specifics concerning funding amounts and the mechanisms for funding the mitigation measures.

#### 4.5 Maritime Cultural Landscapes & Interconnected Contexts

#### 4.5.1 Purpose and Intended Outcome



Historic Property Treatment Plan

|        | TCPs, interviews with traditional knowledge   |
|--------|---|
| holder | , and supplemental archival research to document the interconnected                               |
| compo  | onents of a broader maritime cultural landscape,  |
|        |   |
|        | The intended outcome is a publicly-available and inclusive synthesis of                           |
| inform | ation and knowledge about the maritime cultural landscapes along the shores, coastal islands, and |
| waters | of southern New England and Long Island.  |
|        |   |
|        |   |
| 4.5.2  | Scope of Work   |
| The sc | ope of work will consist of the following:  |
|        | Collection and review of available documentation regarding  |

to refine the geographic extent of a potential maritime

to identify appropriate knowledge-holders with an interest

on the preliminary draft

19

with the coastal and submerged lands and waters of the region;

variations on traditions associated with the cultural landscape;

offshore wind projects in the region;

Review of all comments and suggestions provided

Submittal of final report to Participating Parties.

<sup>2</sup> Consultations under this Scope of Work will be conducted

significant elements of the cultural landscape;

in sharing traditions and beliefs associated with the maritime cultural landscape;

Consultations with appropriate knowledge-holder to identify appropriate names and terms for

· Preparation of draft mapping depicting the boundaries and sub-divisions or significant elements

Creation of GIS data layers depicting the boundaries and names of significant maritime cultural

Submittal of a preliminary draft report and mapping synthesizing the information gathered;

Submittal of a second draft report to Participating Parties for review and comment; and

Interviews with traditional knowledge-holders to collect information regarding traditions and

 To the extent feasible and practicable, GIS data will be formatted to be compatible with open-source platforms used by the Tribes or employed to share data generated from other

Massachusetts

Consultations<sup>2</sup>

cultural landscape; Consultations

of the landscape;

landscape elements;

unless requested and agreed upon

Historic Property Treatment Plan

The

report;

#### 4.5.3 Methodology

Revolution Wind will release a RFP for consultant services in consultation with the Participating Parties and will seek input on the criteria for selection and priorities for the consultant team's qualifications and experience.

Final deliverables produced by Revolution Wind or their consultant team will incorporate further comments and any additional information provided by the Participating Parties.

#### 4.5.4 Standards

The report will be prepared by professionals meeting the Secretary of the Interior's professional qualification standards in cultural anthropology, archeology, and/or history (36 CFR 60) and in direct consultation

#### 4.5.5 Documentation

The following documentation is to be provided for review by Participating Parties:

Participating Parties and members of the surrounding communities.

- RFPs;
- Consultant bids in response to RFPs;
- Draft and Final reports; and
- Open-source GIS database will be for sole use
  or sharing with other Participating Parties

  If mutually agreed
  , a publicly-available Open-source GIS will be created for access by other

#### 4.5.6 Funds and Accounting

Funding amounts will be determined following BOEM's release of their findings of adverse effects and consulting party review of the draft HPTP and the DEIS. The final version of the HPTP will include specifics concerning funding amounts and the mechanisms for funding the mitigation measures.

#### 5.0 IMPLEMENTATION

#### 5.1 Timeline

The timeline for implementation of the mitigation measures will be determined in consultation with the Participating Parties based on the agreed upon mitigation measures described in the final version of this HPTP. This HPTP will be reviewed by and further developed in consultation with Participating Parties concurrent with BOEM's NEPA Substitution schedule for Revolution Wind Farm, which is currently anticipated to include the following:

- May 3, 2022 to July 1, 2022 Distribution of the Finding of Effect document, on historic properties, to consulting parties (to occur between).
- May 3, 2022 to August 1, 2022 30-day comment period on the Finding of Effect document (to occur between).
- September 2, 2022 Distribution of the Draft Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) to consulting parties.
- September 2, 2022 to October 17, 2022 45-day comment period by consulting parties on the MOA and DEIS
- October 18, 2022 to December 19, 2022 Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- October 18, 2022 to January 19, 2023 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- December 2022 to February 2023 Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- December 2023 to March 2023 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- February 2023 to April 2023 Distribution of the Final MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- March 2023 to June 2, 2023 30-day signing period for consulting parties (to begin no later than
  a date between).
- June 2, 2023 Release of Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS).
- June 2, 2023 to July 3, 2023 30-day review period for the FEIS.
- July 7, 2023 NEPA Record of Decision (ROD) issued by BOEM.

The final version of this HPTP included in the FEIS will include a timeline for implementation of the final/agreed upon mitigation measures described herein. It is anticipated that the mitigation measure identified in Section 4.0 will commence within 2 years of the execution of the MOA unless otherwise agreed by the consulting parties and accepted by BOEM. Per Section 4.0, the Participating Parties will have a minimum of 30-days to review and comment on all draft reports or other work products developed for this HPTP. Revolution Wind assumes that the proposed scope of work will be completed within 5 years of the execution of the MOA unless a different timeline is agreed upon by consulting parties and accepted by BOEM.

#### 5.2 Organizational Responsibilities

#### 5.2.1 Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)

BOEM remains responsible for making all federal decisions and determining compliance with Section 106. BOEM has reviewed this HPTP to ensure, at minimum, it includes the content required.

- BOEM remains responsible for making all federal decisions and determining compliance with Section 106;
- BOEM, in consultation with the Participating Parties, will ensure that mitigation measures adequately resolve adverse effects, consistent with the NHPA;
- BOEM must accept the final HPTP before Revolution Wind may commence any of the actions included in the HPTP;
- BOEM will be responsible for sharing the annual summary report with Participating Parties; and
- BOEM is responsible for consultation related to dispute resolution.
- BOEM may, at its discretion, assist the implementing party in inter-agency coordination with USFWS and the Navy.

Revolution Wind will be responsible for the following:

- Considering the comments provided by the Participating Parties in the development of this HPTP;
- Funding the mitigation measures specified in Section 4.0;
- Completion of the scope/s of work in Section 4.0;
- Ensuring all Standards in Section 4.0 are met;
- Providing the Documentation in Section 4.0 to the Participating Parties for review and comment;
- Annual Reporting to BOEM; and
- Revolution Wind will be responsible for ensuring that all work that requires consultation with Tribal Nations are performed by professionals who have demonstrated professional experience consulting with federally recognized Tribes.

#### 5.2.2 Other Parties, as Appropriate

Revolution Wind does not anticipate additional consulting parties, should any be determined, this will be updated.

#### 5.3 Participating Party Consultation

Revolution Wind has provided this draft HPTP to BOEM for inclusion in the DEIS for review by federally recognized Native American Tribes and interested consulting parties to provide meaningful input on the resolution of adverse effects to and form(s) of implementing mitigation at the historic property. As part of the development of this draft HPTP, Revolution Wind has conducted targeted outreach with Participating Parties. As of July 2022, this outreach has included the following:

 Consultation Meeting to Review Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures for the Revolution Wind Farm –

TCP, February 9, 2022.

Participating Parties will be provided opportunity for review and comment on the HPTP concurrent with BOEM's anticipated NEPA Substitution schedule for Revolution Wind Farm (see Section 5.5.1). It is anticipated that subsequent coordination to further refine the HPTP may include meetings, conference calls, HPTP draft reviews and document exchanges, or similar means of communication of information. BOEM will be invited to participate in these consultations between Revolution Wind and the Participating Parties regarding revision and refinement of this HPTP, should it choose.

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Historic Property Treatment Plan

# ATTACHMENT 9 – HISTORIC PROPERTIES TREATMENT PLAN FOR THE REVOLUTION WIND FARM: SALTER'S POINT, TOWN OF DARTMOUTH, BRISTOL COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

[Insert ATTACHMENT 9 – TREATMENT PLAN ABOVE-GROUND HISTORIC PROPERTIES THAT WILL BE VISUALLY ADVERSELY AFFECTED]



## **Draft Historic Property Treatment Plan**

for the

### **Revolution Wind Farm**

**Salters Point** 

Town of Dartmouth, Bristol County, Massachusetts

Submitted to:



Bureau of Ocean Energy Management U.S. Department of the Interior

Prepared for:



Powered by Ørsted &

Revolution Wind, LLC https://revolutionwind.com/

Prepared by:



Environmental Design & Research, D.P.C. 217 Montgomery Street, Suite 1100 Syracuse, New York 13202 <a href="https://www.edrdpc.com">www.edrdpc.com</a>

**July 2022** 

#### ABSTRACT

Federal Undertaking: Revolution Wind Farm and Revolution Wind Export Cable Project

Location: Outer Continental Shelf and Rhode Island

Federal and

State Agencies: Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

National Park Service

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission

New York Historic Preservation Office Connecticut Historic Preservation Office Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Regulatory Process: National Environmental Policy Act

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act Section 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act

Purpose: This draft, applicant-proposed Historic Property Treatment Plan provides

background data, historic property information, and detailed steps that will be implemented to carry out mitigation actions to resolve potential adverse effects preliminarily identified by the applicant in the *Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis – Revolution Wind Farm*, dated July 2022 for the Revolution Wind Project.

Potential Adverse Visual

Effect Finding for: Salters Point

Submitted By: Revolution Wind, LLC

Date: July 2022

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ACHP Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

ADLS Aircraft Detection Lighting System

APE Area of Potential Effects

BOEM Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

CFR Code of Federal Regulations
COP Construction and Operations Plan
DEIS Draft Environmental Impact Statement
EDR Environmental Design and Research, D.P.C.
FEIS Final Environmental Impact Statement

FR Federal Register

HPTP Historic Property Treatment Plan
MHC Massachusetts Historical Commission

MOA Memorandum of Agreement
NEPA National Environmental Policy Act

NHPA National Historic Preservation Act of 1966

NPS National Park Service

NRHP National Register of Historic Places

RFP Request for Proposal

RIHPHC Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission

ROD Record of Decision
RWF Revolution Wind Farm
WTG Wind Turbine Generator

#### 1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This draft applicant-proposed Historic Property Treatment Plan (HPTP) for Salters Point, which has been determined by the Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (the historic property) provides background data, historic property information, and detailed steps that will be implemented to carry out mitigation actions to resolve potential adverse effects preliminarily identified by the applicant in the *Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis – Revolution Wind Farm*, dated November 2021 (HRVEA; EDR, 2022) for the Revolution Wind Farm (RWF) and Revolution Wind Export Cable Project (collectively, the Undertaking). Revolution Wind LLC (Revolution Wind) is providing this draft HPTP prior to the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) making findings of adverse effect for the Undertaking under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), and finalization of this draft HPTP remains subject to BOEM's final finding of adverse effect for the historic property.

BOEM will use the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) substitution process to fulfill its Section 106 obligations as provided for in the NHPA implementing regulations (36 CFR § 800.8(c)), and BOEM has notified the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), State Historic Preservation Officers, and consulting parties of BOEM's decision to use this process. Revolution Wind has provided this draft HPTP to BOEM for inclusion in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for review by consulting parties to provide meaningful input on the resolution of adverse effects to and form(s) of implementing mitigation at the historic property. This draft HPTP describes the applicant-proposed mitigation measures to resolve potential adverse effects on historic properties and proposes the implementation steps and timeline for actions. The mitigation measures are based on the evaluations and outreach performed by Revolution Wind prior to the issuance of the DEIS. Revolution Wind anticipates the HPTP documents will undergo revision and refinement in consultation with the Massachusetts State Historic Preservation Officer, the Rhode Island State Historic Preservation Officer, the ACHP, and/or other consulting parties throughout the NEPA substitution process. If BOEM makes a finding of adverse effect for the historic property, it is anticipated that the mitigation measures described herein (and further refined through consultation with applicable parties) will be included in the Record of Decision (ROD) and/or Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) issued in accordance with 40 CFR parts 1500-1508, and 36 CFR §§ 800.8, 800.10.

The timeline for implementation of the mitigation measures will be determined in consultation with parties that demonstrated interest in the affected historic property (hereafter, Participating Parties) based on the agreed upon mitigation measures described in the final version of this HPTP. This HPTP will be reviewed by and further developed in consultation with Participating Parties concurrent with BOEM's NEPA substitution schedule<sup>1</sup> for RWF, which is currently anticipated to include the following:

- May 3, 2022 to July 1, 2022 Distribution of the Finding of Effect document, on historic properties, to consulting parties (to occur between).
- May 3, 2022 to August 1, 2022 30-day comment period on the Finding of Effect document (to occur between).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The timeline is subject to change and is based on current available information.

- **September 2, 2022** Distribution of the Draft Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) to consulting parties.
- **September 2, 2022 to October 17, 2022** 45-day comment period by consulting parties on the MOA and DEIS
- October 18, 2022 to December 19, 2022 Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- October 18, 2022 to January 19, 2023 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **December 2022 to February 2023** Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- **December 2023 to March 2023** 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **February 2023 to April 2023** Distribution of the Final MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- March 2023 to June 2, 2023 30-day signing period for consulting parties (to begin no later than a date between).
- June 2, 2023 Release of Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS).
- **June 2, 2023 to July 3, 2023** 30-day review period for the FEIS.
- July 7, 2023 NEPA Record of Decision (ROD) issued by BOEM.

This draft HPTP is organized into the following sections:

- **Section 1.0, Introduction**, outlines the content of this HPTP.
- **Section 2.0, Cultural Resources Regulatory Context**, briefly summarizes the Undertaking while focusing on cultural resources regulatory contexts (federal, tribal, state, and local, including preservation restrictions), identifies the historic property discussed in this HPTP that will be adversely affected by the Undertaking, and summarizes the pertinent provisions and attachments of the HRVEA (EDR, 2022) and *Revolution Wind Farm Construction and Operations Plan* (COP; Revolution Wind, 2021) that guided the development of this document.
- Section 3.0, Existing Conditions, Historic Significance, and Maritime Setting, provides a physical description of the historic property included in this HPTP. Set within its historic context, the applicable NRHP criteria for the historic property are discussed with a focus on the contribution of a maritime visual setting to its significance and integrity.
- Section 4.0, Mitigation Measures, presents specific steps to carry out the applicant-proposed
  mitigation actions identified in the COP or alternative measures developed through stakeholder
  engagement meetings to date. The mitigation action includes a detailed description, intended
  outcome, methods, standards, and requirements for documentation. The mitigation action details
  may be revised, based on feedback gathered during the process.

| • | Section 5.0, Implementation, establishes the process for executing mitigation actions at the      |
|---|---|
|   | historic property, as identified in Section 4.0 of this HPTP. For each/the action, organizational |
|   | responsibilities are outlined, a timeline is provided, and regulatory reviews are listed.         |

• **Section 6.0, References**, is a list of works cited in this HPTP.

#### 2.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

#### 2.1 Project Overview: Revolution Wind Farm and Revolution Wind Export Cable

The Undertaking is a wind-powered electric generating facility composed of up to 100 wind turbine generators (WTGs) and associated foundations, two offshore substations, and inter-array cables connecting the WTGs and the offshore substations (see Figure 2.1-1). The WTGs, offshore substations, array cables, and substation interconnector cables would be located on the Outer Continental Shelf approximately 15 nautical miles (18 statute miles) southeast of Point Judith, Rhode Island, approximately 13 nautical miles (15 statute miles) east of Block Island, Rhode Island, approximately 7.5 nautical miles (8.5 statute miles) south of Nomans Land Island National Wildlife Refuge (uninhabited island), and between approximately 10 to 12.5 nautical miles (12 to 14 statute miles) south/southwest of varying points of the Rhode Island and Massachusetts coastlines (Federal Register, 2021). In addition, two submarine export cables located in both federal waters and Rhode Island State territorial waters, will connect the offshore substation to the electrical grid. The proposed interconnection location for the Undertaking is the existing Davisville Substation, which is owned and operated by The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a National Grid and located in North Kingstown, Rhode Island. The visible offshore components of the operational Undertaking will be located on Lease OCS-A 0486 in water depths ranging from approximately 108 to 125 feet.

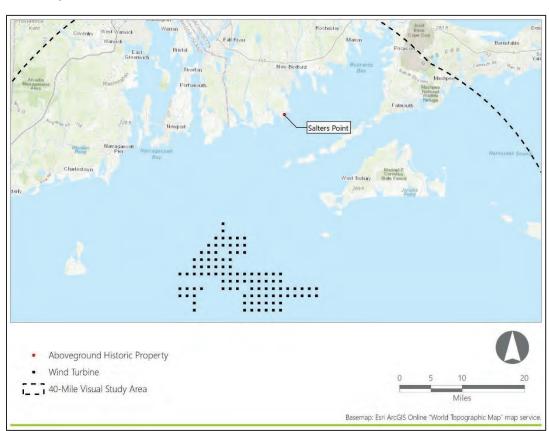


Figure 2.1-1. Project Location

#### 2.2 Section 106 and Section 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)

The regulations at 36 CFR § 800.8 provide for use of the NEPA process to fulfill a federal agency's NHPA Section 106 review obligations in lieu of the procedures set forth in 36 CFR § 800.3 through 800.6. Under these provisions, issuance of an ROD and implementation of relevant conditions will resolve adverse effects to historic properties caused by the Undertaking, including to National Historic Landmarks for which BOEM must provide a higher standard of care, as required by Section 110(f) of the NHPA.

The measures to avoid and minimize adverse effects to identified historic properties are described in the COP (Section 4.4.1.3 and Appendix BB). This HPTP describes the applicant-proposed treatment plans to resolve the remaining adverse effects after application of the above-referenced measures. The mitigation measures reflect a refinement of the conceptual mitigation framework proposed by Revolution Wind (see Appendix BB in the COP).

All activities implemented under this HPTP will be conducted in accordance with any conditions imposed by BOEM in its ROD and with applicable local, state and federal regulations and permitting requirements. Responsibilities for specific compliance actions are described in further detail in Section 5.2, Organizational Responsibilities.

#### 2.2.1 Municipal Regulations

Before implementation, any on-site mitigation measures will be coordinated with local municipalities and commissions to obtain approvals, as appropriate. These may include, but are not limited to building permits, zoning, land use, planning, historic commissions, and design review boards. Additional information regarding compliance with local requirements appears in Section 5.0, Implementation.

#### 2.3 Participating Parties

BOEM initiated consultation under Section 106 with invitations to consulting parties on April 30, 2021. BOEM hosted the first Section 106-specific meeting with consulting parties on December 17, 2021, and Revolution Wind anticipates that BOEM will hold additional meetings pursuant to Sections 106 and 110(f) of the NHPA and in accordance with 36 CFR 800.8.

Following BOEM initial Section 106 meeting with consulting parties, Revolution Wind held stakeholder outreach meetings (see Section 5.3) to review conceptual mitigation measures for the historic property and invited the following parties:

- The Town of Dartmouth
- The Massachusetts Historical Commission.<sup>2</sup>

Revolution Wind anticipates the above-listed parties and any subsequently identified parties will participate in the finalization of this HPTP through BOEM's Section 106 consultation process.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> MHC was invited to attend stakeholder outreach meetings regarding historic properties in Massachusetts; however, MHC has not participated in outreach meetings for Revolution Wind.

#### 3.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS, HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE, AND MARITIME SETTING

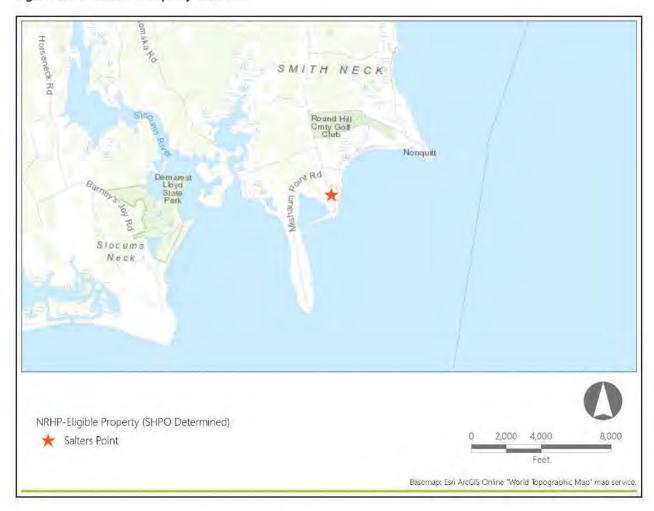
#### 3.1 Historic Properties

This HPTP involves one historic property, as identified in Table 3.1-1 and located on Figure 3.1-1.

Table 3.1-1. Historic Property included in the HPTP

| Name    | Property<br>Designation | Municipality | State | Site No.<br>(Agency) | Ownership | Historic<br>Property Type |
|---------|-------------------------|--------------|-------|----------------------|-----------|---------------------------|
| Salters | NRHP-Eligible           | Dartmouth    | MA    | DAR.B                | Private   | Historic Buildings        |
| Point   | (MHC Determined)        | Dartinouth   | IVIA  | (MHC)                |           | and Structures            |

Figure 3.1-1. Historic Property Location



In Section 3.3, the historic property is described both physically and within its historic context, with a focus on the contribution of a maritime visual setting to the property's significance and integrity.

#### 3.2 Maritime Setting

For the purposes of this analysis and assessment, views of marine waters are considered critical aspects of maritime settings. The influence of the marine environment and related human activities on historical development patterns is extensive and may be expressed in areas without direct lines of sight to the sea. Although these types of setting may contribute to the significance of historic properties, they would not be subject to alteration as a result of the proposed undertaking and are not considered further in this report.

Salters Point is considered within the historic property type defined in the HRVEA as "Historic Buildings and Structures" includes buildings and associated properties historically used as residences (in some instances their current use may be commercial, municipal, institutional, or otherwise non-residential) and is the largest grouping of above-ground historic properties within the PAPE. Historic Buildings and Structures within the PAPE consist mostly of vernacular residences, or groupings of residences, although this above-ground historic property type also includes historic parks and stone markers. The overall character of these individual above-ground historic properties and districts is residential or intended for public enjoyment, as opposed to the grand mansions and summer "cottages" built by wealthy industrialist families that typified the Estates and Estate Complexes property type. These above-ground historic properties are typically listed due to each resource's unique significance or the combined significance of the resources forming an historic district, and usually qualify under National Register Criteria A and C. These factors are shared among the resource to a degree which justifies their grouping as an above-ground historic property type.

Location and orientation of such properties is critical to understanding the nature of any associated maritime settings. Many historic houses were oriented to local roadways, with the front and rear elevations parallel to the nearby road's alignment. Local roadways along the region's shorelines often parallel the water's edge and Historic Buildings frequently shift in orientation along such coastal roads. This variation in orientation may strongly influence the associated views of marine waters that may form important elements of a property's historic setting.

#### 3.3 Salters Point

#### 3.3.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

Salters Point is located at the southern end of Smith Neck Road and is physically defined by a stone wall with a sign indicating it is private property at the intersection of Smith Neck and Mishaum Point Roads. Within the boundaries of the district are Buzzard's Bay Avenue, Ocean Avenue, Gosnold Avenue, Barn Way, Riley Street and Naushon Avenue. Salters Point, as it currently stands, was developed as a resort community between c. 1890 and c. 1910.

#### 3.3.2 Historic Context

Historically, Salters Point was a farm known as "Southern most farm" or "Salt House Point Farm" (Weinstein, 1983). Two of the properties associated with Benjamin Smith's Salt House Point Farm remain, 108 and 116

Ocean Avenue. In addition, as Dartmouth had a strong salt industry during the eighteenth century, a salt works was located on Salters Point in the early eighteenth century (MHC, 1981).

In the 1890s, a group from New Bedford, Massachusetts purchased 77 acres on Salters Point to develop a summer resort colony. Roads within the point were developed and lots were defined. According to the MHC Form, the developers established rules that the new owners had to follow, including each lot could have only one structure, "indoor earth closets or privies were required and no liquor could be made or sold on the premises." The majority of residences were constructed in the Colonial Revival style. As a resort, Salters Point had a casino, bowling alley, tennis courts, a yacht club, and a nine-hole golf course (Weinstein, 1983).

The Salters Point Inn was constructed in 1900 and had 20 bedrooms. The farmhouse located at 108 Ocean Avenue was used as an annex to the Inn (Melhuish, 2010). The Inn was a gathering place for the residents of Salters Point, many of whom would eat in the dining room regularly. The Inn was demolished in 1946 (Weinstein, 1983).

Nine properties within the boundaries of Salters Point have individual MHC Inventory Forms: the Smith Family Cemetery, 61 Naushon Avenue, the Benjamin Smith/Giles Smith House, the Alvin F. Waite/James T. Smith House at 116 Ocean Avenue, the Alvin F. Waite/James T. Smith House at 124 Ocean Avenue, the Frederick H. Wilks House, the George Bartlett House, the Lydia A. Payne House, and the Salters Point Water Corporation Building. The buildings were constructed between circa 1680 and circa 1900, with the oldest being part of the original farm and the latest built as part of the Salters Point resort.

#### 3.3.3 NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

Salters Point is significant under Criterion A as a designed summer resort colony on the Massachusetts coastline and Criterion C for its Colonial Revival style architecture. Its role as an eighteenth-century farmstead and salt works are also important aspects of the district's significance.

Salters Point The is sited on the eastern side of the Salters Point peninsula with prominent views of eastern Buzzards Bay and the Elizabeth Islands. The district is visually and historically linked to the maritime environment through recreation and aesthetic considerations that contributed to its development. Although some screening of the ocean horizon in the direction of Rhode Island Sound is provided by Mishaum Point to the southwest, open views towards the southern portions of the Project are expected.

#### 4.0 MITIGATION MEASURES

Mitigation measures at the historic property are detailed in this section. These applicant-proposed mitigation measures were developed on behalf of Revolution Wind by individuals who met Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualifications Standards* (36 CFR Part 61) and are appropriate to fully address the nature, scope, size, and magnitude of adverse effects including cumulative effects caused by the Project, NRHP-qualifying characteristics of each historic property that would be affected. These mitigation measures also include actions to respond to some reasonably foreseeable hazards unrelated to the Project that pose risks to the long-term preservation of affected historic properties, such as climate change. Revolution Wind has prepared this draft HPTP for inclusion in the DEIS and subsequent review, revision and refinement by consulting parties.

#### 4.1 Historic Context for Summer Cottage/Resort Development

#### 4.1.1 Purpose and Intended Outcome

As stated above, similarly, to other coastal communities in the region, in the late nineteenth century and through the twentieth century, summer cottages, resorts, and summer colonies began to develop in Dartmouth. These areas were attractive to the upper class for their proximity to Boston and New York and their locations on the water. The rapid rise of local and regional industries, urbanization, and ease of transportation by steam trains and ships in the late nineteenth century was associated with a new leisure class in New England. Scenic coastal enclaves and villages attracted families whose wealth may have been derived from the region's cities, but who sought escape from dense urban centers. Numerous communities developed to cater the recreational and social needs of wealthy families along the shores of Buzzards Bay, Narragansett Bay, and the coastal islands

The purpose of this mitigation measure is to develop a regional context/history of the development of summer cottages, colonies, and resorts on the Rhode Island and Massachusetts coastlines in the latenineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. The report will include: a brief history of each municipality, focusing on the built environment; an in-depth analysis of the neighborhoods/areas that became summer resorts/colonies; the social and economic impacts of the development; the changes in the built environment of the municipalities; and other related topics.

The intent of this report is to document this important movement in New England history, which changed the cultural, economic, and landscape of Rhode Island and Massachusetts. The report will be completed in coordination with all relevant stakeholders and the final report will be distributed to the municipalities and SHPOs.

#### 4.1.2 Scope of Work

The scope of work will consist of the following:

- Conduct archival research;
- Identify and consult with relevant stakeholders and the Participating Parties;

- Develop a draft report to be distributed to the Participating Parties for review and comment; and
- Develop a final report, addressing the comments received, to be distributed to the Participating Parties.

#### 4.1.3 Methodology

Revolution Wind will release a request for proposals (RFP) for consultant services for the scope of work and select a consultant to perform the scope of work listed in Section 4.1.2. The consultant should have a demonstrated knowledge and experience in developing historic contexts focusing on changes in the social, economic, and built environment and a knowledge of the history of New England. A draft of the report will be distributed to the Participating Parties for review and comment. A final report will be produced by the consultant that incorporates any comments and additional information provided by the Participating Parties and will be distributed to the Participating Parties.

#### 4.1.4 Standards

The exhibit will conform to the following standards:

- The Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (36 CFR Part 61), as applicable;
- RIHPHC guidance;
- MHC guidance;

#### 4.1.5 Documentation

The following documentation is to be provided for review by Participating Parties:

- Request for Proposals (RFP);
- Proposals by qualified consultants in response to the RFP;
- Preliminary draft report; and
- Final report.

#### 4.1.6 Funds and Accounting

Funding amounts will be determined following BOEM's release of their findings of adverse effects and consulting party review of the draft HPTP and the DEIS. The final version of the HPTP will include specifics concerning funding amounts and the mechanisms for funding the mitigation measures.

#### 5.0 IMPLEMENTATION

#### 5.1 Timeline

The timeline for implementation of the mitigation measures will be determined in consultation with the Participating Parties based on the agreed upon mitigation measures described in the final version of this HPTP. This HPTP will be reviewed by and further developed in consultation with Participating Parties concurrent with BOEM's NEPA substitution schedule<sup>3</sup> for RWF, which is currently anticipated to include the following:

- May 3, 2022 to July 1, 2022 Distribution of the Finding of Effect document, on historic properties, to consulting parties (to occur between).
- May 3, 2022 to August 1, 2022 30-day comment period on the Finding of Effect document (to occur between).
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- **June 2, 2023 to July 3, 2023** 30-day review period for the FEIS.
- July 7, 2023 NEPA Record of Decision (ROD) issued by BOEM.

The final version of this HPTP included in the FEIS will include a timeline for implementation of the final/agreed upon mitigation measures described herein. It is anticipated that the mitigation measure identified in Section 4.0 will commence within 2 years of the execution of the MOA unless otherwise agreed by the consulting parties and accepted by BOEM. Per Section 4.0, the Participating Parties will have a minimum of 30-days to review and comment on all draft reports or other work products developed for this HPTP. Revolution Wind assumes that the proposed scope of work will be completed within 5 years of the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The timeline is subject to change and is based on current available information.

execution of the MOA unless a different timeline is agreed upon by consulting parties and accepted by BOEM.

#### 5.2 Organizational Responsibilities

#### 5.2.1 Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)

BOEM remains responsible for making all federal decisions and determining compliance with Section 106. BOEM has reviewed this HPTP to ensure, at minimum, it includes the content required.

- BOEM remains responsible for making all federal decisions and determining compliance with Section 106;
- BOEM, in consultation with the Participating Parties, will ensure that mitigation measures adequately resolve adverse effects, consistent with the NHPA;
- BOEM must accept the final HPTP before Revolution Wind may commence any of the actions included in the HPTP;
- BOEM will be responsible for sharing the annual summary report with Participating Parties; and
- BOEM is responsible for consultation related to dispute resolution.

#### 5.2.2 Revolution Wind, LLC

Revolution Wind will be responsible for the following:

- Considering the comments provided by the Participating Parties in the development of this HPTP;
- Funding the mitigation measures specified in Section 4.0;
- Completion of the scope/s of work in Section 4.0;
- Ensuring all Standards in Section 4.0 are met;
- Providing the Documentation in Section 4.0 to the Participating Parties for review and comment;
- Annual Reporting to BOEM; and
- Revolution Wind will be responsible for ensuring that all work that requires consultation with Tribal Nations are performed by professionals who have demonstrated professional experience consulting with federally recognized Tribes.

#### 5.2.3 Other Parties, as Appropriate

Revolution Wind does not anticipate additional consulting parties, should any be determined, this will be updated.

#### 5.3 Participating Party Consultation

Revolution Wind has provided this draft HPTP to BOEM for inclusion in the DEIS for review by Participating Parties to provide meaningful input on the resolution of adverse effects to and form(s) of implementing mitigation at the historic property. As part of the development of this draft HPTP, Revolution Wind has conducted targeted outreach with the Participating Parties identified in Section 2.3. As of July 2022, this outreach has included the following

• Stakeholder Consultation Meeting to Review Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures for the Revolution Wind Farm – Massachusetts Historic Properties, February 10, 2022.

Participating Parties will be provided opportunity for review and comment on the HPTP concurrent with BOEM's anticipated NEPA substitution schedule for Revolution Wind Farm (see Section 5.1). It is anticipated that subsequent coordination to further refine the HPTP may include meetings, conference calls, HPTP draft reviews and document exchanges, or similar means of communication of information. BOEM will be invited to participate in these consultations between Revolution Wind and the Participating Parties regarding revision and refinement of this HPTP, should it choose.

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# ATTACHMENT 10 – HISTORIC PROPERTIES TREATMENT PLAN FOR THE REVOLUTION WIND FARM: 744 SCONTICUT NECK ROAD, TOWN OF FAIRHAVEN, BRISTOL COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

[Insert ATTACHMENT 10 – TREATMENT PLAN ABOVE-GROUND HISTORIC PROPERTIES THAT WILL BE VISUALLY ADVERSELY AFFECTED]



## **Draft Historic Property Treatment Plan**

for the

### **Revolution Wind Farm**

744 Sconticut Neck Road
Town of Fairhaven, Bristol County, Massachusetts

Submitted to:



Bureau of Ocean Energy Management U.S. Department of the Interior

Prepared for:



Powered by Ørsted &

Revolution Wind, LLC <a href="https://revolutionwind.com/">https://revolutionwind.com/</a>

Prepared by:



Environmental Design & Research, D.P.C. 217 Montgomery Street, Suite 1100 Syracuse, New York 13202 <a href="https://www.edrdpc.com">www.edrdpc.com</a>

**July 2022** 

#### ABSTRACT

Federal Undertaking: Revolution Wind Farm and Revolution Wind Export Cable Project

Location: Outer Continental Shelf and Rhode Island

Federal and

State Agencies: Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

National Park Service

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission

New York Historic Preservation Office Connecticut Historic Preservation Office Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Regulatory Process: National Environmental Policy Act

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act Section 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act

Purpose: This draft, applicant-proposed Historic Property Treatment Plan provides

background data, historic property information, and detailed steps that will be implemented to carry out mitigation actions to resolve potential adverse effects preliminarily identified by the applicant in the *Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis – Revolution Wind Farm*, dated November 2021 for the Revolution Wind

Project.

Potential Adverse Visual

Effect Finding for: 744 Sconticut Neck Road

Submitted By: Revolution Wind, LLC

Date: July 2022

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ACHP Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

ADLS Aircraft Detection Lighting System

APE Area of Potential Effects

BOEM Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

CFR Code of Federal Regulations
COP Construction and Operations Plan
DEIS Draft Environmental Impact Statement
EDR Environmental Design and Research, D.P.C.
FEIS Final Environmental Impact Statement

FR Federal Register

HPTP Historic Property Treatment Plan
MHC Massachusetts Historical Commission

MOA Memorandum of Agreement
NEPA National Environmental Policy Act

NHPA National Historic Preservation Act of 1966

NPS National Park Service

NRHP National Register of Historic Places

RFP Request for Proposal

RIHPHC Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission

ROD Record of Decision
RWF Revolution Wind Farm
WTG Wind Turbine Generator

#### 1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This draft applicant-proposed Historic Property Treatment Plan (HPTP) for 744 Sconticut Neck Road, which has been determined by the Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (the historic property) provides background data, historic property information, and detailed steps that will be implemented to carry out mitigation actions to resolve potential adverse effects preliminarily identified by the applicant in the *Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis – Revolution Wind Farm*, dated July 2022 (HRVEA; EDR, 2022) for the Revolution Wind Farm (RWF) and Revolution Wind Export Cable Project (collectively, the Undertaking). Revolution Wind LLC (Revolution Wind) is providing this draft HPTP prior to the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) making findings of adverse effect for the Undertaking under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), and finalization of this draft HPTP remains subject to BOEM's final finding of adverse effect for the historic property.

BOEM will use the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) substitution process to fulfill its Section 106 obligations as provided for in the NHPA implementing regulations (36 CFR § 800.8(c)), and BOEM has notified the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), State Historic Preservation Officers, and consulting parties of BOEM's decision to use this process. Revolution Wind has provided this draft HPTP to BOEM for inclusion in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for review by consulting parties to provide meaningful input on the resolution of adverse effects to and form(s) of implementing mitigation at the historic property. This draft HPTP describes the applicant-proposed mitigation measures to resolve potential adverse effects on historic properties and proposes the implementation steps and timeline for actions. The mitigation measures are based on the evaluations and outreach performed by Revolution Wind prior to the issuance of the DEIS. Revolution Wind anticipates the HPTP documents will undergo revision and refinement in consultation with the Massachusetts State Historic Preservation Officer, the Rhode Island State Historic Preservation Officer, the ACHP, and/or other consulting parties throughout the NEPA substitution process. If BOEM makes a finding of adverse effect for the historic property, it is anticipated that the mitigation measures described herein (and further refined through consultation with applicable parties) will be included in the Record of Decision (ROD) and/or Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) issued in accordance with 40 CFR parts 1500-1508, and 36 CFR §§ 800.8, 800.10.

The timeline for implementation of the mitigation measures will be determined in consultation with parties that demonstrated interest in the affected historic property (hereafter, Participating Parties) based on the agreed upon mitigation measures described in the final version of this HPTP. This HPTP will be reviewed by and further developed in consultation with Participating Parties concurrent with BOEM's NEPA substitution schedule<sup>1</sup> for RWF, which is currently anticipated to include the following:

- May 3, 2022 to July 1, 2022 Distribution of the Finding of Effect document, on historic properties, to consulting parties (to occur between).
- May 3, 2022 to August 1, 2022 30-day comment period on the Finding of Effect document (to occur between).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The timeline is subject to change and is based on current available information.

- **September 2, 2022** Distribution of the Draft Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) to consulting parties.
- **September 2, 2022 to October 17, 2022** 45-day comment period by consulting parties on the MOA and DEIS
- October 18, 2022 to December 19, 2022 Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- October 18, 2022 to January 19, 2023 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **December 2022 to February 2023** Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- **December 2023 to March 2023** 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **February 2023 to April 2023** Distribution of the Final MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- March 2023 to June 2, 2023 30-day signing period for consulting parties (to begin no later than a date between).
- June 2, 2023 Release of Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS).
- **June 2, 2023 to July 3, 2023** 30-day review period for the FEIS.
- July 7, 2023 NEPA Record of Decision (ROD) issued by BOEM.

This draft HPTP is organized into the following sections:

- **Section 1.0, Introduction**, outlines the content of this HPTP.
- Section 2.0, Cultural Resources Regulatory Context, briefly summarizes the Undertaking while focusing on cultural resources regulatory contexts (federal, tribal, state, and local, including preservation restrictions), identifies the historic property discussed in this HPTP that will be adversely affected by the Undertaking, and summarizes the pertinent provisions and attachments of the HRVEA (EDR, 2022) and *Revolution Wind Farm Construction and Operations Plan* (COP; Revolution Wind, 2021) that guided the development of this document.
- Section 3.0, Existing Conditions, Historic Significance, and Maritime Setting, provides a physical description of the historic property included in this HPTP. Set within its historic context, the applicable NRHP criteria for the historic property are discussed with a focus on the contribution of a maritime visual setting to its significance and integrity.
- Section 4.0, Mitigation Measures, presents specific steps to carry out the applicant-proposed
  mitigation actions identified in the COP or alternative measures developed through stakeholder
  engagement meetings to date. The mitigation action includes a detailed description, intended
  outcome, methods, standards, and requirements for documentation. The mitigation action details
  may be revised, based on feedback gathered during the process.

| • | Section 5.0, Implementation, establishes the process for executing mitigation actions at the      |
|---|---|
|   | historic property, as identified in Section 4.0 of this HPTP. For each/the action, organizational |
|   | responsibilities are outlined, a timeline is provided, and regulatory reviews are listed.         |

• **Section 6.0, References**, is a list of works cited in this HPTP.

#### 2.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

# 2.1 Project Overview: Revolution Wind Farm and Revolution Wind Export Cable

The Undertaking is a wind-powered electric generating facility composed of up to 100 wind turbine generators (WTGs) and associated foundations, two offshore substations, and inter-array cables connecting the WTGs and the offshore substations (see Figure 2.1-1). The WTGs, offshore substations, array cables, and substation interconnector cables would be located on the Outer Continental Shelf approximately 15 nautical miles (18 statute miles) southeast of Point Judith, Rhode Island, approximately 13 nautical miles (15 statute miles) east of Block Island, Rhode Island, approximately 7.5 nautical miles (8.5 statute miles) south of Nomans Land Island National Wildlife Refuge (uninhabited island), and between approximately 10 to 12.5 nautical miles (12 to 14 statute miles) south/southwest of varying points of the Rhode Island and Massachusetts coastlines (Federal Register, 2021). In addition, two submarine export cables located in both federal waters and Rhode Island State territorial waters, will connect the offshore substation to the electrical grid. The proposed interconnection location for the Undertaking is the existing Davisville Substation, which is owned and operated by The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a National Grid and located in North Kingstown, Rhode Island. The visible offshore components of the operational Undertaking will be located on Lease OCS-A 0486 in water depths ranging from approximately 108 to 125 feet.

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Figure 2.1-1. Project Location

### 2.2 Section 106 and Section 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)

The regulations at 36 CFR § 800.8 provide for use of the NEPA process to fulfill a federal agency's NHPA Section 106 review obligations in lieu of the procedures set forth in 36 CFR § 800.3 through 800.6. Under these provisions, issuance of an ROD and implementation of relevant conditions will resolve adverse effects to historic properties caused by the Undertaking, including to National Historic Landmarks for which BOEM must provide a higher standard of care, as required by Section 110(f) of the NHPA.

The measures to avoid and minimize adverse effects to identified historic properties are described in the COP (Section 4.4.1.3 and Appendix BB). This HPTP describes the applicant-proposed treatment plans to resolve the remaining adverse effects after application of the above-referenced measures. The mitigation measures reflect a refinement of the conceptual mitigation framework proposed by Revolution Wind (see Appendix BB in the COP).

All activities implemented under this HPTP will be conducted in accordance with any conditions imposed by BOEM in its ROD and with applicable local, state and federal regulations and permitting requirements. Responsibilities for specific compliance actions are described in further detail in Section 5.2, Organizational Responsibilities.

# 2.2.1 Municipal Regulations

Before implementation, any on-site mitigation measures will be coordinated with local municipalities and commissions to obtain approvals, as appropriate. These may include, but are not limited to building permits, zoning, land use, planning, historic commissions, and design review boards. Additional information regarding compliance with local requirements appears in Section 5.0, Implementation.

#### 2.3 Participating Parties

BOEM initiated consultation under Section 106 with invitations to consulting parties on April 30, 2021. BOEM hosted the first Section 106-specific meeting with consulting parties on December 17, 2021, and Revolution Wind anticipates that BOEM will hold additional meetings pursuant to Sections 106 and 110(f) of the NHPA and in accordance with 36 CFR 800.8.

Following BOEM initial Section 106 meeting with consulting parties, Revolution Wind held stakeholder outreach meetings (see Section 5.3) to review conceptual mitigation measures for the historic property and invited the following parties:

- The Town of Fairhaven
- The Massachusetts Historical Commission.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> MHC was invited to attend stakeholder outreach meetings regarding historic properties in Massachusetts; however, MHC has not participated in outreach meetings for Revolution Wind.

| Revolution Wind anticipates the above-listed parties and any subsequently identified parties will participate in the finalization of this HPTP through BOEM's Section 106 consultation process. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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# 3.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS, HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE, AND MARITIME SETTING

# 3.1 Historic Properties

This HPTP involves one historic property, as identified in Table 3.1-1 and located on Figure 3.1-1.

Table 3.1-1. Historic Property included in the HPTP

| Name                          | Property<br>Designation              | Municipality | State | Site No.<br>(Agency) | Ownership | Historic<br>Property Type               |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|-------|----------------------|-----------|---|
| 744<br>Sconticut<br>Neck Road | NRHP-Eligible<br>(MHC<br>Determined) | Fairhaven    | МА    | FAL.302<br>(MHC)     | Private   | Historic<br>Buildings and<br>Structures |

Figure 3.1-1. Historic Property Location



In Section 3.3, the historic property is described both physically and within its historic context, with a focus on the contribution of a maritime visual setting to the property's significance and integrity.

# 3.2 Maritime Setting

For the purposes of this analysis and assessment, views of marine waters are considered critical aspects of maritime settings. The influence of the marine environment and related human activities on historical development patterns is extensive and may be expressed in areas without direct lines of sight to the sea. Although these types of setting may contribute to the significance of historic properties, they would not be subject to alteration as a result of the proposed undertaking and are not considered further in this report.

744 Sconticut Neck Road is considered within the historic property type defined in the HRVEA as "Historic Buildings and Structures" includes buildings and associated properties historically used as residences (in some instances their current use may be commercial, municipal, institutional, or otherwise non-residential) and is the largest grouping of above-ground historic properties within the PAPE. Historic Buildings and Structures within the PAPE consist mostly of vernacular residences, or groupings of residences, although this above-ground historic property type also includes historic parks and stone markers. The overall character of these individual above-ground historic properties and districts is residential or intended for public enjoyment, as opposed to the grand mansions and summer "cottages" built by wealthy industrialist families that typified the Estates and Estate Complexes property type. These above-ground historic properties are typically listed due to each resource's unique significance or the combined significance of the resources forming an historic district, and usually qualify under National Register Criteria A and C. These factors are shared among the resource to a degree which justifies their grouping as an above-ground historic property type.

Location and orientation of such properties is critical to understanding the nature of any associated maritime settings. Many historic houses were oriented to local roadways, with the front and rear elevations parallel to the nearby road's alignment. Local roadways along the region's shorelines often parallel the water's edge and Historic Buildings frequently shift in orientation along such coastal roads. This variation in orientation may strongly influence the associated views of marine waters that may form important elements of a property's historic setting.

#### 3.3 744 Sconticut Neck Road

# 3.3.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

744 Sconticut Neck Road, also known as 736 Sconticut Neck Road, is located on the west side of Sconticut Road overlooking Buzzards Bay on Sconticut Neck in Fairhaven, Massachusetts. The building is a two-and-a-half story, shingle-clad, stone foundation, four-square colonial revival style residence built circa 1910. A veranda appears to wrap around three sides of the building and three hipped dormers extend from the roof on the eastern, southern and western sides.

Per aerial and topographic map review as well as the Town of Fairhaven Property Records, the property currently has four outbuildings, at least one was constructed circa 1920 (Patriot Properties, 2022). A carriage house/garage is located at the rear of the property can has a hipped dormer, two garage doors, a cupola, and living space. A second carriage house/garage is located behind the house and the main building has a

hipped dormer, two garage doors, a cupola, and living space. A one-story addition is located off the western elevation. Two smaller structures are located to the south of the existing pool.

#### 3.3.2 Historic Context

In the mid-to-late 1870s, resort development began along Sconticut Neck due to the town's location as a suburb of New Bedford (MHC, 1981). Sconticut Neck's location between Buzzards Bay and Nasketucket Bay made this formerly sparsely developed area a prime location for summer homes. A review of available historic and topographic maps indicates that the majority of buildings along Sconticut Neck Road were not constructed until the early twentieth century, and there has been relatively little development over the past century, preserving the predominantly rural character.

### 3.3.3 NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

The property at 744 Sconticut Neck Road appears to meet NRHP Criteria C as an early-twentieth-century residence and outbuildings associated with the history and development of Sconticut Neck. The house is a largely unmodified, representative example of an early-twentieth-century four-square residence with an intact agricultural and maritime context in the region. 744 Sconticut Neck Road is sited on the west side of Sconticut Neck between Buzzards Bay and Nasketucket Bay on a flat, open plot of land with open views towards the western sections of Buzzards Bay and portions of Rhode Island Sound, beyond.

#### 4.0 MITIGATION MEASURES

Mitigation measures at the historic property are detailed in this section. These applicant-proposed mitigation measures were developed on behalf of Revolution Wind by individuals who met Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualifications Standards* (36 CFR Part 61) and are appropriate to fully address the nature, scope, size, and magnitude of adverse effects including cumulative effects caused by the Project, NRHP-qualifying characteristics of each historic property that would be affected. These mitigation measures also include actions to respond to some reasonably foreseeable hazards unrelated to the Project that pose risks to the long-term preservation of affected historic properties, such as climate change. Revolution Wind has prepared this draft HPTP for inclusion in the DEIS and subsequent review, revision and refinement by consulting parties.

# 4.1 Historic Context for Summer Cottage/Resort Development

# 4.1.1 Purpose and Intended Outcome

As stated above, similarly, to other coastal communities in the region, in the late nineteenth century and through the twentieth century, summer cottages, resorts, and summer colonies began to develop in Fairhaven. These areas were attractive to the upper class for their proximity to Boston and New York and their locations on the water. The rapid rise of local and regional industries, urbanization, and ease of transportation by steam trains and ships in the late nineteenth century was associated with a new leisure class in New England. Scenic coastal enclaves and villages attracted families whose wealth may have been derived from the region's cities, but who sought escape from dense urban centers. Numerous communities developed to cater the recreational and social needs of wealthy families along the shores of Buzzards Bay, Narragansett Bay, and the coastal islands

The purpose of this mitigation measure is to develop a regional context/history of the development of summer cottages, colonies, and resorts on the Rhode Island and Massachusetts coastlines in the latenineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. The report will include: a brief history of each municipality, focusing on the built environment; an in-depth analysis of the neighborhoods/areas that became summer resorts/colonies; the social and economic impacts of the development; the changes in the built environment of the municipalities; and other related topics.

The intent of this report is to document this important movement in New England history, which changed the cultural, economic, and landscape of Rhode Island and Massachusetts. The report will be completed in coordination with all relevant stakeholders and the final report will be distributed to the municipalities and SHPOs.

# 4.1.2 Scope of Work

The scope of work will consist of the following:

- Conduct archival research;
- Identify and consult with relevant stakeholders and the Participating Parties;

- Develop a draft report to be distributed to the Participating Parties for review and comment; and
- Develop a final report, addressing the comments received, to be distributed to the Participating Parties.

### 4.1.3 Methodology

Revolution Wind will release a request for proposals (RFP) for consultant services for the scope of work and select a consultant to perform the scope of work listed in Section 4.1.2. The consultant should have a demonstrated knowledge and experience in developing historic contexts focusing on changes in the social, economic, and built environment and a knowledge of the history of New England. A draft of the report will be distributed to the Participating Parties for review and comment. A final report will be produced by the consultant that incorporates any comments and additional information provided by the Participating Parties and will be distributed to the Participating Parties.

#### 4.1.4 Standards

The exhibit will conform to the following standards:

- The Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (36 CFR Part 61), as applicable;
- RIHPHC guidance;
- MHC guidance;

#### 4.1.5 Documentation

The following documentation is to be provided for review by Participating Parties:

- Request for Proposals (RFP);
- Proposals by qualified consultants in response to the RFP;
- Preliminary draft report; and
- Final report.

# 4.1.6 Funds and Accounting

Funding amounts will be determined following BOEM's release of their findings of adverse effects and consulting party review of the draft HPTP and the DEIS. The final version of the HPTP will include specifics concerning funding amounts and the mechanisms for funding the mitigation measures.

#### 5.0 IMPLEMENTATION

# 5.1 Timeline

The timeline for implementation of the mitigation measures will be determined in consultation with the Participating Parties based on the agreed upon mitigation measures described in the final version of this HPTP. This HPTP will be reviewed by and further developed in consultation with Participating Parties concurrent with BOEM's NEPA substitution schedule<sup>3</sup> for RWF, which is currently anticipated to include the following:

- May 3, 2022 to July 1, 2022 Distribution of the Finding of Effect document, on historic properties, to consulting parties (to occur between).
- May 3, 2022 to August 1, 2022 30-day comment period on the Finding of Effect document (to occur between).
- **September 2, 2022** Distribution of the Draft Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) to consulting parties.
- **September 2, 2022 to October 17, 2022** 45-day comment period by consulting parties on the MOA and DEIS
- October 18, 2022 to December 19, 2022 Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- October 18, 2022 to January 19, 2023 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **December 2022 to February 2023** Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- **December 2023 to March 2023** 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **February 2023 to April 2023** Distribution of the Final MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- March 2023 to June 2, 2023 30-day signing period for consulting parties (to begin no later than a date between).
- June 2, 2023 Release of Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS).
- **June 2, 2023 to July 3, 2023** 30-day review period for the FEIS.
- July 7, 2023 NEPA Record of Decision (ROD) issued by BOEM.

The final version of this HPTP included in the FEIS will include a timeline for implementation of the final/agreed upon mitigation measures described herein. It is anticipated that the mitigation measure identified in Section 4.0 will commence within 2 years of the execution of the MOA unless otherwise agreed by the consulting parties and accepted by BOEM. Per Section 4.0, the Participating Parties will have a minimum of 30-days to review and comment on all draft reports or other work products developed for this HPTP. Revolution Wind assumes that the proposed scope of work will be completed within 5 years of the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The timeline is subject to change and is based on current available information.

execution of the MOA unless a different timeline is agreed upon by consulting parties and accepted by BOEM.

# 5.2 Organizational Responsibilities

#### 5.2.1 Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)

BOEM remains responsible for making all federal decisions and determining compliance with Section 106. BOEM has reviewed this HPTP to ensure, at minimum, it includes the content required.

- BOEM remains responsible for making all federal decisions and determining compliance with Section 106;
- BOEM, in consultation with the Participating Parties, will ensure that mitigation measures adequately resolve adverse effects, consistent with the NHPA;
- BOEM must accept the final HPTP before Revolution Wind may commence any of the actions included in the HPTP;
- BOEM will be responsible for sharing the annual summary report with Participating Parties; and
- BOEM is responsible for consultation related to dispute resolution.

# 5.2.2 Revolution Wind, LLC

Revolution Wind will be responsible for the following:

- Considering the comments provided by the Participating Parties in the development of this HPTP;
- Funding the mitigation measures specified in Section 4.0;
- Completion of the scope/s of work in Section 4.0;
- Ensuring all Standards in Section 4.0 are met;
- Providing the Documentation in Section 4.0 to the Participating Parties for review and comment;
- Annual Reporting to BOEM; and
- Revolution Wind will be responsible for ensuring that all work that requires consultation with Tribal Nations are performed by professionals who have demonstrated professional experience consulting with federally recognized Tribes.

#### 5.2.3 Other Parties, as Appropriate

Revolution Wind does not anticipate additional consulting parties, should any be determined, this will be updated.

# 5.3 Participating Party Consultation

Revolution Wind has provided this draft HPTP to BOEM for inclusion in the DEIS for review by Participating Parties to provide meaningful input on the resolution of adverse effects to and form(s) of implementing mitigation at the historic property. The proposed mitigation measures were developed by Revolution Wind. As part of the development of this HPTP, Revolution Wind anticipates conducting targeted outreach with the Participating Parties identified in Section 2.3.

Participating Parties will be provided opportunity for review and comment on the HPTP concurrent with BOEM's anticipated NEPA substitution schedule for Revolution Wind Farm (see Section 5.1). It is anticipated that subsequent coordination to further refine the HPTP may include meetings, conference calls, HPTP draft reviews and document exchanges, or similar means of communication of information. BOEM will be invited to participate in these consultations between Revolution Wind and the Participating Parties regarding revision and refinement of this HPTP, should it choose.

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# ATTACHMENT 11 – HISTORIC PROPERTIES TREATMENT PLAN FOR THE REVOLUTION WIND FARM: THE FORT TABER HISTORIC DISTRICT AND THE FORT RODMAN HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF NEW BEDFORD, BRISTOL COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

[Insert ATTACHMENT 11 – TREATMENT PLAN ABOVE-GROUND HISTORIC PROPERTIES THAT WILL BE VISUALLY ADVERSELY AFFECTED]

# **Draft Historic Property Treatment Plan**

for the

# **Revolution Wind Farm**

The Fort Taber Historic District
The Fort Rodman Historic District
City of New Bedford, Bristol County, Massachusetts

Submitted to:



Bureau of Ocean Energy Management U.S. Department of the Interior

Prepared for:



Powered by Ørsted & Eversource

Revolution Wind, LLC <a href="https://revolutionwind.com/">https://revolutionwind.com/</a>

Prepared by:



Environmental Design & Research, D.P.C. 217 Montgomery Street, Suite 1100 Syracuse, New York 13202 www.edrdpc.com

July 2022

#### **ABSTRACT**

Federal Undertaking: Revolution Wind Farm and Revolution Wind Export Cable Project

Location: Outer Continental Shelf and Rhode Island

Federal and

State Agencies: Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

National Park Service

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission

New York Historic Preservation Office Connecticut Historic Preservation Office Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Regulatory Process: National Environmental Policy Act

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act Section 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act

Purpose: This draft, applicant-proposed Historic Property Treatment Plan provides

background data, historic property information, and detailed steps that will be implemented to carry out mitigation actions to resolve potential adverse effects preliminarily identified by the applicant in the *Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis – Revolution Wind Farm*, dated November 2021 for the Revolution Wind

Project.

Potential Adverse Visual

Effect Finding for: The Fort Taber Historic District and the Fort Rodman Historic District

Submitted By: Revolution Wind, LLC

Date: July 2022

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|             | LIST OF ACRONYMS                           |   |
| ACHP        | Advisory Council on Historic Preservation  |   |
| ADLS        | Aircraft Detection Lighting System         |   |
| BOEM        | Bureau of Ocean Energy Management          |   |
| CFR         | Code of Federal Regulations                |   |
| COP         | Construction and Operations Plan           |   |
| DEIS        | Draft Environmental Impact Statement       |   |
| EDR         | Environmental Design and Research, D.P.C.  |   |
| FEIS        | Final Environmental Impact Statement       |   |
| FR          | Federal Register                           |   |
| HPTP        | Historic Property Treatment Plan           |   |
| MHC         | Massachusetts Historical Commission        |   |
| MOA         | Memorandum of Agreement                    |   |
| NEPA        | National Environmental Policy Act          |   |
| NHPA        | National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 |   |
| NRHP        | National Register of Historic Places       |   |
| RFP         | Request for Proposals                      |   |
| ROD         | Record of Decision                         |   |
| RWEC        | Revolution Wind Export Cable               |   |
| RWF         | Revolution Wind Farm                       |   |
| USCG        | United States Coast Guard                  |   |
| WTG         | Wind Turbine Generator                     |   |

#### 1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This draft applicant-proposed Historic Property Treatment Plan (HPTP) for the Fort Taber Historic District, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the Fort Rodman Historic District, which has been determined by the Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) to be eligible for listing on the NRHP (hereinafter, the historic properties) provides background data, historic property information, and detailed steps that will be implemented to carry out mitigation actions to resolve potential adverse effects preliminarily identified by the applicant in the *Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis – Revolution Wind Farm*, dated July 2022 (HRVEA; EDR, 2022) for the Revolution Wind Farm (RWF) and Revolution Wind Export Cable Project (collectively, the Undertaking). Revolution Wind LLC (Revolution Wind) is providing this draft HPTP prior to the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) making findings of adverse effect for the Undertaking under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), and finalization of this draft HPTP remains subject to BOEM's final finding of adverse effect for the historic properties.

BOEM will use the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) substitution process to fulfill its Section 106 obligations as provided for in the NHPA implementing regulations (36 CFR § 800.8(c)), and BOEM has notified the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), State Historic Preservation Officers, and consulting parties of BOEM's decision to use this process. Revolution Wind has provided this draft HPTP to BOEM for inclusion in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for review by consulting parties to provide meaningful input on the resolution of adverse effects to and form(s) of implementing mitigation at the Historic Property. This draft HPTP describes the applicant-proposed mitigation measures to resolve potential adverse effects on historic properties and proposes the implementation steps and timeline for actions. The mitigation measures are based on the evaluations and outreach performed by Revolution Wind prior to the issuance of the DEIS. Revolution Wind anticipates the HPTP documents will undergo revision and refinement in consultation with the Massachusetts State Historic Preservation Officer, the Rhode Island State Historic Preservation Officer, the ACHP, and/or other consulting parties throughout the NEPA substitution process. If BOEM makes a finding of adverse effect for the historic properties, it is anticipated that the mitigation measures described herein (and further refined through consultation with applicable parties) will be included in the Record of Decision (ROD) and/or Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) issued in accordance with 40 CFR parts 1500-1508, and 36 CFR §§ 800.8, 800.10.

The timeline for implementation of the mitigation measures will be determined in consultation with parties that demonstrated interest in the affected historic properties (hereafter, Participating Parties) based on the agreed upon mitigation measures described in the final version of this HPTP. This HPTP will be reviewed by and further developed in consultation with Participating Parties concurrent with BOEM's NEPA substitution schedule<sup>1</sup> for RWF, which is currently anticipated to include the following:

- May 3, 2022 to July 1, 2022 Distribution of the Finding of Effect document, on historic properties, to consulting parties (to occur between).
- May 3, 2022 to August 1, 2022 30-day comment period on the Finding of Effect document (to occur between).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The timeline is subject to change and is based on current available information. Historic Property Treatment Plan The Fort Taber Historic District and the Fort Rodman Historic District City of New Bedford, Bristol County, Massachusetts

- **September 2, 2022** Distribution of the Draft Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) to consulting parties.
- **September 2, 2022 to October 17, 2022** 45-day comment period by consulting parties on the MOA and DEIS
- October 18, 2022 to December 19, 2022 Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- October 18, 2022 to January 19, 2023 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
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- **December 2023 to March 2023** 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **February 2023 to April 2023** Distribution of the Final MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- March 2023 to June 2, 2023 30-day signing period for consulting parties (to begin no later than a date between).
- June 2, 2023 Release of Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS).
- **June 2, 2023 to July 3, 2023** 30-day review period for the FEIS.
- July 7, 2023 NEPA Record of Decision (ROD) issued by BOEM.

This draft HPTP is organized into the following sections:

- **Section 1.0, Introduction**, outlines the content of this HPTP.
- **Section 2.0, Cultural Resources Regulatory Context**, briefly summarizes the Undertaking while focusing on cultural resources regulatory contexts (federal, tribal, state, and local, including preservation restrictions), identifies the historic properties discussed in this HPTP that will be adversely affected by the Undertaking, and summarizes the pertinent provisions and attachments of the HRVEA (EDR, 2022) and *Revolution Wind Farm Construction and Operations Plan* (COP; Revolution Wind, 2021) that guided the development of this document.
- Section 3.0, Existing Conditions, Historic Significance, and Maritime Setting, provides a
  physical description of the historic properties included in this HPTP. Set within its historic context,
  the applicable NRHP criteria for the historic properties are discussed with a focus on the
  contribution of a maritime visual setting to its significance and integrity.
- Section 4.0, Mitigation Measures, presents specific steps to carry out the applicant-proposed
  mitigation actions identified in the COP or alternative measures developed through stakeholder
  engagement meetings to date. The mitigation action includes a detailed description, intended
  outcome, methods, standards, and requirements for documentation. The mitigation action details
  may be revised, based on feedback gathered during the process.

| • | Section 5.0, Implementation, establishes the process for executing mitigation actions at the        |
|---|---|
|   | historic properties, as identified in Section 4.0 of this HPTP. For each/the action, organizational |
|   | responsibilities are outlined, a timeline is provided, and regulatory reviews are listed.           |

| • | Section 6.0. | References   | is a | list ( | of works | cited | in this   | <b>HPTP</b> |
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#### 2.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

# 2.1 Project Overview: Revolution Wind Farm and Revolution Wind Export Cable

The Undertaking is a wind-powered electric generating facility composed of up to 100 wind turbine generators (WTGs) and associated foundations, two offshore substations, and inter-array cables connecting the WTGs and the offshore substations (see Figure 2.1-1). The WTGs, offshore substations, array cables, and substation interconnector cables would be located on the Outer Continental Shelf approximately 15 nautical miles (18 statute miles) southeast of Point Judith, Rhode Island, approximately 13 nautical miles (15 statute miles) east of Block Island, Rhode Island, approximately 7.5 nautical miles (8.5 statute miles) south of Nomans Land Island National Wildlife Refuge (uninhabited island), and between approximately 10 to 12.5 nautical miles (12 to 14 statute miles) south/southwest of varying points of the Rhode Island and Massachusetts coastlines (62 FR 33708). In addition, two submarine export cables located in both federal waters and Rhode Island State territorial waters, will connect the offshore substation to the electrical grid. The proposed interconnection location for the Undertaking is the existing Davisville Substation, which is owned and operated by The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a National Grid and located in North Kingstown, Rhode Island. The visible offshore components of the operational Undertaking will be located on Lease OCS-A 0486 in water depths ranging from approximately 108 to 125 feet.

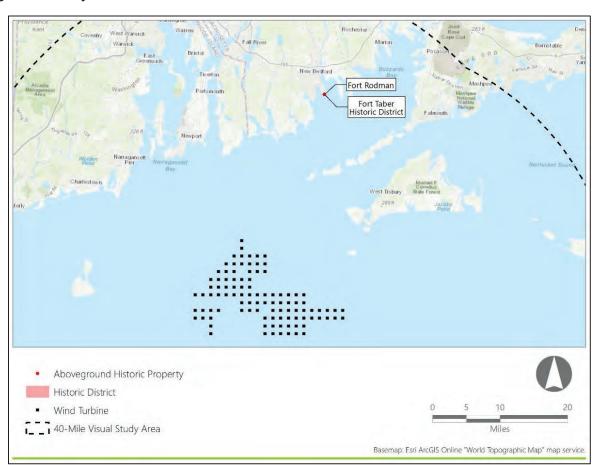


Figure 2.1-1. Project Location

# 2.2 Section 106 and Section 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)

The regulations at 36 CFR § 800.8 provide for use of the NEPA process to fulfill a federal agency's NHPA Section 106 review obligations in lieu of the procedures set forth in 36 CFR § 800.3 through 800.6. Under these provisions, issuance of an ROD and implementation of relevant conditions will resolve adverse effects to historic properties caused by the Undertaking, including to National Historic Landmarks (NHLs) for which BOEM must provide a higher standard of care, as required by Section 110(f) of the NHPA.

The measures to avoid and minimize adverse effects to identified historic properties are described in the COP (Section 4.4.1.3 and Appendix BB). This HPTP describes the applicant-proposed treatment plans to resolve the remaining adverse effects after application of the above-referenced measures. The mitigation measures reflect a refinement of the conceptual mitigation framework proposed by Revolution Wind (see Appendix BB in the COP).

All activities implemented under this HPTP will be conducted in accordance with any conditions imposed by BOEM in its ROD and with applicable local, state and federal regulations and permitting requirements. Responsibilities for specific compliance actions are described in further detail in Section 5.2, Organizational Responsibilities.

# 2.2.1 Municipal Regulations

Before implementation, any on-site mitigation measures will be coordinated with local municipalities and commissions to obtain approvals, as appropriate. These may include, but are not limited to building permits, zoning, land use, planning, historic commissions, and design review boards. Additional information regarding compliance with local requirements appears in Section 5.0, Implementation.

#### 2.3 Participating Parties

BOEM initiated consultation under Section 106 with invitations to consulting parties on April 30, 2021. BOEM hosted the first Section 106-specific meeting with consulting parties on December 17, 2021, and Revolution Wind anticipates that BOEM will hold additional meetings pursuant to Sections 106 and 110(f) of the NHPA and in accordance with 36 CFR 800.8.

Following BOEM initial Section 106 meeting with consulting parties, Revolution Wind held stakeholder outreach meetings (see Section 5.3) to review conceptual mitigation measures for the historic property and invited the following parties:

- The City of New Bedford
- The Massachusetts Historical Commission.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> MHC was invited to attend stakeholder outreach meetings regarding historic properties in Massachusetts; however, MHC has not participated in outreach meetings for Revolution Wind.

| Revolution Wind anticipates the above-listed party and any subsequently identified parties will participate in the finalization of this HPTP through BOEM's Section 106 consultation process. |
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# 3.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS, HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE, AND MARITIME SETTING

# 3.1 Historic Properties

This HPTP involves two historic properties, as identified in Table 3.1-1 and located on Figures 3.1-1 and 3.1.2.

Table 3.11-1. Historic Properties included in the HPTP

| Name                                | Property<br>Designation           | Municipality | State                                 | Site No.<br>(Agency) | Ownership                       | Historic<br>Property Type |  |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Fort Taber<br>Historic<br>District  | NRHP-Listed                       | New Bedford  | MA NBE.C Public (City of New Bedford) |                      | Maritime Safety                 |                           |  |
| Fort Rodman<br>Historic<br>District | NRHP-Eligible<br>(MHC Determined) | New Bedford  | MA                                    | NBE.F                | Public (City of<br>New Bedford) | Facilities                |  |

Figure 3.1-1. Historic Properties Location



In Sections 3.3. and 3.4, each historic property is described both physically and within its historic context, with a focus on the contribution of a maritime visual setting to the property's significance and integrity.

# 3.2 Maritime Setting

For the purposes of this analysis and assessment, views of marine waters are considered critical aspects of maritime settings. The influence of the marine environment and related human activities on historical development patterns is extensive and may be expressed in areas without direct lines of sight to the sea. Although these types of setting may contribute to the significance of historic properties, they would not be subject to alteration as a result of the proposed undertaking and are not considered further in this report.

The historic properties identified in this HPTP are included in the property type defined in the HRVEA as "Maritime Safety and Defense Facilities" within the PAPE consists entirely of facilities erected by bureaus of the U.S. Department of Defense or their predecessors and share historic associations with coastal defense. These structures vary in their design and construction materials but are unified by their historic functions of rescuing and protecting maritime transportation in the area, or for coastal defense.

Historic military and maritime safety properties along the shoreline will likely be associated with maritime settings. Aesthetic considerations in the siting of such facilities may or may not be expressed in the design of buildings, structures, and landscapes depending on the age and specific functions of the property. Proximity to navigation channels, defensibility, and the presence of existing shipbuilding or repair infrastructure in a broader maritime context may have been significant considerations in the siting of naval facilities. Such factors may not demonstrate a significant association with open ocean viewsheds. The study area includes several significant examples of World War II-era defense structures, including fire control or observation towers designed to monitor specific parts of the maritime environment. Early lifesaving stations were likewise intended to provide for observation of marine waters in the vicinity of know hazards or where storms posed specific risks to sea-going or coastal vessels. Lifesaving stations were also frequent located where rescue boats or other vessels might be safely launched under treacherous conditions. These locations may have included inlets, harbors or coves adjacent to open waters where rescue and recovery efforts would likely be made.

#### 3.3 The Fort Taber Historic District

#### 3.3.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Fort Taber Historic District is located in the southern portion of New Bedford, Massachusetts on the banks of Buzzards Bay and encompasses approximately 16.5 acres and consists of six contributing structures and five-gun batteries on a 10-acre site. The main structure, Fort Taber, is a seven-sided masonry fort with an interior martial courtyard. The NRHP-listed District is located at the southernmost point of a peninsula (Clark's Point) and is bound to the south and east by Buzzards Bay, to the west by Clark's Cove, and to the north by Fort Rodman and public properties. The main roads located near the district are Rodney French Boulevard and Brock Avenue, which are located to the north of the district. At the time of its designation,

the Fort Taber District was solely comprised of military structures. Structures included a fort (Fort Taber/Rodman) and five major gun emplacements, or batteries (Butler, 1973).

Much of the surrounding area is comprised of public properties and includes a park and associated parking lot, a beach, a wharf, a wastewater treatment plant, Fort Taber/Rodman, and structures associated with the University of Massachusetts Dartmouth. The topography within the district is very low (5 to 10 feet above mean sea level) as it is situated on a sea-level plain along Buzzards Bay. The landscape is slightly built up and at a higher elevation to the north of the district, within the wastewater treatment plant. Relatively young deciduous trees and pine trees are sparsely scattered throughout the district and surrounding area. Current uses of the district and surrounding area appear to be associated with recreation and public works.

#### 3.3.2 Historic Context

The original fortifications in the Fort Taber District were constructed during the American Revolution and consisted of a series of earthworks mounted with cannons. Despite a British raid in 1778 demonstrating the vulnerability of the port, no improvements or modifications were made until the late 1850s, prior to the Civil War (Fort Taber/Fort Rodman Historical Association, 2021; Butler, 1973). In September 1857, the federal government purchased the Edward Wing Howland farm on Clark's Point for the project. The fort was constructed of granite and designed by Major Richard Delafield, who was assisted in the construction by future Confederate general Robert E. Lee. However, before the granite fort was completed the Civil War began. To provide some defenses, an earthwork fort was constructed to the west of the granite fort. The temporary earthwork fort, named Fort Taber, was completed in 1861 and mounted with brass and iron cannons (Fort Taber/Fort Rodman Historical Association, 2021; Butler, 1973).

By the spring of 1863, the granite-constructed Fort Taber consisted of a seven-sided structure with a five-sided interior courtyard. It was three stories high with five interior rooms. The third story, however, was never completed, with the unused granite blocks being used for the nearby seawall. Four of the interior rooms were utilized for artillery deployment and ammunition storage, while the fifth was utilized as a barracks (Fort Taber/Fort Rodman Historical Association, 2021; Butler, 1973).

Construction of the fort ceased in 1871 following the Civil War, with the fort remaining vacant until 1892, when the City of New Bedford petitioned the War Department for use of the property. The request was granted, and Fort Taber became Marine Park, albeit for a short time. A few years later, in 1898, with the onset of the Spanish American War, the fort was once again utilized by the War Department, rehabilitated, and renamed Fort Rodman in honor of a Massachusetts soldier killed during the Civil War. From 1898 to 1901, during the Endicott Period (1886-1905), five-gun emplacements were constructed to add to the defenses. These guns included Batteries Barton, Craig, Cross, Gaston, and Walcott, all of which are standing today. All five of the gun emplacements were constructed of a reinforced concrete and faced with earth and had steel and iron hardware (Fort Taber/Fort Rodman Historical Association, 2021; Butler, 1973).

Additional improvements were made throughout the first half of the twentieth century, including the construction of an additional gun emplacement (Battery Milliken). However, by 1947 the federal government declared the fort obsolete as a defense installation. While the fort was not used as an active

coastal defensive station, the fort provided an area for Army Reserve training until the end of the Vietnam War. Afterwards, the remains of the original Fort Taber (earthwork fort), its associated batteries, and Fort Taber/Rodman were partially sold to the City of New Bedford for educational and park purposes. During the 1970s, interest in restoration of the fort increased and culminated with the creation of the Fort Taber Society (known as the "Friends of Fort Taber"). Since the 1970s, several improvements occurred to the district and surrounding area including the creation of the Fort Taber Historical Association, Fort Taber Park, and a museum dedicated to Fort Taber's history. Currently, the primary use of the district is as a military museum and park (Fort Taber/Fort Rodman Historical Association, 2021; Butler, 1973).

# 3.3.3 NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

The Fort Taber Historic District was originally listed on the NRHP in 1973 and included Fort Taber/Rodman and the five Endicott Period batteries. According to the NRHP Inventory Nomination Form, the district meets NRHP Criterion C as "representative of American coastal fortifications from the Revolutionary period through the mid-twentieth century. Fort Taber itself is an example of the forts constructed in the northeastern United States during the Civil War and remains in a remarkable state of preservation" (Butler, 1973). The fort was designed by Major Richard Delafield, whose design became the standard for American coastal fortifications from 1861 to 1880. Other architecturally significant components of the fort listed on the NRHP Inventory Form included the "Totten-class" embrasures, believed to be the only example of this class of gunport in the New England region.

The NRHP Inventory Nomination Form also details significant events and people associated with the fort and district, meeting NRHP Criteria A and B. As stated in the previous section, Major Delafield was assisted in the construction of the fort by General Robert E. Lee, who led the Confederate forces during the Civil War. In addition, during the Civil War, New Bedford's "Great Stone Fleet," which assembled at Fort Taber, dealt a severe blow to the Confederacy in 1861 and 1862 with its blockade of the entrances to the Charleston and Savannah Harbors. According to the NRHP Inventory Nomination Form (Butler, 1973), "a planned retaliatory attack by the Confederate *Shenandoah* failed only because the ship could not pass Fort Taber's guns to enter New Bedford Harbor."

The district derives historic significance from its seaside location and maritime visual setting, as the location specifically relied on its coastal setting and maritime view in order to provide defenses.

#### 3.4 The Fort Rodman Historic District

#### 3.4.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Fort Rodman Historic District is in the southern portion of New Bedford, Massachusetts on the banks of Buzzards Bay and encompasses approximately 47 acres. The district encompasses structures not included within the Fort Taber District, discussed previously. Similarly, thedDistrict is located at the southernmost point of a peninsula (Clark's Point) and is bound to the south and east by Buzzards Bay, to the west by Clark's Cove, and to the north by Fort Rodman and public properties. The main roads located near the historic property are Rodney French Boulevard and Brock Avenue, which are located to the north. At the

time of its designation, the Fort Rodman Historic District consisted of 47 properties, and included military structures associated with Fort Taber/Rodman constructed during the twentieth century (Seasholes, 1989).

Much of the surrounding area is comprised of public properties and includes a park and associated parking lot, a beach, a wharf, a wastewater treatment plant, and structures associated with the University of Massachusetts Dartmouth. The majority of the topography is very low (5-10 feet above mean sea level) as the district is situated on a sea-plain along Buzzards Bay. However, the landscape is slightly built up and at a higher elevation to the north, near the wastewater treatment plant. Relatively young deciduous trees and pine trees are sparsely scattered throughout the surrounding area. Current uses of the surrounding area appear to be associated with recreation and public works.

#### 3.4.2 Historic Context

For the purposes of this historic context, the discussion will focus on the history of Fort Taber/Rodman otherwise not discussed in Section 3.3.2. This includes structures not included within the Fort Taber District (i.e., the Endicott-Taft Period buildings, the World War II buildings, and Battery Milliken).

By the end of the nineteenth century, additional batteries were constructed at Fort Taber/Rodman during the Endicott Period (1886-1905). These included Batteries Barton, Craig, Cross, Gaston, and Walcott, which are included within the Fort Taber District. The installation of these batteries necessitated the construction of housing and other structures for the men who manned the guns. By 1901, construction had begun on a number of new buildings, including officer's quarters, non-commissioned officer's quarters, barracks, an administration building, a fire apparatus building, guardhouse, bake house, storehouses, and a hospital. As of the writing of the Architectural Inventory Form in 1989 (Seasholes, 1989), six of these structures were still standing and included one officer's quarter, a non-commissioned officer's quarter, a bake house, two storehouses, and the fire apparatus building.

In 1906, William Howard Taft, then Secretary of War, headed a coastal defense review board and recommended the installation of additional facilities. These facilities included searchlights, power plants, lighting, and fire control systems. As a result, the construction of an additional battery was completed in 1921 (Milliken). From 1917 to 1918, additional construction spurred by World War I occurred at the fort. Twenty-three new structures were constructed and included barracks, mess halls, a tool house, and one shelter for searchlight detail. None of the buildings from the World War I era survived other than a radio shack (Seasholes, 1989).

Following World War I, Charles L. Gibbs, U. S. Congressman for New Bedford, wrote to the Secretary of War requesting that Fort Taber/Rodman be converted into a public park. However, it was determined that Fort Taber/Rodman would remain a military reservation. While the fort was included on a list of surplus bases in 1926 and a proposal was submitted to demolish the granite fort in 1935, the Secretary of War maintained that the reservation "includes one of the most important seacoast defenses in the First Corps Area" and was needed for occupation by a garrison in case of war. The onset of World War II entered Fort Taber/Rodman into a new phase of its history (Seasholes, 1989).

Troops, housed in temporary wood barracks, arrived at Fort Taber/Rodman in 1940. Construction of the 700 series buildings (the first generation of World War II standardized plans) began in late 1940 and was completed in early 1941. The buildings were located northeast of the fort, in an open area surrounded by the Endicott Period buildings. A new street grid was laid out and buildings were arranged on it in company blocks. Each block at Fort Taber/Rodman consisted of three barracks, one mess hall, one company administration (supply) building, and one company day (recreation) room. A total of five blocks were constructed at the fort. As of the Architectural Inventory Form (Seasholes, 1989), none of the blocks were complete. In addition to the company buildings, the World War II structures at the fort included an officers' quarters, recreation building, post exchange, hospital ward, and other support buildings. Major alterations were also made to Battery Milliken in response to the possibility of air attacks. The updates were completed in 1942 (Seasholes, 1989).

After World War II the base was declared surplus and was deactivated. The guns were removed and salvaged. While the fort was not used for active coastal defense, the facility was utilized as a training center for Army Reserves through the end of the Vietnam War. During the 1960s, additional structures were constructed, with some utilized by the Jobs Corp. In 1973, the City of New Bedford acquired all of Fort Taber/Rodman except for the section that was still the Army base. The World War II buildings were then used by various city-run programs. Today, most of the former military reservation is a public park (Seasholes, 1989; Fort Taber/Fort Rodman Historical Association, 2021).

# 3.4.3 NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

The Fort Rodman District is an NRHP-eligible district and appears to meet NRHP Criteria A and C. At the time the historic property was recorded, it included 47 historic resources. According to the Architectural Inventory Form (Seasholes, 1989:8), the "standing structures at Fort Rodman reflect almost every period of coastal fortifications and Army construction from the Civil War through World War II and are thus an important, if *not* unique, set of buildings." In addition, the historic property is an important part of the "development of American coastal fortifications from the Revolutionary period through the mid-twentieth century," thus contributing to the nearby Fort Taber National Register District.

The Endicott Period buildings were considered well preserved and consisted of an unusual collection of frame buildings built according to standardized Army plans. According to the Architectural Inventory Form (Seasholes, 1989), Battery Milliken, constructed in 1921 and updated during World War II, was one of only nine such batteries in New England and one of only three for 12-inch guns. While the World War II buildings were not quite as intact as the Endicott Period structures, they did comprise the largest number of standing structures within the military reservation and contained several significant architectural components. For example, the World War II era buildings had good examples of the 700 series structures and "World War II Temporary" style structures. In addition, several structures were one of only several surviving examples of their types, such as the post exchange. Because the structures were related to the coastal fortifications built at the time, the buildings were considered contributing to the Fort Taber National Register District.

| ne district, as a whole, derives historic significance from its seaside location and marit | ime visual setting, as |
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| e location specifically relied on its coastal setting in order to provide defenses.        | g,                     |
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#### 4.0 MITIGATION MEASURES

Mitigation measures at the historic properties are detailed in this section. These applicant-proposed mitigation measures were developed on behalf of Revolution Wind by individuals who meet the Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualifications Standards* (36 CFR Part 61) and are appropriate to fully address the nature, scope, size, and magnitude of adverse effects including cumulative effects caused by the Project, NRHP-qualifying characteristics of each historic property that would be affected. These mitigation measures also include actions to respond to some reasonably foreseeable hazards unrelated to the Project that pose risks to the long-term preservation of affected historic properties, such as climate change. Revolution Wind has prepared this draft HPTP for inclusion in the DEIS and subsequent review, revision and refinement by consulting parties.

# 4.1 Implementation of Rehabilitation Plans and/or Universal Access

# 4.1.1 Purpose and Intended Outcome

The purpose of this HPTP is to provide funding for the next phase of the 2013 Architectural/Structural Assessment & Feasibility Study for Universal Access, which includes a conditions assessment and recommendations for repairs and rehabilitation of the historic properties (Bargmann et al., 2013). The exact scope of work will be determined in consultation with the Participating Parties according to the priorities outlined in the plan. The intended outcome of this HPTP is to provide funding to ensure the long-term preservation of these two historic properties and to enable all visitors to be able to enjoy the properties.

## 4.1.2 Scope of Work

The scope of work will be determined in consultation with the Participating Parties based on the priorities outlined in the 2013 Architectural/Structural Assessment & Feasibility Study for Universal Access and previous work completed. Prior to any work commencing, photographic and written documentation of the existing condition will be recorded and distributed to the Participating Parties. Upon completion of the work, asbuilt documentation, including photographs will be completed and distributed to the Participating Parties.

#### 4.1.3 Methodology

Revolution Wind will release a request for proposals (RFP) for consultant services and select a consultant to perform the scope of work. Existing conditions will be documented and photographed. Drawings and specifications supporting the scope of work will be developed in compliance with applicable standards (see Section 4.1.4) and distributed to the Participating Parties for review and comment. Final plans and specifications will be developed incorporating any comments from the Participating Parties. The project will require the mobilization of a qualified contractor that is experienced in the repair and rehabilitation of historic properties. As-built documentation, including photographs will be developed and distributed to the Participating Parties upon completion of the project.

#### 4.1.4 Standards

The mitigation measure will comply with following standards:

- Town of New Bedford Historical Commission:
- Town of New Bedford Planning and Zoning; and
- The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR 68).

#### 4.1.5 Documentation

The following documentation is to be provided for review by the Participating Parties:

- RFPs;
- Proposals by qualified consultants in response to the RFP;
- Photographs and documentation of existing conditions;
- Draft plans and specifications;
- Final plans and specifications; and
- As-built documentation and photography, as applicable.

# 4.1.6 Funds and Accounting

Funding amounts will be determined following BOEM's release of their findings of adverse effects and consulting party review of the draft HPTP and the DEIS. The final version of the HPTP will include specifics concerning funding amounts and the mechanisms for funding the mitigation measures.

#### 5.0 IMPLEMENTATION

#### 5.1 Timeline

The timeline for implementation of the mitigation measures will be determined in consultation with the Participating Parties based on the agreed upon mitigation measures described in the final version of this HPTP. This HPTP will be reviewed by and further developed in consultation with Participating Parties concurrent with BOEM's NEPA substitution schedule<sup>3</sup> for RWF, which is currently anticipated to include the following:

- May 3, 2022 to July 1, 2022 Distribution of the Finding of Effect document, on historic properties, to consulting parties (to occur between).
- May 3, 2022 to August 1, 2022 30-day comment period on the Finding of Effect document (to occur between).
- **September 2, 2022** Distribution of the Draft Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) to consulting parties.
- **September 2, 2022 to October 17, 2022** 45-day comment period by consulting parties on the MOA and DEIS
- October 18, 2022 to December 19, 2022 Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- October 18, 2022 to January 19, 2023 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **December 2022 to February 2023** Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- **December 2023 to March 2023** 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **February 2023 to April 2023** Distribution of the Final MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- March 2023 to June 2, 2023 30-day signing period for consulting parties (to begin no later than a date between).
- June 2, 2023 Release of Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS).
- **June 2, 2023 to July 3, 2023** 30-day review period for the FEIS.
- July 7, 2023 NEPA Record of Decision (ROD) issued by BOEM.

The final version of this HPTP included in the FEIS will include a timeline for implementation of the final/agreed upon mitigation measures described herein. It is anticipated that the mitigation measure identified in Section 4.0 will commence within 2 years of the execution of the MOA unless otherwise agreed by the consulting parties and accepted by BOEM. Per Section 4.0, the Participating Parties will have a minimum of 30-days to review and comment on all draft reports or other work products developed for this HPTP. Revolution Wind assumes that the proposed scope of work will be completed within 5 years of the

City of New Bedford, Bristol County, Massachusetts

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The timeline is subject to change and is based on current available information. Historic Property Treatment Plan The Fort Taber Historic District and the Fort Rodman Historic District

execution of the MOA unless a different timeline is agreed upon by consulting parties and accepted by BOEM.

# 5.2 Organizational Responsibilities

# 5.2.1 Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)

BOEM remains responsible for making all federal decisions and determining compliance with Section 106. BOEM has reviewed this HPTP to ensure, at minimum, it includes the content required.

- BOEM remains responsible for making all federal decisions and determining compliance with Section 106;
- BOEM, in consultation with the Participating Parties, will ensure that mitigation measures adequately resolve adverse effects, consistent with the NHPA;
- BOEM must accept the final HPTP before Revolution Wind may commence any of the actions included in the HPTP;
- BOEM will be responsible for sharing the annual summary report with Participating Parties; and
- BOEM is responsible for consultation related to dispute resolution.

# 5.2.2 Revolution Wind, LLC

Revolution Wind will be responsible for the following:

- Considering the comments provided by the Participating Parties in the development of this HPTP;
- Funding the mitigation measures specified in Section 4.0;
- Completion of the scope/s of work in Section 4.0;
- Ensuring all Standards in Section 4.0 are met;
- Providing the Documentation in Section 4.0 to the Participating Parties for review and comment;
- Annual Reporting to BOEM; and
- Revolution Wind will be responsible for ensuring that all work that requires consultation with Tribal Nations are performed by professionals who have demonstrated professional experience consulting with federally recognized Tribes.

#### 5.2.3 Other Parties, as Appropriate

Revolution Wind does not anticipate additional consulting parties, should any be determined, this will be updated.

#### 5.3 Participating Party Consultation

Revolution Wind has provided this draft HPTP to BOEM for inclusion in the DEIS for review by Participating Parties to provide meaningful input on the resolution of adverse effects to and form(s) of implementing mitigation at the historic properties. As part of the development of this draft HPTP, Revolution Wind has

conducted targeted outreach with the Participating Parties identified in Section 2.3. As of July 2022, this outreach has included the following:

• Stakeholder Consultation Meeting to Review Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures for the Revolution Wind Farm – Massachusetts Historic Properties, February 10, 2022.

Participating Parties will be provided opportunity for review and comment on the HPTP concurrent with BOEM's anticipated NEPA substitution schedule for Revolution Wind Farm (see Section 5.1). It is anticipated that subsequent coordination to further refine the HPTP may include meetings, conference calls, HPTP draft reviews and document exchanges, or similar means of communication of information. BOEM will be invited to participate in these consultations between Revolution Wind and the Participating Parties regarding revision and refinement of this HPTP, should it choose.

#### 6.0 REFERENCES

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# ATTACHMENT 12 – HISTORIC PROPERTIES TREATMENT PLAN FOR THE REVOLUTION WIND FARM: SEVEN HISTORIC PROPERTIES, THE WESTPORT HARBOR HISTORIC DISTRICT, AND THE WESTPORT POINT HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF WESTPORT, BRISTOL COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

[Insert ATTACHMENT 12 – TREATMENT PLAN ABOVE-GROUND HISTORIC PROPERTIES THAT WILL BE VISUALLY ADVERSELY AFFECTED]

Applicant-Proposed Draft - Subject to Review by BOEM and Consulting Parties

## **Draft Historic Property Treatment Plan**

for the

### **Revolution Wind Farm**

Seven Historic Properties

Town of Westport, Bristol County, Massachusetts

Submitted to:



Bureau of Ocean Energy Management U.S. Department of the Interior

Prepared for:



Powered by Ørsted & Eversource

Revolution Wind, LLC https://revolutionwind.com/

Prepared by:



Environmental Design & Research, D.P.C. 217 Montgomery Street, Suite 1100 Syracuse, New York 13202 www.edrdpc.com

**July 2022** 

#### **ABSTRACT**

Federal Undertaking: Revolution Wind Farm and Revolution Wind Export Cable Project

Location: Outer Continental Shelf and Rhode Island

Federal and

State Agencies: Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

National Park Service

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission

New York Historic Preservation Office Connecticut Historic Preservation Office Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Regulatory Process: National Environmental Policy Act

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act Section 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act

Purpose: This draft, applicant-proposed Historic Property Treatment Plan provides

background data, historic property information, and detailed steps that will be implemented to carry out mitigation actions to resolve potential adverse effects preliminarily identified by the applicant in the *Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis – Revolution Wind Farm*, dated July 2022 for the Revolution Wind Project.

Potential Adverse Visual

Effect Finding for: The Gooseberry Neck Observation Towers

The Gooseneck Causeway

The Westport Harbor Historic District
The Westport Point Historic District
The Westport Point Local Historic District
Westport Point Revolutionary War Properties

Horseneck Point Lifesaving Station

Clam Shack Restaurant

Submitted By: Revolution Wind, LLC

Date: July 2022

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#### LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACHP Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

ADLS Aircraft Detection Lighting System

BOEM Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

CFR Code of Federal Regulations
COP Construction and Operations Plan
DEIS Draft Environmental Impact Statement
EDR Environmental Design and Research, D.P.C.
FEIS Final Environmental Impact Statement

FR Federal Register

HPTP Historic Property Treatment Plan
MHC Massachusetts Historical Commission

MOA Memorandum of Agreement
NEPA National Environmental Policy Act

NHL National Historic Landmark

NHPA National Historic Preservation Act of 1966

NPS National Park Service

NRHP National Register of Historic Places

RFP Request for Proposal
ROD Record of Decision
RWF Revolution Wind Farm

USACE United States Army Corps of Engineers

WTG Wind Turbine Generator

#### 1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This draft applicant-proposed Historic Property Treatment Plan (HPTP) for the Gooseberry Neck Observation Towers, which is a Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) Historic Inventory Site; the Gooseneck Causeway, which is a MHC Historic Inventory Site; the Westport Harbor Historic District; which is a MHC Historic Inventory Site, the Westport Point Historic District, which has been determined by MHC to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP); Horseneck Point Lifesaving Station, which is a MHC Historic Inventory Site; and Clam Shack Restaurant, which is a MHC Historic Inventory Site, (hereinafter, the historic properties) provides background data, historic property information, and detailed steps that will be implemented to carry out mitigation actions to resolve potential adverse effects preliminarily identified by the applicant in the *Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis – Revolution Wind Farm*, dated July 2022 (HRVEA; EDR, 2022) for the Revolution Wind Farm (RWF) and Revolution Wind Export Cable Project (collectively, the Undertaking). Revolution Wind LLC (Revolution Wind) is providing this draft HPTP prior to the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) making findings of adverse effect for the Undertaking under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), and finalization of this draft HPTP remains subject to BOEM's final finding of adverse effect for the historic properties.

BOEM will use the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) substitution process to fulfill its Section 106 obligations as provided for in the NHPA implementing regulations (36 CFR § 800.8(c)), and BOEM has notified the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), State Historic Preservation Officers, and consulting parties of BOEM's decision to use this process. Revolution Wind has provided this draft HPTP to BOEM for inclusion in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for review by consulting parties to provide meaningful input on the resolution of adverse effects to and form(s) of implementing mitigation at the historic properties. This draft HPTP describes the applicant-proposed mitigation measures to resolve potential adverse effects on historic properties and proposes the implementation steps and timeline for actions. The mitigation measures are based on the evaluations and outreach performed by Revolution Wind prior to the issuance of the DEIS. Revolution Wind anticipates the HPTP documents will undergo revision and refinement in consultation with the Massachusetts State Historic Preservation Officer, the Rhode Island State Historic Preservation Officer, the ACHP, and/or other consulting parties throughout the NEPA substitution process. If BOEM makes a finding of adverse effect for the historic properties, it is anticipated that the mitigation measures described herein (and further refined through consultation with applicable parties) will be included in the Record of Decision (ROD) and/or Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) issued in accordance with 40 CFR parts 1500-1508, and 36 CFR §§ 800.8, 800.10.

The timeline for implementation of the mitigation measures will be determined in consultation with parties that demonstrated interest in the affected historic properties (hereafter, Participating Parties) based on the agreed upon mitigation measures described in the final version of this HPTP. This HPTP will be reviewed by and further developed in consultation with Participating Parties concurrent with BOEM's NEPA substitution schedule<sup>1</sup> for RWF, which is currently anticipated to include the following:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The timeline is subject to change and is based on current available information. Historic Property Treatment Plan Seven Historic Properties

- May 3, 2022 to July 1, 2022 Distribution of the Finding of Effect document, on historic properties, to consulting parties (to occur between).
- May 3, 2022 to August 1, 2022 30-day comment period on the Finding of Effect document (to occur between).
- **September 2, 2022** Distribution of the Draft Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) to consulting parties.
- **September 2, 2022 to October 17, 2022** 45-day comment period by consulting parties on the MOA and DEIS
- October 18, 2022 to December 19, 2022 Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- October 18, 2022 to January 19, 2023 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **December 2022 to February 2023** Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- **December 2023 to March 2023** 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **February 2023 to April 2023** Distribution of the Final MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- March 2023 to June 2, 2023 30-day signing period for consulting parties (to begin no later than a date between).
- June 2, 2023 Release of Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS).
- **June 2, 2023 to July 3, 2023** 30-day review period for the FEIS.
- July 7, 2023 NEPA Record of Decision (ROD) issued by BOEM.

This draft HPTP is organized into the following sections:

- **Section 1.0, Introduction**, outlines the content of this HPTP.
- Section 2.0, Cultural Resources Regulatory Context, briefly summarizes the Undertaking while focusing on cultural resources regulatory contexts (federal, tribal, state, and local, including preservation restrictions), identifies the historic properties discussed in this HPTP that will be adversely affected by the Undertaking, and summarizes the pertinent provisions and attachments of the HRVEA (EDR, 2022) and Revolution Wind Farm Construction and Operations Plan (COP; Revolution Wind, 2021) that guided the development of this document.
- Section 3.0, Existing Conditions, Historic Significance, and Maritime Significance, provides a physical description of the historic properties included in this HPTP. Set within its historic context, the applicable NRHP criteria for the historic properties are discussed with a focus on the contribution of a maritime visual setting to its significance and integrity.
- Section 4.0, Mitigation Measures, presents specific steps to carry out the applicant-proposed mitigation actions identified in the COP or alternative measures developed through stakeholder

engagement meetings to date. The mitigation action includes a detailed description, intended outcome, methods, standards, and requirements for documentation. The mitigation action details may be revised, based on feedback gathered during the process.

- **Section 5.0, Implementation**, establishes the process for executing mitigation actions at the historic properties, as identified in Section 4.0 of this HPTP. For each/the action, organizational responsibilities are outlined, a timeline is provided, and regulatory reviews are listed.
- **Section 6.0, References**, is a list of works cited in this HPTP.

#### 2.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

#### 2.1 Project Overview: Revolution Wind Farm and Revolution Wind Export Cable

The Undertaking is a wind-powered electric generating facility composed of up to 100 wind turbine generators (WTGs) and associated foundations, two offshore substations, and inter-array cables connecting the WTGs and the offshore substations (see Figure 2.1-1). The WTGs, offshore substations, array cables, and substation interconnector cables would be located on the Outer Continental Shelf approximately 15 nautical miles (18 statute miles) southeast of Point Judith, Rhode Island, approximately 13 nautical miles (15 statute miles) east of Block Island, Rhode Island, approximately 7.5 nautical miles (8.5 statute miles) south of Nomans Land Island National Wildlife Refuge (uninhabited island), and between approximately 10 to 12.5 nautical miles (12 to 14 statute miles) south/southwest of varying points of the Rhode Island and Massachusetts coastlines (62 FR 33708). In addition, two submarine export cables located in both federal waters and Rhode Island State territorial waters, will connect the offshore substation to the electrical grid. The proposed interconnection location for the Undertaking is the existing Davisville Substation, which is owned and operated by The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a National Grid and located in North Kingstown, Rhode Island. The visible offshore components of the operational Undertaking will be located on Lease OCS-A 0486 in water depths ranging from approximately 108 to 125 feet.

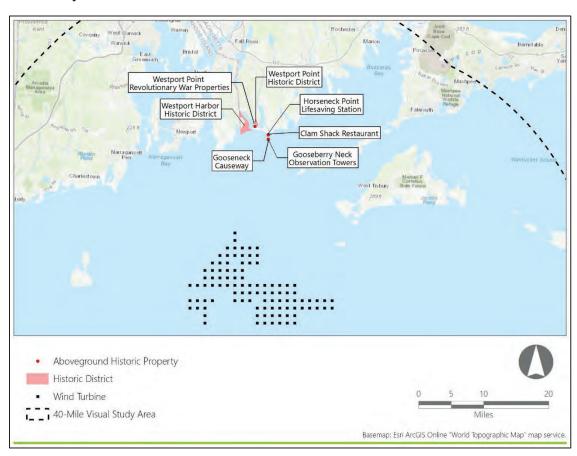


Figure 2.1-1. Project Location

#### 2.2 Section 106 and Section 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)

The regulations at 36 CFR § 800.8 provide for use of the NEPA process to fulfill a federal agency's NHPA Section 106 review obligations in lieu of the procedures set forth in 36 CFR § 800.3 through 800.6. Under these provisions, issuance of an ROD and implementation of relevant conditions will resolve adverse effects to historic properties caused by the Undertaking, including to National Historic Landmarks for which BOEM must provide a higher standard of care, as required by Section 110(f) of the NHPA.

The measures to avoid and minimize adverse effects to identified historic properties are described in the COP (Section 4.4.1.3 and Appendix BB). This HPTP describes the applicant-proposed treatment plans to resolve the remaining adverse effects after application of the above-referenced measures. The mitigation measures reflect a refinement of the conceptual mitigation framework proposed by Revolution Wind (see Appendix BB in the COP).

All activities implemented under this HPTP will be conducted in accordance with any conditions imposed by BOEM in its ROD and with applicable local, state and federal regulations and permitting requirements. Responsibilities for specific compliance actions are described in further detail in Section 5.2, Organizational Responsibilities.

#### 2.2.1 Municipal Regulations

Before implementation, any on-site mitigation measures will be coordinated with local municipalities and commissions to obtain approvals, as appropriate. These may include, but are not limited to building permits, zoning, land use, planning, historic commissions, and design review boards. Additional information regarding compliance with local requirements appears in Section 5.0, Implementation.

#### 2.3 Participating Parties

BOEM initiated consultation under Section 106 with invitations to consulting parties on April 30, 2021. BOEM hosted the first Section 106-specific meeting with consulting parties on December 17, 2021, and Revolution Wind anticipates that BOEM will hold additional meetings pursuant to Sections 106 and 110(f) of the NHPA and in accordance with 36 CFR 800.8.

Following BOEM initial Section 106 meeting with consulting parties, Revolution Wind held stakeholder outreach meetings (see Section 5.3) to review conceptual mitigation measures for the historic properties and invited the following parties:

- The Town of Westport
- The Martha's Vineyard Commission
- The Massachusetts Historical Commission.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> MHC was invited to attend stakeholder outreach meetings regarding historic properties in Massachusetts; however, MHC has not participated in outreach meetings for Revolution Wind.

| Revolution Wind anticipates the previously listed parties and any subsequently identified     | parties | will |
|---|---------|------|
| participate in the finalization of this HPTP through BOEM's Section 106 consultation process. | '       |      |
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#### 3.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS, HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE, AND MARITIME SETTING

#### 3.1 Historic Properties

This HPTP involves four historic properties, as identified in Table 3.1-1 and located on Figure 3.1-1

Table 3.1-1. Historic Properties included in the HPTP

| Name   | Property<br>Designation   | Municipality | State | Site No.<br>(Agency) | Ownership      | Historic Property<br>Type                 |
|--|---|--------------|-------|----------------------|----------------|---|
| Gooseberry<br>Neck<br>Observation<br>Towers                              | MHC<br>Historic<br>Inventory<br>Site  |              |       | WSP.901<br>(MHC)     | Public         | Maritime Safety and<br>Defense Facilities |
| Gooseneck<br>Causeway  | MHC<br>Historic<br>Inventory<br>Site  |              |       | WSP.902<br>(MHC)     | Public         | Historic Buildings and<br>Structures      |
| Westport MHC Harbor Historic Historic Inventory District Site            |   |              |       | WSP.C<br>(MHC)       | Private/Public | Historic Buildings and<br>Structures      |
| Westport<br>Point Historic<br>District                                   | NRHP-<br>Eligible<br>(MHC<br>Determined)<br>and Local<br>Historic<br>District | Westport     | MA    | WSP.I<br>(MHC)       | Private/Public | Historic Buildings and<br>Structures      |
| Horseneck<br>Point<br>Lifesaving<br>Station                              | MHC<br>Historic<br>Inventory<br>Site  |              |       | WSP.732<br>(MHC)     | Public         | Maritime Safety and<br>Defense Facilities |
| Clam Shack<br>Restaurant   | MHC<br>Historic<br>Inventory<br>Site  |              |       | WSP.737<br>(MHC)     | Public         | Recreational Properties                   |
| Westport Point Revolutionary War Properties  MHC Historic Inventory Site |   |              |       | WSP.M                | Private/Public | Historic Battlefields                     |

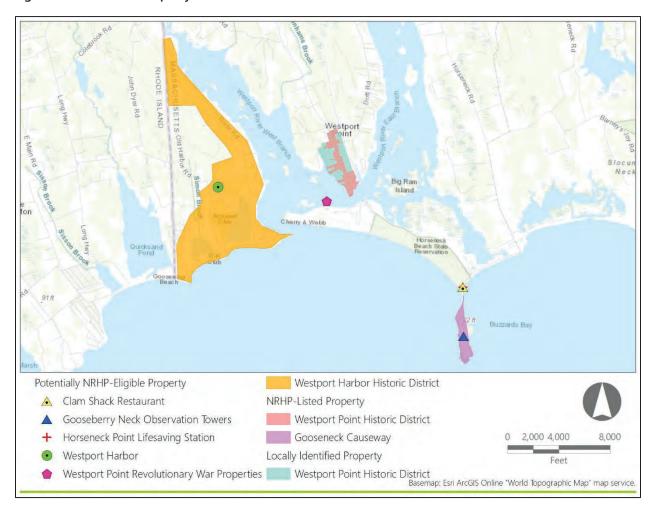


Figure 3.1-1. Historic Property Locations

In Sections 3.3. through 3.10, each historic property is described both physically and within its historic context, with a focus on the contribution of a maritime visual setting to the property's significance and integrity.

#### 3.2 Maritime Setting

For the purposes of this analysis and assessment, views of marine waters are considered critical aspects of maritime settings. The influence of the marine environment and related human activities on historical development patterns is extensive and may be expressed in areas without direct lines of sight to the sea. Although these types of setting may contribute to the significance of historic properties, they would not be subject to alteration as a result of the proposed undertaking and are not considered further in this report.

The historic properties identified in this HPTP are included within the following property types as defined in the HRVEA: "Historic Buildings and Structures," "Recreational Properties," "Maritime Safety and Defense Facilities," and "Historic Battlefields". Each property type is defined below as well as the characteristics typical of their maritime setting.

Historic Property Treatment Plan Seven Historic Properties Town of Westport, Bristol County, Massachusetts "Historic Buildings and Structures" includes buildings and associated properties historically used as residences (in some instances their current use may be commercial, municipal, institutional, or otherwise non-residential) and is the largest grouping of above-ground historic properties within the PAPE. Historic Buildings and Structures within the PAPE consist mostly of vernacular residences, or groupings of residences, although this above-ground historic property type also includes historic parks and stone markers. The overall character of these individual above-ground historic properties and districts is residential or intended for public enjoyment, as opposed to the grand mansions and summer "cottages" built by wealthy industrialist families that typified the "Estates and Estate Complexes" property type (see below). These above-ground historic properties are typically listed due to each resource's unique significance or the combined significance of the resources forming an historic district, and usually qualify under National Register Criteria A and C. These factors are shared among the resource to a degree which justifies their grouping as an above-ground historic property type.

Historic Buildings and Structures not fitting within the previously described types occur throughout the study area and in a variety of local contexts. Location and orientation of such properties is critical to understanding the nature of any associated maritime settings. Many historic structures were oriented to local roadways, with the front and rear elevations parallel to the nearby road's alignment. Local roadways along the region's shorelines often parallel the water's edge and historic homes frequently shift in orientation along such coastal roads. This variation in orientation may strongly influence the associated views of marine waters that may form important elements of a property's historic setting.

"Recreational Properties" is defined by the role these properties served in their original functions as places for the resort tourism economy of the late-nineteenth century to flourish. These above-ground historic properties feature beaches, casinos, restaurants, and other buildings and structures built to entertain seasonal vacationers. They are typically located near the shoreline or immediately adjacent to the sea, and in some cases, are the beaches themselves. The enjoyment of, and interaction with, the sea are integral features of the significance of these above-ground historic properties. In many cases, the beachfront, shoreline, and adjacent ocean waters are prominent features of the historic setting due to their close association with historic recreational activities.

The same macroeconomic trends that saw the decline of the quintessential New England farm in the mid-19th century are associated with a population shift to cities and rise in affluence for some segments of society. Summer resorts, supported by steamships, rail transportation, and eventually, automobiles were developed in numerous locations in the study area in the late 19th century. These resorts varied between properties intended to serve the rising group of "upper middle income" families living in the region's cities to estate-like developments serving a more affluent set. Seaside resorts, like many other shoreline recreational, commercial, and residential properties, were often sited to take advantage of aesthetically pleasing ocean or maritime views. Depending on location and the conformation of the local shoreline, such properties may be associated with specific bay or cove viewsheds that include limited areas of the open ocean waters. Recreational activities at resorts frequently included swimming and designated beaches where residents and visitors may have spent considerable time during the summer months. Where these Historic Property Treatment Plan

features are still present and express a tangible association with the historic resort property, views from beaches may be as important as views from more formal elements of the designed landscape. Likewise, historic hotels and inns became more common elements of the region's shoreline communities in the late 19th century. Such properties were often sited near harbors, ferry landings, rail stations, and public or private beaches and may be associated with similar historic maritime settings. Views to ocean waters or the more intimate bays and coves of the region may have been an integral part of the visitor's motivation for staying in such establishments. Such considerations can be expressed through the inclusion of building and landscape features clearly intended to afford views of ocean. Older taverns and inns in the study area may be found along the working harbors and ports and were intended to serve the fishing, whaling, and related participants in maritime commerce. The design and location of these properties may not show the same influence of aesthetic considerations but will likely also retain a strong association with the waterfront and maritime environment.

"Maritime Safety and Defense Facilities" consists entirely of facilities erected by bureaus of the U.S. Department of Defense or their predecessors and share historic associations with coastal defense. These structures vary in their design and construction materials but are unified by their historic functions of rescuing and protecting maritime transportation in the area, or for coastal defense.

Historic military and maritime safety properties along the shoreline will likely be associated with maritime settings. Aesthetic considerations in the siting of such facilities may or may not be expressed in the design of buildings, structures, and landscapes depending on the age and specific functions of the property. Proximity to navigation channels, defensibility, and the presence of existing shipbuilding or repair infrastructure in a broader maritime context may have been significant considerations in the siting of naval facilities. Such factors may not demonstrate a significant association with open ocean viewsheds. The study area includes several significant examples of World War II-era defense structures, including fire control or observation towers designed to monitor specific parts of the maritime environment. Early lifesaving stations were likewise intended to provide for observation of marine waters in the vicinity of know hazards or where storms posed specific risks to sea-going or coastal vessels. Lifesaving stations were also frequent located where rescue boats or other vessels might be safely launched under treacherous conditions. These locations may have included inlets, harbors or coves adjacent to open waters where rescue and recovery efforts would likely be made.

Maritime settings for historic piers, marinas, and related marine infrastructure are likely to include strong associations with specific harbors, coves, and bays where related activities were focused, and which exerted a significant influence on the design and construction of the historic infrastructure. The relationship of such local settings to ocean waters and the extent to which open ocean views represent an important element of a specific historic property's setting will vary depending on the orientation of the shoreline and the location of the historic property. The size and location of historic buildings and structures relative to each other and other elements of the surrounding environment may also be important to the overall integrity of historic maritime infrastructure.

Historic seaside villages, ports and other districts in the study area are commonly characterized by dense development and narrow roadways. The maritime setting for such districts is often obvious and may be expressed through the design and orientation of homes, commercial properties and other buildings, parks, docks, piers, and breakwaters. Depending on the specific characteristics of each district, open ocean views may or may not be available from the majority of historic buildings and other areas within a village. Further, marine viewsheds may encompass limited areas due to the complexity of the shoreline and presence of points, necks, or islands that screen views towards the open ocean. Where ocean versus bay views are available but are tangential to the dominant aspects of maritime viewsheds, changes to those distant ocean views may not diminish the integrity of a seaside village or other historic district. Where ocean views are a dominant aspect of the maritime setting, changes to such viewsheds may diminish the integrity of a historic district, even where views are limited to immediate shoreline sections.

Historic battlefields, such as those associated with significant events of the Revolutionary War or War of 1812, may be associated with maritime settings. Whether this is the case would generally be determined by the extent to which the course of events were associated with observation of waterways or whether important actions occurred in marine contexts. Whether viewsheds associated with maritime contexts for these properties are recognizable and can express their associations is a further consideration in assessing whether changes to ocean views may diminish the integrity of historic battlefields.

"Historic Battlefields" within the PAPE consist of typically large landscapes across which the events of historic military actions took place. Within these battlefield landscapes, any number of more focused and specific points of significance may exist, while the collective significance of the events of the battle is broader.

#### 3.3 The Gooseberry Neck Observation Towers

#### 3.3.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Gooseberry Neck Observation Towers consist of two reinforced concrete observation platforms sited on Gooseberry Neck, an undeveloped promontory separating Rhode Island Sound and Buzzard's Bay. The towers are located approximately 75 feet apart, and reportedly were intended to appear as a lighthouse complex when viewed from the water at a distance. The northwest tower is roughly two stories tall and square in plan, with an unglazed observation opening at midpoint and an infilled or boarded-up observation opening at an upper level. The southeast tower is taller, with several observation levels and window openings along its height as well as a balcony-like feature below the uppermost level. Most of Gooseberry Neck, including the observation towers, is owned by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Department of Environmental Management and is open to the public as part of Horseneck Beach State Reservation (DCR Massachusetts, 2012; Wertz and Sanford, 1987a).

#### 3.3.2 Historic Context

The Gooseberry Neck Observation Towers were built by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) in about 1942 as part of an elaborate network of coastal defenses up and down the East Coast of the United States. At the same time, the USACE rebuilt the Gooseneck Causeway (see Section 3.3). The towers were

used to watch for enemy activity, while additional structures on the site (not extant) disguised auditory detection equipment (Wertz and Sanford, 1987a). A third concrete tower no longer survives. The taller of the two remaining towers now serves as a navigational aid and its location is indicated on the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration nautical chart for the region (DCR Massachusetts, 2012).

#### 3.3.3 NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

The Gooseberry Neck Observation Towers appear to meet NRHP Criterion A for their role in coastal defense during World War II. The towers' site was strategically selected to offer unobstructed views to Buzzard's Bay, Rhode Island Sound, and the Atlantic Ocean. This maritime setting, along with the open, undeveloped character of Gooseberry Neck, are integral to the towers' historic significance.

#### 3.4 The Gooseneck Causeway

#### 3.4.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Gooseneck Causeway, also known as the Thomas Edward Pettey Causeway, is an approximately 0.25-mile-long stone and concrete roadway connecting Gooseberry Neck to Horseneck Beach and mainland Massachusetts. The causeway has a long history of construction, loss, and reconstruction due its vulnerability to nor'easters and hurricanes. Prior to construction of the first artificial causeway in 1924, residents and visitors could cross from Horseneck Point to Gooseberry Island on a naturally elevated sand bar. Access was limited to low tide conditions and could be perilous (WHS, 2013). The road surface is comprised of granite blocks and the seawall of the causeway consists of stone riprap. The causeway, along with most of Gooseberry Neck, is owned by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Department of Environmental Management and is open to the public as part of Horseneck Beach State Reservation. The causeway provides access to Gooseberry Neck, including a public boat launch and a gravel parking lot (DCR Massachusetts, 2012; Wertz and Sanford, 1987b).

#### 3.4.2 Historic Context

Gooseberry Neck was used to graze livestock from at least the early-eighteenth century, when animals were herded at low tide along the sandbar which connected the neck to the mainland. In the early-twentieth century, an attempt was made to subdivide Gooseberry Neck into residential lots for a summer colony (Wertz and Sanford, 1987b). The sandbar was developed into a causeway beginning in approximately 1913, with further improvements in about 1923. The hurricane of 1938 destroyed nearly every structure that stood along the coast in the vicinity of Gooseberry Neck. In about 1942, the causeway was rebuilt by the USACE to provide access for larger vehicles to the coastal defense installation on Gooseberry Neck (see Section 3.2). It was once again repaired in 1969 and 1974 (DCR Massachusetts, 2012; Wentz and Sandford, 1987b).

#### 3.4.3 NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

The Gooseneck Causeway appears to meet NRHP Criterion A for its association with the development of seaside recreation in coastal Massachusetts and for its role in coastal defense during World War II. The

property has unobstructed views to Buzzards Bay, Rhode Island Sound, and the Atlantic Ocean. This maritime setting is inextricably linked with the Gooseneck Causeway's historic use and significance.

#### 3.5 The Westport Harbor Historic District

#### 3.5.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Westport Harbor Historic District is a roughly 1,300-acre district encompassing the historic village center of Acoaxet, Richmond Pond, Cockeast Pond, and outlying rural residences along the West Branch of the Westport River. The district contains numerous nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century residences representing popular period styles, an Eastlake-style chapel, and several private clubs, as well as many miles of stone walls. A handful of eighteenth-century farm residences survive, along with several eighteenth-century cemeteries. Land use within the district is almost exclusively residential, although aerial imagery indicates some limited ongoing agricultural activity. Newer buildings are generally in keeping with existing development patterns, which include the use of deep setbacks, the use of forms and materials common to vernacular coastal building traditions, and the retention of existing stone walls. The district, therefore, conveys the feeling of a secluded vacation community (Wertz, 1987).

#### 3.5.2 Historic Context

The area comprising the Westport Harbor Historic District was primarily agricultural in character well into the twentieth century. In the last decades of the nineteenth century, several summer colonies began to take shape within the Town of Westport, with the largest, known as Acoaxet, developing along the shoreline of Rhode Island Sound near Cockeast Pond. The colony attracted factory owners and professionals from Fall River to the north, and grew to include casinos, bathhouses, and hotels in addition to large private "cottages." Acoaxet continued to develop throughout the twentieth century but suffered widespread damage in the hurricane of 1938 (Wertz, 1987; WHS, 2013).

#### 3.5.3 NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

The Westport Harbor Historic District appears to meet NRHP Criteria A and C for its relationship to the development of seaside resort communities in coastal Massachusetts, and as a collection of representative eighteenth century farmsteads and popular nineteenth and early-twentieth century domestic architecture. Many of the contributing properties within the historic district enjoy expansive views of Rhode Island Sound, Buzzards Bay, and the Atlantic Ocean and were sited to take advantage of those views.

#### 3.6 The Westport Point Historic District

#### 3.6.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The NRHP-Listed Westport Point Historic District is an approximately 86-acre district consisting of 233 contributing buildings, structures, objects, and sites located along Main Road, Valentine Lane, and Cape Bial Lane and comprising the historic core of the coastal village of Westport Point. Within the district, Main Road forms the primary north-south transportation route and terminates at the southern tip of Westport Point at a small cluster of commercial buildings adjacent to a marina. Main Road is densely built with eighteenth-Historic Property Treatment Plan

Seven Historic Properties

and nineteenth-century residences with uniformly shallow setbacks along much of its length, conveying the feeling of an early-nineteenth-century port village (Wertz et. al., 1992).

The early history of the district is strongly associated with maritime commerce. The first town landing and ferry were operational in the early eighteenth century, shortly following the establishment of permanent English settlements on Westport Point (WHS, 2013). Cod was an initial focus of commercial fishing, with vessels from Westport Harbor primarily plying the waters off Nantucket and Newfoundland in the early eighteenth century (WHS, 2013). Yankee privateers operated from the relative seclusion of local harbors during the Revolutionary War. Expansion of whaling in the region started in the early nineteenth century and was associated the development of the local docks, wharves, and at least one shipyard within the district. Few of the extant houses in the district are related to the century-long whaling economy, but several of the existing stone wharves were likely constructed to serve the local whaling fleet (Wertz, 1992). The enduring maritime heritage of the district is primarily expressed by the historic docks and wharves and wharfhouses along Westport Point at the southern end of Main Road (Wertz, 1992). Fishing remains a significant economic activity in Westport and the Westport Point Historic District, in particular. Most of the buildings within the district are single-story to two-story wood-frame gable-roofed residences representing vernacular interpretations of architectural styles from the late-eighteenth century through the earlytwentieth century. The historic homes of the district largely reflect a late nineteenth-century shift towards summer residences.

#### 3.6.2 Historic Context

Westport Point is one of several villages which developed in the Town of Westport in the eighteenth century. By 1790, there were an estimated one dozen houses at the tip of the point. The village's protected harbor made in an attractive location for shipbuilding, fishing, whaling, and trading activities. The Point was initially owned by a small number of private parties, and maritime commerce was supported by docks and wharves along Horseneck (WHS, 2013). By 1770, pressure for improved facilities led to the subdivision of properties along the south end of Main Road and construction of both private and town-owned wharves. Buildings in the southern portion of the historic district were residences associated with the early maritime community, while land use in the northern part of the district was agricultural. The community experienced an economic decline with the abandonment of whaling in the late nineteenth century; however, the growth of seaside recreation in New England led to the construction of summer cottages at Westport Point from the 1870s onward. Summer residents also purchased and adapted existing buildings. At the turn of the twentieth century, educators, artists, and musicians comprised a large proportion of the summer colony. Among the most significant changes to the district after World War II were the demolition of a circa-1894 draw bridge spanning the East Branch of the Westport River in 1963 (DeVeuve, 2003) and the subsequent construction State Route 88 to the east of Main Road. The new highway and bridge allowed through traffic to the newly created Horseneck Beach State Park to bypass the historic waterfront village (Wertz, 1992). The Westport Point Historic District was listed in the NRHP in 1992 (Wertz, 1992). In 2006, a local Westport Point Historic District was designated, with a larger boundary than the NRHP district.

#### 3.6.3 NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

The Westport Point Historic District meets NRHP Criteria A and C for its association with the Town of Westport's maritime development, as an intact port village with buildings representing vernacular interpretations of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century styles, and as a collection of summer cottage architecture representing styles of the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. The history of the district is intimately associated with maritime commerce and activities and is reflected in its character as a New England seaside village. Maritime views from the southern portion of the district include waters of the East and West Branches of the Westport River and Westport Harbor. Elevated locations supported by granite outcrops have views that extend southward to Rhode Island Sound and the proposed wind farm. Properties at the northern end of the district enjoy views beyond Horseneck Point to the Elizabeth Islands, Martha's Vineyard, and the Atlantic Ocean (Wertz et. Al., 1992).

#### 3.7 The Westport Point Local Historic District

#### 3.7.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

There are 148 resources that contribute to the Westport Point Local Historic District. The district is located on either side of Main Road, roughly bounded by Charles Street to the north, Main Highway to the east, Hulda Cove and Westport Cove to the west and the East Branch Westport River to the south (Westport Historical Commission, 2022).

#### 3.7.2 Historic Context

The development history of the Town of Westport is similar to other towns in coastal New England. From the beginning of its history, the majority of the town was agricultural in nature, including Westport Point. The first farm was established in 1700 by Christopher Gifford. In 1729 a public landing was developed on Westport Point and a ferry service was run to Horseneck Beach. By 1770 the Gifford house was the only house on the point and additional wharves were established for the increasing whaling industry (Westport Historical Commission, 2017).

By 1800, fifteen houses were located on Westport Point, as well as wharves, shops, a windmill, a blacksmith shop, a distillery, and other businesses. From the 1820s to the 1840s, additional buildings were constructed including larger homes and a post office. As in many of the coastal New England towns, in the late nineteenth century, development of summer cottages began on Westport Point (Westport Historical Commission, 2017).

#### 3.7.3 NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

As with the NRHP-listed district, the Westport Point Local Historic District meets NRHP Criteria A and C for its association with the Town of Westport's maritime development, as an intact port village with buildings representing vernacular interpretations of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century styles, and as a collection of summer cottage architecture representing styles of the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. The history of the district is intimately associated with maritime commerce and activities and is reflected in its Historic Property Treatment Plan

Seven Historic Properties

character as a New England seaside village. Maritime views from the southern portion of the district include waters of the East and West Branches of the Westport River and Westport Harbor. Elevated locations supported by granite outcrops have views that extend southward to Rhode Island Sound and the proposed wind farm. Properties at the northern end of the district enjoy views beyond Horseneck Point to the Elizabeth Islands, Martha's Vineyard, and the Atlantic Ocean (Wertz et. al., 1992).

#### 3.8 The Westport Point Revolutionary War Properties

#### 3.8.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Westport Point Revolutionary War Properties district extends from the southern end of Westport Point, across Westport Harbor (including Whites Flat and Cory's Island), to the western end of Horseneck Point. As stated above, Westport Point was a seaport village and developed into a summer colony in the mid-to-late nineteenth century.

#### 3.8.2 Historic Context

Westport Harbor and Westport Point was a privateering center during the Revolutionary War. During the Revolutionary War, sailors who previously worked on whaling, merchant, and fishing vessels became privateers. For the most part, the privateer's vessels were built outside of Westport. The natural protection of Westport Harbor as well as the narrow channels, islands, and sandbars, made it difficult for large British ships to navigate the harbor; however, the smaller privateer vessels could easily maneuver and remain hidden. The British attacked Westport from the water and did not make landfall (Ford, 2001).

#### 3.8.3 NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

The Westport Point Revolutionary War Properties district is significant under Criterion A for the role the area played in protecting the Massachusetts coastline from the British during the Revolutionary War. It's significance is directly tied to its maritime setting and its location on Westport Harbor. The properties on Westport Point have views beyond Horseneck Point to the Elizabeth Islands, Martha's Vineyard, and the Atlantic Ocean and Horseneck Point has unobstructed views of the ocean (Wertz et. al., 1992).

#### 3.9 The Horseneck Point Lifesaving Station

#### 3.9.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Horseneck Point Lifesaving Station Is located at 241 East Beach Road at the intersections of East and West Beach Roads and Gooseberry Causeway. The building is a 32-foot by 16-foot, wood frame, post and beam building constructed in 1888 as the 69<sup>th</sup> lifesaving station constructed by the Massachusetts Humane Society. Barn-style swinging doors are located on the main, eastern, façade and one central window on each of the northern and southern elevations and a vented cupola is located in the center of the roof. The building has been relocated from its original location at the entrance to Westport Harbor at the western end of Horseneck Beach (Flair and Gillespie, 2011).

#### 3.9.2 Historic Context

The Horseneck Point Lifesaving Station was one of the last lifesaving stations built by the Massachusetts Human Society. Its location at the entrance to the harbor was chosen as it was a dangerous location to launch a boat due to the water's current and existing jetty. In 1898 the building was moved to its current location and was discontinued in 1913. In the 1920s, the building was used as a restaurant and a porch and dormers were added. The restaurant closed in 1966 and was eventually used as a residence and then purchased by the State of Massachusetts and is currently a museum (Flair and Gillespie, 2011).

#### 3.9.3 NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

The Horseneck Point Lifesaving Station is eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A as an extant example of a lifesaving station constructed by the Massachusetts Humane Society. Although the building had been altered in the past, it has been restored to its original design.

As a former lifesaving station, the building intrinsically has a strong maritime setting, both in its original and current location. Lifesaving stations were constructed to be able to help sailors along treacherous coastlines. Lifesaving stations were manned and had lifeboats and other safety equipment. The building is located on Horseneck Point with views of the Atlantic Ocean to the west, south and east.

#### 3.10 The Clam Shack

#### 3.10.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Clam Shack Restaurant is located at 241 East Bach Road on the same parcel as the Horseneck Point Lifesaving Station described above. The building was constructed in 1940 and is a triangular-shaped building built by Ali Alberdeen to be used as a clam shack restaurant. The roof is an almost sweeping, pagoda-like Shape. A door is located centrally on the southeaster elevation with double one-over-one windows on either side. The main entrance is located on the southern façade which is little more than double doors. Two windows are located on the western elevation and a door is centered on the northern elevation. Originally, a take-out window was in the current location of the two doors on the southern façade (Falir, 2011).

#### 3.10.2 Historic Context

Beginning in the mid-to-late nineteenth century and continuing to today, Westport has been a popular destination for summer vacations. Seafood stands and clam shacks were opened throughout New England coastal towns in the early twentieth century. The Clam Shack Restaurant's location on Horseneck Point at the intersections of East and West Beach Roads and Gooseberry Causeway on East Horseneck Beach is an ideal location for a clam shack. In 1966 the restaurant closed was eventually used as a residence and then purchased by the State of Massachusetts and is currently the visitors center for the Westport Fisherman's Association (Flair, 2011).

#### 3.10.3 NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

The Clam Shack Restaurant is eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A as an extant example of an early clam shack restaurant as well as Criterion C for its unique architectural design and shape.

The building has a strong maritime setting and is located on Horseneck Point with views of the Atlantic Ocean to the west, south and east.

#### 4.0 MITIGATION MEASURES

Mitigation measures at the historic properties are detailed in this section. These applicant-proposed mitigation measures were developed on behalf of Revolution Wind by individuals who met the Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualifications Standards* (36 CFR Part 61) and are appropriate to fully address the nature, scope, size, and magnitude of adverse effects including cumulative effects caused by the Project, NRHP-qualifying characteristics of each historic property that would be affected. These mitigation measures also include actions to respond to some reasonably foreseeable hazards unrelated to the Project that pose risks to the long-term preservation of affected historic properties, such as climate change. Revolution Wind has prepared this draft HPTP for inclusion in the DEIS and subsequent review, revision and refinement by consulting parties.

#### 4.1 Historic Maritime Infrastructure Survey

#### 4.1.1 Purpose and Intended Outcome

The *Town of Westport 2016 Master Plan* identifies the desire for residents, school-aged children, and visitors to have a greater understanding of the town's significant historic and cultural resources (Town of Westport, 2016). The purpose of this mitigation measure is to provide funding to survey and document maritime heritage resources including historic wharves, docks, buildings, and other infrastructure associated with the historic properties identified in this HPTP. The survey will include a focused historic context for the interpretation and evaluation of resources contributing to each district's significance in historic maritime defense, fishing, whaling, and related industries. The updated documentation will enhance local and state efforts to preserve elements of the historic districts that are associated with over three centuries of maritime activity and the distinct character of the local villages and communities.

#### 4.1.2 Scope of Work

The scope of work will consist of the following:

- Review of existing archival sources related to historic maritime infrastructure, including interviews with local researchers and other knowledgeable parties, as applicable;
- Photography and mapping of existing conditions;
- Consultation with Participating Parties;
- Preparation of updated MHC inventory forms for individual properties or districts to be distributed to the Participating Parties for review and comment; and
- Drafting of final survey report which will incorporate any comments received and be distributed to the Participating Parties.

#### 4.1.3 Methodology

Revolution Wind will release a request for proposals (RFP) for consultant services and select a consultant to perform the scope of work listed in Section 4.1.2. The consultant selected will prepare draft MHC Inventory Forms in consultation with the Participating Parties. The forms will be distributed to the Participating Parties

for review and comment and a final survey will be developed incorporating any comments received. The final survey will be distributed to the Participating Parties.

#### 4.1.4 Standards

The project will comply with the following standards:

- The Secretary of the Interior's Guidance on the Identification of Historic Properties (36 CFR 800.4);
- The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines Professional Qualifications Standards, for Archaeology, History, Architectural History and/or Architecture (62 FR 33708);
- Massachusetts Historical Commission guidance;
- The Town of Westport's Community Preservation Commission's guidance, as applicable; and
- The Town of Westport's Cultural Council's guidance, as applicable.

#### 4.1.5 Documentation

The following documentation is to be provided for review by the Participating Parties:

- Request for Proposals (RFP);
- Proposals by qualified consultants in response to the RFP;
- Preliminary draft deliverables, including photographs and maps; and
- Final deliverables.

#### 4.1.6 Funds and Accounting

Funding amounts will be determined following BOEM's release of their findings of adverse effects and consulting party review of the draft HPTP and the DEIS. The final version of the HPTP will include specifics concerning funding amounts and the mechanisms for funding the mitigation measures.

#### 4.2 Adaptive Use Guidance

#### 4.2.1 Purpose and Intended Outcome

Information developed from the Historic Maritime Infrastructure Survey will provide a basis for creating appropriate guidance on the preservation and adaptive use of historic wharves, docks, and buildings within the Westport Harbor and Westport Point historic districts. Such guidance may include methods to retain historic materials, finishes, and design elements while sympathetically modifying elements of superstructures or building interiors to accommodate changing commercial needs. Maritime industries are an important element of Westport's history, economy, and culture. Maintaining the integrity of the town's historic assets while supporting economically sustainable marine commerce aligns with the town's objective to:

Support fishing infrastructure such as preservation of historic piers, docks, water access and landings, as well as policies that could promote small boat building and repair, and inputs into the marine and fishing industry (Town of Westport. 2016).

The intended outcome of this mitigation measure is to provide context-appropriate guidance on methods to preserve Westport's historic maritime infrastructure and appropriately adapt it to the current and future needs of the resident communities. Maintenance of commercial fishing and associated commerce is an effective means of retaining the local traditions and knowledge that contribute to Westport Harbor's and Westport Points unique characters and both residents' and visitors' sense of place.

#### 4.2.2 Scope of Work

The scope of work will consist of the following:

- Outreach to the Participating Parties, property-owners, planners, and representatives of the local commercial fishing community to identify current maritime infrastructure needs and preservation opportunities;
- Development of specific guidelines for adapting the extant historic wharves, docks, and other infrastructure to current needs in a manner that retains historic materials, design, and character;
- Distributing the draft guidelines to the Participating Parties for review and comment; and
- The development of final report, incorporating any comments received, to be distributed to the Participating Parties.

#### 4.2.3 Methodology

Revolution Wind will release an RFP for consultant services for the scope of work and select a consultant to perform the scope of work listed in Section 4.2.2. The consultant selected will consult with the Participating Parties to prepare draft guidelines. The guidelines will be distributed to the Participating Parties for review and comment and final guidelines will be developed incorporating any comments received. The final guidelines will be distributed to the Participating Parties

#### 4.2.4 Standards

The project will comply with the following standards:

- Preservation Brief 17: Architectural Character Identifying the Visual Aspects of Historic Buildings as an Aid to Preserving their Character (Nelson, 1988);
- The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR 68);
- The Secretary of the Interior's *Guidelines for Architectural and Engineering Documentation* (NPS, 2003);
- The Town of Westport's Building Department guidance and regulations, as applicable;
- The Town of Westport's Community Preservation Commission's guidance, as applicable; and
- The Town of Westport's Cultural Council's guidance, as applicable.

#### 4.2.5 Documentation

The following documentation is to be provided for review by the Participating Parties:

- Request for Proposals (RFP);
- Proposals by qualified consultants in response to the RFP;
- Preliminary draft deliverables, including photographs and maps; and
- Final deliverables.

#### 4.2.6 Funds and Accounting

Funding amounts will be determined following BOEM's release of their findings of adverse effects and consulting party review of the draft HPTP and the DEIS. The final version of the HPTP will include specifics concerning funding amounts and the mechanisms for funding the mitigation measures.

#### 5.0 IMPLEMENTATION

#### 5.1 Timeline

The timeline for implementation of the mitigation measures will be determined in consultation with the Participating Parties based on the agreed upon mitigation measures described in the final version of this HPTP. This HPTP will be reviewed by and further developed in consultation with Participating Parties concurrent with BOEM's NEPA substitution schedule<sup>3</sup> for RWF, which is currently anticipated to include the following:

- May 3, 2022 to July 1, 2022 Distribution of the Finding of Effect document, on historic properties, to consulting parties (to occur between).
- May 3, 2022 to August 1, 2022 30-day comment period on the Finding of Effect document (to occur between).
- **September 2, 2022** Distribution of the Draft Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) to consulting parties.
- **September 2, 2022 to October 17, 2022** 45-day comment period by consulting parties on the MOA and DEIS
- October 18, 2022 to December 19, 2022 Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- October 18, 2022 to January 19, 2023 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **December 2022 to February 2023** Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- **December 2023 to March 2023** 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **February 2023 to April 2023** Distribution of the Final MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- March 2023 to June 2, 2023 30-day signing period for consulting parties (to begin no later than a date between).
- June 2, 2023 Release of Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS).
- **June 2, 2023 to July 3, 2023** 30-day review period for the FEIS.
- July 7, 2023 NEPA Record of Decision (ROD) issued by BOEM.

The final version of this HPTP included in the FEIS will include a timeline for implementation of the final/agreed upon mitigation measures described herein. It is anticipated that the mitigation measure identified in Section 4.0 will commence within 2 years of the execution of the MOA unless otherwise agreed by the consulting parties and accepted by BOEM. Per Section 4.0, the Participating Parties will have a minimum of 30-days to review and comment on all draft reports or other work products developed for this HPTP. Revolution Wind assumes that the proposed scope of work will be completed within 5 years of the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The timeline is subject to change and is based on current available information. Historic Property Treatment Plan Seven Historic Properties Town of Westport, Bristol County, Massachusetts

execution of the MOA unless a different timeline is agreed upon by consulting parties and accepted by BOEM.

#### 5.2 Organizational Responsibilities

#### 5.2.1 Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)

BOEM remains responsible for making all federal decisions and determining compliance with Section 106. BOEM has reviewed this HPTP to ensure, at minimum, it includes the content required.

- BOEM remains responsible for making all federal decisions and determining compliance with Section 106;
- BOEM, in consultation with the Participating Parties, will ensure that mitigation measures adequately resolve adverse effects, consistent with the NHPA;
- BOEM must accept the final HPTP before Revolution Wind may commence any of the actions included in the HPTP;
- BOEM will be responsible for sharing the annual summary report with Participating Parties; and
- BOEM is responsible for consultation related to dispute resolution.

#### 5.2.2 Revolution Wind, LLC

Revolution Wind will be responsible for the following:

- Considering the comments provided by the Participating Parties in the development of this HPTP;
- Funding the mitigation measures specified in Section 4.0;
- Completion of the scope/s of work in Section 4.0;
- Ensuring all Standards in Section 4.0 are met;
- Providing the Documentation in Section 4.0 to the Participating Parties for review and comment;
- Annual Reporting to BOEM; and
- Revolution Wind will be responsible for ensuring that all work that requires consultation with Tribal Nations are performed by professionals who have demonstrated professional experience consulting with federally recognized Tribes.

#### 5.2.3 Other Parties, as Appropriate

Revolution Wind does not anticipate additional consulting parties, should any be determined, this will be updated.

#### 5.3 Participating Party Consultation

Revolution Wind has provided this draft HPTP to BOEM for inclusion in the DEIS for review by Participating Parties to provide meaningful input on the resolution of adverse effects to and form(s) of implementing mitigation at the historic properties. As part of the development of this draft HPTP, Revolution Wind has

conducted targeted outreach with the Participating Parties identified in Section 2.3. As of July 2022, this outreach has included the following:

• Stakeholder Consultation Meeting to Review Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures for the Revolution Wind Farm – Massachusetts Historic Properties, February 10, 2022.

Participating Parties will be provided opportunity for review and comment on the HPTP concurrent with BOEM's anticipated NEPA substitution schedule for Revolution Wind Farm (see Section 5.1). It is anticipated that subsequent coordination to further refine the HPTP may include meetings, conference calls, HPTP draft reviews and document exchanges, or similar means of communication of information. BOEM will be invited to participate in these consultations between Revolution Wind and the Participating Parties regarding revision and refinement of this HPTP, should it choose.

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## ATTACHMENT 13 – HISTORIC PROPERTIES TREATMENT PLAN FOR THE REVOLUTION WIND FARM, NINE HISTORIC PROPERTIES SUBJECT TO ADVERSE EFFECTS IN THE TOWN OF AQUINNAH, DUKES COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

[Insert ATTACHMENT 13 – TREATMENT PLAN ABOVE-GROUND HISTORIC PROPERTIES THAT WILL BE VISUALLY ADVERSELY AFFECTED]



## **Draft Historic Property Treatment Plan**

for the

## **Revolution Wind Farm**

Nine Historic Properties

Town of Aquinnah, Dukes County, Massachusetts

Submitted to:



Bureau of Ocean Energy Management U.S. Department of the Interior

Prepared for:



Powered by Ørsted & Eversource

Revolution Wind, LLC <a href="https://revolutionwind.com/">https://revolutionwind.com/</a>

Prepared by:



Environmental Design & Research, D.P.C. 217 Montgomery Street, Suite 1100 Syracuse, New York 13202 www.edrdpc.com

**July 2022** 

#### **ABSTRACT**

Federal Undertaking: Revolution Wind Farm and Revolution Wind Export Cable Project

Location: Outer Continental Shelf and Rhode Island

Federal and

State Agencies: Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

National Park Service

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission

New York Historic Preservation Office Connecticut Historic Preservation Office Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Regulatory Process: National Environmental Policy Act

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act Section 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act

Purpose: This draft, applicant-proposed Historic Property Treatment Plan provides

background data, historic property information, and detailed steps that will be implemented to carry out mitigation actions to resolve potential adverse effects preliminarily identified by the applicant in the *Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis – Revolution Wind Farm*, dated July 2022 for the Revolution Wind Project.

Potential Adverse Visual

Effect Finding for: 71 Moshup Trail

The Leonard Vanderhoop House

The Edwin DeVries Vanderhoop Homestead

The Tom Cooper House
The Theodore Haskins House

3 Windy Hill Drive

The Gay Head-Aquinnah Town Center Historic District

The Gay Head-Aguinnah Shops

The Gay Head-Aguinnah Coast Guard Station Barracks

Submitted By: Revolution Wind, LLC

Date: July 2022

Historic Property Treatment Plan Nine Historic Properties Town of Aguinnah, Dukes County, Massachusetts

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| ACHP       | Advisory Council on Historic Preservation  |    |
| ADLS       | Aircraft Detection Lighting System   |    |
| APE        | Area of Potential Effects  |    |
| BOEM       | Bureau of Ocean Energy Management  |    |
| CFR        | Code of Federal Regulations  |    |
| COP        | Construction and Operations Plan   |    |
| DEIS       | Draft Environmental Impact Statement   |    |
| EDR        | Environmental Design and Research, D.P.C.  |    |
| FEIS       | Final Environmental Impact Statement   |    |
| FR         | Federal Regulation   |    |
| HPTP       | Historic Property Treatment Plan   |    |
| MHC        | Massachusetts Historical Commission  |    |
| MOA        | Memorandum of Agreement  |    |
| NHL        | National Historic Landmark   |    |
| NHPA       | National Historic Preservation Act of 1966   |    |
| NPS        | National Park Service  |    |
| NRHP       | National Register of Historic Places   |    |
| PAPE       | Preliminary Area of Potential Effects  |    |
| RFP        | Request for Proposal   |    |
| RIHPHC     | Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission                               |    |
| ROD        | Record of Decision   |    |
| RWF        | Revolution Wind Farm   |    |
| TCP        | Traditional Cultural Property  |    |
| WTG        | Wind turbine generator   |    |

#### 1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This draft, applicant-proposed Historic Property Treatment Plan (HPTP) for 71 Moshup Trail, which is a Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) Inventory Site; the Leonard Vanderhoop House, which is a MHC Inventory Site; the Edwin DeVries Vanderhoop Homestead, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP); the Tom Cooper House, which is an MHC Inventory Site; the Theodore Haskins House, which is an MHC Inventory Site; 3 Windy Hill Drive, which is an MHC Inventory Site; the Gay Head – Aquinnah Town Center Historic District, which is listed on the NRHP; the Gay Head – Aquinnah Shops, which is an MHC Inventory Site; and the Gay Head-Aquinnah Coast Guard Station Barracks, which is an MHC Inventory Site (hereinafter, the historic properties) provides background data, historic property information, and detailed steps that will be implemented to carry out mitigation actions to resolve potential adverse effects preliminarily identified by the applicant in the *Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis – Revolution Wind Farm*, dated July 2022 (HRVEA; EDR, 2022) for the Revolution Wind Farm (RWF) and Revolution Wind Export Cable Project (collectively, the Undertaking). Revolution Wind LLC (Revolution Wind) is providing this draft HPTP prior to the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) making findings of adverse effect for the Undertaking under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA). The final HPTP remains subject to BOEM's final finding of adverse effect for the historic properties.

BOEM will use the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) substitution process to fulfill its Section 106 obligations as provided for in the NHPA implementing regulations (36 CFR § 800.8(c)), and BOEM has notified the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), State Historic Preservation Officers, and consulting parties of BOEM's decision to use this process. Revolution Wind has provided this draft HPTP to BOEM for inclusion in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for review by consulting parties to provide meaningful input on the resolution of adverse effects to and form(s) of implementing mitigation at the historic properties. This draft HPTP describes the applicant-proposed mitigation measures to resolve potential adverse effects on historic properties and proposes the implementation steps and timeline for actions. The mitigation measures are based on the evaluations and outreach performed by Revolution Wind prior to the issuance of the DEIS. Revolution Wind anticipates the HPTP documents will undergo revision and refinement in consultation with the Massachusetts State Historic Preservation Officer, the Rhode Island State Historic Preservation Officer, the ACHP, and/or other consulting parties throughout the NEPA substitution process. If BOEM makes a finding of adverse effect for the historic properties, it is anticipated that the mitigation measures described herein (and further refined through consultation with applicable parties) will be included in the Record of Decision (ROD) and/or Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) issued in accordance with 40 CFR parts 1500-1508, and 36 CFR §§ 800.8, 800.10.

The timeline for implementation of the mitigation measures will be determined in consultation with parties that demonstrated interest in the affected historic property (hereafter, Participating Parties) based on the agreed upon mitigation measures described in the final version of this HPTP. This HPTP will be reviewed by

and further developed in consultation with Participating Parties concurrent with BOEM's NEPA substitution schedule<sup>1</sup> for RWF, which is currently anticipated to include the following:

- May 3, 2022 to July 1, 2022 Distribution of the Finding of Effect document, on historic properties, to consulting parties (to occur between).
- May 3, 2022 to August 1, 2022 30-day comment period on the Finding of Effect document (to occur between).
- **September 2, 2022** Distribution of the Draft Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) to consulting parties.
- **September 2, 2022 to October 17, 2022** 45-day comment period by consulting parties on the MOA and DEIS
- October 18, 2022 to December 19, 2022 Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- October 18, 2022 to January 19, 2023 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **December 2022 to February 2023** Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- **December 2023 to March 2023** 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **February 2023 to April 2023** Distribution of the Final MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- **March 2023 to June 2, 2023** 30-day signing period for consulting parties (to begin no later than a date between).
- June 2, 2023 Release of Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS).
- **June 2, 2023 to July 3, 2023** 30-day review period for the FEIS.
- July 7, 2023 NEPA Record of Decision (ROD) issued by BOEM.

This draft HPTP is organized into the following sections:

- **Section 1.0, Introduction**, outlines the content of this HPTP.
- Section 2.0, Cultural Resources Regulatory Context, briefly summarizes the Undertaking while
  focusing on cultural resources regulatory contexts (federal, tribal, state, and local, including
  preservation restrictions), identifies the historic properties discussed in this HPTP that will be
  adversely affected by the Undertaking, and summarizes the pertinent provisions and attachments
  of the HRVEA (EDR, 2022) and Revolution Wind Farm Construction and Operations Plan (COP;
  Revolution Wind, 2021) that guided the development of this document.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The timeline is subject to change and is based on current available information.

- Section 3.0, Existing Conditions, Historic Significance, and Maritime Setting, provides a physical description of the historic properties included in this HPTP. Set within its historic context, the applicable NRHP criteria for the historic properties are discussed with a focus on the contribution of a maritime visual setting to its significance and integrity.
- **Section 4.0, Mitigation Measures**, presents specific steps to carry out the applicant-proposed mitigation actions identified in the COP or alternative measures developed through stakeholder engagement meetings to date. The mitigation action includes a detailed description, intended outcome, methods, standards, and requirements for documentation. The mitigation action details may be revised, based on feedback gathered during the process.
- **Section 5.0, Implementation**, establishes the process for executing mitigation actions at the historic properties, as identified in Section 4.0 of this HPTP. For each/the action, organizational responsibilities are outlined, a timeline is provided, and regulatory reviews are listed.
- **Section 6.0, References**, is a list of works cited in this HPTP.

#### 2.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

## 2.1 Project Overview: Revolution Wind Farm and Revolution Wind Export Cable

The Undertaking is a wind-powered electric generating facility composed of up to 100 wind turbine generators (WTGs) and associated foundations, two offshore substations, and inter-array cables connecting the WTGs and the offshore substations (see Figure 2.1-1). The WTGs, offshore substations, array cables, and substation interconnector cables would be located on the Outer Continental Shelf approximately 15 nautical miles (18 statute miles) southeast of Point Judith, Rhode Island, approximately 13 nautical miles (15 statute miles) east of Block Island, Rhode Island, approximately 7.5 nautical miles (8.5 statute miles) south of Nomans Land Island National Wildlife Refuge (uninhabited island), and between approximately 10 to 12.5 nautical miles (12 to 14 statute miles) south/southwest of varying points of the Rhode Island and Massachusetts coastlines (62 FR 33708). In addition, two submarine export cables located in both federal waters and Rhode Island State territorial waters, will connect the offshore substation to the electrical grid. The proposed interconnection location for the Undertaking is the existing Davisville Substation, which is owned and operated by The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a National Grid and located in North Kingstown, Rhode Island. The visible offshore components of the operational Undertaking will be located on Lease OCS-A 0486 in water depths ranging from approximately 108 to 125 feet.

Aguinnah Shops Area

Vanderhoop, Edwin DeVries Homestead

71 Moshup Trail

Aguinnah Coast Guard
Salvin Barracks

Aquinnah Town Center
Historic District

Aboveground Historic Property

Historic District

Wind Turbine

Aguinnah Town Center
Historic District

Development Historic Property

Miles

Basemep: Esri Arcics Online: World Topographic Map: map service

Figure 2.1-1. Project Location

## 2.2 Section 106 and Section 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)

The regulations at 36 CFR § 800.8 provide for use of the NEPA process to fulfill a federal agency's NHPA Section 106 review obligations in lieu of the procedures set forth in 36 CFR § 800.3 through 800.6. Under these provisions, issuance of a ROD and implementation of relevant conditions will resolve adverse effects to historic properties caused by the Undertaking, including to National Historic Landmarks (NHLs) for which BOEM must provide a higher standard of care, as required by Section 110(f) of the NHPA.

The measures to avoid and minimize adverse effects to identified historic properties are described in the COP (Section 4.4.1.3 and Appendix BB). This HPTP describes the applicant-proposed treatment plans to resolve the remaining adverse effects after application of the above-referenced measures. The mitigation measures reflect a refinement of the conceptual mitigation framework proposed by Revolution Wind (see Appendix BB in the COP).

All activities implemented under this HPTP will be conducted in accordance with any conditions imposed by BOEM in its ROD and with applicable local, state and federal regulations and permitting requirements. Responsibilities for specific compliance actions are described in further detail in Section 5.2 – Organizational Responsibilities.

# 2.2.1 Municipal Regulations

Before implementation, any on-site mitigation measures will be coordinated with local municipalities and commissions to obtain approvals, as appropriate. These may include, but are not limited to building permits, zoning, land use, planning, historic commissions, and design review boards. Additional information regarding compliance with local requirements appears in Section 5.0, Implementation.

#### 2.2.2 Preservation Easements and Restrictions

Preservation easements and restrictions protect significant historic, archaeological, or cultural resources. The State of Massachusetts preservation restrictions are outlined in Massachusetts General Law Chapter 184, Sections 31-33. Any mitigation work associated with the historic properties will comply with the conditions of all extant historic preservation easements. Additional information regarding compliance with extant preservation restrictions appears in Section 5.0, Implementation. The MHC holds a preservation easement on the Aquinnah Public Library/Gay Head School (a contributing building to the Gay Head – Aquinnah Town Center Historic District) per Massachusetts General Law Chapter 184, Sections 31-33.

## 2.3 Participating Parties

BOEM initiated consultation under Section 106 with invitations to consulting parties on April 30, 2021. BOEM hosted the first Section 106-specific meeting with consulting parties on December 17, 2021, and Revolution Wind anticipates that BOEM will hold additional meetings pursuant to Sections 106 and 110(f) of the NHPA and in accordance with 36 CFR 800.8.

Following BOEM initial Section 106 meeting with consulting parties, Revolution Wind held stakeholder outreach meetings (see Section 5.3) to review conceptual mitigation measures for the historic property and invited the following parties:

- The Wampanoag Tribe of Gay-Head (Aguinnah)
- The Martha's Vineyard Commission
- The Gay Head Lighthouse Advisory Committee
- The Town of Aquinnah
- The Massachusetts Historical Commission.<sup>2</sup>

Revolution Wind anticipates these parties, and any subsequently identified parties, will participate in the finalization of this HPTP through BOEM's Section 106 consultation process.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> MHC was invited to attend stakeholder outreach meetings regarding historic properties in Massachusetts; however, MHC has not participated in outreach meetings for Revolution Wind.

# 3.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS, HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE, AND MARITIME SETTING

# 3.1 Historic Properties

This HPTP addresses eight historic properties, as identified in Table 3.1-1 and located on Figure 3.1-1.

Table 3.1-1. Historic Properties included in the HPTP

| Name   | Property<br>Designation              | Municipality        | State | Site No.<br>(Agency)                  | Ownership                    | Historic<br>Property Type            |
|--|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 71 Moshup Trail  | MHC<br>Historic<br>Inventory<br>Site | Town of<br>Aquinnah | МА    | GAY.31<br>(MHC)                       | Private                      | Historic Buildings<br>and Structures |
| Leonard<br>Vanderhoop<br>House                             | MHC<br>Historic<br>Inventory<br>Site | Town of<br>Aquinnah | МА    | GAY.4<br>(MHC)                        | Private                      | Historic Buildings<br>and Structures |
| Edwin DeVries<br>Vanderhoop<br>Homestead                   | NRHP-Listed                          | Town of<br>Aquinnah | МА    | GAY.40<br>(MHC);<br>06000784<br>(NPS) | Municipal                    | Historic Buildings<br>and Structures |
| Tom Cooper<br>House  | MHC<br>Historic<br>Inventory<br>Site | Town of<br>Aquinnah | МА    | GAY.53<br>(MHC)                       | Private                      | Historic Buildings<br>and Structures |
| Theodore<br>Haskins House                                  | MHC<br>Historic<br>Inventory<br>Site | Town of<br>Aquinnah | МА    | GAY.51<br>(MHC)                       | Private                      | Historic Buildings<br>and Structures |
| 3 Windy Hill<br>Drive                                      | MHC<br>Historic<br>Inventory<br>Site | Town of<br>Aquinnah | МА    | GAY.55<br>(MHC)                       | Private                      | Historic Buildings<br>and Structures |
| Gay Head –<br>Aquinnah Town<br>Center Historic<br>District | NRHP-Listed                          | Town of<br>Aquinnah | МА    | GAY.A<br>(MHC);<br>99000187<br>(NPS)  | Municipal;<br>Private        | Historic Buildings<br>and Structures |
| Gay Head –<br>Aquinnah Shops                               | MHC<br>Historic<br>Inventory<br>Site | Town of<br>Aquinnah | МА    | GAY.B<br>(MHC)                        | Private;<br>Tribal<br>Nation | Historic Buildings<br>and Structures |

| Gay Head-      | MHC       |          |     |        |         |                    |
|----------------|-----------|----------|-----|--------|---------|--------------------|
| Aquinnah Coast | Historic  | Town of  | N4A | GAY.52 | Drivata | Historic Buildings |
| Guard Station  | Inventory | Aquinnah | MA  | GAY.52 | Private | and Structures     |
| Barracks       | Site      |          |     |        |         |                    |

Figure 3.1-1. Historic Property Location



In Sections 3.3. through 3.10, each property is described both physically and within its historic context, with a focus on the contribution of a maritime visual setting to the property's significance and integrity.

## 3.2 Maritime Setting

For the purposes of this analysis and assessment, views of marine waters are considered critical aspects of maritime settings. The influence of the marine environment and related human activities on historical development patterns is extensive and may be expressed in areas without direct lines of sight to the sea. Although these types of setting may contribute to the significance of historic properties, they would not be subject to alteration as a result of the proposed undertaking and are not considered further in this document.

The historic properties included in this HPTP are all considered within the historic property type defined in the HRVEA as "Historic Buildings and Structures" which includes buildings and associated properties historically used as residences. Location and orientation of such properties is critical to understanding the nature of any associated maritime settings. Many historic houses were oriented to local roadways, with the front and rear elevations parallel to the nearby road's alignment. Local roadways along the region's shorelines often parallel the water's edge and historic homes frequently shift in orientation along such coastal roads. This variation in orientation may strongly influence the associated views of marine waters that may form important elements of a property's historic setting. Historic commercial fishing activities were focused along the eastern shores of Menemsha Pond, which afforded relatively sheltered harbor and access to Vineyard Sound to the north.

Topography and landcover also play critical roles in defining both the historic settings and existing visual settings for each historic property. Of these two factors, the latter has been generally subject to greater change since the period of original construction and/or period of significance for many historic properties located in the Town of Aquinnah. Mid- to late-twentieth century reforestation has transformed many of the formerly open, agrarian lands of Martha's Vineyard and constrained local viewsheds from numerous buildings once set on or near agricultural or pasture lands (e.g. Seccombe, 2010). The extensive agricultural heritage in the area is now largely expressed by the stone walls constructed along former pastures, fields, and roads and the surviving farmhouses and barns. Post-1950 residential construction has affected the settings for a smaller number of historic properties but may have diminished the integrity of historic settings for specific properties. The extensive forest cover affords privacy in many residential areas, but limits direct ocean views.

The topography of Aquinnah is strongly influenced by the last glaciation. The elevated Gay Head (Aquinnah) Cliffs along the western shoreline and the highlands in the central section of the town were formed by deformation and upthrusting of ancient sediments as the ice advanced over the area approximately 24,000 years ago (Oldale and O'Hara, 1984). Where vegetation is absent or sparse, views towards the Project may be available from these higher elevations. The bordering areas along the Menemsha Pond to the east and along the southwestern shores have relatively low relief. Direct views of the ocean horizon are screened from Menemsha Pond by the Gay Head (Aquinnah) Cliffs. In the shoreline areas along the southwestern shores, even the commonly low tree and shrub canopies of the island may screen ground-level views of ocean due to the limited relief.

#### 3.3 71 Moshup Trail

## 3.3.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

71 Moshup Trail is a one-and-one-half-story vernacular residence with a gable roof and wood shingle siding. Notable features include the semi-hexagonal tower and full-width porch on the primary (northeast elevation). Windows are generally two-over-two wood sash, and the primary entry door is offset on the northeast elevation. A single-story shed-roofed addition and a gabled dormer window are located on the

southwest elevation. The building has an asphalt shingle roof and rests on a stone foundation. A gable-roofed garage is also located on the roughly 9-acre lot.

## 3.3.2 Historic Context

Throughout the eighteenth century, most residential settlement was concentrated in the western and southern parts of the present-day Town of Aquinnah, which constituted the reservation lands of the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah). Individual residences were linked by a network of paths, and by the mid-nineteenth century, several east-west roads connected the residential areas to the Gay Head Light and Clay Cliffs of Aquinnah to the west and the present-day Town of Chilmark to the east (Harrington, 1998a). In the 1860s, the "District of Gay Head" was established by the Massachusetts General Court. The district was incorporated as the Town of Gay Head in 1870, despite the objections of the Wampanoag residents, who viewed the town's creation as the alienation of their lands in violation of the Federal Non-Intercourse Act of 1790 (WTGHA, 2022). At the time, tribal members accounted for all of the town's 227 residents, and the survey and privatization of their land allowed non-tribal owners to acquire property in the town. By 1895, at least 18 non-tribal individuals owned land in the Town of Gay Head, and that number would increase in the following decades. The year-round (primarily Wampanoag) population declined during the twentieth century as communal economic systems dependent on fishing and agriculture waned. Meanwhile, visitation from off-island residents increased dramatically, and many new residences were constructed for use as summer rentals or vacation homes (Harrington, 1998a).

The residence at 71 Moshup Trail was built in approximately 1920. Its primary elevation faces northeast, towards a now-inaccessible extension of Old South Road which provided access to a small number of residences in the area during the early twentieth century. The current roadway, Moshup Trail, was built in 1956, extending east from Aquinnah Circle and providing access to home sites and points of interest along the town's south shore (Harrington, 1998b).

#### 3.3.3 NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

71 Moshup Trail appears to meet National Register Criterion C as a typical example of an early twentieth-century residence in keeping with the characteristic scale, form, and materials of the vernacular building tradition of coastal New England. The property's natural landscape and maritime visual setting are a key component of its historic significance as an early-twentieth-century vernacular seaside residence.

## 3.4 The Leonard Vanderhoop House

#### 3.4.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Leonard Vanderhoop House, located at 5 Church Street, is a one-and-one-half-story Greek Revival-derived vernacular residence with multiple additions sited on approximately 5.6 acres. The primary volume consists of a gable-and-ell modified (after 1998) with the addition of wall dormers. A small single-story addition to the west has a flat roof supporting an open deck. The exterior is clad in wood shingle and the roof is of asphalt shingle. The primary elevation faces northeast to an unpaved extension of Church Street.

#### 3.4.2 Historic Context

The Leonard Vanderhoop House was built in approximately 1850 and was one of several residences, along with a school, church, and parsonage, which formed the nucleus of the Gay Head community along present-day Old South Road during the mid-nineteenth century. Leonard L. Vanderhoop (1855-1934), the earliest identified resident of the house, was a restaurant owner and Town Treasurer. The Vanderhoop family, descended from Leonard's parents William A. Vanderhoop and Beulah Salsbury, are a prominent Aquinnah family whose members own many properties and have held key positions in the town government as well as in the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) (Harrington, 1998c).

In 1870, the same year that the Town of Gay Head was incorporated, the improvement of present-day State Road by the State of Massachusetts dramatically altered the development patterns within the town. The new road was laid out north of Old South Road along the existing path that connected Chilmark to the east to the Gay Head Lighthouse. Nearly all of the existing buildings were subsequently moved from the older community around Old South Road to the new center of activity around the intersection of State Road and Church Street. By 1926 only a single unoccupied house remained at the old settlement (Harrington, 1998a). The Leonard Vanderhoop House was relocated during this period to its current site at 5 Church Street. It remains in the Vanderhoop family today.

## 3.4.3 NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

The Leonard Vanderhoop House has been significantly altered with the replacement of windows and doors and the introduction of wall dormers. However, it retains its overall massing and its historic setting. The house's relocation after 1870 in response to changing settlement patterns contributes to its historic significance. The Leonard Vanderhoop House appears to meet National Register Criterion A for its association with the mid-nineteenth century settlement along Old South Road. The Vanderhoop family is one of the most well-known families in the history of the Town of Aquinnah. The house is a Shingle-style building, typical of the buildings located on Martha's Vineyard, and has views to the water afforded by its relatively high elevation on the moraine. The remaining ocean views are associated with a once more expansive ocean viewshed that has been partially screened by reforestation.

#### 3.5 The Tom Cooper House

#### 3.5.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Tom Cooper House, located at 1 Sunset Lane, is a two-story residence consisting of a primary gable-roofed volume with multiple additions sited on approximately 0.5-acre. The exterior is clad in wood shingle and the roofs are clad in asphalt shingle. The residence appears to have been heavily remodeled in about 2005. All of the windows and doors appear to be modern replacements. Other alterations include the addition of a hipped-roof volume atop a walk-out basement, the enlargement of the original volume with wall dormers, and the addition of a visually prominent stone chimney.

#### 3.5.2 Historic Context

Sunset Lane is a short road extending south from State Road. It was developed in the early-twentieth century, following the improvement of State Road. The Tom Cooper House was built during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Tom Cooper was the first known occupant of the house, during the early twentieth century. The Cooper family operated a restaurant out of the residence in the 1920s, later converted to an ice cream shop in the 1960s (Harrington, 1998d). The building was substantially remodeled in approximately 2005 (Town of Aquinnah, 2022).

## 3.5.3 NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

The Tom Cooper House appears to meet National Register Criteria A and/or C for its architecture and its role as a restaurant contributing to the development of the tourism industry in Gay Head. The natural landscape and maritime visual setting appear to be key components that contribute to the historic significance of the Tom Cooper House.

#### 3.6 The Theodore Haskins House

## 3.6.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Theodore Haskins House, also known as the C. Adrian Vanderhoop House, located at 72 State Road/1150 State Road, is a one-and-one-half-story Colonial Revival-derived vernacular residence consisting of a gable-roofed main volume with multiple dormers and additions sited on approximately 1.0 acre. The exterior has wood shingle siding and an asphalt shingle roof, atop a concrete masonry unit foundation. A substantial brick chimney is located on the primary elevation. Windows are generally wood sash and appear original.

#### 3.6.2 Historic Context

The Theodore Haskins House was built in the first quarter of the twentieth century for Theodore E. Haskins, who subsequently sold the property to C. Adrian Vanderhoop (1880-1956), a member of the prominent Vanderhoop family of Gay Head (see Section 3.3.2). In 1957, the property was acquired by the Gentry family, who still own it today (Harrington, 1998e; Town of Aquinnah, 2022).

# 3.6.3 NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

The Theodore Haskins House appears to meet National Register Criterion C as an intact and representative example of an early-twentieth-century residence in keeping with the characteristic scale, form, and materials of the vernacular building tradition of coastal New England with views to the ocean. The property is sited along the southwestern flank of an elevated glacial moraine with slopes oriented towards the Project. The remaining ocean views from the property are surviving elements of a once more expansive ocean viewshed that has been diminished by post-1950 reforestation.

## 3.7 3 Windy Hill Drive

## 3.7.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The house at 3 Windy Hill Drive (current address, 5 Windy Hill Drive) is a two-story Colonial Revival-derived vernacular residence with hipped roofs, wood shingle siding, and a raised basement, sited on approximately 0.5 acre. The residence was significantly remodeled in the late-twentieth- or early-twenty-first century, with little or no historic exterior materials remaining.

#### 3.7.2 Historic Context

The house at 3 Windy Hill Drive was built in the first quarter of the twentieth century. It was originally accessed via a network of trails and roads which extended south from Old South Road. Windy Hill Drive is now accessible from Moshup Trail, which was begun in 1956 to provide access to residential lots and points of interest on the town's south shore (Harrington, 1998f; Town of Aquinnah, 2022).

## 3.7.3 NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

The address 3 Windy Hill Drive appears to meet National Register Criterion C as an intact and representative example of a residence in keeping with the characteristic scale, form, and materials of the vernacular building tradition of coastal New England, and in particular Martha's Vineyard with views to the ocean. The natural landscape and maritime visual setting appear to be key components that contribute to the historic significance of 3 Windy Hill Drive.

# 3.8 The Edwin DeVries Vanderhoop Homestead

## 3.8.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Edwin DeVries Vanderhoop Homestead, located at 35 Aquinnah Circle, is a two-story wood-frame vernacular residence with complex massing consisting of multiple intersecting gable roofed volumes along with a single-story rear addition. The building has wood shingle siding, wood shingle roofing, and a granite foundation. Windows are generally two-over-two double hung wood sash with simple wood surrounds. The primary (north) elevation is arranged symmetrically, with two single-story entry porches flanking a two-story gable-roofed one-bay-wide projection. A 12-footby-29-foot open terrace (built in 2005) along the rear elevation of the of the house and provides expansive views of the ocean waters framed by the slightly elevated sections of the cliffs to the north. The existing terrace replaced a wooden deck. The residence is sited on an approximately 3.8-acre lot which extends southwest to the Clay Cliffs of Aquinnah and consists of grass lawn, mown fields, and low vegetation.

The house consists of two main side-gable volumes which are offset and are each roughly the size of a modest Cape Cod-style residence of the nineteenth century. The presence of a full basement beneath one of the volumes and the absence of a basement beneath the other suggests that one of the volumes may have been relocated from a previous site. Historic imagery shows that a barn and several additional outbuildings were once located on the property but are no longer extant (Parcon et. al., 2006). A public walking trail leads through the property to the shoreline. The property is owned by the Town of Aquinnah

and managed as part of the 49-acre Aquinnah Headlands Preserve, while the building serves as the Aquinnah Cultural Center and Aquinnah Wampanoag Indian Museum (MVLB, 2016; Aquinnah Cultural Center, 2021).

#### 3.8.2 Historic Context

The Edwin DeVries Vanderhoop Homestead was built or assembled from one or more existing buildings between 1890 and 1897. Edwin DeVries Vanderhoop (1848-1923) was one of nine children born in Gay Head to William Adriaan Vanderhoop, a Dutch-Surinamese settler, and Beulah Salsbury, a member of the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah). Edwin D. Vanderhoop worked as a whaling captain and served in the Massachusetts legislature. He purchased the lot upon which his homestead stands in 1890. His widow Mary A.C. Vanderhoop (1860-1935) inherited the homestead upon his death and the property remained in the Vanderhoop family until 2003. In that year, the property was sold to the Marsh Hawk Land Trust and subsequently transferred to the Town of Aquinnah, subject to conservation and preservation restrictions (Parcon et. al., 2006). The building has been rehabilitated since that time.

## 3.8.3 NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

The Edwin DeVries Vanderhoop Homestead meets National Register Criteria A and C in the areas of Architecture, Native American Ethnic Heritage, and Social History. It derives significance from its association with the prominent Vanderhoop family of the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah), from its association with civic and social life in the community, and as a representative example of a late-nineteenth-century residence embodying the building traditions of coastal New England. The period of significance is circa 1890/1897 to 1956 (Parcon et. al., 2006). The rear of the residence and surrounding areas of the property retain views of the Atlantic Ocean to the south. The property's location atop the Gay Head Cliffs and the views to the sea are integral to its historic setting.

#### 3.9 Gay Head – Aguinnah Town Center Historic District

## 3.9.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Gay Head – Aquinnah Town Center Historic District is a collection of 23 contributing buildings, two contributing objects, and five non-contributing buildings grouped near the intersection of State Road and Church Street, at the approximate geographic center of the Town of Aquinnah. The contributing buildings consist of historic public, semi-public, residential, and agricultural buildings related to the civic, religious, and economic development of the Town of Aquinnah in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The 23 contributing buildings are enumerated in Table 3.9-1.

Table 3.9-1. Contributing buildings within the Gay Head – Aquinnah Town Center Historic District

| Building Name and/or Description  | Address                  | Construction<br>Date |
|---|--------------------------|----------------------|
| The Aquinnah Town Hall/Community Center is a single-story end-<br>gable building with a moderately pitched roof, wood shingle siding,<br>and wood windows and doors. The primary (south) elevation consists<br>of a projecting entry vestibule featuring a double leaf paneled door<br>flanked by six-over-six windows. The east and west elevations include<br>single-story ells and additions which are consistent with the form and<br>materials of the main volume.   | 955 State<br>Road        | Circa 1929           |
| The former post office and residence is a small single-story shed-roofed building with a roughly square plan and wood shingle and wood board siding. The building appears to have been unoccupied since at least the late 1990s and is overgrown with vegetation.   | 980 State<br>Road        | Circa 1920s          |
| The Aquinnah Public Library/Gay Head School is a single-story Greek Revival-style end-gable building with wood shingle siding atop a granite foundation. The building has six-over-six windows and modest wood cornice returns, corner boards, and fascia boards. A wood deck and ramp added in the twenty-first century provide access to the library's main entrance on the south elevation. The primary historic entrance is on the north elevation and consists of a hipped-roof vestibule with doors on the east and west, which recall the building's use as a school from the time of its construction until 1968. The building was moved to its present location in 1878 (Harrington, 1998a). | 1 Church<br>Street       | Circa 1844           |
| The Gay Head Community Baptist Church is a one-and-one-half-story end-gable Greek Revival-style church with a square tower centrally located on the primary (south) elevation. The moderately-pitched roof is clad in asphalt shingle and the building has wood clapboard siding and Greek Revival-style wood cornice returns, corner boards, and fascia boards, atop a granite foundation. The outhouse located northeast of the church is also a contributing building to the historic district. It is not known whether the outhouse is still standing. The church was moved to its present location in 1907 (Harrington, 1998a).  | 2<br>Meetinghouse<br>Way | Circa 1850           |

| Building Name and/or Description  | Address                              | Construction<br>Date           |
|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| The Minister's House/Parsonage is a one-and-one-half-story end-gable residence with modest Greek Revival-style detailing. The building has wood shingle siding and simple cornice returns, corner boards, and fascia boards, atop a stone foundation. The primary (north) elevation is three bays wide, with an offset door and two six-over-six windows at the first floor, with two additional six-over-six windows in the gable end. A secondary entrance is located in a single-story rear addition. The parsonage was moved to its present location in 1907 along with the church (Harrington, 1998a). | 3 Church<br>Street                   | Circa 1856                     |
| The Linus S. Jeffers Residence is a one-and-one-half-story Cape Cod-<br>derived vernacular residence with gable-and-ell massing, wood shingle<br>siding, shed dormer windows, and an enclosed single-story porch.   | 4 Jeffers Way                        | Late-<br>nineteenth<br>century |
| The Isaac Rose/Charlie Vanderhoop House, Barn, Cottage, and Shed/cottage comprise a nineteenth-century farmstead sited on approximately 3.7 acres. The residence is a one-and-one-half-story cross-gabled Victorian Eclectic-derived vernacular building with wood shingle siding, ornate sawn vergeboards, an enclosed porch, and a circa-2005 addition.   | 38 South<br>Road / 890<br>State Road | Mid-<br>nineteenth<br>century  |
| The Adriaan Vanderhoop House, Barn, and Outhouse comprise a nineteenth-century farmstead sited on approximately 3.1 acres. The residence is a small single-story gable-roofed vernacular building with a central brick chimney, wood shingle siding, two-over-two windows, and a plank door.  | 46 South<br>Road / 962<br>State Road | Late<br>nineteenth<br>century  |
| The Lyman Madison House is a one-and-one-half-story vernacular residence with an end gable orientation, wood shingle siding, and a three-bay primary elevation with an offset door.   | 57 South<br>Road / 903<br>State Road | Late<br>nineteenth<br>century  |
| The house at 59 South Road/905 State Road is a one-and-one-half-<br>story former boathouse clad in wood shingle atop a raised concrete<br>block foundation. The building has a narrow gable-roofed wall dormer<br>on the south elevation and a single-story wing on the east.   | 59 South<br>Road / 905<br>State Road | Circa 1900                     |
| The Totem Pole Inn property consists of six buildings on an approximately 6.9-acre parcel, including an Innkeeper's Residence, four cottages, and a shed. The Innkeeper's Residence is a one-and-one-half-story Craftsman-style residence with wood shingle siding, a dormered gable roof, and an inset porch with cobblestone piers. The cottages are stylistically varied but are unified though their use of wood shingle sliding and cobblestone foundations. The shed also has wood shingle siding.  | 1-9 Totem<br>Pole Way                | Circa 1920s                    |

The two contributing objects within the historic district are World War I monuments erected in 1918 and 1919 and currently located in front of the Aquinnah Town Hall. The monuments consist of bronze plaques affixed to boulders. According to the west monument's inscription, the Town of Gay Head (Aquinnah) contributed the "largest number of men in proportion to its population of any town in New England" to serve in the United States armed forces during the war.

Two of the five non-contributing buildings within the historic district are part of the complex of municipal buildings at 955 State Road. The Town Office Building (1989), east of the Town Hall, is a single-story gable-roofed building with wood shingle siding and six-over-six windows. East of the Town Office Building, the Fire Station (circa 1959) is a single-story gable-roofed building with wood shingle siding. Both buildings recall the scale, form, and materials of the 1929 Town Hall. The remaining three noncontributing buildings within the historic district are residences at 2 Jeffers Way, 44 South Road/920 State Road, and 61 South Road/ 917 State Road, all constructed in the 1960s or later.

#### 3.9.2 Historic Context

Throughout the eighteenth century, most residential settlement was concentrated in the western and southern parts of the present-day Town of Aquinnah, which constituted the reservation lands of the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah). Individual residences were linked by a network of paths, and by the mid-nineteenth century, several east-west roads connected the residential areas to the Gay Head Light and Clay Cliffs of Aquinnah to the west and the present-day Town of Chilmark to the east. Throughout the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the community's population was roughly 200 (Harrington, 1998a).

The Gay Head community's civic and religious functions primarily took place within private residences until the mid-nineteenth century. The town's first and only purpose-built school building (now, the Aquinnah Public Library) was constructed prior 1844 north of present-day Old South Road. It was used for a variety of civic, social, and religious purposes in the years and decades before the community erected additional public buildings, and town records show that maintenance and upgrades to the building were frequent. The Baptist congregation of Gay Head met in the school before the Gay Head Community Baptist Church was constructed just north of the school in 1850. Within a few years, the Massachusetts Missionary Society supplied funding for a parsonage which was constructed in 1856 in order to attract a year-round minister to the church. The school, church, and parsonage, along with several additional residences, formed the nucleus of the Gay Head community along Old South Road in the mid-nineteenth century (Harrington, 1998a).

In the 1860s, the "District of Gay Head" was established by the Massachusetts General Court. The district was incorporated as the Town of Gay Head in 1870, despite the objections of the Wampanoag residents, who viewed the town's creation as the alienation of their lands in violation of the Federal Non-Intercourse Act of 1790 (WTGHA, 2022). At the time, tribal members accounted for all of the town's 227 residents, and the survey and privatization of their land allowed non-tribal owners to acquire property in the town. By 1895, at least 18 non-tribal individuals owned land in the Town of Gay Head, and that number would increase in the following decades (Harrington, 1998a).

In the same year that the Town of Gay Head was incorporated, the improvement of South Road (now, State Road) by the State of Massachusetts dramatically altered the development patterns within the town. The new road was laid out north of Old South Road along the existing path that connected Chilmark to the east to the Gay Head Lighthouse. Several buildings were subsequently moved from the older community around Old South Road to the new center of activity around the intersection of South Road and Church Street. The school was relocated in 1878, while the church and parsonage were relocated in 1907. Several additional residences were also moved during this period, and by 1926 only a single unoccupied house remained at the old settlement (Harrington, 1998a).

A post office serving the new Town of Gay Head was established in 1873 and operated out of a succession of private residences, including the Linus S. Jeffers Residence, throughout its roughly 70-year existence. The Post Office/Residence at 980 State Road was likely constructed in the 1920s as a seasonal gift shop and served as the post office and postmistress' residence from the 1930s until the post office was closed during the Second World War. The building presumably continued to serve as a residence following the post office's closure; however, by the late 1990s, the building had been vacant for some time (Harrington, 1998a).

There were no purpose-built town offices in Gay Head until 1929 when the current Town Hall was constructed. Previously, town meetings had been held in the school and town officials rented space in the nearby Linus S. Jeffers residence, which also served as a grocery store and town post office. Linus Jeffers served on the Board of Directors of the Gay Head Improvement Association, which raised funds for the construction of the new Town Hall. The building was designed by Vineyard Haven architect Herbert C. Hancock. Since its construction, the building has housed many of the town's social gatherings since it has the largest capacity of any buildings within the town (Harrington, 1998a).

The year-round (primarily Wampanoag) population declined during the twentieth century as communal economic systems dependent on fishing and agriculture waned. Meanwhile, visitation from off-island increased dramatically, and many new residences were constructed for use as summer rentals or vacation homes. A group of cottages known as the Totem Pole Inn was built during this period just east of the intersection of State Road and Church Street. Gay Head's town center continued to grow in order to meet the changing community's needs. The town was without a dedicated fire department until the fire station was constructed to the east of the Town Hall in about 1959 or 1960; it is still in use today. The town's library was shuffled back and forth between the school and the Town Hall multiple times over several decades before the school closed in 1968 and the town's children began attending larger schools in Chilmark and Vineyard Haven. In 1975, the school was used as additional town office space while a substantial addition was made to the Town Hall. In the same year, the school was permanently converted into the town library and it continues to serve that function today. In the late 1980s, the town once again was in need of additional office space, and a new town office building was built east of the existing Town Hall. Additional alterations were made to the 1975 addition in 1992-1993 to house the town police barracks. The town's name was changed from Gay Head to its Wampanoag name, Aquinnah, in 1998 (Harrington, 1998a).

In general, the buildings comprising the Gay Head – Aquinnah Town Center Historic District continue to be utilized by the community for their original purposes. While the Aquinnah Public Library no longer functions

as a school, it continues to be a center of activity and is well cared for by the community. A large deck and accessible ramp were recently added to the building. The Town Hall has likewise undergone maintenance and repairs in recent years. The Gay Head Community Baptist Church is the only extant church building in the Town of Aquinnah. The Post Office/Residence remains vacant. The Gay Head – Aquinnah Town Center Historic District was listed in the NRHP in 1999 (nomination completed in 1998) and in 2001, the boundary was increased to include an additional 17 contributing buildings and three noncontributing buildings (Harrington and Friedberg, 2001).

## 3.9.3 NRHP/NHL Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

The Gay Head – Aquinnah community's historic relationship with and dependence upon maritime resources is integral to understanding the history and development of the historic district. The Gay Head – Aquinnah Town Center Historic District meets National Register Criteria A and C in the areas of architecture, community planning, and Native American ethnic heritage as an intact group of civic, residential, and religious buildings representing nineteenth- and twentieth-century settlement in the Town of Gay Head. The district's period of significance is circa 1850 (the construction date of the earliest building in the district, the Aquinnah Public Library) to 1951 (50 years prior to the NRHP boundary expansion in 2001; Harrington and Friedberg, 2001). The fire station was not included in the 1998 NRHP nomination because it had not yet reached 50 years of age; however, it retains a high degree of integrity and could be considered a contributing resource to the historic district. Although the library, church, and parsonage have been relocated from their original sites, they meet Criteria Consideration B because their relocation took place during the period of significance and was directly related to the growth of the town center and shifts in development patterns in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The district is sited on the elevated highlands of a prominent moraine. The surviving ocean views are important surviving elements of a once-more expansive pastoral maritime setting for the district.

## 3.10 Gay Head – Aguinnah Shops

#### 3.10.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Gay Head – Aquinnah Shops are a group of nine vernacular commercial buildings clustered around a paved walkway leading from a parking area along Aquinnah Circle to the Clay Cliffs of Aquinnah Scenic Overlook (see Figure 3.1-1). All buildings are of similar scale, form, and materials, generally consisting of simple rectangular volumes with gable or hipped roofs and wood-shingle siding. The buildings are sited on two tax parcels comprising approximately 4.8 acres, which comprise the entirety of the Property. The buildings occupy limited portions of the parcels, leaving large areas of open space consisting of low-growing vegetation.

The brick paved walkway which forms the central spine of the Property is accessed from Aquinnah Circle via a short flight of concrete stairs with painted wood handrails. From east to west, the buildings north of the walkway are numbered 17, 19, 21, 23 and 25 Aquinnah Circle. The buildings south of the walkway, from east to west, are numbered 33, 31, 29, and 27 Aquinnah Circle. The westernmost building, 27 Aquinnah

Circle, is separated from the other buildings by an asphalt vehicle access drive which functions as an alternative, stair-free path to the overlook.

Clay Cliffs of Aquinnah Scenic Overlook

23 Aquinnah Circle

21 Aquinnah Circle

27 Aquinnah Circle

29 Aquinnah Circle

31 Aquinnah Circle

33 Aquinnah Circle

34 Aquinnah Circle

55 0 100

Feet

Basemap: Massachusetts 2019 USGS Color Ortho Imagery.

Figure 3.10-1. Aquinnah Shops Site Map

Existing conditions and alterations since the Gay Head – Aquinnah Shops were documented in 1998 (Harrington, 1998) are described for each building:

- The building at 17 Aquinnah Circle (circa 2005) is a single-story building with a rectangular footprint, a moderately pitched gable roof clad in wood shingles, and exterior wood shingle wall cladding. The primary (south) elevation features a centered two-leaf entry door flanked by small windows. This entry is accessed by a wood ramp. The east elevation has a secondary entrance. The building does not appear in aerial imagery dated to 2001 and appears to have been completely rebuilt in approximately 2005 (Harrington, 1998b; MassGIS, 2001, 2005).
- The building at 19 Aquinnah Circle (early- to mid-twentieth century) is a single-story building with
  a rectangular footprint, a low gable roof clad in asphalt shingles, and exterior wood shingle wall
  cladding. The primary (south) elevation has a deep eave overhand and features a centered two-leaf

- entry door flanked by paired one-over-one windows. The entry is raised three steps from the paved walkway. The doors and windows have been replaced since 1998 but retain their approximate size and position (Harrington, 1998b).
- The building at 21 Aquinnah Circle (circa 2005) is a single-story building with a rectangular footprint, a low gable roof clad in asphalt shingles, and exterior wood shingle wall cladding. The primary (south) elevation has three pairs of sliding service windows sheltered by an open porch. The building appears to have been completely rebuilt in approximately 2005 and does not appear in aerial imagery dated to 2001 (Harrington, 1998b; MassGIS, 2001, 2005).
- The building at 23 Aquinnah Circle (circa 1950s) is a single-story building with a rectangular footprint, a low gable roof clad in asphalt shingles, and exterior wood shingle wall cladding. The primary (south) elevation features a centered two-leaf entry door flanked by large windows. The entry is raised two steps form the paved walkway. The south elevation windows were replaced after 1998, when they consisted of paired three-light casement windows (Harrington, 1998b).
- The building at 25 Aquinnah Circle (circa 2013) is the smallest of the Gay Head Aquinnah Shops buildings and is set back farther from the walkway than 17-23 and 29-33 Aquinnah Circle. It is a single-story building with an approximately square footprint, a low gable roof clad in wood shingle, and exterior wood shingle or bark wall cladding. It has been completely rebuilt since 1998 and does not appear in aerial imagery dated to 2011-2012 (Harrington, 1998b; MassGIS, 2011-2012, 2013-2014).
- The building at 27 Aquinnah Circle (mid-twentieth century) is the largest of the Gay Head Aquinnah Shops buildings and occupies a separate tax parcel from the rest of the shops. It is a one-and-one-half-story building with a roughly rectangular footprint, a low gable roof clad in asphalt shingle, and exterior wood shingle wall cladding. It has two small shed additions and a shed dormer. The primary (east) elevation has an entrance within an inset porch and a pair of sliding service windows. The building houses a restaurant with indoor and outdoor seating areas, including a large wood deck and concrete patio. It does not appear to have been altered significantly since 1998 (Harrington, 1998b).
- The building at 29 Aquinnah Circle (circa 2015) is a single-story building with a rectangular footprint,
  a low gable roof clad in asphalt shingle, and exterior wood shingle wall cladding. It has been
  completely rebuilt since 1998 and does not appear in aerial imagery dated to 2015 (Harrington,
  1998b; Town of Aquinnah, 2022).
- The building at 31 Aquinnah Circle (mid-twentieth century; rebuilt or enlarged circa 2008) is a single-story building with a rectangular footprint, a low gable roof clad in asphalt shingles, and exterior wood shingle wall cladding. The primary (north) elevation has double leaf, nine-light wood entry doors and a large fixed-sash window. The entry is raised two steps from the paved walkway. The building has been enlarged (or rebuilt) and the north elevation has been altered since 1998, when the entry doors were centered and flanked by two small windows (Harrington, 1998b; MassGIS, 2005, 2008).
- The building at 33 Aquinnah Circle (circa 1950s; possibly rebuilt circa 2000) is a single-story building with a rectangular footprint, a gable-on-hip roof clad in asphalt shingles, and exterior wood shingle wall cladding. The primary (north) elevation has four service windows. A single-light door and a

large window are located on the east elevation. The building has been substantially altered or possibly rebuilt since 1998, when it had a hipped roof and an inset porch with a door on the north elevation (Harrington, 1998b; MassGIS, 1990s, 2001).

The buildings were observed to be in fair to good condition when they were documented in 1998 (Harrington, 1998b). The apparent rebuilding or substantial remodeling of six of the buildings since that date, as well as the replacement of many of the remaining buildings' windows and doors, is likely due to the buildings' ongoing exposure to harsh seaside conditions.

#### 3.10.2 Historic Context

The Aquinnah Cliffs and Gay Head Light have been a tourist attraction since the nineteenth century. Several small shops and "tepees" catering to tourists were present along the cliffs by the early twentieth century but were relocated to the present site by the Town of Gay Head (now, the Town of Aquinnah) in order to preserve the setting of the overlook. The earliest extant building on the site was built in the early-to-mid-twentieth century, while the remaining buildings are believed to have been constructed from the mid-twentieth century to the early twenty-first century. The form, scale, and materials of the buildings have been consistent with the vernacular building traditions of coastal New England: modest in size, with low-to-moderate gable roofs, shallow roof eaves, simple doors and windows, and shingle cladding. Historically, the shops sold souvenir items including Wampanoag crafts and objects made from the local clay (Harrington, 1998b).

The Gay Head Cliffs, comprising 24 acres under municipal and Wampanoag trust ownership, were designated as a National Natural Landmark by the National Park Service in 1965 (NPS, 2021). Gay Head Cliffs, including the Gay Head – Aquinnah Shops, was designated as a District of Critical Planning Concern by the Martha's Vineyard Commission (Dukes County). Construction within the district is subject to limitations in order to preserve the natural, ecological, cultural, and historic resources of the district (Town of Aquinnah, 2022). The Gay Head – Aquinnah Shops were surveyed by the Massachusetts Historical Commission in 1998. The same year, the name of the town and its namesake cliffs were changed from Gay Head to Aquinnah, their original Wampanoag name.

Today, the buildings are used primarily as seasonal restaurants and gift shops catering to the tourists who visit the Clay Cliffs of Aquinnah Scenic Overlook. Many of the businesses are multigenerational family enterprises owned by members of the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah). As of 2015, tribal members had the right of first refusal to lease the building lots from the Town of Aquinnah (Elvin, 2015). The buildings now appear to be under a mix of individual and tribal ownership (Town of Aquinnah, 2022).

## 3.10.3 NRHP/NHL Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

As a historic district, the Gay Head – Aquinnah Shops meet National Register Criterion A for their association with the development of Aquinnah Cliffs as a tourist attraction during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The district also meets Criterion C as a group of intact twentieth-century commercial buildings in keeping with the characteristic scale, form, and materials of the vernacular building tradition of coastal New England. The natural landscape and maritime visual setting of the Aquinnah Cliffs, including

expansive views of the Atlantic Ocean, are key to understanding the Gay Head-Aquinnah Shops' historic significance as a commercial development directly tied to seaside tourism.

## 3.11 Gay Head – Aguinnah Coast Guard Station Barracks

## 3.11.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Gay Head – Aquinnah Coast Guard Station Barracks is currently located at 1147 State Road. The building is a one-and-a-half-story residential building set on a high stone foundation with stone support piers. The building is clad in wood shingles and two shed dormers are located on the north and south rooflines. A small, one-story addition is located to the east.

#### 3.11.2 Historic Context

The building's exact construction date is unknown; however, it was originally a barracks located at the Coast Guard Station near the Gay Head Light. In 1870, South Road was constructed, and multiple buildings were relocated to the new roadway. According to the MHC Form, the Gay Head – Aquinnah Coast Guard Station Barracks was moved to its present location after World War II and was converted to a residence (Harrington, 1998q).

## 3.11.3 NRHP/NHL Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

As stated above, the Gay Head – Aquinnah Coast Guard Station Barracks was relocated from its original location, thus affecting its integrity of setting; however, the building retains its integrity of materials, workmanship, association, and design. The building is eligible for listing under Criterion A for its association with the United States Coast Guard Station in Aquinnah.

Although the Gay Head - Aquinnah Coast Guard Station Barracks was relocated from its original maritime setting, the building is currently sited on an elevated parcel of land with ocean views.

#### 4.0 MITIGATION MEASURES

Mitigation measures at these historic properties are detailed in this section. These applicant-proposed mitigation measures were developed on behalf of Revolution Wind by individuals who meet the Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualifications Standards* (36 CFR Part 61) and are appropriate to fully address the nature, scope, size, and magnitude of adverse effects including cumulative effects caused by the Project, NRHP-qualifying characteristics of each historic property that would be affected. These mitigation measures also include actions to respond to some reasonably foreseeable hazards unrelated to the Project that pose risks to the long-term preservation of affected historic properties, such as climate change. Revolution Wind has prepared this draft HPTP for inclusion in the DEIS and subsequent review, revision and refinement by consulting parties.

## 4.1 Funding for Historic Preservation and Climate Adaptation Planning

## 4.1.1 Purpose and Intended Outcome

The 2021 *Dukes County Multi-Jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan Update* identifies the reduction in loss or damage to cultural resources, including the eight historic properties identified in this HPTP, from natural hazards as an overall hazard mitigation goal (MVC, 2021). Identification of historic preservation priorities and goals within the Town and County's hazard plan and long-range climate adaptation measures will help preserve the character and setting of historic resources within the Town of Aquinnah while addressing anticipated threats to historic resources and their setting from climate change.

This HPTP proposes funding for the development of a Historic Preservation and Climate Adaptation Plan for the Town of Aquinnah which will include public engagement to identify historic preservation and climate adaptation priorities and concerns of the local community.

#### 4.1.2 Scope of Work

The scope of work will consist of the following:

- Review existing town and county planning documents and regulations;
- Conduct public outreach in order to identify historic preservation priorities and concerns;
- Photograph and document (e.g. map) existing conditions;
- Draft a historic preservation and climate adaptation plan for distribution to the Participating Parties for review and comment;
- Develop a final plan to include comments from the Participating Parties; and
- Distribute the final plan to the Participating Parties.

#### 4.1.3 Methodology

Revolution Wind will release a request for proposals (RFP) for consultant services for the scope of work and select a consultant to perform the Scope of Work listed in Section 4.1.2. The chosen consultant should have a demonstrated knowledge of climate change and the treatment of historic properties. Public engagement sessions will be held to solicit comments, questions, and concerns from the residents of the Town of

Aquinnah. The sessions will inform the preparation of the draft plan which will be distributed to the Participating Parties for review and comment. Additional sessions should be held as necessary to allow for public engagement. The comments shall be addressed and incorporated in the final document which will be distributed to the Participating Parties.

#### 4.1.4 Standards

The project will comply with the following standards:

- The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR 68);
- Martha's Vineyard Commission's planning and climate change guidance, as applicable;
- Town of Aquinnah Community Preservation Committee guidance, as applicable;
- Town of Aguinnah Planning Bard Review Committee guidance, as applicable; and
- Town of Aquinnah Energy and Climate Committee guidance, as applicable.

#### 4.1.5 Documentation

The following documentation is to be provided for review by Participating Parties:

- RFP;
- Proposals by qualified consultants in response to the RFP;
- Photography and documentation (e.g., mapping);
- Preliminary draft of the historic preservation and climate adaptation plan, including photographs and maps; and
- Final plan.

#### 4.1.6 Funds and Accounting

Funding amounts will be determined following BOEM's release of their findings of adverse effects and consulting party review of the draft HPTP and the DEIS. The final version of the HPTP will include specifics concerning funding amounts and the mechanisms for funding the mitigation measures.

## 4.2 Funding for Energy Efficiency Improvements to the Town Hall

## 4.2.1 Purpose and Intended Outcome

The purpose of this mitigation measure is to fund energy efficiency improvements to the Town Hall, a contributing resource to the Aquinnah Town Center Historic District. During Revolution Wind's Stakeholder Meeting with the Martha's Vineyard Commission to discuss this draft HPTP on February 1, 2022, the Martha's Vineyard Commission stated that energy efficiency and preservation of the Aquinnah Town Hall are important priorities. The intended outcome of this HPTP is to increase the energy efficiency and to help ensure the long-term preservation of this historic property.

## 4.2.2 Scope of Work

The scope of work will consist of the following:

Historic Property Treatment Plan Nine Historic Properties Town of Aguinnah, Dukes County, Massachusetts

- Review existing town and county planning documents and regulations;
- Review existing energy efficiency guidance, including resources from the National Park Service's
   Technical Preservation Services and the National Trust for Historic Preservation;
- Photograph and document (e.g., map) existing conditions;
- Develop draft plans and specifications;
- Consult with Participating Parties;
- Develop draft plans and specifications to be distributed to the Participating Parties for review and comment;
- Develop a final plans and specifications to include comments from the Participating Parties;
- Distribute the final plans and specifications to the Participating Parties;
- Implement the improvements; and
- Develop as-built documentation to be distributed to the Participating Parties.

# 4.2.3 Methodology

Revolution Wind will release an RFP for consultant and contracting services for the scope of work and select a consultant to perform the Scope of Work listed in Section 4.2.2. The preferred consultants and contractors will have experience in developing energy efficiency plans for historic buildings. The draft and final plans and specifications will be developed in consultation with the Participating Parties.

#### 4.2.4 Standards

The project will comply with following standards:

- The Town of Aguinnah Building Code, as applicable;
- The Town of Aquinnah Energy and Climate Committee guidance, as applicable;
- The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation (36 CFR 67.7); and
- National Park Service's Improving Energy Efficiency in Historic Buildings Preservation Brief 3.

#### 4.2.5 Documentation

The following documentation is to be provided for review by Participating Parties:

- RFPs;
- Proposals by qualified consultants in response to the RFP.
- Preliminary draft plans and specifications;
- Final plans and specifications; and
- As-built documentation including photographs.

## 4.2.6 Funds and Accounting

Funding amounts will be determined following BOEM's release of their findings of adverse effects and consulting party review of the draft HPTP and the DEIS. The final version of the HPTP will include specifics concerning funding amounts and the mechanisms for funding the mitigation measures.

# 4.3 Complete Identified Needs from the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Compliance

## 4.3.1 Purpose and Intended Outcome

The Aquinnah Circle and the Gay Head – Aquinnah Shops Area is identified in the Town of Aquinnah's 2019 *Community Preservation Committee Plan* as important to Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) members, town residents, and visitors (Town of Aquinnah, 2019). The purpose of this mitigation measure is to complete the next phase of work identified in the proposed Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Compliance Plan for the Aquinnah Circle and the Gay Head – Aquinnah Shops Area (the ADA Compliance Plan) which is expected to be completed in the near future. The intended outcome of this measure is to ensure all visitors are able to access and enjoy the Gay Head – Aquinnah Shops. Revolution Wind discussed this proposed measure at the stakeholder meeting on February 18, 2022.

## 4.3.2 Scope of Work

The scope of work will consist of the following:

- Review the ADA Compliance Plan;
- Photograph and document existing conditions;
- Consult with Participating Parties;
- Develop draft plans and specifications to be distributed to the Participating Parties for review and comment:
- Develop final plans and specifications to include comments from the Participating Parties;
- Distribute the final plans and specifications to the Participating Parties;
- Implement the improvements; and
- Develop as-built documentation to be distributed to the Participating Parties.

#### 4.3.3 Methodology

Revolution Wind will release an RFP for consultant and contracting services for the scope of work and select a consultant to perform the Scope of Work listed in Section 4.3.2. The preferred consultants and contractors will have experience in ADA Compliance and historic properties. The draft and final plans and specifications will be developed in consultation with the Participating Parties. Prior to any work, existing condition documentation, including photographs will be completed and distributed to the Participating Parties. The project will be implemented according to the final plans. At the completion of the project, as-built documentation, including photographs will be distributed to the Participating Parties.

#### 4.3.4 Standards

The rehabilitation will comply with the following standards:

- Town of Aguinnah, MA Building Code, as applicable;
- Martha's Vineyard Commission's planning guidance, as applicable;
- ADA;
- The Massachusetts Office on Disability Guidelines as applicable; and
- The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Rehabilitation (36 CFR 68).

#### 4.3.5 Documentation

The following documentation is to be provided for review by Participating Parties:

- Photographs and documentation of existing conditions;
- RFPs;
- Proposals by qualified consultants in response to the RFP.
- Preliminary draft of the construction plans including schedule, cost, and specifications to be distributed to the Participating Parties;
- Final construction plan to be distributed to the Participating Parties; and
- As-built documentation including photographs.

## 4.3.6 Funds and Accounting

Funding amounts will be determined following BOEM's release of their findings of adverse effects and consulting party review of the draft HPTP and the DEIS. The final version of the HPTP will include specifics concerning funding amounts and the mechanisms for funding the mitigation measures.

#### 5.0 IMPLEMENTATION

#### 5.1 Timeline

The timeline for implementation of the mitigation measures will be determined in consultation with the Participating Parties based on the agreed upon mitigation measures described in the final version of this HPTP. This HPTP will be reviewed by and further developed in consultation with Participating Parties concurrent with BOEM's NEPA substitution schedule<sup>3</sup> for RWF, which is currently anticipated to include the following:

- May 3, 2022 to July 1, 2022 Distribution of the Finding of Effect document, on historic properties, to consulting parties (to occur between).
- May 3, 2022 to August 1, 2022 30-day comment period on the Finding of Effect document (to occur between).
- **September 2, 2022** Distribution of the Draft Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) to consulting parties.
- **September 2, 2022 to October 17, 2022** 45-day comment period by consulting parties on the MOA and DEIS
- October 18, 2022 to December 19, 2022 Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- October 18, 2022 to January 19, 2023 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **December 2022 to February 2023** Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- **December 2023 to March 2023** 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **February 2023 to April 2023** Distribution of the Final MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- March 2023 to June 2, 2023 30-day signing period for consulting parties (to begin no later than a date between).
- June 2, 2023 Release of Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS).
- June 2, 2023 to July 3, 2023 30-day review period for the FEIS.
- July 7, 2023 NEPA Record of Decision (ROD) issued by BOEM.

The final version of this HPTP included in the FEIS will include a timeline for implementation of the final/agreed upon mitigation measures described herein. It is anticipated that the mitigation measure identified in Section 4.0 will commence within 2 years of the execution of the MOA unless otherwise agreed by the consulting parties and accepted by BOEM. Per Section 4.0, the Participating Parties will have a minimum of 30 days to review and comment on all draft reports or other work products developed for this

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The timeline is subject to change and is based on current available information.

HPTP. Revolution Wind assumes that the proposed scope of work will be completed within 5 years of the execution of the MOA unless a different timeline is agreed upon by consulting parties and accepted by BOEM.

## 5.2 Organizational Responsibilities

## 5.2.1 Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)

BOEM remains responsible for making all federal decisions and determining compliance with Section 106. BOEM has reviewed this HPTP to ensure, at minimum, it includes the content required:

- BOEM remains responsible for making all federal decisions and determining compliance with Section 106;
- BOEM, in consultation with the Participating Parties, will ensure that mitigation measures adequately resolve adverse effects, consistent with the NHPA;
- BOEM must accept the final HPTP before Revolution Wind may commence any of the actions included in the HPTP;
- BOEM will be responsible for sharing the annual summary report with Participating Parties; and
- BOEM is responsible for consultation related to dispute resolution.

## 5.2.2 Revolution Wind, LLC

Revolution Wind will be responsible for the following:

- Considering the comments provided by the Participating Parties in the development of this HPTP;
- Funding the mitigation measures specified in Section 4.0;
- Completion of the scope/s of work in Section 4.0;
- Ensuring all Standards in Section 4.0 are met;
- Providing the Documentation in Section 4.0 to the Participating Parties for review and comment;
- Annual Reporting to BOEM; and
- Revolution Wind will be responsible for ensuring that all work that requires consultation with Tribal Nations are performed by professionals who have demonstrated professional experience consulting with federally recognized Tribes.

## 5.2.3 Other Parties, as Appropriate

Revolution Wind does not anticipate additional consulting parties, should any be determined, this will be updated.

## 5.3 Participating Party Consultation

Revolution Wind has provided this draft HPTP to BOEM for inclusion in the DEIS for review by Participating Parties to provide meaningful input on the resolution of adverse effects to and form(s) of implementing mitigation at the historic properties. As part of the development of this draft HPTP, Revolution Wind has

conducted targeted outreach with the Participating Parties identified in Section 2.3. As of July 2022, this outreach has included the following:

- Stakeholder Consultation Meeting to Review Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures for the Revolution Wind Farm Town of Aquinnah Historic Properties, February 1, 2022; and
- Follow-up to the Stakeholder Consultation Meeting to Review Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures for the Revolution Wind Farm Town of Aquinnah Historic Properties, February 1, 2022 with the Martha's Vineyard Commission, March 18, 2022.

Participating Parties will be provided opportunity for review and comment on the HPTP concurrent with BOEM's anticipated NEPA substitution schedule for Revolution Wind Farm (see Section 5.1). It is anticipated that subsequent coordination to further refine the HPTP may include meetings, conference calls, HPTP draft reviews and document exchanges, or similar means of communication of information. BOEM will be invited to participate in these consultations between Revolution Wind and the Participating Parties regarding revision and refinement of this HPTP, should it choose.

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# ATTACHMENT 14 – HISTORIC PROPERTIES TREATMENT PLAN FOR THE REVOLUTION WIND FARM: THE GAY HEAD LIGHTHOUSE, TOWN OF AQUINNAH, DUKES COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

[Insert ATTACHMENT 14 – TREATMENT PLAN ABOVE-GROUND HISTORIC PROPERTIES THAT WILL BE VISUALLY ADVERSELY AFFECTED]



# **Draft Historic Property Treatment Plan**

for the

# **Revolution Wind Farm**

The Scrubby Neck Schoolhouse
Town of West Tisbury, Dukes County, Massachusetts

Submitted to:



Bureau of Ocean Energy Management U.S. Department of the Interior

Prepared for:



Powered by Ørsted & Eversource

Revolution Wind, LLC https://revolutionwind.com/

Prepared by:



Environmental Design & Research, D.P.C. 217 Montgomery Street, Suite 1100 Syracuse, New York 13202 <a href="https://www.edrdpc.com">www.edrdpc.com</a>

July 2022

# **Draft Historic Property Treatment Plan**

for the

# **Revolution Wind Farm**

The Gay Head Lighthouse
Town of Aquinnah, Dukes County, Massachusetts

Submitted to:



Bureau of Ocean Energy Management U.S. Department of the Interior

Prepared for:



Powered by Ørsted & Eversource

Revolution Wind, LLC https://revolutionwind.com/

Prepared by:



Environmental Design & Research, D.P.C. 217 Montgomery Street, Suite 1100 Syracuse, New York 13202 <a href="https://www.edrdpc.com">www.edrdpc.com</a>

July 2022

#### ABSTRACT

Federal Undertaking: Revolution Wind Farm and Revolution Wind Export Cable Project

Location: Outer Continental Shelf and Rhode Island

Federal and

State Agencies: Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

National Park Service

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission

New York Historic Preservation Office Connecticut Historic Preservation Office Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Regulatory Process: National Environmental Policy Act

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act Section 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act

Purpose: This draft, applicant-proposed Historic Property Treatment Plan provides

background data, historic property information, and detailed steps that will be implemented to carry out mitigation actions to resolve potential adverse effects preliminarily identified by the applicant in the *Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis – Revolution Wind Farm*, dated November 2021 for the Revolution Wind

Project.

Potential Adverse Visual

Effect Finding for: The Gay Head Lighthouse

Submitted By: Revolution Wind, LLC

Date: July 2022

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|              | LIST OF ACRONYMS   |   |
| ACHP         | Advisory Council on Historic Preservation                  |   |
| ADLS         | Aircraft Detection Lighting System                         |   |
| BOEM         | Bureau of Ocean Energy Management                          |   |
| CFR          | Code of Federal Regulations                                |   |
| COP          | Construction and Operations Plan                           |   |
| DEIS         | Draft Environmental Impact Statement                       |   |
| EDR          | Environmental Design and Research, D.P.C.                  |   |
| FEIS         | Final Environmental Impact Statement                       |   |
| FR           | Federal Regulation   |   |
| HPTP         | Historic Property Treatment Plan                           |   |
| MHC          | Massachusetts Historical Commission                        |   |
| MOA          | Memorandum of Agreement                                    |   |
| NEPA         | National Environmental Policy Act                          |   |
| NHPA         | National Historic Preservation Act of 1966                 |   |
| NPS          | National Park Service                                      |   |
| NRHP         | National Register of Historic Places                       |   |
| RIHPHC       | Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission |   |
| ROD          | Record of Decision   |   |
| RWF          | Revolution Wind Farm                                       |   |
| SOI          | Secretary of the Interior                                  |   |
| USCG         | United States Coast Guard                                  |   |
| VERI         | Vineyard Environmental Research Institute                  |   |
| WTG          | Wind Turbine Generator                                     |   |

#### 1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This draft applicant-proposed Historic Property Treatment Plan (HPTP) for the Gay Head Lighthouse, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (the Historic Property) provides background data, historic property information, and detailed steps that will be implemented to carry out mitigation actions to resolve potential adverse effects preliminarily identified by the applicant in the *Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis – Revolution Wind Farm*, dated July 2022 (HRVEA; EDR, 2022) for the Revolution Wind Farm (RWF) and Revolution Wind Export Cable Project (collectively, the Undertaking). Revolution Wind LLC (Revolution Wind) is providing this draft HPTP prior to the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) making findings of adverse effect for the Undertaking under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), and finalization of this draft HPTP remains subject to BOEM's final finding of adverse effect for the historic property.

BOEM will use the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) substitution process to fulfill its Section 106 obligations as provided for in the NHPA implementing regulations (36 CFR § 800.8(c)), and BOEM has notified the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), State Historic Preservation Officers, and consulting parties of BOEM's decision to use this process. Revolution Wind has provided this draft HPTP to BOEM for inclusion in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for review by consulting parties to provide meaningful input on the resolution of adverse effects to and form(s) of implementing mitigation at the historic property. This draft HPTP describes the applicant-proposed mitigation measures to resolve potential adverse effects on historic properties and proposes the implementation steps and timeline for actions. The mitigation measures are based on the evaluations and outreach performed by Revolution Wind prior to the issuance of the DEIS. Revolution Wind anticipates the HPTP documents will undergo revision and refinement in consultation with the Massachusetts State Historic Preservation Officer, the Rhode Island State Historic Preservation Officer, the ACHP, and/or other consulting parties throughout the NEPA substitution process. If BOEM makes a finding of adverse effect for the historic property, it is anticipated that the mitigation measures described herein (and further refined through consultation with applicable parties) will be included in the Record of Decision (ROD) and/or Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) issued in accordance with 40 CFR parts 1500-1508, and 36 CFR §§ 800.8, 800.10.

The timeline for implementation of the mitigation measures will be determined in consultation with parties that demonstrated interest in the affected historic property (hereafter, Participating Parties) based on the agreed upon mitigation measures described in the final version of this HPTP. This HPTP will be reviewed by and further developed in consultation with Participating Parties concurrent with BOEM's NEPA substitution schedule<sup>1</sup> for RWF, which is currently anticipated to include the following:

- May 3, 2022 to July 1, 2022 Distribution of the Finding of Effect document, on historic properties, to consulting parties (to occur between).
- May 3, 2022 to August 1, 2022 30-day comment period on the Finding of Effect document (to occur between).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The timeline is subject to change and is based on current available information.

- **September 2, 2022** Distribution of the Draft Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) to consulting parties.
- **September 2, 2022 to October 17, 2022** 45-day comment period by consulting parties on the MOA and DEIS
- October 18, 2022 to December 19, 2022 Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- October 18, 2022 to January 19, 2023 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **December 2022 to February 2023** Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- **December 2023 to March 2023** 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **February 2023 to April 2023** Distribution of the Final MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- March 2023 to June 2, 2023 30-day signing period for consulting parties (to begin no later than a date between).
- June 2, 2023 Release of Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS).
- **June 2, 2023 to July 3, 2023** 30-day review period for the FEIS.
- July 7, 2023 NEPA Record of Decision (ROD) issued by BOEM.

This draft HPTP is organized into the following sections:

- **Section 1.0, Introduction**, outlines the content of this HPTP.
- Section 2.0, Cultural Resources Regulatory Context, briefly summarizes the Undertaking while focusing on cultural resources regulatory contexts (federal, tribal, state, and local, including preservation restrictions), identifies the historic property discussed in this HPTP that will be adversely affected by the Undertaking, and summarizes the pertinent provisions and attachments of the HRVEA (EDR, 2022) and *Revolution Wind Farm Construction and Operations Plan* (COP; Revolution Wind, 2021) that guided the development of this document.
- Section 3.0, Existing Conditions, Historic Significance, and Maritime Setting, provides a physical description of the historic property included in this HPTP. Set within its historic context, the applicable NRHP criteria for the historic property are discussed with a focus on the contribution of a maritime visual setting to its significance and integrity.
- Section 4.0, Mitigation Measures, presents specific steps to carry out the applicant-proposed
  mitigation actions identified in the COP or alternative measures developed through stakeholder
  engagement meetings to date. The mitigation action includes a detailed description, intended
  outcome, methods, standards, and requirements for documentation. The mitigation action details
  may be revised, based on feedback gathered during the process.

| • | Section 5.0, Implementation, establishes the process for executing mitigation actions at the      |
|---|---|
|   | historic property, as identified in Section 4.0 of this HPTP. For each/the action, organizational |
|   | responsibilities are outlined, a timeline is provided, and regulatory reviews are listed.         |

• **Section 6.0, References**, is a list of works cited in this HPTP.

#### 2.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

# 2.1 Project Overview: Revolution Wind Farm and Revolution Wind Export Cable

The Undertaking is a wind-powered electric generating facility composed of up to 100 wind turbine generators (WTGs) and associated foundations, two offshore substations, and inter-array cables connecting the WTGs and the offshore substations (see Figure 2.1-1). The WTGs, offshore substations, array cables, and substation interconnector cables would be located on the Outer Continental Shelf approximately 15 nautical miles (18 statute miles) southeast of Point Judith, Rhode Island, approximately 13 nautical miles (15 statute miles) east of Block Island, Rhode Island, approximately 7.5 nautical miles (8.5 statute miles) south of Nomans Land Island National Wildlife Refuge (uninhabited island), and between approximately 10 to 12.5 nautical miles (12 to 14 statute miles) south/southwest of varying points of the Rhode Island and Massachusetts coastlines (62 FR 33708). In addition, two submarine export cables located in both federal waters and Rhode Island State territorial waters, will connect the offshore substation to the electrical grid. The proposed interconnection location for the Undertaking is the existing Davisville Substation, which is owned and operated by The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a National Grid and located in North Kingstown, Rhode Island. The visible offshore components of the operational Undertaking will be located on Lease OCS-A 0486 in water depths ranging from approximately 108 to 125 feet.

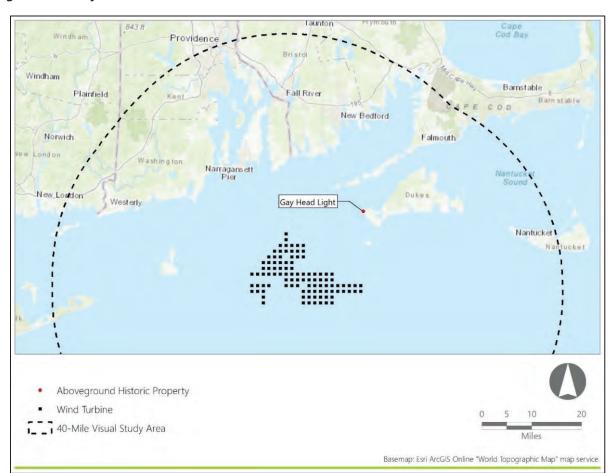


Figure 2.1-1. Project Location

# 2.2 Section 106 and Section 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)

The regulations at 36 CFR § 800.8 provide for use of the NEPA process to fulfill a federal agency's NHPA Section 106 review obligations in lieu of the procedures set forth in 36 CFR § 800.3 through 800.6. Under these provisions, issuance of an ROD and implementation of relevant conditions will resolve adverse effects to historic properties caused by the Undertaking, including to National Historic Landmarks for which BOEM must provide a higher standard of care, as required by Section 110(f) of the NHPA.

The measures to avoid and minimize adverse effects to identified historic properties are described in the COP (Section 4.4.1.3 and Appendix BB). This HPTP describes the applicant-proposed treatment plans to resolve the remaining adverse effects after application of the above-referenced measures. The mitigation measures reflect a refinement of the conceptual mitigation framework proposed by Revolution Wind (see Appendix BB in the COP).

All activities implemented under this HPTP will be conducted in accordance with any conditions imposed by BOEM in its ROD and with applicable local, state and federal regulations and permitting requirements. Responsibilities for specific compliance actions are described in further detail in Section 5.2 – Organizational Responsibilities.

# 2.2.1 Municipal Regulations

Before implementation, any on-site mitigation measures will be coordinated with local municipalities and commissions to obtain approvals, as appropriate. These may include, but are not limited to building permits, zoning, land use, planning, historical commissions, and design review boards. Additional information regarding compliance with local requirements appears in Section 5.0, Implementation.

#### 2.2.2 Preservation Easements and Restrictions

Preservation easements and restrictions protect significant historic, archaeological, or cultural resources. The State of Massachusetts preservation restrictions are outlined in Massachusetts General Law Chapter 184, Sections 31-33. The Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) holds a Historic Preservation Restriction and the United States Coast Guard (USCG) holds an Aid to Navigation Easement on the historic property per 10 USC 2668 Easements for Rights of Way. Any mitigation work associated with the historic property will comply with the conditions of all extant historic preservation easements. Additional information regarding compliance with extant preservation restrictions appears in Section 5.0, Implementation.

#### 2.3 Participating Parties

BOEM initiated consultation under Section 106 with invitations to consulting parties on April 30, 2021. BOEM hosted the first Section 106-specific meeting with consulting parties on December 17, 2021, and Revolution Wind anticipates that BOEM will hold additional meetings pursuant to Sections 106 and 110(f) of the NHPA and in accordance with 36 CFR 800.8.

Following BOEM initial Section 106 meeting with consulting parties, Revolution Wind held stakeholder outreach meetings (see Section 5.3) to review conceptual mitigation measures for the historic property and invited the following parties:

- The Wampanoag Tribe of Gay-Head Aquinnah
- The Martha's Vineyard Commission
- The Gay Head Lighthouse Advisory Committee
- The Town of Aquinnah
- The Massachusetts Historical Commission.<sup>2</sup>

Revolution Wind anticipates the above-listed parties and any subsequently identified parties will participate in the finalization of this HPTP through BOEM's Section 106 consultation process.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> MHC was invited to attend stakeholder outreach meetings regarding historic properties in Massachusetts; however, MHC has not participated in outreach meetings for Revolution Wind.

# 3.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS, HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE, AND MARITIME SETTING

# 3.1 Historic Properties

This HPTP involves one historic property, as identified in Table 3.1-1 and located on Figure 3.1-1.

Table 3.1-1. Historic Properties included in the HPTP

| Name                       | Property<br>Designation | Municipality        | State | Site No.<br>(Agency)  | Ownership | Historic Property Type               |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------|---|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| The Gay Head<br>Lighthouse | NRHP-Listed             | Town of<br>Aquinnah | МА    | MHC<br>#GAY 900<br>(MHC);<br>GSA 1-X-MA-<br>0877 (USCG);<br>87001464<br>(NPS) | Public    | Lighthouses and<br>Navigational Aids |

Figure 3.1-1. Historic Property Location



In Section 3.3, the historic property is described both physically and within its historic context, with a focus on the contribution of a maritime visual setting to the property's significance and integrity.

# 3.2 Maritime Setting

For the purposes of this analysis and assessment, views of marine waters are considered critical aspects of maritime settings. The influence of the marine environment and related human activities on historical development patterns is extensive and may be expressed in areas without direct lines of sight to the sea. Although these types of setting may contribute to the significance of historic properties, they would not be subject to alteration as a result of the proposed undertaking and are not considered further in this report.

The Gay Head Lighthouse is considered within the HRVEA as historic property type "Lighthouses and Navigational Aids" which is defined by the historic associations with water-related transportation and defense, prominent views of the sea and dominance of the surrounding landscape, and common architectural forms. These structures present themselves as prominent and iconic features on the coastal landscape, possess elevated views of the ocean horizon, and are sited specifically for those elevated views.

Lighthouses and other historic navigation aids in the study area include properties that were intended to serve mariners plying large areas of open water and other properties that served specific navigation routes through the complex and treacherous waters of the region's bays. All of these properties have an obvious association with maritime settings, but the scale of those settings will vary due to the conformation of the local landscape and seas and the design and purpose of each navigation aid.

# 3.3 The Gay Head Lighthouse

#### 3.3.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

Sited on 1.35 acres off Aquinnah Circle at the southwestern point of the Town of Aquinnah, the conical 1856 brick lighthouse sits just east of clay cliffs which overlook Devil's Bridge rocks. The lighthouse marks the entrance to Vineyard Sound from the south. In 2015, the structure was relocated 134 feet from its original location, away from the cliffs due to erosion concerns (Gay Head Lighthouse, 2018). The structure was placed on a new granite sub-foundation, at the same elevation as its original location (Unnamed, 2015).

The red brick tower shaft houses interior stairs and measures 17.5 feet in diameter and 45.7 feet in height (DiStefano, 1981). A mid-level balcony, corresponding to the interior lamp room, rests on a sandstone entablature and has iron railings. The glazed lens room with black iron structure contains the optic and sits atop the masonry with its own iron balcony (Tait, 1987). The lens room is enclosed by an iron roof with ventilator and lightning rod. A series of square four-pane windows perforate the building envelope at various heights around the circumference of the lighthouse. Recent improvements include replacement iron railings that match the original set, and repair to masonry damage where the lens room and balcony meet the brick (Gay Head Lighthouse, 2018).

Following the relocation of the Gay Head Lighthouse in 2015, cliff erosion was no longer the biggest threat to the structure. Due to age and maritime siting, the poor condition of the Gay Head Lighthouse building Historic Property Treatment Plan

materials is currently posing the largest risk to its long-term survival. The curtain wall of the lens room, as well as brick, sandstone, and mortar all display signs of deterioration (Gay Head Lighthouse, 2018).

#### 3.3.2 Historic Context

The extant circa 1856 Gay Head Lighthouse is the second lighthouse on this site, a replacement for the original wood structure authorized in 1799 by President John Adams (DiStefano, 1981). By 1854, the original structure was being confused with the Sankay Light on Nantucket, resulting in a shipwreck. As a response to the tragedy, Congress allocated \$30,000 for a new brick lighthouse, a first-order Fresnel lens from France, and a keeper's residence (demolished circa 1961). Caleb King of Boston constructed the new Gay Head Lighthouse and keeper's house using brick from the nearby Chilmark Brick Works. The lighthouse's reopening in 1856 was well publicized and tours opened to the public shortly thereafter (Gay Head Lighthouse, 2018).

Between 1856 and 1952 the Fresnel lens served as the lighthouse beacon, under the care of 18 principal keepers and 10 assistant keepers. The first Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) member to serve as the Gay Head Lighthouse Keeper was Charles W. Vanderhoop, Sr. who served in that position from 1930-1933 (Gay Head Lighthouse, 2018). Following the introduction of electricity and an upgraded optic at the lighthouse, the USCG donated the Fresnel lens to the Martha's Vineyard Museum, and the keeper's house was demolished. With a fully automated beacon, the USCG began its operation of the Gay Head Lighthouse in 1956.

Under USCG stewardship, and with insufficient funds for maintenance, the condition of the Gay Head Lighthouse began its slow decline in the 1960s, continuing into the early 1980s. In 1984, Congressional hearings to save the Gay Head Lighthouse from demolition resulted in the licensure of a 35-year lease to the Vineyard Environmental Research Institute (VERI) who were given control of the management and maintenance of the property (Gay Head Lighthouse, 2018). The USCG continued to operate the navigational aid beacon through an access easement (see Section 2.2.2). VERI commenced fundraising activities to make repairs and re-open the lighthouse to the public, which was done in 1986, 30 years after its closure. Once again keepers and assistant keepers were appointed, including Charles Vanderhoop, Jr. who was born in the keeper's house. In 1994, VERI transferred its license to the Martha's Vineyard Museum, and in 2009 the Museum provided President Barack Obama a private tour of the property with his family (Gay Head Lighthouse, 2018).

Though cliff erosion was a decades-old problem at the Gay Head Lighthouse, it became an increased threat in 2010 when a portion of the perimeter fence tumbled down the cliff face. By 2012, the Save the Lighthouse Committee was formed to research options for the continued safety of the structure, including a potential relocation which was determined to be the solution. In 2013, the Gay Head Lighthouse was featured on the National Trust of Historic Preservation's list of 11 Most Endangered Places. Its inclusion on the list put in motion a years-long fundraising campaign for its relocation by International Chimney Corporation who recommended it occur no later than 2015. With funding in place, the move began on May 28, 2015, and finished on May 30, 2015, with the Gay Head Lighthouse's safety assured for another century (Gay Head Lighthouse, 2018).

The Town of Aquinnah filed for ownership of the property in 2015, as it was determined to be excess to the needs of the UCSG (General Services Administration, 2013). The deed to the town included a preservation easement and access restrictions, described in Section 2.2.2. The Gay Head Lighthouse Advisory Committee is a municipal department board which manages the property.

# 3.3.3 NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

In 1987, the Gay Head Lighthouse was listed on the NRHP as part of the Lighthouses of Massachusetts Thematic Resources Area (DiStefano, 1981). At the time of construction, it was considered one of the ten most important lights on the Atlantic Coast and contained one of the country's first Fresnel lenses. The Gay Head Lighthouse is significant under Criterion A as a historic maritime structure and aid to navigation. It is also significant under Criterion C as an outstanding example of nineteenth-century maritime architecture (Tait, 2017).

The site chosen for the lighthouse's 2015 relocation was consistent with the setting of the original, thereby allowing for the continued integrity of "association, setting, feeling and relationship to the Gay Head cliffs and to the ocean as an aid to navigation" (Unnamed, 2015). Therefore, the Gay Head Lighthouse continued to be NRHP-listed during and following its relocation. Since that time, physical improvements have been consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's (SOI) Standards (36 CFR 68) which have allowed the structure to retain integrity of materials, workmanship, and design.

As stated above, the Gay Head Light is located on the Gay Head Cliffs and "marks the Devil's Bridge rocks, the shoals of the south shore of the island and the entrance to Vineyard Sound from Buzzard's Bay" (Tait, 2017). Devil's Bridge extends over a mile from the cliffs and has been the site of numerous accidents. In 1838 the lighthouse was replaced, and the new light could be seen for more than 20 miles (D'Entremont, 2021). The need for a lighthouse at this location is evident, and despite the powerful and long-distance light, due to Devil's Bridge and the strong currents, shipwrecks continued to occur. The setting of the Gay Head Light is intrinsically linked to the water with its location high on the Gay Head Cliffs, marking Vineyard Sound and the Atlantic Ocean.

#### 4.0 MITIGATION MEASURES

Mitigation measures at the historic property are detailed in this section. These applicant-proposed mitigation measures were developed on behalf of Revolution Wind by individuals who meet the Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualifications Standards* (36 CFR Part 61) and are appropriate to fully address the nature, scope, size, and magnitude of adverse effects including cumulative effects caused by the Project, NRHP-qualifying characteristics of each historic property that would be affected. These mitigation measures also include actions to respond to some reasonably foreseeable hazards unrelated to the Project that pose risks to the long-term preservation of affected historic properties, such as climate change. Revolution Wind has prepared this draft HPTP for inclusion in the DEIS and subsequent review, revision and refinement by consulting parties.

### 4.1 Historic Rehabilitation of the Gay Head Lighthouse

# 4.1.1 Purpose and Intended Outcome

In consultation with the Town of Aquinnah and the Gay Head Lighthouse Advisory Board, this mitigation measure will help fund the next phase of rehabilitation at the Gay Head Lighthouse. As discussed at the Revolution Wind stakeholder meetings on February 1, 15 and 18, 2022. The Gay Head Lighthouse Advisory Board, a municipal board in the Town of Aquinnah, has commissioned a report identifying preservation and restoration needs for the lighthouse. The intended outcome is to ensure the long-term preservation of the lighthouse by completing physical repairs and/or restoration of the historic building materials according to the priorities identified by the report.

# 4.1.2 Scope of Work

The scope of work will be determined by the previously referenced report and in consultation with the Participating Parties. Prior to any work commencing, photographic and written documentation of the existing conditions will be recorded.

#### 4.1.3 Methodology

Revolution Wind will release a request for proposals for consultant services and select a consultant to perform the scope of work. Drawings and specifications supporting the scope of work (see Section 4.1.2) will be developed in compliance with applicable standards (see Section 4.1.4). The project will require the mobilization of a qualified contractor that is experienced in the repair and restoration of historic lighthouses.

#### 4.1.4 Standards

The scope of work will comply with following standards:

- Town of Aguinnah, MA Building Code;
- Martha's Vineyard Commission planning guidance, as applicable;
- Preservation Restriction (MGL Chapter 184, Section 31-33);

- United States Coast Guard Aid to Navigation (ATON) Access Easement (U. S. Department of Homeland Security and U. S. Coast Guard, 2005);
- The Town of New Shoreham Building, Zoning, Land Use & Planning guidance and regulations;
- The Town of New Shoreham Historic District Commission;
- United States Coast Guard Aid to Navigation (ATON) Access Easement (U. S. Department of Homeland Security and U. S. Coast Guard, 2005);
- Preservation Brief 17: Architectural Character Identifying the Visual Aspects of Historic Buildings as an Aid to Preserving their Character (Nelson, 1988);
- Preservation Brief 47: Maintaining the Exterior of Small and Medium Size Historic Buildings;
- National Register Bulletin 34: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Historic Aids to Navigation;
- Historic Lighthouse Preservation Handbook;
- IALA-AISM Lighthouse Conservation Manual;
- Preservation Restriction (RIGL Title 42, Section 42-45-9); and
- The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR 68);
- The Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (36 CFR Part 61), as applicable;
- The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR 68); and
- The Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (36 CFR Part 61), as applicable.

#### 4.1.5 Documentation

The following documentation is to be provided for review by the Participating Parties:

- Proposed scopes of work including draft text, project plans, and design specifications;
- Photographic and written documentation of existing conditions;
- Draft specifications and construction drawings to be distributed to the Participating Parties for review and comment;
- Final Specifications and construction drawings to be distributed to the Participating Parties for review and comment; and
- A Summary Report of the work completed including photographs and as-built documentation to be distributed to the Participating Parties.

# 4.1.6 Funds and Accounting

Funding amounts will be determined following BOEM's release of their findings of adverse effects and consulting party review of the draft HPTP and the DEIS. The final version of the HPTP will include specifics concerning funding amounts and the mechanisms for funding the mitigation measures.

#### 5.0 IMPLEMENTATION

#### 5.1 Timeline

The timeline for implementation of the mitigation measures will be determined in consultation with the Participating Parties based on the agreed upon mitigation measures described in the final version of this HPTP. This HPTP will be reviewed by and further developed in consultation with Participating Parties concurrent with BOEM's NEPA substitution schedule<sup>3</sup> for RWF, which is currently anticipated to include the following:

- May 3, 2022 to July 1, 2022 Distribution of the Finding of Effect document, on historic properties, to consulting parties (to occur between).
- May 3, 2022 to August 1, 2022 30-day comment period on the Finding of Effect document (to occur between).
- **September 2, 2022** Distribution of the Draft Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) to consulting parties.
- **September 2, 2022 to October 17, 2022** 45-day comment period by consulting parties on the MOA and DEIS
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- **December 2023 to March 2023** 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **February 2023 to April 2023** Distribution of the Final MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- March 2023 to June 2, 2023 30-day signing period for consulting parties (to begin no later than a date between).
- June 2, 2023 Release of Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS).
- **June 2, 2023 to July 3, 2023** 30-day review period for the FEIS.
- July 7, 2023 NEPA Record of Decision (ROD) issued by BOEM.

The final version of this HPTP included in the FEIS will include a timeline for implementation of the final/agreed upon mitigation measures described herein. It is anticipated that the mitigation measure identified in Section 4.0 will commence within 2 years of the execution of the MOA unless otherwise agreed by the consulting parties and accepted by BOEM. Per Section 4.0, the Participating Parties will have a minimum of 30-days to review and comment on all draft reports or other work products developed for this HPTP. Revolution Wind assumes that the proposed scope of work will be completed within 5 years of the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The timeline is subject to change and is based on current available information.

execution of the MOA unless a different timeline is agreed upon by consulting parties and accepted by BOEM.

# 5.2 Organizational Responsibilities

# 5.2.1 Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)

BOEM remains responsible for making all federal decisions and determining compliance with Section 106. BOEM has reviewed this HPTP to ensure, at minimum, it includes the content required.

- BOEM remains responsible for making all federal decisions and determining compliance with Section 106;
- BOEM, in consultation with the Participating Parties, will ensure that mitigation measures adequately resolve adverse effects, consistent with the NHPA;
- BOEM must accept the final HPTP before Revolution Wind may commence any of the actions included in the HPTP;
- BOEM will be responsible for sharing the annual summary report with Participating Parties; and
- BOEM is responsible for consultation related to dispute resolution.

# 5.2.2 Revolution Wind, LLC

Revolution Wind will be responsible for the following:

- Considering the comments provided by the Participating Parties in the development of this HPTP;
- Funding the mitigation measures specified in Section 4.0;
- Completion of the scope/s of work in Section 4.0;
- Ensuring all Standards in Section 4.0 are met;
- Providing the Documentation in Section 4.0 to the Participating Parties for review and comment;
- Annual Reporting to BOEM; and
- Revolution Wind will be responsible for ensuring that all work that requires consultation with Tribal Nations are performed by professionals who have demonstrated professional experience consulting with federally recognized Tribes.

#### 5.2.3 Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC)

The scope of work will be submitted to the MHC under the terms of the Preservation Restriction.

#### 5.2.4 Massachusetts State Historic Preservation Officer

The scope of work will be submitted to the Massachusetts State Historic Preservation Officer for compliance with the SOI Standards for Rehabilitation (36 CFR 68).

# 5.2.5 United States Coast Guard (USCG)

The scope of work will be submitted to the USCG for review to confirm that it complies with the terms of the ATON Access Easement.

# 5.2.6 Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah)

The Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) may, at their sole discretion, participate in consultations for the development and finalization of the HPTP in recognition of the traditional cultural and religious significance of the historic property to the Tribe.

### 5.2.7 Other Parties, as Appropriate

Revolution Wind does not anticipate additional consulting parties, should any be determined, this will be updated.

# 5.3 Participating Party Consultation

Revolution Wind has provided this draft HPTP to BOEM for inclusion in the DEIS for review by Participating Parties to provide meaningful input on the resolution of adverse effects to and form(s) of implementing mitigation at the historic property. As part of the development of this draft HPTP, Revolution Wind has conducted targeted outreach with the Participating Parties identified in Section 2.3. As of July 2022, this outreach has included the following:

- Stakeholder Consultation Meeting to Review Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures for the Revolution Wind Farm Town of Aquinnah, February 1, 2022;
- Stakeholder Consultation Meeting to Review Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures for the Revolution Wind Farm Gay Head Lighthouse, February 15, 2022;
- Follow-up to the Stakeholder Consultation Meeting to Review Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures for the Revolution Wind Farm – Town of Aquinnah Historic Properties, February 1, 2022, with the Martha's Vineyard Commission, March 18, 2022; and
- Follow-up to the Stakeholder Consultation Meeting to Review Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures for the Revolution Wind Farm – Town of Aquinnah, July 1, 2022 with the Martha's Vineyard Commission, March 18, 2022.

Participating Parties will be provided opportunity for review and comment on the HPTP concurrent with BOEM's anticipated NEPA substitution schedule for Revolution Wind Farm (see Section 5.1). It is anticipated that subsequent coordination to further refine the HPTP may include meetings, conference calls, HPTP draft reviews and document exchanges, or similar means of communication of information. BOEM will be invited to participate in these consultations between Revolution Wind and the Participating Parties regarding revision and refinement of this HPTP, should it choose.

#### 6.0 REFERENCES

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). 2021a. 36 CFR 800 – Protection of Historic Properties [incorporating amendments effective December 15, 2021]. Available at <a href="https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-36/chapter-VIII/part-800">https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-36/chapter-VIII/part-800</a>. Accessed December 21, 2021.

CFR. 2021b. 36 CFR 61.4l(1) – Procedures for State, Tribal, and Local Government Historic Preservation Programs [incorporating amendments effective December 15, 2021]. Available at <a href="https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-36/chapter-l/part-61#p-61.4(e)(1)">https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-36/chapter-l/part-61#p-61.4(e)(1)</a>. Accessed December 21, 2021.

CFR. 2021c. 36 CFR 65.2(c)(2) – National Historic Landmarks Program – Effects of Designation [incorporating amendments effective December 15, 2021]. Available at <a href="https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-36/chapter-l/part-65#p-65.2(c)(2)">https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-36/chapter-l/part-65#p-65.2(c)(2)</a>. Accessed December 21, 2021.

CFR. 2021d. 36 CFR 68 – Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Buildings. National Archives and Records Administration. Washington, D.C. Available at https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-36/chapter-l/part-68. Accessed December 16, 2021.

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ATTACHMENT 15 – HISTORIC PROPERTIES TREATMENT PLAN FOR THE REVOLUTION WIND FARM: CAPT. SAMUEL HANCOCK – CAPT. WEST MITCHELL HOUSE, RUSSELL HANCOCK HOUSE, RUSSELL HANCOCK HOUSE, ERNEST FLANDERS HOUSE, BARN, AND SHOP, SIMON MAYHEW HOUSE, ERNEST FLANDERS HOUSE, BARN, AND SHOP, AND FLAGHOLE, TOWN OF CHILMARK, DUKES COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

[Insert ATTACHMENT 15 – TREATMENT PLAN ABOVE-GROUND HISTORIC PROPERTIES THAT WILL BE VISUALLY ADVERSELY AFFECTED]

Applicant-Proposed Draft - Subject to Review by BOEM and Consulting Parties

# **Draft Historic Property Treatment Plan**

for the

# **Revolution Wind Farm**

Capt. Samuel Hancock - Capt. West Mitchell House Russell Hancock House Ernest Flanders House, Shop, and Barn Simon Mayhew House Flaghole Town of Chilmark, Dukes County, Massachusetts

Submitted to:



Bureau of Ocean Energy Management U.S. Department of the Interior Prepared for:



Powered by Ørsted & Eversource

Revolution Wind, LLC <a href="https://revolutionwind.com/">https://revolutionwind.com/</a>

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July 2022

#### **ABSTRACT**

Federal Undertaking: Revolution Wind Farm and Revolution Wind Export Cable Project

Location: Outer Continental Shelf and Rhode Island

Federal and

State Agencies: Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

National Park Service

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission

New York Historic Preservation Office Connecticut Historic Preservation Office Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Regulatory Process: National Environmental Policy Act

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act Section 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act

Purpose: This draft, applicant-proposed Historic Property Treatment Plan provides

background data, historic property information, and detailed steps that will be implemented to carry out mitigation actions to resolve potential adverse effects preliminarily identified by the applicant in the *Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis – Revolution Wind Farm*, dated July 2022 for the Revolution Wind Project.

Potential Adverse Visual

Effect Finding for: Capt. Samuel Hancock - Capt. West Mitchell House

Russell Hancock House Simon Mayhew House

Flaghole

Ernest Flanders House, Shop, and Barn

Submitted By: Revolution Wind, LLC

Date: July 2022

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|             | LIST OF ACRONYMS                            |    |
| ACHP        | Advisory Council on Historic Preservation   |    |
| BOEM        | Bureau of Ocean Energy Management           |    |
| CFR         | Code of Federal Regulations                 |    |
| COP         | Construction and Operations Plan            |    |
| DEIS        | Draft Environmental Impact Statement        |    |
| EDR         | Environmental Design and Research, D.P.C.   |    |
| FEIS        | Final Environmental Impact Statement        |    |
| FR          | Federal Regulation                          |    |
| HPTP        | Historic Property Treatment Plan            |    |
| MHC         | Massachusetts Historical Commission         |    |
| MOA         | Memorandum of Agreement                     |    |
| NEPA        | National Environmental Policy Act           |    |
| NHPA        | National Historic Preservation Act of 1966  |    |
| NRHP        | National Register of Historic Places        |    |
| RFP         | Request for Proposals                       |    |
| ROD         | Record of Decision                          |    |
| RWEC        | Revolution Wind Export Cable                |    |
|             |   |    |

RWF Revolution Wind Farm WTG Wind Turbine Generator

#### 1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This draft, applicant-proposed Historic Property Treatment Plan (HPTP) for the Capt. Samuel Hancock - Capt. West Mitchell House, which was determined by the Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP); Russell Hancock House, which is a MHC Historic Inventory Property; Simon Mayhew House, which is a MHC Historic Inventory Property; Flaghole, which is a MHC Historic Inventory Property; and the Ernest Flanders House, Shop and Barn, which is a MHC Historic Inventory Property, (the historic properties), provides background data, historic property information, and detailed steps that will be implemented to carry out mitigation actions to resolve potential adverse effects preliminarily identified by the applicant in the *Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis – Revolution Wind Farm*, dated July 2022 (HRVEA; EDR, 2022) for the Revolution Wind Farm (RWF) and Revolution Wind Export Cable Project (collectively, the Undertaking). Revolution Wind LLC (Revolution Wind) is providing this draft HPTP prior to the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) making findings of adverse effect for the Undertaking under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), and finalization of this draft HPTP remains subject to BOEM's final finding of adverse effect for the historic properties.

BOEM will use the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) substitution process to fulfill its Section 106 obligations as provided for in the NHPA implementing regulations (36 CFR § 800.8(c)), and BOEM has notified the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), State Historic Preservation Officers, and consulting parties of BOEM's decision to use this process. Revolution Wind has provided this draft HPTP to BOEM for inclusion in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for review by consulting parties to provide meaningful input on the resolution of adverse effects to and form(s) of implementing mitigation at the historic properties. This draft HPTP describes the applicant-proposed mitigation measures to resolve potential adverse effects on historic properties and proposes the implementation steps and timeline for actions. The mitigation measures are based on the evaluations and outreach performed by Revolution Wind prior to the issuance of the DEIS. Revolution Wind anticipates the HPTP documents will undergo revision and refinement in consultation with the Massachusetts State Historic Preservation Officer, the Rhode Island State Historic Preservation Officer, the ACHP, and/or other consulting parties throughout the NEPA substitution process. If BOEM makes a finding of adverse effect for the historic properties, it is anticipated that the mitigation measures described herein (and further refined through consultation with applicable parties) will be included in the Record of Decision (ROD) and/or Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) issued in accordance with 40 CFR parts 1500-1508, and 36 CFR §§ 800.8, 800.10.

The timeline for implementation of the mitigation measures will be determined in consultation with parties that demonstrated interest in the affected historic properties (the Participating Parties) based on the agreed upon mitigation measures described in the final version of this HPTP. This HPTP will be reviewed by and further developed in consultation with Participating Parties concurrent with BOEM's NEPA substitution schedule<sup>1</sup> for RWF, which is currently anticipated to include the following:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The timeline is subject to change and is based on current available information.

- May 3, 2022 to July 1, 2022 Distribution of the Finding of Effect document, on historic properties, to consulting parties (to occur between).
- May 3, 2022 to August 1, 2022 30-day comment period on the Finding of Effect document (to occur between).
- **September 2, 2022** Distribution of the Draft Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) to consulting parties.
- **September 2, 2022 to October 17, 2022** 45-day comment period by consulting parties on the MOA and DEIS
- October 18, 2022 to December 19, 2022 Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- October 18, 2022 to January 19, 2023 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **December 2022 to February 2023** Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- **December 2023 to March 2023** 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **February 2023 to April 2023** Distribution of the Final MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- March 2023 to June 2, 2023 30-day signing period for consulting parties (to begin no later than a date between).
- June 2, 2023 Release of Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS).
- **June 2, 2023 to July 3, 2023** 30-day review period for the FEIS.
- July 7, 2023 NEPA Record of Decision (ROD) issued by BOEM.

This draft HPTP is organized into the following sections:

- **Section 1.0, Introduction**, outlines the content of this HPTP.
- Section 2.0, Cultural Resources Regulatory Context, briefly summarizes the Undertaking while focusing on cultural resources regulatory contexts (federal, tribal, state, and local, including preservation restrictions), identifies the historic properties discussed in this HPTP that will be adversely affected by the Undertaking, and summarizes the pertinent provisions and attachments of the HRVEA (EDR, 2022) and *Revolution Wind Farm Construction and Operations Plan* (COP; Revolution Wind, 2021) that guided the development of this document.
- Section 3.0, Existing Conditions, Historic Significance, and Maritime Setting, provides a physical description of the historic properties included in this HPTP. Set within its historic context, the applicable NRHP criteria for the historic properties are discussed with a focus on the contribution of a maritime visual setting to its significance and integrity.
- **Section 4.0, Mitigation Measures**, presents specific steps to carry out the applicant-proposed mitigation actions identified in the COP or alternative measures developed through stakeholder

Flaghole, and Ernest Flanders House, Shop, and Barn, Town of Chilmark, Dukes County, Massachusetts

engagement meetings to date. The mitigation action includes a detailed description, intended outcome, methods, standards, and requirements for documentation. The mitigation action details may be revised, based on feedback gathered during the process.

- **Section 5.0, Implementation**, establishes the process for executing mitigation actions at the historic properties, as identified in Section 4.0 of this HPTP. For each/the action, organizational responsibilities are outlined, a timeline is provided, and regulatory reviews are listed.
- **Section 6.0, References**, is a list of works cited in this HPTP.

#### 2.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

# 2.1 Project Overview: Revolution Wind Farm and Revolution Wind Export Cable

The Undertaking is a wind-powered electric generating facility composed of up to 100 wind turbine generators (WTGs) and associated foundations, two offshore substations, and inter-array cables connecting the WTGs and the offshore substations (see Figure 2.1-1). The WTGs, offshore substations, array cables, and substation interconnector cables would be located on the Outer Continental Shelf approximately 15 nautical miles (18 statute miles) southeast of Point Judith, Rhode Island, approximately 13 nautical miles (15 statute miles) east of Block Island, Rhode Island, approximately 7.5 nautical miles (8.5 statute miles) south of Nomans Land Island National Wildlife Refuge (uninhabited island), and between approximately 10 to 12.5 nautical miles (12 to 14 statute miles) south/southwest of varying points of the Rhode Island and Massachusetts coastlines (62 FR 33708). In addition, two submarine export cables located in both federal waters and Rhode Island State territorial waters, will connect the offshore substation to the electrical grid. The proposed interconnection location for the Undertaking is the existing Davisville Substation, which is owned and operated by The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a National Grid and located in North Kingstown, Rhode Island. The visible offshore components of the operational Undertaking will be located on Lease OCS-A 0486 in water depths ranging from approximately 108 to 125 feet.

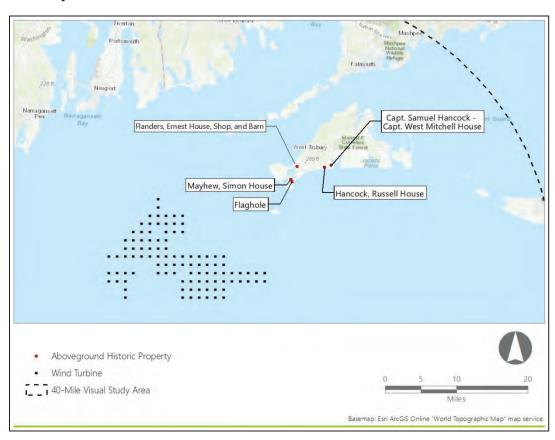


Figure 2.1-1. Project Location

# 2.2 Section 106 and Section 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)

The regulations at 36 CFR § 800.8 provide for use of the NEPA process to fulfill a federal agency's NHPA Section 106 review obligations in lieu of the procedures set forth in 36 CFR § 800.3 through 800.6. Under these provisions, issuance of an ROD and implementation of relevant conditions will resolve adverse effects to historic properties caused by the Undertaking, including to National Historic Landmarks for which BOEM must provide a higher standard of care, as required by Section 110(f) of the NHPA.

The measures to avoid and minimize adverse effects to identified historic properties are described in the COP (Section 4.4.1.3 and Appendix BB). This HPTP describes the applicant-proposed treatment plans to resolve the remaining adverse effects after application of the above-referenced measures. The mitigation measures reflect a refinement of the conceptual mitigation framework proposed by Revolution Wind (see Appendix BB in the COP).

All activities implemented under this HPTP will be conducted in accordance with any conditions imposed by BOEM in its ROD and with applicable local, state and federal regulations and permitting requirements. Responsibilities for specific compliance actions are described in further detail in Section 5.2 – Organizational Responsibilities.

# 2.2.1 Municipal Regulations

Before implementation, any on-site mitigation measures will be coordinated with local municipalities and commissions to obtain approvals, as appropriate. These may include, but are not limited to building permits, zoning, land use, planning, historic commissions, and design review boards. Additional information regarding compliance with local requirements appears in Section 5.0, Implementation.

#### 2.3 Participating Parties

BOEM initiated consultation under Section 106 with invitations to consulting parties on April 30, 2021. BOEM hosted the first Section 106-specific meeting with consulting parties on December 17, 2021, and Revolution Wind anticipates that BOEM will hold additional meetings pursuant to Sections 106 and 110(f) of the NHPA and in accordance with 36 CFR 800.8.

Following BOEM initial Section 106 meeting with consulting parties, Revolution Wind held stakeholder outreach meetings (see Section 5.3) to review conceptual mitigation measures for the historic property and invited the following parties:

- The Town of Chilmark
- The Martha's Vineyard Commission
- The Massachusetts Historical Commission.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> MHC was invited to attend stakeholder outreach meetings regarding historic properties in Massachusetts; however, MHC has not participated in outreach meetings for Revolution Wind.

| Revolution Wind anticipates these parties and any subsequently identified parties will finalization of this HPTP through BOEM's Section 106 consultation process. | ll participate in the |
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# 3.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS, HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE, AND MARITIME SETTING

# 3.1 Historic Properties

This HPTP involves four historic properties, as identified in Table 3.1-1 and located on Figure 3.1-1.

Table 3.1-1. Historic Properties included in the HPTP

| Name   | Property<br>Designation                  | Municipality | State | Site No.<br>(Agency) | Ownership                           | Historic<br>Property<br>Type |         |
|--|--|--------------|-------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------|
| Capt. Samuel<br>Hancock - Capt.<br>West Mitchell House | NRHP-<br>Eligible<br>(MHC<br>Determined) | Chilmark     |       |                      | CHL.35<br>(MHC)                     | Private                      |         |
| Russell Hancock<br>House                               | MHC<br>Historic<br>Inventory             |              |       |                      | CHL.38<br>(MHC)                     | Private                      |         |
| Simon Mayhew<br>House                                  | MHC<br>Historic<br>Inventory             |              |       | Chilmark             | MA                                  | CHL.4<br>(MHC)               | Private |
| Flaghole   | MHC<br>Historic<br>Inventory             |              |       | CHL.5<br>(MHC)       | Private                             |                              |         |
| Ernest Flanders<br>House, Shop and<br>Barn             | MHC<br>Historic<br>Inventory             |              |       |                      | CHL.11<br>CHL.80<br>CHL.81<br>(MHC) | Private                      |         |

Potentially NRHP-Eligible Property

Flaghole
Flanders, Ernest House, Shop, and Barn
Russell Hancock House

Simon Mayhew House

Capt. Samuel Hancock - Capt. West Mitchell House

Rage M3

Rage M

Figure 3.1-1. Historic Property Locations

In Sections 3.3. through 3.6, each historic property is described both physically and within its historic context, with a focus on the contribution of a maritime visual setting to the property's significance and integrity.

# 3.2 Maritime Setting

For the purposes of this analysis and assessment, views of marine waters are considered critical aspects of maritime settings. The influence of the marine environment and related human activities on historical development patterns is extensive and may be expressed in areas without direct lines of sight to the sea. Although these types of setting may contribute to the significance of historic properties, they would not be subject to alteration as a result of the proposed undertaking and are not considered further in this report.

The historic properties included in this HPTP are included in the historic property type defined in the HRVEA as the "Historic Buildings and Structures" includes buildings and associated properties historically used as residences (in some instances their current use may be commercial, municipal, institutional, or otherwise non-residential) and is the largest grouping of above-ground historic properties within the PAPE. Historic

Buildings and Structures within the PAPE consist mostly of vernacular residences, or groupings of residences, although this above-ground historic property type also includes historic parks and stone markers. The overall character of these individual above-ground historic properties and districts is residential or intended for public enjoyment, as opposed to the grand mansions and summer "cottages" built by wealthy industrialist families that typified the Estates and Estate Complexes property type. These above-ground historic properties are typically listed due to each resource's unique significance or the combined significance of the resources forming an historic district, and usually qualify under National Register Criteria A and C. These factors are shared among the resource to a degree which justifies their grouping as an above-ground historic property type.

Location and orientation of such properties is critical to understanding the nature of any associated maritime settings. Many historic houses were oriented to local roadways, with the front and rear elevations parallel to the nearby road's alignment. Local roadways along the region's shorelines often parallel the water's edge and Historic Buildings frequently shift in orientation along such coastal roads. This variation in orientation may strongly influence the associated views of marine waters that may form important elements of a property's historic setting.

# 3.3 The Captain Samuel Hancock – Captain West Mitchell House

# 3.3.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Captain Samuel Hancock - Captain West Mitchell House, also known as the Mayhew-Hancock-Mitchell House, is a one-and-one-half-story Cape Cod-style house clad in shingles located on Quansoo Road in Chilmark, Massachusetts. The house is surrounded by open meadow and salt marshes and situated in an open field overlooking Tisbury Great Pond to the east and Black Point Pond to the south and west. The building features an L-shaped plan and sits on a stone foundation. Its side-gabled roof is clad in asphalt shingles from which two interior chimneys rise. The house has little-to-no architectural ornamentation. Fenestration includes two-over-two, six-over-six, and six-over-nine, double-hung windows set in plain surrounds. Doors feature rough vertical boards and latches. A flat-roofed porch is located on the south elevation. The oldest section of the house was built with wattle-and-daub walls, which, according to Adam Moore of the Sheriff's Meadow Foundation, only a few houses in the country still exhibit the technique today. The house is sited on the 146-acre Quansoo Farm, which is owned by the Sheriff's Meadow Foundation. A public walking trail at the site is maintained by the Martha's Vineyard Land Bank Commission. Future uses of the property may be as an educational center with educational programs set up through the Martha's Vineyard Museum (Acruti and Otterson 1998a; Elvin 2017).

### 3.3.2 Historic Context

The construction date of the Capt. Samuel Hancock - Capt. West Mitchell House is relatively unknown, with recent estimates ranging from 1656 to 1740, to as late as 1793. Original theories of the house (Arcuti and Otteson, 1998a) associate it with the Mayhew family, with some portions of the building being built by Reverend Thomas Mayhew, Jr. as a dwelling house for his family, or as a Wampanoag meeting house. Henry E. Scott, Jr. (1981) suggested that the western section of the main block of the Hancock-Mitchell House was

the original part, making a one or two room house. Based on this, the house was thought to date between 1654 (when Mayhew was given permission to build the house) and 1657 (when Mayhew died). According to Arcuti and Otteson (1998a), the Mayhew family resided in the house beginning in the mid-seventeenth century. It was also unclear if Thomas Mayhew, Jr.'s son, John Mayhew, made some building alterations or if a new house was constructed in place of the original house. Eventually, ownership of the house passed to John Mayhew's granddaughter, Deborah Mayhew Norton, who married Russell Hancock in 1766.

The Hancock family continued to expand the house, adding the rear ell during the early nineteenth century and enlarging the house to a full house. This circa 1836 expansion was likely executed by Captain Samuel Hancock, who operated the property as a farm. Later descendants of the Hancock family married into the Mitchell family. One of these descendants, Captain West Mitchell, captained one of the dozens of ships stranded in the Arctic Ocean in the Whaling Disaster of 1871. Descendants of the Mitchell family occupied the house until the 1980s. A major exterior restoration was completed in 2017 and included new cedar shingles, white-painted doors and windows, and a new bulkhead. The goal of the restoration was to restore it to its appearance in the first half of the nineteenth century, when it was owned by Captain Samuel Hancock (Arcuti and Otteson, 1998a; Elvin, 2017).

However, according to Richard L. Burt (2009), the original John Mayhew house was located near the Tiasquam River close to the village of West Tisbury, which was discovered by Burt in the 1970s. According to Burt (2009), a house is not mapped where the Hancock-Mitchell House now stands on the 1781 DesBarres' map, whereas other houses from this period were easily identified. Burt's deed research suggested that the first owner and builder of the Hancock-Mitchell House was James Hancock who bought the property in 1792. James Hancock was the son of Russell Hancock and Deborah Mayhew Norton. Oral histories from the late nineteenth century claim that Mrs. West Mitchell claimed that "her people had bought the place from the Mayhews before 1800 and it was a very old house at the time." Burt theorizes that this information is the basis for assigning the original owners to the Mayhews. He also makes room for the possibility that James Hancock purchased the older section of the house from the Mayhew family and moved it to its present location, as the Tiasquam River house originally built by John Mayhew does not appear to have been used as a residence after 1750. According to Burt (2009), "Additional research of the records and a thorough evaluation of the old farmhouse structure at Quansoo and its site will hopefully yield additional information on the origin and antiquity of this interesting old house."

# 3.3.3 NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

The property appears to satisfy NRHP eligibility Criteria A and C due to its association with the development of Martha's Vineyard in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In addition, the house is an extant example of the Cape Cod Style of architecture and one of the oldest surviving houses on the island. The property has a significant maritime setting.

### 3.4 The Russell Hancock House

# 3.4.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Russell Hancock House is a one-and-one-half-story Greek Revival-style house located at 146 Quenames Road. The house features a rectangular footprint with a side ell and rests on a granite foundation. The main block and side ell each have four bays wide with an off-center doorway. The side-gabled roof is clad in asphalt shingles and features two flat-roofed dormers on the main block's façade. An oriel window projects from the east elevation. The main entrance features a wide rectangular wood surround evocative of Greek Revival-style architectural detailing. The property is located on a rise in topography north of Quenames Cove and the Atlantic Ocean (Arcuti and Otteson, 1998b).

### 3.4.2 Historic Context

The Russell Hancock House was constructed circa 1842. The property's namesake was a local businessman and civic leader who was involved in whaling, farming, and carpentry. He was active in the Chilmark Methodist Church and was listed in the town directories of 1897, 1907, and 1911 as a farmer. His son, Herbert C. Hancock, was born in the house and founded a local contracting business in 1914 (Arcuti and Otteson, 1998b).

# 3.4.3 NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

The property appears to satisfy NRHP eligibility Criterion C, for being architecturally significant as an extant example of the Greek Revival Style. The property has a significant maritime setting and views to the ocean.

# 3.5 The Ernest Flanders House, Shop, and Barn

# 3.5.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Ernest Flanders House is a c. 1840 one-and-one-half story, side-gabled Cape Cod form house with Federal style details. The main block consists of a five-bay by three-bay arrangement with a rear ell. Windows are six-by-six double-hung sash (Arcuti and Otteson, 1998b). The house rests on an ashlar block foundation of granite. West of the house is the small one-story, side-gabled shop with a door on the north elevation. To the west of the shop sets the larger, two-story barn, with large sliding door on the north elevation and shed-roof garage addition on the east elevation. The buildings are sited in the highlands east of Menemsha Pond.

# 3.5.2 Historic Context

The house, shop, and barn are associated with Ernest and Allen Flanders, both fishermen. The brothers lived on the property through the earliest years of the twentieth century when Allen Flanders moved to his mother's former home. Ernest Flanders also served as Town Treasurer for Chilmark.

# 3.5.3 NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

The property, as a whole and inclusive of all three historic buildings, appears to meet NRHP eligibility Criterion A for its representation of the evocative vernacular homes and outbuildings scaled to Martha's Vineyard compressed landscapes and for its association with the distinctive mixed agrarian/maritime economies of Martha's Vineyard and, particularly, the areas bordering Menemsha Pond. The house may also meet Criterion C for its well-preserved Federal Period architectural details, including an elegant doorway and flared window architraves (Arcuti and Otteson, 1998b). The siting of the property on an elevated hillside overlooking Menemsha Pond is important to its historic setting and proximity of the property to the docks of Menemsha Pond was likely a factor in its construction by the Flanders brothers.

# 3.6 The Simon Mayhew House

# 3.6.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Simon Mayhew House is a one-and-a-half-story Cape Cod-style residence located in the neighborhood of Nashaquitsa. The setting consists of open, rolling fields overlooking the ocean. The house contains a side-gabled roof clad in wood shingles in the Federal architectural style. The house has a rectangular plan featuring two side ells and is five bays wide by three bays deep. Fenestration includes twelve-over-twelve double-hung windows, and a bay window projecting from the east elevation. The house sits on a stone foundation with a wood shingle roof and siding and encompasses 15.5 acres. The property has a stone structure, locally known as "The Cromlech," which consists of a series of large stones placed on edge in a semi-circular fashion and capped by a large, flat stone. Local myths associate it with possibly early Norse visitors to North America (Arcuti and Otteson 1998c).

### 3.6.2 Historic Context

The house was likely constructed circa 1780 by Simon Mayhew, an early settler of Chilmark. Note that this Simon Mayhew is not to be confused with the Simon Mayhew who built the house known as "Flaghole" (Section 3.6). The Simon Mayhew House was possibly built by his son of the same name. The property has been relatively unaltered since its original construction (Arcuti and Otteson, 1998c).

# 3.6.3 NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

The property appears to satisfy NRHP eligibility Criterion C, for being architecturally significant as an extant example of the late eighteenth century Colonial Cape style. The maritime setting is a character-defining feature of this property. The property has a significant maritime setting and views to the ocean.

# 3.7 Flaghole – Vincent, James House

# 3.7.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Flaghole – Vincent, James House, historically called the Simon Mayhew House, is a one-story Cape Codstyle house located on 13.8 acres in the neighborhood of Nashaquitsa. The setting is rural, and the house is located on a rise on open land that slopes to the ocean. The house is a Colonial-Style house with a side-

Historic Property Treatment Plan

gabled roof clad in asphalt shingles and a stone foundation. The house features a smaller one-story addition projecting on the northeast corner. A central chimney rises from the roof ridge. The south-facing façade features a door with a five-pane toplight. Fenestration consists of six-over-six double-hung windows. The house is surrounded by stone walls into which a peat house once was incorporated into the west of the house. The remains of the peat house consist of an uncovered rectangle of stones with a wooden roof and measures approximately 4 or 5 feet high (Arcuti and Otteson, 1998e).

### 3.7.2 Historic Context

The house was likely constructed circa 1707 by Simon Mayhew, an early settler of Chilmark. Simon's third son, Samuel, inherited the property in 1791, who then left it to two of his sons, John and Jethro. James Mayhew, son of John, inherited the place in 1825. The house was eventually sold to Ethel Blackwell Robinson, who in turn sold it to Dr. Irving and Elizabeth Clark of Worcester in 1938. As of 1998 and the time of the MHC recordation, the house remained in the Clark family. Originally a half house, a "one-quarter" addition was added in the nineteenth century (Arcuti and Otteson, 1998e).

# 3.7.3 NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

The property appears to satisfy NRHP eligibility Criterion C, for being architecturally significant as an extant example of the Cape Cod Style. The property has a significant maritime setting as it overlooks Squibnocket Pond and may have some views of the Atlantic Ocean from portions of the property.

# 4.0 MITIGATION MEASURES

Mitigation measures at the historic properties are detailed in this section. These applicant-proposed mitigation measures were developed on behalf of Revolution Wind by individuals who meet the Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualifications Standards* (36 CFR Part 61) and are appropriate to fully address the nature, scope, size, and magnitude of adverse effects including cumulative effects caused by the Project, NRHP-qualifying characteristics of each historic property that would be affected. These mitigation measures also include actions to respond to some reasonably foreseeable hazards unrelated to the Project that pose risks to the long-term preservation of affected historic properties, such as climate change. Revolution Wind has prepared this draft HPTP for inclusion in the DEIS and subsequent review, revision and refinement by consulting parties.

# 4.1 Hazard Mitigation Plan for Historic Properties

# 4.1.1 Purpose and Intended Outcome

The Dukes County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan identifies the reduction in the loss of cultural resources, including the four historic properties identified in this HPTP, as a Community (County-wide) Mitigation Goal (MVC, 2021). The intended outcome of this mitigation measure is to provide funding that will assist the Town of Chilmark to "protect and preserve irreplaceable cultural resources" from the threats posed by flooding, storm damage, and fire through the development of a hazard mitigation plan for historic properties (MVC, 2021). The plan may also include an update of the historic properties inventory per the goals of the 2000-2003 Town of Chilmark Master Plan Supplement.

# 4.1.2 Scope of Work

The scope of work will consist of the following:

- Review of existing town and county planning and hazard mitigation documents, guidance. and regulations;
- Review of existing historic properties inventory;
- Photographs and documentation of existing conditions;
- Public engagement to discuss town-wide historic preservation priorities;
- Development of an updated historic property inventory, if required;
- Distribution of the updated historic property inventory to the Participating Parties, if warranted;
- Drafting of a town historic property-specific hazard mitigation plan;
- Distribution of the draft plan to the Participating Parties for review and comment; and
- Development of the final hazard mitigation plan to be distributed the Participating Parties.

# 4.1.3 Methodology

Revolution Wind will release an RFP for consultant services to perform the Scope of Work listed in Section 4.1.2. The preferred consultants will have experience in developing hazard mitigation plans for historic properties. The consultants will engage the public and Participating Parties to develop a list of prioritized

action items to protect and preserve historic properties. The draft and final plans will be developed in consultation with the Participating Parties.

### 4.1.4 Standards

The project will comply with following standards:

- The Town of Chilmark Planning Commission guidance, as applicable;
- The Town of Chilmark Community Preservation Commission guidance, as applicable;
- The Town of Chilmark Historical Commission guidance, as applicable;
- Martha's Vineyard Commission planning guidance, as applicable;
- The Secretary of the Interior's Guidance on the Identification of Historic Properties (36 CFR 800.4); and
- The Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (36 CFR Part 61), as applicable.

### 4.1.5 Documentation

The following documentation is to be provided for review by the Participating Parties:

- RFPs:
- Proposals by qualified consultants in response to the RFP; and
- Photographs and documentation of existing conditions.
- Draft updated historic property inventory, if required
- Final updated historic property inventory, if required
- Draft hazard mitigation plan; and
- Final hazard mitigation plan.

# 4.1.6 Funds and Accounting

Funding amounts will be determined following BOEM's release of their findings of adverse effects and consulting party review of the draft HPTP and the DEIS. The final version of the HPTP will include specifics concerning funding amounts and the mechanisms for funding the mitigation measures.

# 5.0 IMPLEMENTATION

# 5.1 Timeline

The timeline for implementation of the mitigation measures will be determined in consultation with the Participating Parties based on the agreed upon mitigation measures described in the final version of this HPTP. This HPTP will be reviewed by and further developed in consultation with Participating Parties concurrent with BOEM's NEPA substitution schedule<sup>3</sup> for RWF, which is currently anticipated to include the following:

- May 3, 2022 to July 1, 2022 Distribution of the Finding of Effect document, on historic properties, to consulting parties (to occur between).
- May 3, 2022 to August 1, 2022 30-day comment period on the Finding of Effect document (to occur between).
- **September 2, 2022** Distribution of the Draft Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) to consulting parties.
- **September 2, 2022 to October 17, 2022** 45-day comment period by consulting parties on the MOA and DEIS
- October 18, 2022 to December 19, 2022 Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- October 18, 2022 to January 19, 2023 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **December 2022 to February 2023** Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- **December 2023 to March 2023** 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **February 2023 to April 2023** Distribution of the Final MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- March 2023 to June 2, 2023 30-day signing period for consulting parties (to begin no later than a date between).
- June 2, 2023 Release of Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS).
- **June 2, 2023 to July 3, 2023** 30-day review period for the FEIS.
- July 7, 2023 NEPA Record of Decision (ROD) issued by BOEM.

The final version of this HPTP included in the FEIS will include a timeline for implementation of the final/agreed upon mitigation measures described herein. It is anticipated that the mitigation measure identified in Section 4.0 will commence within 2 years of the execution of the MOA unless otherwise agreed by the consulting parties and accepted by BOEM. Per Section 4.0, the Participating Parties will have a minimum of 30 days to review and comment on all draft reports or other work products developed for this HPTP. Revolution Wind assumes that the proposed scope of work will be completed within 5 years of the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The timeline is subject to change and is based on current available information.

execution of the MOA unless a different timeline is agreed upon by consulting parties and accepted by BOEM.

# 5.2 Organizational Responsibilities

# 5.2.1 Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)

BOEM remains responsible for making all federal decisions and determining compliance with Section 106. BOEM has reviewed this HPTP to ensure, at minimum, it includes the content required.

- BOEM remains responsible for making all federal decisions and determining compliance with Section 106;
- BOEM, in consultation with the Participating Parties, will ensure that mitigation measures adequately resolve adverse effects, consistent with the NHPA;
- BOEM must accept the final HPTP before Revolution Wind may commence any of the actions included in the HPTP;
- BOEM will be responsible for sharing the annual summary report with Participating Parties; and
- BOEM is responsible for consultation related to dispute resolution.

# 5.2.2 Revolution Wind, LLC

Revolution Wind will be responsible for the following:

- Considering the comments provided by the Participating Parties in the development of this HPTP;
- Funding the mitigation measures specified in Section 4.0;
- Completion of the scope/s of work in Section 4.0;
- Ensuring all Standards in Section 4.0 are met;
- Providing the Documentation in Section 4.0 to the Participating Parties for review and comment;
- Annual Reporting to BOEM; and
- Revolution Wind will be responsible for ensuring that all work that requires consultation with Tribal Nations are performed by professionals who have demonstrated professional experience consulting with federally recognized Tribes.

# 5.2.3 Other Parties, as Appropriate

Revolution Wind does not anticipate additional consulting parties, should any be determined, this will be updated.

# 5.3 Participating Party Consultation

Revolution Wind has provided this draft HPTP to BOEM for inclusion in the DEIS for review by Participating Parties to provide meaningful input on the resolution of adverse effects to and form(s) of implementing mitigation at the historic properties. As part of the development of this draft HPTP, Revolution Wind has

conducted targeted outreach with the Participating Parties identified in Section 2.3. As of July 2022, this outreach has included the following:

- Stakeholder Consultation Meeting to Review Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures for the Revolution Wind Farm Massachusetts Historic Properties, February 10, 2022.
- Follow-up to the Stakeholder Consultation Meeting to Review Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures for the Revolution Wind Farm Town of Aquinnah Historic Properties, February 1, 2022 with the Martha's Vineyard Commission, March 18, 2022.

Participating Parties will be provided opportunity for review and comment on the HPTP concurrent with BOEM's anticipated NEPA substitution schedule for Revolution Wind Farm (see Section 5.1). It is anticipated that subsequent coordination to further refine the HPTP may include meetings, conference calls, HPTP draft reviews and document exchanges, or similar means of communication of information. BOEM will be invited to participate in these consultations between Revolution Wind and the Participating Parties regarding revision and refinement of this HPTP, should it choose.

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# ATTACHMENT 16 – HISTORIC PROPERTIES TREATMENT PLAN FOR THE REVOLUTION WIND FARM: THE SCRUBBY NECK SCHOOLHOUSE, TOWN OF WEST TISBURY, DUKES COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

[Insert ATTACHMENT 16 – TREATMENT PLAN ABOVE-GROUND HISTORIC PROPERTIES THAT WILL BE VISUALLY ADVERSELY AFFECTED]



# **Draft Historic Property Treatment Plan**

for the

# **Revolution Wind Farm**

The Scrubby Neck Schoolhouse
Town of West Tisbury, Dukes County, Massachusetts

Submitted to:



Bureau of Ocean Energy Management U.S. Department of the Interior

Prepared for:



Powered by Ørsted & Eversource

Revolution Wind, LLC https://revolutionwind.com/

Prepared by:



Environmental Design & Research, D.P.C. 217 Montgomery Street, Suite 1100 Syracuse, New York 13202 <a href="https://www.edrdpc.com">www.edrdpc.com</a>

July 2022

#### ABSTRACT

Federal Undertaking: Revolution Wind Farm and Revolution Wind Export Cable Project

Location: Outer Continental Shelf and Rhode Island

Federal and

State Agencies: Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

National Park Service

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission

New York Historic Preservation Office Connecticut Historic Preservation Office Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Regulatory Process: National Environmental Policy Act

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act Section 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act

Purpose: This draft, applicant-proposed Historic Property Treatment Plan provides

background data, historic property information, and detailed steps that will be implemented to carry out mitigation actions to resolve potential adverse effects preliminarily identified by the applicant in the *Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis – Revolution Wind Farm*, dated November 2021 for the Revolution Wind

Project.

Potential Adverse Visual

Effect Finding for: The Scrubby Neck Schoolhouse

Submitted By: Revolution Wind, LLC

Date: July 2022

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### LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACHP Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

ADLS Aircraft Detection Lighting System

APE Area of Potential Effects

BOEM Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

CFR Code of Federal Regulations

COP Construction and Operations Plan

DEIS Draft Environmental Impact Statement EDR Environmental Design and Research, D.P.C.

FEIS Final Environmental Impact Statement

FR Federal Register

HPTP Historic Property Treatment Plan
MHC Massachusetts Historical Commission

MOA Memorandum of Agreement
NEPA National Environmental Policy Act

NHPA National Historic Preservation Act of 1966

NPS National Park Service

NRHP National Register of Historic Places

RFP Request for Proposal

RIHPHC Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission

ROD Record of Decision
RWF Revolution Wind Farm
WTG Wind Turbine Generator

### 1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This draft applicant-proposed Historic Property Treatment Plan (HPTP) for the Scrubby Neck Schoolhouse, which has been determined by the Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (the historic property) provides background data, historic property information, and detailed steps that will be implemented to carry out mitigation actions to resolve potential adverse effects preliminarily identified by the applicant in the *Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis – Revolution Wind Farm*, dated July 2022 (HREVA; EDR, 2022) for the Revolution Wind Farm (RWF) and Revolution Wind Export Cable Project (collectively, the Undertaking). Revolution Wind LLC (Revolution Wind) is providing this draft HPTP prior to the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) making findings of adverse effect for the Undertaking under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), and finalization of this draft HPTP remains subject to BOEM's final finding of adverse effect for the historic property.

BOEM will use the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) substitution process to fulfill its Section 106 obligations as provided for in the NHPA implementing regulations (36 CFR § 800.8(c)), and BOEM has notified the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), State Historic Preservation Officers, and consulting parties of BOEM's decision to use this process. Revolution Wind has provided this draft HPTP to BOEM for inclusion in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for review by consulting parties to provide meaningful input on the resolution of adverse effects to and form(s) of implementing mitigation at the historic property. This draft HPTP describes the applicant-proposed mitigation measures to resolve potential adverse effects on historic properties and proposes the implementation steps and timeline for actions. The mitigation measures are based on the evaluations and outreach performed by Revolution Wind prior to the issuance of the DEIS. Revolution Wind anticipates the HPTP documents will undergo revision and refinement in consultation with the Massachusetts State Historic Preservation Officer, the Rhode Island State Historic Preservation Officer, the ACHP, and/or other consulting parties throughout the NEPA substitution process. If BOEM makes a finding of adverse effect for the historic property, it is anticipated that the mitigation measures described herein (and further refined through consultation with applicable parties) will be included in the Record of Decision (ROD) and/or Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) issued in accordance with 40 CFR parts 1500-1508, and 36 CFR §§ 800.8, 800.10.

The timeline for implementation of the mitigation measures will be determined in consultation with parties that demonstrated interest in the affected historic property (hereafter, Participating Parties) based on the agreed upon mitigation measures described in the final version of this HPTP. This HPTP will be reviewed by and further developed in consultation with Participating Parties concurrent with BOEM's NEPA substitution schedule<sup>1</sup> for RWF, which is currently anticipated to include the following:

- May 3, 2022 to July 1, 2022 Distribution of the Finding of Effect document, on historic properties, to consulting parties (to occur between).
- May 3, 2022 to August 1, 2022 30-day comment period on the Finding of Effect document (to occur between).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The timeline is subject to change and is based on current available information.

- **September 2, 2022** Distribution of the Draft Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) to consulting parties.
- **September 2, 2022 to October 17, 2022** 45-day comment period by consulting parties on the MOA and DEIS
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- **June 2, 2023 to July 3, 2023** 30-day review period for the FEIS.
- July 7, 2023 NEPA Record of Decision (ROD) issued by BOEM.

This draft HPTP is organized into the following sections:

- **Section 1.0, Introduction**, outlines the content of this HPTP.
- **Section 2.0, Cultural Resources Regulatory Context**, briefly summarizes the Undertaking while focusing on cultural resources regulatory contexts (federal, tribal, state, and local, including preservation restrictions), identifies the historic property discussed in this HPTP that will be adversely affected by the Undertaking, and summarizes the pertinent provisions and attachments of the HRVEA (EDR, 2022) and *Revolution Wind Farm Construction and Operations Plan* (COP; Revolution Wind, 2021) that guided the development of this document.
- Section 3.0, Existing Conditions, Historic Significance, and Maritime Setting, provides a physical description of the historic property included in this HPTP. Set within its historic context, the applicable NRHP criteria for the historic property are discussed with a focus on the contribution of a maritime visual setting to its significance and integrity.
- Section 4.0, Mitigation Measures, presents specific steps to carry out the applicant-proposed
  mitigation actions identified in the COP or alternative measures developed through stakeholder
  engagement meetings to date. The mitigation action includes a detailed description, intended
  outcome, methods, standards, and requirements for documentation. The mitigation action details
  may be revised, based on feedback gathered during the process.

| • | Section 5.0, Implementation, establishes the process for executing mitigation actions at the      |
|---|---|
|   | historic property, as identified in Section 4.0 of this HPTP. For each/the action, organizational |
|   | responsibilities are outlined, a timeline is provided, and regulatory reviews are listed.         |

• **Section 6.0, References**, is a list of works cited in this HPTP.

# 2.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

# 2.1 Project Overview: Revolution Wind Farm and Revolution Wind Export Cable

The Undertaking is a wind-powered electric generating facility composed of up to 100 wind turbine generators (WTGs) and associated foundations, two offshore substations, and inter-array cables connecting the WTGs and the offshore substations (see Figure 2.1-1). The WTGs, offshore substations, array cables, and substation interconnector cables would be located on the Outer Continental Shelf approximately 15 nautical miles (18 statute miles) southeast of Point Judith, Rhode Island, approximately 13 nautical miles (15 statute miles) east of Block Island, Rhode Island, approximately 7.5 nautical miles (8.5 statute miles) south of Nomans Land Island National Wildlife Refuge (uninhabited island), and between approximately 10 to 12.5 nautical miles (12 to 14 statute miles) south/southwest of varying points of the Rhode Island and Massachusetts coastlines (62 FR 33708). In addition, two submarine export cables located in both federal waters and Rhode Island State territorial waters, will connect the offshore substation to the electrical grid. The proposed interconnection location for the Undertaking is the existing Davisville Substation, which is owned and operated by The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a National Grid and located in North Kingstown, Rhode Island. The visible offshore components of the operational Undertaking will be located on Lease OCS-A 0486 in water depths ranging from approximately 108 to 125 feet.

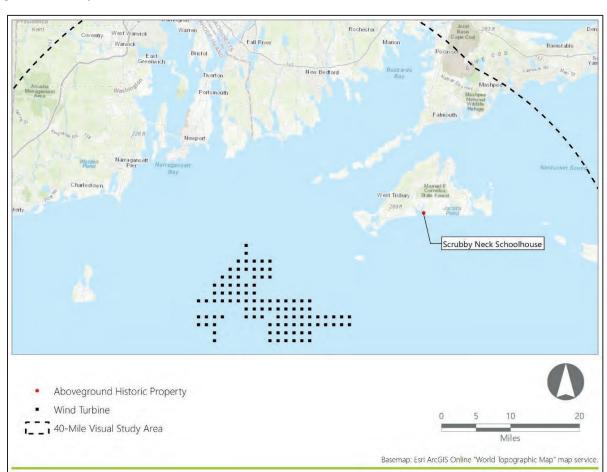


Figure 2.1-1. Project Location

# 2.2 Section 106 and Section 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)

The regulations at 36 CFR § 800.8 provide for use of the NEPA process to fulfill a federal agency's NHPA Section 106 review obligations in lieu of the procedures set forth in 36 CFR § 800.3 through 800.6. Under these provisions, issuance of an ROD and implementation of relevant conditions will resolve adverse effects to historic properties caused by the Undertaking, including to National Historic Landmarks (NHLs) for which BOEM must provide a higher standard of care, as required by Section 110(f) of the NHPA.

The measures to avoid and minimize adverse effects to identified historic properties are described in the COP (Section 4.4.1.3 and Appendix BB). This HPTP describes the applicant-proposed treatment plans to resolve the remaining adverse effects after application of the above-referenced measures. The mitigation measures reflect a refinement of the conceptual mitigation framework proposed by Revolution Wind (see Appendix BB in the COP).

All activities implemented under this HPTP will be conducted in accordance with any conditions imposed by BOEM in its ROD and with applicable local, state and federal regulations and permitting requirements. Responsibilities for specific compliance actions are described in further detail in Section 5.2, Organizational Responsibilities.

# 2.2.1 Municipal Regulations

Before implementation, any on-site mitigation measures will be coordinated with local municipalities and commissions to obtain approvals, as appropriate. These may include, but are not limited to building permits, zoning, land use, planning, historic commissions, and design review boards. Additional information regarding compliance with local requirements appears in Section 5.0, Implementation.

# 2.3 Participating Parties

BOEM initiated consultation under Section 106 with invitations to consulting parties on April 30, 2021. BOEM hosted the first Section 106-specific meeting with consulting parties on December 17, 2021, and Revolution Wind anticipates that BOEM will hold additional meetings pursuant to Sections 106 and 110(f) of the NHPA and in accordance with 36 CFR 800.8.

Following BOEM initial Section 106 meeting with consulting parties, Revolution Wind held stakeholder outreach meetings (see Section 5.3) to review conceptual mitigation measures for the historic property and invited the following parties:

- The Town of West Tisbury
- The Trustees of Reservations
- The Massachusetts Historical Commission.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> MHC was invited to attend stakeholder outreach meetings regarding historic properties in Massachusetts; however, MHC has not participated in outreach meetings for Revolution Wind.

| Revolution Wind anticipates the previously listed parties and any subsequently identific<br>participate in the finalization of this HPTP through BOEM's Section 106 consultation process | will |
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# 3.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS, HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE, AND MARITIME SETTING

# 3.1 Historic Property

This HPTP involves one historic property, as identified in Table 3.1-1 and located on Figure 3.1-1.

Table 3.1-1. Historic Properties included in the HPTP

| Name                               | Property<br>Designation               | Municipality            | State | Site No.<br>(Agency) | Ownership | Historic<br>Property<br>Type            |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------|----------------------|-----------|---|
| The Scrubby<br>Neck<br>Schoolhouse | MHC Historic<br>Inventory<br>Property | Town of West<br>Tisbury | МА    | WTI.170<br>(MA SHPO) | Private   | Historic<br>Buildings and<br>Structures |

Figure 3.1-1. Historic Property Location



In Section 3.3, the historic property is described both physically and within its historic context, with a focus on the contribution of a maritime visual setting to the property's significance and integrity.

# 3.2 Maritime Setting

For the purposes of this analysis and assessment, views of marine waters are considered critical aspects of maritime settings. The influence of the marine environment and related human activities on historical development patterns is extensive and may be expressed in areas without direct lines of sight to the sea. Although these types of setting may contribute to the significance of historic properties, they would not be subject to alteration as a result of the proposed undertaking and are not considered further in this report.

The Scrubby Neck Schoolhouse is considered within the historic property type defined in the HRVEA as "Historic Buildings and Structures." Location and orientation of such properties is critical to understanding the nature of any associated maritime settings. Many historic structures were oriented to local roadways, with the front and rear elevations parallel to the nearby road's alignment. Local roadways along the region's shorelines often parallel the water's edge and historic homes frequently shift in orientation along such coastal roads. This variation in orientation may strongly influence the associated views of marine waters that may form important elements of a property's historic setting.

# 3.3 The Scrubby Neck Schoolhouse

# 3.3.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Scrubby Neck Schoolhouse is a one-room schoolhouse clad in cedar shakes. The building has a simple rectangular plan with two bays of six-over-nine double-hung windows on each long elevation, and a single window of the same construction on the east elevation. An entryway on the west elevation consists of a wood plank door in a simple trim surround. The available photographs depict deteriorated plaster on the interior. The Scrubby Neck Schoolhouse is currently used as a shed for the nearby house at 330 Long Point Road. It is sited on a slight rise on a strip of land that extends between Middle Point Cove and Tisbury Great Pond to the west, and Long Cove to the east. The surrounding landscape consists of a tractor path running to the south, low shrubs and very few trees, and the open waters of the adjacent ponds.

### 3.3.2 Historic Context

A portion of West Tisbury was subdivided into school districts in 1792. At that time, one-room schoolhouses were typically constructed on less desirable pieces of land. The Scrubby Neck Schoolhouse was built sometime between 1830 and 1850 north of its current site in Scrubby Neck, close to the nineteenth-century center of population (Bouck, 1985). It was moved to its present location at the Long Point Wildlife Refuge at an unknown date prior to the 1951 USGS *Vineyard Haven* map (USGS, 1951).

# 3.3.3 NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

The Scrubby Neck Schoolhouse appears to meet NRHP Criterion C as a one-room schoolhouse built in a vernacular form. The unpainted shingles covering the schoolhouse are a hallmark of vernacular architecture

| on Martha's Vineyard, and coastal communities in the region. Adding to<br>maritime setting of the property, located on a flat coastal area with visib |  |
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# 4.0 MITIGATION MEASURES

Mitigation measures at the historic property are detailed in this section. These applicant-proposed mitigation measures were developed on behalf of Revolution Wind by individuals who meet the Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualifications Standards* (36 CFR Part 61) and are appropriate to fully address the nature, scope, size, and magnitude of adverse effects including cumulative effects caused by the Project, NRHP-qualifying characteristics of each historic property that would be affected. mitigation measures also include actions to respond to some reasonably foreseeable hazards unrelated to the Project that pose risks to the long-term preservation of affected historic properties, such as climate change. Revolution Wind has prepared this draft HPTP for inclusion in the DEIS and subsequent review, revision and refinement by consulting parties.

# 4.1 Schoolhouse Conditions Assessment and Feasibility Plan

# 4.1.1 Purpose and Intended Outcome

The Scrubby Neck Schoolhouse is currently being used as a storage building owned by the Trustees of Reservations. This mitigation measure will fund a conditions assessment and adaptive reuse plan to ensure the long-term use and preservation of the building. The plan will identify and prioritize restoration needs and possible future uses of the building and can be used as a guide for future repairs, cyclical maintenance and other restoration needs.

# 4.1.2 Scope of Work

The scope of work will consist of the following:

- · Review the existing conditions of the property;
- Document and photograph the existing conditions;
- Consult with the Participating Parties to determine possible future uses;
- Analyze the local market and feasibility of reuse;
- Draft a Conditions Assessment and Feasibility Plan to be distributed to the Participating Parties for review and comment;
- Develop a final Conditions Assessment and Feasibility Plan, incorporating any comments from the Participating Parties; and
- Distribute the final Conditions Assessment and Feasibility Plan to the Participating Parties.

# 4.1.3 Methodology

Revolution Wind will release a request for proposals (RFP) for consultant services and select a consultant to perform the Scope of Work listed in Section 4.1.2. The chosen consultant should have a demonstrated knowledge of historic properties and adaptive reuse plans. The consultant will perform background research and documentation of the existing conditions and will engage with the Participating Parties to determine feasible future uses for the property. A draft of the documents will be provided to the Participating Parties

for review and comment. A final plan will be developed incorporating any comments from the Participating Parties and will be distributed to the Participating Parties.

### 4.1.4 Standards

The project will comply with following standards:

- The Town of West Tisbury Building Department guidance and regulations, as applicable;
- Preservation Brief 17: Architectural Character Identifying the Visual Aspects of Historic Buildings as an Aid to Preserving their Character (Nelson, 1988);
- The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR 68); and
- The National Park Service's Guidelines for Architectural and Engineering Documentation (NPS, 2003).

### 4.1.5 Documentation

The following documentation is to be provided for review by the Participating Parties:

- RFP;
- Proposals by qualified consultants in response to the RFP;
- Photography and documentation (e.g., mapping);
- Preliminary draft of the Conditions Assessment and Feasibility Plan; and
- Final Conditions Assessment and Feasibility Plan.

# 4.1.6 Funds and Accounting

Funding amounts will be determined following BOEM's release of their findings of adverse effects and consulting party review of the draft HPTP and the DEIS. The final version of the HPTP will include specifics concerning funding amounts and the mechanisms for funding the mitigation measures.

# 5.0 IMPLEMENTATION

# 5.1 Timeline

The timeline for implementation of the mitigation measures will be determined in consultation with the Participating Parties based on the agreed upon mitigation measures described in the final version of this HPTP. This HPTP will be reviewed by and further developed in consultation with Participating Parties concurrent with BOEM's NEPA substitution schedule<sup>3</sup> for RWF, which is currently anticipated to include the following:

- May 3, 2022 to July 1, 2022 Distribution of the Finding of Effect document, on historic properties, to consulting parties (to occur between).
- May 3, 2022 to August 1, 2022 30-day comment period on the Finding of Effect document (to occur between).
- **September 2, 2022** Distribution of the Draft Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) to consulting parties.
- **September 2, 2022 to October 17, 2022** 45-day comment period by consulting parties on the MOA and DEIS
- October 18, 2022 to December 19, 2022 Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- October 18, 2022 to January 19, 2023 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **December 2022 to February 2023** Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- **December 2023 to March 2023** 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **February 2023 to April 2023** Distribution of the Final MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- March 2023 to June 2, 2023 30-day signing period for consulting parties (to begin no later than a date between).
- June 2, 2023 Release of Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS).
- June 2, 2023 to July 3, 2023 30-day review period for the FEIS.
- July 7, 2023 NEPA Record of Decision (ROD) issued by BOEM.

The final version of this HPTP included in the FEIS will include a timeline for implementation of the final/agreed upon mitigation measures described herein. It is anticipated that the mitigation measure identified in Section 4.0 will commence within 2 years of the execution of the MOA unless otherwise agreed by the consulting parties and accepted by BOEM. Per Section 4.0, the Participating Parties will have a minimum of 30-days to review and comment on all draft reports or other work products developed for this HPTP. Revolution Wind assumes that the proposed scope of work will be completed within 5 years of the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The timeline is subject to change and is based on current available information.

execution of the MOA unless a different timeline is agreed upon by consulting parties and accepted by BOEM.

# 5.2 Organizational Responsibilities

# 5.2.1 Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)

BOEM remains responsible for making all federal decisions and determining compliance with Section 106. BOEM has reviewed this HPTP to ensure, at minimum, it includes the content required.

- BOEM remains responsible for making all federal decisions and determining compliance with Section 106;
- BOEM, in consultation with the Participating Parties, will ensure that mitigation measures adequately resolve adverse effects, consistent with the NHPA;
- BOEM must accept the final HPTP before Revolution Wind may commence any of the actions included in the HPTP;
- BOEM will be responsible for sharing the annual summary report with Participating Parties; and
- BOEM is responsible for consultation related to dispute resolution.

# 5.2.2 Revolution Wind, LLC

Revolution Wind will be responsible for the following:

- Considering the comments provided by the Participating Parties in the development of this HPTP;
- Funding the mitigation measures specified in Section 4.0;
- Completion of the scope/s of work in Section 4.0;
- Ensuring all Standards in Section 4.0 are met;
- Providing the Documentation in Section 4.0 to the Participating Parties for review and comment;
- Annual Reporting to BOEM; and
- Revolution Wind will be responsible for ensuring that all work that requires consultation with Tribal Nations are performed by professionals who have demonstrated professional experience consulting with federally recognized Tribes.

# 5.2.3 Other Parties, as Appropriate

Revolution Wind does not anticipate additional consulting parties, should any be determined, this will be updated.

# 5.3 Participating Party Consultation

Revolution Wind has provided this draft HPTP to BOEM for inclusion in the DEIS for review by Participating Parties to provide meaningful input on the resolution of adverse effects to and form(s) of implementing mitigation at the historic property. As part of the development of this draft HPTP, Revolution Wind has conducted targeted outreach with the Participating Parties identified in Section 2.3. As of July 2022, this outreach has included the following:

• Stakeholder Consultation Meeting to Review Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures for the Revolution Wind Farm – Massachusetts Historic Properties, February 10, 2022.

Participating Parties will be provided opportunity for review and comment on the HPTP concurrent with BOEM's anticipated NEPA substitution schedule for Revolution Wind Farm (see Section 5.1). It is anticipated that subsequent coordination to further refine the HPTP may include meetings, conference calls, HPTP draft reviews and document exchanges, or similar means of communication of information. BOEM will be invited to participate in these consultations between Revolution Wind and the Participating Parties regarding revision and refinement of this HPTP, should it choose.

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ATTACHMENT 17 – HISTORIC PROPERTIES TREATMENT PLAN FOR THE REVOLUTION WIND FARM: THE KAY STREET-CATHERINE STREET-OLD BEACH ROAD HISTORIC DISTRICT/THE HILL, THE OCHRE POINT – CLIFFS HISTORIC DISTRICT, AND THE OCEAN DRIVE HISTORIC DISTRICT NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK, CITY OF NEWPORT, NEWPORT COUNTY, RHODE ISLAND

[Insert ATTACHMENT 17 – TREATMENT PLAN ABOVE-GROUND HISTORIC PROPERTIES THAT WILL BE VISUALLY ADVERSELY AFFECTED]

Applicant-Proposed Draft - Subject to Review by BOEM and Consulting Parties

# **Draft Historic Property Treatment Plan**

for the

# **Revolution Wind Farm**

The Kay Street – Catherine Street-Old Beach Road Historic District/The Hill
The Ochre Point – Cliffs Historic District
The Ocean Drive Historic District, National Historic Landmark
City of Newport, Newport County, Rhode Island

Submitted to:



Bureau of Ocean Energy Management U.S. Department of the Interior

Prepared for:



Powered by Ørsted &

Revolution Wind, LLC <a href="https://revolutionwind.com/">https://revolutionwind.com/</a>

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**July 2022** 

#### ABSTRACT

Federal Undertaking: Revolution Wind Farm and Revolution Wind Export Cable Project

Location: Outer Continental Shelf and Rhode Island

Federal and

State Agencies: Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

National Park Service

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission

New York Historic Preservation Office Connecticut Historic Preservation Office Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Regulatory Process: National Environmental Policy Act

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act Section 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act

Purpose: This draft, applicant-proposed Historic Property Treatment Plan provides

background data, historic property information, and detailed steps that will be implemented to carry out mitigation actions to resolve potential adverse effects preliminarily identified by the applicant in the *Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis – Revolution Wind Farm*, dated November 2021 for the Revolution Wind

Project.

Potential Adverse Visual

Effect Finding for: The Kay Street-Catherine Street-Old Beach Road Historic District/The Hill,

The Ochre Points – Cliffs Historic District

The Ocean Drive Historic District, National Historic Landmark

Submitted By: Revolution Wind, LLC

Date: July 2022

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Historic Property Treatment Plan

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| ACHP                                      | Advisory Council on Historic Preservation        |    |
| ADLS                                      | Aircraft Detection Lighting System               |    |
| BOEM                                      | Bureau of Ocean Energy Management                |    |
| CFR                                       | Code of Federal Regulations                      |    |
| COP                                       | Construction and Operations Plan                 |    |
| DEIS                                      | Draft Environmental Impact Statement             |    |
| EDR                                       | Environmental Design and Research, D.P.C.        |    |
| FEIS                                      | Final Environmental Impact Statement             |    |
| FR  | Federal Register                                 |    |
| HPTP                                      | Historic Property Treatment Plan                 |    |
| MOA                                       | Memorandum of Agreement                          |    |
| NHL                                       | National Historic Landmark                       |    |
| NEPA                                      | National Environmental Policy Act                |    |
| NHPA                                      | National Historic Preservation Act of 1966       |    |
| NPS                                       | National Park Service                            |    |
| NRHP National Register of Historic Places |  |    |
| RFP                                       | Request for Proposal                             |    |

Historic Property Treatment Plan

ROD Record of Decision
RWF Revolution Wind Farm
WTG Wind Turbine Generator

#### 1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This draft applicant-proposed Historic Property Treatment Plan (HPTP) for the Kay Street-Catherine Street-Old Beach Road Historic District/The Hill, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP); The Ochre Points – Cliffs Historic District, which is listed on the NRHP; and the Ocean Drive Historic District, a National Historic Landmark, (hereinafter, the historic properties) provides background data, historic property information, and detailed steps that will be implemented to carry out mitigation actions to resolve potential adverse effects preliminarily identified by the applicant in the *Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis – Revolution Wind Farm*, dated July 2022 (HRVEA; EDR, 2022) for the Revolution Wind Farm (RWF) and Revolution Wind Export Cable Project (collectively, the Undertaking). Revolution Wind LLC (Revolution Wind) is providing this draft HPTP prior to the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) making findings of adverse effect for the Undertaking under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), and finalization of this draft HPTP remains subject to BOEM's final finding of adverse effect for the historic properties.

BOEM will use the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) substitution process to fulfill its Section 106 obligations as provided for in the NHPA implementing regulations (36 CFR § 800.8(c)), and BOEM has notified the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), State Historic Preservation Officers, and consulting parties of BOEM's decision to use this process. Revolution Wind has provided this draft HPTP to BOEM for inclusion in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for review by consulting parties to provide meaningful input on the resolution of adverse effects to and form(s) of implementing mitigation at the historic properties. This draft HPTP describes the applicant-proposed mitigation measures to resolve potential adverse effects on historic properties and proposes the implementation steps and timeline for actions. The mitigation measures are based on the evaluations and outreach performed by Revolution Wind prior to the issuance of the DEIS. Revolution Wind anticipates the HPTP documents will undergo revision and refinement in consultation with the Massachusetts State Historic Preservation Officer, the Rhode Island State Historic Preservation Officer, the ACHP, and/or other consulting parties throughout the NEPA substitution process. If BOEM makes a finding of adverse effect for the historic properties, it is anticipated that the mitigation measures described herein (and further refined through consultation with applicable parties) will be included in the Record of Decision (ROD) and/or Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) issued in accordance with 40 CFR parts 1500-1508, and 36 CFR §§ 800.8, 800.10.

The timeline for implementation of the mitigation measures will be determined in consultation with parties that demonstrated interest in the affected historic properties (hereafter, Participating Parties) based on the agreed upon mitigation measures described in the final version of this HPTP. This HPTP will be reviewed by and further developed in consultation with Participating Parties concurrent with BOEM's NEPA substitution schedule<sup>1</sup> for RWF, which is currently anticipated to include the following:

• May 3, 2022 to July 1, 2022 – Distribution of the Finding of Effect document, on historic properties, to consulting parties (to occur between).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The timeline is subject to change and is based on current available information. Historic Property Treatment Plan

The Kay Street-Catherine Street-Old Beach Road Historic District/The Hill; The Ochre Points – Cliffs Historic District; and the Ocean Drive Historic District, National Historic Landmark, City of Newport, Newport County, Rhode Island

- May 3, 2022 to August 1, 2022 30-day comment period on the Finding of Effect document (to occur between).
- **September 2, 2022** Distribution of the Draft Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) to consulting parties.
- **September 2, 2022 to October 17, 2022** 45-day comment period by consulting parties on the MOA and DEIS
- October 18, 2022 to December 19, 2022 Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- October 18, 2022 to January 19, 2023 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **December 2022 to February 2023** Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- **December 2023 to March 2023** 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **February 2023 to April 2023** Distribution of the Final MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- March 2023 to June 2, 2023 30-day signing period for consulting parties (to begin no later than a date between).
- June 2, 2023 Release of Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS).
- **June 2, 2023 to July 3, 2023** 30-day review period for the FEIS.
- July 7, 2023 NEPA Record of Decision (ROD) issued by BOEM.

This draft HPTP is organized into the following sections:

- **Section 1.0, Introduction**, outlines the content of this HPTP.
- Section 2.0, Cultural Resources Regulatory Context, briefly summarizes the Undertaking while focusing on cultural resources regulatory contexts (federal, tribal, state, and local, including preservation restrictions), identifies the historic properties discussed in this HPTP that will be adversely affected by the Undertaking, and summarizes the pertinent provisions and attachments of the HRVEA (EDR, 2022) and *Revolution Wind Farm Construction and Operations Plan* (COP; Revolution Wind, 2021) that guided the development of this document.
- Section 3.0, Existing Conditions, Historic Significance, and Maritime Setting, provides a physical description of the historic properties included in this HPTP. Set within its historic context, the applicable NRHP criteria for the historic properties are discussed with a focus on the contribution of a maritime visual setting to its significance and integrity.
- Section 4.0, Mitigation Measures, presents specific steps to carry out the applicant-proposed
  mitigation actions identified in the COP or alternative measures developed through stakeholder
  engagement meetings to date. The mitigation action includes a detailed description, intended
  outcome, methods, standards, and requirements for documentation. The mitigation action details
  may be revised, based on feedback gathered during the process.

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| • | <b>Section 5.0, Implementation</b> , establishes the process for executing mitigation actions at the historic properties, as identified in Section 4.0 of this HPTP. For each/the action, organizational responsibilities are outlined, a timeline is provided, and regulatory reviews are listed. |
|---|--|
| • | Section 6.0, References, is a list of works cited in this HPTP.  |
|   |  |
|   |  |

#### 2.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

# 2.1 Project Overview: Revolution Wind Farm and Revolution Wind Export

The Undertaking is a wind-powered electric generating facility composed of up to 100 wind turbine generators (WTGs) and associated foundations, two offshore substations, and inter-array cables connecting the WTGs and the offshore substations (see Figure 2.1-1). The WTGs, offshore substations, array cables, and substation interconnector cables would be located on the Outer Continental Shelf approximately 15 nautical miles (18 statute miles) southeast of Point Judith, Rhode Island, approximately 13 nautical miles (15 statute miles) east of Block Island, Rhode Island, approximately 7.5 nautical miles (8.5 statute miles) south of Nomans Land Island National Wildlife Refuge (uninhabited island), and between approximately 10 to 12.5 nautical miles (12 to 14 statute miles) south/southwest of varying points of the Rhode Island and Massachusetts coastlines (62 FR 33708). In addition, two submarine export cables located in both federal waters and Rhode Island State territorial waters, will connect the offshore substation to the electrical grid. The proposed interconnection location for the Undertaking is the existing Davisville Substation, which is owned and operated by The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a National Grid and located in North Kingstown, Rhode Island. The visible offshore components of the operational Undertaking will be located on Lease OCS-A 0486 in water depths ranging from approximately 108 to 125 feet.

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Historic District NHL
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Figure 2.1-1. Project Location

## 2.2 Section 106 and Section 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)

The regulations at 36 CFR § 800.8 provide for use of the NEPA process to fulfill a federal agency's NHPA Section 106 review obligations in lieu of the procedures set forth in 36 CFR § 800.3 through 800.6. Under these provisions, issuance of an ROD and implementation of relevant conditions will resolve adverse effects to historic properties caused by the Undertaking, including to National Historic Landmarks (NHLs) for which BOEM must provide a higher standard of care, as required by Section 110(f) of the NHPA.

The measures to avoid and minimize adverse effects to identified historic properties are described in the COP (Section 4.4.1.3 and Appendix BB). This HPTP describes the applicant-proposed treatment plans to resolve the remaining adverse effects after application of the above-referenced measures. The mitigation measures reflect a refinement of the conceptual mitigation framework proposed by Revolution Wind (see Appendix BB in the COP).

All activities implemented under this HPTP will be conducted in accordance with any conditions imposed by BOEM in its ROD and with applicable local, state and federal regulations and permitting requirements. Responsibilities for specific compliance actions are described in further detail in Section 5.2, Organizational Responsibilities.

#### 2.2.1 Municipal Regulations

Before implementation, any on-site mitigation measures will be coordinated with local municipalities and commissions to obtain approvals, as appropriate. These may include, but are not limited to building permits, zoning, land use, planning, historic commissions, and design review boards. Additional information regarding compliance with local requirements appears in Section 5.0, Implementation.

#### 2.2.2 Preservation Easements and Restrictions

Preservation easements and restrictions protect significant historic, archaeological, or cultural resources. The Rhode Island General Law Title 42, Section 42-45-9.1 established a historic preservation easement fund. The RIHPHC holds preservation easements on the below properties per RI Gen L, Title 42, Section 42-45-9.1 (see Table 2.2.2-1). Any mitigation work will comply with the conditions of all extant historic preservation easements. Additional information regarding compliance with extant preservation restrictions appears below in Section 5.0, Implementation.

Table 2.2.2-1. Restrictions at the Historic Properties

| Historic Property Name              | Location           |  |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--|
| Redwood Library                     | 50 Bellevue Avenue |  |
| Griswold House (Newport Art Museum) | 76 Bellevue Avenue |  |
| Cushing Gallery                     | 76 Bellevue Avenue |  |
| The Kedge                           | 397 Gibbs Avenue   |  |
| Harbor Court                        | 5 Halidon Avenue   |  |

Historic Property Treatment Plan

| Historic Property Name                 | Location               |  |
|--|------------------------|--|
| Touro Synagogue National Historic Site | 72 Touro Street        |  |
| Bienvenue                              | 97 Narragansett Avenue |  |
| Ochre Court                            | 16 Ochre Point Avenue  |  |
| The Breakers                           | 44 Ochre Point Avenue  |  |
| Seaward                                | 49 Cliff Avenue        |  |

# 2.3 Participating Parties

BOEM initiated consultation under Section 106 with invitations to consulting parties on April 30, 2021. BOEM hosted the first Section 106-specific meeting with consulting parties on December 17, 2021, and Revolution Wind anticipates that BOEM will hold additional meetings pursuant to Sections 106 and 110(f) of the NHPA and in accordance with 36 CFR 800.8.

Following BOEM initial Section 106 meeting with consulting parties, Revolution Wind held stakeholder outreach meetings (see Section 5.3) to review conceptual mitigation measures for the historic properties and invited the following parties:

- The City of Newport
- The Newport Restoration Foundation
- The Newport Historic District Commission
- The Preservation Society of Newport County
- The Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission.

Revolution Wind anticipates the above-listed parties and any subsequently identified parties will participate in the finalization of this HPTP through BOEM's Section 106 consultation process.

# 3.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS, HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE, AND MARITIME SETTING

## 3.1 The Historic Properties

This HPTP involves three historic districts, as identified in Table 3.1-1 and located on Figure 3.1-1.

Table 3.1-1. Historic Properties included in the HPTP

| Name   | Property<br>Designation          | Municipality | State | Site No.<br>(Agency) | Ownership      | Historic<br>Property<br>Type               | Historic<br>Property<br>Type |
|--|----------------------------------|--------------|-------|----------------------|----------------|--|------------------------------|
| Kay Street-<br>Catherine<br>Street-Old<br>Beach Road<br>Historic<br>District/The<br>Hill | NRHP-Listed                      | City of      | RI    | 73000052<br>(NPS)    | Public/private | Historic<br>Buildings<br>and<br>Structures | Estates and                  |
| Ochre Point –<br>Cliffs Historic<br>District   | NRHP-Listed                      | - Newport    |       | 75000211<br>(NPS)    |                | Estates and<br>Estate<br>Complexes         | Complexes                    |
| Ocean Drive<br>Historic<br>District  | National<br>Historic<br>Landmark |              |       | 76000048<br>(NPS)    |                | Estates and<br>Estate<br>Complexes         |                              |

stand Jamestown 133 ft hames Spring Newport Harbor Fort Wetherill S Easton Bay Brenton Narragansett ver Neck Univer on Ave RT NECK National Historic Landmark Ocean Drive Historic District NRHP-Listed Historic District 1,500 3,000 Kay St.-Catherine St.-Old Beach Rd. Historic District / The Hill Feet Ochre Point - Cliffs Historic District Basemap: Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service.

Figure 3.1-1. Historic Property Locations

In Sections 3.3 through 3.5, each resource is described both physically and within its historic context, with a focus on the contribution of a maritime visual setting to the property's significance and integrity.

#### 3.2 Maritime Setting

For the purposes of this analysis and assessment, views of marine waters are considered critical aspects of maritime settings. The influence of the marine environment and related human activities on historical development patterns is extensive and may be expressed in areas without direct lines of sight to the sea. Although these types of setting may contribute to the significance of historic properties, they would not be subject to alteration as a result of the proposed undertaking and are not considered further in this report.

The historic properties identified in this HPTP are included within the following property types as defined in the HRVEA "Estates and Estate Complexes" and "Historic Buildings and Structures." Each property type is defined below as well as the characteristics typical of their maritime setting.

"Estates and Estate Complexes" consists of high-style residences, or groupings of residences, typically designed by prominent architects of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, such as Richard Morris Historic Property Treatment Plan

Hunt and McKim, Mead and White. This property type consists mainly of the mansions and summer "cottages" built by wealthy industrialist families, drawn to the vicinity of Newport, Rhode Island as it became a prominent vacation and recreation area for the emerging American elite, and to Montauk Point as a naturalistic and remote enclave.

Estates built by or for wealthy families have been part of the region's landscapes for centuries and many such properties are located along the shorelines. High style, architect-designed mansions and associated landscapes are characteristic of several areas within the study area and many such properties were sited to take advantage of ocean views. The importance of maritime settings to these properties may be apparent in the design of building features such as veranda, porches, and large windows facing the water or through landscape elements and overall designs that were intended to frame specific views towards the seas. As with many other historic property types, the conformation of local shorelines and the specific orientation of each property may be important in assessing the association with specific aspects or elements of each associated viewshed.

"Historic Buildings and Structures" includes buildings and associated properties historically used as residences (in some instances their current use may be commercial, municipal, institutional, or otherwise non-residential) and is the largest grouping of above-ground historic properties within the PAPE. Historic Buildings and Structures within the PAPE consist mostly of vernacular residences, or groupings of residences, although this above-ground historic property type also includes historic parks and stone markers. The overall character of these individual above-ground historic properties and districts is residential or intended for public enjoyment, as opposed to the grand mansions and summer "cottages" built by wealthy industrialist families that typified the "Estates and Estate Complexes" property type (see below). These above-ground historic properties are typically listed due to each resource's unique significance or the combined significance of the resources forming an historic district, and usually qualify under National Register Criteria A and C. These factors are shared among the resource to a degree which justifies their grouping as an above-ground historic property type.

Historic Buildings and structures not fitting within the previously described types occur throughout the study area and in a variety of local contexts. Location and orientation of such properties is critical to understanding the nature of any associated maritime settings. Many historic structures were oriented to local roadways, with the front and rear elevations parallel to the nearby road's alignment. Local roadways along the region's shorelines often parallel the water's edge and Historic Buildings frequently shift in orientation along such coastal roads. This variation in orientation may strongly influence the associated views of marine waters that may form important elements of a property's historic setting.

#### 3.3 The Kay Street-Catherine Street-Old Beach Road Historic District/The Hill

#### 3.3.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Kay Street-Catherine Street-Old Beach Road Historic District/The Hill was listed on the NRHP on May 22, 1973 (Chase, 1973). The Kay Street-Catherine Street-Old Beach Road Historic District/The Hill includes 662 contributing resources in a 245-acre area. The majority of the resources are residential properties Historic Property Treatment Plan

constructed between 1835 and 1945 and vary in architectural style. Institutional buildings, commercial buildings, summer and year-round homes are all located within the district, as well as the Redwood Library, a National Historic Landmark. The district contains buildings designed by some of the most notable American architects of their time, including McKim, Mead & White, Peabody & Stearns, Sturges & Brigham, and Richard Morris Hunt (Chase, 1973).

#### 3.3.2 Historic Context

In the 1840s the community of Newport was becoming a summer destination and inns, hotels, and lodging houses were constructed to meet the needs of the increasing number of tourists. By the mid-nineteenth century, the large summer cottages that Newport is known for were being constructed. This area, known as "The Hill," is located to the east of the commercial center of the city and was an ideal location for some of the first summer houses including Kingscote and the Red Cross Cottage. Commercial buildings and less grand residences were also constructed in the district in the 1850s. According to the NRHP nomination form (Chase, 1973), within the district approximately 75 homes were constructed in the 1870s and 100 buildings were constructed in the 1880s. Starting in the 1890s, more modest homes were being constructed within the district and the trend continued through the 1940s. The contributing properties within the Kay Street-Catherine Street-Old Beach Road Historic District/The Hill decreased from 666 to 129 in 2018 as the result of a boundary decrease that clarified the geographic boundaries of the Kay Street-Catherine Street-Old Beach Road Historic District/The Hill and reduced overlap with the adjacent NHL Newport Historic District (Warbuton, 2018).

#### 3.3.3 NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

The Kay Street-Catherine Street-Old Beach Road Historic District/The Hill is significant under Criterion C for its architecture and the role the area played in the development of Newport as a summer tourist destination. The buildings within the district exemplify the district's role as a fashionable summer resort starting in the mid-nineteenth century with the building of the first hotels to the imposing high-style mansions of the Gilded Age.

#### 3.4 The Ochre Point – Cliffs Historic District

#### 3.4.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Ochre Point – Cliffs Historic District is located in the eastern portion of Newport and is roughly bounded to the north by Memorial Boulevard, to the east by Easton Bay, to the south by Marine Avenue and to the west Bellevue Avenue. Seventy-one contributing resources are identified in the National Register Nomination Form. The Cliff Walk, which is a 3.5-mile, National Recreational Trail, that runs from First/Easton's Beach to Baileys Beach, is also a contributing resource to the Ochre Point – Cliffs Historic District.

#### 3.4.2 Historic Context

Like many coastal New England cities and towns, Newport became a summer resort destination in the midnineteenth century. Properties along and adjacent to Bellevue Avenue were chosen as prime locations for some of the wealthiest Americans to build summer cottages due to their locations on the cliff and views to the water. Most of the properties also had designed landscapes surrounding the buildings.

#### 3.4.3 NRHP/NHL Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

The Ochre Point – Cliffs Historic District is significant under Criterion A for its contribution to Newport becoming a summer resort and the social history of its summer residents and Criterion C for its architecture and designed landscapes.

As stated above, contributing resources of the Ochre Point – Cliffs Historic District were constructed on or nearby Bellevue Avenue to take advantage of the views of Easton Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. The landscapes surrounding many of the properties were also designed to take advantage of the views. The Cliff Walk features expansive views of the Atlantic Ocean, which are integral to the visual and maritime setting of the trail.

#### 3.5 The Ocean Drive Historic District, National Historic Landmark

## 3.5.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Ocean Drive Historic District is both listed on the NRHP and was designated as an NHL district on May 11, 1976 (Longstreth, 1976; Pitts, 1976). The Ocean Drive Historic District is made up of 45 contributing properties located in a 1,509-acre suburban/rural setting encompassing most of the Newport Neck peninsula southwest of the City of Newport, Rhode Island. The summer homes in this district feature great variety in style and opulence, ranging from Neoclassical-style residences to early nineteenth-century farms. The coastline features promontories and jetty-like rock formations.

#### 3.5.2 Historic Context

The first European to occupy Newport Neck was William Brenton, who was an important founding figure in the history of Newport. Brenton and his descendants worked to develop the landscape for agriculture, erected the first buildings, and cut trails for the frequent visitors to the land. The area became a seasonal retreat for the wealthy even prior to the Revolutionary War. After being destroyed by the British during the Revolutionary War, Newport Neck remained rural for decades. By the mid-nineteenth century the community in Newport and along Bellevue Avenue to the north and east of the present-day Ocean Drive Historic District grew and the elite citizens utilized Newport Neck for daytime excursions to enjoy the pastoral setting. By the turn of the twentieth century, overland transportation had improved, and the building of large estates began. Landscape development was carried out by the well-known landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted and his firm. In the late twentieth century, several of the large estate houses were demolished, but the rural character of the district was cultivated and maintained (Longstreth, 1976).

## 3.5.3 NRHP/NHL Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

The summer homes in the Ocean Drive Historic District feature great variety in style and opulence, ranging from Neoclassical-style mansions to early nineteenth-century farms. In contrast to the adjacent Bellevue Avenue Historic District, however, Ocean Drive (aka Ocean Avenue) is decidedly more bucolic and rural, with greater expanses between structures accentuated by natural and designed landscapes. The national significance of the Ocean Drive Historic District is derived from its architecture, which includes works from McKim, Mead and White, John Russell Pope, and landscape architecture by Frederick Law Olmstead (Pitts, 1976). In 2012 an updated statement of significance was appended to the NHL nomination which elaborated and expanded upon the initial areas of Criterion C significance such as architecture and landscape design. The update also addressed additional Criterion A areas of significance such as planning, and engineering related to maritime views and design features purposefully built to interact with the shoreline and the ocean. The updated nomination materials also included a detailed account of the evolution of Ocean Drive as a "pleasure drive" to accompany the development of the inland areas as an upper-income resort suburb. In addition, the landscape architecture firm of Frederick Law Olmstead was involved in at least two subdivisions and 15 private contract designs within the district. These designs include properties situated on dramatic overlooks, and along Ocean Drive (Reed, 2012). Clearly this roadway was specifically constructed to take advantage of ocean views.

#### 4.0 MITIGATION MEASURES

Mitigation measures at the historic properties are detailed in this section. These applicant-proposed mitigation measures were developed on behalf of Revolution Wind by individuals who meet the Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualifications Standards* (36 CFR Part 61) and are appropriate to fully address the nature, scope, size, and magnitude of adverse effects including cumulative effects caused by the Project, NRHP-qualifying characteristics of each historic property that would be affected, and the heightened significance and standard of care for the NHL. These mitigation measures also include actions to respond to some reasonably foreseeable hazards unrelated to the Project that pose risks to the long-term preservation of affected historic properties, such as climate change. Revolution Wind has prepared this draft HPTP for inclusion in the DEIS and subsequent review, revision and refinement by consulting parties.

#### 4.1 Historic Property Owner Guidebook

#### 4.1.1 Purpose and Intended Outcome

The 2017 City of Newport's Comprehensive Land Use Plan states "Newport's historic, architectural, and maritime resources are the City's greatest assets in shaping a vision for the future" (Matrix Design Group, 2017). In addition, the City of Newport, Rhode Island Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan "calls for the development and implementation of a plan to protect historic structures" (City of Newport, 2016.) The purpose of this mitigation measure is to provide funding for the development of a historic property owner guidebook per the goal "to identify, protect, and enhance the City's cultural and historical resources" identified in the comprehensive plan (Matrix Design Group, 2017).

The guidebook will update the existing *Standards and Guidelines for the Newport Local Historic District* which was revised in 2016 with a focus on climate change, resiliency planning, and energy efficiency in historic buildings. This guidebook will provide easy to understand guidance using both text and illustrations to increase public awareness and knowledge regarding best practices for historic properties.

#### 4.1.2 Scope of Work

The scope of work will consist of the following:

- Review the existing guidelines, laws, regulations, city plans, building code and other applicable sources;
- Review and understand best practices in climate change, resiliency planning, and energy efficiency in historic buildings;
- Consult with the Participating Parties and the public to develop an understanding of the needs of the community;
- Develop a draft guidebook incorporating the concerns of the public and Participating Parties;
- Distribute the draft guidebook to the Participating Parties for review and comment; and
- Produce a final guidebook for the owners of historic properties to be distributed to the Participating Parties.

## 4.1.3 Methodology

Revolution Wind will release a request for proposals (RFP) for consultant services for the scope of work and select a consultant to perform the scope of work listed in Section 4.1.2. The chosen consultant should have a demonstrated knowledge of climate change and the treatment of historic properties. Public engagement sessions to inform the public on the intersection of climate change, resiliency planning, energy efficiency, and historic preservation. A draft set of guidelines will be prepared incorporating the comments from the public and Participating Parties. The draft guidebook to the Participating Parties for review and comment. The comments will be incorporated into the production of a final guidebook for the owners of historic properties to be distributed to the Participating Parties.

#### 4.1.4 Standards

The project will comply with the following standards:

- The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR 68);
- The National Park Service's Creating and Using Design Guidelines;
- The 2017 City of Newport's Comprehensive Land Use Plan;
- The City of Newport, Rhode Island Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan;
- The City of Newport Building, Zoning, and Inspections; and
- The City of Newport Historic District Commission.

#### 4.1.5 Documentation

The following documentation is to be provided for review by Participating Parties:

- RFPs;
- Consultant bids in response to RFPs;
- Draft Historic Property Owner Guidebook; and
- Final Historic Property Owner Guidebook.

## 4.1.6 Funds and Accounting

Funding amounts will be determined following BOEM's release of their findings of adverse effects and consulting party review of the draft HPTP and the DEIS. The final version of the HPTP will include specifics concerning funding amounts and the mechanisms for funding the mitigation measures.

#### 4.2 Stormwater Drainage Improvement Plans for the Historic Districts

## 4.2.1 Purpose and Intended Outcome

One of the goals identified in the 2017 *City of Newport's Comprehensive Land Use Plan* is to "provide a comprehensive, City-wide stormwater plan and implementation strategy to protect public safety and property" (Matrix Design Group, 2017). One of the policies in the plan is to "implement innovative measures, such as Green Infrastructure, to manage storm water" (Matrix Design Group, 2017).

This HPTP proposes the completion of plans to improve overall stormwater drainage for the historic districts and create areas of permeable surfaces to decrease the likelihood of flooding occurring in and around historic properties. The intended outcome is to provide funding to the City of Newport to create conceptual plans to improve stormwater drainage within the historic districts, similar to the Hillside Avenue Green Infrastructure project (City of Newport Utilities Department Stormwater Projects, 2018). The plans may include green parking lots, streets and sidewalks, permeable pavement, biosawles, rain gardens, blue and green roofs, among other green infrastructure solutions (NRDC, 2019).

#### 4.2.2 Scope of Work

The scope of work will consist of the following:

- Review the current stormwater management plans;
- Review the city's applicable guidance and regulations;
- Document existing conditions including mapping and photography;
- Consult with the Participating Parties;
- Review and understand best practices in green infrastructure and stormwater management;
- Identify areas of improvement within the existing plans;
- Develop a draft plan in consultation with Participating Parties;
- Distribute the draft plan to the Participating Parties for review and comment; and

Historic Property Treatment Plan

 Develop a final plan which incorporates any comments received and the distribution of the plan to the Participating Parties.

#### 4.2.3 Methodology

Revolution Wind will release a request for proposals (RFP) for consultant services for the scope of work and select a consultant to perform the scope of work listed in Section 4.2.2. The preferred consultant would be a qualified civil engineer with a demonstrated experience in modern concepts of stormwater management in a coastal context and preferably a demonstrated competence in historic preservation practices and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. The consultant will conduct a comprehensive review of existing storm water features and the existing condition of the current plan and infrastructure. The consultant will meet with the Participating Parties to determine the current status and needs of the city. A draft plan will be developed and distributed to the Participating Parties for review and comment. The final plan will incorporate any comments and will be provided to the Participating Parties.

#### 4.2.4 Standards

The project will comply with following standards:

- The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency guidance and regulations, as applicable;
- The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR 68);
- The National Park Service's Creating and Using Design Guidelines;
- The 2017 City of Newport's Comprehensive Land Use Plan;
- The City of Newport, Rhode Island Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan;
- The City of Newport Department of Utilities guidance and regulations, as applicable;
- The City of Newport Building, Zoning, and Inspections guidance and regulations, as applicable;
- The City of Newport Historic District Commission guidance and regulations, as applicable; and
- The City of Newport Department of Planning & Economic Development guidance and regulations, as applicable The City of Newport Building, Zoning, and Inspections guidance and regulations, as applicable.

#### 4.2.5 Documentation

The following documentation is to be provided for review by Participating Parties:

- RFP;
- Proposals by qualified consultants in response to the RFP;
- Photography and documentation of existing conditions;
- Preliminary stormwater management plan; and
- Final stormwater management plan.

# 4.2.6 Funds and Accounting

Funding amounts will be determined following BOEM's release of their findings of adverse effects and consulting party review of the draft HPTP and the DEIS. The final version of the HPTP will include specifics concerning funding amounts and the mechanisms for funding the mitigation measures.

#### 5.0 IMPLEMENTATION

#### 5.1 Timeline

The timeline for implementation of the mitigation measures will be determined in consultation with the Participating Parties based on the agreed upon mitigation measures described in the final version of this HPTP. This HPTP will be reviewed by and further developed in consultation with Participating Parties concurrent with BOEM's NEPA substitution schedule<sup>2</sup> for RWF, which is currently anticipated to include the following:

- May 3, 2022 to July 1, 2022 Distribution of the Finding of Effect document, on historic properties, to consulting parties (to occur between).
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- **February 2023 to April 2023** Distribution of the Final MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- March 2023 to June 2, 2023 30-day signing period for consulting parties (to begin no later than a date between).
- June 2, 2023 Release of Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS).
- **June 2, 2023 to July 3, 2023** 30-day review period for the FEIS.
- July 7, 2023 NEPA Record of Decision (ROD) issued by BOEM.

The final version of this HPTP included in the FEIS will include a timeline for implementation of the final/agreed upon mitigation measures described herein. It is anticipated that the mitigation measure identified in Section 4.0 will commence within 2 years of the execution of the MOA unless otherwise agreed by the consulting parties and accepted by BOEM. Per Section 4.0, the Participating Parties will have a minimum of 30-days to review and comment on all draft reports or other work products developed for this HPTP. Revolution Wind assumes that the proposed scope of work will be completed within 5 years of the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The timeline is subject to change and is based on current available information. Historic Property Treatment Plan

The Kay Street-Catherine Street-Old Beach Road Historic District/The Hill; The Ochre Points – Cliffs Historic District; and the Ocean Drive Historic District, National Historic Landmark, City of Newport, Newport County, Rhode Island

execution of the MOA unless a different timeline is agreed upon by consulting parties and accepted by BOEM.

# 5.2 Organizational Responsibilities

#### 5.2.1 Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)

BOEM remains responsible for making all federal decisions and determining compliance with Section 106. BOEM has reviewed this HPTP to ensure, at minimum, it includes the content required.

- BOEM remains responsible for making all federal decisions and determining compliance with Section 106;
- BOEM, in consultation with the Participating Parties, will ensure that mitigation measures adequately resolve adverse effects, consistent with the NHPA;
- BOEM must accept the final HPTP before Revolution Wind may commence any of the actions included in the HPTP;
- BOEM will be responsible for sharing the annual summary report with Participating Parties; and
- BOEM is responsible for consultation related to dispute resolution.

#### 5.2.2 Revolution Wind, LLC

Revolution Wind will be responsible for the following:

- Considering the comments provided by the Participating Parties in the development of this HPTP;
- Funding the mitigation measures specified in Section 4.0;
- Completion of the scope/s of work in Section 4.0;
- Ensuring all Standards in Section 4.0 are met;
- Providing the Documentation in Section 4.0 to the Participating Parties for review and comment;
- Annual Reporting to BOEM; and
- Revolution Wind will be responsible for ensuring that all work that requires consultation with Tribal Nations are performed by professionals who have demonstrated professional experience consulting with federally recognized Tribes.

#### 5.2.3 Other Parties, as Appropriate

Revolution Wind does not anticipate additional consulting parties, should any be determined, this will be updated.

#### 5.3 Participating Party Consultation

Revolution Wind has provided this draft HPTP to BOEM for inclusion in the DEIS for review by Participating Parties to provide meaningful input on the resolution of adverse effects to and form(s) of implementing mitigation at the historic properties. As part of the development of this draft HPTP, Revolution Wind has conducted targeted outreach with the Participating Parties identified in Section 2.3. As of July 2022, this outreach has included the following:

Historic Property Treatment Plan

• Stakeholder Consultation Meeting to Review Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures for the Revolution Wind Farm – Newport Historic Properties, January 25, 2022.

Participating Parties will be provided opportunity for review and comment on the HPTP concurrent with BOEM's anticipated NEPA substitution schedule for Revolution Wind Farm (see Section 5.1). It is anticipated that subsequent coordination to further refine the HPTP may include meetings, conference calls, HPTP draft reviews and document exchanges, or similar means of communication of information. BOEM will be invited to participate in these consultations between Revolution Wind and the Participating Parties regarding revision and refinement of this HPTP, should it choose.

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Historic Property Treatment Plan

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# ATTACHMENT 18 – HISTORIC PROPERTIES TREATMENT PLAN FOR THE REVOLUTION WIND FARM: THE BELLEVUE AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT, ROSECLIFF, THE BEAKERS, AND THE MARBLE HOUSE, CITY OF NEWPORT, NEWPORT COUNTY, RHODE ISLAND

[Insert ATTACHMENT 18 – TREATMENT PLAN ABOVE-GROUND HISTORIC PROPERTIES THAT WILL BE VISUALLY ADVERSELY AFFECTED]



# **Draft Historic Property Treatment Plan**

for the

# **Revolution Wind Farm**

The Bellevue Avenue Historic District

Rosecliff

The Breakers

The Marble House

City of Newport, Newport County, Rhode Island

Submitted to:



Bureau of Ocean Energy Management U.S. Department of the Interior

Prepared for:



Powered by Ørsted & Eversource

Revolution Wind, LLC <a href="https://revolutionwind.com/">https://revolutionwind.com/</a>

Prepared by:



Environmental Design & Research, D.P.C. 217 Montgomery Street, Suite 1100 Syracuse, New York 13202 <a href="https://www.edrdpc.com">www.edrdpc.com</a>

July 2022

#### **ABSTRACT**

Federal Undertaking: Revolution Wind Farm and Revolution Wind Export Cable Project

Location: Outer Continental Shelf and Rhode Island

Federal and

State Agencies: Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

National Park Service

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission

New York Historic Preservation Office Connecticut Historic Preservation Office Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Regulatory Process: National Environmental Policy Act

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act Section 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act

Purpose: This draft, applicant-proposed Historic Property Treatment Plan provides

background data, historic property information, and detailed steps that will be implemented to carry out mitigation actions to resolve potential adverse effects preliminarily identified by the applicant in the *Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis – Revolution Wind Farm*, dated November 2021 for the Revolution Wind

Project.

Potential Adverse Visual

Effect Finding for: The Bellevue Avenue Historic District, National Historic Landmark

Rosecliff

The Breakers, National Historic Landmark
The Marble House, National Historic Landmark

Submitted By: Revolution Wind, LLC

Date: July 2022

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|              | LIST OF ACRONYMS   |    |
| ACHP         | Advisory Council on Historic Preservation                  |    |
| ADLS         | Aircraft Detection Lighting System                         |    |
| BOEM         | Bureau of Ocean Energy Management                          |    |
| CFR          | Code of Federal Regulations                                |    |
| COP          | Construction and Operations Plan                           |    |
| DEIS         | Draft Environmental Impact Statement                       |    |
| EDR          | Environmental Design and Research, D.P.C.                  |    |
| FEIS         | Final Environmental Impact Statement                       |    |
| FR           | Federal Register   |    |
| HPTP         | Historic Property Treatment Plan                           |    |
| MOA          | Memorandum of Agreement                                    |    |
| NEPA         | National Environmental Policy Act                          |    |
| NHL          | National Historic Landmark                                 |    |
| NHPA         | National Historic Preservation Act of 1966                 |    |
| NPS          | National Park Service                                      |    |
| NRHP         | National Register of Historic Places                       |    |
| RFP          | Request for Proposal                                       |    |
| RIHPHC       | Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission |    |
| ROD          | Record of Decision   |    |
| RWF          | Revolution Wind Farm                                       |    |
| WTG          | Wind Turbine Generator                                     |    |

#### 1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This draft, applicant-proposed Historic Property Treatment Plan (HPTP) for the Bellevue Avenue Historic District, a National Historic Landmark; Rosecliff, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP); the Breakers, a National Historic Landmark; and the Marble House, a National Historic Landmark (hereinafter, the historic properties) provides background data, historic property information, and detailed steps that will be implemented to carry out mitigation actions to resolve potential adverse effects preliminarily identified by the applicant in the *Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis – Revolution Wind Farm*, dated July 2022 (HRVEA; EDR, 2022) for the Revolution Wind Farm (RWF) and Revolution Wind Export Cable Project (collectively, the Undertaking). Revolution Wind LLC (Revolution Wind) is providing this draft HPTP prior to the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) making findings of adverse effect for the Undertaking under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), and finalization of this draft HPTP remains subject to BOEM's final finding of adverse effect for the historic properties.

BOEM will use the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) substitution process to fulfill its Section 106 obligations as provided for in the NHPA implementing regulations (36 CFR § 800.8(c)), and BOEM has notified the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), State Historic Preservation Officers, and consulting parties of BOEM's decision to use this process. Revolution Wind has provided this draft HPTP to BOEM for inclusion in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for review by consulting parties to provide meaningful input on the resolution of adverse effects to and form(s) of implementing mitigation at the historic properties. This draft HPTP describes the applicant-proposed mitigation measures to resolve potential adverse effects on historic properties and proposes the implementation steps and timeline for actions. The mitigation measures are based on the evaluations and outreach performed by Revolution Wind prior to the issuance of the DEIS. Revolution Wind anticipates the HPTP documents will undergo revision and refinement in consultation with the Massachusetts State Historic Preservation Officer, the Rhode Island State Historic Preservation Officer, the ACHP, and/or other consulting parties throughout the NEPA substitution process. If BOEM makes a finding of adverse effect for the historic properties, it is anticipated that the mitigation measures described herein (and further refined through consultation with applicable parties) will be included in the Record of Decision (ROD) and/or Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) issued in accordance with 40 CFR parts 1500-1508, and 36 CFR §§ 800.8, 800.10.

The timeline for implementation of the mitigation measures will be determined in consultation with parties that demonstrated interest in the affected historic property (hereafter, Participating Parties) based on the agreed upon mitigation measures described in the final version of this HPTP. This HPTP will be reviewed by and further developed in consultation with Participating Parties concurrent with BOEM's NEPA substitution schedule<sup>1</sup> for RWF, which is currently anticipated to include the following:

- May 3, 2022 to July 1, 2022 Distribution of the Finding of Effect document, on historic properties, to consulting parties (to occur between).
- May 3, 2022 to August 1, 2022 30-day comment period on the Finding of Effect document (to occur between).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The timeline is subject to change and is based on current available information. Historic Property Treatment Plan The Bellevue Avenue Historic District, Rosecliff, the Breakers, and the Marble House City of Newport, Newport County, Rhode Island

- **September 2, 2022** Distribution of the Draft Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) to consulting parties.
- **September 2, 2022 to October 17, 2022** 45-day comment period by consulting parties on the MOA and DEIS
- October 18, 2022 to December 19, 2022 Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- October 18, 2022 to January 19, 2023 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **December 2022 to February 2023** Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- **December 2023 to March 2023** 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **February 2023 to April 2023** Distribution of the Final MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- March 2023 to June 2, 2023 30-day signing period for consulting parties (to begin no later than a date between).
- June 2, 2023 Release of Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS).
- June 2, 2023 to July 3, 2023 30-day review period for the FEIS.
- July 7, 2023 NEPA Record of Decision (ROD) issued by BOEM.

This draft HPTP is organized into the following sections:

- **Section 1.0, Introduction**, outlines the content of this HPTP.
- Section 2.0, Cultural Resources Regulatory Context, briefly summarizes the Undertaking while focusing on cultural resources regulatory contexts (federal, tribal, state, and local, including preservation restrictions), identifies the historic properties discussed in this HPTP that will be adversely affected by the Undertaking, and summarizes the pertinent provisions and attachments of the HRVEA (EDR, 2022) and *Revolution Wind Farm Construction and Operations Plan* (COP; Revolution Wind, 2021) that guided the development of this document.
- Section 3.0, Existing Conditions, Historic Significance, and Maritime Setting, provides a
  physical description of the historic properties included in this HPTP. Set within its historic context,
  the applicable NRHP criteria for the historic properties are discussed with a focus on the
  contribution of a maritime visual setting to its significance and integrity.
- Section 4.0, Mitigation Measures, presents specific steps to carry out the applicant-proposed
  mitigation actions identified in the COP or alternative measures developed through stakeholder
  engagement meetings to date. The mitigation action includes a detailed description, intended
  outcome, methods, standards, and requirements for documentation. The mitigation action details
  may be revised, based on feedback gathered during the process.

| • | Section 5.0, Implementation, establishes the process for executing mitigation actions at the       |
|---|--|
|   | historic properties, as identified in Section 4.0 of this HPTP. For each/the action, organizationa |
|   | responsibilities are outlined, a timeline is provided, and regulatory reviews are listed.          |

• **Section 6.0, References**, is a list of works cited in this HPTP.

#### 2.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

# 2.1 Project Overview: Revolution Wind Farm and Revolution Wind Export Cable

The Undertaking is a wind-powered electric generating facility composed of up to 100 wind turbine generators (WTGs) and associated foundations, two offshore substations, and inter-array cables connecting the WTGs and the offshore substations (see Figure 2.1-1). The WTGs, offshore substations, array cables, and substation interconnector cables would be located on the Outer Continental Shelf approximately 15 nautical miles (18 statute miles) southeast of Point Judith, Rhode Island, approximately 13 nautical miles (15 statute miles) east of Block Island, Rhode Island, approximately 7.5 nautical miles (8.5 statute miles) south of Nomans Land Island National Wildlife Refuge (uninhabited island), and between approximately 10 to 12.5 nautical miles (12 to 14 statute miles) south/southwest of varying points of the Rhode Island and Massachusetts coastlines (62 FR 33708). In addition, two submarine export cables located in both federal waters and Rhode Island State territorial waters, will connect the offshore substation to the electrical grid. The proposed interconnection location for the Undertaking is the existing Davisville Substation, which is owned and operated by The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a National Grid and located in North Kingstown, Rhode Island. The visible offshore components of the operational Undertaking will be located on Lease OCS-A 0486 in water depths ranging from approximately 108 to 125 feet.

Bellevue Avenue Historic District NHL
Per Narrago et Rosecliff

Charlestown

Marble House NHL

West Tisbury

Aboveground Historic Property

Bellevue Avenue Historic District NHL

Wind Turbine

Newport

Newport

Rosecliff

Aboveground Historic Property

Bellevue Avenue Historic District NHL

O 2 4 8

Miles

Basemap: Esti ArxGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service.

Figure 2.1-1. Project Location

# 2.2 Section 106 and Section 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)

The regulations at 36 CFR § 800.8 provide for use of the NEPA process to fulfill a federal agency's NHPA Section 106 review obligations in lieu of the procedures set forth in 36 CFR § 800.3 through 800.6. Under these provisions, issuance of an ROD and implementation of relevant conditions will resolve adverse effects to historic properties caused by the Undertaking, including to National Historic Landmarks (NHLs) for which BOEM must provide a higher standard of care, as required by Section 110(f) of the NHPA.

The measures to avoid and minimize adverse effects to identified historic properties are described in the COP (Section 4.4.1.3 and Appendix BB). This HPTP describes the applicant-proposed treatment plans to resolve the remaining adverse effects after application of the above-referenced measures. The mitigation measures reflect a refinement of the conceptual mitigation framework proposed by Revolution Wind (see Appendix BB in the COP).

All activities implemented under this HPTP will be conducted in accordance with any conditions imposed by BOEM in its ROD and with applicable local, state and federal regulations and permitting requirements. Responsibilities for specific compliance actions are described in further detail in Section 5.2, Organizational Responsibilities.

# 2.2.1 Municipal Regulations

Before implementation, any on-site mitigation measures will be coordinated with local municipalities and commissions to obtain approvals, as appropriate. These may include, but are not limited to building permits, zoning, land use, planning, historic commissions, and design review boards. Additional information regarding compliance with local requirements appears in Section 5.0, Implementation.

#### 2.2.2 Preservation Easements and Restrictions

Preservation easements and restrictions protect significant historic, archaeological, or cultural resources. The Rhode Island General Law Title 42, Section 42-45-9.1 established a historic preservation easement fund. The RIHPHC holds preservation easements on the below properties per RI Gen L, Title 42, Section 42-45-9.1 (see Table 2.2.2-1). Any mitigation work will comply with the conditions of all extant historic preservation easements. Additional information regarding compliance with extant preservation restrictions appears below in Section 5.0, Implementation.

Table 2.2.2-1. Restrictions at the Historic Properties

| Historic Property Name            | Location                |  |  |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|
| Newport Casino                    | 186-202 Bellevue Avenue |  |  |
| Kingscote                         | 253 Bellevue Avenue     |  |  |
| Chateau-sur-Mer                   | 424 Bellevue Avenue     |  |  |
| Chinese Tea House at Marble House | 596 Bellevue Avenue     |  |  |

| Seaward           | 49 Cliff Avenue        |  |  |
|-------------------|------------------------|--|--|
| Faxon Lodge       | 28 Gammell Road        |  |  |
| Edward King House | 35 King Street         |  |  |
| Bienvue           | 97 Narragansett Avenue |  |  |
| Ochre Court       | 16 Ochre Point Avenue  |  |  |
| The Breakers      | 44 Ochre Point Avenue  |  |  |

# 2.3 Participating Parties

BOEM initiated consultation under Section 106 with invitations to consulting parties on April 30, 2021. BOEM hosted the first Section 106-specific meeting with consulting parties on December 17, 2021, and Revolution Wind anticipates that BOEM will hold additional meetings pursuant to Sections 106 and 110(f) of the NHPA and in accordance with 36 CFR 800.8.

Following BOEM initial Section 106 meeting with consulting parties, Revolution Wind held stakeholder outreach meetings (see Section 5.3) to review conceptual mitigation measures for the historic properties and invited the following:

- The City of Newport
- The Newport Restoration Foundation
- The Newport Historic District Commission
- The Preservation Society of Newport County
- The Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission

Revolution Wind anticipates the above-listed parties and any subsequently identified parties will participate in the finalization of this HPTP through BOEM's Section 106 consultation process.

# 3.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS, HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE, AND MARITIME SETTING

# 3.1 Historic Properties

This HPTP involves four historic properties, as identified in Table 3.1-1 and located on Figure 3.1-1.

Table 3.1-1. Historic Properties included in the HPTP

| Name                                       | Property<br>Designation          | Municipality | State | Site No.<br>(Agency) | Ownership                              | Historic<br>Property<br>Type       |
|--|----------------------------------|--------------|-------|----------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| Bellevue<br>Avenue<br>Historic<br>District | National<br>Historic<br>Landmark | - Newport    |       | NRIS ID:<br>72000023 | Private                                |                                    |
| Rosecliff                                  | NRHP-Listed                      |              |       | NRIS ID:<br>73000059 | Preservation Society of Newport County | Estates and<br>Estate<br>Complexes |
| The<br>Breakers                            | National<br>Historic<br>Landmark |              | RI    | NRIS ID:<br>71000019 |  |                                    |
| Marble<br>House                            | National<br>Historic<br>Landmark |              |       | NRIS ID:<br>71000025 |  |                                    |

Island Conanicut Island Jamestown Newport Easton Bay Narragansett Bay Beaver Neck WPORT NE NRHP-Listed Property National Historic Landmark Marble House ▲ Rosecliff 2,000 4,000 The Breakers Bellevue Avenue Historic District Feet Basemap; Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service

Figure 3.1-1. Historic Property Location

In Sections 3.3 through 3.6, the historic properties are described both physically and within their historic context, with a focus on the contribution of a maritime visual setting to the property's significance and integrity.

# 3.2 Maritime Setting

For the purposes of this analysis and assessment, views of marine waters are considered critical aspects of maritime settings. The influence of the marine environment and related human activities on historical development patterns is extensive and may be expressed in areas without direct lines of sight to the sea. Although these types of setting may contribute to the significance of historic properties, they would not be subject to alteration as a result of the proposed undertaking and are not considered further in this report.

The historic properties identified in this HPTP are included in the property type defined in the HRVEA as "Estates and Estate Complexes," and consist of high-style residences, or groupings of residences, typically designed by prominent architects of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, such as Richard Morris Hunt and McKim, Mead and White. This property type consists mainly of the mansions and summer "cottages" built by wealthy industrialist families, drawn to the area as it became a prominent vacation and recreation area for the emerging American elite.

Estates built by or for wealthy families have been part of the region's landscapes for centuries and many such properties are located along the shorelines. High style, architect-designed mansions and associated landscapes are characteristic of several areas within the study area and many such properties were sited to take advantage of ocean views. The importance of maritime settings to these properties may be apparent in the design of building features such as veranda, porches, and large windows facing the water or through landscape elements and overall designs that were intended to frame specific views towards the seas. As with many other historic property types, the conformation of local shorelines and the specific orientation of each property may be important in assessing the association with specific aspects or elements of each associated viewshed.

# 3.3 Bellevue Avenue Historic District National Historic Landmark

# 3.3.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Bellevue Avenue Historic District National Historic Landmark is approximately two miles long and consists of 87 contributing properties in a 606-acre district occupying several blocks along Bellevue Avenue, from Memorial Boulevard in the north, to Block Island Sound in the south, in the City of Newport. Spring Street and Cogshell Avenue form the western boundary of the district, while Narragansett Bay forms the eastern boundary. From north to south, this district features two miles of commercial blocks and villas, notably ending in the south with the grand and palatial nineteenth-century estates of wealthy summer residents.

The Cliff Walk is a contributing resource to the Ochre Point-Cliffs Historic District, which is part of the Bellevue Avenue Historic District, and designated a National Recreational Trail. The Cliff Walk extends approximately 3.5 miles along the eastern coastline of Aquidneck Island and the Bellevue Avenue Historic District, situated on the rocky outcrops of the shore and featuring expansive views of Easton Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. The Cliff Walk is part of the typical experience for visitors to the Newport mansions, is open to the public, and has been described as "Rhode Island's #1 tourist destination" with (reportedly) over 1.2 million visitors per year (Winthrop, 2021). Portions of the Cliff Walk were washed away in Hurricane Sandy and were recently restored/rebuilt with grant funds from the RIHPHC and National Park Service (RIHPHC, 2019).

#### 3.3.2 Historic Context

During its early decades and up to the mid-nineteenth century, Newport primarily grew around the downtown area to the north of Bellevue Avenue. The notable historic properties within the National Historic Landmark district were built during the Gilded Age, when some of the wealthiest Americans engaged in massive high-style residences for use as summer homes. Many of the estates in this district were designed by world-renowned master architects, including Richard Upjohn, Richard Morris Hunt, and McKim, Mead, and White. The district possesses many distinctive examples of high-style architecture. The district was listed as a National Historic Landmark on May 11, 1976.

# 3.3.3 NRHP/NHL Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

The significance by which the district was originally listed is primarily focused on architecture, commerce, and landscape architecture. While the significance attributed to the district does not explicitly reference the ocean, the estates were sited to take advantage of the ocean views. For example, property names such as "Sea View Terrace" and "Ocean View" imply that maritime views are essential to the district's identity. In addition, the NRHP nomination form for the Ochre Point-Cliffs Historic District (a contributing property to the Bellevue Avenue Historic District NHL), contains the following reference:

[The Ochre Point-Cliffs Historic District] has a fine, elevated north-easterly view over the lower, Easton's Beach, part of Newport, and, easterly out past Middletown's hill and on towards Sakonnet, Westport and Cape Cod, far out into the Atlantic horizon. This high, grassed promontory had its obviously desirable features even though Bellevue Avenue was the first fashionable allee (Harrington, 1974).

A major focus of the Ochre Point-Cliffs Historic District portion of the Bellevue Avenue Historic District is the Cliff Walk. The Cliff Walk was designed specifically to afford maritime views, as illustrated in the following excerpt from the nomination document:

The [Cliff]Walk provides spectacular views at every point, as it winds near many mansions and occasionally dips down to the shore. Originally a fishermen's trail, the Cliff Walk was at one time the subject of a court battle between the owners of the estates bordering the walk-way and the public. The estate-owners wished to prevent public access and viewing across their properties and erected gates and other barriers to close the Walk and prevent such nuisance. Such action outraged the native Newporters, who went to court and won a decision which re-asserted the right of the public to an unobstructed foot-way around the island. Thus, the barriers were removed, and the present foot-path was laid out, with much use ever since, with maintenance undertaken first by the Works Progress Administration in the 1930's-1940's, and by the municipality in more recent years (Harrington, 1974).

#### 3.4 Rosecliff

#### 3.4.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

Rosecliff, also known as the Hermann Oelrichs House and the J. Edgar Monroe House, is located at 548 Bellevue Avenue in Newport. The building was designed by McKim, Mead & White for Mrs. Hermann Oerlichs and was completed in 1902. Rosecliff is located on the east side of Bellevue Avenue overlooking Sheep Point Cove and the Atlantic Ocean. The house was designed by Stanford White and modeled after the Grand Trianon in Versailles in the neo-classical style as a summer home for the Oerlichs family (Harrington, 1972). The building features a basic H-shaped form and is constructed in brick clad in white terracotta. The elaborate festooning and details underscore the grandeur of its massing. The landscape is an excellent example of a manicured Gilded Age lawn, and features highly stylized steps, statuary, and a fountain.

#### 3.4.2 Historic Context

Theresa Fair Oelrichs was a wealthy silver heiress and became a member of a "triumvirate" of wealthy women who managed large mansions in Newport. In service of the formal expectations of the day, Rosecliff was constructed in 1902 primarily for socializing and entertaining among the wealthy and elite of the turn of the twentieth century. The property was in the Oerlichs family until 1941, when it was sold to Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Monroe. The Monroe family donated the property to the Preservation Society of Newport County in 1971. Since that time, Rosecliff has played a prominent role in the local preservation movement.

# 3.4.3 NRHP/NHL Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

The original NRHP documentation indicates that the property was listed due to its architectural significance (Harrington, 1972). However, as with the other grand homes in Newport built during the Gilded Age, Rosecliff is situated on a large, manicured lot, with the main entrance facing Bellevue Avenue and the rear of the house and back yard situated to afford ocean views.

#### 3.5 The Breakers National Historic Landmark

# 3.5.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Breakers National Historic Landmark, also known as the Cornelius Vanderbilt II House, is located at 44 Ochre Point Avenue. It emulates a sixteenth-century, northern Italian palazzo. The architecture features elaborate façade work and imposing mass and speak to the substantial power and wealth of the original residents. The building is three stories high and overlooks the ocean to the east. The building is characterized by an imposing mass and scale, complimented by elaborate Neoclassical ornamentation, set within a designed landscape context to focus attention to the exterior of the residence when viewed from the lawn.

#### 3.5.2 Historic Context

The Breakers estate was designed by Richard Morris Hunt and built between 1893 and 1895 for Cornelius Vanderbilt II. As the preeminent "summer cottage" among the Newport mansions, the Breakers symbolized the accumulation of massive wealth by the Vanderbilts during the Gilded Age. The property was first leased by the Preservation Society of Newport County in 1948, which later purchased the property in 1972. The descendants of the original owners still occupy the third floor.

# 3.5.3 NRHP/NHL Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

The estate is nationally significant for its historic associations with America's first architect trained at the Ecole Des Beaux-Arts, Richard Morris Hunt, and for being the largest and perhaps most famous Newport estate built by a wealthy patron, Cornelius Vanderbilt II, at the turn of the twentieth century (Harrington, 1971; Tschirch, 2005). The Breakers was individually listed in the NRHP in 1971 and designated an NHL in 1994. The discussion in the NRHP and NHL documentation focuses on specific elements of building and landscape architecture within the boundary of the Breakers' property. While the elements themselves may Historic Property Treatment Plan

have been constructed, oriented or designed to engage with views toward the ocean, there is no explicit reference in the nomination to the consideration of maritime views. However, the main building is oriented to face south-east across the open sloping lawn toward the sea. In addition, the Cliff Walk passes through/adjacent to the property along the shoreline, although it is not a contributing resource to the NHL property.

#### 3.6 Marble House National Historic Landmark

#### 3.6.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Marble House National Historic Landmark is a three-story Beaux Arts-style mansion located at 596 Bellevue Avenue in Newport, Rhode Island. The building features a two-story Corinthian portico, a balustrade along the roof line, and other examples of rich architectural flourishes evocative of the Gilded Age Newport mansions. A U-shaped driveway leads from Bellevue Avenue to the front portico. The building is set within a manicured landscape with an Orientalist "Chinese Teahouse" overlooking Sheep's Cove accessed by a meandering trail.

#### 3.6.2 Historic Context

The Marble House was constructed for William Vanderbilt and designed by famed architect Richard Morris Hunt in 1892. Built with an imposing architectural scale and clad in Tuckahoe white marble, it is one of the stateliest mansions within the Bellevue Avenue Historic District. The property was individually listed on the NRHP in 1972. It was individually listed as a National Historic Landmark in 2006.

#### 3.6.3 NRHP/NHL Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

The NHL nomination describes Marble House as "a temple on a landscape atop the cliff of Newport overlooking the Atlantic Ocean" and emphasizes the property's position atop a thirty-foot cliff and the "Chinese Teahouse" perched atop the cliff (Tschirch, 2005). The property, main structure, and Teahouse are sited to afford open views of the ocean views. The Cliff Walk passes through/adjacent to the eastern boundary of the property.

#### 4.0 MITIGATION MEASURES

Mitigation measures at the historic properties are detailed in this section. These applicant-proposed mitigation measures were developed on behalf of Revolution Wind by individuals who met Secretary of the Interior (SOI) Qualifications Standards for History, Architectural History and/or Architecture (62 FR 33708) and are appropriate to fully address the nature, scope, size, and magnitude of adverse effects including cumulative effects caused by the Project, NRHP-qualifying characteristics of each historic property that would be affected, and the heightened significance and standard of care for the NHL. These mitigation measures also include actions to respond to some reasonably foreseeable hazards unrelated to the Project that pose risks to the long-term preservation of affected historic properties, such as climate change. Revolution Wind has prepared this draft HPTP for inclusion in the DEIS and subsequent review, revision and refinement by consulting parties.

# 4.1 National Register of Historic Places Nomination for the Cliff Walk

#### 4.1.1 Purpose and Intended Outcome

The purpose of this mitigation measure is to officially document the history and significance of the Cliff Walk as an individual historic property, which is located within the boundaries of the Bellevue Avenue Historic District. The Cliff Walk is a 3.5-mile, National Recreational Trail, which runs from First/Easton's Beach to Baileys Beach. The Cliff Walk is a public trail that features expansive views of the Atlantic Ocean, which are integral to the visual setting and visitor experience for this significant site. The trail also provides visitors views of some of the most prominent historic properties in Newport, including the Breakers, National Historic Landmark, Rosecliff, and Marble House, National Historic Landmark.

Listing properties on the NRHP not only documents the history of the area and specific properties but can help build community knowledge and pride. Nomination Forms can be used as educational tools for both the owners of the properties and the community as a whole and can help guide the future restoration and rehabilitation of the buildings. NRHP listing also allows properties to be eligible for state and federal grant funding and historic tax credit programs. NRHP listing does not place any restrictions on a property, nor does it prevent the remodeling or demolition of the building or allow for public access to the building. It does not in any way restrict the rights of the private property owner.

#### 4.1.2 Scope of Work

The scope of work will consist of the following:

- Research of available historic sources and existing documentation;
- Field survey, annotated photographs, mapping, and conditions assessments;
- Drafting of a NRHP Nomination Form to be distributed to the Participating Parties for review and comment;
- Development of a final amendment NHL Form which addresses comments from the Participating Parties:
- Distribution of the final NRHP Nomination Form to the Participating Parties; and

Historic Property Treatment Plan

 Presentation of the final NRHP Nomination Form to the State Historic Preservation Office Review Board.

# 4.1.3 Methodology

Revolution Wind will release a request for proposals (RFP) for consultant services and select a consultant to perform the scope of work listed in Section 4.1.2. The consultant selected will prepare a draft NRHP Nomination Form, prepared in accordance with applicable National Park Service and RIHPHC guidance. The draft document will include a description of the boundaries and property, a historic context and statement of significance, and all maps and photographs required by National Park Service (NPS) guidance. The draft NRHP Nomination Form will be distributed to the Participating Parties for review and comment. A final draft will be produced by the consultant that incorporates comments and additional information provided by the Participating Parties. The final document will be presented to the Rhode Island State Historic Preservation Office Review Board.

#### 4.1.4 Standards

The project will comply with the following standards:

- The City of Newport Historic District Commission standards;
- The City of Newport Historic District Zoning, Chapter 17.80;
- The Secretary of the Interior's Guidance on the Identification of Historic Properties (36 CFR 800.4);
- The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines Professional Qualifications Standards, for Archaeology, History, Architectural History and/or Architecture (62 FR 33708);
- National Park Service's National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation;
- National Register Bulletin 16a: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form (NPS, 1997b); and
- RIHPHC guidance.

#### 4.1.5 Documentation

The following documentation is to be provided for review by Participating Parties:

- RFPs;
- Proposals by qualified consultants in response to the RFP;
- Preliminary Draft of the NRHP Nomination Form; and
- Revised draft of the NRHP Nomination Form.

# 4.1.6 Funds and Accounting

Funding amounts will be determined following BOEM's release of their findings of adverse effects and consulting party review of the draft HPTP and the DEIS. The final version of the HPTP will include specifics concerning funding amounts and the mechanisms for funding the mitigation measures.

Historic Property Treatment Plan

# 4.2 Support the Development of a Resiliency Plan for the Cliff Walk

# 4.2.1 Purpose and Intended Outcome

Climate change, freeze and thaw cycles, winds, rains and other weather-related events have caused the deterioration and even the collapse of sections of the Cliff Walk in recent years. The purpose of this mitigation measure is to provide funding to support the City of Newport's existing initiative to prepare a Resiliency Plan (or similar) to develop measures that can be taken to maintain the setting and character of the Cliff Walk and ensure its long-term preservation. The plan will prioritize repairs and identify long-term resiliency solutions to protect the Cliff Walk for future generations of visitors.

The Cliff Walk extends approximately 3.5 miles along the eastern coastline of Aquidneck Island and the Bellevue Avenue Historic District, situated on the rocky outcrops of the shore and featuring expansive views of Easton Bay and the Atlantic Ocean (City of Newport, 2016). The Cliff Walk is part of the typical experience for visitors to the Newport mansions, is open to the public, and has been described as "Rhode Island's #1 tourist destination" with (reportedly) over 1.2 million visitors per year (Winthrop, 2021).

Portions of the Cliff Walk were washed away in Hurricane Sandy and were recently restored/rebuilt with grant funds from the RIHPHC and National Park Service (City of Newport, 2016; RIHPHC, 2019). More recently, on March 4, 2022, an approximately 20-foot section of the Cliff Walk collapsed, presumably due to ongoing erosion (Cozzolino, 2022; Dunning, 2022). Revolution Wind is aware that the City of Newport is actively working to prepare a "Cliff Walk Management Plan" (or similar), which is intended as a guide for best practices for operation and maintenance of this important community asset to respond to the threats posed by climate change (Dunning, 2022). The mitigation funding proposed by Revolution Wind is intended to support the City in their efforts to plan for the rehabilitation and preservation of this significant historic and recreational property.

# 4.2.2 Scope of Work

The scope of work will consist of the following:

- Documentation of existing conditions, including mapping and photography;
- Research of available historic, scientific, and engineering sources and documentation;
- Research of current knowledge and scientific data related to coastal erosion resulting from climate change, including previous studies of shoreline change and the mechanisms of bluff erosion that have affected the Cliff Walk and may pose risks to long term preservation efforts;
- Consultation with the public and Participating Parties to identify priorities and concerns;
- Preparation of a draft Resiliency Plan, to be distributed to the Participating Parties for review and comment:
- Development of a final plan incorporating any comments received; and
- Distribution of the final plan to the Participating Parties.

# 4.2.3 Methodology

Revolution Wind will release an RFP for consultant services for the scope of work and select a consultant to perform the scope of work listed in Section 4.2.2. Research on current environmental science, potential near-term and long-term threats to the property, relevant literature pertaining to historic preservation planning and climate change, and engineering solutions/physical improvements will be incorporated by the consultant into a Resiliency Plan. The draft plan will be developed in coordination with the public and Participating Parties to identify and prioritize short-term and long-term measures to enhance preservation outcomes based on reasonable forecasting of future environmental and climate conditions. The plan will then be distributed to the Participating Parties for review and comment. The final plan will incorporate any comments received and will be distributed to the Participating Parties.

#### 4.2.4 Standards

The project will comply with the following standards:

- The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR 68);
- The 2017 City of Newport's Comprehensive Land Use Plan;
- The City of Newport, Rhode Island Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan;
- The City of Newport Department of Utilities guidance and regulations, as applicable;
- The City of Newport Building, Zoning, and Inspections guidance and regulations, as applicable;
- The City of Newport Historic District Commission guidance and regulations, as applicable; and
- The City of Newport Building, Zoning, and Inspections guidance and regulations, as applicable.

#### 4.2.5 Documentation

Proposed scopes of work, draft text, project plans and design specifications are to be provided for review by the Participating Parties.

The following documentation is to be provided for review by Participating Parties:

- RFP;
- Proposals by qualified consultants in response to the RFP;
- Preliminary draft of the Resiliency Plan; and
- Final revised Resiliency Plan.

# 4.2.6 Funds and Accounting

Funding amounts will be determined following BOEM's release of their findings of adverse effects and consulting party review of the draft HPTP and the DEIS. The final version of the HPTP will include specifics concerning funding amounts and the mechanisms for funding the mitigation measures.

# 4.3 Support On-Going Maintenance and Aesthetic Improvements to the Cliff Walk

#### 4.3.1 Purpose and Intended Outcome

The purpose of this mitigation measure is to provide funding for the implementation of resiliency measures, on-going maintenance, and/or aesthetic improvements to the Cliff Walk to ensure the long-term preservation of this historic resource. As described above in Section 4.2.1, Revolution Wind is aware that the City of Newport is actively working to prepare a Cliff Walk Management Plan, which is intended as a guide for best practices for operation and maintenance of this important community asset to respond to the threats posed by climate change (Dunning, 2022). The mitigation funding proposed by Revolution Wind is intended to support the City in their efforts to implement resiliency and maintenance measures to ensure the long-term preservation of this significant historic and recreational property.

# 4.3.2 Scope of Work

The scope of work will be determined in consultation with the Participating Parties but may include:

- Support ongoing maintenance of the Cliff Walk;
- Funds to support aesthetic improvements;
- Funds to support necessary rehabilitation to improve resiliency to storm events; and/or
- Funds to support expanded public interpretation of the Cliff Walk and risks/challenges posed by climate change.

# 4.3.3 Methodology

Revolution Wind will complete this scope using professionals currently involved in this work or hire additional specialists as required in consultation with the Participating Parties.

#### 4.3.4 Standards

The project will comply with the following standards:

- The Newport Cliff Walk Commission;
- The City of Newport Building, Zoning, and Inspections;
- The City of Newport Historic District Commission; and
- The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR 68).

#### 4.3.5 Documentation

The documentation will be determined in consultation with the Participating Parties.

# 4.3.6 Funds and Accounting

Funding amounts will be determined following BOEM's release of their findings of adverse effects and consulting party review of the draft HPTP and the DEIS. The final version of the HPTP will include specifics concerning funding amounts and the mechanisms for funding the mitigation measures.

# 4.4 Development of an Invasive Species Management Plan

# 4.4.1 Purpose and Intended Outcome

The purpose of this mitigation measure is to provide an invasive species vegetation management plan for the historic properties of the City of Newport, with a focus on management of invasive species that threaten the historic character and ecology of the Cliff Walk and the historic properties identified in this HPTP. The intended outcome is to produce a guide for property owners to identify native and invasive species, their threats to historic building materials, historic character, and/or human health, and recommendations for the proper management of each species. Management of invasive species will improve the character and contribute to maintaining the integrity of the visual setting for these historic properties.

# 4.4.2 Scope of Work

The scope of work will consist of the following:

- Documentation of existing conditions and identification of current invasive species;
- Research of available historic, scientific, and horticultural sources and documentation;
- Research of current best practices relevant to historic gardening and modern horticulture;
- Consultation with the Participating Parties;
- Development of a draft Vegetation Management Plan to be distributed to the Participating Parties for review and comment; and
- A final plan to be distributed to the Participating Parties.

#### 4.4.3 Methodology

Revolution Wind will release a request for proposals (RFP) for consultant services for the scope of work and select a consultant to perform the scope of work listed in Section 4.4.2. The consultant will identify, document, and research the existing invasive species in the area as well as available historic, scientific, and horticultural sources and documentation and best practices relevant to historic gardening and modern horticulture. The consultant will consult with the public and Participating Parties to identify concerns and priorities and develop a draft plan to be distributed for review and comment. The final plan will incorporate comments received and will be distributed to the Participating Parties.

#### 4.4.4 Standards

The project will comply with the following standards:

- Preservation Brief #36: Protecting Cultural Landscapes: Planning, Treatment and Management of Historic Landscapes (Birnbaum, 1994);
- The Alliance for Historic Landscape Preservation guidance, as applicable;
- The City of Newport Historic District Commission guidance and regulations, as applicable;
- The City of Newport Department of Planning & Economic Development guidance and regulations, as applicable; and
- The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR 68).

#### 4.4.5 Documentation

The following documentation is to be provided for review by Participating Parties:

- RFP;
- Proposals by qualified consultants in response to the RFP.
- Draft Vegetation Management Plan; and
- Final Vegetation Management Plan.

# 4.4.6 Funds and Accounting

Funding amounts will be determined following BOEM's release of their findings of adverse effects and consulting party review of the draft HPTP and the DEIS. The final version of the HPTP will include specifics concerning funding amounts and the mechanisms for funding the mitigation measures.

# 4.5 Volunteer Ambassador Program

#### 4.5.1 Purpose and Intended Outcome

The purpose of this mitigation measure is to assist the Newport Cliff Walk Commission with the development of the Volunteer Ambassador Program as part of the Cliff Walk Together campaign which was launched in May 2021 (Winthrop, 2021). The program will help with the on-going maintenance and public appreciation of the Cliff Walk, which will help to ensure the long-term preservation of this property.

#### 4.5.2 Scope of Work

The scope of work will consist of:

- Engaging with the Participating Parties to determine the program's needs;
- Developing list of program needs; and
- Providing support to the identified needs.

#### 4.5.3 Methodology

Revolution Wind will release a request for proposals (RFP) for consultant services for the scope of work and select a consultant to perform the scope of work listed in Section 4.5.2. The preferred consultant should

have demonstrated volunteer engagement and management experience to perform the scope of work. The exact scope of work will be determined in consultation with the Participating Parties.

#### 4.5.4 Standards

The project will comply with the following standards:

- Preservation Brief #36: Protecting Cultural Landscapes: Planning, Treatment and Management of Historic Landscapes, as applicable (Birnbaum, 1994);
- The Alliance for Historic Landscape Preservation guidance, as applicable;
- The City of Newport Historic District Commission guidance and regulations, as applicable;
- The City of Newport Department of Planning & Economic Development guidance and regulations, as applicable; and
- The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR 68).

#### 4.5.5 Documentation

The following documentation is to be provided for review by Participating Parties:

- RFP;
- Identified program needs; and
- Program support plan.

# 4.5.6 Funds and Accounting

Funding amounts will be determined following BOEM's release of their findings of adverse effects and consulting party review of the draft HPTP and the DEIS. The final version of the HPTP will include specifics concerning funding amounts and the mechanisms for funding the mitigation measures.

#### 4.6 Mobile Application

#### 4.6.1 Purpose and Intended Outcome

The purpose of this mitigation measure is to undertake upgrades or additional content for the existing Cliff Walk mobile application<sup>2</sup>, developed by the City of Newport in 2015, or to create a new mobile app for the Cliff Walk as determined in consultation with the Participating Parties. The intended outcome is to enhance the features and functionality of the mobile app by integrating artificial intelligence (AI) and/or historic photographs through QR codes or geolocations to show views of the changes over time both toward the land and the ocean and/or by adding additional locations/views as requested by Participating Parties.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The Cliff Walk app: <a href="https://citimaps.com/events/newport-ri-sights-and-attraction/cliff-walk/">https://citimaps.com/events/newport-ri-sights-and-attraction/cliff-walk/</a> Historic Property Treatment Plan

# 4.6.2 Scope of Work

The scope of work will consist of the following:

- Examination of the existing application;
- Determination of additional needs and requests for upgrades in consultation with the Participating Parties
- Research of available historic sources and documentation relevant to the relevant historic landscapes;
- Drafting of the application design in consultation with the Participating Parties;
- Beta testing of the application with the Participating Parties; and
- Launching of the finalized application incorporating comments received from the Participating Parties.

# 4.6.3 Methodology

Revolution Wind will release a request for proposals (RFP) for consultant services for the scope of work and select a consultant to perform the scope of work listed in Section 4.6.2. The preferred consultant will be a qualified software engineer or mobile application developer. The consultant will conduct all necessary research, consultation, and site visits to develop an application design, and develop a draft application design in consultation with the Participating Parties. The final application will be developed based on comments received from the Participating Parties.

#### 4.6.4 Standards

The project will comply with applicable standards for mobile application development.

#### 4.6.5 Documentation

The following documentation is to be provided for review by Participating Parties:

- RFP;
- Proposals by qualified consultants in response to the RFP;
- Preliminary design of the application; and
- Final application design.

# 4.6.6 Funds and Accounting

Funding amounts will be determined following BOEM's release of their findings of adverse effects and consulting party review of the draft HPTP and the DEIS. The final version of the HPTP will include specifics concerning funding amounts and the mechanisms for funding the mitigation measures.

#### 5.0 IMPLEMENTATION

#### 5.1 Timeline

The timeline for implementation of the mitigation measures will be determined in consultation with the Participating Parties based on the agreed upon mitigation measures described in the final version of this HPTP. This HPTP will be reviewed by and further developed in consultation with Participating Parties concurrent with BOEM's NEPA substitution schedule<sup>3</sup> for RWF, which is currently anticipated to include the following:

- May 3, 2022 to July 1, 2022 Distribution of the Finding of Effect document, on historic properties, to consulting parties (to occur between).
- May 3, 2022 to August 1, 2022 30-day comment period on the Finding of Effect document (to occur between).
- **September 2, 2022** Distribution of the Draft Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) to consulting parties.
- **September 2, 2022 to October 17, 2022** 45-day comment period by consulting parties on the MOA and DEIS
- October 18, 2022 to December 19, 2022 Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- October 18, 2022 to January 19, 2023 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **December 2022 to February 2023** Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- **December 2023 to March 2023** 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **February 2023 to April 2023** Distribution of the Final MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- March 2023 to June 2, 2023 30-day signing period for consulting parties (to begin no later than a date between).
- June 2, 2023 Release of Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS).
- June 2, 2023 to July 3, 2023 30-day review period for the FEIS.
- July 7, 2023 NEPA Record of Decision (ROD) issued by BOEM.

The final version of this HPTP included in the FEIS will include a timeline for implementation of the final/agreed upon mitigation measures described herein. It is anticipated that the mitigation measure identified in Section 4.0 will commence within 2 years of the execution of the MOA unless otherwise agreed by the consulting parties and accepted by BOEM. Per Section 4.0, the Participating Parties will have a minimum of 30-days to review and comment on all draft reports or other work products developed for this HPTP. Revolution Wind assumes that the proposed scope of work will be completed within 5 years of the

City of Newport, Newport County, Rhode Island

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The timeline is subject to change and is based on current available information. Historic Property Treatment Plan The Bellevue Avenue Historic District, Rosecliff, the Breakers, and the Marble House

execution of the MOA unless a different timeline is agreed upon by consulting parties and accepted by BOEM.

# 5.2 Organizational Responsibilities

# 5.2.1 Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)

BOEM remains responsible for making all federal decisions and determining compliance with Section 106. BOEM has reviewed this HPTP to ensure, at minimum, it includes the content required.

- BOEM remains responsible for making all federal decisions and determining compliance with Section 106:
- BOEM, in consultation with the Participating Parties, will ensure that mitigation measures adequately resolve adverse effects, consistent with the NHPA;
- BOEM must accept the final HPTP before Revolution Wind may commence any of the actions included in the HPTP;
- BOEM will be responsible for sharing the annual summary report with Participating Parties; and
- BOEM is responsible for consultation related to dispute resolution.

# 5.2.2 Revolution Wind, LLC

Revolution Wind will be responsible for the following:

- Considering the comments provided by the Participating Parties in the development of this HPTP;
- Funding the mitigation measures specified in Section 4.0;
- Completion of the scope/s of work in Section 4.0;
- Ensuring all Standards in Section 4.0 are met;
- Providing the Documentation in Section 4.0 to the Participating Parties for review and comment;
- Annual Reporting to BOEM; and
- Revolution Wind will be responsible for ensuring that all work that requires consultation with Tribal Nations are performed by professionals who have demonstrated professional experience consulting with federally recognized Tribes.

#### 5.2.3 Other Parties, as Appropriate

Revolution Wind does not anticipate additional consulting parties, should any be determined, this will be updated.

#### 5.3 Participating Party Consultation

Revolution Wind has provided this draft HPTP to BOEM for inclusion in the DEIS for review by Participating Parties to provide meaningful input on the resolution of adverse effects to and form(s) of implementing mitigation at the historic properties. As part of the development of this draft HPTP, Revolution Wind has

conducted targeted outreach with the Participating Parties identified in Section 2.3. As of July 2022, this outreach has included the following:

• Stakeholder Consultation Meeting to Review Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures for the Revolution Wind Farm – Newport Historic Properties, January 25, 2022.

Participating Parties will be provided opportunity for review and comment on the HPTP concurrent with BOEM's anticipated NEPA substitution schedule for Revolution Wind Farm (see Section 5.1). It is anticipated that subsequent coordination to further refine the HPTP may include meetings, conference calls, HPTP draft reviews and document exchanges, or similar means of communication of information. BOEM will be invited to participate in these consultations between Revolution Wind and the Participating Parties regarding revision and refinement of this HPTP, should it choose.

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# ATTACHMENT 19 – HISTORIC PROPERTIES TREATMENT PLAN FOR THE REVOLUTION WIND FARM: HORSEHEAD/MARBELLA, TOWN OF JAMESTOWN, NEWPORT COUNTY, RHODE ISLAND

[Insert ATTACHMENT 19 – TREATMENT PLAN ABOVE-GROUND HISTORIC PROPERTIES THAT WILL BE VISUALLY ADVERSELY AFFECTED]



Applicant-Proposed Draft - Subject to Review by BOEM and Consulting Parties

# **Draft Historic Property Treatment Plan**

for the

# **Revolution Wind Farm**

Horsehead/Marbella Town of Jamestown, Newport County, Rhode Island

Submitted to:



Bureau of Ocean Energy Management U.S. Department of the Interior

Prepared for:



Powered by Ørsted & Eversource

Revolution Wind, LLC <a href="https://revolutionwind.com/">https://revolutionwind.com/</a>

Prepared by:



Environmental Design & Research, D.P.C. 217 Montgomery Street, Suite 1100 Syracuse, New York 13202 www.edrdpc.com

July 2022

#### ABSTRACT

Federal Undertaking: Revolution Wind Farm and Revolution Wind Export Cable Project

Location: Outer Continental Shelf and Rhode Island

Federal and

State Agencies: Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

National Park Service

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission

New York Historic Preservation Office Connecticut Historic Preservation Office Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Regulatory Process: National Environmental Policy Act

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act Section 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act

Purpose: This draft, applicant-proposed Historic Property Treatment Plan provides

background data, historic property information, and detailed steps that will be implemented to carry out mitigation actions to resolve potential adverse effects preliminarily identified by the applicant in the *Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis – Revolution Wind Farm*, dated November 2021 for the Revolution Wind

Project.

Potential Adverse Visual

Effect Finding for: Horsehead/Marbella

Submitted By: Revolution Wind, LLC

Date: July 2022

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#### LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACHP Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

ADLS Aircraft Detection Lighting System

APE Area of Potential Effects

BOEM Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

CFR Code of Federal Regulations
COP Construction and Operations Plan
DEIS Draft Environmental Impact Statement
EDR Environmental Design and Research, D.P.C.
FEIS Final Environmental Impact Statement

FR Federal Register

HABS Historic American Building Survey
HPTP Historic Property Treatment Plan

LOC Library of Congress

MOA Memorandum of Agreement
NEPA National Environmental Policy Act

NHPA National Historic Preservation Act of 1966

NPS National Park Service

NRHP National Register of Historic Places

RFP Request for Proposals

RIHPHC Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission

ROD Record of Decision

RWEC Revolution Wind Export Cable

RWF Revolution Wind Farm WTG Wind Turbine Generator

#### 1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This draft, applicant-proposed Historic Property Treatment Plan (HPTP) for Horsehead/Marbella which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (hereinafter, the historic properties) provides background data, historic property information, and detailed steps that will be implemented to carry out mitigation actions to resolve potential adverse effects preliminarily identified by the applicant in the *Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis – Revolution Wind Farm*, dated July 2022 (HRVEA; EDR, 2022) for the Revolution Wind Farm (RWF) and Revolution Wind Export Cable Project (collectively, the Undertaking). Revolution Wind LLC (Revolution Wind) is providing this draft HPTP prior to the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) making findings of adverse effect for the Undertaking under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), and finalization of this draft HPTP remains subject to BOEM's final finding of adverse effect for the historic property.

BOEM will use the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) substitution process to fulfill its Section 106 obligations as provided for in the NHPA implementing regulations (36 CFR § 800.8(c)), and BOEM has notified the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), State Historic Preservation Officers, and consulting parties of BOEM's decision to use this process. Revolution Wind has provided this draft HPTP to BOEM for inclusion in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for review by consulting parties to provide meaningful input on the resolution of adverse effects to and form(s) of implementing mitigation at the historic property. This draft HPTP describes the applicant-proposed mitigation measures to resolve potential adverse effects on historic properties and proposes the implementation steps and timeline for actions. The mitigation measures are based on the evaluations and outreach performed by Revolution Wind prior to the issuance of the DEIS. Revolution Wind anticipates the HPTP documents will undergo revision and refinement in consultation with the Massachusetts State Historic Preservation Officer, the Rhode Island State Historic Preservation Officer, the ACHP, and/or other consulting parties throughout the NEPA substitution process. If BOEM makes a finding of adverse effect for the historic property, it is anticipated that the mitigation measures described herein (and further refined through consultation with applicable parties) will be included in the Record of Decision (ROD) and/or Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) issued in accordance with 40 CFR parts 1500-1508, and 36 CFR §§ 800.8, 800.10.

The timeline for implementation of the mitigation measures will be determined in consultation with parties that demonstrated interest in the affected historic property (the Participating Parties) based on the agreed upon mitigation measures described in the final version of this HPTP. This HPTP will be reviewed by and further developed in consultation with Participating Parties concurrent with BOEM's NEPA substitution schedule<sup>1</sup> for RWF, which is currently anticipated to include the following:

- May 3, 2022 to July 1, 2022 Distribution of the Finding of Effect document, on historic properties, to consulting parties (to occur between).
- May 3, 2022 to August 1, 2022 30-day comment period on the Finding of Effect document (to occur between).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The timeline is subject to change and is based on current available information.

- **September 2, 2022** Distribution of the Draft Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) to consulting parties.
- **September 2, 2022 to October 17, 2022** 45-day comment period by consulting parties on the MOA and DEIS
- October 18, 2022 to December 19, 2022 Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- October 18, 2022 to January 19, 2023 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **December 2022 to February 2023** Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- **December 2023 to March 2023** 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **February 2023 to April 2023** Distribution of the Final MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- **March 2023 to June 2, 2023** 30-day signing period for consulting parties (to begin no later than a date between).
- June 2, 2023 Release of Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS).
- **June 2, 2023 to July 3, 2023** 30-day review period for the FEIS.
- July 7, 2023 NEPA Record of Decision (ROD) issued by BOEM.

This draft HPTP is organized into the following sections:

- **Section 1.0, Introduction**, outlines the content of this HPTP.
- **Section 2.0, Cultural Resources Regulatory Context**, briefly summarizes the Undertaking while focusing on cultural resources regulatory contexts (federal, tribal, state, and local, including preservation restrictions), identifies the historic property discussed in this HPTP that will be adversely affected by the Undertaking, and summarizes the pertinent provisions and attachments of the HRVEA (EDR, 2022) and *Revolution Wind Farm Construction and Operations Plan* (COP; Revolution Wind, 2021) that guided the development of this document.
- Section 3.0, Existing Conditions, Historic Significance, and Maritime Setting, provides a physical description of the historic property included in this HPTP. Set within its historic context, the applicable NRHP criteria for the historic property are discussed with a focus on the contribution of a maritime visual setting to its significance and integrity.
- Section 4.0, Mitigation Measures, presents specific steps to carry out the applicant-proposed
  mitigation actions identified in the COP or alternative measures developed through stakeholder
  engagement meetings to date. The mitigation action includes a detailed description, intended
  outcome, methods, standards, and requirements for documentation. The mitigation action details
  may be revised, based on feedback gathered during the process.

| • | Section 5.0, Implementation, establishes the process for executing mitigation actions at the     |
|---|--|
|   | historic property, as identified in Section 4.0 of this HPTP. For each/the action, organizationa |
|   | responsibilities are outlined, a timeline is provided, and regulatory reviews are listed.        |

• **Section 6.0, References**, is a list of works cited in this HPTP.

#### 2.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

# 2.1 Project Overview: Revolution Wind Farm and Revolution Wind Export Cable

The Undertaking is a wind-powered electric generating facility composed of up to 100 wind turbine generators (WTGs) and associated foundations, two offshore substations, and inter-array cables connecting the WTGs and the offshore substations (see Figure 2.1-1). The WTGs, offshore substations, array cables, and substation interconnector cables would be located on the Outer Continental Shelf approximately 15 nautical miles (18 statute miles) southeast of Point Judith, Rhode Island, approximately 13 nautical miles (15 statute miles) east of Block Island, Rhode Island, approximately 7.5 nautical miles (8.5 statute miles) south of Nomans Land Island National Wildlife Refuge (uninhabited island), and between approximately 10 to 12.5 nautical miles (12 to 14 statute miles) south/southwest of varying points of the Rhode Island and Massachusetts coastlines (62 FR 33708). In addition, two submarine export cables located in both federal waters and Rhode Island State territorial waters, will connect the offshore substation to the electrical grid. The proposed interconnection location for the Undertaking is the existing Davisville Substation, which is owned and operated by The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a National Grid and located in North Kingstown, Rhode Island. The visible offshore components of the operational Undertaking will be located on Lease OCS-A 0486 in water depths ranging from approximately 108 to 125 feet.

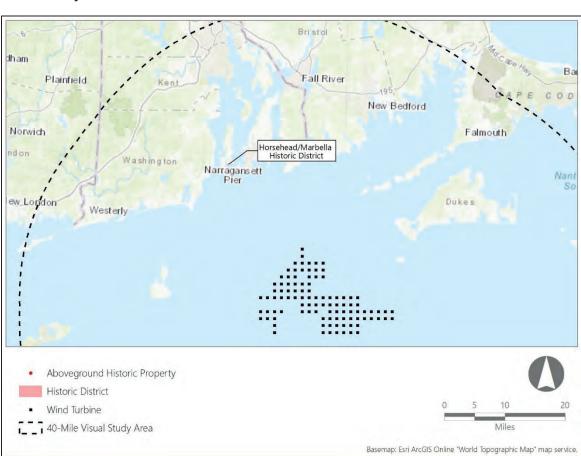


Figure 2.1-1. Project Location

# 2.2 Section 106 and Section 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)

The regulations at 36 CFR § 800.8 provide for use of the NEPA process to fulfill a federal agency's NHPA Section 106 review obligations in lieu of the procedures set forth in 36 CFR § 800.3 through 800.6. Under these provisions, issuance of an ROD and implementation of relevant conditions will resolve adverse effects to historic properties caused by the Undertaking, including to National Historic Landmarks for which BOEM must provide a higher standard of care, as required by Section 110(f) of the NHPA.

The measures to avoid and minimize adverse effects to identified historic properties are described in the COP (Section 4.4.1.3 and Appendix BB). This HPTP describes the applicant-proposed treatment plans to resolve the remaining adverse effects after application of the above-referenced measures. The mitigation measures reflect a refinement of the conceptual mitigation framework proposed by Revolution Wind (see Appendix BB in the COP).

All activities implemented under this HPTP will be conducted in accordance with any conditions imposed by BOEM in its ROD and with applicable local, state and federal regulations and permitting requirements. Responsibilities for specific compliance actions are described in further detail in Section 5.2 – Organizational Responsibilities.

# 2.2.1 Municipal Regulations

Before implementation, any on-site mitigation measures will be coordinated with local municipalities and commissions to obtain approvals, as appropriate. These may include, but are not limited to building permits, zoning, land use, planning, historic commissions, and design review boards. Additional information regarding compliance with local requirements appears in Section 5.0, Implementation.

#### 2.3 Participating Parties

BOEM initiated consultation under Section 106 with invitations to consulting parties on April 30, 2021. BOEM hosted the first Section 106-specific meeting with consulting parties on December 17, 2021, and Revolution Wind anticipates that BOEM will hold additional meetings pursuant to Sections 106 and 110(f) of the NHPA and in accordance with 36 CFR 800.8.

Following BOEM initial Section 106 meeting with consulting parties, Revolution Wind held stakeholder outreach meetings (see Section 5.3) to review conceptual mitigation measures for the historic property and invited the following parties:

- The Town of Jamestown
- The Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission

Revolution Wind anticipates these parties and any subsequently identified parties will participate in the finalization of this HPTP through BOEM's Section 106 consultation process.

# 3.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS, HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE, AND MARITIME SETTING

# 3.1 Historic Properties

This HPTP involves one historic property, as identified in Table 3.1-1 and located on Figure 3.1-1.

Table 3.1-1. Historic Properties included in the HPTP

| Name               | Property<br>Designation | Municipality | State | Site No.<br>(Agency) | Ownership | Historic<br>Property<br>Type       |
|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------|-------|----------------------|-----------|------------------------------------|
| Horsehead/Marbella | NRHP-Listed             | Jamestown    | RI    | NR99000675(NPS)      | Private   | Estates<br>and Estate<br>Complexes |

Figure 3.1-1. Historic Property Locations



In Section 3.3 the historic property is individually considered, described both physically and within its historic context, with a focus on the contribution of a maritime visual setting to the property's significance and integrity.

# 3.2 Maritime Setting

For the purposes of this analysis and assessment, views of marine waters are considered critical aspects of maritime settings. The influence of the marine environment and related human activities on historical development patterns is extensive and may be expressed in areas without direct lines of sight to the sea. Although these types of setting may contribute to the significance of historic properties, they would not be subject to alteration as a result of the proposed undertaking and are not considered further in this report.

Horsehead/Marbella is included in the property type defined in the HRVEA as "Estates and Estate Complexes" consists of high-style residences, or groupings of residences, typically designed by prominent architects of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, such as Richard Morris Hunt and McKim, Mead and White. This property type consists mainly of the mansions and summer "cottages" built by wealthy industrialist families, drawn to the area as it became a prominent vacation and recreation area for the emerging American elite.

Estates built by or for wealthy families have been part of the region's landscapes for centuries and many such properties are located along the shorelines. High style, architect-designed mansions and associated landscapes are characteristic of several areas within the study area and many such properties were sited to take advantage of ocean views. The importance of maritime settings to these properties may be apparent in the design of building features such as veranda, porches, and large windows facing the water or through landscape elements and overall designs that were intended to frame specific views towards the seas. As with many other historic property types, the conformation of local shorelines and the specific orientation of each property may be important in assessing the association with specific aspects or elements of each associated viewshed.

# 3.3 Horsehead/Marbella

#### 3.3.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

Horsehead/Marbella is a shingle-style residence with a carriage barn located on Southwest Point in Jamestown, Rhode Island between Mackerel Cove and Concord Gulf Cove. The house is designed with granite ashlar laid in a random pattern on the first floor and the gable ends. The upper stories of the four-story tower and the western elevation are clad in wood shingles. The carriage house, located directly to the north of the main house, is designed in an L-shaped plan also with granite ashlar laid in a random pattern and the upper story clad in wood shingles (Wright, 1999). The property remains a privately-owned residence.

#### 3.3.2 Historic Context

Horsehead/Marbella was constructed between 1882 and 1884 as a summerhouse for Joseph Wharton, cofounder of Bethlehem Steel and founder of the Wharton School of Business at the University of Pennsylvania. Wharton purchased the land in 1882 and the majority of the construction was completed in 1884; however, in 1885, Wharton purchased an adjacent property and in 1889-90 an addition was added to

the western portion of the house (Wright, 1999). Charles L. Bevins, an architect from England, designed the home(Wright, 1999).

# 3.3.3 NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

The property was listed on the NRHP in 1999 and is significant for its architecture, landscape architecture, and its association with the development of Jamestown as a summer resort as well as its association with American industry and society. As stated above, Horsehead/Marbella is located on Southwest Point between Mackerel Cove and Concord Gulf Cove with approximately one mile of coastline.

The house and carriage house are located on an elevated portion of the property to maximize water views. According to the NRHP Nomination Form, the house and carriage house were built into the side of the hill to enhance the buildings' relationship with the landscape and the tower was likely designed to mimic a lighthouse, possibly nearby Beavertail Light. The buildings were sited to create "long perspectives" that are "extremely picturesque" (Wright, 1999). Maximizing views and the property's relationship to the water are clearly evident by the placement of the buildings on the land and the design of the house.

## 4.0 MITIGATION MEASURES

Mitigation measures at the Historic properties are detailed in this section. These applicant-proposed mitigation measures were developed on behalf of Revolution Wind by individuals who meet the Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualifications Standards* (36 CFR Part 61) and are appropriate to fully address the nature, scope, size, and magnitude of adverse effects including cumulative effects caused by the Project, NRHP-qualifying characteristics of each historic property that would be affected. These mitigation measures also include actions to respond to some reasonably foreseeable hazards unrelated to the Project that pose risks to the long-term preservation of affected historic properties, such as climate change. Revolution Wind has prepared this draft HPTP for inclusion in the DEIS and subsequent review, revision and refinement by consulting parties.

# 4.1 Historic American Building Survey (HABS) Documentation

# 4.1.1 Purpose and Intended Outcome

The HABS program was founded in 1934 and is the oldest federal preservation program. The purpose of HABS is to document historic architecture through measured drawings, photography, and historical narratives. The documentation is maintained by the Library of Congress (LOC) and is available to the public in perpetuity.

As stated above, the significance of the property and landscape of Horsehead/Marbella was documented in 1999 in a NRHP Nomination form; however, this mitigation measure proposes to complete a more intensive, thorough documentation of the property. HABS documentation for Horsehead/Marbella will consist of measured drawings, including elevations, sections, and details of this historic property, prepared by a SOI Qualified Historic Architect per 36 CFR Part 61, as well as large-format black and white photographs, and a detailed history of the property to be kept in the LOC repository.

## 4.1.2 Scope of Work

This work will consist of the following:

- Archival research of the history of the property, including review of any existing architectural plans
  or drawings, articles, historic photographs, maps, building permits, etc.;
- Photographic documentation of the existing conditions of the structures and landscape to the Participating Parties for review and comment;
- Draft measured drawings of all structures on the property including individual drawings of all elevations and sections and detailed drawings of specific architectural features, as applicable to the Participating Parties for review and comment;
- Draft report of the history of the property to be provided to the Participating Parties for review and comment;
- Consultation with the Participating Parties and any relevant stakeholders;
- Develop the final HABS documentation, addressing any comments received, to be distributed the Participating Parties; and

Submittal of the final documentation to the HABS Office per the HABS guidelines.

# 4.1.3 Methodology

Revolution Wind will release a request for proposals (RFP) for consultant services and select a consultant to perform the scope of work listed in Section 4.1.2. The preferred consultants will have experience in HABS documentation. The draft report, drawings, and photography will be completed by SOI Qualified Professionals per 36 CFR Part 61 in accordance with applicable National Park Service and HABS guidance. The draft documentation will be provided to the Participating Parties for review and comment. The final documentation will be prepared addressing all comments received and will be provided to the Participating Parties and to the HABS Office per the HABS guidelines.

#### 4.1.4 Standards

The mitigation measure will align with the following:

- HABS Guidelines (HABS, 2020);
- The Secretary of the Interior's Guidance on the Identification of Historic Properties (36 CFR 800.4);
   and
- The Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualifications Standards* (36 CFR Part 61), as applicable.

#### 4.1.5 Documentation

The following documentation is to be provided for review by the Participating Parties:

- RFPs;
- Proposals by qualified consultants in response to the RFP;
- · Preliminary draft documentation; and
- Final HABS documentation.

## 4.1.6 Funds and Accounting

Funding amounts will be determined following BOEM's release of their findings of adverse effects and consulting party review of the draft HPTP and the DEIS. The final version of the HPTP will include specifics concerning funding amounts and the mechanisms for funding the mitigation measures.

## 5.0 IMPLEMENTATION

## 5.1 Timeline

The timeline for implementation of the mitigation measures will be determined in consultation with the Participating Parties based on the agreed upon mitigation measures described in the final version of this HPTP. This HPTP will be reviewed by and further developed in consultation with Participating Parties concurrent with BOEM's NEPA substitution schedule<sup>2</sup> for RWF, which is currently anticipated to include the following:

- May 3, 2022 to July 1, 2022 Distribution of the Finding of Effect document, on historic properties, to consulting parties (to occur between).
- May 3, 2022 to August 1, 2022 30-day comment period on the Finding of Effect document (to occur between).
- **September 2, 2022** Distribution of the Draft Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) to consulting parties.
- **September 2, 2022 to October 17, 2022** 45-day comment period by consulting parties on the MOA and DEIS
- October 18, 2022 to December 19, 2022 Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- October 18, 2022 to January 19, 2023 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **December 2022 to February 2023** Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- **December 2023 to March 2023** 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **February 2023 to April 2023** Distribution of the Final MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- March 2023 to June 2, 2023 30-day signing period for consulting parties (to begin no later than a date between).
- June 2, 2023 Release of Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS).
- **June 2, 2023 to July 3, 2023** 30-day review period for the FEIS.
- July 7, 2023 NEPA Record of Decision (ROD) issued by BOEM.

The final version of this HPTP included in the FEIS will include a timeline for implementation of the final/agreed upon mitigation measures described herein. It is anticipated that the mitigation measure identified in Section 4.0 will commence within 2 years of the execution of the MOA unless otherwise agreed by the consulting parties and accepted by BOEM. Per Section 4.0, the Participating Parties will have a minimum of 30-days to review and comment on all draft reports or other work products developed for this HPTP. Revolution Wind assumes that the proposed scope of work will be completed within 5 years of the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The timeline is subject to change and is based on current available information.

execution of the MOA unless a different timeline is agreed upon by consulting parties and accepted by BOEM.

# 5.2 Organizational Responsibilities

# 5.2.1 Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)

BOEM remains responsible for making all federal decisions and determining compliance with Section 106. BOEM has reviewed this HPTP to ensure, at minimum, it includes the content required:

- BOEM remains responsible for making all federal decisions and determining compliance with Section 106;
- BOEM, in consultation with the Participating Parties, will ensure that mitigation measures adequately resolve adverse effects, consistent with the NHPA;
- BOEM must accept the final HPTP before Revolution Wind may commence any of the actions included in the HPTP;
- BOEM will be responsible for sharing the annual summary report with Participating Parties; and
- BOEM is responsible for consultation related to dispute resolution.

#### 5.2.2 Revolution Wind, LLC

Revolution Wind will be responsible for the following:

- Considering the comments provided by the Participating Parties in the development of this HPTP;
- Funding the mitigation measures specified in Section 4.0;
- Completion of the scope/s of work in Section 4.0;
- Ensuring all Standards in Section 4.0 are met;
- Providing the Documentation in Section 4.0 to the Participating Parties for review and comment;
- Annual Reporting to BOEM; and
- Revolution Wind will be responsible for ensuring that all work that requires consultation with Tribal Nations are performed by professionals who have demonstrated professional experience consulting with federally recognized Tribes.

# 5.2.3 Other Parties, as Appropriate

Revolution Wind does not anticipate additional consulting parties, should any be determined, this will be updated.

# 5.3 Participating Party Consultation

Revolution Wind has provided this draft HPTP to BOEM for inclusion in the DEIS for review by Participating Parties to provide meaningful input on the resolution of adverse effects to and form(s) of implementing mitigation at the historic properties. As part of the development of this draft HPTP, Revolution Wind has conducted targeted outreach with the Participating Parties identified in Section 2.3. As of July 2022, this outreach has included the following:

• Stakeholder Consultation Meeting to Review Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures for the Revolution Wind Farm – Rhode Island Historic Properties, February 3, 2022.

Participating Parties will be provided opportunity for review and comment on the HPTP concurrent with BOEM's anticipated NEPA substitution schedule for Revolution Wind Farm (see Section 5.1). It is anticipated that subsequent coordination to further refine the HPTP may include meetings, conference calls, HPTP draft reviews and document exchanges, or similar means of communication of information. BOEM will be invited to participate in these consultations between Revolution Wind and the Participating Parties regarding revision and refinement of this HPTP, should it choose.

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# ATTACHMENT 20 – HISTORIC PROPERTIES TREATMENT PLAN FOR THE REVOLUTION WIND FARM: THE ABBOTT PHILLIPS HOUSE, THE STONE HOUSE INN, THE WARREN'S POINT HISTORIC DISTRICT, AND TUNIPUS GOOSEWING FARM, TOWN OF LITTLE COMPTON, NEWPORT COUNTY, RHODE ISLAND

[Insert ATTACHMENT 20 – TREATMENT PLAN ABOVE-GROUND HISTORIC PROPERTIES THAT WILL BE VISUALLY ADVERSELY AFFECTED]



Applicant-Proposed Draft - Subject to Review by BOEM and Consulting Parties

# **Draft Historic Property Treatment Plan**

for the

# **Revolution Wind Farm**

The Abbott Phillips House
The Stone House Inn
The Warren's Point Historic District
Tunipus Goosewing Farm
Town of Little Compton, Newport County, Rhode Island

Submitted to:



Bureau of Ocean Energy Management U.S. Department of the Interior

Prepared for:



Powered by Ørsted &

Revolution Wind, LLC https://revolutionwind.com/

Prepared by:



Environmental Design & Research, D.P.C. 217 Montgomery Street, Suite 1100 Syracuse, New York 13202 <a href="https://www.edrdpc.com">www.edrdpc.com</a>

July 2022

#### **ABSTRACT**

Federal Undertaking: Revolution Wind Farm and Revolution Wind Export Cable Project

Location: Outer Continental Shelf and Rhode Island

Federal and

State Agencies: Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

National Park Service

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission

New York Historic Preservation Office Connecticut Historic Preservation Office Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Regulatory Process: National Environmental Policy Act

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act Section 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act

Purpose: This draft, applicant-proposed Historic Property Treatment Plan provides

background data, historic property information, and detailed steps that will be implemented to carry out mitigation actions to resolve potential adverse effects preliminarily identified by the applicant in the *Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis – Revolution Wind Farm*, dated November 2021 for the Revolution Wind

i

Project.

Potential Adverse Visual

Effect Finding for: The Abbott Phillips House,

The Stone House Inn, and

The Warren's Point Historic District

Tunipus Goosewing Farm

Submitted By: Revolution Wind, LLC

Date: July 2022

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| ACHP         | Advisory Council on Historic Preservation              |    |
| ADLS         | Aircraft Detection Lighting System                     |    |
| BOEM         | Bureau of Ocean Energy Management                      |    |
| CFR          | Code of Federal Regulations                            |    |
| COP          | Construction and Operations Plan                       |    |
| EDR          | Environmental Design and Research, D.P.C.              |    |
| DEIS         | Draft Environmental Impact Statement                   |    |
| FEIS         | Final Environmental Impact Statement                   |    |
| Historic Pro | perty Treatment Plan                                   |    |

FR Federal Regulation

HPTP Historic Property Treatment Plan
MHC Massachusetts Historical Commission

MOA Memorandum of Agreement

NEPA National Environmental Policy Act

NHPA National Historic Preservation Act of 1966

NPS National Park Service

NRHP National Register of Historic Places

RFP Request for Proposals

RIHPHC Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission

ROD Record of Decision
RWF Revolution Wind Farm
WTG Wind Turbine Generator

## 1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This draft applicant-proposed Historic Property Treatment Plan (HPTP) for the Abbott Phillips House, a Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission (RIHPHC) Historic Resource; the Stone House Inn, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP); the Warren's Point Historic District, which has been determined to be eligible for listing on the NRHP by the RIHPHC; and the Tunipus Goosewing Farm, which has been determined to be eligible for listing on the NRHP by the RIHPHC (the historic properties) provides background data, historic property information, and detailed steps that will be implemented to carry out mitigation actions to resolve potential adverse effects preliminarily identified by the applicant in the *Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis – Revolution Wind Farm*, dated July 2022 (HRVEA; EDR, 2022) for the Revolution Wind Farm (RWF) and Revolution Wind Export Cable Project (collectively, the Undertaking). Revolution Wind LLC (Revolution Wind) is providing this draft HPTP prior to the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) making findings of adverse effect for the Undertaking under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), and finalization of this draft HPTP remains subject to BOEM's final finding of adverse effect for the historic properties.

BOEM will use the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) substitution process to fulfill its Section 106 obligations as provided for in the NHPA implementing regulations (36 CFR § 800.8(c)), and BOEM has notified the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), State Historic Preservation Officers, and consulting parties of BOEM's decision to use this process. Revolution Wind has provided this draft HPTP to BOEM for inclusion in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for review by consulting parties to provide meaningful input on the resolution of adverse effects to and form(s) of implementing mitigation at the historic properties. This draft HPTP describes the applicant-proposed mitigation measures to resolve potential adverse effects on historic properties and proposes the implementation steps and timeline for actions. The mitigation measures are based on the evaluations and outreach performed by Revolution Wind prior to the issuance of the DEIS. Revolution Wind anticipates the HPTP documents will undergo revision and refinement in consultation with the Massachusetts State Historic Preservation Officer, the Rhode Island State Historic Preservation Officer, the ACHP, and/or other consulting parties throughout the NEPA substitution process. If BOEM makes a finding of adverse effect for the historic properties, it is anticipated that the mitigation measures described herein (and further refined through consultation with applicable parties) will be included in the Record of Decision (ROD) and/or Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) issued in accordance with 40 CFR parts 1500-1508, and 36 CFR §§ 800.8, 800.10.

The timeline for implementation of the mitigation measures will be determined in consultation with parties that demonstrated interest in the affected historic properties (the Participating Parties) based on the agreed upon mitigation measures described in the final version of this HPTP. This HPTP will be reviewed by and further developed in consultation with Participating Parties concurrent with BOEM's NEPA substitution schedule<sup>1</sup> for RWF, which is currently anticipated to include the following:

 May 3, 2022 to July 1, 2022 – Distribution of the Finding of Effect document, on historic properties, to consulting parties (to occur between).

The Abbott Phillips House, The Stone House Inn, & The Warren's Point Historic District, Tunipus Goosewing Farm Town of Little Compton, Newport County, Rhode Island

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The timeline is subject to change and is based on current available information. Historic Property Treatment Plan

- May 3, 2022 to August 1, 2022 30-day comment period on the Finding of Effect document (to occur between).
- **September 2, 2022** Distribution of the Draft Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) to consulting parties.
- **September 2, 2022 to October 17, 2022** 45-day comment period by consulting parties on the MOA and DEIS
- October 18, 2022 to December 19, 2022 Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- October 18, 2022 to January 19, 2023 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **December 2022 to February 2023** Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- **December 2023 to March 2023** 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **February 2023 to April 2023** Distribution of the Final MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- March 2023 to June 2, 2023 30-day signing period for consulting parties (to begin no later than a date between).
- June 2, 2023 Release of Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS).
- June 2, 2023 to July 3, 2023 30-day review period for the FEIS.
- July 7, 2023 NEPA Record of Decision (ROD) issued by BOEM.

This draft HPTP is organized into the following sections:

- **Section 1.0, Introduction**, outlines the content of this HPTP.
- Section 2.0, Cultural Resources Regulatory Context, briefly summarizes the Undertaking while focusing on cultural resources regulatory contexts (federal, tribal, state, and local, including preservation restrictions), identifies the historic properties discussed in this HPTP that will be adversely affected by the Undertaking, and summarizes the pertinent provisions and attachments of the HRVEA (EDR, 2022) and *Revolution Wind Farm Construction and Operations Plan* (COP; Revolution Wind, 2021) that guided the development of this document.
- Section 3.0, Existing Conditions, Historic Significance, and Maritime Setting, provides a
  physical description of the historic properties included in this HPTP. Set within its historic context,
  the applicable NRHP criteria for the historic properties are discussed with a focus on the
  contribution of a maritime visual setting to its significance and integrity.
- **Section 4.0, Mitigation Measures**, presents specific steps to carry out the applicant-proposed mitigation actions identified in the COP or alternative measures developed through stakeholder engagement meetings to date. The mitigation action includes a detailed description, intended outcome, methods, standards, and requirements for documentation. The mitigation action details may be revised, based on feedback gathered during the process.

| • | Section 5.0, Implementation, establishes the process for executing mitigation actions at the       |
|---|--|
|   | historic properties, as identified in Section 4.0 of this HPTP. For each/the action, organizationa |
|   | responsibilities are outlined, a timeline is provided, and regulatory reviews are listed.          |

| • | Section 6.0 | , References, | is | a list | of | works | cited | in | this | <b>HPT</b> | Ρ. |
|---|-------------|---------------|----|--------|----|-------|-------|----|------|------------|----|
|---|-------------|---------------|----|--------|----|-------|-------|----|------|------------|----|

## 2.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

# 2.1 Project Overview: Revolution Wind Farm and Revolution Wind Export Cable

The Undertaking is a wind-powered electric generating facility composed of up to 100 wind turbine generators (WTGs) and associated foundations, two offshore substations, and inter-array cables connecting the WTGs and the offshore substations (see Figure 2.1-1). The WTGs, offshore substations, array cables, and substation interconnector cables would be located on the Outer Continental Shelf approximately 15 nautical miles (18 statute miles) southeast of Point Judith, Rhode Island, approximately 13 nautical miles (15 statute miles) east of Block Island, Rhode Island, approximately 7.5 nautical miles (8.5 statute miles) south of Nomans Land Island National Wildlife Refuge (uninhabited island), and between approximately 10 to 12.5 nautical miles (12 to 14 statute miles) south/southwest of varying points of the Rhode Island and Massachusetts coastlines (62 FR 33708). In addition, two submarine export cables located in both federal waters and Rhode Island State territorial waters, will connect the offshore substation to the electrical grid. The proposed interconnection location for the Undertaking is the existing Davisville Substation, which is owned and operated by The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a National Grid and located in North Kingstown, Rhode Island. The visible offshore components of the operational Undertaking will be located on Lease OCS-A 0486 in water depths ranging from approximately 108 to 125 feet.

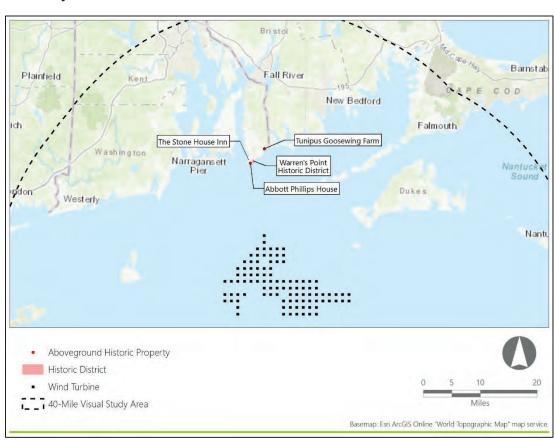


Figure 2.1-1. Project Location

# 2.2 Section 106 and Section 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)

The regulations at 36 CFR § 800.8 provide for use of the NEPA process to fulfill a federal agency's NHPA Section 106 review obligations in lieu of the procedures set forth in 36 CFR § 800.3 through 800.6. Under these provisions, issuance of an ROD and implementation of relevant conditions will resolve adverse effects to historic properties caused by the Undertaking, including to National Historic Landmarks for which BOEM must provide a higher standard of care, as required by Section 110(f) of the NHPA.

The measures to avoid and minimize adverse effects to identified historic properties are described in the COP (Section 4.4.1.3 and Appendix BB). This HPTP describes the applicant-proposed treatment plans to resolve the remaining adverse effects after application of the above-referenced measures. The mitigation measures reflect a refinement of the conceptual mitigation framework proposed by Revolution Wind (see Appendix BB in the COP).

All activities implemented under this HPTP will be conducted in accordance with any conditions imposed by BOEM in its ROD and with applicable local, state and federal regulations and permitting requirements. Responsibilities for specific compliance actions are described in further detail in Section 5.2, Organizational Responsibilities.

# 2.2.1 Municipal Regulations

Before implementation, any on-site mitigation measures will be coordinated with local municipalities and commissions to obtain approvals, as appropriate. These may include, but are not limited to building permits, zoning, land use, planning, historic commissions, and design review boards. Additional information regarding compliance with local requirements appears in Section 5.0, Implementation.

## 2.3 Participating Parties

BOEM initiated consultation under Section 106 with invitations to consulting parties on April 30, 2021. BOEM hosted the first Section 106-specific meeting with consulting parties on December 17, 2021, and Revolution Wind anticipates that BOEM will hold additional meetings pursuant to Sections 106 and 110(f) of the NHPA and in accordance with 36 CFR 800.8.

Following BOEM initial Section 106 meeting with consulting parties, Revolution Wind held stakeholder outreach meetings (see Section 5.3) to review conceptual mitigation measures for the historic property and invited the following parties:

- The Town of Little Compton
- Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission.

Revolution Wind anticipates the above-listed parties and any subsequently identified parties will participate in the finalization of this HPTP through BOEM's Section 106 consultation process.

# 3.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS, HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE, AND MARITIME SETTING

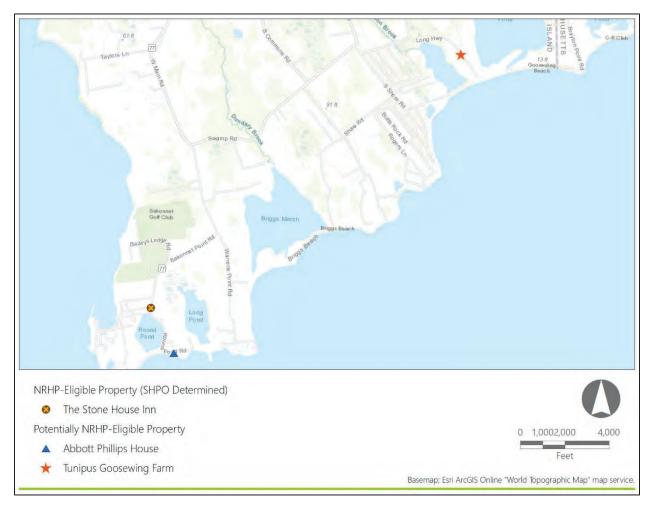
# 3.1 Historic Properties

This HPTP involves three historic properties, as identified in Table 3.1-1 and located on Figure 3.1-1.

Table 3.1-1. Historic Properties included in the HPTP

| Name                                       | Property<br>Designation                 | Municipality      | State | Site No.<br>(Agency) | Ownership | Historic Property Type Estates and Estate Complexes |  |
|--|---|-------------------|-------|----------------------|-----------|---|--|
| The Abbott<br>Phillips House               | RIHPHC<br>Historic<br>Resource          | Little<br>Compton | RI    | 827 (RIHPHC)         | Private   |   |  |
| The Stone House<br>Inn                     | NRHP-Listed                             | Little<br>Compton | RI    | 08NR00255<br>(NPS)   | Private   |   |  |
| The Warren's<br>Point Historic<br>District | NRHP-Eligible<br>(RIHPHC<br>Determined) | Little<br>Compton | RI    | 835 (RIHPHC)         | Private   | Historic<br>Buildings<br>and<br>Structures          |  |
| Tunipus<br>Goosewing Farm                  | NRHP-Eligible<br>(RIHPHC<br>Determined) | Little<br>Compton | RI    | 831 (RIHPHC)         | Private   | Agricultural<br>Properties                          |  |

Figure 3.1-1. Historic Property Locations



In Sections 3.3 to 3.6, each of the historic properties is described both physically and within its historic context, with a focus on the contribution of a maritime visual setting to the property's significance and integrity.

# 3.2 Maritime Setting

For the purposes of this analysis and assessment, views of marine waters are considered critical aspects of maritime settings. The influence of the marine environment and related human activities on historical development patterns is extensive and may be expressed in areas without direct lines of sight to the sea. Although these types of setting may contribute to the significance of historic properties, they would not be subject to alteration as a result of the proposed undertaking and are not considered further in this report.

The historic properties identified in this HPTP are included within the following property types as defined in the HRVEA: "Historic Buildings and Structures," "Agricultural Properties," "Lighthouses and Navigational

Aids," and "Estates and Estate Complexes." Each property type is defined below as well as the characteristics typical of their maritime setting.

"Historic Buildings and Structures" includes buildings and associated properties historically used as residences (in some instances their current use may be commercial, municipal, institutional, or otherwise non-residential) and is the largest grouping of above-ground historic properties within the PAPE. Historic Buildings and Structures within the PAPE consist mostly of vernacular residences, or groupings of residences, although this above-ground historic property type also includes historic parks and stone markers. The overall character of these individual above-ground historic properties and districts is residential or intended for public enjoyment, as opposed to the grand mansions and summer "cottages" built by wealthy industrialist families that typified the "Estates and Estate Complexes" property type (see below). These above-ground historic properties are typically listed due to each resource's unique significance or the combined significance of the resources forming an historic district, and usually qualify under National Register Criteria A and C. These factors are shared among the resource to a degree which justifies their grouping as an above-ground historic property type.

Historic Buildings and structures occur throughout the study area and in a variety of local contexts. Location and orientation of such properties is critical to understanding the nature of any associated maritime settings. Many historic structures were oriented to local roadways, with the front and rear elevations parallel to the nearby road's alignment. Local roadways along the region's shorelines often parallel the water's edge and Historic Buildings frequently shift in orientation along such coastal roads. This variation in orientation may strongly influence the associated views of marine waters that may form important elements of a property's historic setting.

"Agricultural Properties" consist of historic farm buildings and landscapes which have retained a high degree of integrity and are generally no longer used for their original purpose. These above-ground historic properties feature barns, farmhouses, and may be associated with open tracts of pastureland or agricultural fields. Generally, these above-ground historic properties do not derive their significance in any direct way from the ocean or maritime activities.

Historic agricultural properties, including farms, farmhouses, barns and related buildings and structures are relatively common in the study area. Many of these properties were built between 1700 and 1850, after which agricultural economies in New England and New York declined sharply. The historic settings for such properties typically include open, agrarian landscapes which once may have afforded open views of the seas when sited along the shoreline or at higher elevations within the coastal interior. Few of the once expansive agrarian landscapes associated with the historic use of the region's farms survive. Some have been altered by later residential and commercial development and many have been transformed by reforestation. Despite these changes, historic agricultural properties remain an important part of the region's heritage and tangible expression of several centuries of intensive farming that transformed the landscapes throughout southern New England and eastern Long Island.

"Lighthouses and Navigational Aids" are defined by the historic associations with water-related transportation and defense, prominent views of the sea and dominance of the surrounding landscape, and common architectural forms. These structures present themselves as prominent and iconic features on the coastal landscape, possess elevated views of the ocean horizon, and are sited specifically for those elevated views.

Lighthouses and other historic navigation aids in the study area include properties that were intended to serve mariners plying large areas of open water and other properties that served specific navigation routes through the complex and treacherous waters of the region's bays. All of these properties have an obvious association with maritime settings, but the scale of those settings will vary due to the conformation of the local landscape and seas and the design and purpose of each navigation aid.

Estates and Estate Complexes" consists of high-style residences, or groupings of residences, typically designed by prominent architects of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, such as Richard Morris Hunt and McKim, Mead and White. This property type consists mainly of the mansions and summer "cottages" built by wealthy industrialist families, drawn to the vicinity of Newport, Rhode Island as it became a prominent vacation and recreation area for the emerging American elite, and to Montauk Point as a naturalistic and remote enclave.

Estates built by or for wealthy families have been part of the region's landscapes for centuries and many such properties are located along the shorelines. High style, architect-designed mansions and associated landscapes are characteristic of several areas within the study area and many such properties were sited to take advantage of ocean views. The importance of maritime settings to these properties may be apparent in the design of building features such as veranda, porches, and large windows facing the water or through landscape elements and overall designs that were intended to frame specific views towards the seas. As with many other historic property types, the conformation of local shorelines and the specific orientation of each property may be important in assessing the association with specific aspects or elements of each associated viewshed.

## 3.3 The Abbott Phillips House

#### 3.3.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Abbott Phillips House was built circa 1926-1927 by regional architect Albert Harkness (RIHPHC, 1990). It is sited at 97 Round Pond Road on a 1.8-acre lot, just north of Mill Point, at the Atlantic Ocean. The residence is one-and-one-half stories tall, and approximately 3200 square feet. Its massing is Z-shaped with a central main block (shingled, with mansard roof and hipped dormers), two gabled wings to either side, and a round stone entrance tower where the southern sections meet. The immediate landscape around the house has been cleared but the parcel retains woodlots as well.

#### 3.3.2 Historic Context

Henry Tillinghast Sisson, son of industrialist David Sisson, served with distinction during the Civil War, and after his death was honored by construction of a statue to his memory in Union Cemetery, in the Town of Little Compton. He worked as a mill superintendent for A. & W. Sprague until 1873, then was elected to three terms as Rhode Island Lieutenant Governor. Returning to Little Compton in the late 1870s, Henry Sisson planned a seaside summer resort just north of Mill Point, featuring curving avenues and house lots. The project was never realized and only Round Pond Road itself remains as a remnant of his plans (RIHPHC, 1990).

Architect Albert Harkness of Providence designed the house at 97 Round Pond Road for Abbott Phillips, also of Providence, and a lawyer at the firm of Hinckley, Allen, Phillips & Wheeler. Phillips lived there with his wife and their four children (Little Compton Historical Society, 2020). It remains in use today as a private residence.

# 3.3.3 NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

The Abbott Phillips House is significant under NRHP Criterion C for Architecture. An architectural survey of the building noted "the design of this house draws on sources in French provincial vernacular architecture; the image of picturesque domesticity that it creates was popular in the 1920s and 1930s" (RIHPHC, 1990).

Located on the southern coast of Little Compton, the Abbott Phillips house was designed intentionally with views toward the Atlantic Ocean. Though its significance is derived from the architectural merit of the residence, the location affords unobstructed maritime views from both the house and grounds.

#### 3.4 The Stone House Inn

## 3.4.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The NRHP-listed Stone House Inn (also known as the David Sisson House) was built circa 1854 at 122 Sakonnet Point Road in the Town of Little Compton. It is sited on a nearly 3-acre lot, facing south and overlooking Round Pond. The imposing stone residence is three-and-one-half stories tall and has an associated circa 1886 barn. The residence is seven bays wide and three bays deep, with a rectangular footprint. Modern replacement windows occupy each bay. A hipped slate roof features two dormers with paired arched windows. Between them is a large octagonal belvedere. An ornate, wood-framed, two-story wraparound porch is located at the south and west sides. Multiple wings extend from the rear of the building.

#### 3.4.2 Historic Context

Providence-based industrialist David Sisson of the Fall River Ironworks commissioned a home at 122 Sakonnet Point Road (architect unknown) which was at the time the largest residence in Little Compton, and the only one constructed of stone (Connors, 2008). The house was passed to his son Henry (see Section 3.2.2 for information on H. Sisson) and following his Lieutenant Governorship, his family used the Stone

House as their primary residence. Financial difficulties resulted in the auctioning of the home in 1902 which marks the change of its use from single-family to inn, and interior renovations and stylistic updates occurred regularly over the past 170 years. An exception to its continual operation was a two-decade closure due to flooding resulting from the Hurricane of 1938 (Connors, 2008).

# 3.4.3 NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

The Stone House Inn is listed on the NRHP and is significant under NRHP Criterion C for Architecture. It was the largest single-family dwelling in Little Compton at the time of its construction, and the only one built of fieldstone. In addition, it derives significance from its use as an inn for the past century, the "only public accommodation for travelers in this intensely private seaside community almost exclusively dominated by single-family houses" (Connors, 2008). The Stone House Inn is sited 10 feet above sea level, at an inland location, with interior views of nearby Round Pond. However, the rooftop belvedere was a unique feature designed that affords farther views to the Atlantic Ocean.

#### 3.5 The Warren's Point Historic District

# 3.5.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Warren's Point Historic District is located on Warren Point, in the southern portion of the Town of Little Compton east of Sakonnet Point, on the southeastern tip of an elevated, rocky peninsula. The point is bordered by the Atlantic Ocean to the east and south and Long Pond on the west. The district includes approximately 155 acres centered along Warren Point Road, which runs north-to-south and serves as a central axis for residential development. The area is characterized by large, affluent residences set on large lots, which are for the most open lawns, oriented to afford views of the adjacent waterbodies.

#### 3.5.2 Historic Context

Warren's Point is located east of Sakonnet Point and Long Pond, first colonized by Nathaniel Warren in the seventeenth century. Developed as the Town of Little Compton's first summer resort colony in the 1880s, its picturesque homes were built by wealthy families from the northeast and Midwest, on land subdivided from the former Kempton Farm (RIHPHC, 1990). Presenting a cohesive aesthetic, the picturesque shingle-sided houses all shared views to the Atlantic Ocean. As time moved forward, so did architectural styles. New buildings of the Cape Cod and Modernist designs were added to the collection of residences at Warren's Point through the first half of the twentieth century. Regardless of architectural style, most buildings shared similar landscapes that included manicured lawns and stone walls. The neighborhood was designed as a quiet enclave for the enjoyment of idyllic ocean views. Public access was limited by privatizing streets which continue to operate in this manner.

## 3.5.3 NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

The Warren's Point Historic District has been determined by RIHPHC to be eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with the establishment of summer coastal resorts in Rhode Island, and under Criterion C for architecture, including residences that span a wide variety of architectural styles,

constructed between 1880 and 1970 and retaining a high degree of integrity. The district is recommended as an appropriate candidate for nomination to the NRHP (RIHPC, 1990) and the *Town of Little Compton Comprehensive Plan* identifies the establishment of a voluntary historic district at Warren Point as a goal for the town relative to historic preservation (Town of Little Compton, 2018a:37).

By deed restriction, early purchasers of the property in Warren's Point were guaranteed overland access to Warren's Point Beach, ensuring a quiet, residential summer colony (Connors, 2008). It was this access and isolation that made Warren's Point a desirable oceanside retreat. Its visual and physical connection to the Atlantic Ocean is at the center of the significance of the district.

# 3.6 Tunipus Goosewing Farm

# 3.6.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Tunipus Goosewing Farm is located at 540 Long Highway on a peninsula an approximate 60-acre property between Quicksand Pond to the east, Tunipus Pond to the west, and the Atlantic Ocean to the south. According to the property card, the property currently contains a circa 1894 2-story, irregular-shaped house; two one-story circa 1999 guest houses, two one-and-a-half-story guest houses constructed circa 1815; and a circa 1850 two-story limestone, gambrel roof barn with an attached silo (Vision Appraisal, 2022). The property has been recently restored by the current owners (Morgan, 2016).

#### 3.6.2 Historic Context

The Tunipus Goosewing Farm was constructed for the Sisson family, who moved to Little Compton from Newport in 1816 (RIHPHC, 1990). The property has remained an active farm since the eighteenth century. According to the *Historic and Architectural Resources of Little Compton, Rhode Island,* Lemuel Sisson raised cows on the property during the nineteenth century (Rhode Island, 1990).

# 3.6.3 NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

The Tunipus Goosewing Farm is located on a peninsula overlooking Quicksand Pond, Tunipus Pond, and the Atlantic Ocean. The property also provides the only access to the town-owned Goosewing Beach. The farm has a strong maritime setting with views across the open agricultural fields to the water in three directions. The relationship of the fields, buildings, and structures on an elevated ridge to the surrounding waters is an integral part of the historic setting. The Tunipus Goosewing Farm is eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A and C for its architecture and its association with the Sisson family and farming in Little Compton.

## 4.0 MITIGATION MEASURES

Mitigation measures at the historic properties are detailed in this section. These applicant-proposed mitigation measures were developed on behalf of Revolution Wind by individuals who meet the Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualifications Standards* (36 CFR Part 61) and are appropriate to fully address the nature, scope, size, and magnitude of adverse effects including cumulative effects caused by the Project, NRHP-qualifying characteristics of each historic property that would be affected. These mitigation measures also include actions to respond to some reasonably foreseeable hazards unrelated to the Project that pose risks to the long-term preservation of affected historic properties, such as climate change. Revolution Wind has prepared this draft HPTP for inclusion in the DEIS and subsequent review, revision and refinement by consulting parties.

# 4.1 Climate Adaptation and Sustainability Plan for Historic Properties

# 4.1.1 Purpose and Intended Outcome

The 2018 Town of Little Compton, Rhode Island Local Hazard Mitigation Plan identifies historic properties, including the three historic properties identified in this HPTP, as vulnerable to climate change and specifically events like flood, wind, hurricanes, and Nor'easters (Town of Little Compton. 2018b). In addition, goals of the 2018 Town of Little Compton, Rhode Island Comprehensive Plan is to "maintain and protect the rural character, visual aesthetics and heritage of the town" as well as to "preserve buildings and sites of historic and cultural significance" (Town of Little Compton. 2018a). Many of the town's historic properties, including those addressed in this HPTP, are located along the shorelines of ponds and marshes or the Rhode Island coastline.

Prior to an event of destruction and damage resulting from a natural disaster, public engagement is needed to identify historic preservation priorities and goals, and long-range climate adaption measures that preserve the character and setting associated with historic properties. This HPTP proposes funding for the development of a Historic Preservation and Climate Adaptation Plan for the Town of Little Compton which will include public engagement to identify historic preservation and climate adaptation priorities and concerns of the local community. The intended outcome of this HPTP is to assist with the long-term preservation of the historic properties in the Town of Little Compton while addressing anticipated threats to historic resources and their setting from climate change.

## 4.1.2 Scope of Work

This work is anticipated to consist of the following:

- Review of existing town and county planning documents and regulations;
- Public outreach in order to identify historic preservation priorities and concerns;
- Photography and documentation (e.g. mapping) of existing conditions;
- Drafting of a historic preservation and climate adaptation plan for distribution to the Participating Parties for review and comment;
- Development of a final plan to include comments from the Participating Parties; and

• Distribution of the final plan to the Participating Parties.

# 4.1.3 Methodology

Revolution Wind will release a request for proposals (RFP) for consultant services for the scope of work and select a consultant to perform the scope of work listed in Section 4.1.2. The chosen consultant should have a demonstrated knowledge of climate change and the treatment of historic properties. Public engagement sessions will be held to solicit comments, questions, and concerns from the residents of the Town of Little Compton. The sessions will inform the preparation of the draft plan which will be distributed to the Participating Parties for review and comment. Additional sessions should be held as necessary to allow for public engagement. The comments shall be addressed and incorporated in the final document which will be distributed to the Participating Parties.

#### 4.1.4 Standards

The project will comply with following standards:

- The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR 68);
- The 2018 Town of Little Compton, Rhode Island Local Hazard Mitigation Plan;
- The 2018 Town of Little Compton, Rhode Island Comprehensive Plan;
- Town of Little Compton Planning Board guidance and regulations, as applicable; and
- Town of Little Compton Conservation Commission guidance and regulations, as applicable.

#### 4.1.5 Documentation

The following documentation is to be provided for review by Participating Parties:

- RFPs;
- Proposals by qualified consultants in response to the RFP; and
- Photographs and documentation of existing conditions.
- Draft hazard mitigation plan; and
- Final hazard mitigation plan.

# 4.1.6 Funds and Accounting

Funding amounts will be determined following BOEM's release of their findings of adverse effects and consulting party review of the draft HPTP and the DEIS. The final version of the HPTP will include specifics concerning funding amounts and the mechanisms for funding the mitigation measures.

# 4.2 Development of an Interpretive Exhibit/Signage at Goosewing Beach

## 4.2.1 Purpose and Intended Outcome

The purpose of this mitigation measure is to use the information developed in the Climate Adaptation and Sustainability Plan to provide public education materials. The date developed will be used to produce text

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for signage at the town-owned Goosewing Beach, which is accessed by Tunipus Goosewing Farm. The signage will provide a brief history of the effects of climate change and storms on Little Compton as well as information on the risks of climate change to the town's coastline.

# 4.2.2 Scope of Work

This work will consist of the following:

- Research available historic sources and documentation relevant to the history of climate and weather in Little Compton;
- Consultation with stakeholders and the Participating Parties;
- Draft text and sign design to be provided to the Participating Parties for review and comment;
- Development of final text and signage design which addresses any comments received the Participating Parties; and
- Production of signage to be installed at Goosewing Beach in coordination with the Participating Parties.

# 4.2.3 Methodology

Revolution Wind will release an RFP for consultant services for the educational materials and select a consultant to perform the Scope of Work listed in Section 4.2.1.2. The preferred consultants will have experience in developing interpretive signage. The draft text and sign design will be developed in coordination with the Participating Parties and will distributed for review and comment. The final text and design will be produced by the consultant that incorporates further comments and any additional information provided by the Participating Parties. The final approved text will be included on the final signage. The installation of the signage will be coordinated with the Participating Parties.

#### 4.2.4 Standards

The exhibit will conform to:

- Town of Jamestown Planning Commission and Zoning Board of Review guidance, as applicable;
- The National Park Service's Wayside Exhibits: A Guide to Developing Outdoor Interpretive Exhibits, as applicable (NPS, 2009), as applicable; and
- The National Park Service's *Programmatic Accessibility Guidelines for National Park Service Interpretive Media*, as applicable (NPS, 2012), as applicable.

#### 4.2.5 Documentation

The following documentation is to be provided for review by Participating Parties:

- Request for Proposals (RFP);
- Proposals by qualified consultants in response to the RFP;
- Preliminary draft of the text and signage design;

- Final text and signage design; and
- Signage

# 4.2.6 Funds and Accounting

Funding amounts will be determined following BOEM's release of their findings of adverse effects and consulting party review of the draft HPTP and the DEIS. The final version of the HPTP will include specifics concerning funding amounts and the mechanisms for funding the mitigation measures.

# 4.3 Historic Context for Summer Cottage/Resort Development

# 4.3.1 Purpose and Intended Outcome

As stated above, similarly, to other coastal communities in the region, in the late nineteenth century and through the twentieth century, summer cottages, resorts, and summer colonies began to develop in Little Compton. These areas were attractive to the upper class for their proximity to Boston and New York and their locations on the water. The rapid rise of local and regional industries, urbanization, and ease of transportation by steam trains and ships in the late nineteenth century was associated with a new leisure class in New England. Scenic coastal enclaves and villages attracted families whose wealth may have been derived from the region's cities, but who sought escape from dense urban centers. Numerous communities developed to cater the recreational and social needs of wealthy families along the shores of Buzzards Bay, Narragansett Bay, and the coastal islands

The purpose of this mitigation measure is to develop a regional context/history of the development of summer cottages, colonies, and resorts on the Rhode Island and Massachusetts coastlines in the latenineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. The report will include: a brief history of each municipality, focusing on the built environment; an in-depth analysis of the neighborhoods/areas that became summer resorts/colonies; the social and economic impacts of the development; the changes in the built environment of the municipalities; and other related topics.

The intent of this report is to document this important movement in New England history, which changed the cultural, economic, and landscape of Rhode Island and Massachusetts. The report will be completed in coordination with all relevant stakeholders and the final report will be distributed to the municipalities and SHPOs.

# 4.3.2 Scope of Work

The scope of work will consist of the following:

- Conduct archival research;
- Identify and consult with relevant stakeholders and the Participating Parties;
- Develop a draft report to be distributed to the Participating Parties for review and comment; and
- Develop a final report, addressing the comments received, to be distributed to the Participating Parties.

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# 4.3.3 Methodology

Revolution Wind will release a request for proposals (RFP) for consultant services for the scope of work and select a consultant to perform the scope of work listed in Section 4.1.2. The consultant should have a demonstrated knowledge and experience in developing historic contexts focusing on changes in the social, economic, and built environment and a knowledge of the history of New England. A draft of the report will be distributed to the Participating Parties for review and comment. A final report will be produced by the consultant that incorporates any comments and additional information provided by the Participating Parties and will be distributed to the Participating Parties.

#### 4.3.4 Standards

The exhibit will conform to the following standards:

- The Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (36 CFR Part 61), as applicable;
- RIHPHC guidance;
- MHC guidance;

#### 4.3.5 Documentation

The following documentation is to be provided for review by Participating Parties:

- Request for Proposals (RFP);
- Proposals by qualified consultants in response to the RFP;
- Preliminary draft report; and
- Final report.

# 4.3.6 Funds and Accounting

Funding amounts will be determined following BOEM's release of their findings of adverse effects and consulting party review of the draft HPTP and the DEIS. The final version of the HPTP will include specifics concerning funding amounts and the mechanisms for funding the mitigation measures.

## 5.0 IMPLEMENTATION

## 5.1 Timeline

The timeline for implementation of the mitigation measures will be determined in consultation with the Participating Parties based on the agreed upon mitigation measures described in the final version of this HPTP. This HPTP will be reviewed by and further developed in consultation with Participating Parties concurrent with BOEM's NEPA substitution schedule<sup>2</sup> for RWF, which is currently anticipated to include the following:

- May 3, 2022 to July 1, 2022 Distribution of the Finding of Effect document, on historic properties, to consulting parties (to occur between).
- May 3, 2022 to August 1, 2022 30-day comment period on the Finding of Effect document (to occur between).
- **September 2, 2022** Distribution of the Draft Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) to consulting parties.
- **September 2, 2022 to October 17, 2022** 45-day comment period by consulting parties on the MOA and DEIS
- October 18, 2022 to December 19, 2022 Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- October 18, 2022 to January 19, 2023 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **December 2022 to February 2023** Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- **December 2023 to March 2023** 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **February 2023 to April 2023** Distribution of the Final MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- March 2023 to June 2, 2023 30-day signing period for consulting parties (to begin no later than a date between).
- June 2, 2023 Release of Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS).
- **June 2, 2023 to July 3, 2023** 30-day review period for the FEIS.
- July 7, 2023 NEPA Record of Decision (ROD) issued by BOEM.
- The final version of this HPTP included in the FEIS will include a timeline for implementation of the final/agreed upon mitigation measures described herein. It is anticipated that the mitigation measure identified in Section 4.0 will commence within 2 years of the execution of the MOA unless otherwise agreed by the consulting parties and accepted by BOEM. Per Section 4.0, the Participating Parties will have a minimum of 30-days to review and comment on all draft reports or other work products developed for this HPTP. Revolution Wind assumes that the proposed scope of work will

 $<sup>^2</sup>$  The timeline is subject to change and is based on current available information. Historic Property Treatment Plan

be completed within 5 years of the execution of the MOA unless a different timeline is agreed upon by consulting parties and accepted by BOEM.

# 5.2 Organizational Responsibilities

# 5.2.1 Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)

BOEM remains responsible for making all federal decisions and determining compliance with Section 106. BOEM has reviewed this HPTP to ensure, at minimum, it includes the content required.

- BOEM remains responsible for making all federal decisions and determining compliance with Section 106;
- BOEM, in consultation with the Participating Parties, will ensure that mitigation measures adequately resolve adverse effects, consistent with the NHPA;
- BOEM must accept the final HPTP before Revolution Wind may commence any of the actions included in the HPTP;
- BOEM will be responsible for sharing the annual summary report with Participating Parties; and
- BOEM is responsible for consultation related to dispute resolution.

# 5.2.2 Revolution Wind, LLC

Revolution Wind will be responsible for the following:

- Considering the comments provided by the Participating Parties in the development of this HPTP;
- Funding the mitigation measures specified in Section 4.0;
- Completion of the scope/s of work in Section 4.0;
- Ensuring all Standards in Section 4.0 are met;
- Providing the Documentation in Section 4.0 to the Participating Parties for review and comment;
- Annual Reporting to BOEM; and
- Revolution Wind will be responsible for ensuring that all work that requires consultation with Tribal Nations are performed by professionals who have demonstrated professional experience consulting with federally recognized Tribes.

# 5.2.3 Other Parties, as Appropriate

Revolution Wind does not anticipate additional consulting parties, should any be determined, this will be updated.

## 5.3 Participating Party Consultation

Revolution Wind has provided this draft HPTP to BOEM for inclusion in the DEIS for review by Participating Parties to provide meaningful input on the resolution of adverse effects to and form(s) of implementing mitigation at the historic properties. As part of the development of this draft HPTP, Revolution Wind has conducted targeted outreach with the Participating Parties identified in Section 2.3. As of July 2022, this outreach has included the following:

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• Stakeholder Consultation Meeting to Review Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures for the Revolution Wind Farm – Rhode Island Historic Properties, February 3, 2022.

Participating Parties will be provided opportunity for review and comment on the HPTP concurrent with BOEM's anticipated NEPA substitution schedule for Revolution Wind Farm (see Section 5.1). It is anticipated that subsequent coordination to further refine the HPTP may include meetings, conference calls, HPTP draft reviews and document exchanges, or similar means of communication of information. BOEM will be invited to participate in these consultations between Revolution Wind and the Participating Parties regarding revision and refinement of this HPTP, should it choose.

# 6.0 REFERENCES

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# ATTACHMENT 21 – HISTORIC PROPERTIES TREATMENT PLAN FOR THE REVOLUTION WIND FARM: NINE HISTORIC PROPERTIES, TOWN OF MIDDLETOWN, NEWPORT COUNTY, RHODE ISLAND

[Insert ATTACHMENT 21 – TREATMENT PLAN ABOVE-GROUND HISTORIC PROPERTIES THAT WILL BE VISUALLY ADVERSELY AFFECTED]



## **Draft Historic Property Treatment Plan**

for the

## **Revolution Wind Farm**

Nine Historic Properties

Town of Middletown, Newport County, Rhode Island

Submitted to:



Bureau of Ocean Energy Management U.S. Department of the Interior

Prepared for:



Powered by Ørsted & Eversource

Revolution Wind, LLC <a href="https://revolutionwind.com/">https://revolutionwind.com/</a>

Prepared by:



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**July 2022** 

#### **ABSTRACT**

Federal Undertaking: Revolution Wind Farm and Revolution Wind Export Cable Project

Location: Outer Continental Shelf and Rhode Island

Federal and

State Agencies: Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

National Park Service

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission

New York Historic Preservation Office Connecticut Historic Preservation Office Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Regulatory Process: National Environmental Policy Act

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act Section 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act

Purpose: This draft, applicant-proposed Historic Property Treatment Plan provides

background data, historic property information, and detailed steps that will be implemented to carry out mitigation actions to resolve potential adverse effects preliminarily identified by the applicant in the *Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis – Revolution Wind Farm*, dated November 2021 for the Revolution Wind

Project.

Potential Adverse Visual

Effect Finding for: The Bailey Farm

The Clambake Club of Newport Paradise Rocks Historic District

Sea View Villa

St. George's School: Church of St. George, Little Chapel, and Memorial Schoolhouse

The Indian Avenue Historic District

Whetstone

The Land Trust Cottages

The Bluff/John Bancroft Estate

Submitted By: Revolution Wind, LLC

Date: July 2022

Historic Property Treatment Plan Nine Historic Properties

Town of Middletown, Newport County, Rhode Island

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|              | LIST OF ACRONYMS   |    |
| ACHP         | Advisory Council on Historic Preservation                  |    |
| ADLS         | Aircraft Detection Lighting System                         |    |
| BOEM         | Bureau of Ocean Energy Management                          |    |
| CFR          | Code of Federal Regulations                                |    |
| COP          | Construction and Operations Plan                           |    |
| EDR          | Environmental Design and Research, D.P.C.                  |    |
| DEIS         | Draft Environmental Impact Statement                       |    |
| FEIS         | Final Environmental Impact Statement                       |    |
| FR           | Federal Register   |    |
| HPTP         | Historic Property Treatment Plan                           |    |
| MOA          | Memorandum of Agreement                                    |    |
| NEPA         | National Environmental Policy Act                          |    |
| NHPA         | National Historic Preservation Act of 1966                 |    |
| NPS          | National Park Service                                      |    |
| NRHP         | National Register of Historic Places                       |    |
| RFP          | Request for Proposals                                      |    |
| RIHPHC       | Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission |    |
| ROD          | Record of Decision   |    |
| RWF          | Revolution Wind Farm                                       |    |
| USCG         | United States Coast Guard                                  |    |
| WTG          | Wind Turbine Generator                                     |    |

## 1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This draft applicant-proposed Historic Property Treatment Plan (HPTP) for the Bailey Farm, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP); the Clambake Club of Newport, which is listed on the NRHP; the Paradise Rocks Historic District, which is a Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission (RIHPHC) Historic Resource; the Sea View Villa, which is a RIHPHC Historic Resource; the St. George's School: Church of St. George, Little Chapel, and Memorial Schoolhouse, which is listed on the NRHP; the Indian Avenue Historic District which is listed on the NRHP; Whetstone, which is a RIHPHC Historic Resource; the Land Trust Cottages, which is a RIHPHC Historic Resource; and the Bluff/John Bancroft Estate, which is a RIHPHC Historic Resource, (the historic properties) provides background data, historic property information, and detailed steps that will be implemented to carry out mitigation actions to resolve potential adverse effects preliminarily identified by the applicant in the Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis – Revolution Wind Farm, dated July 2022 (HRVEA; EDR, 2022) for the Revolution Wind Farm (RWF) and Revolution Wind Export Cable Project (collectively, the Undertaking). Revolution Wind LLC (Revolution Wind) is providing this draft HPTP prior to the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) making findings of adverse effect for the Undertaking under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), and finalization of this draft HPTP remains subject to BOEM's final finding of adverse effect for the historic properties.

BOEM will use the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) substitution process to fulfill its Section 106 obligations as provided for in the NHPA implementing regulations (36 CFR § 800.8(c)), and BOEM has notified the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), State Historic Preservation Officers, and consulting parties of BOEM's decision to use this process. Revolution Wind has provided this draft HPTP to BOEM for inclusion in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for review by consulting parties to provide meaningful input on the resolution of adverse effects to and form(s) of implementing mitigation at the historic properties. This draft HPTP describes the applicant-proposed mitigation measures to resolve potential adverse effects on historic properties and proposes the implementation steps and timeline for actions. The mitigation measures are based on the evaluations and outreach performed by Revolution Wind prior to the issuance of the DEIS. Revolution Wind anticipates the HPTP documents will undergo revision and refinement in consultation with the Massachusetts State Historic Preservation Officer, the Rhode Island State Historic Preservation Officer, the ACHP, and/or other consulting parties throughout the NEPA substitution process. If BOEM makes a finding of adverse effect for the historic properties, it is anticipated that the mitigation measures described herein (and further refined through consultation with applicable parties) will be included in the Record of Decision (ROD) and/or Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) issued in accordance with 40 CFR parts 1500-1508, and 36 CFR §§ 800.8, 800.10.

The timeline for implementation of the mitigation measures will be determined in consultation with parties that demonstrated interest in the affected historic properties (the Participating Parties) based on the agreed upon mitigation measures described in the final version of this HPTP. This HPTP will be reviewed by and

further developed in consultation with Participating Parties concurrent with BOEM's NEPA substitution schedule<sup>1</sup> for RWF, which is currently anticipated to include the following:

- May 3, 2022 to July 1, 2022 Distribution of the Finding of Effect document, on historic properties, to consulting parties (to occur between).
- May 3, 2022 to August 1, 2022 30-day comment period on the Finding of Effect document (to occur between).
- **September 2, 2022** Distribution of the Draft Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) to consulting parties.
- **September 2, 2022 to October 17, 2022** 45-day comment period by consulting parties on the MOA and DEIS
- October 18, 2022 to December 19, 2022 Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- October 18, 2022 to January 19, 2023 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **December 2022 to February 2023** Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- **December 2023 to March 2023** 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **February 2023 to April 2023** Distribution of the Final MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- March 2023 to June 2, 2023 30-day signing period for consulting parties (to begin no later than a date between).
- June 2, 2023 Release of Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS).
- **June 2, 2023 to July 3, 2023** 30-day review period for the FEIS.
- July 7, 2023 NEPA Record of Decision (ROD) issued by BOEM.

This draft HPTP is organized into the following sections:

- **Section 1.0, Introduction**, outlines the content of this HPTP.
- Section 2.0, Cultural Resources Regulatory Context, briefly summarizes the Undertaking while
  focusing on cultural resources regulatory contexts (federal, tribal, state, and local, including
  preservation restrictions), identifies the historic properties discussed in this HPTP that will be
  adversely affected by the Undertaking, and summarizes the pertinent provisions and attachments
  of the HRVEA (EDR, 2021) and Revolution Wind Farm Construction and Operations Plan (COP;
  Revolution Wind, 2021) that guided the development of this document.
- Section 3.0, Existing Conditions, Historic Significance, and Maritime Setting, provides a physical description of the historic properties included in this HPTP. Set within its historic context,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The timeline is subject to change and is based on current available information. Historic Property Treatment Plan Nine Historic Properties

the applicable NRHP criteria for the historic properties are discussed with a focus on the contribution of a maritime visual setting to its significance and integrity.

- Section 4.0, Mitigation Measures, presents specific steps to carry out the applicant-proposed
  mitigation actions identified in the COP or alternative measures developed through stakeholder
  engagement meetings to date. The mitigation action includes a detailed description, intended
  outcome, methods, standards, and requirements for documentation. The mitigation action details
  may be revised, based on feedback gathered during the process.
- **Section 5.0, Implementation**, establishes the process for executing mitigation actions at the historic properties, as identified in Section 4.0 of this HPTP. For each/the action, organizational responsibilities are outlined, a timeline is provided, and regulatory reviews are listed.
- **Section 6.0, References**, is a list of works cited in this HPTP.

## 2.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

## 2.1 Project Overview: Revolution Wind Farm and Revolution Wind Export Cable

The Undertaking is a wind-powered electric generating facility composed of up to 100 wind turbine generators (WTGs) and associated foundations, two offshore substations, and inter-array cables connecting the WTGs and the offshore substations (see Figure 2.1-1). The WTGs, offshore substations, array cables, and substation interconnector cables would be located on the Outer Continental Shelf approximately 15 nautical miles (18 statute miles) southeast of Point Judith, Rhode Island, approximately 13 nautical miles (15 statute miles) east of Block Island, Rhode Island, approximately 7.5 nautical miles (8.5 statute miles) south of Nomans Land Island National Wildlife Refuge (uninhabited island), and between approximately 10 to 12.5 nautical miles (12 to 14 statute miles) south/southwest of varying points of the Rhode Island and Massachusetts coastlines (62 FR 33708). In addition, two submarine export cables located in both federal waters and Rhode Island State territorial waters, will connect the offshore substation to the electrical grid. The proposed interconnection location for the Undertaking is the existing Davisville Substation, which is owned and operated by The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a National Grid and located in North Kingstown, Rhode Island. The visible offshore components of the operational Undertaking will be located on Lease OCS-A 0486 in water depths ranging from approximately 108 to 125 feet.

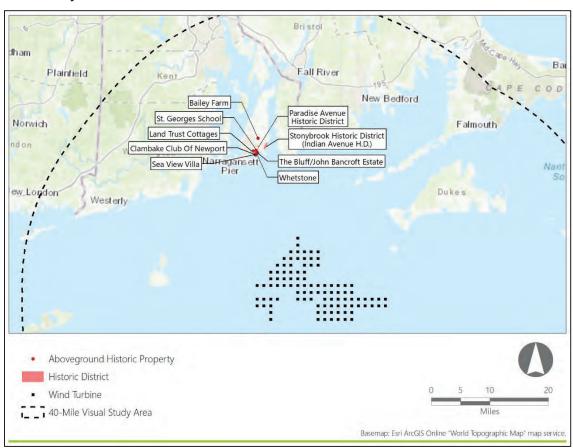


Figure 2.1-1. Project Location

## 2.2 Section 106 and Section 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)

The regulations at 36 CFR § 800.8 provide for use of the NEPA process to fulfill a federal agency's NHPA Section 106 review obligations in lieu of the procedures set forth in 36 CFR § 800.3 through 800.6. Under these provisions, issuance of an ROD and implementation of relevant conditions will resolve adverse effects to historic properties caused by the Undertaking, including to National Historic Landmarks for which BOEM must provide a higher standard of care, as required by Section 110(f) of the NHPA.

The measures to avoid and minimize adverse effects to identified historic properties are described in the COP (Section 4.4.1.3 and Appendix BB). This HPTP describes the applicant-proposed treatment plans to resolve the remaining adverse effects after application of the above-referenced measures. The mitigation measures reflect a refinement of the conceptual mitigation framework proposed by Revolution Wind (see Appendix BB in the COP).

All activities implemented under this HPTP will be conducted in accordance with any conditions imposed by BOEM in its ROD and with applicable local, state and federal regulations and permitting requirements. Responsibilities for specific compliance actions are described in further detail in Section 5.2, Organizational Responsibilities.

## 2.2.1 Municipal Regulations

Before implementation, any on-site mitigation measures will be coordinated with local municipalities and commissions to obtain approvals, as appropriate. These may include, but are not limited to building permits, zoning, land use, planning, historic commissions, and design review boards. Additional information regarding compliance with local requirements appears in Section 5.0, Implementation.

## 2.3 Participating Parties

BOEM initiated consultation under Section 106 with invitations to consulting parties on April 30, 2021. BOEM hosted the first Section 106-specific meeting with consulting parties on December 17, 2021, and Revolution Wind anticipates that BOEM will hold additional meetings pursuant to Sections 106 and 110(f) of the NHPA and in accordance with 36 CFR 800.8.

Following BOEM initial Section 106 meeting with consulting parties, Revolution Wind held stakeholder outreach meetings (see Section 5.3) to review conceptual mitigation measures for the historic properties and invited the following parties:

- The Town of Middletown
- The Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission.

Revolution Wind anticipates the above-listed party and any subsequently identified parties will participate in the finalization of this HPTP through BOEM's Section 106 consultation process.

## 3.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS, HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE, AND MARITIME SETTING

## 3.1 Historic Properties

This HPTP involves nine historic properties, as identified in Table 3.1-1 and located on Figure 3.1-1.

Table 3.1-1. Historic Properties included in the HPTP

| Name  | Property<br>Designation        | Municipality | State | Site No.<br>(Agency)                | Ownership             | Historic<br>Property<br>Type            |
|---|--------------------------------|--------------|-------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Bailey Farm   | NRHP-Listed                    |              |       | 84001887<br>(NPS Ref.<br>#84001887) | Private               | Agricultural<br>Properties              |
| Clambake Club<br>of Newport   | NRHP-Listed                    | Middletown   | 1 01  | 95001267<br>(NPS Ref.<br>#95001267) | Private               | Recreational<br>Properties              |
| Paradise Rocks<br>Historic District   | RIHPHC<br>Historic<br>Resource |              | RI    | MT 4 (RI<br>SHPO)                   | Private<br>(Multiple) | Historic<br>Buildings and<br>Structures |
| Sea View Villa  | RIHPHC<br>Historic<br>Resource |              |       | MT 75 (RI<br>SHPO)                  | Private               | Historic<br>Buildings and<br>Structures |
| St. George's<br>School: Church<br>of St. George,<br>Little Chapel, and<br>Memorial<br>Schoolhouse | NRHP-Listed                    |              |       | 4001235<br>(NPS Ref.<br>#04001235)  | Private               | Historic<br>Buildings and<br>Structures |
| Indian Avenue<br>Historic District  | NRHP-Listed                    |              |       | 9000708<br>(NPS Ref.<br>#09000708)  | Private<br>(Multiple) | Historic<br>Buildings and<br>Structures |
| Whetstone   | RIHPHC<br>Historic<br>Resource |              |       | MT 77 (RI<br>SHPO)                  | Private               | Historic<br>Buildings and<br>Structures |
| Land Trust<br>Cottages  | RIHPHC<br>Historic<br>Resource |              |       | 903                                 | Private               | Historic<br>Buildings and<br>Structures |
| The Bluff/John<br>Bancroft Estate   | RIHPHC<br>Historic<br>Resource |              |       | MT 78 (RI<br>SHPO)                  | Private               | Estates and<br>Estate<br>Complexes      |



Figure 3.1-1. Historic Property Locations

In Sections 3.23 through 3.11, each historic property is individually considered, described both physically and within its historic context, with a focus on the contribution of a maritime visual setting to the property's significance and integrity.

## 3.2 Maritime Setting

For the purposes of this analysis and assessment, views of marine waters are considered critical aspects of maritime settings. The influence of the marine environment and related human activities on historical development patterns is extensive and may be expressed in areas without direct lines of sight to the sea. Although these types of setting may contribute to the significance of historic properties, they would not be subject to alteration as a result of the proposed undertaking and are not considered further in this report.

The historic properties identified in this HPTP are included within the following property types as defined in the HRVEA: "Historic Buildings and Structures," "Historic Cemeteries and Burial Grounds," "Agricultural

Properties," "Recreational Properties," and "Estates and Estate Complexes." Each property type is defined below as well as the characteristics typical of their maritime setting.

"Historic Buildings and Structures" includes buildings and associated properties historically used as residences (in some instances their current use may be commercial, municipal, institutional, or otherwise non-residential) and is the largest grouping of above-ground historic properties within the PAPE. Historic Buildings and Structures within the PAPE consist mostly of vernacular residences, or groupings of residences, although this above-ground historic property type also includes historic parks and stone markers. The overall character of these individual above-ground historic properties and districts is residential or intended for public enjoyment, as opposed to the grand mansions and summer "cottages" built by wealthy industrialist families that typified the "Estates and Estate Complexes" property type (see below). These above-ground historic properties are typically listed due to each resource's unique significance or the combined significance of the resources forming an historic district, and usually qualify under National Register Criteria A and C. These factors are shared among the resource to a degree which justifies their grouping as an above-ground historic property type.

Historic Buildings and structures not fitting within the previously described types occur throughout the study area and in a variety of local contexts. Location and orientation of such properties is critical to understanding the nature of any associated maritime settings. Many historic structures were oriented to local roadways, with the front and rear elevations parallel to the nearby road's alignment. Local roadways along the region's shorelines often parallel the water's edge and Historic Buildings frequently shift in orientation along such coastal roads. This variation in orientation may strongly influence the associated views of marine waters that may form important elements of a property's historic setting.

"Historic Cemeteries and Burial Grounds" consists of cemeteries identified by federal, state, or local governmental agencies as having historic significance. These above-ground historic properties may be municipally owned cemeteries on public land, small family plots on private land, or abandoned burial grounds. Historic cemeteries are lasting memorials to the past, provide a guide to the changing values and composition of communities in the course of their historic development.

Historic cemeteries and burial ground vary throughout the study area. Small, private, non-denominational and family cemeteries were relatively common in New England, and many have survived to present-day. Many examples of small cemeteries were associated with specific farms or families and were frequently placed within the available agricultural lands surrounding a farmstead or near multiple associated family farms. Where such burial grounds are located near the water they may be associated with ocean or other maritime viewsheds, however, ocean vistas are less likely to have been a significant consideration in the siting of such cemeteries than their larger, more formal counterparts in the region. Where cemeteries are located within districts or other historic settlements strongly associated with maritime settings, such burial grounds may be sited to maintain a visual connection to the waters in order to maintain a sense of continuity linking the departeds' final resting places with the environment in which they lived. Cemeteries in urban locations expressing such patterns may include formal design elements associated with the "rural cemetery movement" of the 19th century, which sought to create naturalistic, park-like settings to express "an Historic Property Treatment Plan

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appreciation of nature and a sense of the continuity of life" (NPS National Register Bulletin 41: 6). Maritime views from hillside cemeteries that were intentionally incorporated or framed by landscape designs may be more sensitive to discordant modern elements than those associated with less formal burial grounds that may not have been specifically located to provide ocean views.

"Agricultural Properties" consist of historic farm buildings and landscapes which have retained a high degree of integrity and are generally no longer used for their original purpose. These above-ground historic properties feature barns, farmhouses, and large, open tracts of pastureland. Generally, these above-ground historic properties do not derive their significance in any direct way from the ocean or maritime activities.

Historic agricultural properties, including farms, farmhouses, barns and related buildings and structures are relatively common in the study area. Many of these properties were built between 1700 and 1850, after which agricultural economies in New England and New York declined sharply. The historic settings for such properties typically include open, agrarian landscapes which once may have afforded open views of the seas when sited along the shoreline or at higher elevations within the coastal interior. Few of the once expansive agrarian landscapes associated with the historic use of the region's farms survive. Some have been altered by later residential and commercial development and many have been transformed by reforestation. Despite these changes, historic agricultural properties remain an important part of the region's heritage and tangible expression of several centuries of intensive farming that transformed the landscapes throughout southern New England and eastern Long Island.

"Recreational Properties" is defined by the role these properties served in their original functions as places for the resort tourism economy of the late-nineteenth century to flourish. These above-ground historic properties feature beaches, casinos, restaurants, and other buildings and structures built to entertain seasonal vacationers. They are typically located near the shoreline or immediately adjacent to the sea, and in some cases, are the beaches themselves. The enjoyment of, and interaction with, the sea are integral features of the significance of these above-ground historic properties. In many cases, the beachfront, shoreline, and adjacent ocean waters are prominent features of the historic setting due to their close association with historic recreational activities.

The same macroeconomic trends that saw the decline of the quintessential New England farm in the mid-19th century are associated with a population shift to cities and rise in affluence for some segments of society. Summer resorts, supported by steamships, rail transportation, and eventually, automobiles were developed in numerous locations in the study area in the late 19th century. These resorts varied between properties intended to serve the rising group of "upper middle income" families living in the region's cities to estate-like developments serving a more affluent set. Seaside resorts, like many other shoreline recreational, commercial, and residential properties, were often sited to take advantage of aesthetically pleasing ocean or maritime views. Depending on location and the the conformation of the local shoreline, such properties may be associated with specific bay or cove viewsheds that include limited areas of the open ocean waters. Recreational activities at resorts frequently included swimming and designated beaches where residents and visitors may have spent considerable time during the summer months. Where these features are still present and express a tangible association with the historic resort property, views from Historic Property Treatment Plan

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beaches may be as important as views from more formal elements of the designed landscape. Likewise, historic hotels and inns became more common elements of the region's shoreline communities in the late 19th century. Such properties were often sited near harbors, ferry landings, rail stations, and public or private beaches and may be associated with similar historic maritime settings. Views to ocean waters or the more intimate bays and coves of the region may have been an integral part of the visitor's motivation for staying in such establishments. Such considerations can be expressed through the inclusion of building and landscape features clearly intended to afford views of ocean. Older taverns and inns in the study area may be found along the working harbors and ports and were intended to serve the fishing, whaling, and related participants in maritime commerce. The design and location of these properties may not show the same influence of aesthetic considerations but will likely also retain a strong association with the waterfront and maritime environment.

"Estates and Estate Complexes" consists of high-style residences, or groupings of residences, typically designed by prominent architects of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, such as Richard Morris Hunt and McKim, Mead and White. This property type consists mainly of the mansions and summer "cottages" built by wealthy industrialist families, drawn to the vicinity of Newport, Rhode Island as it became a prominent vacation and recreation area for the emerging American elite, and to Montauk Point as a naturalistic and remote enclave.

Estates built by or for wealthy families have been part of the region's landscapes for centuries and many such properties are located along the shorelines. High style, architect-designed mansions and associated landscapes are characteristic of several areas within the study area and many such properties were sited to take advantage of ocean views. The importance of maritime settings to these properties may be apparent in the design of building features such as veranda, porches, and large windows facing the water or through landscape elements and overall designs that were intended to frame specific views towards the seas. As with many other historic property types, the conformation of local shorelines and the specific orientation of each property may be important in assessing the association with specific aspects or elements of each associated viewshed.

## 3.3 The Bailey Farm

### 3.3.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Bailey Farm (NPS Ref. #84001887, originally inventoried as the Chapman House and Farm) is an approximately 47-acre farm located at 373 Wyatt Road in Middletown, Road Island, approximately 2.25 miles from the coastline in Sachuest Bay (Figure 3.1-1). The property consists of a central, main farm complex including the original farmhouse, a barn, associated outbuildings including sheds and garages, and a cistern. The fields surrounding the central farm complex are still in use (predominantly as a vineyard) and are bound and interlaced with dry-laid stone walls. The Bailey family burying ground is located in the northwestern corner of the parcel, partially enclosed by a stone wall and modern metal fence. The Maidford River (a small brook) runs north to south, bisecting the property immediately west of the central farm complex (Nebiker et al., 1984; RIHPC, 1979a:40).

A more modern house (constructed circa 1930) with associated outbuildings is located in the northwestern corner of the property north of the Bailey family burying ground but does not contribute to the historical significance of the Bailey Farm (Nebiker et al., 1984).

The frame of the Bailey farmhouse dates from the mid-eighteenth century but was renovated in the nineteenth century Greek Revival style, including a large brick center chimney and three-bay façade. The outbuildings date from the mid-nineteenth to early-twentieth century (likely replacements for earlier barns and sheds) and have gabled roofs, but have been updated with modern shingles, windows, and fixtures (such as solar panels). Though the outbuildings have been updated and/or replaced, they retain their original placement and orientation to the road and the surrounding landscape (Nebiker et al., 1984).

#### 3.3.2 Historic Context

The Bailey Farm was once a farmstead occupying as much as 100 acres that was owned and occupied by the Bailey family, who were settlers of nearby Newport, throughout the eighteenth and into the nineteenth century. When the farmhouse underwent its Greek Revival renovations in 1838 the property was owned by Easton Bailey. The property was sold by the Bailey family in the 1850s and was bought and sold several times before being purchased by Peleg Sherman in 1878. His family owned the land until 1918, until it was sold to the Nunes family, whose descendants still owned the property at the time of the Bailey Farm's nomination for the NRHP in 1979. In the year 1850, under the operation of James Gardiner, the Bailey Farm produced \$200 worth of fruits and vegetables, and \$210 worth of meat, marking a relatively prosperous operation compared to other Rhode Island hill farms (RIHPC, 1979b; RIHPC, 1979a:40; Nebiker et al., 1984).

## 3.3.3 NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

The NRHP-listed Bailey Farm meets Criterion A for its associations with the nineteenth-century agriculture of island farms of Narragansett Bay and NRHP Criterion C for its importance as an example of architecture and engineering of the Greek Revival, with a period of significance from 1825-1849 (Nebiker et al., 1984). The Bailey Farm was listed on the NRHP in 1964 and enjoys views to Sachuest Bay.

## 3.4 The Clambake Club of Newport

## 3.4.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Clambake Club of Newport is a one-story building located on the bluff at Easton Point. It is a wood-framed, wood-shingled structure laid out in a L-shaped plan. Each wing is covered by a gabled roof, with cedar shingles, punctuated by large stone chimneys. Horizontal cedar-board siding covers the exterior. Several minor additions protrude from the sides of the original building. Areas of exposed foundation show a mix of irregularly cut stone and/or stucco. On the south side of the structure, which drops off to the water, the building is supported by masonry piers (Werenfels, 1995; RIHPC, 1979b:34).

The main entrance on the north side of the structure is cross-gabled, with an arched fan-light window above the wood-paneled entrance door. Stone piers support a flat roof outside the main entrance. The south side of the structure is characterized by a series of enclosed porches. The porches all have an arrangement of Historic Property Treatment Plan

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large viewing windows that offer views of the Rhode Island Sound. The porch at the western end of the south side of the structure has a stone terrace outside (Werenfels, 1995).

Two outbuildings are also located on the property, the Chef's Cottage and the Guest Cottage. The Chef's Cottage is a small, wood-framed, one-story building with a gabled roof on the north end of the property. The exterior of the Chef's Cottage is also covered in horizontal cedar-board siding. The roof is made of asphalt shingles. The Guest Cottage is a small, wood-framed, one-story building with a gabled roof located on the western end of the property. The Guest Cottage has a gabled entrance portico, and a large bay window facing the Rhode Island Sound to the south. The exterior to the Guest Cottage is covered in horizontal cedar-board siding, and has a cedar shingle roof (Werenfels, 1995).

#### 3.4.2 Historic Context

The Clambake Club of Newport has occupied the site at Easton's Point since the 1890s, officially organizing as a club to utilize the property in 1895. An existing dwelling and stable on the property were improved upon beginning in 1897 when the entered into a formal rental agreement with the owner of the property. In 1903 the Clambake Club of Newport property was purchased by founding member Center Hitchcock, who constructed the first clubhouse facility specifically built for the Clambake Club's activities sometime between 1903 and 1907. Club records indicate the facility was likely designed by Colonel Francis Hoppin. A photograph from 1910 shows a simple, one-story building with gabled roofs (Werenfels, 1995).

The original building (with some small additions) survived until September 21, 1938, at which time a hurricane destroyed portions of the building on its southern and eastern ends, though the main body of the building survived the storm. The club was rebuilt in 1939 by William L. Van Alen of Wilmington, Delaware, though it is unclear how much of the original structure was incorporated into the design of the new building. However, the simple, one-story gabled-roof character of the building remained the same (Werenfels, 1995; RIHPC, 1979b:34).

The two outbuildings are not depicted on the 1921 Sanborn Map Co. *Atlas of Newport, Jamestown, Middletown and Portsmouth, Rhode Island* (Sanborn, 1921) and it is unclear if they existed before the 1938 hurricane or if they were later additions to the property (Werenfels, 1995).

## 3.4.3 NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

The Clambake Club of Newport is significant under NRHP Criterion A for its associations with the late nineteenth-century and early twentieth century entertainment and recreation movements, specifically the seaside recreational facilities on Rhode Island and New England coastlines used for clambakes, social gatherings, and sporting activities such as fishing and shooting. The Clambake Club of Newport has a period of significance from 1875-1949 and is still in use as a private club today (Werenfels, 1995). The location of the main building, and both outbuildings speak to the property's historic association with views to and enjoyment of the seascape. Large bay windows and multiple porches extending towards the water show the importance of the ocean views and the immediate proximity of the waterfront to the historical character of the property. It was listed in the NRHP in 1995.

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#### 3.5 The Paradise Rocks Historic District

## 3.5.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Paradise Rocks Historic District is located at the south end of Middletown, to the north of Gardiner Pond and Second Beach. According to the Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission (1979a:17), "On an island devoted largely to agricultural, residential, commercial, and industrial uses, the Paradise Rocks area is a superb and unique natural enclave." The Paradise Rocks Historic District is a largely undeveloped area, with portions of the district set aside as wildlife sanctuaries. The district encapsulates Nelson Pond and Paradise Brook, and is named for Paradise Rocks, a north-south trending outcropping of fine blue-hued conglomerate rock" (RIHPC, 1979a:2). The Paradise Rocks Historic District consists of several resources, both natural and man-made. These include Hanging Rock, the Smith-Gardiner-Norman Farm, Gray Craig Estate, the Allen-King-Norman Farm, and the Norman Bird Sanctuary and Museum. The history of each resource is described in the following section.

#### 3.5.2 Historic Context

For most of its history, the area within Paradise Rocks Historic District was left it its natural state. Unlike the surrounding area (i.e., Stonybrook Historic District), the District did not become a location for numerous sprawling summer estates. During the nineteenth century, the area was utilized for agriculture and hunting. By the twentieth century more "passive recreation" was enjoyed in the bird sanctuary, with only several residences constructed (RIHPC, 1979a:17). A description and history of some of the resources within the District is listed below.

#### **Hanging Rock**

Hanging Rock is a conglomerate-rock mass near Second Beach that juts out into a marsh, with an abrupt cliff-like break at its south end. According to the Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission, (1979a:17-18), the rock was also known as "Berkeley's Seat" during the eighteenth century, as it was a favorite location of Bishop George Berkeley. Today, it is a popular tourist attraction.

#### Smith-Gardiner-Norman Farm (Paradise Farm)

The Smith-Gardiner-Norman Farm is an NRHP-listed historic district located on 129 acres. The property consists of a mid-eighteenth-century farmhouse with later additions, a mid-nineteenth century barn, two agricultural outbuildings, two burial sites, a stone-lined sheep pen, stone-lined pastures and fields, wooded areas, Hanging Rock, and an abandoned bluestone quarry. The farmhouse consisted of a two-and-a-half story structure rebuilt in the late nineteenth century in the Colonial Revival style. According to the Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission (1979a:18), the farmhouse had a gambrel roof, two interior brick chimneys, a central entry with sidelights in a veranda, gable dormers in front, and a flat roof addition.

The property was primarily farmed by tenant farmers from 1850 to 1900. However, it was best known as the summer residence of George H. and Abbie Kinsley Norman who bought the property in 1898. Mabel

Norman Cerio, the last private owner of the Smith-Gardiner-Norman Farm, adapted the farmhouse and immediate neighboring fields for use as a main residence in 1915. Cerio bequeathed much of the estate to the Norman Bird Sanctuary Trust for use as a bird sanctuary in 1949, which continues to be its use today. At the time of Cerio's death, a 16-acre parcel comprising the Paradise Farmhouse, outbuildings, and agricultural fields along Third Beach Road remained in the hands of the Norman heirs. Various fields were leased for commercial use until the 1990s. In the late 1990s, the Norman Bird Sanctuary purchased this parcel and reintegrated it into the sanctuary (Town of Middletown, 2015).

## **Gray Craig**

Gray Craig, also known as the Michael M. Van Bueren House, was once the farm of one the earliest families in Middletown during the eighteenth century. The resource as it exists today consists of a large two-and-a-half story stone house with four chimneys and views of Sachuest Beach and the Atlantic Ocean. Updates were made to the estate by Mary and Michael Van Bueren during the early twentieth century to transform the estate into a chateau-like house. Additions included kennels, greenhouses, a walled and secret garden, a tea house, a gatehouse, a stable, and a barn (RIHPC, 1979a:18).

## Allen-King-Norman Farm

The Allen-King-Norman Farm consists of a two-and-a-half story Federal-era structure with large brick and central chimneys. According to the Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission (1979a:18), the farmhouse had a central portico entry in a 5-bay, south-facing façade, and a large wing at a right angle at the rear. There was a complex of wood-shingle and stone outbuildings at the rear, and the grounds, with stone walls, were well landscaped. The farm was opened to the public as a bird sanctuary in 1950 and named for George H. Norman and George H. Norman, Jr.

#### **Norman Bird Sanctuary and Museum**

The Norman Bird Sanctuary, maintained by the Rhode Island Audubon Society, opened to the public in 1950 and consisted of a 450-acre tract of woodland, field, marshes, and rocky hills. Portions of the Sanctuary was formed from the Smith-Gardiner-Norman Farm and Allen-King-Norman Farm. A converted barn and several small outbuildings serve as the headquarters which comprise the bird sanctuary (RIHPC, 1979a:18).

## 3.5.3 NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

The Paradise Rocks Historic District is an NRHP-eligible resource, possibly under Criterion A and C. The district contains a typical landscape within coastal New England and Middletown that was utilized for agriculture by Europeans for over 200 years. In addition, the few houses within the district are typical examples of nineteenth century residences within Middletown, Rhode Island, embodying the distinctive characteristics of the type, period, or methods of construction. The homes are also in keeping with the vernacular building tradition of coastal New England.

One of the resources within the District, the Smith-Gardiner-Norman Farm (also known as Paradise Farm), was listed in the NRHP under Criterion A and C for its significance in the history of Middletown's settlement and agriculture. According to the NRHP Inventory Nomination Form (Connors, 2007), the Paradise Farm is "a well-preserved example of Rhode Island's eighteenth and nineteenth century island farms, typical of its Historic Property Treatment Plan

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region in its form and in its history of use and ownership until the early twentieth century." Contributing structures included a farmhouse, a two-car garage, carriage shed, barn, stone walls, agricultural fields, orchard, family garden, sheep pen, Gardiner Family Burial Plot (1786-1872), gravesite (date unknown), Hanging Rock, and quarry. The period of significance for the Farm spans from 1750 to 1949. While the early period's significance included the history surrounding the historic farmstead, the later period's significance included the pattern of development in the history of the island towns and the use of agricultural areas in island towns as country retreats for wealthy families. The Smith-Gardiner-Norman Farm may also be NRHP eligible under Criterion D, as it may yield evidence about the lifeways of coastal Native Americans as well as successive owners, tenants, and slaves (Connors, 2007).

#### 3.6 The Sea View Villa

## 3.6.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Sea View Villa is a two-and-a-half story, multi-gabled chateau with a complex plan, several porches, and wood-carved details on the exterior (RIHPC, 1979a:34). The house is near the vicinity of Easton's Point on Tuckerman Avenue. The house is less than 100 meters from the shoreline and approximately 40 feet above mean sea level, overlooking the Atlantic Ocean. Sea View Villa is currently a privately owned apartment complex (Sea View Villa, n.d.).

#### 3.6.2 Historic Context

The Sea View Villa was built by General Zachariah Cantey Deas in the 1880s. The original lot, much like those in other sections of Middletown, were laid out by a syndicate of Boston businessmen. In 1945, the property was purchased by Tony and Mary Spiratos, whose family continues to own the property. During this time, Sea View Villa was host to President Eisenhower's Cabinet and the White House's staff. During the latter half of the twentieth century and to the present, the Spiratos family made major renovations to the estate, updating the various rooms (such as the old servant's quarters) into apartments for rent (RIHPC, 1979a:6; Sea View Villa, n.d.).

## 3.6.3 NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

The Sea View Villa is an NRHP-eligible resource and appears to meet Criterion C. The house is a typical example of a late-nineteenth century residence within Middletown, Rhode Island, embodying the distinctive characteristics of the type, period, or methods of construction. In addition, the house is in keeping with the vernacular building tradition of coastal New England. The property's natural landscape and maritime visual residence.

## 3.7 The St. George's School: Church of St. George, Little Chapel, and Memorial Schoolhouse

## 3.7.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The St. George's School (NPS Ref. #04001235) collectively refers to three buildings (attached to one another) together occupying less than one acre on a 125-acre school campus: the Church of Saint George, the

Memorial Schoolhouse, and the Little Chapel. Approximately 50 other structures, as well as lawns and athletic fields, cover the rest of the campus. Approximately half of the other structures were built between the 1880s and 1930s; some of those may also warrant NRHP nomination. The Memorial Schoolhouse, Church of Saint George, and the Little Chapel occupy the center of the campus between landscaped courtyards. The entire campus has been likened to an English manor estate, with buildings consistently between one and three stories, with gabled roofs, red brick exteriors, and Georgian Revival and Tudor Revival architecture (Cavanaugh, 2004: Section 7, pg. 1-2).

While the original campus was laid out in quadrangles, preserving ocean views to the east and south was later considered. The hilltop location of the school property offers "magnificent views of Second Beach, Sachuest Bay, Rhode Island Sound" and other landmarks (Cavanaugh, 2004: Section 7, pg. 1). Currently, the school serves as a private, Episcopal, coeducational boarding school (St. George's School, n.d.).

## The Little Chapel

The Little Chapel is a brick one-room building with one-story, and a gabled roof of green slate on a poured concrete foundation. Constructed between 1909 and 1911, the Tudor Revival style building was relocated in 1924 less than 100 feet away from its original site to make way for construction of the Church of Saint George. The Little Chapel is now attached to the larger Church of Saint George on the larger structure's southeast corner in the position of a Gothic church's "Lady Chapel." The Little Chapel was modified between 1924 and 1928 to match the style of the Church of Saint George. The Little Chapel now exhibits a parapeted gable roof, Gothic pointed-arch doorway, diamond-paned leaded casement windows, and exposed roof beams and trusses. At the time of its inclusion on the NRHP, the slate roof and gutters of the Little Chapel were in disrepair (Cavanaugh, 2004: Section 7, pg. 3-5).

#### The Memorial Schoolhouse

The Memorial Schoolhouse is a two and one half-story red brick building built in the Tudor Revival style. It was constructed between 1921 and 1923 as a memorial to the alumni of the school who died in World War I. It has cast stone trim, a multi-gabled slate roof, and a wood-framed cupola. The main entranceway is semi-hexagonal with an arched doorway and Renaissance detailing. A miniature turret is adjacent to the north slype door. The schoolhouse is oriented on and east-west axis, and its primary façade faces the south. The schoolhouse is in very good condition, and retains full integrity of setting, feeling, and association (Cavanaugh, 2004: Section 7, pg. 6-11).

#### The Church of Saint George

The Church of Saint George was constructed between 1924 and 1927 by one of the major church architects of his generation, Ralph Adams Cram of the Boston firm of Cram & Ferguson. According to the St. George's School NRHP registration form, "the Gothic Revival Style Church of St. George (commonly referred to as "the Chapel") is not only the most visually prominent, but also the most historically and architecturally significant building on campus" (Cavanaugh, 2004; Section 7, pg. 12).

While notably smaller than medieval period counterparts, the Church of Saint George presents the Gothic feelings of height and weightlessness. Character defining features include: the stone materials; the Historic Property Treatment Plan

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buttresses; the rib-vaulted roof; the pointed-arch window and door openings; the stained-glass windows outlined with stone tracery; the cloister with its fan-vaulting, pointed arches and stone tracery; the great tower; and the copious ornamentation inside and out (Cavanaugh, 2004: Section 7, pg. 12).

The Church of Saint George was constructed primarily of gray limestone, with areas of marble, granite and limestone interior. The roof is lead coated copper. The church is arranged in a T-shape, with a long nave running east-west and a short transept at the west end. The nave and the transept have end-gabled roofs. The church has four exterior towers, with the largest square tower rising 147 feet. A long, narrow, two-story stone structure called a slype connects the church with the Memorial Schoolhouse (Cavanaugh, 2004: Section 7, pg. 12).

#### 3.7.2 Historic Context

The St. George's School was founded as an Episcopal school for boys in 1896 by Mr. John Byron Diman, a deacon in the Episcopal Church and alumnus of Brown, Cambridge, and Harvard. At the time, Rhode Island did not have a state-supported public high-school system, so the St. Georges School filled the need for private education. Originally the school rented a location in Newport, before relocating in 1901 to the present-day location due to Diman's love of the "rural, naturalistic qualities and extensive ocean views" (Cavanaugh, 2004; Section 8, pg. 45). By 1906 the school had 88 students, and construction of new campus buildings included classrooms, dormitories, residences, a dining hall and other supporting facilities. The Little Chapel was constructed between 1909 and 1911 to serve as a place for morning communion services, confirmation classes, Bible study, and community meetings. The Memorial Schoolhouse, constructed between 1921 and 1923, was built to memorialize those school alumni who had died in World War I. The Church of Saint George, constructed between 1924 and 1928, was built to provide religious services to the entire Episcopal community of St. George's School (Cavanaugh, 2004; RIHPC, 1979a:31).

## 3.7.3 NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

The St. Georges School is significant under NRHP Criterion A for reflecting the rise of faith-based private education in America, particularly of Episcopal boarding schools in New England, at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. Collectively and individually, the three buildings which comprise the NRHP listing are also significant Under Criterion C. The Little Chapel and the Memorial Schoolhouse both represent the Tudor Revival style. The Church of St. George is a masterpiece of English Gothic Revival ecclesiastical architecture, representing the work of one of the major church architects of his generation, Ralph Adams Cram of the Boston firm of Cram & Ferguson (Cavanuagh, 2004: Section 8, pg. 33).

The extensive and magnificent ocean views contribute to the St. George's School's integrity of setting, feeling, and association as they were a primary reason that founder John Diman chose the location. Layout and orientation of the campus buildings in relation to the east and south facing views was also considered during construction. The St. George's School was listed in the NRHP in 2004.

#### 3.8 The Indian Avenue Historic District

## 3.8.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Indian Avenue Historic District, previously known as the Indian Avenue Historic District, is located in the eastern portion of Middletown, between Green End Avenue on the north and Third Beach Road on the south. The district encompasses a one-quarter mile section of Indian Avenue and contains approximately a dozen noteworthy Late Victorian and early twentieth century structures. An 1884 stone chapel, St. Columba's Chapel, is located nearby (RIHPC, 1979a:13). Most of the houses are located to the east of Indian Avenue, overlooking the Atlantic Ocean, with many consisting of one-and-a-half to two-story houses set back from the road and obscured by trees. The original homes were typically constructed from stone or vertical board-and-batten walls. Additional outbuildings, such as carriage houses, were and continue to be a common feature of these large estates (RIHPC, 1979a:14-15).

The land gently rises from sea level at the river's shore to just over 50 feet at the district's northwestern corner. Just south of Vancluse Avenue, which forms part of the district's western edge, a small creek crosses Indian Avenue and meanders into the Sakonnet River east of the intersection of Vaucluse and Indian Avenues. The district's principal properties comprise a large, early twentieth century multiple resource estate with landscaped grounds, subdivided in the late twentieth century. It is comprised of four contributing buildings, five non-contributing buildings, and two discrete contributing sites. The contributing buildings include 75 Vancluse Avenue, 501 Indian Avenue, 502 Indian Avenue, 515 Indian Avenue, 521 Indian Avenue. The properties were largely divided from the Edward C. Knight, Jr. estate (Stonybrook) designed by Horace Trumbauer in 1928. In addition to the main house on a waterfront lot, the Knight estate extended across Indian Avenue, with formal gardens and outbuildings in the same style as Stonybrook (i.e., Late Gothic Revival) (Woodward, 2009).

#### 3.8.2 Historic Context

From the time of European settlement in the eighteenth century until the mid-nineteenth century, the land within the Indian Avenue Historic District was primarily utilized for agriculture. A farmhouse stood at each end of the present-day district. In addition, a ferry landing near the end of Green End Avenue, originally known as Taggart's Ferry, carried farm produce between Little Compton and Newport until about 1870 (RIHPC, 1979a:13).

After the Civil War, the nearby town of Newport saw a marked increase in the purchase and construction of summer estates. Inspired by this growth, Eugene Sturtevant began his effort to make Middletown the "court end of the island" in 1871 (RIHPC, 1979a:6). Sturtevant and a partner purchased two and a half miles of farmland along the Sakonnet shore and money was invested into a 5-mile fenced road (Indian Avenue). The plat featured the road flanked by one hundred rectilinear lots, with an average frontage of 200 feet and depths of 400 feet or more (Woodward, 2009). The Indian Avenue neighborhood developed on a small scale, with the first purchases being made by Philadelphia and Hartford families. The advent of the automobile attracted more development within the district, as it was easier to drive the 3.5 miles from Newport (RIHPC, 1979a:13).

For the first three decades of the twentieth century, many new summer estates were constructed, though much of the original plat remained in agricultural use (Woodward, 2009). A pattern of summer estates with ample landscaped grounds interspersed with occasional farm fields defined the district in the decades after World War II. In the last quarter of the twentieth century another round of development added a new generation of large houses, filling in formerly undeveloped land or subdivided portions of the earlier estates (Woodward, 2009; RIHPC, 1979a:13).

## 3.8.3 NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

The Indian Avenue Historic District was added to the NRHP in 2009 under Criterion C. According to the NRHP Nomination Form (Woodward, 2009), the district is a "...notable example of the high-style residential development associated with the growth of an extensive summer-resort society that was centered in Newport, Rhode Island and spread into the neighboring towns of Middletown, Portsmouth, and Jamestown in the late nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. The district... is the community's largest, most fully developed, and most intact representative of this phenomenon." In addition, it represents the work of a prominent architect of the time, Horace Trumbauer, and exemplified a style of life common to other sections of Middletown (RIHPC, 1979a:13). The district as a whole derives historic significance from its seaside location and maritime visual setting, as the location specifically relied on its coastal setting and maritime view in order to attract homeowners. According to the Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission (1979a:13), the maritime visual setting was an important aspect of the estates and District, as the "well sited lots afford[ed] good views of the river and ocean."

## 3.9 The Whetstone

## 3.9.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Whetstone is a two-story Early Victorian structure with two brick interior chimneys, round-head dormers, a front porch, and several additions. It is sited on the bluff overlooking Whetstone Point and Long Rock and Sachuest Bay at 455 Tuckerman Avenue (RIHPC, 1979a:34). The house is located approximately 100 meters from the shoreline and at approximately 40 feet above mean sea level, overlooking the Atlantic Ocean. The Whetstone is currently a privately owned home.

#### 3.9.2 Historic Context

The Whetstone was built in 1860 by Lewis P. W. Balch, a doctor from New York, prior to the growth of Newport's summer colony after the Civil War (RIHPC, 1979a:6, 34). Prior to this, the Whetstone home was primarily located within a rural and agricultural environment. After the Civil War, increased construction in summer houses occurred on the south and east side of Tuckerman Avenue, as the lots offered views of the Atlantic Ocean. During the twentieth century, additional houses and roads were constructed to the north of the Whetstone. Currently, the Whetstone house is located within a moderately dense residential area.

## 3.9.3 NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

The Whetstone is an NRHP-eligible resource and appears to meet Criterion C. The house is a typical example of a mid-nineteenth century residence within Middletown, Rhode Island, embodying the distinctive characteristics of the type, period, or methods of construction. In addition, the house is in keeping with the vernacular building tradition of coastal New England. The property's natural landscape and maritime visual setting are a key component of its historic significance as a mid-nineteenth century vernacular seaside residence.

## 3.10 The Land Trust Cottages

## 3.10.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Land Trust Cottages are a group of five Shingle-style houses located off of Purgatory Road, at the east end of Easton Beach. The cottages are comprised primarily of two-and-a-half-story, gambrel-roof structures closely grouped together located between a tall hedgerow along Purgatory Road and Easton Bay.

#### 3.10.2 Historic Context

The Land Trust Cottages were laid out for development in 1885-1887 under the guidance of Frederick Law Olmsted. The cottages were constructed as part of a wave of post-Civil War development in Middletown and Newport, primarily by businessmen and investors from Boston. In 1887-1888 E. B. Hall, a Boston builder, erected the cottages on a relatively small lot, positioned to take advantage of views of Easton Bay. The cottages have remained private residences since their construction, with relatively minimal alteration to materials or form (Nebiker and Kennedy, 1990; Jordy, 2012; Dunn, 2014).

## 3.10.3 NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

The Land Trust Cottages were included in the *Historic and Architectural Resources of Middletown RI* multiproperty documentation form (Nebiker and Kennedy, 1990), but have not been formally listed on the NRHP. The RIHPHC have classified the property as potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. The Land Trust Cottages appear to meet NRHP eligibility Criterion C as an intact, representative example of seaside Shingle-style residences, as well as for the associations with Frederick Law Olmsted. The coastal location and maritime visual setting of the cottages are a key component of their historic significance as late-nineteenth century summer cottages.

#### 3.11 The Bluff/John Bancroft Estate

#### 3.11.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Bluff/John Bancroft Estate is located at 575 Tuckerman Avenue. The property extends from the roadway to the bluffs overlooking Sachuest Bay. The building is an irregular-shaped, five-story Shingle-style residence originally constructed in 1895, converted into apartments in 1950, and renovated into ten luxury condominiums in 2006.

#### 3.11.2 Historic Context

The Bluff/John Bancroft Estate was designed by architect William Ralph Emerson (regarded as one of the leading architects of the Shingle Style) for John Chandler Bancroft, a businessman and artist and collector of Japanese art from Boston, with a Japanese garden designed by Frederick Law Olmsted. The house was constructed on a bluff overlooking Sachuest Bay to take advantage of the sweeping views of the bay. The house was constructed as part of a wave of post-Civil War development in Middletown and Newport, primarily by businessmen and investors from Boston. Although Bancroft passed away in 1901, the building is still associated with his name due to his connections and contributions to the art world of Rhode Island in the late nineteenth century (RIHPC, 1979; Sieger, 2000; Historic New England, 2016; Dunn, 2017; WUC, 2020).

## 3.11.3 NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

The Bluff/John Bancroft Estate was included in the *Historic and Architectural Resources of Middletown RI* multi-property documentation form (Nebiker and Kennedy, 1990), but has not been formally listed on the NRHP. The RIHPHC have classified the property as potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. The Bluff/John Bancroft Estate appears to meet NRHP eligibility National Register Criterion A for its associations with John Chandler Bancroft, and Criterion C as an intact, representative example of the work of William Ralph Emerson, a prominent New England architect renowned for his Shingle-style designs, as well as the associations with Frederick Law Olmsted, who designed the Japanese garden on the property that is partially intact. The property's coastal location and uninterrupted maritime visual setting are a key component of its historic significance as a mid-nineteenth century seaside estate.

## 4.0 MITIGATION MEASURES

Mitigation measures at the historic properties are detailed in this section. These applicant-proposed mitigation measures were developed on behalf of Revolution Wind by individuals who meet the Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualifications Standards* (36 CFR Part 61) and are appropriate to fully address the nature, scope, size, and magnitude of adverse effects including cumulative effects caused by the Project, NRHP-qualifying characteristics of each historic property that would be affected. These mitigation measures also include actions to respond to some reasonably foreseeable hazards unrelated to the Project that pose risks to the long-term preservation of affected historic properties, such as climate change. Revolution Wind has prepared this draft HPTP for inclusion in the DEIS and subsequent review, revision and refinement by consulting parties.

# 4.1 Development of a Coastal/Shoreline Resiliency and Climate Adaptation Plan for Historic Properties

## 4.1.1 Purpose and Intended Outcome

The 2019 Strategy for Reducing Risks from Hazards in Middletown, Rhode Island, states that properties are at "significant erosion risk due to coastal surge" and properties located in floodplains were identified as a top concern for the Town (Town of Middletown, 2019). In addition, the 2015 Comprehensive Community Plan states that the protection and enhancement of historic properties, including the eight historic properties included in this HPTP, is identified as important to the town and its economy (Town of Middletown, 2015).

This purpose of this mitigation measure is to develop a Coastal/Shoreline Resiliency and Climate Adaptation Plan for the Town of Middletown to address these concerns. Public engagement will allow the Town to make optimal decisions about property management and preservation. The plan will provide the Town and historic property owners with specific measures that can be taken to protect their historic properties from flooding, coastal erosion, and other climate related threats. The plan may also include an update of the historic properties inventory per the goals of the 2015 *Comprehensive Community Plan*.

## 4.1.2 Scope of Work

This scope of work will consist of the following:

- Review existing Town planning and hazard mitigation documents, guidance, and regulations;
- Review existing historic properties inventory;
- Photograph and document existing conditions;
- Solicit public engagement to discuss town-wide historic preservation priorities;
- Develop an updated historic property inventory, if required;
- Distribute the updated historic property inventory to the Participating Parties, if warranted;
- Draft a historic property-specific Coastal/Shoreline Resiliency and Climate Adaptation Plan;
- Distribute the draft plan to the Participating Parties for review and comment;
- Develop the final plan to be distributed the Participating Parties.

## 4.1.3 Methodology

Revolution Wind will release a request for proposals (RFP) for consultant services and select a consultant to perform the scope of work listed in Section 4.1.2. The preferred consultants will have experience in developing Coastal/Shoreline Resiliency and Climate Adaptation Plans for historic properties. The consultants will engage the public and Participating Parties to develop a list of prioritized action items to protect and preserve historic properties. The draft and final plans will be developed in consultation with the Participating Parties.

#### 4.1.4 Standards

The mitigation measure will comply with following standards:

- · Town of Middletown Planning Regulations;
- · Current Climate Adaptation, Resiliency, and related guidance;
- The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR 68;
- The Secretary of the Interior's Guidance on the Identification of Historic Properties (36 CFR 800.4);
   and
- The Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualifications Standards* (36 CFR Part 61), as applicable.

## 4.1.5 Documentation

The following documentation is to be provided for review by Participating Parties:

- RFPs:
- Proposals by qualified consultants in response to the RFP; and
- Photographs and documentation of existing conditions.
- Draft updated historic property inventory, if required
- Final updated historic property inventory, if required
- Draft Coastal/Shoreline Resiliency and Climate Adaptation Plan; and
- Final Coastal/Shoreline Resiliency and Climate Adaptation Plan.

## 4.1.6 Funds and Accounting

Funding amounts will be determined following BOEM's release of their findings of adverse effects and consulting party review of the draft HPTP and the DEIS. The final version of the HPTP will include specifics concerning funding amounts and the mechanisms for funding the mitigation measures.

## 4.2 Historic Context for Summer Cottage/Resort Development

## 4.2.1 Purpose and Intended Outcome

As stated above, similarly, to other coastal communities in the region, in the late nineteenth century and through the twentieth century, summer cottages, resorts, and summer colonies began to develop in Fairhaven. These areas were attractive to the upper class for their proximity to Boston and New York and

their locations on the water. The rapid rise of local and regional industries, urbanization, and ease of transportation by steam trains and ships in the late nineteenth century was associated with a new leisure class in New England. Scenic coastal enclaves and villages attracted families whose wealth may have been derived from the region's cities, but who sought escape from dense urban centers. Numerous communities developed to cater the recreational and social needs of wealthy families along the shores of Buzzards Bay, Narragansett Bay, and the coastal islands

The purpose of this mitigation measure is to develop a regional context/history of the development of summer cottages, colonies, and resorts on the Rhode Island and Massachusetts coastlines in the latenineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. The report will include: a brief history of each municipality, focusing on the built environment; an in-depth analysis of the neighborhoods/areas that became summer resorts/colonies; the social and economic impacts of the development; the changes in the built environment of the municipalities; and other related topics.

The intent of this report is to document this important movement in New England history, which changed the cultural, economic, and landscape of Rhode Island and Massachusetts. The report will be completed in coordination with all relevant stakeholders and the final report will be distributed to the municipalities and SHPOs.

## 4.2.2 Scope of Work

The scope of work will consist of the following:

- Conduct archival research;
- Identify and consult with relevant stakeholders and the Participating Parties;
- Develop a draft report to be distributed to the Participating Parties for review and comment; and
- Develop a final report, addressing the comments received, to be distributed to the Participating Parties.

## 4.2.3 Methodology

Revolution Wind will release a request for proposals (RFP) for consultant services for the scope of work and select a consultant to perform the scope of work listed in Section 4.1.2. The consultant should have a demonstrated knowledge and experience in developing historic contexts focusing on changes in the social, economic, and built environment and a knowledge of the history of New England. A draft of the report will be distributed to the Participating Parties for review and comment. A final report will be produced by the consultant that incorporates any comments and additional information provided by the Participating Parties and will be distributed to the Participating Parties.

## 4.2.4 Standards

The exhibit will conform to the following standards:

- The Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (36 CFR Part 61), as applicable;
- RIHPHC guidance;
- MHC guidance;

## 4.2.5 Documentation

The following documentation is to be provided for review by Participating Parties:

- Request for Proposals (RFP);
- Proposals by qualified consultants in response to the RFP;
- Preliminary draft report; and
- Final report.

## 4.2.6 Funds and Accounting

Funding amounts will be determined following BOEM's release of their findings of adverse effects and consulting party review of the draft HPTP and the DEIS. The final version of the HPTP will include specifics concerning funding amounts and the mechanisms for funding the mitigation measures.

## 5.0 IMPLEMENTATION

## 5.1 Timeline

The timeline for implementation of the mitigation measures will be determined in consultation with the Participating Parties based on the agreed upon mitigation measures described in the final version of this HPTP. This HPTP will be reviewed by and further developed in consultation with Participating Parties concurrent with BOEM's NEPA substitution schedule<sup>2</sup> for RWF, which is currently anticipated to include the following:

- May 3, 2022 to July 1, 2022 Distribution of the Finding of Effect document, on historic properties, to consulting parties (to occur between).
- May 3, 2022 to August 1, 2022 30-day comment period on the Finding of Effect document (to occur between).
- **September 2, 2022** Distribution of the Draft Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) to consulting parties.
- **September 2, 2022 to October 17, 2022** 45-day comment period by consulting parties on the MOA and DEIS
- October 18, 2022 to December 19, 2022 Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- October 18, 2022 to January 19, 2023 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **December 2022 to February 2023** Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- **December 2023 to March 2023** 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **February 2023 to April 2023** Distribution of the Final MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- March 2023 to June 2, 2023 30-day signing period for consulting parties (to begin no later than a date between).
- June 2, 2023 Release of Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS).
- **June 2, 2023 to July 3, 2023** 30-day review period for the FEIS.
- July 7, 2023 NEPA Record of Decision (ROD) issued by BOEM.

The final version of this HPTP included in the FEIS will include a timeline for implementation of the final/agreed upon mitigation measures described herein. It is anticipated that the mitigation measure identified in Section 4.0 will commence within 2 years of the execution of the MOA unless otherwise agreed by the consulting parties and accepted by BOEM. Per Section 4.0, the Participating Parties will have a minimum of 30-days to review and comment on all draft reports or other work products developed for this HPTP. Revolution Wind assumes that the proposed scope of work will be completed within 5 years of the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The timeline is subject to change and is based on current available information. Historic Property Treatment Plan Nine Historic Properties Town of Middletown, Newport County, Rhode Island

execution of the MOA unless a different timeline is agreed upon by consulting parties and accepted by BOEM.

## 5.2 Organizational Responsibilities

## 5.2.1 Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)

BOEM remains responsible for making all federal decisions and determining compliance with Section 106. BOEM has reviewed this HPTP to ensure, at minimum, it includes the content required.

- BOEM remains responsible for making all federal decisions and determining compliance with Section 106:
- BOEM, in consultation with the Participating Parties, will ensure that mitigation measures adequately resolve adverse effects, consistent with the NHPA;
- BOEM must accept the final HPTP before Revolution Wind may commence any of the actions included in the HPTP;
- BOEM will be responsible for sharing the annual summary report with the Participating Parties; and
- BOEM is responsible for consultation related to dispute resolution.

## 5.2.2 Revolution Wind, LLC

Revolution Wind will be responsible for the following:

- Considering the comments provided by the Participating Parties in the development of this HPTP;
- Funding the mitigation measures specified in Section 4.0;
- Completion of the scope/s of work in Section 4.0;
- Ensuring all Standards in Section 4.0 are met;
- Providing the Documentation in Section 4.0 to the Participating Parties for review and comment;
- Annual Reporting to BOEM; and
- Revolution Wind will be responsible for ensuring that all work that requires consultation with Tribal Nations are performed by professionals who have demonstrated professional experience consulting with federally recognized Tribes.

## 5.2.3 Other Parties, as Appropriate

Revolution Wind does not anticipate additional consulting parties, should any be determined, this will be updated.

## 5.3 Participating Party Consultation

Revolution Wind has provided this draft HPTP to BOEM for inclusion in the DEIS for review by Participating Parties to provide meaningful input on the resolution of adverse effects to and form(s) of implementing mitigation at the historic properties. As part of the development of this draft HPTP, Revolution Wind has

conducted targeted outreach with the Participating Parties identified in Section 2.3. As of July 2022, this outreach has included the following:

• Stakeholder Consultation Meeting to Review Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures for the Revolution Wind Farm –Rhode Island Historic Properties, February 3, 2022.

Participating Parties will be provided opportunity for review and comment on the HPTP concurrent with BOEM's anticipated NEPA substitution schedule for Revolution Wind Farm (see Section 5.1). It is anticipated that subsequent coordination to further refine the HPTP may include meetings, conference calls, HPTP draft reviews and document exchanges, or similar means of communication of information. BOEM will be invited to participate in these consultations between Revolution Wind and the Participating Parties regarding revision and refinement of this HPTP, should it choose.

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# ATTACHMENT 22 – HISTORIC PROPERTIES TREATMENT PLAN FOR THE REVOLUTION WIND FARM: PUCATEST NECK HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF TIVERTON, NEWPORT COUNTY, WASHINGTON COUNTY, RHODE ISLAND

[Insert ATTACHMENT 22 – TREATMENT PLAN ABOVE-GROUND HISTORIC PROPERTIES THAT WILL BE VISUALLY ADVERSELY AFFECTED]



## **Draft Historic Property Treatment Plan**

for the

## **Revolution Wind Farm**

Puncatest Neck Historic District

Town of Tiverton, Newport County, Rhode Island

Submitted to:



Bureau of Ocean Energy Management U.S. Department of the Interior

Prepared for:



Powered by Ørsted &

Revolution Wind, LLC https://revolutionwind.com/

Prepared by:



Environmental Design & Research, D.P.C. 217 Montgomery Street, Suite 1100 Syracuse, New York 13202 <a href="https://www.edrdpc.com">www.edrdpc.com</a>

**July 2022** 

#### ABSTRACT

Federal Undertaking: Revolution Wind Farm and Revolution Wind Export Cable Project

Location: Outer Continental Shelf and Rhode Island

Federal and

State Agencies: Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

National Park Service

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission

New York Historic Preservation Office Connecticut Historic Preservation Office Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Regulatory Process: National Environmental Policy Act

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act Section 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act

Purpose: This draft, applicant-proposed Historic Property Treatment Plan provides

background data, historic property information, and detailed steps that will be implemented to carry out mitigation actions to resolve potential adverse effects preliminarily identified by the applicant in the *Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis – Revolution Wind Farm*, dated November 2021 for the Revolution Wind

Project.

Potential Adverse Visual

Effect Finding for: Puncatest Neck Historic District

Submitted By: Revolution Wind, LLC

Date: July 2022

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#### LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACHP Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

ADLS Aircraft Detection Lighting System

APE Area of Potential Effects

BOEM Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

CFR Code of Federal Regulations

COP Construction and Operations Plan

DEIS Draft Environmental Impact Statement EDR Environmental Design and Research, D.P.C.

FEIS Final Environmental Impact Statement

FR Federal Register

HPTP Historic Property Treatment Plan
MHC Massachusetts Historical Commission

MOA Memorandum of Agreement
NEPA National Environmental Policy Act

NHPA National Historic Preservation Act of 1966

NPS National Park Service

NRHP National Register of Historic Places

RFP Request for Proposal

RIHPHC Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission

ROD Record of Decision
RWF Revolution Wind Farm
WTG Wind Turbine Generator

#### 1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This draft applicant-proposed Historic Property Treatment Plan (HPTP) for Puncatest Neck Historic District, a Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission (RIHPHC) Historic Resource, (the historic property) provides background data, historic property information, and detailed steps that will be implemented to carry out mitigation actions to resolve potential adverse effects preliminarily identified by the applicant in the *Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis – Revolution Wind Farm*, dated July 2022 (HRVEA; EDR, 2022) for the Revolution Wind Farm (RWF) and Revolution Wind Export Cable Project (collectively, the Undertaking). Revolution Wind LLC (Revolution Wind) is providing this draft HPTP prior to the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) making findings of adverse effect for the Undertaking under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), and finalization of this draft HPTP remains subject to BOEM's final finding of adverse effect for the historic property.

BOEM will use the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) substitution process to fulfill its Section 106 obligations as provided for in the NHPA implementing regulations (36 CFR § 800.8(c)), and BOEM has notified the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), State Historic Preservation Officers, and consulting parties of BOEM's decision to use this process. Revolution Wind has provided this draft HPTP to BOEM for inclusion in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for review by consulting parties to provide meaningful input on the resolution of adverse effects to and form(s) of implementing mitigation at the historic property. This draft HPTP describes the applicant-proposed mitigation measures to resolve potential adverse effects on historic properties and proposes the implementation steps and timeline for actions. The mitigation measures are based on the evaluations and outreach performed by Revolution Wind prior to the issuance of the DEIS. Revolution Wind anticipates the HPTP documents will undergo revision and refinement in consultation with the Massachusetts State Historic Preservation Officer, the Rhode Island State Historic Preservation Officer, the ACHP, and/or other consulting parties throughout the NEPA substitution process. If BOEM makes a finding of adverse effect for the historic property, it is anticipated that the mitigation measures described herein (and further refined through consultation with applicable parties) will be included in the Record of Decision (ROD) and/or Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) issued in accordance with 40 CFR parts 1500-1508, and 36 CFR §§ 800.8, 800.10.

The timeline for implementation of the mitigation measures will be determined in consultation with parties that demonstrated interest in the affected historic property (hereafter, Participating Parties) based on the agreed upon mitigation measures described in the final version of this HPTP. This HPTP will be reviewed by and further developed in consultation with Participating Parties concurrent with BOEM's NEPA substitution schedule<sup>1</sup> for RWF, which is currently anticipated to include the following:

- May 3, 2022 to July 1, 2022 Distribution of the Finding of Effect document, on historic properties, to consulting parties (to occur between).
- May 3, 2022 to August 1, 2022 30-day comment period on the Finding of Effect document (to occur between).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The timeline is subject to change and is based on current available information.

- **September 2, 2022** Distribution of the Draft Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) to consulting parties.
- **September 2, 2022 to October 17, 2022** 45-day comment period by consulting parties on the MOA and DEIS
- October 18, 2022 to December 19, 2022 Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- October 18, 2022 to January 19, 2023 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **December 2022 to February 2023** Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- **December 2023 to March 2023** 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **February 2023 to April 2023** Distribution of the Final MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- March 2023 to June 2, 2023 30-day signing period for consulting parties (to begin no later than a date between).
- June 2, 2023 Release of Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS).
- **June 2, 2023 to July 3, 2023** 30-day review period for the FEIS.
- July 7, 2023 NEPA Record of Decision (ROD) issued by BOEM.

This draft HPTP is organized into the following sections:

- **Section 1.0, Introduction**, outlines the content of this HPTP.
- Section 2.0, Cultural Resources Regulatory Context, briefly summarizes the Undertaking while focusing on cultural resources regulatory contexts (federal, tribal, state, and local, including preservation restrictions), identifies the historic property discussed in this HPTP that will be adversely affected by the Undertaking, and summarizes the pertinent provisions and attachments of the HRVEA (EDR, 2022) and *Revolution Wind Farm Construction and Operations Plan* (COP; Revolution Wind, 2021) that guided the development of this document.
- Section 3.0, Existing Conditions, Historic Significance, and Maritime Setting, provides a
  physical description of the historic property included in this HPTP. Set within its historic context,
  the applicable National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria for the historic property are
  discussed with a focus on the contribution of a maritime visual setting to its significance and
  integrity.
- Section 4.0, Mitigation Measures, presents specific steps to carry out the applicant-proposed
  mitigation actions identified in the COP or alternative measures developed through stakeholder
  engagement meetings to date. The mitigation action includes a detailed description, intended
  outcome, methods, standards, and requirements for documentation. The mitigation action details
  may be revised, based on feedback gathered during the process.

| • | Section 5.0, Implementation, establishes the process for executing mitigation actions at the      |
|---|---|
|   | historic property, as identified in Section 4.0 of this HPTP. For each/the action, organizational |
|   | responsibilities are outlined, a timeline is provided, and regulatory reviews are listed.         |

• **Section 6.0, References**, is a list of works cited in this HPTP.

#### 2.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

#### 2.1 Project Overview: Revolution Wind Farm and Revolution Wind Export Cable

The Undertaking is a wind-powered electric generating facility composed of up to 100 wind turbine generators (WTGs) and associated foundations, two offshore substations, and inter-array cables connecting the WTGs and the offshore substations (see Figure 2.1-1). The WTGs, offshore substations, array cables, and substation interconnector cables would be located on the Outer Continental Shelf approximately 15 nautical miles (18 statute miles) southeast of Point Judith, Rhode Island, approximately 13 nautical miles (15 statute miles) east of Block Island, Rhode Island, approximately 7.5 nautical miles (8.5 statute miles) south of Nomans Land Island National Wildlife Refuge (uninhabited island), and between approximately 10 to 12.5 nautical miles (12 to 14 statute miles) south/southwest of varying points of the Rhode Island and Massachusetts coastlines (Federal Register, 2021). In addition, two submarine export cables located in both federal waters and Rhode Island State territorial waters, will connect the offshore substation to the electrical grid. The proposed interconnection location for the Undertaking is the existing Davisville Substation, which is owned and operated by The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a National Grid and located in North Kingstown, Rhode Island. The visible offshore components of the operational Undertaking will be located on Lease OCS-A 0486 in water depths ranging from approximately 108 to 125 feet.

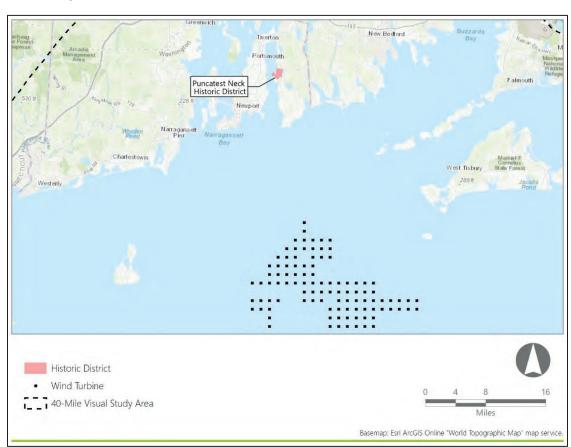


Figure 2.1-1. Project Location

#### 2.2 Section 106 and Section 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)

The regulations at 36 CFR § 800.8 provide for use of the NEPA process to fulfill a federal agency's NHPA Section 106 review obligations in lieu of the procedures set forth in 36 CFR § 800.3 through 800.6. Under these provisions, issuance of an ROD and implementation of relevant conditions will resolve adverse effects to historic properties caused by the Undertaking, including to National Historic Landmarks for which BOEM must provide a higher standard of care, as required by Section 110(f) of the NHPA.

The measures to avoid and minimize adverse effects to identified historic properties are described in the COP (Section 4.4.1.3 and Appendix BB). This HPTP describes the applicant-proposed treatment plans to resolve the remaining adverse effects after application of the above-referenced measures. The mitigation measures reflect a refinement of the conceptual mitigation framework proposed by Revolution Wind (see Appendix BB in the COP).

All activities implemented under this HPTP will be conducted in accordance with any conditions imposed by BOEM in its ROD and with applicable local, state and federal regulations and permitting requirements. Responsibilities for specific compliance actions are described in further detail in Section 5.2, Organizational Responsibilities.

#### 2.2.1 Municipal Regulations

Before implementation, any on-site mitigation measures will be coordinated with local municipalities and commissions to obtain approvals, as appropriate. These may include, but are not limited to building permits, zoning, land use, planning, historic commissions, and design review boards. Additional information regarding compliance with local requirements appears in Section 5.0, Implementation.

#### 2.3 Participating Parties

BOEM initiated consultation under Section 106 with invitations to consulting parties on April 30, 2021. BOEM hosted the first Section 106-specific meeting with consulting parties on December 17, 2021, and Revolution Wind anticipates that BOEM will hold additional meetings pursuant to Sections 106 and 110(f) of the NHPA and in accordance with 36 CFR 800.8.

Following BOEM initial Section 106 meeting with consulting parties, Revolution Wind held stakeholder outreach meetings (see Section 5.3) to review conceptual mitigation measures for the historic property and invited the following parties:

- The Town of Tiverton
- The Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission.

Revolution Wind anticipates the above-listed parties and any subsequently identified parties will participate in the finalization of this HPTP through BOEM's Section 106 consultation process.

### 3.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS, HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE, AND MARITIME SETTING

#### 3.1 Historic Properties

This HPTP involves one historic property, as identified in Table 3.1-1 and located on Figure 3.1-1.

Table 3.1-1. Historic Property included in the HPTP

| Name          | Property<br>Designation | Municipality | State | Site No.<br>(Agency) | Ownership | Historic<br>Property Type |
|---------------|-------------------------|--------------|-------|----------------------|-----------|---------------------------|
| Puncatest     | RIHPHC                  |              |       |                      | 1         | Historic                  |
| Neck Historic | Historic                | Tiverton     | RI    | 234                  | Private   | Buildings and             |
| District      | Resource                |              |       |                      |           | Structures                |

Figure 3.1-1. Historic Property Location



In Section 3.3, the historic property is described both physically and within its historic context, with a focus on the contribution of a maritime visual setting to the property's significance and integrity.

#### 3.2 Maritime Setting

For the purposes of this analysis and assessment, views of marine waters are considered critical aspects of maritime settings. The influence of the marine environment and related human activities on historical development patterns is extensive and may be expressed in areas without direct lines of sight to the sea. Although these types of setting may contribute to the significance of historic properties, they would not be subject to alteration as a result of the proposed undertaking and are not considered further in this report.

The Puncatest Neck Historic District is considered within the historic property type defined in the HRVEA as "Historic Buildings and Structures" includes buildings and associated properties historically used as residences (in some instances their current use may be commercial, municipal, institutional, or otherwise non-residential) and is the largest grouping of above-ground historic properties within the PAPE. Historic Buildings and Structures within the PAPE consist mostly of vernacular residences, or groupings of residences, although this above-ground historic property type also includes historic parks and stone markers. The overall character of these individual above-ground historic properties and districts is residential or intended for public enjoyment, as opposed to the grand mansions and summer "cottages" built by wealthy industrialist families that typified the Estates and Estate Complexes property type. These above-ground historic properties are typically listed due to each resource's unique significance or the combined significance of the resources forming an historic district, and usually qualify under National Register Criteria A and C. These factors are shared among the resource to a degree which justifies their grouping as an above-ground historic property type.

Location and orientation of such properties is critical to understanding the nature of any associated maritime settings. Many historic houses were oriented to local roadways, with the front and rear elevations parallel to the nearby road's alignment. Local roadways along the region's shorelines often parallel the water's edge and historic homes frequently shift in orientation along such coastal roads. This variation in orientation may strongly influence the associated views of marine waters that may form important elements of a property's historic setting.

Historic seaside villages, ports and other districts in the study area are commonly characterized by dense development and narrow roadways. The maritime setting for such districts is often obvious and may be expressed through the design and orientation of homes, commercial properties and other buildings, parks, docks, piers, and breakwaters. Depending on the specific characteristics of each district, open ocean views may or may not be available from the majority of historic buildings and other areas within a village. Further, marine viewsheds may encompass limited areas due to the complexity of the shoreline and presence of points, necks, or islands that screen views towards the open ocean. Where ocean versus bay views are available but are tangential to the dominant aspects of maritime viewsheds, changes to those distant ocean views may not diminish the integrity of a seaside village or other historic district. Where ocean views are a dominant aspect of the maritime setting, changes to such viewsheds may diminish the integrity of a historic district, even where views are limited to immediate shoreline sections.

Maritime settings for historic piers, marinas, and related marine infrastructure are likely to include strong associations with specific harbors, coves, and bays where related activities were focused, and which exerted a significant influence on the design and construction of the historic infrastructure. The relationship of such local settings to ocean waters and the extent to which open ocean views represent an important element of a specific historic property's setting will vary depending on the orientation of the shoreline and the location of the historic property. The size and location of historic buildings and structures relative to each other and other elements of the surrounding environment may also be important to the overall integrity of historic maritime infrastructure.

#### 3.3 Puncatest Neck Historic District

#### 3.3.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

Puncatest Neck is located in the southwestern portion of Tiverton between Nonquit Pond and the Sakonnet River. The 1979 RIHPHC report entitled *Historic and Architectural Resources of Tiverton, Rhode Island: A Preliminary Report,* identified 18 resources within the potential historic district as well as a ferry landing site, three former wharves, and the King Philip's War Battle Site (RIHPHC, 1979). Of the 18 historic homes identified, it appears 17 are extant. The district runs along Puncatest Neck Road with the northern boundary approximately where Puncatest Neck Road takes a sharp, ninety-degree turn, to the southern end of the road, and along Fogland Road and includes Fogland Point.

While many of the properties have additions, seventeen of the residences appear to retain the integrity and significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP. One of which, the Cook-Bateman Farm, is individually listed on the NRHP and one, the William Almy Farm/Fogland Farm/Puncatessett at 435 Puncatest Neck Road has been demolished. The former sites of the wharves, ferry land and the King Philip's War Battle Site would also be contributing resources to this historic district. The contributing resources are as follows:

- Cook Almy House 58 Fogland Road
- Almy House 103 Fogland Road
- John Almy House 148 Fogland Road
- Former Site of Almy's Ferry Landing Fogland Point
- Former Site of Almy's Wharf Fogland Road
- Captain Gideon Wilcos House 425 Puncatest Neck Road
- A. Wilcoc House 481 Puncatest Neck Road
- Captain Fernando Wilcox House 488 Puncatest Neck Road
- Peleg Cory House 531 Puncatest Neck Road
- J. Piece House 532 Puncatest Neck Road
- Captain George Gray House 560 Puncatest Neck Road
- Isaac G. White House 563 Puncatest Neck Road
- Robert Gray House 630 Puncatest Neck Road
- Stephen Grinnell House 677 Puncatest Neck Road
- Otis Almy House/Heathersfield 737 Puncatest Neck Road
- Horace Almy House/Nanguit Farm 807 Puncatest Neck Road

- Samuel E. Almy House 494 Puncatest Neck Road
- Cook-Bateman Farm 958 Puncatest Neck Road
- Ferol Bink Farm 993 Puncatest Neck Road
- King Philip's Battle Site

   Fogland Road
- Cory's Wharf/White's Wharf Fogland Point
- Pierce's Wharf Fogland Point

#### 3.3.2 Historic Context

In 1659, Puncatest Neck was granted to 75 freeman of Plymouth Colony and 36 lots were defined, although no "substantial structures" were built. On July 8, 1675, one of the battles of King Philip's War was fought on Puncatest Neck. The first known structures were constructed around 1680 by the Church and Almy families. During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, Puncatest Neck was primarily agricultural. In the early eighteenth century a ferry was established on Fogland Point connecting Tiverton to Dartmouth and Newport and in the early nineteenth century the first wharf was established, shifting the economy of Puncatest Neck toward maritime related industries including fishing, oystering, and whaling. The wharf was expanded circa 1863 and in 1870 a second wharf was constructed. As industry increased, new residences were constructed, both modest and more opulent and in the late nineteenth century and through the twentieth century, additional residences were constructed to be used as summer residences (RIHPHC, 1979).

#### 3.3.3 NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

The Puncatest Neck Historic District is eligible for listing under Criterion A for its association with the history of Tiverton, including farming, maritime, and summer colony development as well as the architecture of the contributing resources.

Similar to other coastal communities in the region, in the late nineteenth century and through the twentieth century, summer cottages, resorts, and summer colonies began to develop in Tiverton particularly on Puncatest Neck and Nannaquaket Neck (RIHPHC, 1979). These areas were attractive to the upper class for their proximity to Boston and New York and their locations on the water. As stated above, Puncatest Neck is located between Nonquit Pond to the east and Sakonnet River to the east and Nannaquaket Pond is located on the eastern side of Nannaquaket Neck and the Sakonnet River is located to the west.

#### 4.0 MITIGATION MEASURES

Mitigation measures at the historic property are detailed in this section. These applicant-proposed mitigation measures were developed on behalf of Revolution Wind by individuals who met Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualifications Standards* (36 CFR Part 61) and are appropriate to fully address the nature, scope, size, and magnitude of adverse effects including cumulative effects caused by the Project, NRHP-qualifying characteristics of each historic property that would be affected. These mitigation measures also include actions to respond to some reasonably foreseeable hazards unrelated to the Project that pose risks to the long-term preservation of affected historic properties, such as climate change. Revolution Wind has prepared this draft HPTP for inclusion in the DEIS and subsequent review, revision and refinement by consulting parties.

#### 4.1 Historic Context for Summer Cottage/Resort Development

#### 4.1.1 Purpose and Intended Outcome

Similar to other coastal communities in the region, in the late nineteenth century and through the twentieth century, summer cottages, resorts, and summer colonies began to develop in Tiverton particularly on Puncatest Neck and Nannaquaket Neck (RIHPHC, 1979). These areas were attractive to the upper class for their proximity to Boston and New York and their locations on the water. The rapid rise of local and regional industries, urbanization, and ease of transportation by steam trains and ships in the late nineteenth century was associated with a new leisure class in New England. Scenic coastal enclaves and villages attracted families whose wealth may have been derived from the region's cities, but who sought escape from dense urban centers. Numerous communities developed to cater the recreational and social needs of wealthy families along the shores of Buzzards Bay, Narragansett Bay, and the coastal islands

The purpose of this mitigation measure is to develop a regional context/history of the development of summer cottages, colonies, and resorts on the Rhode Island and Massachusetts coastlines in the latenineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. The report will include: a brief history of each municipality, focusing on the built environment; an in-depth analysis of the neighborhoods/areas that became summer resorts/colonies; the social and economic impacts of the development; the changes in the built environment of the municipalities; and other related topics.

The intent of this report is to document this important movement in New England history, which changed the cultural, economic, and landscape of Rhode Island and Massachusetts. The report will be completed in coordination with all relevant stakeholders and the final report will be distributed to the municipalities and SHPOs.

#### 4.1.2 Scope of Work

The scope of work will consist of the following:

- Conduct archival research;
- Identify and consult with relevant stakeholders and the Participating Parties;

- Develop a draft report to be distributed to the Participating Parties for review and comment; and
- Develop a final report, addressing the comments received, to be distributed to the Participating Parties.

#### 4.1.3 Methodology

Revolution Wind will release a request for proposals (RFP) for consultant services for the scope of work and select a consultant to perform the scope of work listed in Section 4.1.2. The consultant should have a demonstrated knowledge and experience in developing historic contexts focusing on changes in the social, economic, and built environment and a knowledge of the history of New England. A draft of the report will be distributed to the Participating Parties for review and comment. A final report will be produced by the consultant that incorporates any comments and additional information provided by the Participating Parties and will be distributed to the Participating Parties.

#### 4.1.4 Standards

The exhibit will conform to the following standards:

- The Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (36 CFR Part 61), as applicable;
- RIHPHC guidance;
- MHC guidance;

#### 4.1.5 Documentation

The following documentation is to be provided for review by Participating Parties:

- Request for Proposals (RFP);
- Proposals by qualified consultants in response to the RFP;
- Preliminary draft report; and
- Final report.

#### 4.1.6 Funds and Accounting

Funding amounts will be determined following BOEM's release of their findings of adverse effects and consulting party review of the draft HPTP and the DEIS. The final version of the HPTP will include specifics concerning funding amounts and the mechanisms for funding the mitigation measures.

#### 5.0 IMPLEMENTATION

#### 5.1 Timeline

The timeline for implementation of the mitigation measures will be determined in consultation with the Participating Parties based on the agreed upon mitigation measures described in the final version of this HPTP. This HPTP will be reviewed by and further developed in consultation with Participating Parties concurrent with BOEM's NEPA substitution schedule<sup>2</sup> for RWF, which is currently anticipated to include the following:

- May 3, 2022 to July 1, 2022 Distribution of the Finding of Effect document, on historic properties, to consulting parties (to occur between).
- May 3, 2022 to August 1, 2022 30-day comment period on the Finding of Effect document (to occur between).
- **September 2, 2022** Distribution of the Draft Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) to consulting parties.
- **September 2, 2022 to October 17, 2022** 45-day comment period by consulting parties on the MOA and DEIS
- October 18, 2022 to December 19, 2022 Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- October 18, 2022 to January 19, 2023 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **December 2022 to February 2023** Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- **December 2023 to March 2023** 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **February 2023 to April 2023** Distribution of the Final MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- March 2023 to June 2, 2023 30-day signing period for consulting parties (to begin no later than a date between).
- June 2, 2023 Release of Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS).
- **June 2, 2023 to July 3, 2023** 30-day review period for the FEIS.
- July 7, 2023 NEPA Record of Decision (ROD) issued by BOEM.

The final version of this HPTP included in the FEIS will include a timeline for implementation of the final/agreed upon mitigation measures described herein. It is anticipated that the mitigation measure identified in Section 4.0 will commence within 2 years of the execution of the MOA unless otherwise agreed by the consulting parties and accepted by BOEM. Per Section 4.0, the Participating Parties will have a minimum of 30-days to review and comment on all draft reports or other work products developed for this HPTP. Revolution Wind assumes that the proposed scope of work will be completed within 5 years of the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The timeline is subject to change and is based on current available information.

execution of the MOA unless a different timeline is agreed upon by consulting parties and accepted by BOEM.

#### 5.2 Organizational Responsibilities

#### 5.2.1 Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)

BOEM remains responsible for making all federal decisions and determining compliance with Section 106. BOEM has reviewed this HPTP to ensure, at minimum, it includes the content required.

- BOEM remains responsible for making all federal decisions and determining compliance with Section 106;
- BOEM, in consultation with the Participating Parties, will ensure that mitigation measures adequately resolve adverse effects, consistent with the NHPA;
- BOEM must accept the final HPTP before Revolution Wind may commence any of the actions included in the HPTP;
- BOEM will be responsible for sharing the annual summary report with Participating Parties; and
- BOEM is responsible for consultation related to dispute resolution.

#### 5.2.2 Revolution Wind, LLC

Revolution Wind will be responsible for the following:

- Considering the comments provided by the Participating Parties in the development of this HPTP;
- Funding the mitigation measures specified in Section 4.0;
- Completion of the scope/s of work in Section 4.0;
- Ensuring all Standards in Section 4.0 are met;
- Providing the Documentation in Section 4.0 to the Participating Parties for review and comment;
- Annual Reporting to BOEM; and
- Revolution Wind will be responsible for ensuring that all work that requires consultation with Tribal Nations are performed by professionals who have demonstrated professional experience consulting with federally recognized Tribes.

#### 5.2.3 Other Parties, as Appropriate

Revolution Wind does not anticipate additional consulting parties, should any be determined, this will be updated.

#### 5.3 Participating Party Consultation

Revolution Wind has provided this draft HPTP to BOEM for inclusion in the DEIS for review by Participating Parties to provide meaningful input on the resolution of adverse effects to and form(s) of implementing mitigation at the historic property. The proposed mitigation measures were developed by Revolution Wind. As part of the development of this HPTP, Revolution Wind anticipates conducting targeted outreach with the Participating Parties identified in Section 2.3.

Participating Parties will be provided opportunity for review and comment on the HPTP concurrent with BOEM's anticipated NEPA substitution schedule for Revolution Wind Farm (see Section 5.1). It is anticipated that subsequent coordination to further refine the HPTP may include meetings, conference calls, HPTP draft reviews and document exchanges, or similar means of communication of information. BOEM will be invited to participate in these consultations between Revolution Wind and the Participating Parties regarding revision and refinement of this HPTP, should it choose.

#### 6.0 REFERENCES

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# ATTACHMENT 23 – HISTORIC PROPERTIES TREATMENT PLAN FOR THE REVOLUTION WIND FARM: EIGHT HISTORIC PROPERTIES, TOWN OF NARRAGANSETT, WASHINGTON COUNTY, RHODE ISLAND

[Insert ATTACHMENT 23 – TREATMENT PLAN ABOVE-GROUND HISTORIC PROPERTIES THAT WILL BE VISUALLY ADVERSELY AFFECTED]



# **Draft Historic Property Treatment Plan**

for the

## **Revolution Wind Farm**

# Eight Historic Properties Town of Narragansett, Washington County, Rhode Island

Submitted to:



Bureau of Ocean Energy Management U.S. Department of the Interior Prepared for:



Powered by Ørsted & Eversource

Revolution Wind, LLC <a href="https://revolutionwind.com/">https://revolutionwind.com/</a>

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**July 2022** 

#### **ABSTRACT**

Federal Undertaking: Revolution Wind Farm and Revolution Wind Export Cable Project

Location: Outer Continental Shelf and Rhode Island

Federal and

State Agencies: Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

National Park Service

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission

New York Historic Preservation Office Connecticut Historic Preservation Office Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Regulatory Process: National Environmental Policy Act

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act Section 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act

Purpose: This draft, applicant-proposed Historic Property Treatment Plan provides

background data, historic property information, and detailed steps that will be implemented to carry out mitigation actions to resolve potential adverse effects preliminarily identified by the applicant in the *Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis – Revolution Wind Farm*, dated November 2021 for the Revolution Wind

Project.

Potential Adverse Visual

Effect Finding for: Dunmere

The Ocean Road Historic District
The Towers Historic District

The Towers

The Life Saving Station at Narragansett Pier

Fort Varnum/Camp Varnum Narragansett Pier MRA

The Dunes Club

Submitted By: Revolution Wind, LLC

Date: July 2022

Historic Property Treatment Plan
Eight Historic Properties

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|              | LIST OF ACRONYMS   |    |  |
| ACHP         | Advisory Council on Historic Preservation                    |    |  |
| ADLS         | Aircraft Detection Lighting System                           |    |  |
| BOEM         | Bureau of Ocean Energy Management                            |    |  |
| CFR          | Code of Federal Regulations                                  |    |  |
| COP          | Construction and Operations Plan                             |    |  |
| DEIS         | Draft Environmental Impact Statement                         |    |  |
| EDR          | Environmental Design and Research, D.P.C.                    |    |  |
| FEIS         | Final Environmental Impact Statement                         |    |  |
| FR           | Federal Register   |    |  |
| HPTP         | Historic Property Treatment Plan                             |    |  |
| MOA          | Memorandum of Agreement                                      |    |  |
| NEPA         | National Environmental Policy                                |    |  |
| NHPA         | National Historic Preservation Act of 1966                   |    |  |
| NPS          | National Park Service  |    |  |
| NRHP         | National Register of Historic Places                         |    |  |
| OCS          | Outer Continental Shelf                                      |    |  |
| RFP          | Request for Proposals  |    |  |
| RIHPHC       | Rhode Island Historical Preservation and Heritage Commission |    |  |
| ROD          | Record of Decision   |    |  |
| RWF          | Revolution Wind Farm   |    |  |
| WTG          | Wind Turbine Generator                                       |    |  |

#### 1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This draft applicant-proposed Historic Property Treatment Plan (HPTP) for the Towers Historic District, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP); the Towers, which is listed on the NRHP; the Life Saving Station at Narragansett Pier, which is listed on the NRHP; Dunmere, which is listed on the NRHP; the Ocean Road Historic District, which is listed on the NRHP; Fort Varnum/Camp Varnum, which has been determined to be eligible for listing on the NRHP by the Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission (RIHPHC); Narragansett Pier MRA, which is listed on the NRHP; and the Dunes Club, which is listed on the NRHP (hereinafter, the Historic Properties) provides background data, historic property information, and detailed steps that will be implemented to carry out mitigation actions to resolve potential adverse effects preliminarily identified by the applicant in the *Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis – Revolution Wind Farm*, dated July 2022 (HRVEA; EDR, 2022) for the Revolution Wind Farm (RWF) and Revolution Wind Export Cable Project (collectively, the Undertaking). Revolution Wind LLC (Revolution Wind) is providing this draft HPTP prior to the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) making findings of adverse effect for the Undertaking under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), and finalization of this draft HPTP remains subject to BOEM's final finding of adverse effect for the historic properties.

BOEM will use the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) substitution process to fulfill its Section 106 obligations as provided for in the NHPA implementing regulations (36 CFR § 800.8(c)), and BOEM has notified the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), State Historic Preservation Officers, and consulting parties of BOEM's decision to use this process. Revolution Wind has provided this draft HPTP to BOEM for inclusion in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for review by consulting parties to provide meaningful input on the resolution of adverse effects to and form(s) of implementing mitigation at the historic properties. This draft HPTP describes the applicant-proposed mitigation measures to resolve potential adverse effects on historic properties and proposes the implementation steps and timeline for actions. The mitigation measures are based on the evaluations and outreach performed by Revolution Wind prior to the issuance of the DEIS. Revolution Wind anticipates the HPTP documents will undergo revision and refinement in consultation with the Massachusetts State Historic Preservation Officer, the Rhode Island State Historic Preservation Officer, the ACHP, and/or other consulting parties throughout the NEPA substitution process. If BOEM makes a finding of adverse effect for the historic properties, it is anticipated that the mitigation measures described herein (and further refined through consultation with applicable parties) will be included in the Record of Decision (ROD) and/or Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) issued in accordance with 40 CFR parts 1500-1508, and 36 CFR §§ 800.8, 800.10.

The timeline for implementation of the mitigation measures will be determined in consultation with parties that demonstrated interest in the affected historic properties (hereafter, Participating Parties) based on the agreed upon mitigation measures described in the final version of this HPTP. This HPTP will be reviewed by and further developed in consultation with Participating Parties concurrent with BOEM's NEPA substitution schedule<sup>1</sup> for RWF, which is currently anticipated to include the following:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The timeline is subject to change and is based on current available information. Historic Property Treatment Plan Eight Historic Properties

- May 3, 2022 to July 1, 2022 Distribution of the Finding of Effect document, on historic properties, to consulting parties (to occur between).
- May 3, 2022 to August 1, 2022 30-day comment period on the Finding of Effect document (to occur between).
- **September 2, 2022** Distribution of the Draft Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) to consulting parties.
- **September 2, 2022 to October 17, 2022** 45-day comment period by consulting parties on the MOA and DEIS
- October 18, 2022 to December 19, 2022 Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- October 18, 2022 to January 19, 2023 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **December 2022 to February 2023** Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- **December 2023 to March 2023** 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **February 2023 to April 2023** Distribution of the Final MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- **March 2023 to June 2, 2023** 30-day signing period for consulting parties (to begin no later than a date between).
- June 2, 2023 Release of Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS).
- **June 2, 2023 to July 3, 2023** 30-day review period for the FEIS.
- **July 7, 2023** NEPA Record of Decision (ROD) issued by BOEM.

This draft HPTP is organized into the following sections:

- **Section 1.0, Introduction**, outlines the content of this HPTP.
- Section 2.0, Cultural Resources Regulatory Context, briefly summarizes the Undertaking while focusing on cultural resources regulatory contexts (federal, tribal, state, and local, including preservation restrictions), identifies the historic properties discussed in this HPTP that will be adversely affected by the Undertaking, and summarizes the pertinent provisions and attachments of the HRVEA (EDR, 2022) and *Revolution Wind Farm Construction and Operations Plan* (COP; Revolution Wind, 2021) that guided the development of this document.
- Section 3.0, Existing Conditions, Historic Significance, and Maritime Setting, provides a physical description of the historic properties included in this HPTP. Set within its historic context, the applicable NRHP criteria for the historic properties are discussed with a focus on the contribution of a maritime visual setting to its significance and integrity.
- **Section 4.0, Mitigation Measures**, presents specific steps to carry out the applicant-proposed mitigation actions identified in the COP or alternative measures developed through stakeholder

engagement meetings to date. The mitigation action includes a detailed description, intended outcome, methods, standards, and requirements for documentation. The mitigation action details may be revised, based on feedback gathered during the process.

- **Section 5.0, Implementation**, establishes the process for executing mitigation actions at the historic properties, as identified in Section 4.0 of this HPTP. For each/the action, organizational responsibilities are outlined, a timeline is provided, and regulatory reviews are listed.
- **Section 6.0, References**, is a list of works cited in this HPTP.

#### 2.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

#### 2.1 Project Overview: Revolution Wind Farm and Revolution Wind Export Cable

The Undertaking is a wind-powered electric generating facility composed of up to 100 wind turbine generators (WTGs) and associated foundations, two offshore substations, and inter-array cables connecting the WTGs and the offshore substations (see Figure 2.1-1). The WTGs, offshore substations, array cables, and substation interconnector cables would be located on the Outer Continental Shelf approximately 15 nautical miles (18 statute miles) southeast of Point Judith, Rhode Island, approximately 13 nautical miles (15 statute miles) east of Block Island, Rhode Island, approximately 7.5 nautical miles (8.5 statute miles) south of Nomans Land Island National Wildlife Refuge (uninhabited island), and between approximately 10 to 12.5 nautical miles (12 to 14 statute miles) south/southwest of varying points of the Rhode Island and Massachusetts coastlines (62 FR 33708). In addition, two submarine export cables located in both federal waters and Rhode Island State territorial waters, will connect the offshore substation to the electrical grid. The proposed interconnection location for the Undertaking is the existing Davisville Substation, which is owned and operated by The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a National Grid and located in North Kingstown, Rhode Island. The visible offshore components of the operational Undertaking will be located on Lease OCS-A 0486 in water depths ranging from approximately 108 to 125 feet.



Figure 2.1-1. Project Location Map

Historic Property Treatment Plan
Eight Historic Properties
Town of Narragansett, Washington County, Rhode Island

#### 2.2 Section 106 and Section 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)

The regulations at 36 CFR § 800.8 provide for use of the NEPA process to fulfill a federal agency's NHPA Section 106 review obligations in lieu of the procedures set forth in 36 CFR § 800.3 through 800.6. Under these provisions, issuance of an ROD and implementation of relevant conditions will resolve adverse effects to historic properties caused by the Undertaking, including to National Historic Landmarks for which BOEM must provide a higher standard of care, as required by Section 110(f) of the NHPA.

The measures to avoid and minimize adverse effects to identified historic properties are described in the COP (Section 4.4.1.3 and Appendix BB). This HPTP describes the applicant-proposed treatment plans to resolve the remaining adverse effects after application of the above-referenced measures. The mitigation measures reflect a refinement of the conceptual mitigation framework proposed by Revolution Wind (see Appendix BB in the COP).

All activities implemented under this HPTP will be conducted in accordance with any conditions imposed by BOEM in its ROD and with applicable local, state and federal regulations and permitting requirements. Responsibilities for specific compliance actions are described in further detail in Section 5.2, Organizational Responsibilities.

#### 2.2.1 Municipal Regulations

Before implementation, any on-site mitigation measures will be coordinated with local municipalities and commissions to obtain approvals, as appropriate. These may include, but are not limited to building permits, zoning, land use, planning, historic commissions, and design review boards. Additional information regarding compliance with local requirements appears in Section 5.0, Implementation.

#### 2.2.2 Preservation Easements and Restrictions

Preservation easements and restrictions protect significant historic, archaeological, or cultural resources. The Rhode Island General Law Title 42, Section 42-45-9.1 established a historic preservation easement fund. Any mitigation work associated with the historic properties will comply with the conditions of all extant historic preservation easements. The RIHPHC holds a Historic Preservation Easement on the Towers, which is a contributing resource to the Towers Historic District. Additional information regarding compliance with extant preservation restrictions appears in Section 5.0, Implementation.

#### 2.3 Participating Parties

BOEM initiated consultation under Section 106 with invitations to consulting parties on April 30, 2021. BOEM hosted the first Section 106-specific meeting with consulting parties on December 17, 2021, and Revolution Wind anticipates that BOEM will hold additional meetings pursuant to Sections 106 and 110(f) of the NHPA and in accordance with 36 CFR 800.8.

Following BOEM initial Section 106 meeting with consulting parties, Revolution Wind held stakeholder outreach meetings (see Section 5.3) to review conceptual mitigation measures for the historic properties and invited the following parties:

- The Town of Narragansett
- The Narragansett Historic District Commission
- The Narragansett Historical Society
- The Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission.

Revolution Wind anticipates the above-listed parties and any subsequently identified parties will participate in the finalization of this HPTP through BOEM's Section 106 consultation process.

## 3.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS, HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE, AND MARITIME SETTING

### 3.1 Historic Properties

This HPTP involves seven historic properties, as identified in Table 3.1-1 and located on Figures 3.1-1 and 3.1-2.

Table 3.1-1. Historic Properties included in the HPTP

| Name   | Property<br>Designation        | Municipality | State        | Site No.<br>(Agency) | Ownership          | Historic<br>Property Type                       |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------------|---|
| Dunmere  | NRHP-Listed                    | Narragansett |              | 05001061<br>(NRHP)   | Private            | Estates and<br>Estate<br>Complexes              |
| Ocean Road<br>Historic District                | NRHP-Listed                    |              | (NRH<br>8200 | 82000019<br>(NRHP)   | Private            | Recreational<br>Properties                      |
| Towers Historic<br>District                    | NRHP-Listed                    |              |              | 82000021<br>(NRHP)   | Private;<br>Public | Recreational<br>Properties                      |
| The Towers                                     | NRHP-Listed                    |              |              | 69000001             | Private            | Recreational<br>Properties                      |
| Life Saving<br>Station at<br>Narragansett Pier | NRHP-Listed                    |              | RI           | 76000010<br>(NRHP)   | Private            | Maritime<br>Safety and<br>Defense<br>Facilities |
| Fort<br>Varnum/Camp<br>Varnum                  | RIHPHC<br>Historic<br>Resource |              |              | N/A                  | Federal            | Maritime<br>Safety and<br>Defense<br>Facilities |
| Narragansett Pier<br>MRA                       | NRHP-Listed                    |              |              | 64000753<br>(NRHP)   | Private            | Recreational<br>Properties                      |
| Dunes Club  NRHP-Liste                         |                                |              |              | 15000243<br>(NRHP)   | Private            | Recreational<br>Properties                      |





In Sections 3.3. through 3.9, each resource is individually considered, described both physically and within its historic context, with a focus on the contribution of a maritime visual setting to the property's significance and integrity.

#### 3.2 Maritime Setting

For the purposes of this analysis and assessment, views of marine waters are considered critical aspects of maritime settings. The influence of the marine environment and related human activities on historical development patterns is extensive and may be expressed in areas without direct lines of sight to the sea. Although these types of setting may contribute to the significance of historic properties, they would not be subject to alteration as a result of the proposed undertaking and are not considered further in this report.

The historic properties identified in this HPTP are included within the following property types as defined in the HRVEA: "Maritime Safety and Defense Facilities," "Lighthouses and Navigational Aids," "Recreational Properties," and "Estates and Estate Complexes." Each property type is defined below as well as the characteristics typical of their maritime setting.

"Maritime Safety and Defense Facilities" consists entirely of facilities erected by bureaus of the U.S. Department of Defense or their predecessors and share historic associations with coastal defense. These structures vary in their design and construction materials but are unified by their historic functions of rescuing and protecting maritime transportation in the area, or for coastal defense.

Historic military and maritime safety properties along the shoreline will likely be associated with maritime settings. Aesthetic considerations in the siting of such facilities may or may not be expressed in the design of buildings, structures, and landscapes depending on the age and specific functions of the property. Proximity to navigation channels, defensibility, and the presence of existing shipbuilding or repair infrastructure in a broader maritime context may have been significant considerations in the siting of naval facilities. Such factors may not demonstrate a significant association with open ocean viewsheds. The study area includes several significant examples of World War II-era defense structures, including fire control or observation towers designed to monitor specific parts of the maritime environment. Early lifesaving stations were likewise intended to provide for observation of marine waters in the vicinity of know hazards or where storms posed specific risks to sea-going or coastal vessels. Lifesaving stations were also frequent located where rescue boats or other vessels might be safely launched under treacherous conditions. These locations may have included inlets, harbors or coves adjacent to open waters where rescue and recovery efforts would likely be made.

"Lighthouses and Navigational Aids" is defined by the historic associations with water-related transportation and defense, prominent views of the sea and dominance of the surrounding landscape, and common architectural forms. These structures present themselves as prominent and iconic features on the coastal landscape, possess elevated views of the ocean horizon, and are sited specifically for those elevated views.

Lighthouses and other historic navigation aids in the study area include properties that were intended to serve mariners plying large areas of open water and other properties that served specific navigation routes through the complex and treacherous waters of the region's bays. All of these properties have an obvious association with maritime settings, but the scale of those settings will vary due to the conformation of the local landscape and seas and the design and purpose of each navigation aid.

"Recreational Properties" is defined by the role these properties served in their original functions as places for the resort tourism economy of the late-nineteenth century to flourish. These above-ground historic properties feature beaches, casinos, restaurants, and other buildings and structures built to entertain seasonal vacationers. They are typically located near the shoreline or immediately adjacent to the sea, and in some cases, are the beaches themselves. The enjoyment of, and interaction with, the sea are integral features of the significance of these above-ground historic properties. In many cases, the beachfront, shoreline, and adjacent ocean waters are prominent features of the historic setting due to their close association with historic recreational activities.

The same macroeconomic trends that saw the decline of the quintessential New England farm in the mid-19th century are associated with a population shift to cities and rise in affluence for some segments of society. Summer resorts, supported by steamships, rail transportation, and eventually, automobiles were developed in numerous locations in the study area in the late 19th century. These resorts varied between properties intended to serve the rising group of "upper middle income" families living in the region's cities to estate-like developments serving a more affluent set. Seaside resorts, like many other shoreline recreational, commercial, and residential properties, were often sited to take advantage of aesthetically pleasing ocean or maritime views. Depending on location and the the conformation of the local shoreline, such properties may be associated with specific bay or cove viewsheds that include limited areas of the open ocean waters. Recreational activities at resorts frequently included swimming and designated beaches where residents and visitors may have spent considerable time during the summer months. Where these features are still present and express a tangible association with the historic resort property, views from beaches may be as important as views from more formal elements of the designed landscape. Likewise, historic hotels and inns became more common elements of the region's shoreline communities in the late 19th century. Such properties were often sited near harbors, ferry landings, rail stations, and public or private beaches and may be associated with similar historic maritime settings. Views to ocean waters or the more intimate bays and coves of the region may have been an integral part of the visitor's motivation for staying in such establishments. Such considerations can be expressed through the inclusion of building and landscape features clearly intended to afford views of ocean. Older taverns and inns in the study area may be found along the working harbors and ports and were intended to serve the fishing, whaling, and related participants in maritime commerce. The design and location of these properties may not show the same influence of aesthetic considerations but will likely also retain a strong association with the waterfront and maritime environment.

"Estates and Estate Complexes" consists of high-style residences, or groupings of residences, typically designed by prominent architects of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, such as Richard Morris Hunt and McKim, Mead and White. This property type consists mainly of the mansions and summer Historic Property Treatment Plan

**Eight Historic Properties** 

"cottages" built by wealthy industrialist families, drawn to the vicinity of Newport, Rhode Island as it became a prominent vacation and recreation area for the emerging American elite, and to Montauk Point as a naturalistic and remote enclave.

Estates built by or for wealthy families have been part of the region's landscapes for centuries and many such properties are located along the shorelines. High style, architect-designed mansions and associated landscapes are characteristic of several areas within the study area and many such properties were sited to take advantage of ocean views. The importance of maritime settings to these properties may be apparent in the design of building features such as veranda, porches, and large windows facing the water or through landscape elements and overall designs that were intended to frame specific views towards the seas. As with many other historic property types, the conformation of local shorelines and the specific orientation of each property may be important in assessing the association with specific aspects or elements of each associated viewshed.

#### 3.3 Dunmere

# 3.3.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

Dunmere, also known as Dunmere Gardener's Cottage, Gate, and Garden, is a 3.4-acre estate located at 560 Ocean Road in Narragansett, Rhode Island, approximately 600 feet from the coastline of Narragansett Bay. The property consists of the original Gardener's Cottage, entrance gate, and associated garden landscape. The Gardener's Cottage is a two-story building featuring granite masonry and wood construction. A three-story conical tower on the south elevation rises above the multi-gabled roof and a massive granite chimney rises from a central point in the roof. Fenestration is varied, with examples of Queen Anne and Eastlake-style windows, including single, fixed-pane and one-over-one, double-hung sash windows, some with colored geometric lights and delicate wood mullions and muntins (Youngken et al., 2005).

The entrance gate is of rough-cut granite construction and features an elliptical arch which appears to emerge from the natural rocky outcrops at the north side of the arch. A two-story conical tower on the south side of the arch features a small rectangular open window. A small, hipped roof projects from the base of the turret over a stone patio. The word "Dunmere" is legible within the design on a pair of decorative wrought-iron gates. Although much of the historic landscape has been removed or destroyed over time, the extant landscape architecture associated with the historic Dunmere estate include some garden terraces, fountains, a man-made pond, stone-arched bridge and stone retaining walls (Youngken et al., 2005).

#### 3.3.2 Historic Context

The Dunmere estate was designed by John M. Merrick and constructed in 1883 for investor and financial pioneer Robert G. Dun. Dun began developing his estate after the expansion of Ocean Road and the growth of Narragansett as a recreational resort. Spanning over ten years, the construction at Dunmere included a three-and-one-half-story Queen Anne-style mansion on a rocky outcropping near the sea, a water tower, and a windmill. The landscape design was developed under the direction of the landscape architect Nathan Franklin Barrett, and eventually expended to encompass over 13 acres. The water tower was expanded and

renovated to become the present Gardener's Cottage. Several of the estate buildings, including the main house, have been lost over the years to fire and demolition, and the original estate boundaries have been subdivided (Youngken et al., 2005).

# 3.3.3 NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

Dunmere is listed on the NRHP and meets NRHP Criteria A and C for its associations with seasonal maritime recreation in late nineteenth-century New England and for its importance as an example of a seasonal estate complex with Gilded Age landscape design (Youngken et al., 2005). The location of the original mansion near the ocean speaks to the property's historic association with views to and enjoyment of the seascape. The historic properties have views of the open ocean to the east. The remaining buildings are significant due to their importance as elements of a late-nineteenth century seaside estate complex. Dunmere was listed in the NRHP in 2005.

### 3.4 The Ocean Road Historic District

# 3.4.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Ocean Road Historic District is an approximately 92-acre historic district located in Narragansett, Rhode Island, and includes 45 residences situated on portions of Ocean and Wildfield Farm Roads and Hazard and Newton Avenues. This district consists of various examples of Shingle-style houses and estates situated along the coastline that exhibit a range of expressions of the style. Among the most striking examples of architecture within the district is the unique two-and-one-half-story stone Hazard Castle with a 105-foottall tower, the Suwanee Villa Carriage House designed by James H. Taft with its conical tower, and the Colonial Revival-style Rose Lea designed by Willard Kent (Roise, 1981).

#### 3.4.2 Historic Context

The history of the Ocean Road Historic District began with the acquisition of the land now encompassing the district boundaries by Joseph P. Hazard. Hazard's initial construction efforts included the Hazard Castle, which took nearly 40 years to complete, but which influenced the style and setting of the surrounding area. Based on Hazard's interpretation of English castles and informed by his spiritualist beliefs, Hazard Castle became the touchstone from which the eclectic slant of the Shingle style was expressed through subsequent development of the seaside resort town. In addition, Hazard began planting trees along the bluffs, ancestors of the trees that make up the wooded area in and around the district today. In addition, many of the residences were designed by prominent architects of the late nineteenth century, such as McKim, Mead, and White, and William Gibbons (Roise, 1981). The district was listed in the NRHP in 1982.

#### 3.4.3 NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

The NRHP-listed Ocean Road Historic District meets Criterion C for high-style seasonal residences of the wealthy and famous of the Gilded Age. Most of the contributing properties "stand on dramatic sites overlooking the rocky shoreline and are oriented to the ocean" (NPS, 1982). The district also meets NRHP Criterion A for its association with the maritime resort community that developed around Narragansett Pier.

Situated along the coastline, its relationship to the water is central to the significance of the district. Many of the contributing properties within the district enjoy expansive views of the Atlantic Ocean and were sited to take advantage of those vistas.

#### 3.5 The Towers Historic District

# 3.5.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Towers Historic District is an approximately 10-acre district bounded by Exchange Place, Mathewson Street, Taylor Street, and the Atlantic Ocean in the unincorporated village of Narragansett Pier. The district is comprised of 13 contributing resources including the Towers, the Life Saving Station at Narragansett Pier, a town park, and 10 private residences. Additionally, there is one non-contributing resource within the district, a residence built circa 2006 (Town of Narragansett, 2022).

The Towers and the Life Saving Station at Narragansett Pier are described in Sections 3.3.1 and 3.4.1, respectively. Both are substantial Romanesque Revival-style stone buildings. The Towers span Ocean Road, while the Life Saving Station is sited between Ocean Road and the Atlantic Ocean. North and west of the Towers, Memorial Park occupies approximately 1.6 acres. It consists primarily of open lawn, with a memorial fountain set within a paved plaza at the northeast corner and a group of war memorial monuments at the northwest corner (Roise, 1981).

The remaining contributing resources within the district are residences constructed between circa 1822 and 1900 in popular nineteenth-century styles including the Federal, Italianate, Second Empire, Colonial Revival, and Shingle styles. All of the residences feature wood clapboard or shingle siding and retain a generally high degree of integrity. Three of the residences are sited on Ocean Road facing east to the Atlantic Ocean (Roise, 1981).

#### 3.5.2 Historic Context

The Town of Narragansett is named for the Narragansett Indian Tribe, the indigenous people of Rhode Island. The town was primarily agricultural in character from the late seventeenth century through the midnineteenth century (RIHPHC, 1991). Piers and wharves constructed along the shore during this time contributed to a diversified economy based on fishing, shipbuilding, and the export of agricultural products. A pier built in the late eighteenth century near the present site of the Towers gave the village of Narragansett Pier its name. One of the contributing resources within the Towers Historic District, the residence at 16 Mathewson Street, was built during this period, circa 1822 (Roise, 1981).

The transformation of Narragansett Pier from a working port village to a tourist destination began in the 1840s, when the first visitors began to spend the summer season as boarders in private homes. The village's first hotel was built in 1856 and by 1871 ten additional hotels were built to serve guests from throughout the Northeast, Mid-Atlantic, and Midwest. The construction of private summer residences and rental cottages soon followed, and Narragansett Pier became a fashionable resort town popular with businesspeople, industrialists, and members of the professional class. The residences within the Towers

Historic District were primarily built during this period, as either private residences or rental properties. The Narragansett Casino and the Life Saving Station at Narragansett Pier were both designed by McKim, Mead and White, and constructed in the 1880s (Roise, 1981; RIHPHC, 1991).

In 1900 a catastrophic fire destroyed most of the Narragansett Casino, along with the Rockingham Hotel and neighboring commercial buildings. Several of the large nineteenth-century hotels also burned in the early decades of the twentieth century. During this period, Narragansett Pier's tourism economy began to shift away from long-term renters towards day-trippers and short-term guests. Other physical changes included damage or destruction of many buildings in the area by hurricanes in 1938, 1954, and 1991. In the post-World War II era, the year-round population of the village and town increased, further altering the Pier's character as a seasonal resort community. Urban renewal activity in the 1970s resulted in the clearance of nineteenth-century buildings from a 28-acre area northwest of the Towers Historic District. The site of the former Narragansett Hotel was purchased by the Town of Narragansett in 1931 and developed as Memorial Park (Roise, 1981; RIHPHC, 1991). The Towers Historic District was listed in the NRHP in 1982.

# 3.5.3 NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

The Towers Historic District meets National Register Criteria A and C for its relationship to the development of seaside tourism in Narragansett Pier and as a collection of intact nineteenth-century buildings which directly relate to tourism and maritime activity. The district's period of significance is 1850 to 1924 (Roise, 1981). The district as a whole derives historic significance from its seaside location and maritime visual setting. The siting of the Towers and several of the district's residences, in particular, provide expansive views of the ocean, while the Life Saving Station at Narragansett Pier was sited especially close to the ocean in order to facilitate the launch of lifeboats.

#### 3.6 The Towers

# 3.6.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Towers is a multistory stone building with a roughly I-shaped plan formed by two pairs of engaged round towers connected by a massive east-west segmental arch spanning Ocean Road. The building has a steeply pitched main gable roof with multiple dormers while the towers have conical dormered roofs. A wing to the west has dormered hipped roofs. The exterior is of rock faced granite and the roofs are clad in wood shingles. Windows are primarily six-over-one or nine-over-one double hung sash. Primary entrances to the east and west tower sections are located within arched openings below the main arched volume. A small octagonal cupola and lantern are located at the center of the main gable roof. The Towers currently serves as a public event venue and is owned by the Town of Narragansett (Roise 1981; RIHPHC, 1991).

#### 3.6.2 Historic Context

The village of Narragansett Pier was a leading seaside resort town during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Several grand hotels and numerous private residences and rental cottages were constructed during this period. The Narragansett Casino was built between 1883 and 1886, serving as the center of social activity during the summer season. The rambling casino was designed by McKim, Mead & White, the Historic Property Treatment Plan

**Eight Historic Properties** 

nationally prominent firm that had designed the Newport Casino just a few years earlier. The stone Towers served as a grand entrance linking the casino to the shore over Ocean Road, while the bulk of the building, consisting of guest rooms, card rooms, and dining rooms, was built of wood. A massive fire on September 12, 1900, destroyed the wood portions of the casino, including the roofs of the Towers, leaving only the stone portions of the Towers standing. The roofs of the Towers were subsequently rebuilt, and the building was acquired by the Town of Narragansett and renovated for use as a town hall. The Towers was individually listed in the NRHP in 1969 and was included as a contributing resource to the Towers Historic District, listed in the NRHP in 1982. Today, the building is utilized as an event venue (Roise, 1981; RIHPHC, 1991). A major exterior and interior restoration was completed in 2017.

# 3.6.3 NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

The Towers is an iconic building in the village of Narragansett Pier and is the sole remnant of the community's many Gilded Age hotels. The building meets National Register Criteria A and C for its relationship to the development of seaside tourism in Narragansett Pier, as a notable example of seaside recreational architecture in the Romanesque Revival style, and as the work of McKim, Mead & White. The Narragansett Casino's oceanfront location and orientation provide expansive ocean vistas. This maritime visual setting is a key component of the Towers' historic significance.

# 3.7 The Life Saving Station at Narragansett Pier

# 3.7.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Life Saving Station at Narragansett Pier, also known as the Coast Guard House, is a two-story stone building located about 50 feet from the Atlantic Ocean on the east side of Ocean Road. The north end of the building is semicircular in plan while the south end is rectangular. The exterior is of rock faced granite ashlar and the gable-conical roof is clad in asphalt shingle. Multiple additions to the north, east, and south, dating from the late twentieth and early-twenty-first centuries, are primarily constructed of wood. The west elevation of the main volume features Roman arch openings which continue along the apsidal north end of the building. A bas-relief sculpture of a ship anchor decorates the parapeted gable end of the south elevation. Three rectangular window openings on this elevation are now obscured by later additions (Jones, 1976).

#### 3.7.2 Historic Context

The United States Life-Saving Service was founded in 1848 as a volunteer organization providing rescue services along the New England and Mid-Atlantic coast. Early lifesaving stations consisted of utilitarian structures housing lifeboats and other equipment, often located near dangerous shoals and rocks. The service was nationalized by Congress in 1871, and funding provided for full-time crews to staff lifesaving stations. Congress authorized the construction of two initial stations in Rhode Island in the early 1870s, one on Block Island and the other at Narragansett Pier. This first lifesaving station at Narragansett Pier was a wood structure completed by 1873 north of the public beach (Jones, 1976).

The current Life Saving Station was built in 1888. It was designed by the nationally prominent architecture firm of McKim, Mead & White, which had completed the neighboring Narragansett Casino two years prior. The form and materials of the Life Saving Station complemented those of the casino. The Life Saving Station's ground floor served as a boathouse and had a sloping floor which allowed lifeboats to be launched through the arched openings, while the second floor served as the living quarters for the life station crew (Jones, 1976).

The Life-Saving Service was merged with the Revenue Cutter Service in 1915 to become the United States Coast Guard, which began consolidating lifesaving stations in the 1920s. The Life Saving Station at Narragansett Pier, then known as the Coast Guard House, was closed in 1946. It was subsequently converted into a dining establishment and continues in that function today, having survived damage from Hurricane Carol in 1954 and Hurricane Bob in 1991, as well as a fire shortly before it was listed in the NRHP in 1976. It was included as a contributing resource to the Towers Historic District, listed in the NRHP in 1982 (Jones, 1976; Roise, 1981).

# 3.7.3 NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

The Life Saving Station at Narragansett Pier meets National Register Criteria A and C for its association with the U.S. Life Saving Service and the early development of the U.S. Coast Guard, as a rare surviving example of a nineteenth-century lifesaving station, and as the work of McKim, Mead & White. The building's use as a boat launch necessitated its siting very close to the water on the ocean side of Ocean Road. This maritime visual setting is a key component of the Life Saving Station's historic significance.

#### 3.8 Fort Varnum/Camp Varnum

# 3.8.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

Fort Varnum/Camp Varnum is currently an Army National Guard training facility located off Cormorant Road on Cormorant Point in Narragansett overlooking Narragansett Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. According to property records, the property currently consists of over 41 acres. Per review of aerial mapping, there are currently approximately 25 buildings on the property, the majority of which were constructed prior to 1963.

#### 3.8.2 Historic Context

Fort Varnum/Camp Varnum was established in 1942 at the beginning of World War II as part of the United States military defense of Narragansett Bay. The fort was built to protect the west passage of Narragansett Bay and named after Revolutionary War Brigadier General James Mitchell Varnum (Sevigny, 2012). The original fort consisted of barracks, a mess hall, classrooms, and fire control towers, as well as other buildings (RIHPHC, 1991). The fort was transferred to the Rhode Island National Guard in 1957 and renamed Camp Varnum (Sevigny, 2012).

# 3.8.3 NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

Fort Varnum/Camp Varnum was constructed to defend Narragansett Bay. Its location on the coast with views of the Bay and the Atlantic Ocean were necessary for the army to defend the coast.

# 3.9 Narragansett Pier MRA

# 3.9.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Narragansett Pier MRA is located along the coastline of Narragansett Bay and the Atlantic Ocean and consists of residences, resort-related buildings, hotels, religious buildings, the Towers and other buildings dating from circa 1840 to the mid-twentieth century (Roise, 1978).

#### 3.9.2 Historic Context

In the late nineteenth century, Narragansett, along with many other coastal New England towns, transformed from a predominately agricultural community to a summer destination. Hotels, summer cottages, and resorts were constructed along the shorelines for the upper-middle- and upper-class residents of nearby New York, Boston and Philadelphia. The first hotel, the Narragansett House was built in 1856 and by 1871, ten hotels existed at the Pier (RIHPHC, 1991). The Narragansett Casino was designed by McKim, Mead, and White and was constructed between 1883 and 1860. A fire destroyed the complex and other buildings in the vicinity in 1900, leaving only the Towers.

# 3.9.3 NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

The Narragansett Pier MRA is significant under Criterion A for its association with the transformation of Narragansett from a rural, farming community to a summer resort as well as under Criterion C for its architecture. Many buildings within the MRA were designed by some of the most prominent architects of the time in a variety of styles including Italianate, Second Empire, Stick, Shingle, Queen Anne and Second Empire (Roise, 1978).

The MRA's location along Narragansett Bay as well as its history and existence as a summer resort colony are intrinsic to its maritime setting. Buildings were sited on the water or to have views of the water and were designed for people wanting to escape the heat of the city and be on the water. The most architecturally significant properties are located on the coast, including the Towers and the Life Saving Station.

#### 3.10 The Dunes Club

#### 3.10.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Dunes Club is addressed as 137 Boston Neck Road. The property is located on 32.16 acres on Little Neck, off Boston Neck Road, on Beach Street, between the road, of Narragansett Bay and the Atlantic Ocean, and the Pettaquamscutt River, also known as the Narrow River (Town of Narragansett, 2022).

There are six resources that contribute to the Dunes Club, the property also has seven noncontributing buildings and structures. The clubhouse is a one-and-a-half-story building with a lantern cupola constructed in 1939 in the colonial revival style. Connected by a wood deck to the east of the clubhouse are a pool constructed in 1928 and one-story bathhouses constructed in 1939. Further east are three U-shaped cabana buildings constructed in 1939. A one-story, gable-roofed staff house constructed in 1939 is located to the north of the clubhouse. The staff house complex is four buildings connected around a central courtyard. The gatehouse is located at the entrance of the property at the intersection of Beach Street and Boston Neck Road. The gatehouse is a hipped-roof turreted building constructed in 1928. All of the buildings, except the gatehouse, have sustained damage in multiple hurricanes and have had alterations and/or partial reconstructions (Youngken, 2015).

#### 3.10.2 Historic Context

With the ease of travel by train and ferry, during the mid-to-late nineteenth century, wealthy families from New York, Philadelphia, and Boston began frequenting the southern New England coast in the summer to get away from the heat of the cities. Resort hotels and summer homes were constructed, and summer colonies and resorts were developed.

In the 1920s the Dunes Club was founded by wealthy summer residents of Narragansett to establish a private club after the casino was destroyed by fire in 1900. The original Dunes Club was constructed between 1928 and 1929. Kenneth Murchison, Jr., an architect from New York, was the original architect and designed the club in the Mediterranean Revival style, which was the popular style for these types of clubs at the time (North Carolina Architects and Builders, 2022; RIHPHC. 1991). The complex was destroyed in the hurricane of 1938, and only the gatehouse and pool remain from the original club (Youngken, 2015).

In 1938-1939 the Dunes Club was reconstructed. The new complex was designed by Thomas Pym Cope, an architect from Philadelphia. Cope designed the clubhouse, bathhouses, cabanas, and staff housing complex as part of the original plan for the club (Youngken, 2015).

# 3.10.3 NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

The Dunes Club is listed on the NRHP as an "excellent example of the private American beach club facility of the early-to-mid-20<sup>th</sup> century." The club is significant under Criterion A for its association with coastal Rhode Island, and in particular Narragansett, becoming a summer destination. The Dunes Club was established as a members-only club by summer residents from Philadelphia and New York. The Dunes Club is also significant under Criterion C for its architecture. As stated above, Thomas Pym Cope designed the original Dunes Club complex including the clubhouse, gatehouse, bathhouses, cabanas and staff housing complex (Youngken, 2015).

The Dunes Club located on Little Neck, between the Atlantic Ocean, and the Pettaquamscutt River. As a private beach club, this historic property has a clear maritime setting with access and views of Narragansett Bay and the Atlantic Ocean.

#### 4.0 MITIGATION MEASURES

Mitigation measures at the historic properties are detailed in this section. These applicant-proposed mitigation measures were developed on behalf of Revolution Wind by individuals who meet the Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualifications Standards* (36 CFR Part 61) and are appropriate to fully address the nature, scope, size, and magnitude of adverse effects including cumulative effects caused by the Project, NRHP-qualifying characteristics of each historic property that would be affected. These mitigation measures also include actions to respond to some reasonably foreseeable hazards unrelated to the Project that pose risks to the long-term preservation of affected historic properties, such as climate change. Revolution Wind has prepared this draft HPTP for inclusion in the DEIS and subsequent review, revision and refinement by consulting parties.

#### 4.1 Ocean Road Seawall Assessment

# 4.1.1 Purpose and Intended Outcome

This HPTP proposes to complete a study to determine an implementation plan to preserve the Ocean Road seawall. Per the *Town of Narragansett, RI Strategy for Reducing Risks from Natural Hazards in Narragansett, Rhode Island: A Multi-Hazard Strategy,* the Ocean Road Seawall "could be washed out during a storm" due to erosion, flooding and storm surge and there is threat of severe weather, storms, wind and flood damage (Town of Narragansett et al., 2013. The intended outcome is to provide funding to assess the Ocean Road seawall and prioritize repairs and improvements that would enhance protection of the Ocean Road Historic District and preserve the character of existing historic shoreline settings. This measure would also propose the incorporation of such measures in the Town's Hazard Mitigation Plan (Town of Narragansett et al., 2013).

# 4.1.2 Scope of Work

This work will consist of the following:

- Review existing planning and hazard mitigation documents, guidance. and regulations;
- Conduct a site assessment of current conditions along the seawall, including photographs and documentation of existing conditions;
- Develop a draft plan, including a repair methodology, a list of priorities, schedule/timeline, and accurate cost estimates;
- Distribute the draft plan to the Participating Parties for review and comment; and
- Develop a final plan to be distributed to the Participating Parties.

#### 4.1.3 Methodology

Revolution Wind will release a request for proposals (RFP) for consultant services for the scope of work and select a consultant to perform the scope of work listed in Section 4.1.2. A qualified coastal engineer or comparable professional will make field observations along the Ocean Road seawall to be compiled and analyzed as part of the current conditions report. Based on the current conditions and in consideration of changing weather patterns and rising sea levels, recommendations for repairs and upgrades to the seawall

will be presented to the Town of Narragansett. These recommendations will include a detailed methodology, list of priorities, schedule/timeline and accurate cost estimates for all work. Subsequent to feedback from the Participating Parties, a draft report will be submitted to the Participating Parties for review and comment. A final plan will be developed incorporating the Participating Parties comments and will be distributed to the Participating Parties.

#### 4.1.4 Standards

The project will comply with the following standards:

• Town of Narragansett Code of Ordinances Chapter No. 1081 *Buildings and Building Regulations* (Town of Narragansett, 2020).

#### 4.1.5 Documentation

The following documentation is to be provided for review by Participating Parties:

- RFPs;
- Proposals by qualified consultants in response to the RFP;
- Photographs and documentation of existing conditions.
- Draft plan; and
- Final Plan.

# 4.1.6 Funds and Accounting

Funding amounts will be determined following BOEM's release of their findings of adverse effects and consulting party review of the draft HPTP and the DEIS. The final version of the HPTP will include specifics concerning funding amounts and the mechanisms for funding the mitigation measures.

# 4.2 National Register of Historic Places Nomination for Fort Varnum/Camp Varnum

# 4.2.1 Purpose and Intended Outcome

The purpose of this mitigation measure is to officially document the history and significance of Fort Varnum/Camp Varnum and the role the property played in the defense of the eastern seaboard during World War II, as well as the role it continues to play in defense of the United States. As stated above, Fort Varnum/Camp Varnum was established in 1942 at the beginning of World War II as part of the United States military defense of Narragansett Bay. The fort was built to protect the west passage of Narragansett Bay and is just one of such military installations constructed during the time. The NRHP nomination will consider the history, need, and development of these facilities with an in-depth focus on this specific property.

#### 4.2.2 Scope of Work

The scope of work will consist of the following:

- Research of available historic sources and existing documentation;
- Field survey, annotated photographs, mapping, and conditions assessments;
- Drafting of a NRHP Nomination Form to be distributed to the Participating Parties for review and comment;
- Development of a final NRHP Nomination Form which addresses comments from the Participating Parties:
- Distribution of the final NRHP Nomination Form to the Participating Parties; and
- Presentation of the final NRHP Nomination Form to the State Historic Preservation Office Review Board.

# 4.2.3 Methodology

Revolution Wind will release a request for proposals (RFP) for consultant services and select a consultant to perform the scope of work listed in Section 4.1.2. The consultant selected will prepare a draft NRHP Nomination Form, prepared in accordance with applicable National Park Service and RIHPHC guidance. The draft document will include a description of the boundaries and property, a historic context and statement of significance, and all maps and photographs required by National Park Service (NPS) guidance. The draft NRHP Nomination Form will be distributed to the Participating Parties for review and comment. A final draft will be produced by the consultant that incorporates comments and additional information provided by the Participating Parties. The final document will be presented to the Rhode Island State Historic Preservation Office Review Board.

#### 4.2.4 Standards

The project will comply with the following standards:

- The Secretary of the Interior's Guidance on the Identification of Historic Properties (36 CFR 800.4);
- The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines Professional Qualifications Standards, for Archaeology, History, Architectural History and/or Architecture (62 FR 33708);
- National Park Service's National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation:
- National Register Bulletin 16a: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form (NPS, 1997b); and
- RIHPHC guidance.

#### 4.2.5 Documentation

The following documentation is to be provided for review by Participating Parties:

- RFPs;
- Proposals by qualified consultants in response to the RFP;
- Preliminary Draft of the NRHP Nomination Form; and
- Revised draft of the NRHP Nomination Form.

# 4.2.6 Funds and Accounting

Funding amounts will be determined following BOEM's release of their findings of adverse effects and consulting party review of the draft HPTP and the DEIS. The final version of the HPTP will include specifics concerning funding amounts and the mechanisms for funding the mitigation measures.

#### 4.3 Historic Context for Summer Cottage/Resort Development

# 4.3.1 Purpose and Intended Outcome

As stated above, similarly, to other coastal communities in the region, in the late nineteenth century and through the twentieth century, summer cottages, resorts, and summer colonies began to develop in Narragansett. These areas were attractive to the upper class for their proximity to Boston and New York and their locations on the water. The rapid rise of local and regional industries, urbanization, and ease of transportation by steam trains and ships in the late nineteenth century was associated with a new leisure class in New England. Scenic coastal enclaves and villages attracted families whose wealth may have been derived from the region's cities, but who sought escape from dense urban centers. Numerous communities developed to cater the recreational and social needs of wealthy families along the shores of Buzzards Bay, Narragansett Bay, and the coastal islands

The purpose of this mitigation measure is to develop a regional context/history of the development of summer cottages, colonies, and resorts on the Rhode Island and Massachusetts coastlines in the latenineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. The report will include: a brief history of each municipality, focusing on the built environment; an in-depth analysis of the neighborhoods/areas that became summer resorts/colonies; the social and economic impacts of the development; the changes in the built environment of the municipalities; and other related topics.

The intent of this report is to document this important movement in New England history, which changed the cultural, economic, and landscape of Rhode Island and Massachusetts. The report will be completed in coordination with all relevant stakeholders and the final report will be distributed to the municipalities and SHPOs.

# 4.3.2 Scope of Work

The scope of work will consist of the following:

- Conduct archival research;
- Identify and consult with relevant stakeholders and the Participating Parties;
- Develop a draft report to be distributed to the Participating Parties for review and comment; and
- Develop a final report, addressing the comments received, to be distributed to the Participating Parties.

# 4.3.3 Methodology

Revolution Wind will release a request for proposals (RFP) for consultant services for the scope of work and select a consultant to perform the scope of work listed in Section 4.1.2. The consultant should have a demonstrated knowledge and experience in developing historic contexts focusing on changes in the social, economic, and built environment and a knowledge of the history of New England. A draft of the report will be distributed to the Participating Parties for review and comment. A final report will be produced by the consultant that incorporates any comments and additional information provided by the Participating Parties and will be distributed to the Participating Parties.

#### 4.3.4 Standards

The exhibit will conform to the following standards:

- The Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (36 CFR Part 61), as applicable;
- RIHPHC guidance;
- MHC guidance;

#### 4.3.5 Documentation

The following documentation is to be provided for review by Participating Parties:

- Request for Proposals (RFP);
- Proposals by qualified consultants in response to the RFP;
- Preliminary draft report; and
- Final report.

# 4.3.6 Funds and Accounting

Funding amounts will be determined following BOEM's release of their findings of adverse effects and consulting party review of the draft HPTP and the DEIS. The final version of the HPTP will include specifics concerning funding amounts and the mechanisms for funding the mitigation measures.

#### 5.0 IMPLEMENTATION

#### 5.1 Timeline

The timeline for implementation of the mitigation measures will be determined in consultation with the Participating Parties based on the agreed upon mitigation measures described in the final version of this HPTP. This HPTP will be reviewed by and further developed in consultation with Participating Parties concurrent with BOEM's NEPA substitution schedule<sup>2</sup> for RWF, which is currently anticipated to include the following:

- May 3, 2022 to July 1, 2022 Distribution of the Finding of Effect document, on historic properties, to consulting parties (to occur between).
- May 3, 2022 to August 1, 2022 30-day comment period on the Finding of Effect document (to occur between).
- **September 2, 2022** Distribution of the Draft Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) to consulting parties.
- **September 2, 2022 to October 17, 2022** 45-day comment period by consulting parties on the MOA and DEIS
- October 18, 2022 to December 19, 2022 Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- October 18, 2022 to January 19, 2023 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **December 2022 to February 2023** Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- **December 2023 to March 2023** 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **February 2023 to April 2023** Distribution of the Final MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- March 2023 to June 2, 2023 30-day signing period for consulting parties (to begin no later than a date between).
- June 2, 2023 Release of Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS).
- June 2, 2023 to July 3, 2023 30-day review period for the FEIS.
- July 7, 2023 NEPA Record of Decision (ROD) issued by BOEM.

The final version of this HPTP included in the FEIS will include a timeline for implementation of the final/agreed upon mitigation measures described herein. It is anticipated that the mitigation measure identified in Section 4.0 will commence within 2 years of the execution of the MOA unless otherwise agreed by the consulting parties and accepted by BOEM. Per Section 4.0, the Participating Parties will have a minimum of 30-days to review and comment on all draft reports or other work products developed for this HPTP. Revolution Wind assumes that the proposed scope of work will be completed within 5 years of the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The timeline is subject to change and is based on current available information. Historic Property Treatment Plan Eight Historic Properties Town of Narragansett, Washington County, Rhode Island

execution of the MOA unless a different timeline is agreed upon by consulting parties and accepted by BOEM.

# 5.2 Organizational Responsibilities

# 5.2.1 Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)

BOEM remains responsible for making all federal decisions and determining compliance with Section 106. BOEM has reviewed this HPTP to ensure, at minimum, it includes the content required.

- BOEM remains responsible for making all federal decisions and determining compliance with Section 106:
- BOEM, in consultation with the Participating Parties, will ensure that mitigation measures adequately resolve adverse effects, consistent with the NHPA;
- BOEM must accept the final HPTP before Revolution Wind may commence any of the actions included in the HPTP;
- BOEM will be responsible for sharing the annual summary report with Participating Parties; and
- BOEM is responsible for consultation related to dispute resolution.

# 5.2.2 Revolution Wind, LLC

Revolution Wind will be responsible for the following:

- Considering the comments provided by the Participating Parties in the development of this HPTP;
- Funding the mitigation measures specified in Section 4.0;
- Completion of the scope/s of work in Section 4.0;
- Ensuring all Standards in Section 4.0 are met;
- Providing the Documentation in Section 4.0 to the Participating Parties for review and comment;
- Annual Reporting to BOEM; and
- Revolution Wind will be responsible for ensuring that all work that requires consultation with Tribal Nations are performed by professionals who have demonstrated professional experience consulting with federally recognized Tribes.

# 5.2.3 Other Parties, as Appropriate

Revolution Wind does not anticipate additional consulting parties, should any be determined, this will be updated.

#### 5.3 Participating Party Consultation

Revolution Wind has provided this draft HPTP to BOEM for inclusion in the DEIS for review by Participating Parties to provide meaningful input on the resolution of adverse effects to and form(s) of implementing mitigation at the historic properties. As part of the development of this draft HPTP, Revolution Wind has

conducted targeted outreach with the Participating Parties identified in Section 2.3. As of July 2022, this outreach has included the following:

• Stakeholder Consultation Meeting to Review Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures for the Revolution Wind Farm – Rhode Island Historic Properties, February 3, 2022.

Participating Parties will be provided opportunity for review and comment on the HPTP concurrent with BOEM's anticipated NEPA substitution schedule for Revolution Wind Farm (see Section 5.1). It is anticipated that subsequent coordination to further refine the HPTP may include meetings, conference calls, HPTP draft reviews and document exchanges, or similar means of communication of information. BOEM will be invited to participate in these consultations between Revolution Wind and the Participating Parties regarding revision and refinement of this HPTP, should it choose.

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# ATTACHMENT 24 – HISTORIC PROPERTIES TREATMENT PLAN FOR THE REVOLUTION WIND FARM: THE BLOCK ISLAND SOUTHEAST LIGHTHOUSE, NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK, TOWN OF NEW SHOREHAM, WASHINGTON COUNTY, RHODE ISLAND

[Insert ATTACHMENT 24 – TREATMENT PLAN ABOVE-GROUND HISTORIC PROPERTIES THAT WILL BE VISUALLY ADVERSELY AFFECTED]



# **Draft Historic Property Treatment Plan**

for the

# **Revolution Wind Farm**

The Block Island Southeast Lighthouse, National Historic Landmark Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, Rhode Island

Submitted to:



Bureau of Ocean Energy Management U.S. Department of the Interior

Prepared for:



Powered by Ørsted & Eversource

Revolution Wind, LLC <a href="https://revolutionwind.com/">https://revolutionwind.com/</a>

Prepared by:



Environmental Design & Research, D.P.C. 217 Montgomery Street, Suite 1100 Syracuse, New York 13202 <a href="https://www.edrdpc.com">www.edrdpc.com</a>

July 2022

#### ABSTRACT

Federal Undertaking: Revolution Wind Farm and Revolution Wind Export Cable Project

Location: Outer Continental Shelf and Rhode Island

Federal and

State Agencies: Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

National Park Service

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission

New York Historic Preservation Office Connecticut Historic Preservation Office Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Regulatory Process: National Environmental Policy Act

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act Section 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act

Purpose: This draft, applicant-proposed Historic Property Treatment Plan provides

background data, historic property information, and detailed steps that will be implemented to carry out mitigation actions to resolve potential adverse effects preliminarily identified by the applicant in the *Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis – Revolution Wind Farm*, dated November 2021 for the Revolution Wind

Project.

Potential Adverse Visual

Effect Finding for: The Block Island Southeast Lighthouse, National Historic Landmark

Submitted By: Revolution Wind, LLC

Date: July 2022

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#### LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACHP Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

ADLS Aircraft Detection Lighting System

BOEM Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

CFR Code of Federal Regulations
COP Construction and Operations Plan
DEIS Draft Environmental Impact Statement
EDR Environmental Design and Research, D.P.C.
FEIS Final Environmental Impact Statement

FR Federal Register

HPTP Historic Property Treatment Plan
MHC Massachusetts Historical Commission

MOA Memorandum of Agreement
NEPA National Environmental Policy Act

NHL National Historic Landmark

NHPA National Historic Preservation Act of 1966

NPS National Park Service

NRHP National Register of Historic Places

RFP Request for Proposal
ROD Record of Decision
RWF Revolution Wind Farm
WTG Wind Turbine Generator

#### 1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This draft applicant-proposed Historic Property Treatment Plan (HPTP) for the Block Island Southeast Lighthouse, which is a National Historic Landmark (the historic property) provides background data, historic property information, and detailed steps that will be implemented to carry out mitigation actions to resolve potential adverse effects preliminarily identified by the applicant in the *Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis – Revolution Wind Farm*, dated July 2022 (HRVEA; EDR, 2022) for the Revolution Wind Farm (RWF) and Revolution Wind Export Cable Project (collectively, the Undertaking). Revolution Wind LLC (Revolution Wind) is providing this draft HPTP prior to the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) making findings of adverse effect for the Undertaking under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), and finalization of this draft HPTP remains subject to BOEM's final finding of adverse effect for the historic property.

BOEM will use the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) substitution process to fulfill its Section 106 obligations as provided for in the NHPA implementing regulations (36 CFR § 800.8(c)), and BOEM has notified the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), State Historic Preservation Officers, and consulting parties of BOEM's decision to use this process. Revolution Wind has provided this draft HPTP to BOEM for inclusion in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for review by consulting parties to provide meaningful input on the resolution of adverse effects to and form(s) of implementing mitigation at the historic property. This draft HPTP describes the applicant-proposed mitigation measures to resolve potential adverse effects on historic properties and proposes the implementation steps and timeline for actions. The mitigation measures are based on the evaluations and outreach performed by Revolution Wind prior to the issuance of the DEIS. Revolution Wind anticipates the HPTP documents will undergo revision and refinement in consultation with the Massachusetts State Historic Preservation Officer, the Rhode Island State Historic Preservation Officer, the ACHP, and/or other consulting parties throughout the NEPA substitution process. If BOEM makes a finding of adverse effect for the historic property, it is anticipated that the mitigation measures described herein (and further refined through consultation with applicable parties) will be included in the Record of Decision (ROD) and/or Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) issued in accordance with 40 CFR parts 1500-1508, and 36 CFR §§ 800.8, 800.10.

The timeline for implementation of the mitigation measures will be determined in consultation with parties that demonstrated interest in the affected historic property (hereafter, Participating Parties) based on the agreed upon mitigation measures described in the final version of this HPTP. This HPTP will be reviewed by and further developed in consultation with Participating Parties concurrent with BOEM's NEPA substitution schedule<sup>1</sup> for RWF, which is currently anticipated to include the following:

- May 3, 2022 to July 1, 2022 Distribution of the Finding of Effect document, on historic properties, to consulting parties (to occur between).
- May 3, 2022 to August 1, 2022 30-day comment period on the Finding of Effect document (to occur between).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The timeline is subject to change and is based on current available information. Historic Property Treatment Plan The Block Island Southeast Lighthouse, National Historic Landmark Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, Rhode Island

- **September 2, 2022** Distribution of the Draft Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) to consulting parties.
- **September 2, 2022 to October 17, 2022** 45-day comment period by consulting parties on the MOA and DEIS
- October 18, 2022 to December 19, 2022 Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- October 18, 2022 to January 19, 2023 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **December 2022 to February 2023** Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- **December 2023 to March 2023** 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **February 2023 to April 2023** Distribution of the Final MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- March 2023 to June 2, 2023 30-day signing period for consulting parties (to begin no later than a date between).
- June 2, 2023 Release of Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS).
- **June 2, 2023 to July 3, 2023** 30-day review period for the FEIS.
- July 7, 2023 NEPA Record of Decision (ROD) issued by BOEM.

This draft HPTP is organized into the following sections:

- **Section 1.0, Introduction**, outlines the content of this HPTP.
- Section 2.0, Cultural Resources Regulatory Context, briefly summarizes the Undertaking while focusing on cultural resources regulatory contexts (federal, tribal, state, and local, including preservation restrictions), identifies the historic property discussed in this HPTP that will be adversely affected by the Undertaking, and summarizes the pertinent provisions and attachments of the HRVEA (EDR, 2022) and *Revolution Wind Farm Construction and Operations Plan* (COP; Revolution Wind, 2021) that guided the development of this document.
- Section 3.0, Existing Conditions, Historic Significance, and Maritime Setting, provides a physical description of the historic property included in this HPTP. Set within its historic context, the applicable NRHP criteria for the historic property are discussed with a focus on the contribution of a maritime visual setting to its significance and integrity.
- Section 4.0, Mitigation Measures, presents specific steps to carry out the applicant-proposed
  mitigation actions identified in the COP or alternative measures developed through stakeholder
  engagement meetings to date. The mitigation action includes a detailed description, intended
  outcome, methods, standards, and requirements for documentation. The mitigation action details
  may be revised, based on feedback gathered during the process.

| • | Section 5.0, Implementation, establishes the process for executing mitigation actions at the      |
|---|---|
|   | historic property, as identified in Section 4.0 of this HPTP. For each/the action, organizational |
|   | responsibilities are outlined, a timeline is provided, and regulatory reviews are listed.         |

• **Section 6.0, References**, is a list of works cited in this HPTP.

#### 2.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

# 2.1 Project Overview: Revolution Wind Farm and Revolution Wind Export Cable

The Undertaking is a wind-powered electric generating facility composed of up to 100 wind turbine generators (WTGs) and associated foundations, two offshore substations, and inter-array cables connecting the WTGs and the offshore substations (see Figure 2.1-1). The WTGs, offshore substations, array cables, and substation interconnector cables would be located on the Outer Continental Shelf approximately 15 nautical miles (18 statute miles) southeast of Point Judith, Rhode Island, approximately 13 nautical miles (15 statute miles) east of Block Island, Rhode Island, approximately 7.5 nautical miles (8.5 statute miles) south of Nomans Land Island National Wildlife Refuge (uninhabited island), and between approximately 10 to 12.5 nautical miles (12 to 14 statute miles) south/southwest of varying points of the Rhode Island and Massachusetts coastlines (62 FR 33708). In addition, two submarine export cables located in both federal waters and Rhode Island State territorial waters, will connect the offshore substation to the electrical grid. The proposed interconnection location for the Undertaking is the existing Davisville Substation, which is owned and operated by The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a National Grid and located in North Kingstown, Rhode Island. The visible offshore components of the operational Undertaking will be located on Lease OCS-A 0486 in water depths ranging from approximately 108 to 125 feet.

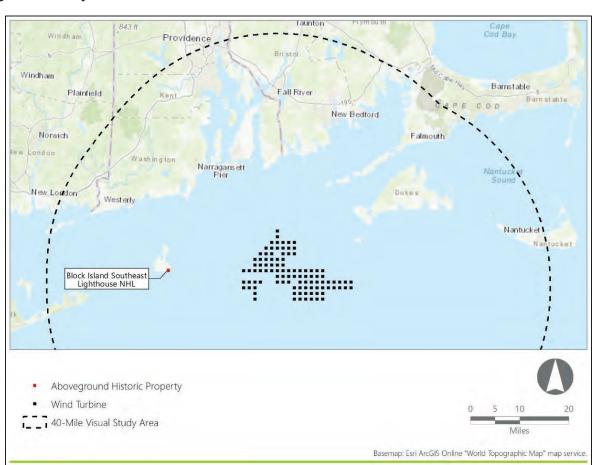


Figure 2.1-1. Project Location

Historic Property Treatment Plan The Block Island Southeast Lighthouse, National Historic Landmark Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, Rhode Island

# 2.2 Section 106 and Section 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)

The regulations at 36 CFR § 800.8 provide for use of the NEPA process to fulfill a federal agency's NHPA Section 106 review obligations in lieu of the procedures set forth in 36 CFR § 800.3 through 800.6. Under these provisions, issuance of an ROD and implementation of relevant conditions will resolve adverse effects to historic properties caused by the Undertaking, including to National Historic Landmarks (NHLs) for which BOEM must provide a higher standard of care, as required by Section 110(f) of the NHPA.

The measures to avoid and minimize adverse effects to identified historic properties are described in the COP (Section 4.4.1.3 and Appendix BB). This HPTP describes the applicant-proposed treatment plans to resolve the remaining adverse effects after application of the above-referenced measures. The mitigation measures reflect a refinement of the conceptual mitigation framework proposed by Revolution Wind (see Appendix BB in the COP).

All activities implemented under this HPTP will be conducted in accordance with any conditions imposed by BOEM in its ROD and with applicable local, state and federal regulations and permitting requirements. Responsibilities for specific compliance actions are described in further detail in Section 5.2 – Organizational Responsibilities.

# 2.2.1 Municipal Regulations

Before implementation, any on-site mitigation measures will be coordinated with local municipalities and commissions to obtain approvals, as appropriate. These may include, but are not limited to building permits, zoning, land use, planning, historic commissions, and design review boards. Additional information regarding compliance with local requirements appears in Section 5.0, Implementation.

#### 2.2.2 Preservation Easements and Restrictions

Preservation easements and restrictions protect significant historic, archaeological, or cultural resources. The Rhode Island General Law Title 42, Section 42-45-9.1 established a historic preservation easement fund. Any mitigation work associated with the historic property will comply with the conditions of all extant historic preservation easements. The Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission holds a Historic Preservation Easement and the United States Coast Guard holds a Aid to Navigation Easement on the historic property. Additional information regarding compliance with extant preservation restrictions appears below in Section 5.0, Implementation.

# 2.3 Participating Parties

BOEM initiated consultation under Section 106 with invitations to consulting parties on April 30, 2021. BOEM hosted the first Section 106-specific meeting with consulting parties on December 17, 2021, and Revolution Wind anticipates that BOEM will hold additional meetings pursuant to Sections 106 and 110(f) of the NHPA and in accordance with 36 CFR 800.8.

Following BOEM initial Section 106 meeting with consulting parties, Revolution Wind held stakeholder outreach meetings (see Section 5.3) to review conceptual mitigation measures for the historic property and invited the following parties:

- The Town of New Shoreham
- The Southeast Lighthouse Foundation
- The Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission.

Revolution Wind anticipates the above-listed parties and any subsequently identified parties will participate in the finalization of this HPTP through BOEM's Section 106 consultation process.

# 3.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS, HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE, AND MARITIME SETTING

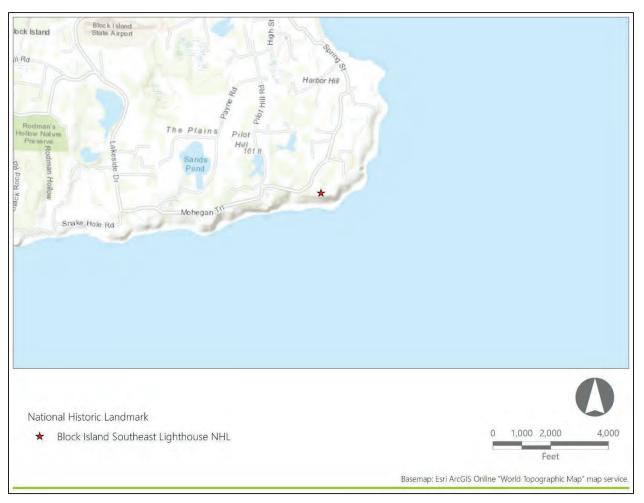
# 3.1 Historic Properties

This HPTP involves one historic property, as identified in Table 3.1-1 and located on Figure 3.1-1.

Table 3.11-1. Historic Properties included in the HPTP

| Name  | Property<br>Designation          | Municipality            | State | Site No.                                 | Ownership  | Historic Property Type               |
|---|----------------------------------|-------------------------|-------|--|--|--------------------------------------|
| The Block<br>Island<br>Southeast<br>Lighthouse,<br>National<br>Historic<br>Landmark | National<br>Historic<br>Landmark | Town of New<br>Shoreham | RI    | 90001131<br>(NRHP);<br>97001264<br>(NHL) | Southeast<br>Lighthouse<br>Foundation<br>(Private) | Lighthouses and<br>Navigational Aids |

Figure 3.1-1. Historic Property Location



In Section 3.3, the historic property is considered, both physically and historically with a focus on the contribution of a maritime visual setting to the historic property's significance and integrity.

# 3.2 Maritime Setting

For the purposes of this analysis and assessment, views of marine waters are considered critical aspects of maritime settings. The influence of the marine environment and related human activities on historical development patterns is extensive and may be expressed in areas without direct lines of sight to the sea. Although these types of setting may contribute to the significance of historic properties, they would not be subject to alteration as a result of the proposed undertaking and are not considered further in this report.

The Block Island Southeast Lighthouse, National Historic Landmark is identified in the HRVEA within the historic property type "Lighthouses and Navigational Aids" which is defined by the historic associations with water-related transportation and defense, prominent views of the sea and dominance of the surrounding landscape, and common architectural forms. These structures present themselves as prominent and iconic

features on the coastal landscape, possess elevated views of the ocean horizon, and are sited specifically for those elevated views.

Lighthouses and other historic navigation aids in the study area include properties that were intended to serve mariners plying large areas of open water and other properties that served specific navigation routes through the complex and treacherous waters of the region's bays. All of these properties have an obvious association with maritime settings, but the scale of those settings will vary due to the conformation of the local landscape and seas and the design and purpose of each navigation aid.

# 3.3 The Block Island Southeast Lighthouse, National Historic Landmark

# 3.3.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Block Island Southeast Lighthouse, National Historic Landmark is located at 122 Mohegan Trail in the Town of New Shoreham, Rhode Island, on Mohegan Bluff, on the southeast shore of Block Island. Built in 1874 and fully operational by 1875, the Block Island Southeast Lighthouse, National Historic Landmark consists of a five-story, 67-foot-tall octagonal brick tower topped with a copper panel roof. Inside the gallery atop the masonry shaft is a sixteen-sided lantern. A two-and-one-half-story, brick duplex keeper's residence is connected to a one-and-one-half-story kitchen by a hyphen of the same height, both with asphalt shingled gable roofs. Both the tower and the keeper's residence feature granite foundations and trim. In addition, there are two non-contributing buildings on the Block Island Southeast Lighthouse, National Historic Landmark parcel which include a brick garage and Ranch-style house.

The Block Island Southeast Lighthouse, National Historic Landmark is currently set on an approximately 14-acre open parcel. The historic property is located at the end of a sand pedestrian path (Mohegan Trail) off of Spring Street. To the east and west of the buildings are areas of low vegetation, and to the south is the Atlantic Ocean. As the result of over 25 years of rehabilitation efforts, the historic fabric of the Block Island Southeast Lighthouse, National Historic Landmark is intact and well-preserved.

#### 3.3.2 Historic Context

The Block Island Southeast Lighthouse, National Historic Landmark is a rare surviving example of a lighthouse built during a brief period of Victorian Gothic design influence at the U.S. Lighthouse Board and is the sole surviving lighthouse of its high-style design. It was constructed in 1874 by T. H. Tynan of Staten Island, NY and based on the High Victorian Gothic style promulgated by the U.S. Lighthouse Board at the time (Greenwood, 1984). A fixed, six-panel Fresnel lens manufactured in 1873 by Barbier and Fenestre of Paris was installed in the tower and was illuminated by a succession of different fuel sources as time and technology progressed. At the time of its construction, the Block Island Southeast Lighthouse, National Historic Landmark was one of the most advanced lighthouses in the country, both technologically and stylistically. It is noteworthy that the residents of Block Island warned that erosion of the bluffs could pose future hazards to the stability of the lighthouse even before construction began (Reynolds, 1995). The Block Island Southeast Lighthouse, National Historic Landmark a tourist destination owing to the dramatic setting on the bluff. The non-contributing brick garage was constructed in 1939, and a single-story Ranch-style

house was constructed by the USCG in 1962 (Reynolds, 1995). During World War Two, a radar tower was built next to the lighthouse and disguised as a water tower (Scofield and Adams, 2012).

Between 1874, when the Block Island Southeast Lighthouse, National Historic Landmark was originally constructed, to the late 1980s, nearly 250 feet of the coastal bluff had been lost to erosion. The USCG began monitoring the erosion of the bluff in the 1950s, and in 1983 local advocacy began in earnest. This resulted in the Block Island Southeast Lighthouse being listed as one of the National Trust for Historic Preservation's "America's Eleven Most Endangered Historic Places" in 1990 and 1991 (Reynolds, 1995). Under the supervision of the US Army Corps of Engineers the lighthouse structure and dwelling were moved approximately 360 feet back from the edge of the bluffs in 1993 (PAL, 2012). At that time the buildings were only approximately 55 feet away from the edge of the bluff. Hydraulic systems were utilized in the lifting and then the moving along metal racks of the nearly 2,000-ton structure. The light tower and dwelling were moved as a single mass, including the above-ground elements of the foundations, to retain the historic fabric. The new location preserves the historic relationship of the lighthouse with seacoast (Reynolds, 1995).

Following the relocation of the Block Island Southeast Lighthouse, National Historic Landmark in 1993, cliff erosion was no longer the biggest threat to the structure. The exterior of the Block Island Southeast Lighthouse has been rehabilitated significantly since its relocation. Rehabilitation efforts have included roof replacement, repointing of brick mortar, window restorations and improvements to the light tower's cast iron elements (SELF, 2021). Recently, interior spaces have been rehabilitated to provide space for a museum, which opened in the summer of 2021 (Block Island Times, 2021).

(Block Island Times, 2021).

# 3.3.3 NRHP/NHL Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

The Block Island Southeast Lighthouse, National Historic Landmark was listed on the NHRP in 1990. It is significant under Criterion A for its historic association with transportation. It is also significant under Criterion C as an outstanding example of High Style Victorian Gothic maritime architecture designed by the U.S. Lighthouse Board (Greenwood, 1990). The period of significance is 1874 with the original construction of the lighthouse to 1929 when the light was illuminated by electricity (Greenwood, 1990). The Block Island Southeast Lighthouse, National Historic Landmark was elevated to an NHL in 1997 under NHL Criterion 1 (Events) due to its strong associations with maritime navigation from its construction to today, and NHL Criterion 4 (Architecture) for its picturesque design and setting. The Block Island Southeast Lighthouse, National Historic Landmark also satisfies Criteria Exclusion 2 as a moved property, since the historic setting and characteristics for which it is significant were not substantively changed as the result of its being removed from the bluff (Reynolds, 1995).

The Block Island Southeast Lighthouse, National Historic Landmark was constructed on the southeast shore of New Shoreham to guide vessels around the dangerous shoals and ledges that surround the Block Island coast. The light is in many instances, the first light seen by vessels crossing the Atlantic Ocean (Greenwood, 1990). In 1929, in order to distinguish the lighthouse from others in the area, the light was replaced with a flashing green light (D'Entremont, 2021). The Block Island Southeast Lighthouse, National Historic Landmark's green light is the only in New England (Greenwood, 1990). Even after the lighthouse was moved inland from its original location, the lighthouse retains its significant maritime setting.

Historic Property Treatment Plan

The Block Island Southeast Lighthouse, National Historic Landmark Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, Rhode Island

#### 4.0 MITIGATION MEASURES

Mitigation measures at the historic property are detailed in this section. These applicant-proposed mitigation measures were developed on behalf of Revolution Wind by individuals who met Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualifications Standards* (36 CFR Part 61) and are appropriate to fully address the nature, scope, size, and magnitude of adverse effects including cumulative effects caused by the Project, NRHP-qualifying characteristics of each historic property that would be affected, and the heightened significance and standard of care for the NHL. These mitigation measures also include actions to respond to some reasonably foreseeable hazards unrelated to the Project that pose risks to the long-term preservation of affected historic properties, such as climate change. Revolution Wind has prepared this draft HPTP for inclusion in the DEIS and subsequent review, revision and refinement by consulting parties.

# 4.1 Cyclical Maintenance Activities and Restoration

# 4.1.1 Purpose and Intended Outcome

The purpose of this HPTP is to provide funding for the implementation of cyclical maintenance and restoration activities as identified in the cyclical maintenance plan at the Block Island Southeast Lighthouse, National Historic Landmark. The activities of this mitigation measure will be completed in order of priority and may include window restoration and exterior brick repointing and restoration. The intended outcome of this measure is to perform activities to maintain the physical condition, character, and integrity and to ensure the long-term preservation of the Block Island Southeast Lighthouse, National Historic Landmark.

# 4.1.2 Scope of Work

The scope of work will be determined in consultation with the Participating Parties; however, common practice requires a trained, experienced professional, or team of professionals, to complete physical restoration according to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation to ensure the long-term preservation of the Block Island Southeast Lighthouse, National Historic Landmark. Existing conditions, including documentation and photography will be completed prior to any work commencing and as-built documentation and photography will be completed at the end of the project.

# 4.1.3 Methodology

Revolution Wind will release a request for proposals (RFP) for consultant services and select a consultant to perform the scope of work listed in Section 4.1.2. The chosen consultant should have a demonstrated knowledge of the treatment of historic properties. Existing conditions, including documentation and photography will be completed prior to any work commencing. All work completed must meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR 68) and comply with the existing Preservation Restriction. Upon completion of any work, as-built documentation and photography will be completed and provided to the Participating Parties.

#### 4.1.4 Standards

The project will comply with the following standards:

- The Town of New Shoreham Building, Zoning, Land Use & Planning guidance and regulations;
- The Town of New Shoreham Historic District Commission;
- United States Coast Guard Aid to Navigation (ATON) Access Easement (U. S. Department of Homeland Security and U. S. Coast Guard, 2005);
- Preservation Brief 17: Architectural Character Identifying the Visual Aspects of Historic Buildings as an Aid to Preserving their Character (Nelson, 1988);
- Preservation Brief 47: Maintaining the Exterior of Small and Medium Size Historic Buildings;
- National Register Bulletin 34: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Historic Aids to Navigation;
- Historic Lighthouse Preservation Handbook;
- IALA-AISM Lighthouse Conservation Manual;
- Preservation Restriction (RIGL Title 42, Section 42-45-9); and
- The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR 68); and
- The Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (36 CFR Part 61), as applicable.

#### 4.1.5 Documentation

The following documentation is to be provided for review by the Participating Parties:

- RFP;
- Proposals by qualified consultants in response to the RFP;
- Existing conditions documentation including photographs;
- Draft plans and specifications, if applicable;
- Final plans and specifications, if applicable;
- As-built documentation, including photographs; and
- Other documentation, as required.

#### 4.1.6 Funds and Accounting

Funding amounts will be determined following BOEM's release of their findings of adverse effects and consulting party review of the draft HPTP and the DEIS. The final version of the HPTP will include specifics concerning funding amounts and the mechanisms for funding the mitigation measures.

#### 5.0 IMPLEMENTATION

#### 5.1 Timeline

The timeline for implementation of the mitigation measures will be determined in consultation with the Participating Parties based on the agreed upon mitigation measures described in the final version of this HPTP. This HPTP will be reviewed by and further developed in consultation with Participating Parties concurrent with BOEM's NEPA substitution schedule<sup>2</sup> for RWF, which is currently anticipated to include the following:

- May 3, 2022 to July 1, 2022 Distribution of the Finding of Effect document, on historic properties, to consulting parties (to occur between).
- May 3, 2022 to August 1, 2022 30-day comment period on the Finding of Effect document (to occur between).
- **September 2, 2022** Distribution of the Draft Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) to consulting parties.
- **September 2, 2022 to October 17, 2022** 45-day comment period by consulting parties on the MOA and DEIS
- October 18, 2022 to December 19, 2022 Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- October 18, 2022 to January 19, 2023 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **December 2022 to February 2023** Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- **December 2023 to March 2023** 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **February 2023 to April 2023** Distribution of the Final MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- March 2023 to June 2, 2023 30-day signing period for consulting parties (to begin no later than a date between).
- June 2, 2023 Release of Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS).
- June 2, 2023 to July 3, 2023 30-day review period for the FEIS.
- July 7, 2023 NEPA Record of Decision (ROD) issued by BOEM.

The final version of this HPTP included in the FEIS will include a timeline for implementation of the final/agreed upon mitigation measures described herein. It is anticipated that the mitigation measure identified in Section 4.0 will commence within 2 years of the execution of the MOA unless otherwise agreed by the consulting parties and accepted by BOEM. Per Section 4.0, the Participating Parties will have a minimum of 30-days to review and comment on all draft reports or other work products developed for this HPTP. Revolution Wind assumes that the proposed scope of work will be completed within 5 years of the

Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, Rhode Island

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The timeline is subject to change and is based on current available information. Historic Property Treatment Plan The Block Island Southeast Lighthouse, National Historic Landmark

execution of the MOA unless a different timeline is agreed upon by consulting parties and accepted by BOEM.

# 5.2 Organizational Responsibilities

# 5.2.1 Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)

BOEM remains responsible for making all federal decisions and determining compliance with Section 106. BOEM has reviewed this HPTP to ensure, at minimum, it includes the content required.

- BOEM remains responsible for making all federal decisions and determining compliance with Section 106;
- BOEM, in consultation with the Participating Parties, will ensure that mitigation measures adequately resolve adverse effects, consistent with the NHPA;
- BOEM must accept the final HPTP before Revolution Wind may commence any of the actions included in the HPTP;
- BOEM will be responsible for sharing the annual summary report with Participating Parties; and
- BOEM is responsible for consultation related to dispute resolution.

# 5.2.2 Revolution Wind, LLC

Revolution Wind will be responsible for the following:

- Considering the comments provided by the Participating Parties in the development of this HPTP;
- Funding the mitigation measures specified in Section 4.0;
- Completion of the scope/s of work in Section 4.0;
- Ensuring all Standards in Section 4.0 are met;
- Providing the Documentation in Section 4.0 to the Participating Parties for review and comment;
- Annual Reporting to BOEM; and
- Revolution Wind will be responsible for ensuring that all work that requires consultation with Tribal Nations are performed by professionals who have demonstrated professional experience consulting with federally recognized Tribes.

# 5.2.3 Other Parties, as Appropriate

Revolution Wind does not anticipate additional consulting parties, should any be determined, this will be updated.

#### 5.3 Participating Party Consultation

Revolution Wind has provided this draft HPTP to BOEM for inclusion in the DEIS for review by Participating Parties to provide meaningful input on the resolution of adverse effects to and form(s) of implementing mitigation at the historic property. As part of the development of this draft HPTP, Revolution Wind has

conducted targeted outreach with the Participating Parties identified in Section 2.3. As of July 2022, this outreach has included the following:

• Stakeholder Consultation Meeting to Review Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures for the Revolution Wind Farm – Southeast Lighthouse, National Historic Landmark, February 7, 2022.

Participating Parties will be provided opportunity for review and comment on the HPTP concurrent with BOEM's anticipated NEPA substitution schedule for Revolution Wind Farm (see Section 5.1). It is anticipated that subsequent coordination to further refine the HPTP may include meetings, conference calls, HPTP draft reviews and document exchanges, or similar means of communication of information. BOEM will be invited to participate in these consultations between Revolution Wind and the Participating Parties regarding revision and refinement of this HPTP, should it choose.

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# **Draft Historic Property Treatment Plan**

for the

# **Revolution Wind Farm**

The Mill Creek Swamp #1 and #2 Sites,
Town of North Kingstown, Washington County, Rhode
Island

Submitted to:



Bureau of Ocean Energy Management U.S. Department of the Interior

Prepared for:



Powered by Ørsted &

Revolution Wind, LLC https://revolutionwind.com/

Prepared by:



Environmental Design & Research, D.P.C. 217 Montgomery Street, Suite 1100 Syracuse, New York 13202 www.edrdpc.com

July 2022

# ATTACHMENT 25 – HISTORIC PROPERTIES TREATMENT PLAN FOR THE REVOLUTION WIND FARM: THIRTY-ONE HISTORIC PROPERTIES, TOWN OF NEW SHOREHAM, WASHINGTON COUNTY, RHODE ISLAND

[Insert ATTACHMENT 25 – TREATMENT PLAN ABOVE-GROUND HISTORIC PROPERTIES THAT WILL BE VISUALLY ADVERSELY AFFECTED]



# **Draft Historic Property Treatment Plan**

for the

# **Revolution Wind Farm**

Thirty-one Historic Properties
The Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, Rhode Island

Submitted to:



Bureau of Ocean Energy Management U.S. Department of the Interior

Prepared for:



Powered by Ørsted & Eversource

Revolution Wind, LLC <a href="https://revolutionwind.com/">https://revolutionwind.com/</a>

Prepared by:



Environmental Design & Research, D.P.C. 217 Montgomery Street, Suite 1100 Syracuse, New York 13202 <a href="https://www.edrdpc.com">www.edrdpc.com</a>

July 2022

#### **ABSTRACT**

Federal Undertaking: Revolution Wind Farm and Revolution Wind Export Cable Project

Location: Outer Continental Shelf and Rhode Island

Federal and

State Agencies: Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

National Park Service

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission

New York Historic Preservation Office Connecticut Historic Preservation Office Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Regulatory Process: National Environmental Policy Act

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act Section 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act

Purpose: This draft, applicant-proposed Historic Property Treatment Plan provides

background data, historic property information, and detailed steps that will be implemented to carry out mitigation actions to resolve potential adverse effects preliminarily identified by the applicant in the *Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis – Revolution Wind Farm*, dated November 2021 for the Revolution Wind

Project.

Potential Adverse Visual

Effect Finding for: Thirty-one Historic Properties in the Town of New Shoreham, Washington

County, Rhode Island

Submitted By: Revolution Wind, LLC

Date: July 2022

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| Table 3.1-2 | 2. Potential Contributing Resources included in the Spring Street Historic District | 31 |  |  |
|             | LIST OF ACRONYMS  |    |  |  |
| ACHP        | Advisory Council on Historic Preservation   |    |  |  |
| ADLS        | Aircraft Detection Lighting System  |    |  |  |
| BOEM        | Bureau of Ocean Energy Management   |    |  |  |
| CFR         | Code of Federal Regulations   |    |  |  |
| COP         | Construction and Operations Plan  |    |  |  |
| EDR         | Environmental Design and Research, D.P.C.   |    |  |  |
| FEIS        | EIS Final Environmental Impact Statement  |    |  |  |
| FR          | R Federal Regulation  |    |  |  |
| HPTP        | Historic Property Treatment Plan  |    |  |  |
| MA SHPO     | Massachusetts State Historic Preservation Officer                                   |    |  |  |
| MHC         | Massachusetts Historical Commission   |    |  |  |
| MOA         | Memorandum of Agreement   |    |  |  |
| NHL         | National Historic Landmark  |    |  |  |
| NHPA        | National Historic Preservation Act of 1966  |    |  |  |
| NPS         | National Park Service   |    |  |  |

Historic Property Treatment Plan Thirty-one Historic Properties The Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, Rhode Island NRHP National Register of Historic Places

RFP Request for Proposals

RI SHPO Rhode Island State Historic Preservation Officer

RIHPHC Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission

ROD Record of Decision

RWEC Revolution Wind Export Cable

RWF Revolution Wind Farm

SOI Secretary of the Interior

USCG United States Coast Guard

WTG Wind Turbine Generator

#### 1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This draft applicant-proposed Historic Property Treatment Plan (HPTP) for 31 properties in New Shoreham (See Table 3.1-1, hereinafter, the historic properties) provides background data, historic property information, and detailed steps that will be implemented to carry out mitigation actions to resolve potential adverse effects preliminarily identified by the applicant in the *Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis – Revolution Wind Farm*, dated July 2022 (HRVEA; EDR, 2022) for the Revolution Wind Farm (RWF) and Revolution Wind Export Cable Project (collectively, the Undertaking). Revolution Wind LLC (Revolution Wind) is providing this draft HPTP prior to the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) making findings of adverse effect for the Undertaking under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), and finalization of this draft HPTP remains subject to BOEM's final finding of adverse effect for the historic properties.

BOEM will use the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) substitution process to fulfill its Section 106 obligations as provided for in the NHPA implementing regulations (36 CFR § 800.8(c)), and BOEM has notified the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), State Historic Preservation Officers, and consulting parties of BOEM's decision to use this process. Revolution Wind has provided this draft HPTP to BOEM for inclusion in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for review by consulting parties to provide meaningful input on the resolution of adverse effects to and form(s) of implementing mitigation at the historic properties. This draft HPTP describes the applicant-proposed mitigation measures to resolve potential adverse effects on historic properties and proposes the implementation steps and timeline for actions. The mitigation measures are based on the evaluations and outreach performed by Revolution Wind prior to the issuance of the DEIS. Revolution Wind anticipates the HPTP documents will undergo revision and refinement in consultation with the Massachusetts State Historic Preservation Officer, the Rhode Island State Historic Preservation Officer, the ACHP, and/or other consulting parties throughout the NEPA substitution process. If BOEM makes a finding of adverse effect for the historic properties, it is anticipated that the mitigation measures described herein (and further refined through consultation with applicable parties) will be included in the Record of Decision (ROD) and/or Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) issued in accordance with 40 CFR parts 1500-1508, and 36 CFR §§ 800.8, 800.10.

The timeline for implementation of the mitigation measures will be determined in consultation with parties that demonstrated interest in the affected historic properties (hereafter, Participating Parties) based on the agreed upon mitigation measures described in the final version of this HPTP. This HPTP will be reviewed by and further developed in consultation with Participating Parties concurrent with BOEM's NEPA substitution schedule<sup>1</sup> for RWF, which is currently anticipated to include the following:

- May 3, 2022 to July 1, 2022 Distribution of the Finding of Effect document, on historic properties, to consulting parties (to occur between).
- May 3, 2022 to August 1, 2022 30-day comment period on the Finding of Effect document (to occur between).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The timeline is subject to change and is based on current available information.

- **September 2, 2022** Distribution of the Draft Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) to consulting parties.
- **September 2, 2022 to October 17, 2022** 45-day comment period by consulting parties on the MOA and DEIS
- October 18, 2022 to December 19, 2022 Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- October 18, 2022 to January 19, 2023 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **December 2022 to February 2023** Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- **December 2023 to March 2023** 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **February 2023 to April 2023** Distribution of the Final MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- March 2023 to June 2, 2023 30-day signing period for consulting parties (to begin no later than a date between).
- June 2, 2023 Release of Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS).
- June 2, 2023 to July 3, 2023 30-day review period for the FEIS.
- July 7, 2023 NEPA Record of Decision (ROD) issued by BOEM.

This draft HPTP is organized into the following sections:

- **Section 1.0, Introduction**, outlines the content of this HPTP.
- Section 2.0, Cultural Resources Regulatory Context, briefly summarizes the Undertaking while
  focusing on cultural resources regulatory contexts (federal, tribal, state, and local, including
  preservation restrictions), identifies the historic properties discussed in this HPTP that will be
  adversely affected by the Undertaking, and summarizes the pertinent provisions and attachments
  of the HRVEA (EDR, 2022) and Revolution Wind Farm Construction and Operations Plan (COP;
  Revolution Wind, 2021) that guided the development of this document.
- Section 3.0, Existing Conditions, Historic Significance, and Maritime Setting, provides a
  physical description of the historic properties included in this HPTP. Set within its historic context,
  the applicable NRHP criteria for the historic properties are discussed with a focus on the
  contribution of a maritime visual setting to its significance and integrity.
- Section 4.0, Mitigation Measures, presents specific steps to carry out the applicant-proposed
  mitigation actions identified in the COP or alternative measures developed through stakeholder
  engagement meetings to date. The mitigation action includes a detailed description, intended
  outcome, methods, standards, and requirements for documentation. The mitigation action details
  may be revised, based on feedback gathered during the process.

| • | Section 5.0, Implementation, establishes the process for executing mitigation actions at the        |
|---|---|
|   | historic properties, as identified in Section 4.0 of this HPTP. For each/the action, organizational |
|   | responsibilities are outlined, a timeline is provided, and regulatory reviews are listed.           |

• **Section 6.0, References**, is a list of works cited in this HPTP.

#### 2.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

## 2.1 Project Overview: Revolution Wind Farm and Revolution Wind Export Cable

The Undertaking is a wind-powered electric generating facility composed of up to 100 wind turbine generators (WTGs) and associated foundations, two offshore substations, and inter-array cables connecting the WTGs and the offshore substations (see Figure 2.1-1). The WTGs, offshore substations, array cables, and substation interconnector cables would be located on the Outer Continental Shelf approximately 15 nautical miles (18 statute miles) southeast of Point Judith, Rhode Island, approximately 13 nautical miles (15 statute miles) east of Block Island, Rhode Island, approximately 7.5 nautical miles (8.5 statute miles) south of Nomans Land Island National Wildlife Refuge (uninhabited island), and between approximately 10 to 12.5 nautical miles (12 to 14 statute miles) south/southwest of varying points of the Rhode Island and Massachusetts coastlines (62 FR 33708). In addition, two submarine export cables located in both federal waters and Rhode Island State territorial waters, will connect the offshore substation to the electrical grid. The proposed interconnection location for the Undertaking is the existing Davisville Substation, which is owned and operated by The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a National Grid and located in North Kingstown, Rhode Island. The visible offshore components of the operational Undertaking will be located on Lease OCS-A 0486 in water depths ranging from approximately 108 to 125 feet.

Figure 2.1-1. Project Location and Old Harbor Historic District and New Shoreham Historic District Location Map



Figure 2.1-2. Project Location and Northern New Shoreham Location Map

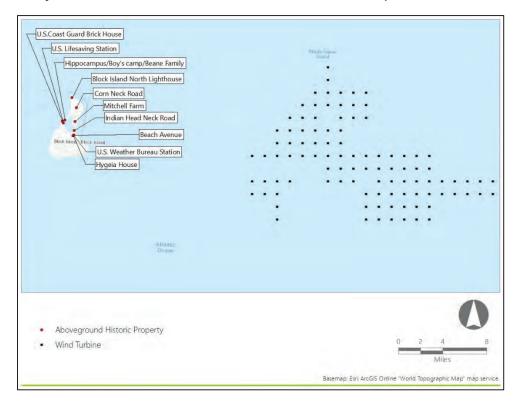


Figure 2.1-3. Project Location and Interior New Shoreham Location Map

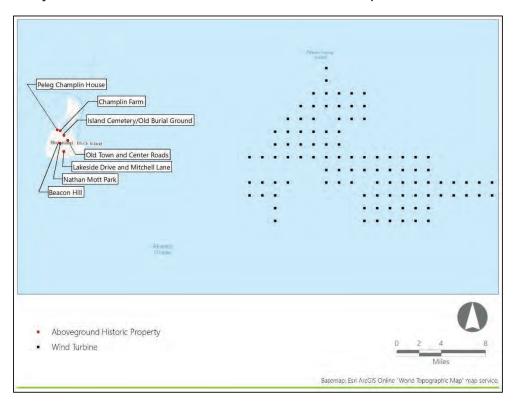


Figure 2.1-4. Project Location and Southern New Shoreham Location Map

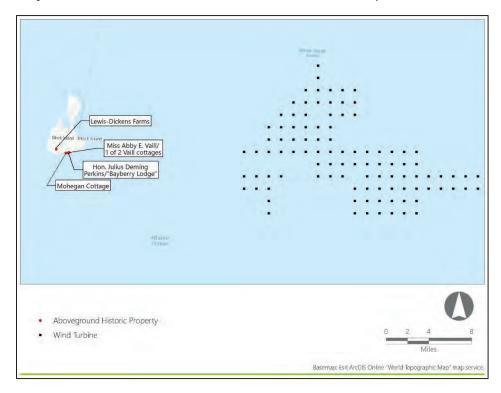
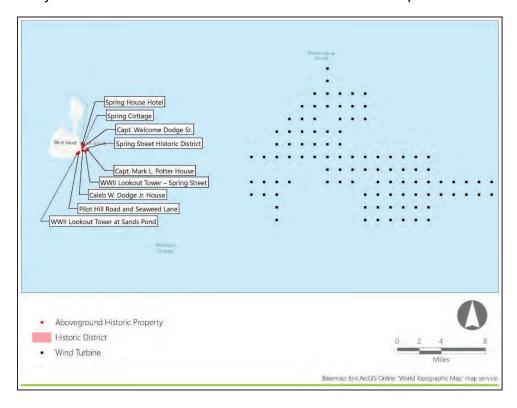


Figure 2.1-5. Project Location and Southeastern New Shoreham Location Map



# 2.2 Section 106 and Section 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)

The regulations at 36 CFR § 800.8 provide for use of the NEPA process to fulfill a federal agency's NHPA Section 106 review obligations in lieu of the procedures set forth in 36 CFR § 800.3 through 800.6. Under these provisions, issuance of an ROD and implementation of relevant conditions will resolve adverse effects to historic properties caused by the Undertaking, including to National Historic Landmarks (NHL) for which BOEM must provide a higher standard of care, as required by Section 110(f) of the NHPA.

The measures to avoid and minimize adverse effects to identified historic properties are described in the COP (Section 4.4.1.3 and Appendix BB). This HPTP describes the applicant-proposed treatment plans to resolve the remaining adverse effects after application of the above-referenced measures. The mitigation measures reflect a refinement of the conceptual mitigation framework proposed by Revolution Wind (see Appendix BB in the COP).

All activities implemented under this HPTP will be conducted in accordance with any conditions imposed by BOEM in its ROD and with applicable local, state and federal regulations and permitting requirements. Responsibilities for specific compliance actions are described in further detail in Section 5.2, Organizational Responsibilities.

# 2.2.1 Municipal Regulations

Before implementation, any on-site mitigation measures will be coordinated with local municipalities and commissions to obtain approvals, as appropriate. These may include, but are not limited to building permits, zoning, land use, planning, historic commissions, and design review boards. Additional information regarding compliance with local requirements appears in Section 5.0, Implementation.

#### 2.2.2 Preservation Easements and Restrictions

Preservation easements and restrictions protect significant historic, archaeological, or cultural resources. The MOA identifies certain preservation restrictions and easements applicable to specific properties in Stipulation III.C.1. The Rhode Island General Law Title 42, Section 42-45-9.1 established a historic preservation easement fund. Any mitigation work associated with the Historic Properties will comply with the conditions of all extant historic preservation easements. The Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission holds a Historic Preservation Easement on the Spring House Hotel. Additional information regarding compliance with extant preservation restrictions appears below in Section 5.0, Implementation.

#### 2.3 Participating Parties

BOEM initiated consultation under Section 106 with invitations to consulting parties on April 30, 2021. BOEM hosted the first Section 106-specific meeting with consulting parties on December 17, 2021, and Revolution Wind anticipates that BOEM will hold additional meetings pursuant to Sections 106 and 110(f) of the NHPA and in accordance with 36 CFR 800.8.

Following BOEM initial Section 106 meeting with consulting parties, Revolution Wind held stakeholder outreach meetings (see Section 5.3) to review conceptual mitigation measures for the historic properties and invited the following parties:

- The Town of New Shoreham
- The Block Island Historical Society
- The U.S. Coast Guard
- The Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission.

Revolution Wind anticipates the above-listed parties and any subsequently identified parties will participate in the finalization of this HPTP through BOEM's Section 106 consultation process.

# 3.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS, HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE, AND MARITIME SETTING

# 3.1 Historic Properties

This HPTP involves thirty-one historic properties, as identified in Table 3.1-1 and located Figures 3.1-1, 3.3-1, 3.4-1, 3.5-1, 3.6-1, and 3.7-1.<sup>2</sup>

Table 3.1-1. Historic Properties included in the HPTP<sup>3</sup>

| Name   | Property<br>Designation                 | Site No.<br>(Agency)     | Geographic Context                  | Historic<br>Property Type                    |
|--|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| The Old Harbor Historic<br>District            | NRHP-Listed                             | 74000012<br>(NPS)        | The Old Harbor Historic<br>District | Historic<br>Buildings and<br>Structures      |
| New Shoreham Historic<br>District              | Local Historic<br>District              | N/A                      | New Shoreham Historic<br>District   | Historic<br>Buildings and<br>Structures      |
| The Corn Neck Road<br>Historic District        | NRHP-Eligible<br>(RIHPHC<br>Determined) | PAL.B<br>(RIHPHC)        |                                     | Historic<br>Buildings and<br>Structures      |
| The Indian Head Neck<br>Road Historic District | NRHP-Eligible<br>(RIHPHC<br>Determined) | PAL.D<br>(RIHPHC)        | Northern New<br>Shoreham            | Historic<br>Buildings and<br>Structures      |
| The Hippocampus/Boy's<br>Camp/Beane Family     | NRHP-Eligible<br>(RIHPHC<br>Determined) | PAL.307<br>(RIHPHC)      |                                     | Historic<br>Buildings and<br>Structures      |
| The Mitchell Farm                              | NRHP-Eligible<br>(RIHPHC<br>Determined) | PAL.C<br>(RIHPHC)        |                                     | Historic<br>Buildings and<br>Structures      |
| The U.S. Lifesaving Station                    | NRHP-Eligible<br>(RIHPHC<br>Determined) | PAL.39<br>(RIHPHC)       |                                     | Maritime Safety<br>and Defense<br>Facilities |
| The U.S. Coast Guard<br>Brick House            | NRHP-Eligible<br>(RIHPHC<br>Determined) | PAL.305<br>(RIHPHC)      |                                     | Maritime Safety<br>and Defense<br>Facilities |
| The U.S. Weather Bureau Station                | NRHP-Listed                             | Ref<br>83000006<br>(NPS) |                                     | Historic<br>Buildings and<br>Structures      |
| The Hygeia House                               | NRHP-Listed                             | Ref<br>1001156<br>(NPS)  |                                     | Recreational<br>Properties                   |

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Note the Block Island Southeast Lighthouse, National Historic Landmark and the Block Island North Light are included in separate HPTPs.

| Name   | Property<br>Designation                 | Site No.<br>(Agency)     | Geographic Context         | Historic<br>Property Type                    |
|--|---|--------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| The Peleg Champlin<br>House                                  | NRHP-Listed                             | Ref<br>82000016<br>(NPS) |                            | Historic<br>Buildings and<br>Structures      |
| The Beach Avenue<br>Historic District                        | NRHP-Eligible<br>(RIHPHC<br>Determined) | PAL.E<br>(RIHPHC)        |                            | Historic<br>Buildings and<br>Structures      |
| The Lakeside Drive and<br>Mitchell Lane Historic<br>District | NRHP-Eligible<br>(RIHPHC<br>Determined) | PALJ<br>(RIHPHC)         |                            | Historic<br>Buildings and<br>Structures      |
| The Nathan Mott Park   | NRHP-Eligible<br>(RIHPHC<br>Determined) | PAL.237<br>(RIHPHC)      | Interior New Shoreham      | Recreational<br>Properties                   |
| The Champlin Farm<br>Historic District                       | NRHP-Eligible<br>(RIHPHC<br>Determined) | PAL.296<br>(RIHPHC)      |                            | Agricultural<br>Properties                   |
| Island Cemetery/Old<br>Burial Ground                         | RI Historic<br>Cemetery                 | BI 1                     |                            | Historic<br>Cemeteries and<br>Burial Grounds |
| The Old Town and Center<br>Roads Historic District           | NRHP-Eligible<br>(RIHPHC<br>Determined) | PAL.F<br>(RIHPHC)        |                            | Historic<br>Buildings and<br>Structures      |
| The Beacon Hill Road<br>Historic District                    | NRHP-Eligible<br>(RIHPHC<br>Determined) | PAL.M<br>(RIHPHC)        |                            | Historic<br>Buildings and<br>Structures      |
| The Mohegan Cottage  | NRHP-Eligible<br>(RIHPHC<br>Determined) | PAL.169<br>(RIHPHC)      |                            | Historic<br>Buildings and<br>Structures      |
| The Lewis Farm and<br>Dickens Farm Road<br>Historic District | NRHP-Eligible<br>(RIHPHC<br>Determined) | PAL.K<br>(RIHPHC)        | Southern New               | Agricultural<br>Properties                   |
| The Miss Abby E. Vaill/1 of 2 Vaill Cottages                 | NRHP-Eligible<br>(RIHPHC<br>Determined) | PAL.131<br>(RIHPHC)      | Shoreham/Mohegan<br>Bluffs | Recreational<br>Properties                   |
| The Hon. Julius Deming<br>Perkins/"Bayberry Lodge"           | NRHP-Eligible<br>(RIHPHC<br>Determined) | PAL.130<br>(RIHPHC)      |                            | Recreational<br>Properties                   |
| Spring Street Historic<br>District                           | NRHP-Eligible<br>(RIHPHC<br>Determined) | PAL.110<br>(RIHPHC)      | Southeastern New           | Historic<br>Buildings and<br>Structures      |
| The Caleb W. Dodge, Jr.<br>House                             | NRHP-Eligible<br>(RIHPHC<br>Determined) | PAL.110<br>(RIHPHC)      | Shoreham                   | Historic<br>Buildings and<br>Structures      |

| Name  | Property<br>Designation                 | Site No.<br>(Agency) | Geographic Context           | Historic<br>Property Type                    |
|---|---|----------------------|------------------------------|--|
| The Captain Mark L.<br>Potter House                     | NRHP-Eligible<br>(BOEM<br>Determined)   | GAY.900<br>(RIHPHC)  |                              | Historic<br>Buildings and<br>Structures      |
| The Captain Welcome<br>Dodge, Sr. House                 | NRHP-Eligible<br>(RIHPHC<br>Determined) | PAL.105<br>(RIHPHC)  |                              | Historic<br>Buildings and<br>Structures      |
| The Pilot Hill and<br>Seaweed Lane Historic<br>District | NRHP-Eligible<br>(RIHPHC<br>Determined) | PAL.H<br>(RIHPHC)    |                              | Historic<br>Buildings and<br>Structures      |
| The Spring House Hotel<br>Cottage                       | NRHP-Listed                             | PAL.100<br>(RIHPHC)  |                              | Recreational<br>Properties                   |
| The Spring House Hotel                                  | NRHP-Listed                             | PAL.99<br>(RIHPHC)   | Southeastern New<br>Shoreham | Recreational<br>Properties                   |
| The WWII Lookout Tower at Sands Pond                    | NRHP-Eligible<br>(RIHPHC<br>Determined) | PAL.137<br>(RIHPHC)  | Shoreham                     | Maritime Safety<br>and Defense<br>Facilities |
| The WWII Lookout<br>Tower- Spring Street                | NRHP-Eligible<br>(RIHPHC<br>Determined) | PAL.82<br>(RIHPHC)   |                              | Maritime Safety<br>and Defense<br>Facilities |

#### 3.1.1 Historic Context of New Shoreham

Block Island was home to Native Americans for thousands of years prior to its initial "discovery" by European explorers. Archaeological studies indicate indigenous people were visiting or living on the island at least 7,000 years ago. Giovanni da Verrazzano is credited with discovering and describing the inhabited island during a 1524 voyage to the New World. Sixteen families moved to Block Island in 1662, representing the first permanent European settlement in present-day New Shoreham. For the next two centuries the island's residents developed a significant fishing and processing industry for fish products. Enslaved Africans were among the island's earliest post-Contact Period inhabitants. A National Harbor was established early in the Island's history, and seasonal tourism began in the early-to-mid nineteenth century. Block Island's proximity to major northeastern cities, as well as its natural scenic landscape and charm led to its development as a summer destination. Development of inns, hotels, and other amenities increased around the harbor in the mid-nineteenth century, with the first public house built in 1842 (Gibbs, 1974). As transportation to the island improved with the first recreational steamboat in 1858, the development of summer beach cottages increased. By the mid-nineteenth century it became known as the "Bermuda of the North." The present harbor was constructed between 1870 and 1876 consisting of two rip-rap granite breakwaters that remain relatively unchanged to this day. Although many tourists stayed in boarding houses, inns, and hotels, seasonal summer cottages were being constructed in large numbers by the mid-1880s. It was wellestablished as a recreation destination for the regional elite by 1890 (Scofield and Adams, 2012).

The resort economy had declined in the first half of the twentieth century but rebounded with the construction of an airport in 1950 (Gibbs, 1974). By the early 1970s, pressure from new development spurred

the creation of the Block Island Conservancy. This effort has contributed to the preservation of open rural spaces on the island and the historic fabric of much of the island's-built environment (PAL, 2012).

# 3.1.2 NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

The maritime significance of Block Island is well articulated in the 1991 *Historic and Architectural Resources of Block Island, Rhode Island* prepared by the Rhode Island Historic Preservation & Heritage Commission (RIHPHC) as part of a statewide effort to identify and record properties of historic and cultural significance. This survey included a lengthy, well-researched historic context and supporting documentation, including photographs.

Areas of significance described in the *Historic and Architectural Resources of Block Island, Rhode Island* report include "Structures Associated with Block Island's Maritime History" (RIHPHC, 1991), which contains the following description:

The special relationship of the island and the surrounding sea is documented in a number of buildings and engineering works-lighthouses, piers, breakwaters, harbors, life-saving stations, and a weather station. The old harbor, both lighthouses, and the weather station are already listed on the Registers, recognizing the importance of maritime concerns the history of the island. If additional structures associated with the sea-faring history of the island are located, they may also be eligible if they retain integrity and if their relationship with Block Island's maritime history is clearly demonstrated (RIHPHC, 1991).

In addition, the survey report includes "Farms" (RIHPIC, 1991), which contains the following description:

The patterns of their agricultural practices have determined, in part, the visual quality of the island today-the cleared land, the low scrub growth, the patchwork of fields intersected by lanes and walls. For several hundred years farming was not only a means of livelihood, but a way of organizing the landscape (RIHPHC, 1991).

The survey report also includes "Buildings Associated with Block Island as a Resort" (RIHPHC, 1991), which contains the following description:

The enormous changes brought to Block Island from the mid-nineteenth century on by the change from relative isolation to a summer resort for vacationers from elsewhere are well documented by some of the island's most important buildings. The construction of boardinghouses, hotels, commercial buildings, and private summer cottages introduced new building forms and types and new patterns of development. In addition, buildings associated with Block Island's history as a resort reflect the introduction of mainstream stylish architectural ideas to the island. The vernacular tradition had continuing vitality, but was now paralleled by the flow of new architectural directions expressed particularly in summer houses.

Buildings associated with Block Island's development as a resort may be eligible for the Registers if they are sufficiently well preserved to evidence their type; if they represent a building form introduced to the island as a result of resort development; if they retain their

mass, form, plan, at least some detail and finish; and if they provide evidence of the introduction of mainstream architectural ideals to the island (RIHPHC, 1991).

The survey report also includes "The Landscape" (RIHPIC, 1991) which includes the following description:

On Block Island, more than in most places, the entire assemblage of historic and natural features has great beauty and significance. Isolated buildings and natural features can be singled out, identified, and treated as remarkable, but this approach will miss the most exceptional aspect of Block Island-that the entire environment is a vivid historic landscape of great appeal (RIHPHC, 1991).

In each instance, these expanded areas of significance speak directly to the connection that the elements of the New Shoreham Historic Properties have to the sea. Additional historic architectural surveys in 2007 (Gasner, 2007) and 2012 (PAL, 2012) each provided updated recommendations of NRHP eligibility based on established criteria and areas of significance. In addition, a Multiple Property Documentation Form was prepared for Block Island in 2012 that once again revisited the historic context of Block Island and identified five distinct property types with well-defined statements of significance (Scofield and Adams, 2012).

For the purposes of this analysis and assessment, views of marine waters are considered critical aspects of maritime settings. The influence of the marine environment and related human activities on historical development patterns is extensive and may be expressed in areas without direct lines of sight to the sea. Although these types of setting may contribute to the significance of historic properties, they would not be subject to alteration as a result of the proposed undertaking and are not considered further in this report.

The historic properties identified in this HPTP are included within the following property types as defined in the HRVEA: "Historic Buildings and Structures," "Historic Cemeteries and Burial Grounds," "Agricultural Properties," "Recreational Properties," and "Maritime Safety and Defense Facilities." Each property type is defined below as well as the characteristics typical of their maritime setting.

"Historic Buildings and Structures" includes buildings and associated properties historically used as residences (in some instances their current use may be commercial, municipal, institutional, or otherwise non-residential) and is the largest grouping of above-ground historic properties within the PAPE. Historic Buildings and Structures within the PAPE consist mostly of vernacular residences, or groupings of residences, although this above-ground historic property type also includes historic parks and stone markers. The overall character of these individual above-ground historic properties and districts is residential or intended for public enjoyment, as opposed to the grand mansions and summer "cottages" built by wealthy industrialist families that typified the "Estates and Estate Complexes" property type (see below). These above-ground historic properties are typically listed due to each resource's unique significance or the combined significance of the resources forming an historic district, and usually qualify under National Register Criteria A and C. These factors are shared among the resource to a degree which justifies their grouping as an above-ground historic property type.

Historic Buildings and structures not fitting within the previously described types occur throughout the study area and in a variety of local contexts. Location and orientation of such properties is critical to

understanding the nature of any associated maritime settings. Many historic structures were oriented to local roadways, with the front and rear elevations parallel to the nearby road's alignment. Local roadways along the region's shorelines often parallel the water's edge and Historic Buildings frequently shift in orientation along such coastal roads. This variation in orientation may strongly influence the associated views of marine waters that may form important elements of a property's historic setting.

"Historic Cemeteries and Burial Grounds" consists of cemeteries identified by federal, state, or local governmental agencies as having historic significance. These above-ground historic properties may be municipally owned cemeteries on public land, small family plots on private land, or abandoned burial grounds. Historic cemeteries are lasting memorials to the past, provide a guide to the changing values and composition of communities in the course of their historic development.

Typically, cemeteries and burial grounds are not eligible for listing in the NRHP except when they satisfy NPS Criteria Consideration D:

"d. A cemetery which derives its primary importance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events" (NPS, 1990).

Historic cemeteries in the State of Rhode Island are designated and protected as historic resources apart from the NRHP by the Rhode Island Historical Cemetery Commission (RIHCC) and are referred to in the official literature as Rhode Island Historical Cemeteries. Under Chapter 23-18 of the Rhode Island General Law (RIGL), each city and town is required to identify and register historic cemeteries and the RIHCC is empowered to "study the location, condition, and inventory of historical cemeteries in Rhode Island and to make recommendations to the general assembly relative to historical cemeteries in Rhode Island" (RIGL §23-18, 2006.

Historic cemeteries and burial ground vary throughout the study area. Small, private, non-denominational and family cemeteries were relatively common in New England, and many have survived to present-day. Many examples of small cemeteries were associated with specific farms or families and were frequently placed within the available agricultural lands surrounding a farmstead or near multiple associated family farms. Where such burial grounds are located near the water they may be associated with ocean or other maritime viewsheds, however, ocean vistas are less likely to have been a significant consideration in the siting of such cemeteries than their larger, more formal counterparts in the region. Where cemeteries are located within districts or other historic settlements strongly associated with maritime settings, such burial grounds may be sited to maintain a visual connection to the waters in order to maintain a sense of continuity linking the departeds' final resting places with the environment in which they lived. Cemeteries in urban locations expressing such patterns may include formal design elements associated with the "rural cemetery movement" of the 19th century, which sought to create naturalistic, park-like settings to express "an appreciation of nature and a sense of the continuity of life" (NPS National Register Bulletin 41: 6). Maritime views from hillside cemeteries that were intentionally incorporated or framed by landscape designs may be

more sensitive to discordant modern elements than those associated with less formal burial grounds that may not have been specifically located to provide ocean views.

"Recreational Properties" is defined by the role these properties served in their original functions as places for the resort tourism economy of the late-nineteenth century to flourish. These above-ground historic properties feature beaches, casinos, restaurants, and other buildings and structures built to entertain seasonal vacationers. They are typically located near the shoreline or immediately adjacent to the sea, and in some cases, are the beaches themselves. The enjoyment of, and interaction with, the sea are integral features of the significance of these above-ground historic properties. In many cases, the beachfront, shoreline, and adjacent ocean waters are prominent features of the historic setting due to their close association with historic recreational activities.

"Agricultural Properties" consist of historic farm buildings and landscapes which have retained a high degree of integrity and are generally no longer used for their original purpose. These above-ground historic properties feature barns, farmhouses, and large, open tracts of pastureland. They are not located at the shoreline or immediately adjacent to the sea but are situated such that the local topography places them within the PAPE. Generally, these above-ground historic properties do not derive their significance in any direct way from the ocean or maritime activities.

Historic agricultural properties, including farms, farmhouses, barns and related buildings and structures are relatively common in the study area. Many of these properties were built between 1700 and 1850, after which agricultural economies in New England and New York declined sharply. The historic settings for such properties typically include open, agrarian landscapes which once may have afforded open views of the seas when sited along the shoreline or at higher elevations within the coastal interior. Few of the once expansive agrarian landscapes associated with the historic use of the region's farms survive. Some have been altered by later residential and commercial development and many have been transformed by reforestation. Despite these changes, historic agricultural properties remain an important part of the region's heritage and tangible expression of several centuries of intensive farming that transformed the landscapes throughout southern New England and eastern Long Island.

"Recreational Properties" is defined by the role these properties served in their original functions as places for the resort tourism economy of the late-nineteenth century to flourish. These above-ground historic properties feature beaches, casinos, restaurants, and other buildings and structures built to entertain seasonal vacationers. They are typically located near the shoreline or immediately adjacent to the sea, and in some cases, are the beaches themselves. The enjoyment of, and interaction with, the sea are integral features of the significance of these above-ground historic properties. In many cases, the beachfront, shoreline, and adjacent ocean waters are prominent features of the historic setting due to their close association with historic recreational activities.

The same macroeconomic trends that saw the decline of the quintessential New England farm in the mid-19th century are associated with a population shift to cities and rise in affluence for some segments of society. Summer resorts, supported by steamships, rail transportation, and eventually, automobiles were developed in numerous locations in the study area in the late 19th century. These resorts varied between properties intended to serve the rising group of "upper middle income" families living in the region's cities to estate-like developments serving a more affluent set. Seaside resorts, like many other shoreline recreational, commercial, and residential properties, were often sited to take advantage of aesthetically pleasing ocean or maritime views. Depending on location and the the conformation of the local shoreline, such properties may be associated with specific bay or cove viewsheds that include limited areas of the open ocean waters. Recreational activities at resorts frequently included swimming and designated beaches where residents and visitors may have spent considerable time during the summer months. Where these features are still present and express a tangible association with the historic resort property, views from beaches may be as important as views from more formal elements of the designed landscape. Likewise, historic hotels and inns became more common elements of the region's shoreline communities in the late 19th century. Such properties were often sited near harbors, ferry landings, rail stations, and public or private beaches and may be associated with similar historic maritime settings. Views to ocean waters or the more intimate bays and coves of the region may have been an integral part of the visitor's motivation for staying in such establishments. Such considerations can be expressed through the inclusion of building and landscape features clearly intended to afford views of ocean. Older taverns and inns in the study area may be found along the working harbors and ports and were intended to serve the fishing, whaling, and related participants in maritime commerce. The design and location of these properties may not show the same influence of aesthetic considerations but will likely also retain a strong association with the waterfront and maritime environment.

"Maritime Safety and Defense Facilities" consists entirely of facilities erected by bureaus of the U.S. Department of Defense or their predecessors and share historic associations with coastal defense. These structures vary in their design and construction materials but are unified by their historic functions of rescuing and protecting maritime transportation in the area, or for coastal defense.

Historic military and maritime safety properties along the shoreline will likely be associated with maritime settings. Aesthetic considerations in the siting of such facilities may or may not be expressed in the design of buildings, structures, and landscapes depending on the age and specific functions of the property. Proximity to navigation channels, defensibility, and the presence of existing shipbuilding or repair infrastructure in a broader maritime context may have been significant considerations in the siting of naval facilities. Such factors may not demonstrate a significant association with open ocean viewsheds. The study area includes several significant examples of World War II-era defense structures, including fire control or observation towers designed to monitor specific parts of the maritime environment. Early lifesaving stations were likewise intended to provide for observation of marine waters in the vicinity of know hazards or where storms posed specific risks to sea-going or coastal vessels. Lifesaving stations were also frequent located where rescue boats or other vessels might be safely launched under treacherous conditions. These locations may have included inlets, harbors or coves adjacent to open waters where rescue and recovery efforts would likely be made.

Maritime settings for historic piers, marinas, and related marine infrastructure are likely to include strong associations with specific harbors, coves, and bays where related activities were focused, and which exerted a significant influence on the design and construction of the historic infrastructure. The relationship of such local settings to ocean waters and the extent to which open ocean views represent an important element of a specific historic property's setting will vary depending on the orientation of the shoreline and the location of the historic property. The size and location of historic buildings and structures relative to each other and other elements of the surrounding environment may also be important to the overall integrity of historic maritime infrastructure.

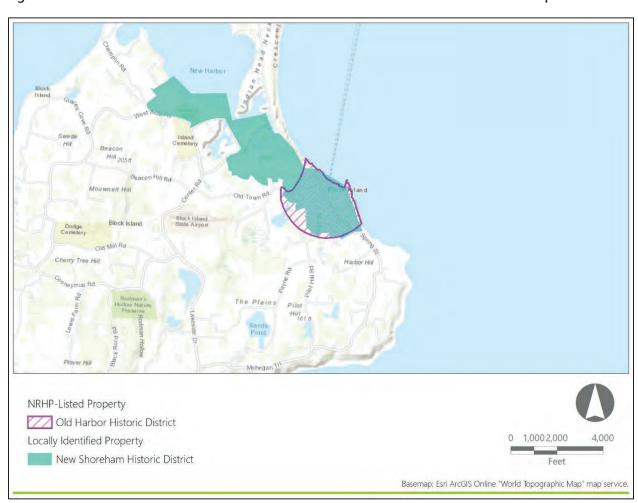


Figure 3.1-1. Old Harbor Historic District and New Shoreham Historic District Location Map

#### 3.2 Old Harbor Historic District

# 3.2.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The NRHP-listed Old Harbor Historic District in located in the Town of New Shoreham, Block Island, encompasses an onshore radius of 2,000 feet from the statue of Rebecca at the center of New Shoreham Village Square, located at the intersection of Water, High, and Spring Streets. It is bound to the east by the

Atlantic Ocean and the shoreline. The district includes sections of Chapel, Dodge, High, Main, Spring, and Water Streets and consists of 42 contributing resources, including buildings and sites (Gibbs, 1974).

#### 3.3 New Shoreham Historic District

# 3.3.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The New Shoreham Historic District is a local historic district/historic district overlay (Town of New Shoreham Historic District Commission, 2022a). The historic district is located along Spring, Water, and Ocean Avenues and Corn Neck Road roughly bounded to the southeast by Amy Dodge Lane; to the northeast by Trims Pond; to the north by Great Salt Pond; and to the west at the intersection of West Side and Champlin Roads (Town of New Shoreham GIS, 2022). There are 321 parcels located within the boundaries of the district including the Old Harbor Historic District, residences, commercial buildings, townowned properties, and vacant land (Town of New Shoreham Historic District Commission, 2022b).

The topography within the district is that of relatively low and gently rolling hills, with some slightly higher elevations around the periphery, such as along Old Town Road to the west and Spring Street to the south. The buildings within the district include three-and-one-half- and four-and-one-half-story hotels and inns facing the ocean along Water Street, and smaller one-and-one-half- and two-and-one-half-story residences inland and just outside of the village center. The extant historic buildings feature architectural styles of the mid- to late-nineteenth century, such as Gothic Revival, Second Empire, and Queen Anne. Many recently constructed buildings feature matching forms and materials evocative of this period, helping to maintain the historic feeling and association with the district's period of significance. Mansard roofs are common, especially on the hotels and inn buildings, while the residences typically feature gables. Powerful storm surges attributed to global climate change have increased in recent years, leading to damage to both manmade and natural resources within the district (Kelly, 2021). This situation has increased the need for major planning and conservation efforts on Block Island.

#### 3.3.2 Historic Context and Maritime Visual Setting

The Old Harbor Historic District was originally listed on the NRHP under Criteria A (Recreation) and C (Architecture). According to the NRHP Inventory Nomination Form, the district's "... significance lies chiefly in its transformation from a landing site for this early community and modest fishing hamlet, to one of the most popular resorts in America" (Gibbs, 1974). The NRHP document places emphasis on the importance of the construction of the harbor and its breakwaters, relating their completion to the beginning of the growth of the district's significant buildings and the establishment of Block Island as a premier resort destination, specifically noting the following areas of significance:

- Architecture:
- Commerce;
- Engineering;
- Transportation; and
- Other Maritime Recreation.

Therefore, while the original nomination is nearly 50 years old, the following statement taken from the statement of significance section remains accurate: "Old Harbor is still the only considerable village and remains sharply defined, as a geographical district, amidst the sprawling farm cottages of the countryside" (Gibbs, 1974).

The maritime significance of the district was further elaborated upon in the 1991 *Historic and Architectural Resources of Block Island, Rhode Island* prepared by the RIHPHC. This survey included a lengthy, well-researched historic context and supporting documentation for Old Harbor, including photographs. This historic context established a basis for a subsequent section that expanded on the areas of significance that were noted briefly in the NRHP Inventory Nomination Form.

These areas of significance include "Structures Associated with Block island's Maritime History" (RIHPHC, 1991), which contains the following description:

The special relationship of the island and the surrounding sea is documented in a number of buildings and engineering works-lighthouses, piers, breakwaters, harbors, life-saving stations, and a weather station. The old harbor, both lighthouses, and the weather station are already listed on the Registers, recognizing the importance of maritime concerns the history of the island. If additional structures associated with the sea-faring history of the island are located, they may also be eligible if they retain integrity and if their relationship with Block Island's maritime history is clearly demonstrated (RIHPHC, 1991).

In addition, the survey report includes "Buildings Associated with Block Island as a Resort" (RIHPHC, 1991), which contains the following description:

The enormous changes brought to Block Island from the mid-nineteenth century on by the change from relative isolation to a summer resort for vacationers from elsewhere are well documented by some of the island's most important buildings. The construction of boardinghouses, hotels, commercial buildings, and private summer cottages introduced new building forms and types and new patterns of development. In addition, buildings associated with Block Island's history as a resort reflect the introduction of mainstream stylish architectural ideas to the island. The vernacular tradition had continuing vitality, but was now paralleled by the flow of new architectural directions expressed particularly in summer houses.

Buildings associated with Block Island's development as a resort may be eligible for the Registers if they are sufficiently well preserved to evidence their type; if they represent a building form introduced to the island as a result of resort development; if they retain their mass, form, plan, at least some detail and finish; and if they provide evidence of the introduction of mainstream architectural ideals to the island (RIHPHC, 1991).

These expanded areas of significance speak directly to the connection that the elements of the built environment in the district have to the sea, including the engineering feats associated with the breakwaters and the inner basin, as well as the alignment of Water Street parallel to the shore. The other expanded areas of significance include Early Houses (before 1850), Farms, and The Landscape, which also have some relevance to the contributing properties of the district. Further historic architectural surveys in 2007 (Gasner, 2007) and 2012 (PAL, 2012) each provided updated recommendations of NRHP eligibility based on

established criteria and areas of significance. In addition, a Multiple Property Documentation Form was prepared for Block Island in 2012 that once again revisited the historic context of Block Island and identified five distinct property type with well-defined statements of significance (Scofield and Adams, 2012).

# 3.4 Northern New Shoreham Historic Context and Maritime Setting

Figure 3.4-1 Northern New Shoreham Location Map



Northern New Shoreham was clear-cut early in its colonial history in order to facilitate farming. While the agricultural economy has declined, the modern landscape still reflects this historic agricultural use. This history is evident in the form of rectangular fields and stone walls, small residences and buildings like the Benjamin Littlefield Farm (a contributing property to the Corn Neck Road Historic District), and in historic districts like the Mitchell Farm and Corn Neck Road. Crescent Beach was an historic landing site for maritime vessels prior to the establishment of the harbor to the south (RIHPHC, 1991). The first lighthouse at Sandy Point was constructed in 1827 to warn ships away from the dangerous sandbar which forms at the point. The present Block Island North Lighthouse, built in 1867, is the fourth lighthouse on the site. It was known as Sandy Point Light until its name was changed in 1875 (Gibbs, 1974; D'Entremont, 2021). In 1898 a breachway was excavated and the great Salt Pond was made accessible to ships, and a new wharf was subsequently constructed. In the early twentieth century the U.S. Coast Guard station was erected on the south bank of the breachway. Fishing was a major industry until a hurricane decimated the local fleet and wharf structures. Rebuilding efforts were concentrated on the mainland, and consequently fishing never

regained its previous scale. In the later twentieth century recreational boating grew in popularity on the Great Salt Pond, resulting in the construction of the existing docks around the pond (RIHPHC, 1991).

Northern New Shoreham is separated from the rest of Block Island by the Great Salt Pond and New Harbor and connected by the narrow Indian Head Neck. The beaches on the north shore are low, rising slightly along the Crescent Beach shoreline as it moves south. The bucolic setting and relatively low vegetation are evocative of a pastoral island community. This portion of Block Island is approximately one mile wide, tapering to a point as one goes north. Due to its narrow width and some areas of slight topographical elevations, views of the ocean are widely available.

#### 3.4.1 Corn Neck Road Historic District

# 3.4.1.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Corn Neck Road Historic District is a cultural landscape that encompasses the entire northern tip of Block Island, surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean on three sides and bounded by Mansion Road to the south. The district includes 29 contributing buildings dating back to the eighteenth century, including the NRHP-listed Block Island North Light (74000008). The landscape features bucolic settings, open fields, forested areas, stone walls, and historic farmsteads. It was determined eligible for listing on the NRHP in 2012 (PAL, 2012; PAL, 2013).

#### 3.4.2 Indian Head Neck Road Historic District

# 3.4.2.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Indian Head Neck Road Historic District is located along a peninsula between Corn Neck Road and great Salt Pond on Block Island. The district consists of five one-and-one-half-story summer cottages with wrap-around porches on large parcels. These cottages were built during the late nineteenth century for seasonal tourists and later for year-round residences. The district has clear views of the ocean and was determined eligible for listing on the NRHP in 2012 (PAL, 2012; PAL, 2013).

# 3.4.3 The Hippocampus/Boy's camp/Beane Family

# 3.4.3.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Hippocampus/Boy's Camp/Beane Family is an approximately 21.5-acre site located on the south tip of Beane Point. It consists of a large, forested area and three buildings constructed in 1934. It was originally constructed as a recreation and nautical training camp for boys between the ages of 12 and 18 years old. Currently owned by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the property was determined eligible for listing on the NRHP in 2012 (PAL, 2012; PAL, 2013).

#### 3.4.4 The Mitchell Farm Historic District

## 3.4.4.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Mitchell Farm Historic District is an historic district located along Corn Neck Road on the narrow isthmus between Great Slat Pond and Rhode Island Sound on Block Island. It includes fifteen contributing properties dating from the mid-eighteenth to the mid-twentieth century. Small, forested areas and open fields are delineated by stone walls. It was determined eligible for listing on the NRHP in 2012 (PAL, 2012; PAL, 2013).

## 3.4.5 The U.S. Lifesaving Station

# 3.4.5.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The U.S. Lifesaving Station is a one-story building clad in shingles with a gable-and-hip roof, wide bays, and irregular fenestration. The station, built in 1886, was one of 30 such lifesaving stations to be designed by architect Albert Bibb according to a single design plan. The building is situated to take advantage of a scenic view of the Atlantic Ocean to the west (RIHPIC, 1991). The property was determined NRHP-eligible in 1991 (PAL, 2012; PAL, 2013).

#### 3.4.6 The U.S. Coast Guard Brick House

# 3.4.6.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The U.S. Coast Guard Brick House is a one-story brick 'Officer in Charge' building. It is a part of the U.S. Coast Guard Block Island Station described above and was individually determined NRHP-eligible in 2012 (PAL, 2012; PAL, 2013).

#### 3.4.7 The U.S. Weather Bureau Station

#### 3.4.7.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The U.S. Weather Bureau Station is a two-story Neoclassical-style building set on a brick foundation. The building features a one-story portico supported by pairs of Doric columns, corner pilasters and an entablature. The former U.S. Weather Bureau station was erected in 1903 by the Department of Agriculture according to a design by the firm of Harding and Upman. It served for 46 years as a meteorological observation station before becoming a private residence. It is situated on a hill and commands views overlooking the Old Harbor and the village center to the southeast. It was listed in the NRHP in 1983 (Greenwood, 1983).

#### 3.4.8 The Hygeia House

# 3.4.8.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Hygeia House, also known as the Hygeia Annex or the Seaside House, is a 0.76-acre site located on Beach Avenue on Block Island, in New Shoreham, Rhode Island. The property is a two-to-three story, Second Empire-style, wood-frame hotel featuring a mansard roof and a wraparound porch. The hotel is situated on

a steep knoll above Trims Pond. It was designed by Francis Wallace and constructed in 1885 and moved to its present location in 1907. It is significant due to its associations with the patterns of Block Island's history as a fashionable seaside resort destination in the late nineteenth century (Dillon, 2000). It was listed in the NRHP in 2001.

#### 3.4.9 The Beach Avenue Historic District

# 3.4.9.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Beach Avenue Historic District is a small, compact neighborhood on a narrow spit separating Trims Pond and Harbor Pond. The district encompasses residential and inn properties built in the late nineteenth to early twentieth centuries. The U.S. Weather Bureau Station and Hygeia House properties, both listed on the NRHP, are contributing resources to the historic district. Well-preserved examples of several architectural styles are included, ranging from Second Empire to Gothic Revival to Neoclassical (PAL, 2012). Although eclectic, the district retains its essential cohesiveness and distinction among the compact developments of Block Island.

# 3.5 Interior New Shoreham Historic Context and Maritime Setting

Figure 3.5-1. Interior New Shoreham Location Map



For the purposes of this HPTP, Interior New Shoreham is broadly defined as the area south of the Great Salt Pond from Spring and the Old Harbor Historic District in the east to the west coast of Block Island, and southern to Rodman's Hollow. Early settlement by Europeans followed much the same pattern of small agricultural estates spread across the gently rolling topography. Extant early residences like the Peleg Champlin House feature post and beam construction and are clad in shingles and are often found on plots enclosed by fieldstone walls. During the rise of recreational settlement on Block Island in the late nineteenth century, cottage construction likewise increased across the interior of Block Island (RIHPHC, 1991). A subsequent wave of summer cottage construction occurred during the late twentieth century, with much of the work involving the renovation of existing structures, such as the Samuel Ball house, built circa 1680 and substantially rebuilt in 1980 (PAL, 2012).

The maritime atmosphere of the interior of Block Island comes through in its architecture and landscape. The interior of the Island is a rural landscape crossed by meandering roads and long driveways, low stone

walls or picket fences, and some forested areas with low trees. The roads are narrow, and in some cases unpaved. The west coast of Block Island consists of low-lying beaches, as opposed to the elevated dunes of the west coast and the bluffs of the south.

# 3.5.1 The Peleg Champlin House

# 3.5.1.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Peleg Champlin House is a one-and-one-half-story gable-roofed residence clad in cedar shingles. The house features a rear wing extension, a central chimney, and rustic detailing throughout the interior. The house is located on a hill overlooking Block Island Sound to the west. Built in circa 1820 by farmer and lifelong Block Island resident Peleg Champlin, the house remained in the family until 1973. The house has a high level of integrity and is significant as an example of vernacular architecture on Block Island from the early nineteenth century. It was listed in the NRHP in 1982 (Greenwood, 1983).

#### 3.5.2 The Lakeside Drive and Mitchell Lane Historic District

# 3.5.2.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Lakeside Drive and Mitchell Lane Historic District is an historic district located between Lakeside Drive and Cooneymus Road, just south of the Block Island airport. The district includes Fresh Pond and thirteen contributing buildings. The buildings within the district date from the mid-eighteenth to the mid-twentieth century. The landscape is a significant element of this district, featuring gently rolling topography, stone walls, open fields, and modest homestead which characterize the historic lifeways of Block Island. The district was determined eligible for listing on the NRHP in 2012 (PAL, 2012; PAL, 2013).

#### 3.5.3 The Nathan Mott Park

## 3.5.3.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Nathan Mott Park is a public park located on approximately 39 acres within the NRHP-eligible Beacon Hill district (PAL.M). The origin of the park dates to the death of Lucretia Mott Ball, who bequeathed 77 acres of farmland in 1941. Subsequent modifications of the boundary reduced the space to its present acreage. The property is significant as the site of the original settlement of Mott's ancestors John and Margaret Rathbun, who established themselves on Block Island in 1661. The park is also representative of conservation and land stewardship on Block Island and was determined eligible for listing on the NRHP in 2012 (PAL, 2012; PAL, 2013).

## 3.5.4 The Champlin Farm Historic District

# 3.5.4.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Champlin Farm Historic District is an historic farmstead located on approximately 16.6 acres of land along Coast Guard Road on Block Island. The farm complex consists of a two- and-one-half-story frame residence, two frame barns, and four sheds. The farm is associated with the Champlin family, who have been

farmers on Block Island since the late eighteenth century. The property was determined eligible for listing on the NRHP in 2012 (PAL, 2012; PAL, 2013).

#### 3.5.5 The Old Town and Center Roads Historic District

# 3.5.5.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Old Town and Center Roads Historic District is an historic district located in the center of Block Island consisting of what was once the original town center, from the west boundary of the Old Harbor Historic District to Center Road. The district includes 48 contributing properties that date from the late-seventeenth to the mid-twentieth century. Historic markers denote the locations of non-extant mills and structures. The oldest structure in the district is the Samuel Ball house, constructed in 1680. The district represents the traditional architecture and development of early Block Island and was determined eligible for listing on the NRHP in 2012 (PAL, 2012; PAL, 2013).

#### 3.5.6 The Beacon Hill Historic District

# 3.5.6.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Beacon Hill Historic District is an historic district located west of the Block Island airport from Beacon hill Road to Old Mill Road in the south. It is representative of residential, agricultural, and military development on Block Island and was determined eligible for listing on the NRHP in 2012 (PAL, 2012; PAL, 2013).

# 3.5.7 Island Cemetery/Old Burial Ground

# 3.5.7.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Island Cemetery/Old Burial Ground is located on a 10.7-acre parcel located at the intersection of West Side and Center Roads (Vision Government Solutions, 2022). The cemetery is located in the northern, interior section of New Shoreham on elevated land. The cemetery is the oldest cemetery on Block Island (Scofield and Adams, 2012).

# 3.6 Southern New Shoreham/Mohegan Bluffs Historic Context and Maritime Setting

Figure 3.6-1. Southern New Shoreham Location Map



The southern coastline of Block Island was the least developed area over most of its early history after the arrival of Europeans. It was mostly agricultural lands until Dr. Abby E. Vaill purchased 16 acres of land on the south side of Mohegan Trail to establish a sanitorium in 1884, that eventually included several cottages, a hotel and a golf course. Vaill Cottage is the only extant building from Dr. Vaill's original development of a retreat to cater to the health and wellness of late-nineteenth century visitors (Scofield, 2012). Currently the Vaill Cottage (described in Section 3.4.3) is the only building remaining from this period of building development. This portion of Block Island has other extant cottages from this period not associated with the Vaill complex, such as the Mohegan Cottage. While some later residential construction has increased the density along Mohegan Trail, the area to the west of the road is still largely open space, wooded areas, and ponds punctuated by houses overlooking the bluffs.

# 3.6.1 The Mohegan Cottage

# 3.6.1.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Mohegan Cottage, also known as Everett D. Barlow House, is a two-and-one-half-story Queen Annestyle building located on Snake Hole Road. Built in 1886 as a summer home for New York City lawyer Everett D. Barlow, the house was designed by Charles Miller and features Swiss-inspired ornamentation. It was determined eligible for listing on the S/NRHP in 2013 due to its associations with Block Island recreation (PAL, 2012; PAL, 2013).

#### 3.6.2 Lewis-Dickens Farm

# 3.6.2.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Lewis Farm and Dickens Farm Road Historic District is an historic agricultural landscape district encompassing most of the southeast corner of Block Island from Cooneymus Road to the Atlantic Ocean. It consists of thirteen contributing properties dating from the mid-eighteenth to the mid-twentieth century. Landscape features such as stone walls and open fields enhance the pastoral setting of the district. It was determined eligible for listing on the NRHP in 2012 (PAL, 2012; PAL, 2013).

# 3.6.3 Vaill Cottage

# 3.6.3.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Miss Abby E. Vaill/1 of 2 Vaill Cottages is a one-and-one-half-story cottage set upon an approximately two acres on a bluff overlooking the ocean. It was built in 1885 for New York City physician Abby E. Vaill, as part of a greater recreation complex which included a hotel, additional cottage and a golf course. The 1885 Vaill Cottage is the only extant building from this complex. It was determined to be eligible for listing on the NRHP in 2012 (PAL, 2012; PAL, 2013).

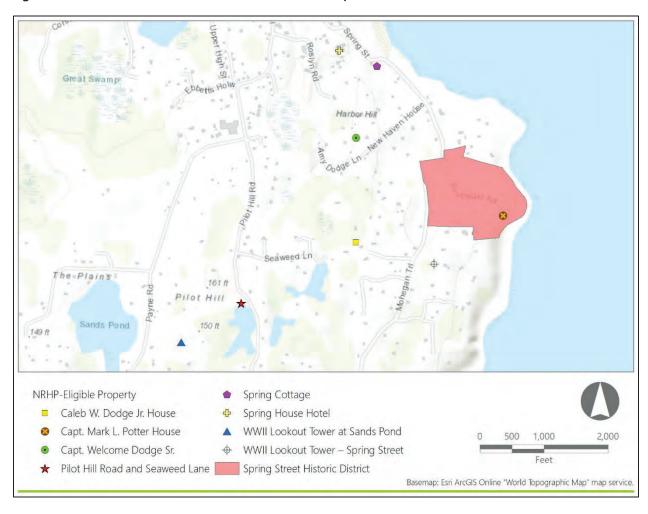
# 3.6.4 The Hon. Julius Deming Perkins/"Bayberry Lodge"

# 3.6.4.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Hon. Julius Deming Perkins/"Bayberry Lodge" is a two-story, Shingle Style frame building built in 1898. It was originally the summer home of Rhode Island State Senator and railroad magnate Julius D. Perkins. It was determined eligible for listing on the NRHP in 2012 (PAL, 2012; PAL, 2013).

# 3.7 Southeastern New Shoreham Historic Context and Maritime Setting

Figure 3.7-1. Southeastern New Shoreham Location Map



Southeastern Block Island consists primarily of the seasonal residences and neighborhoods around the outskirts of the Old Harbor Historic District. Seasonal tourism began on Block Island in the early-to-mid nineteenth century. As transportation to the island improved with the first recreational steamboat in 1858, the development of summer beach cottages increased. The construction of the two breakwaters in 1870, accessing the island became easier and raised the number of visitors from throughout New England and New York. Wealthy residents of New York and New England constructed seasonal residences to the south of the Harbor and throughout the Island. Local newspapers ran articles describing some of these new cottages and often reported on the arrival of individual residents. The seasonal residents and the development of their cottages forever changed the landscape, economy, and culture of Block Island.

The setting of this portion of Block Island is picturesque, with the highest concentration of homes overlooking the bluffs below than anywhere else on the island. Houses and hotels built with wraparound porches and ocean views speak to the importance of the sea to the residents. In addition, this seaward-oriented part of Block Island was utilized during World War Two as a forward observation center and

included the construction of lookout towers such as those still extant at Sands Pond and Spring Street (see Sections 3.5.9 and 3.5.10, respectively).

# 3.7.1 Spring Street Historic District

# 3.7.1.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Spring Street Historic District is located in the southeastern portion of the Town of New Shoreham, Block Island, and south of the NRHP-listed Old Harbor Historic District. It is roughly bounded by Old Harbor Point Road at the north, the bluffs at the east, properties south of Southeast Road at the south, and Spring Street at the west.

The Spring Street Historic District consists of approximately 14 extant contributing resources dating from the early-nineteenth to the early-twentieth centuries (PAL, 2013). The vernacular cottages are sided in shingles and clapboard, surrounded by large, landscaped lawns, stone walls, and characteristic coastal brush vegetation. These seasonal residences were typically situated to maximize the ocean view from atop the bluffs and are accessed from small dirt roads and driveways off Spring Street. A preliminary list of contributing resources is listed below in Table 3.1-2.

Table 3.7-1. Potential Contributing Resources included in the Spring Street Historic District

| Name  | Plat | Lot | Approximate Date of Construction |
|---|------|-----|----------------------------------|
| John Wright/Millikin  | 8    | 33  | 1860                             |
| Unknown/converted barn  | 8    | 35  | 1875                             |
| Capt. Warren A. Ball/Carlotto                                 | 8    | 38  | 1900                             |
| Capt. Warren A. Ball/cottage                                  | 8    | 39  | 1850                             |
| Edward Gideon Ball/Russell Larson                             | 8    | 42  | 1850                             |
| Capt. Mark L. Potter/"Pine Lodge"/Potter Place/Potter Mansion | 8    | 48  | 1901                             |
| Estate of Newton C. Kimball, Bronx, NY/Kimball Cottage        | 8    | 49  | 1880                             |
| Edward J. Faile/Brunberg Cottage                              | 8    | 50  | 1928DEMOLISHED                   |
| Capt. Potter Carriage House                                   | 8    | 52  | 1890                             |
| Unknown/not in surveys  | 8    | 55  | 1910                             |
| Capt. Nathaniel Dodge   | 8    | 62  | 1876                             |
| Charles Greene/Joseph & Monica Hull Shea                      | 8    | 65  | 1820                             |
| Charles H. Hall/John Steffian                                 | 8    | 66  | 1860                             |
| Unknown/Clarence McClarren/Ernie Howarth/John Handy           | 8    | 130 | 1880                             |
| Unknown/not in surveys  | 8    | 54  | 1905                             |

# 3.7.2 The Caleb W. Dodge Jr. House

# 3.7.2.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Caleb W. Dodge Jr. House is a one-and-one-half-story Cape Cod cottage set upon approximately 1.3 acres of land. The cottage was built around 1850, and represents the residential development of Block Island, and was determined eligible for listing on the NRHP in 2012 (PAL, 2012; PAL, 2013).

# 3.7.3 The Capt. Mark L. Potter House

# 3.7.3.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Capt. Mark L. Potter House is a two-and-one-half-story four-square home on an approximately 2.45-acre lot overlooking the ocean. It features scalloped shingles and a wrap-around porch with turned columns. The house was built in 1901 as a summer home for Brooklyn shipmaster Captain Mark Potter. It was moved away from the nearby bluffs in the 1970s. This property represents the residential development of Block Island and was determined eligible for listing on the NRHP in 2012 (PAL, 2012; PAL, 2013).

# 3.7.4 The Capt. Welcome Dodge Sr. House

# 3.7.4.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Capt. Welcome Dodge Sr. House is a one-and-three-quarter-story frame cottage situated in a hollow off of Amy Dodge Lane on Block Island. Captain Welcome Dodge built the house in 1840, and it remained in the family until 1972. This property represents the residential development of Block Island and was determined eligible for listing on the NRHP in 2012 (PAL, 2012; PAL, 2013).

#### 3.7.5 The Pilot Hill Road and Seaweed Lane Historic District

## 3.7.5.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Pilot Hill Road and Seaweed Lane Historic District is an historic district located along Pilot hill Road between Payne Road and Mohegan trail at the southeast corner of Block Island. It includes ten properties that date from the mid-eighteenth to the mid-twentieth century and is also characterized by stone walls and open agricultural fields that give a pastoral setting to the district. The district represents both the residential development and the seasonal tourism of Block Island and was determined eligible for listing on the NRHP in 2012 (PAL, 2012; PAL, 2013).

## 3.7.6 The Spring House Hotel Cottage

## 3.7.6.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Spring House Hotel Cottage is a one-and-one-half-story frame cottage located on an approximately one-acre site. The building features board-and-batten walls and a one-story wrap-around porch. It was originally constructed in 1880 across the road and moved to its present location is 1895. It was determined to be eligible for listing on the NRHP in 2012 (PAL, 2012; PAL, 2013).

# 3.7.7 The Spring House Hotel

# 3.7.7.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Spring House Hotel is a two-and-one-half-story Italianate building built upon an approximately 7.3-acre lot. Built in 1877, the building features a cupola topped with a mansard roof and is wrapped by a bracketed porch. The hotel has remained open for recreational and seasonal visitors since its construction. It is a contributing resource to the Old Harbor Historic District (74000012) and was determined to be individually eligible for listing on the NRHP in 2012 (PAL, 2012; PAL, 2013).

#### 3.7.8 The World War Two Lookout Tower at Sands Pond

# 3.7.8.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The World War Two Lookout Tower at Sands Pond is a two-story square tower built during World War Two for military observation of Rhode Island Sound. The tower at Sands Pond is attached to a one-and-one-half-story wood-shingled house has been converted into a private residence. This structure was determined eligible for listing on the NRHP in 2012 (PAL, 2012; PAL, 2013).

# 3.7.9 The World War Two Lookout Tower at Spring Street

# 3.7.9.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The World War Two Lookout Tower at Spring Street is a two-story cylindrical tower built during World War two for military observation of Rhode Island Sound. The tower at Spring Street is attached to a one-story wood-shingled structure resembling a cottage. This structure was determined eligible for listing on the NRHP in 2012 (PAL, 2012; PAL, 2013).

## 4.0 MITIGATION MEASURES

Mitigation measures at the historic properties are detailed below. These applicant-proposed mitigation measures were developed on behalf of Revolution Wind by individuals who meet the Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualifications Standards* (36 CFR Part 61) and are appropriate to fully address the nature, scope, size, and magnitude of adverse effects including cumulative effects caused by the Project, NRHP-qualifying characteristics of each historic property that would be affected. These mitigation measures also include actions to respond to some reasonably foreseeable hazards unrelated to the Project that pose risks to the long-term preservation of affected historic properties, such as climate change. Revolution Wind has prepared this draft HPTP for inclusion in the DEIS and subsequent review, revision and refinement by consulting parties.

# 4.1 Development and Implementation of the Coastal Resiliency Plan

# 4.1.1 Purpose and Intended Outcome

Coastal erosion, threats of severe storms, sea level rise, storm surge, and climate change are constant threats to the historic properties in the Town of New Shoreham. The 2016 *New Shoreham Comprehensive Plan* identifies the need to "increase resiliency of the island to climate change and sea level rise impacts by implementing appropriate adaptation measures" (Town of New Shoreham, 2016). The plan also acknowledges the need to "plan for effects of projected sea level rise and flooding" (Town of New Shoreham, 2016).

Prior to an event of destruction and damage resulting from a natural disaster, public engagement is needed to identify historic preservation priorities and goals, and long-range climate adaption measures that preserve the character and setting associated with historic properties. The purpose of this HPTP is to develop and implement a Coastal Resiliency Plan to protect the coastal historic properties and associated historic settings in New Shoreham. The intended outcome of this HPTP is to develop measures that the Town of New Shoreham and historic property owners can take to ensure the long-term preservation of the physical structures as well as and to maintain the maritime setting of the historic properties located along the coastline of New Shoreham. Public engagement is needed to identify historic preservation priorities and goals, and long-range climate adaption measures that preserve the character and setting associated with historic properties.

## 4.1.2 Scope of Work

The scope of work will consist of the following:

- Review of existing town planning and hazard mitigation documents and regulations;
- Photography and documentation (e.g. mapping) of existing conditions;
- Public outreach in order to identify historic preservation priorities and concerns;
- Development of a draft Coastal Resiliency Plan incorporating the results of the public outreach which will be submitted to the Participating Parties for review and comment;

- Development of a final plan to be distributed to the Participating Parties; and
- Implementation of priority projects identified in the plan.

# 4.1.3 Methodology

Revolution Wind will release a request for proposals (RFP) for consultant services and select a consultant to perform the scope of work listed in Section 4.1.2. The preferred consultants will have experience in developing coastal resiliency plans for historic properties. The consultants will engage the public and Participating Parties to develop a list of prioritized action items to protect and preserve historic properties. The draft and final plans will be developed in consultation with the Participating Parties. The plan will include a list of priority projects including implementation plans, accurate cost estimates, and schedules for completion.

A second RFP will be released to perform the implementation of the priority projects as identified in the plan and determined by the Participating Parties. The chosen professional will document the existing conditions, including photographs, prior to commencing any work and will complete as-built documentation, including photographs at the completion of the project.

#### 4.1.4 Standards

The project will comply with the following standards:

- The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR 68);
- The Secretary of the Interior's Guidance on the Identification of Historic Properties (36 CFR 800.4);
- The Town of New Shoreham Building, Zoning, Land Use & Planning guidance and regulations, as applicable; and
- The Town of New Shoreham Historic District Commission guidance and regulations, as applicable.

#### 4.1.5 Documentation

The following documentation is to be provided for review by the Participating Parties:

- RFPs;
- Proposals by qualified consultants in response to the RFP;
- Photographs and documentation of existing conditions.
- Draft plan;
- Final plan; and
- As-built documentation.

## 4.1.6 Funds and Accounting

Funding amounts will be determined following BOEM's release of their findings of adverse effects and consulting party review of the draft HPTP and the DEIS. The final version of the HPTP will include specifics concerning funding amounts and the mechanisms for funding the mitigation measures.

Historic Property Treatment Plan
Thirty-one Historic Properties
The Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, Rhode Island

# 4.2 Town-wide National Register of Historic Places Nomination

# 4.2.1 Purpose and Intended Outcome

The built environment of the Town of New Shoreham as well as its natural scenic landscape and charm lead to Block Island's development as a summer destination. As transportation to the island improved with the first recreational steamboat in 1858, the development of summer beach cottages increased and with the construction of two breakwaters in 1870, accessing the island became easier and increased the number of visitors from throughout New England and New York. Although many tourists stayed in boarding houses, inns, and hotels, seasonal summer cottages were being constructed in large numbers by the mid-1880s (Scofield, 2012). While there has been new construction and additions to existing buildings over time, the character and feeling of the built environment remains as it did in the past.

The purpose of this mitigation measure is to recognize and document the historic and cultural significance in New Shoreham by completing a NRHP Nomination for the entire Town of New Shoreham. There have been surveys completed to identify historic properties in the Town of New Shoreham, including the *Historic and Architectural Resources of Block Island* in 1991 (RIHPHC, 1991); however, a small portion of the historic properties have been listed on the NRHP. This measure intends to document the eligible historic properties on the island to produce a single nomination.

Listing properties on the NRHP not only documents the history of the area and specific properties but can help build community knowledge and pride. Nomination Forms can be used as educational tools for both the owners of the properties and the community as a whole and can help guide the future restoration and rehabilitation of the buildings. NRHP listing also allows properties to be eligible for state and federal grant funding and historic tax credit programs. NRHP listing does not place any restrictions on a property, nor does it prevent the remodeling or demolition of the building or allow for public access to the building. It does not in any way restrict the rights of the private property owner.

## 4.2.2 Scope of Work

The scope of work will consist of the following:

- Research of available historic sources and documentation;
- Field survey and conditions assessments;
- Annotated photographs;
- Drafting of the NRHP listing document;
- Submitting the draft for review and comment to the Participating Parties; and
- Developing a final NRHP Nomination to be provided to the Participating Parties.

# 4.2.3 Methodology

Revolution Wind will release a request for proposals (RFP) for consultant to perform the scope of work listed in Section 4.2.2. The consultant selected will prepare a draft nomination form, prepared in accordance with applicable NPS and RIHPHC guidance. The draft document will include a historic context and statement of significance, identification, photographs, and descriptions of all contributing resources, and all maps and photographs required by NPS guidance. A final draft will be produced by the consultant that incorporates comments and additional information provided by the Participating Parties. The final document will be presented to the Rhode Island State Historic Preservation Office Review Board.

#### 4.2.4 Standards

The project will comply with the following standards:

- The Secretary of the Interior's Guidance on the Identification of Historic Properties (36 CFR 800.4);
- The Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (36 CFR Part 61);
- The National Park Service's (NPS) *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, as applicable (NPS, 1997a);
- National Register Bulletin 16a: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form (NPS, 1997b); and
- RIHPHC guidance.

#### 4.2.5 Documentation

The following documentation is to be provided for review by Participating Parties:

- RFPs;
- Proposals by qualified consultants in response to the RFP;
- Preliminary Draft of the NRHP Nomination Form; and
- Revised draft of the NRHP Nomination Form.

# 4.2.6 Funds and Accounting

It is anticipated that funding amounts will be determined following BOEM's release of their findings of adverse effects and consulting party review of the draft HPTP and the DEIS. The final version of the HPTP will include specifics concerning funding amounts and the mechanisms for funding the mitigation measures.

## 5.0 IMPLEMENTATION

## 5.1 Timeline

The timeline for implementation of the mitigation measures will be determined in consultation with the Participating Parties based on the agreed upon mitigation measures described in the final version of this HPTP. This HPTP will be reviewed by and further developed in consultation with Participating Parties concurrent with BOEM's NEPA substitution schedule<sup>4</sup> for RWF, which is currently anticipated to include the following:

- May 3, 2022 to July 1, 2022 Distribution of the Finding of Effect document, on historic properties, to consulting parties (to occur between).
- May 3, 2022 to August 1, 2022 30-day comment period on the Finding of Effect document (to occur between).
- **September 2, 2022** Distribution of the Draft Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) to consulting parties.
- **September 2, 2022 to October 17, 2022** 45-day comment period by consulting parties on the MOA and DEIS
- October 18, 2022 to December 19, 2022 Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- October 18, 2022 to January 19, 2023 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **December 2022 to February 2023** Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- **December 2023 to March 2023** 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **February 2023 to April 2023** Distribution of the Final MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- March 2023 to June 2, 2023 30-day signing period for consulting parties (to begin no later than a date between).
- June 2, 2023 Release of Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS).
- June 2, 2023 to July 3, 2023 30-day review period for the FEIS.
- July 7, 2023 NEPA Record of Decision (ROD) issued by BOEM.

The final version of this HPTP included in the FEIS will include a timeline for implementation of the final/agreed upon mitigation measures described herein. It is anticipated that the mitigation measure identified in Section 4.0 will commence within 2 years of the execution of the MOA unless otherwise agreed by the consulting parties and accepted by BOEM. Per Section 4.0, the Participating Parties will have a minimum of 30-days to review and comment on all draft reports or other work products developed for this HPTP. Revolution Wind assumes that the proposed scope of work will be completed within 5 years of the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> The timeline is subject to change and is based on current available information.

execution of the MOA unless a different timeline is agreed upon by consulting parties and accepted by BOEM.

# 5.2 Organizational Responsibilities

# 5.2.1 Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)

BOEM remains responsible for making all federal decisions and determining compliance with Section 106. BOEM has reviewed this HPTP to ensure, at minimum, it includes the content required.

- BOEM remains responsible for making all federal decisions and determining compliance with Section 106:
- BOEM, in consultation with the Participating Parties, will ensure that mitigation measures adequately resolve adverse effects, consistent with the NHPA;
- BOEM must accept the final HPTP before Revolution Wind may commence any of the actions included in the HPTP;
- BOEM will be responsible for sharing the annual summary report with Participating Parties; and
- BOEM is responsible for consultation related to dispute resolution.

# 5.2.2 Revolution Wind, LLC

Revolution Wind will be responsible for the following:

- Considering the comments provided by the Participating Parties in the development of this HPTP;
- Funding the mitigation measures specified in Section 4.0;
- Completion of the scope/s of work in Section 4.0;
- Ensuring all Standards in Section 4.0 are met;
- Providing the Documentation in Section 4.0 to the Participating Parties for review and comment;
- Annual Reporting to BOEM; and
- Revolution Wind will be responsible for ensuring that all work that requires consultation with Tribal Nations are performed by professionals who have demonstrated professional experience consulting with federally recognized Tribes.

# 5.2.3 Other Parties, as Appropriate

Revolution Wind does not anticipate additional consulting parties, should any be determined, this will be updated.

## 5.3 Participating Party Consultation

Revolution Wind has provided this draft HPTP to BOEM for inclusion in the DEIS for review by Participating Parties to provide meaningful input on the resolution of adverse effects to and form(s) of implementing mitigation at the historic properties. As part of the development of this draft HPTP, Revolution Wind has

conducted targeted outreach with the Participating Parties identified in Section 2.3. As of July 2022, this outreach has included the following:

• Stakeholder Consultation Meeting to Review Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures for the Revolution Wind Farm – Town of New Shoreham Historic Properties, January 27, 2022.

Participating Parties will be provided opportunity for review and comment on the HPTP concurrent with BOEM's anticipated NEPA substitution schedule for Revolution Wind Farm (see Section 5.1). It is anticipated that subsequent coordination to further refine the HPTP may include meetings, conference calls, HPTP draft reviews and document exchanges, or similar means of communication of information. BOEM will be invited to participate in these consultations between Revolution Wind and the Participating Parties regarding revision and refinement of this HPTP, should it choose.

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# ATTACHMENT 26 – HISTORIC PROPERTIES TREATMENT PLAN FOR THE REVOLUTION WIND FARM: THE BROWNING'S BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT, TOWN OF SOUTH KINGSTOWN, WASHINGTON COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

[Insert ATTACHMENT 26 – TREATMENT PLAN ABOVE-GROUND HISTORIC PROPERTIES THAT WILL BE VISUALLY ADVERSELY AFFECTED]

# **Draft Historic Property Treatment Plan**

for the

# **Revolution Wind Farm**

The Browning's Beach Historic District
Town of South Kingstown, Washington County, Rhode Island

Submitted to:



Bureau of Ocean Energy Management U.S. Department of the Interior

Prepared for:



Powered by Ørsted & Eversource

Revolution Wind, LLC <a href="https://revolutionwind.com/">https://revolutionwind.com/</a>

Prepared by:



Environmental Design & Research, D.P.C. 217 Montgomery Street, Suite 1100 Syracuse, New York 13202 <a href="https://www.edrdpc.com">www.edrdpc.com</a>

July 2022

#### ABSTRACT

Federal Undertaking: Revolution Wind Farm and Revolution Wind Export Cable Project

Location: Outer Continental Shelf and Rhode Island

Federal and

State Agencies: Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

National Park Service

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission

New York Historic Preservation Office Connecticut Historic Preservation Office Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Regulatory Process: National Environmental Policy Act

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act Section 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act

Purpose: This draft, applicant-proposed Historic Property Treatment Plan provides

background data, historic property information, and detailed steps that will be implemented to carry out mitigation actions to resolve potential adverse effects preliminarily identified by the applicant in the *Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis – Revolution Wind Farm*, dated November 2021 for the Revolution Wind

Project.

Potential Adverse Visual

Effect Finding for: The Browning's Beach Historic District

Submitted By: Revolution Wind, LLC

Date: July 2022

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#### LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACHP Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

ADLS Aircraft Detection Lighting System

BOEM Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

CFR Code of Federal Regulations

COP Construction and Operations Plan
DEIS Draft Environmental Impact Statement
EDR Environmental Design and Research, D.P.C.
FEIS Final Environmental Impact Statement

FR Federal Register

HPTP Historic Property Treatment Plan
MHC Massachusetts Historical Commission

MOA Memorandum of Agreement
NEPA National Environmental Policy Act

NHPA National Historic Preservation Act of 1966

NPS National Park Service

NRHP National Register of Historic Places

RFP Request for Proposal

RIHPHC Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission

ROD Record of Decision
RWF Revolution Wind Farm
WTG Wind Turbine Generator

#### 1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This draft, applicant-proposed Historic Property Treatment Plan (HPTP) for Browning's Beach Historic District, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP (hereinafter, the historic property) provides background data, historic property information, and detailed steps that will be implemented to carry out mitigation actions to resolve potential adverse effects preliminarily identified by the applicant in the *Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis – Revolution Wind Farm*, dated July 2022 (HRVEA; EDR, 2022) for the Revolution Wind Farm (RWF) and Revolution Wind Export Cable Project (collectively, the Undertaking). Revolution Wind LLC (Revolution Wind) is providing this draft HPTP prior to the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) making findings of adverse effect for the Undertaking under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), and finalization of this draft HPTP remains subject to BOEM's final finding of adverse effect for the historic properties.

BOEM will use the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) substitution process to fulfill its Section 106 obligations as provided for in the NHPA implementing regulations (36 CFR § 800.8(c)), and BOEM has notified the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), State Historic Preservation Officers, and consulting parties of BOEM's decision to use this process. Revolution Wind has provided this draft HPTP to BOEM for inclusion in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for review by consulting parties to provide meaningful input on the resolution of adverse effects to and form(s) of implementing mitigation at the historic property. This draft HPTP describes the applicant-proposed mitigation measures to resolve potential adverse effects on historic properties and proposes the implementation steps and timeline for actions. The mitigation measures are based on the evaluations and outreach performed by Revolution Wind prior to the issuance of the DEIS. Revolution Wind anticipates the HPTP documents will undergo revision and refinement in consultation with the Massachusetts State Historic Preservation Officer, the Rhode Island State Historic Preservation Officer, the ACHP, and/or other consulting parties throughout the NEPA substitution process. If BOEM makes a finding of adverse effect for the historic property, it is anticipated that the mitigation measures described herein (and further refined through consultation with applicable parties) will be included in the Record of Decision (ROD) and/or Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) issued in accordance with 40 CFR parts 1500-1508, and 36 CFR §§ 800.8, 800.10.

The timeline for implementation of the mitigation measures will be determined in consultation with parties that demonstrated interest in the affected historic properties (hereafter, Participating Parties) based on the agreed upon mitigation measures described in the final version of this HPTP. This HPTP will be reviewed by and further developed in consultation with Participating Parties concurrent with BOEM's NEPA substitution schedule<sup>1</sup> for RWF, which is currently anticipated to include the following:

- May 3, 2022 to July 1, 2022 Distribution of the Finding of Effect document, on historic properties, to consulting parties (to occur between).
- May 3, 2022 to August 1, 2022 30-day comment period on the Finding of Effect document (to occur between).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The timeline is subject to change and is based on current available information. Historic Property Treatment Plan The Browning's Beach Historic District Town of South Kingstown, Washington County, Rhode Island

- **September 2, 2022** Distribution of the Draft Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) to consulting parties.
- **September 2, 2022 to October 17, 2022** 45-day comment period by consulting parties on the MOA and DEIS
- October 18, 2022 to December 19, 2022 Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- October 18, 2022 to January 19, 2023 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **December 2022 to February 2023** Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- **December 2023 to March 2023** 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **February 2023 to April 2023** Distribution of the Final MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- **March 2023 to June 2, 2023** 30-day signing period for consulting parties (to begin no later than a date between).
- June 2, 2023 Release of Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS).
- June 2, 2023 to July 3, 2023 30-day review period for the FEIS.
- July 7, 2023 NEPA Record of Decision (ROD) issued by BOEM.

This draft HPTP is organized into the following sections:

- **Section 1.0, Introduction**, outlines the content of this HPTP.
- Section 2.0, Cultural Resources Regulatory Context, briefly summarizes the Undertaking while
  focusing on cultural resources regulatory contexts (federal, tribal, state, and local, including
  preservation restrictions), identifies the historic property discussed in this HPTP that will be
  adversely affected by the Undertaking, and summarizes the pertinent provisions and attachments
  of the HRVEA (EDR, 2022) and Revolution Wind Farm Construction and Operations Plan (COP;
  Revolution Wind, 2021) that guided the development of this document.
- Section 3.0, Existing Conditions, Historic Significance, and Maritime Setting, provides a physical description of the historic property included in this HPTP. Set within its historic context, the applicable NRHP criteria for the historic property is discussed with a focus on the contribution of a maritime visual setting to its significance and integrity.
- Section 4.0, Mitigation Measures, presents specific steps to carry out the applicant-proposed
  mitigation actions identified in the COP or alternative measures developed through stakeholder
  engagement meetings to date. The mitigation action includes a detailed description, intended
  outcome, methods, standards, and requirements for documentation. The mitigation action details
  may be revised, based on feedback gathered during the process.

| • | Section 5.0, Implementation, establishes the process for executing mitigation actions at the      |
|---|---|
|   | historic property, as identified in Section 4.0 of this HPTP. For each/the action, organizational |
|   | responsibilities are outlined, a timeline is provided, and regulatory reviews are listed.         |

• **Section 6.0, References**, is a list of works cited in this HPTP.

## 2.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

# 2.1 Project Overview: Revolution Wind Farm and Revolution Wind Export Cable

The Undertaking is a wind-powered electric generating facility composed of up to 100 wind turbine generators (WTGs) and associated foundations, two offshore substations, and inter-array cables connecting the WTGs and the offshore substations (see Figure 2.1-1). The WTGs, offshore substations, array cables, and substation interconnector cables would be located on the Outer Continental Shelf approximately 15 nautical miles (18 statute miles) southeast of Point Judith, Rhode Island, approximately 13 nautical miles (15 statute miles) east of Block Island, Rhode Island, approximately 7.5 nautical miles (8.5 statute miles) south of Nomans Land Island National Wildlife Refuge (uninhabited island), and between approximately 10 to 12.5 nautical miles (12 to 14 statute miles) south/southwest of varying points of the Rhode Island and Massachusetts coastlines (62 FR 33708). In addition, two submarine export cables located in both federal waters and Rhode Island State territorial waters, will connect the offshore substation to the electrical grid. The proposed interconnection location for the Undertaking is the existing Davisville Substation, which is owned and operated by The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a National Grid and located in North Kingstown, Rhode Island. The visible offshore components of the operational Undertaking will be located on Lease OCS-A 0486 in water depths ranging from approximately 108 to 125 feet.

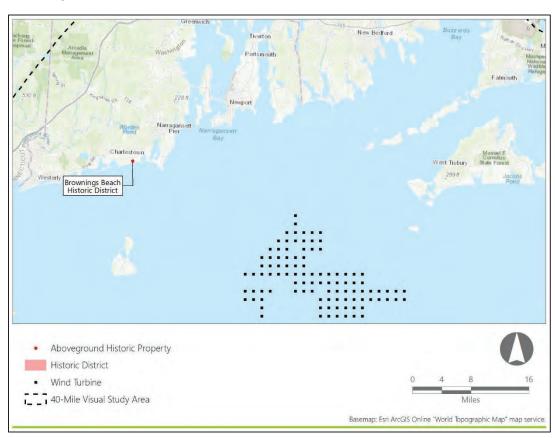


Figure 2.1-1. Project Location

# 2.2 Section 106 and Section 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)

The regulations at 36 CFR § 800.8 provide for use of the NEPA process to fulfill a federal agency's NHPA Section 106 review obligations in lieu of the procedures set forth in 36 CFR § 800.3 through 800.6. Under these provisions, issuance of an ROD and implementation of relevant conditions will resolve adverse effects to historic properties caused by the Undertaking, including to National Historic Landmarks for which BOEM must provide a higher standard of care, as required by Section 110(f) of the NHPA.

The measures to avoid and minimize adverse effects to identified historic properties are described in the COP (Section 4.4.1.3 and Appendix BB). This HPTP describes the applicant-proposed treatment plans to resolve the remaining adverse effects after application of the above-referenced measures. The mitigation measures reflect a refinement of the conceptual mitigation framework proposed by Revolution Wind (see Appendix BB in the COP).

All activities implemented under this HPTP will be conducted in accordance with any conditions imposed by BOEM in its ROD and with applicable local, state and federal regulations and permitting requirements. Responsibilities for specific compliance actions are described in further detail in Section 5.2, Organizational Responsibilities.

# 2.2.1 Municipal Regulations

Before implementation, any on-site mitigation measures will be coordinated with local municipalities and commissions to obtain approvals, as appropriate. These may include, but are not limited to building permits, zoning, land use, planning, historic commissions, and design review boards. Additional information regarding compliance with local requirements appears in Section 5.0, Implementation.

## 2.3 Participating Parties

BOEM initiated consultation under Section 106 with invitations to consulting parties on April 30, 2021. BOEM hosted the first Section 106-specific meeting with consulting parties on December 17, 2021, and Revolution Wind anticipates that BOEM will hold additional meetings pursuant to Sections 106 and 110(f) of the NHPA and in accordance with 36 CFR 800.8.

Following BOEM initial Section 106 meeting with consulting parties, Revolution Wind held stakeholder outreach meetings (see Section 5.3) to review conceptual mitigation measures for the historic property and invited the following parties:

- The Town of South Kingstown
- The Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission.

Revolution Wind anticipates the above-listed parties and any subsequently identified parties will participate in the finalization of this HPTP through BOEM's Section 106 consultation process.

# 3.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS, HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE, AND MARITIME SETTING

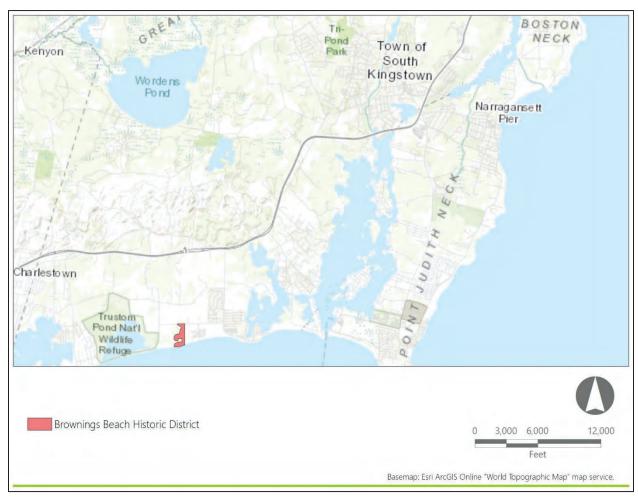
# 3.1 Historic Properties

This Historic Properties HPTP involves one historic property, as identified in Table 3.1-1 and located on Figure 3.1-1.

Table 3.1-1. Historic Properties included in the HPTP

| Name                                     | Property<br>Designation | Municipality       | State           | Site No.<br>(Agency) | Ownership | Historic<br>Property<br>Type            |
|--|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------|---|
| Browning's<br>Beach Historic<br>District | NRHP-Listed             | South<br>Kingstown | Rhode<br>Island | 97000952<br>(NRHP)   | Private   | Historic<br>Buildings and<br>Structures |

Figure 3.1-1. Historic Property Location



In Section 3.3 the historic property is described both physically and within its historic context, with a focus on the contribution of a maritime visual setting to the property's significance and integrity.

# 3.2 Maritime Setting

For the purposes of this analysis and assessment, views of marine waters are considered critical aspects of maritime settings. The influence of the marine environment and related human activities on historical development patterns is extensive and may be expressed in areas without direct lines of sight to the sea. Although these types of setting may contribute to the significance of historic properties, they would not be subject to alteration as a result of the proposed undertaking and are not considered further in this report.

Browning's Beach Historic District is considered within the historic property type defined in the HRVEA as "Historic Buildings and Structures" includes buildings and associated properties historically used as residences (in some instances their current use may be commercial, municipal, institutional, or otherwise non-residential) and is the largest grouping of above-ground historic properties within the PAPE. Historic Buildings and Structures within the PAPE consist mostly of vernacular residences, or groupings of Historic Property Treatment Plan

The Browning's Beach Historic District

residences, although this above-ground historic property type also includes historic parks and stone markers. The overall character of these individual above-ground historic properties and districts is residential or intended for public enjoyment, as opposed to the grand mansions and summer "cottages" built by wealthy industrialist families that typified the Estates and Estate Complexes property type. These above-ground historic properties are typically listed due to each resource's unique significance or the combined significance of the resources forming an historic district, and usually qualify under National Register Criteria A and C. These factors are shared among the resource to a degree which justifies their grouping as an above-ground historic property type.

Location and orientation of such properties is critical to understanding the nature of any associated maritime settings. Many historic houses were oriented to local roadways, with the front and rear elevations parallel to the nearby road's alignment. Local roadways along the region's shorelines often parallel the water's edge and historic homes frequently shift in orientation along such coastal roads. This variation in orientation may strongly influence the associated views of marine waters that may form important elements of a property's historic setting.

# 3.3 Browning's Beach Historic District

# 3.3.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Browning's Beach Historic District is an NRHP-listed district located in South Kingstown along a private drive extending south of Cards Pond Road (also referred to as Card Ponds Road). The district encompasses approximately 20 acres and includes single family residences constructed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century as part of a residential complex (Youngken, 1997). The district boundaries stretch south from Cards Pond Road, include a small peninsula extending west into Cards Pond and continues south to the barrier beach facing the Atlantic Ocean.

Review of modern aerial photography reveals that only five of the contributing resources are currently extant, including three buildings on the barrier beach, one building on the peninsula in Cards Pond, and one building on the east side of the private drive between the peninsula and the barrier beach. The buildings appear to have been removed or demolished between 2012 and 2014 (Google Earth, 2022).

#### 3.3.2 Historic Context

The collection of residences constituting the Browning's Beach Historic District were constructed between circa 1895 and circa 1905 as a coastal Rhode Island summer colony, a popular trend at this time throughout coastal Rhode Island. It originated as a private enclave for a group of prominent Rhode Island families including the Knight, Webster, Lapham-Treat, and Noyes families. The complex was designed to take advantage of the recreation offered by the seaside location. There was a communal boardwalk traversing the ocean dunes, a beach cabana which housed changing rooms for bathing, as well as a tennis court, a large stable, shared water system, and shared private drive providing access to the residences (Youngken, 1997).

The district was listed in the NRHP in 1997 and consisted of 10 contributing buildings and one non-contributing building. The contributing buildings consisted of single dwellings representing Queen Anne, Shingle, and Craftsman/Bungalow-style residences constructed between circa 1895 and circa 1905. The district featured wood-framed, one-story to two-and-one-half-story houses. A variety of roofing forms were found in the district, including gabled, gambrel, and gable-on-hip roofs. These houses were typically sheathed in wood shingles, but board-and-batten siding was also present. The private drive providing access to the residences was narrow and graveled (Youngken, 1997).

# 3.3.3 NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

The Browning's Beach Historic District meets NRHP Criterion C as a collection of late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century residences constructed as a summer colony in coastal Rhode Island. The district derives its significance from its maritime location on the coast, representing the significant trend of summer colonies in Rhode Island. The beach provided recreation for the residents, and by extension the view and setting of the Atlantic Ocean is a significant element to the historic district.

## 4.0 MITIGATION MEASURES

Mitigation measures at the historic property are detailed in this section. These applicant-proposed mitigation measures were developed on behalf of Revolution Wind by individuals who meet the Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualifications Standards* (36 CFR Part 61) and are appropriate to fully address the nature, scope, size, and magnitude of adverse effects including cumulative effects caused by the Project, NRHP-qualifying characteristics of each historic property that would be affected. These mitigation measures also include actions to respond to some reasonably foreseeable hazards unrelated to the Project that pose risks to the long-term preservation of affected historic properties, such as climate change. Revolution Wind has prepared this draft HPTP for inclusion in the DEIS and subsequent review, revision and refinement by consulting parties.

# 4.1 Historic Context for Summer Cottage/Resort Development

# 4.1.1 Purpose and Intended Outcome

As stated above, similarly, to other coastal communities in the region, in the late nineteenth century and through the twentieth century, summer cottages, resorts, and summer colonies began to develop in South Kingstown. These areas were attractive to the upper class for their proximity to Boston and New York and their locations on the water. The rapid rise of local and regional industries, urbanization, and ease of transportation by steam trains and ships in the late nineteenth century was associated with a new leisure class in New England. Scenic coastal enclaves and villages attracted families whose wealth may have been derived from the region's cities, but who sought escape from dense urban centers. Numerous communities developed to cater the recreational and social needs of wealthy families along the shores of Buzzards Bay, Narragansett Bay, and the coastal islands

The purpose of this mitigation measure is to develop a regional context/history of the development of summer cottages, colonies, and resorts on the Rhode Island and Massachusetts coastlines in the latenineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. The report will include: a brief history of each municipality, focusing on the built environment; an in-depth analysis of the neighborhoods/areas that became summer resorts/colonies; the social and economic impacts of the development; the changes in the built environment of the municipalities; and other related topics.

The intent of this report is to document this important movement in New England history, which changed the cultural, economic, and landscape of Rhode Island and Massachusetts. The report will be completed in coordination with all relevant stakeholders and the final report will be distributed to the municipalities and SHPOs.

# 4.1.2 Scope of Work

The scope of work will consist of the following:

Conduct archival research;

- Identify and consult with relevant stakeholders and the Participating Parties;
- Develop a draft report to be distributed to the Participating Parties for review and comment; and
- Develop a final report, addressing the comments received, to be distributed to the Participating Parties.

# 4.1.3 Methodology

Revolution Wind will release a request for proposals (RFP) for consultant services for the scope of work and select a consultant to perform the scope of work listed in Section 4.1.2. The consultant should have a demonstrated knowledge and experience in developing historic contexts focusing on changes in the social, economic, and built environment and a knowledge of the history of New England. A draft of the report will be distributed to the Participating Parties for review and comment. A final report will be produced by the consultant that incorporates any comments and additional information provided by the Participating Parties and will be distributed to the Participating Parties.

#### 4.1.4 Standards

The exhibit will conform to the following standards:

- The Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualifications Standards* (36 CFR Part 61), as applicable;
- RIHPHC guidance;
- MHC guidance;

#### 4.1.5 Documentation

The following documentation is to be provided for review by Participating Parties:

- Request for Proposals (RFP);
- Proposals by qualified consultants in response to the RFP;
- Preliminary draft report; and
- Final report.

# 4.1.6 Funds and Accounting

Funding amounts will be determined following BOEM's release of their findings of adverse effects and consulting party review of the draft HPTP and the DEIS. The final version of the HPTP will include specifics concerning funding amounts and the mechanisms for funding the mitigation measures.

#### 5.0 IMPLEMENTATION

# 5.1 Timeline

The timeline for implementation of the mitigation measures will be determined in consultation with the Participating Parties based on the agreed upon mitigation measures described in the final version of this HPTP. This HPTP will be reviewed by and further developed in consultation with Participating Parties

concurrent with BOEM's NEPA substitution schedule<sup>2</sup> for RWF, which is currently anticipated to include the following:

- May 3, 2022 to July 1, 2022 Distribution of the Finding of Effect document, on historic properties, to consulting parties (to occur between).
- May 3, 2022 to August 1, 2022 30-day comment period on the Finding of Effect document (to occur between).
- **September 2, 2022** Distribution of the Draft Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) to consulting parties.
- **September 2, 2022 to October 17, 2022** 45-day comment period by consulting parties on the MOA and DEIS
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- October 18, 2022 to January 19, 2023 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **December 2022 to February 2023** Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- **December 2023 to March 2023** 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **February 2023 to April 2023** Distribution of the Final MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- March 2023 to June 2, 2023 30-day signing period for consulting parties (to begin no later than a date between).
- June 2, 2023 Release of Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS).
- **June 2, 2023 to July 3, 2023** 30-day review period for the FEIS.
- July 7, 2023 NEPA Record of Decision (ROD) issued by BOEM.

The final version of this HPTP included in the FEIS will include a timeline for implementation of the final/agreed upon mitigation measures described herein. It is anticipated that the mitigation measure identified in Section 4.0 will commence within 2 years of the execution of the MOA unless otherwise agreed by the consulting parties and accepted by BOEM. Per Section 4.0, the Participating Parties will have a minimum of 30-days to review and comment on all draft reports or other work products developed for this HPTP. Revolution Wind assumes that the proposed scope of work will be completed within 5 years of the execution of the MOA unless a different timeline is agreed upon by consulting parties and accepted by BOEM.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The timeline is subject to change and is based on current available information. Historic Property Treatment Plan The Browning's Beach Historic District

# 5.2 Organizational Responsibilities

# 5.2.1 Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)

BOEM remains responsible for making all federal decisions and determining compliance with Section 106. BOEM has reviewed this HPTP to ensure, at minimum, it includes the content required.

- BOEM remains responsible for making all federal decisions and determining compliance with Section 106;
- BOEM, in consultation with the Participating Parties, will ensure that mitigation measures adequately resolve adverse effects, consistent with the NHPA;
- BOEM must accept the final HPTP before Revolution Wind may commence any of the actions included in the HPTP;
- BOEM will be responsible for sharing the annual summary report with Participating Parties; and
- BOEM is responsible for consultation related to dispute resolution.

#### 5.2.2 Revolution Wind, LLC

Revolution Wind will be responsible for the following:

- Considering the comments provided by the Participating Parties in the development of this HPTP;
- Funding the mitigation measures specified in Section 4.0;
- Completion of the scope/s of work in Section 4.0;
- Ensuring all Standards in Section 4.0 are met;
- Providing the Documentation in Section 4.0 to the Participating Parties for review and comment;
- Annual Reporting to BOEM; and
- Revolution Wind will be responsible for ensuring that all work that requires consultation with Tribal Nations are performed by professionals who have demonstrated professional experience consulting with federally recognized Tribes.

#### 5.2.3 Other Parties, as Appropriate

Revolution Wind does not anticipate additional consulting parties, should any be determined, this will be updated.

#### 5.3 Participating Party Consultation

Revolution Wind has provided this draft HPTP to BOEM for inclusion in the DEIS for review by Participating Parties to provide meaningful input on the resolution of adverse effects to and form(s) of implementing mitigation at the historic property. As part of the development of this draft HPTP, Revolution Wind has conducted targeted outreach with the Participating Parties identified in Section 2.3. As of July 2022, this outreach has included the following:

• Stakeholder Consultation Meeting to Review Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures for the Revolution Wind Farm – Rhode Island Historic Properties, February 3, 2022.

Participating Parties will be provided opportunity for review and comment on the HPTP concurrent with BOEM's anticipated NEPA substitution schedule for Revolution Wind Farm (see Section 5.1). It is anticipated that subsequent coordination to further refine the HPTP may include meetings, conference calls, HPTP draft reviews and document exchanges, or similar means of communication of information. BOEM will be invited to participate in these consultations between Revolution Wind and the Participating Parties regarding revision and refinement of this HPTP, should it choose.

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# ATTACHMENT 27 – HISTORIC PROPERTIES TREATMENT PLAN FOR THE REVOLUTION WIND FARM: EIGHT HISTORIC LIGHTHOUSES, MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND

[Insert ATTACHMENT 27 – TREATMENT PLAN ABOVE-GROUND HISTORIC PROPERTIES THAT WILL BE VISUALLY ADVERSELY AFFECTED]



# **Draft Historic Property Treatment Plan**

for the

# **Revolution Wind Farm**

Eight Historic Lighthouses

Massachusetts and Rhode Island

Submitted to:



Bureau of Ocean Energy Management U.S. Department of the Interior

Prepared for:



Powered by Ørsted & Eversource

Revolution Wind, LLC https://revolutionwind.com/

Prepared by:



Environmental Design & Research, D.P.C. 217 Montgomery Street, Suite 1100 Syracuse, New York 13202 www.edrdpc.com

July 2022

#### **ABSTRACT**

Federal Undertaking: Revolution Wind Farm and Revolution Wind Export Cable Project

Location: Outer Continental Shelf and Rhode Island

Federal and

State Agencies: Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

National Park Service

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission

New York Historic Preservation Office Connecticut Historic Preservation Office Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Regulatory Process: National Environmental Policy Act

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act Section 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act

Purpose: This draft, applicant-proposed Historic Property Treatment Plan provides

background data, historic property information, and detailed steps that will be implemented to carry out mitigation actions to resolve potential adverse effects preliminarily identified by the applicant in the *Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis – Revolution Wind Farm*, dated November 2021 for the Revolution Wind

Project.

Potential Adverse Visual

Effect Finding For: The Sakonnet Light Station, Little Compton, Newport County, RI

The Block Island North Lighthouse, New Shoreham, Washington County, RI

The Point Judith Lighthouse, Narragansett, Washington County, RI

The Beavertail Light, Jamestown, Newport County, RI
The Tarpaulin Cove Light, Gosnold, Dukes County, MA
The Clark's Point Light, New Bedford, Bristol County, MA
The Butler Flats Light Station, New Bedford, Bristol County, MA
The Nobska Point Lighthouse, Falmouth, Barnstable County, MA

Submitted By: Revolution Wind, LLC

Date: July 2022

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| ACHP         | LIST OF ACRONYMS  Advisory Council on Historic Preservation     |              |
| ADLS         | Aircraft Detection Lighting System                              |              |
| BOEM         | Bureau of Ocean Energy Management                               |              |
| CFR          | Code of Federal Regulations                                     |              |
|              |   |              |

COP Construction and Operations Plan

EDR Environmental Design and Research, D.P.C.

DEIS Draft Environmental Impact Statement

FEIS Final Environmental Impact Statement

FR Federal Register

HPTP Historic Property Treatment Plan
MHC Massachusetts Historical Commission

MOA Memorandum of Agreement
NEPA National Environmental Policy Act

NHPA National Historic Preservation Act of 1966

NPS National Park Service

NRHP National Register of Historic Places

RFP Request for Proposals

RIHPHC Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission

ROD Record of Decision

RWEC Revolution Wind Export Cable

RWF Revolution Wind Farm

SOI Secretary of the Interior

USCG United States Coast Guard

WTG Wind Turbine Generator

#### 1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This draft applicant-proposed Historic Property Treatment Plan (HPTP) for the Sakonnet Light Station, the Block Island North Lighthouse, the Point Judith Lighthouse, the Beavertail Light, the Tarpaulin Cove Light, the Clark's Point Light, the Butler Flats Light Station, and the Nobska Point Lighthouse, all of which are listed on the National Register of Historic Places (the historic properties) provides background data, historic property information, and detailed steps that will be implemented to carry out mitigation actions to resolve potential adverse effects preliminarily identified by the applicant in the *Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis – Revolution Wind Farm*, dated July 2022 (HRVEA; EDR, 2022) for the Revolution Wind Farm (RWF) and Revolution Wind Export Cable Project (collectively, the Undertaking). Revolution Wind LLC (Revolution Wind) is providing this draft HPTP prior to the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) making findings of adverse effect for the Undertaking under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), and finalization of this draft HPTP remains subject to BOEM's final finding of adverse effect for the historic properties.

BOEM will use the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) substitution process to fulfill its Section 106 obligations as provided for in the NHPA implementing regulations (36 CFR § 800.8(c)), and BOEM has notified the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), State Historic Preservation Officers, and consulting parties of BOEM's decision to use this process. Revolution Wind has provided this draft HPTP to BOEM for inclusion in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for review by consulting parties to provide meaningful input on the resolution of adverse effects to and form(s) of implementing mitigation at the historic properties. This draft HPTP describes the applicant-proposed mitigation measures to resolve potential adverse effects on historic properties and proposes the implementation steps and timeline for actions. The mitigation measures are based on the evaluations and outreach performed by Revolution Wind prior to the issuance of the DEIS. Revolution Wind anticipates the HPTP documents will undergo revision and refinement in consultation with the Massachusetts State Historic Preservation Officer, the Rhode Island State Historic Preservation Officer, the ACHP, and/or other consulting parties throughout the NEPA substitution process. If BOEM makes a finding of adverse effect for the historic properties, it is anticipated that the mitigation measures described herein (and further refined through consultation with applicable parties) will be included in the Record of Decision (ROD) and/or Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) issued in accordance with 40 CFR parts 1500-1508, and 36 CFR §§ 800.8, 800.10.

The timeline for implementation of the mitigation measures will be determined in consultation with parties that demonstrated interest in the affected historic properties (the Participating Parties) based on the agreed upon mitigation measures described in the final version of this HPTP. This HPTP will be reviewed by and further developed in consultation with Participating Parties concurrent with BOEM's NEPA substitution schedule<sup>1</sup> for RWF, which is currently anticipated to include the following:

• May 3, 2022 to July 1, 2022 – Distribution of the Finding of Effect document, on historic properties, to consulting parties (to occur between).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The timeline is subject to change and is based on current available information.

- May 3, 2022 to August 1, 2022 30-day comment period on the Finding of Effect document (to occur between).
- **September 2, 2022** Distribution of the Draft Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) to consulting parties.
- **September 2, 2022 to October 17, 2022** 45-day comment period by consulting parties on the MOA and DEIS
- October 18, 2022 to December 19, 2022 Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- October 18, 2022 to January 19, 2023 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **December 2022 to February 2023** Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- **December 2023 to March 2023** 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **February 2023 to April 2023** Distribution of the Final MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- March 2023 to June 2, 2023 30-day signing period for consulting parties (to begin no later than a date between).
- June 2, 2023 Release of Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS).
- June 2, 2023 to July 3, 2023 30-day review period for the FEIS.
- July 7, 2023 NEPA Record of Decision (ROD) issued by BOEM.

This draft HPTP is organized into the following sections:

- **Section 1.0, Introduction**, outlines the content of this HPTP.
- Section 2.0, Cultural Resources Regulatory Context, briefly summarizes the Undertaking while focusing on cultural resources regulatory contexts (federal, tribal, state, and local, including preservation restrictions), identifies the historic properties discussed in this HPTP that will be adversely affected by the Undertaking, and summarizes the pertinent provisions and attachments of the HRVEA (EDR, 2022) and *Revolution Wind Farm Construction and Operations Plan* (COP; Revolution Wind, 2021) that guided the development of this document.
- Section 3.0, Existing Conditions, Historic Significance, and Maritime Setting, provides a physical description of the historic properties included in this HPTP. Set within its historic context, the applicable National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria for the historic properties are discussed with a focus on the contribution of a maritime visual setting to its significance and integrity.
- **Section 4.0, Mitigation Measures**, presents specific steps to carry out the applicant-proposed mitigation actions identified in the COP or alternative measures developed through stakeholder engagement meetings to date. The mitigation action includes a detailed description, intended

outcome, methods, standards, and requirements for documentation. The mitigation action details may be revised, based on feedback gathered during the process.

- **Section 5.0, Implementation**, establishes the process for executing mitigation actions at the historic properties, as identified in Section 4.0 of this HPTP. For each/the action, organizational responsibilities are outlined, a timeline is provided, and regulatory reviews are listed.
- **Section 6.0, References**, is a list of works cited in this HPTP.

#### 2.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

# 2.1 Project Overview: Revolution Wind Farm and Revolution Wind Export Cable

The Undertaking is a wind-powered electric generating facility composed of up to 100 wind turbine generators (WTGs) and associated foundations, two offshore substations, and inter-array cables connecting the WTGs and the offshore substations (see Figure 2.1-1). The WTGs, offshore substations, array cables, and substation interconnector cables would be located on the Outer Continental Shelf approximately 15 nautical miles (18 statute miles) southeast of Point Judith, Rhode Island, approximately 13 nautical miles (15 statute miles) east of Block Island, Rhode Island, approximately 7.5 nautical miles (8.5 statute miles) south of Nomans Land Island National Wildlife Refuge (uninhabited island), and between approximately 10 to 12.5 nautical miles (12 to 14 statute miles) south/southwest of varying points of the Rhode Island and Massachusetts coastlines (62 FR 33708). In addition, two submarine export cables located in both federal waters and Rhode Island State territorial waters, will connect the offshore substation to the electrical grid. The proposed interconnection location for the Undertaking is the existing Davisville Substation, which is owned and operated by The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a National Grid and located in North Kingstown, Rhode Island. The visible offshore components of the operational Undertaking will be located on Lease OCS-A 0486 in water depths ranging from approximately 108 to 125 feet.

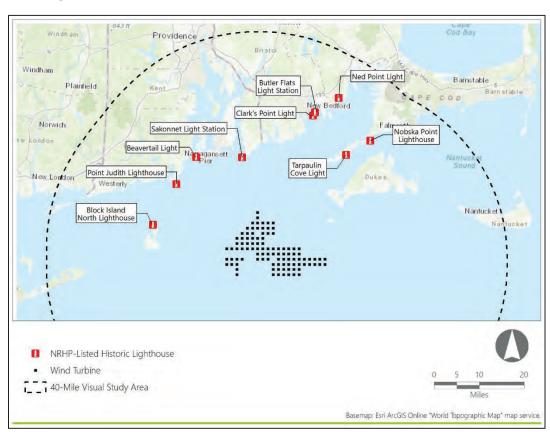


Figure 2.1-1. Project Location

# 2.2 Section 106 and Section 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)

The regulations at 36 CFR § 800.8 provide for use of the NEPA process to fulfill a federal agency's NHPA Section 106 review obligations in lieu of the procedures set forth in 36 CFR § 800.3 through 800.6. Under these provisions, issuance of an ROD and implementation of relevant conditions will resolve adverse effects to historic properties caused by the Undertaking, including to National Historic Landmarks for which BOEM must provide a higher standard of care, as required by Section 110(f) of the NHPA.

The measures to avoid and minimize adverse effects to identified historic properties are described in the COP (Section 4.4.1.3 and Appendix BB). This HPTP describes the applicant-proposed treatment plans to resolve the remaining adverse effects after application of the above-referenced measures. The mitigation measures reflect a refinement of the conceptual mitigation framework proposed by Revolution Wind (see Appendix BB in the COP).

All activities implemented under this HPTP will be conducted in accordance with any conditions imposed by BOEM in its ROD and with applicable local, state and federal regulations and permitting requirements. Responsibilities for specific compliance actions are described in further detail in Section 5.2, Organizational Responsibilities.

# 2.2.1 Municipal Regulations

Before implementation, any on-site mitigation measures will be coordinated with local municipalities and commissions to obtain approvals, as appropriate. These may include, but are not limited to building permits, zoning, land use, planning, historic commissions, and design review boards. Additional information regarding compliance with local requirements appears in Section 5.0, Implementation.

#### 2.2.2 Preservation Easements and Restrictions

Preservation easements and restrictions protect significant historic, archaeological, or cultural resources. The State of Massachusetts preservation restrictions are outlined in Massachusetts General Law Chapter 184, Sections 31-33 and Rhode Island General Law Title 42, Section 42-45-9.1 established a historic preservation easement fund. Any mitigation work associated with the Historic Properties will comply with the conditions of all extant historic preservation easements (see Table 2.2.2-1). Additional information regarding compliance with extant preservation restrictions appears in Section 5.0, Implementation.

Table 2.2.2-1. Restrictions at the Historic Properties

| Restriction   | Legislation  | Agency |  |
|---|--|--------|--|
| Sakonnet Light Station –<br>Historic Preservation   | Rhode Island General Law Title 42, Section 42-45-9.1 | RIHPHC |  |
| Block Island North Light –<br>Historic Preservation | Rhode Island General Law Title 42, Section 42-45-9.1 | RIHPHC |  |
| Block Island North Light –<br>Aid to Navigation     | 10 USC 2668 Easements for Rights of Way              | USCG   |  |

| Restriction                                       | Legislation   |        |  |
|---|---|--------|--|
| Beavertail Light – Historic<br>Preservation       | Rhode Island General Law Title 42, Section 42-45-9.1  | RIHPHC |  |
| Clark's Point Light –<br>Historic Preservation    | Massachusetts General Law Chapter 184, Sections 31-33 | МНС    |  |
| Butler Flats Light Station –<br>Aid to Navigation | 10 USC 2668 Easements for Rights of Way               | USCG   |  |
| Nobska Point Lighthouse –<br>Aid to Navigation    | 10 USC 2668 Easements for Rights of Way               | USCG   |  |

# 2.3 Participating Parties

BOEM initiated consultation under Section 106 with invitations to consulting parties on April 30, 2021. BOEM hosted the first Section 106-specific meeting with consulting parties on December 17, 2021, and Revolution Wind anticipates that BOEM will hold additional meetings pursuant to Sections 106 and 110(f) of the NHPA and in accordance with 36 CFR 800.8.

Following BOEM initial Section 106 meeting with consulting parties, Revolution Wind held stakeholder outreach meetings (see Section 5.3) to review conceptual mitigation measures for the historic property and invited the following parties:

- Block Island Historical Society
- U.S. Coast Guard
- Martha's Vineyard Commission
- · Town of Narragansett
- Town of Jamestown
- Town of Little Compton
- · City of New Bedford
- Beavertail Lighthouse Museum Association
- · Trustees of Reservations

- · Town of Gosnold
- Cuttyhunk Historical Society
- Town of Barrington
- · Friends of Sakonnet Light
- Lighthouse Preservation Society
- The Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission
- The Massachusetts Historical Commission.<sup>2</sup>

Revolution Wind anticipates these parties and any subsequently identified parties will participate in the finalization of this HPTP through BOEM's Section 106 consultation process.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> MHC was invited to attend stakeholder outreach meetings regarding historic properties in Massachusetts; however, MHC has not participated in outreach meetings for Revolution Wind.

# 3.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS, HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE, AND MARITIME SETTING

# 3.1 Historic Properties

This HPTP involves 12 historic properties, as identified in Table 3.1-1.

Table 3.1-1. Historic Properties included in the HPTP

| Name                                | Property<br>Designation | Municipality      | State | Site No.<br>(Agency)                  | Ownership             | Historic<br>Property Type          |  |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| Nobska Point<br>Lighthouse          | NRHP-Listed             | Falmouth          | MA    | 87001483<br>(NPS) FAL.LH<br>(MHC)     | Private               | Lighthouses<br>and<br>Navigational |  |
| Sakonnet<br>Light Station           | NRHP-Listed             | Little<br>Compton | RI    | 83000179<br>(NPS)                     | Private               | Aids                               |  |
| Block Island<br>North<br>Lighthouse | NRHP-Listed             | New<br>Shoreham   | RI    | 74000008<br>(NPS)                     | Public –<br>Municipal |                                    |  |
| Point Judith<br>Lighthouse          | NRHP-Listed             | Narragansett      | RI    | 88000279<br>(NPS)                     | Public –<br>USCG      |                                    |  |
| Beavertail<br>Light                 | NRHP-Listed             | Jamestown         | RI    | 77000024<br>(NPS)                     | Public –<br>USCG      |                                    |  |
| Tarpaulin<br>Cove Light             | NRHP-Listed             | Gosnold           | МА    | 87001505<br>(NPS)<br>GOS.900<br>(MHC) | Public –<br>USCG      |                                    |  |
| Clark's Point<br>Light              | NRHP-Listed             | New Bedford       | МА    | 82005273<br>(NPS)<br>NBE.909<br>(MHC) | Public –<br>Municipal |                                    |  |
| Butler Flats<br>Light Station       | NRHP-Listed             | New Bedford       | МА    | 87001530<br>(NPS)<br>NBE.908<br>(MHC) | Public –<br>Municipal |                                    |  |

In Sections 3.3 through 3.10, each historic property is described both physically and within its historic context, with a focus on the contribution of a maritime visual setting to the property's significance and integrity.

# 3.2 Maritime Setting

For the purposes of this analysis and assessment, views of marine waters are considered critical aspects of maritime settings. The influence of the marine environment and related human activities on historical

development patterns is extensive and may be expressed in areas without direct lines of sight to the sea. Although these types of setting may contribute to the significance of historic properties, they would not be subject to alteration as a result of the proposed undertaking and are not considered further in this plan.

The historic properties included in this HPTP are all considered within the historic property type defined in the HRVEA as "Lighthouses and Navigational Aids" which is defined by the historic associations with water-related transportation and defense, prominent views of the sea and dominance of the surrounding landscape, and common architectural forms. These structures present themselves as prominent and iconic features on the coastal landscape, possess elevated views of the ocean horizon, and are sited specifically for those elevated views.

Lighthouses and other historic navigation aids in the study area include properties that were intended to serve mariners plying large areas of open water and other properties that served specific navigation routes through the complex and treacherous waters of the region's bays. All of these properties have an obvious association with maritime settings, but the scale of those settings will vary due to the conformation of the local landscape and seas and the design and purpose of each navigation aid.

# 3.3 The Sakonnet Light Station

# 3.3.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Sakonnet Light Station is an approximately 66-foot-tall "sparkplug" type lighthouse located upon Little Cormorant Rock, a rock outcrop off Sakonnet Point in Little Compton, Rhode Island. The lighthouse tower is constructed of brick with a cast iron exterior wall and sits atop a brick and concrete caisson. The caisson is painted black while the cast iron tower and lantern are painted white. Tower fenestration includes double-hung windows with cast iron pediments at the three lower levels and porthole windows at the uppermost level (Jones, 1982).

#### 3.3.2 Historic Context

Funding to construct the Sakonnet Light Station was approved by Congress in 1882. The lighthouse was built between 1883 and 1884 and was the first aid to navigation along a long stretch of previously unlit coastline. The lighthouse is one of many prefabricated cast iron towers built during a nationwide boom in lighthouse construction between 1850 and 1910. The Sakonnet Light Station was staffed by a keeper and an assistant keeper (in later years, two assistants) who resided in the tower (Jones, 1982; D'Entremont, 2021a).

The lighthouse was significantly damaged by the Great New England Hurricane of 1938. After it was damaged again in Hurricane Carol in 1954, it was decommissioned by the United States Coast Guard (USCG). Following several years of abandonment, it was purchased in 1961 by Carl Haffenreffer, listed in the NRHP in 1983, and donated to Sakonnet Point Lighthouse, Inc. in 1985. The lighthouse was subsequently restored and was finally relighted in 1997. Another substantial restoration took place between 2010 and 2012 (D'Entremont, 2021a).

# 3.3.3 NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

The Sakonnet Light Station meets NRHP Criteria A and C for its association with the history of commerce and transportation in Rhode Island and as an example of nineteenth-century lighthouse engineering and prefabrication. According to Jones (1982), Sakonnet Light is a representative example of the standardized, prefabricated cast-iron tower that "played a pivotal role in the evolution of the country's lighthouse system, and is a notable survivor from the system's era of greatest growth." The lighthouse retains a high degree of integrity of feeling and setting in its dramatic site atop a rock outcrop roughly 2,500 feet from the mainland.

The Sakonnet Light Station was constructed to identify the mouth of the Sakonnet River "as a refuge for coasting vessels during storms, and servicing as an aid to navigation along a long, then-unlighted stretch of coastline" (Jones, 1982). As stated above, the Sakonnet Light Station was damaged by hurricanes in 1938 and 1954 and remained unlit and inactive for over forty years. While historically, the light was an indicator directing vessels to a safe location to wait out storms, today the light can be seen from approximately seven nautical miles. The maritime setting of the Sakonnet Light Station is inextricably linked to its historic and current use and historic significance.

# 3.4 The Block Island North Lighthouse

# 3.4.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Block Island North Lighthouse is located on Sandy Point, Block Island, within the Block Island National Wildlife Refuge. The lighthouse is comprised of a two-and-one-half-story granite residence with a gable roof and a single-story wing. The main roof is surmounted by a chamfered square iron tower and cast-iron lantern over the primary elevation. The building has Italianate style segmental arch hood moldings and pedimented entrances (Gibbs, 1974).

#### 3.4.2 Historic Context

The first lighthouse at Sandy Point was constructed in 1827 to warn ships away from the dangerous sandbar which forms at the point. The present Block Island North Lighthouse, built in 1867, is the fourth lighthouse on the site. It was known as Sandy Point Light until its name was changed in 1875 (Gibbs, 1974; D'Entremont, 2021b).

The Block Island North Lighthouse was automated in 1956. It was deactivated in 1973 and listed in the NRHP the following year. The site was subsequently acquired by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, which transferred the lighthouse and a 2-acre parcel to the Town of New Shoreham in 1984. The lighthouse was returned to service in 1989, and the first floor of the lighthouse opened as a museum in 1993, with the original Fresnel lens on display. The tower and lantern underwent a substantial restoration in 2009 (D'Entremont, 2021b).

# 3.4.3 NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

The Block Island North Lighthouse meets NRHP Criteria A and C for its association with the history of commerce and transportation in Rhode Island, and as an example of mid-nineteenth century architecture and lighthouse engineering. The lighthouse retains a remarkable degree of integrity of feeling and setting due to the preservation of its original roughly 30-acre site as a wildlife refuge.

According to the NRHP Nomination Form when Block Island North Lighthouse was constructed it was visible for thirteen and a half miles and had a fixed white light. The light marked the entrance to both Block Island and Long Island Sounds and provided guidance to vessels to avoid the sand bar located off Sandy Point. (Gibbs, 1974). The location and function of Block Island North Lighthouse as aid to navigation both locally around Sandy Point and more regionally as an entrance to Block Island and Long Island Sounds are important aspects of its significance.

#### 3.5 The Point Judith Lighthouse

#### 3.5.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Point Judith Lighthouse is located at 1470 Ocean Road in Narragansett, Rhode Island, within the approximately 4.8-acre USCG Station Point Judith. The lighthouse is a 51-foot-tall octagonal battered granite tower with a cast iron lantern. Fenestration consists of one window each at the first, third, fourth, and fifth floor levels. The entrance is via a simple arched doorway. The daymark consists of the unpainted dark brown upper half contrasting with the lower half which is painted white. A small single-story gable-roofed oil house (1917) stands southeast of the lighthouse and a single-story hip-roofed brick fog signal building (1923) is located to the southwest (York, 1987).

#### 3.5.2 Historic Context

The first lighthouse at Point Judith was constructed in 1810. The current Point Judith Lighthouse, the third on the site, was completed in 1857, and originally included a brick keeper's residence connected to the lighthouse via a covered walkway. A fog signal, added in 1867, was converted to a steam whistle in 1872, and an assistant keeper's dwelling was added in 1874. In 1931, the first radio beacon at a Rhode Island lighthouse was put into service at Point Judith. Both the keeper's and assistant keeper's dwellings were demolished in the mid-twentieth century. A U.S. Life-Saving Station established just east of the lighthouse in 1876 became Point Judith Coast Guard Station in 1915. It was administered separately from the lighthouse until 1939 when the USCG assumed responsibility for the nation's aids to navigation. The lighthouse was automated in 1954 and continues to be maintained by the USCG (York, 1987).

# 3.5.3 NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

The Point Judith Lighthouse meets NRHP Criteria A and C for its association with the history of commerce and transportation in Rhode Island, for its role in the technological development of aids to navigation, and as an example of mid-nineteenth century lighthouse engineering.

While the existing lighthouse was constructed in 1867, a Point Judith Lighthouse has served as an active lighthouse guiding vessels along the coast of Rhode Island since the first structure was built in 1810. The lighthouse was constructed to guide vessels traveling between New York and New England around the rough, rocky coastline of Narragansett, an area also very prone to dense fog (D'Entremont, 2021f). The maritime setting on an exposed peninsula is inextricably linked to the Point Judith Lighthouse's historic use and significance.

#### 3.6 The Beavertail Light

# 3.6.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Beavertail Light is located at the southern tip of Conanicut Island at the mouth of Narragansett Bay. The lighthouse is an approximately 45-foot-tall square-plan granite tower with a cast iron lantern. The tower's stone construction, consisting of alternating rows of long and short stone units resulting in a quoin effect at the corners, is unique among New England lighthouses. The tower is connected to a two-story hiproofed keeper's house. An assistant keeper's house and signal house are also located on the site, along with several additional support buildings (Jones, 1977).

#### 3.6.2 Historic Context

Beavertail Point has been the location of lighthouses and beacons since the early eighteenth century. The first lighthouse at Beavertail Point (the third constructed in the American colonies) was a wood structure completed in 1749. Its replacement was burned by British forces in 1779; it was repaired and continued in service until the present lighthouse and keeper's house were built in 1856. An assistant keeper's house was added in 1898 and many additional ancillary structures were built in the ensuing decades (Jones, 1977).

The second and third lighthouses at Beavertail Point were the site of technological advances in navigational aid technology in the nineteenth century. An early experiment with gas illumination took place in 1817-1818, and from about 1857 to 1881, a succession of first-of-their-kind trumpets and whistles were installed. The light was electrified in 1931 and automated in 1972 (Jones, 1977).

#### 3.6.3 NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

The Beavertail Light meets NRHP Criteria A and C for its association with the history of commerce and transportation in Rhode Island, for its role in the technological development of aids to navigation, and as a unique example of mid-nineteenth-century lighthouse engineering.

The Beavertail Light is located at the southern tip of Conanicut Island in Jamestown between the east and west passages of Narragansett Bay. Beavertail Point consists of rocky outcroppings and the lighthouse was strategically located to warn vessels of the dangerous conditions (Jones, 1977). In 1838 the light was visible for 15.75 nautical miles (D'Entremont, 2021g). The maritime setting on an exposed peninsula is inextricably linked to the Beavertail Light's historic use and significance.

# 3.7 The Tarpaulin Cove Light

# 3.7.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Tarpaulin Cove Light is located on the largely undeveloped Naushon Island, in a grassy meadow surrounded by a stone wall. The lighthouse consists of a 38-foot-tall cylindrical brick tower with a cast iron lantern and gable-roofed brick entry house atop a concrete foundation. The tower and entry house are painted white, and all windows have been infilled (Tait et al., 1986).

#### 3.7.2 Historic Context

The first lighthouse at Tarpaulin Cove was established in 1817 along what was then one of the busiest shipping channels in the world. Tarpaulin Cove was historically used as a refuge during storms and by ships awaiting favorable winds as they traveled in and out of Vineyard Sound. The current lighthouse was built in 1856 and remodeled in 1891. The fog bell was destroyed in the hurricane of 1938 and the light was automated in 1941. The wood frame keeper's house (1888) and other ancillary structures were demolished in 1962. The lighthouse is owned by the USCG and maintained by the Cuttyhunk Historical Society (Tait et. Al., 1986; D'Entremont, 2021c). Naushon Island was purchased by the Forbes family in the 1840s and remains under family trust ownership today.

# 3.7.3 NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

The Tarpaulin Cove Light meets NRHP Criteria A and C for its association with the history of commerce and transportation in Massachusetts and as an example of mid-nineteenth-century lighthouse engineering. The lighthouse retains a remarkable degree of integrity of feeling and setting due to the preservation of Naushon Island's natural landscape.

The Tarpaulin Cove Light was located on Naushon Island to help guide vessels through Vineyard Sound. In Isaiah William Penn Lewi, also known as I.W.P. Lewis, was hired by Water Forward, Secretary of the Treasury, to review the spending of the Lighthouse Service. Lewis visited the lighthouses of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine and produced a report of his findings. According to *The History of Tarpaulin Cove Light, Gosnold Massachusetts*, Lewis' report stated the "tower is not high enough to clear the land to the westward so the light in that directions is of no use to vessels near the shore (D'Entremont, 2021c)." In 1856 and again in 1870 improvements were made to the lens and frequency of flashes to improve the visibility of the light (D'Entremont, 2021c). The lighthouse remains an active aid to navigation. This maritime setting is inextricably linked to the Tarpaulin Cove Light's historic use and significance.

# 3.8 The Clark's Point Light

# 3.8.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Clark's Point Light consists of a square wood tower and cast-iron lantern atop Fort Taber, a seven-sided, three-story, D-shaped granite fort sited on the tip of a promontory south of the city of New Bedford. The tower is painted white and contains six-over-six wood windows (Butler, 1973).

#### 3.8.2 Historic Context

An early lighthouse at Clark's Point was completed in 1797 but burned about a year later. Its replacement was also destroyed by fire in 1803. A stone tower was completed in 1804 and extended in 1818. The lantern was replaced in 1865. Construction of Fort Taber began in 1857 and was completed in 1863 adjacent to the existing 1804 lighthouse. Because the tower's walls blocked views of the lighthouse, a new wood tower was built onto the fort and the 1865 lantern was relocated and entered into service in 1869. The stone lighthouse was demolished in 1906. The establishment of an offshore light at Butler Flats in 1898 rendered the Clark's Point Light obsolete. The fort and lighthouse were restored in the 1970s and again in 2000-2001. The site is now maintained as a public park (Butler, 1973; D'Entremont, 2021d). The lighthouse and fort were listed in the NRHP as part of the Fort Taber Historic District in 1973.

#### 3.8.3 NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

The Clark's Point Light meets NRHP Criteria A and C for its association with the development of American coastal fortifications, and as an example of mid-nineteenth century military and lighthouse engineering. The lighthouse and fort retain a high degree of integrity of setting and feeling.

The Clark's Point Light is located in Buzzard's Bay on the west side of the mouth of the Acushnet River and New Bedford Harbor and was located in this location to guide vessels into New Bedford Harbor. In 1818 the light was located 52 feet above sea level and when the lighthouse was replaced in 1869 the light was at a height of 68 feet above sea level (D'Entremont, 2021d). This maritime setting is a key component of the Clark's Point Light's historic significance.

# 3.9 The Butler Flats Light Station

# 3.9.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Butler Flats Light Station is a 53-foot-tall "sparkplug" type lighthouse located roughly 2,000 feet offshore east of Clark's Point at the entrance to New Bedford Harbor. The lighthouse consists of a cylindrical brick tower and cast-iron lantern atop a stone- and concrete-filled cast iron caisson. The caisson foundation was sunk directly into the soft, muddy bottom of New Bedford Channel. The interior contains four levels of storage and living space, as well as a watchroom. Curved iron plates at the top of the caisson deflect waves and support a covered exterior gallery (Tait et al., 1986).

#### 3.9.2 Historic Context

The Butler Flats Light Station was constructed in 1898 to replace the Clark's Point Light (see Section 3.8.2). At the time, New Bedford was an important manufacturing and shipping center, although its heyday as a whaling port was long past. The light station was designed by notable author, artist, and engineer F. Hopkinson Smith. Remarkably, the Butler Flats Light Station had only two keepers from the time of its construction in 1898 until the USCG assumed control of the Lighthouse Service in 1942. Capt. Amos Baker, Jr. served as keeper from 1898 until his death in 1911. His son, Charles A. Baker, served as assistant keeper from 1898 to 1911 and as keeper from 1911 to 1942. USCG keepers assumed operation of the light station

in 1942 and in 1975 a new automated light and fog signal were constructed on the nearby New Bedford hurricane barrier. The City of New Bedford acquired the light station in 1978 and it subsequently became one of the first solar-powered light stations in the nation (Tait et al., 1986; D'Entremont, 2021e).

#### 3.9.3 NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

According to its NRHP nomination form, the Butler Flats Light Station meets NRHP Criteria A, B, and C for its association with the development of aids to navigation in Massachusetts and as an example of a caisson type lighthouse, and as the only lighthouse of its type designed by a known marine architect.

As stated above, the Butler Flats Light Station was constructed to replace Clark's Point Light to guide vessels to the mouth of the Acushnet River and New Bedford Harbor. The light station's offshore maritime setting is inextricably linked to its historic use and significance.

# 3.10 The Nobska Point Lighthouse

#### 3.10.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Nobska Point Lighthouse is located high on a rocky promontory above the entrance to Woods Hole Harbor. It is a conical brick-lined cast iron tower with a cast iron lantern. Arched windows at the three lower levels feature pedimented hoods while the fourth level has porthole windows. The gallery below the lantern is supported on cast iron brackets. The entrance to the tower is via a small gable-roofed wood shingled vestibule. The keeper's house is a wood frame one-and-one-half-story gable-and-ell residence with wood shingle siding. The adjoining assistant keeper's residence is of similar form and materials but smaller proportions. A brick oil house and a brick radio beacon building are also present on the site (Tait et al., 1986).

#### 3.10.2 Historic Context

The first lighthouse at Nobska Point was completed in 1828. It was replaced with the current tower and keeper's house in 1876. An assistant keeper's house was added in 1900. The light was electrified in 1919. It was staffed by civilian keepers until 1972 and finally automated in 1985, when it became the residence of the Commander of the USCG South East Sector New England. The last Commander to reside at Nobska Point moved out in 2013 and the USCG transferred ownership of the property to the Town of Falmouth. The Friends of Nobska Point Light maintains the property and began a major restoration in 2017 (Tait et al., 1986; Friends of Nobska Light, 2021).

# 3.10.3 NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

The Nobska Point Lighthouse meets NRHP Criteria A and C for its association with the development of aids to navigation in Massachusetts and as an excellent example of an intact lighthouse complex including the tower, keepers' residences, and ancillary buildings. The property's scenic qualities and dramatic setting above Woods Hole Harbor are noted in the NRHP nomination.

As stated above, the Nobska Point Lighthouse is located high on a rocky promontory above the entrance to Woods Hole Harbor between Buzzard's Bay and Vineyard Sound. Its location allows for the light to be seen in all directions (Tait et al., 1986). As Falmouth was a major whaling port in the nineteenth century, the addition of a lighthouse to assist vessels traveling in and out of Woods Hole Harbor was essential. According to the *History of Nobska Point Lighthouse, Woods Hole, Massachusetts,* more than 10,000 vessels passed through the area when the lighthouse was constructed in 1829 (D'Entremont, 2021h). In 1888, after the lighthouse had been replaced in 1876, the lens was updated with "a red sector to warn mariners of the dangerous L'Hommedieu and Hedge Fence shoals" (D'Entremont, 2021h).

#### 4.0 MITIGATION MEASURES

Mitigation measures at the historic properties are detailed in this section. These applicant-proposed mitigation measures were developed on behalf of Revolution Wind by individuals who meet the Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualifications Standards* (36 CFR Part 61) and are appropriate to fully address the nature, scope, size, and magnitude of adverse effects including cumulative effects caused by the Project, NRHP-qualifying characteristics of each historic property that would be affected. These mitigation measures also include actions to respond to some reasonably foreseeable hazards unrelated to the Project that pose risks to the long-term preservation of affected historic properties, such as climate change. Revolution Wind has prepared this draft HPTP for inclusion in the DEIS and subsequent review, revision and refinement by consulting parties.

# 4.1 Assessment, Planning, Restoration, and Institutional Development

# 4.1.1 Purpose and Intended Outcome

The eight historic lighthouses addressed in this HPTP each have a unique set of needs for physical repair and maintenance, hazard mitigation, interpretation, and, for some, institutional development for their non-profit owners or caretaking organizations. Funding will be provided to support the prioritized needs of each of the lighthouses. Consultation with the Participating Parties will determine the exact scope of work for each of these historic properties; however, the intent of this mitigation measure is to provide funding for assessment, planning, and institutional development to enhance the long-term preservation, resiliency, and interpretation of the historic properties and will help preserve the character of existing historic shoreline settings.

#### 4.1.2 Scope of Work

The scope of work for each historic lighthouse will be determined in consultation with the Participating Parties, and in compliance with applicable standards (see Section 4.1.4).

#### 4.1.3 Methodology

Revolution Wind will release a request for proposals (RFP) for consultant services for the scope of work identified for each historic lighthouse and select a consultant to perform the scope of work by qualified consultants, contractors, or other professionals. Any draft documentation (e.g., exhibit materials, plans and specifications, reports) will be developed in consultation with the Participating Parties and will be distributed for review and comment. Final deliverables will incorporate comments received and will be distributed to the Participating Parties, as applicable. Prior to any work, existing condition documentation, including photographs will be completed and distributed to the Participating Parties. Upon completion of any work, as-built documentation, including photographs will be completed and distributed to the Participating Parties.

#### 4.1.4 Standards

The project will comply with following standards, as applicable:

- Applicable state and local building codes, guidance and regulations;
- All existing preservation restrictions and/or easements (see Section 2.2.2);
- Preservation Brief 17: Architectural Character Identifying the Visual Aspects of Historic Buildings as an Aid to Preserving their Character (Nelson, 1988);
- Preservation Brief 47: Maintaining the Exterior of Small and Medium Size Historic Buildings;
- National Register Bulletin 34: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Historic Aids to Navigation;
- Historic Lighthouse Preservation Handbook;
- IALA-AISM Lighthouse Conservation Manual;
- The Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (36 CFR Part 61), as applicable;
   and
- The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR 68).

#### 4.1.5 Documentation

The following documentation is to be provided for review by the Participating Parties:

- RFPs;
- Proposals by qualified consultants in response to the RFP;
- Photographs and documentation of existing conditions, as applicable;
- Draft deliverables;
- Final deliverables; and
- As-built documentation and photography, as applicable.

# 4.1.6 Funds and Accounting

Funding amounts will be determined following BOEM's release of their findings of adverse effects and consulting party review of the draft HPTP and the DEIS. The final version of the HPTP will include specifics concerning funding amounts and the mechanisms for funding the mitigation measures.

#### 5.0 IMPLEMENTATION

#### 5.1 Timeline

The timeline for implementation of the mitigation measures will be determined in consultation with the Participating Parties based on the agreed upon mitigation measures described in the final version of this HPTP. This HPTP will be reviewed by and further developed in consultation with Participating Parties concurrent with BOEM's NEPA substitution schedule<sup>3</sup> for RWF, which is currently anticipated to include the following:

- May 3, 2022 to July 1, 2022 Distribution of the Finding of Effect document, on historic properties, to consulting parties (to occur between).
- May 3, 2022 to August 1, 2022 30-day comment period on the Finding of Effect document (to occur between).
- **September 2, 2022** Distribution of the Draft Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) to consulting parties.
- **September 2, 2022 to October 17, 2022** 45-day comment period by consulting parties on the MOA and DEIS
- October 18, 2022 to December 19, 2022 Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- October 18, 2022 to January 19, 2023 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **December 2022 to February 2023** Distribution of the revised MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- **December 2023 to March 2023** 30-day comment period on the revised MOA (to be determined for a 30-day period between).
- **February 2023 to April 2023** Distribution of the Final MOA to consulting parties (to occur between).
- March 2023 to June 2, 2023 30-day signing period for consulting parties (to begin no later than a date between).
- June 2, 2023 Release of Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS).
- June 2, 2023 to July 3, 2023 30-day review period for the FEIS.
- July 7, 2023 NEPA Record of Decision (ROD) issued by BOEM.

The final version of this HPTP included in the FEIS will include a timeline for implementation of the final/agreed upon mitigation measures described herein. It is anticipated that the mitigation measure identified in Section 4.0 will commence within 2 years of the execution of the MOA unless otherwise agreed by the consulting parties and accepted by BOEM. Per Section 4.0, the Participating Parties will have a minimum of 30-days to review and comment on all draft reports or other work products developed for this HPTP. Revolution Wind assumes that the proposed scope of work will be completed within 5 years of the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The timeline is subject to change and is based on current available information.

execution of the MOA unless a different timeline is agreed upon by consulting parties and accepted by BOEM.

# 5.2 Organizational Responsibilities

# 5.2.1 Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)

BOEM remains responsible for making all federal decisions and determining compliance with Section 106. BOEM has reviewed this HPTP to ensure, at minimum, it includes the content required.

- BOEM remains responsible for making all federal decisions and determining compliance with Section 106;
- BOEM, in consultation with the Participating Parties, will ensure that mitigation measures adequately resolve adverse effects, consistent with the NHPA;
- BOEM must accept the final HPTP before Revolution Wind may commence any of the actions included in the HPTP;
- BOEM will be responsible for sharing the annual summary report with Participating Parties; and
- BOEM is responsible for consultation related to dispute resolution.

# 5.2.2 Revolution Wind, LLC

Revolution Wind will be responsible for the following:

- Considering the comments provided by the Participating Parties in the development of this HPTP;
- Funding the mitigation measures specified in Section 4.0;
- Completion of the scope/s of work in Section 4.0;
- Ensuring all Standards in Section 4.0 are met;
- Providing the Documentation in Section 4.0 to the Participating Parties for review and comment;
- Annual Reporting to BOEM; and
- Revolution Wind will be responsible for ensuring that all work that requires consultation with Tribal Nations are performed by professionals who have demonstrated professional experience consulting with federally recognized Tribes.

#### 5.2.3 Other Parties, as Appropriate

Revolution Wind does not anticipate additional consulting parties, should any be determined, this will be updated.

#### 5.3 Participating Party Consultation

Revolution Wind has provided this draft HPTP to BOEM for inclusion in the DEIS for review by Participating Parties to provide meaningful input on the resolution of adverse effects to and form(s) of implementing mitigation at the historic properties. As part of the development of this draft HPTP, Revolution Wind has conducted targeted outreach with the Participating Parties identified in Section 2.3. As of July 2022, this outreach has included the following:

• Stakeholder Consultation Meeting to Review Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures for the Revolution Wind Farm – Lighthouses, February 17, 2022.

Participating Parties will be provided opportunity for review and comment on the HPTP concurrent with BOEM's anticipated NEPA substitution schedule for Revolution Wind Farm (see Section 5.1). It is anticipated that subsequent coordination to further refine the HPTP may include meetings, conference calls, HPTP draft reviews and document exchanges, or similar means of communication of information. BOEM will be invited to participate in these consultations between Revolution Wind and the Participating Parties regarding revision and refinement of this HPTP, should it choose.

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ATTACHMENT 28 – REVOLUTION WIND EXPORT CABLE ONSHORE SUBSTATION AND INTERCONNECTION FACILITY, NORTH KINGSTOWN, RHODE ISLAND: PROCEDURES GUIDING THE DISCOVERY OF UNANTICIPATED CULTURAL RESOURCES AND HUMAN REMAINS

[Insert ATTACHMENT 28 – REVOLUTION WIND TERRESTRIAL UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY PLAN]



# Revolution Wind Export Cable Onshore Substation and Interconnection Facility

North Kingstown, Rhode Island

Procedures Guiding the Discovery of Unanticipated Cultural Resources and Human Remains

July 2022

Revolution Wind, LLC (Revolution Wind), a 50/50 joint venture between Orsted North America Inc. (Orsted NA) and Eversource Investment LLC (Eversource), proposes to construct and operate the Revolution Wind Farm Project (Project). The wind farm portion of the Project will be located in federal waters on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) in the designated Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) Renewable Energy Lease Area OCS-A 0486. The Project also includes up to two submarine export cables (RWEC), generally co-located within a single corridor through both federal waters and state waters of Rhode Island. The RWEC will make landfall at Quonset Point in North Kingstown, Rhode Island and will interconnect to an existing electric transmission system via the Davisville Substation, which is owned and operated by The Narragansett Electric Company (TNEC), located in North Kingstown, Rhode Island.

Revolution Wind is committed to the protection and preservation of cultural resources, in accordance with federal and state legislation, and is continuing that commitment as part of the onshore components of the Project. Revolution Wind recognizes that despite intensive cultural resource field investigations that were performed in the spring and summer of 2021 (Forrest and Waller 2021), it is nonetheless possible that potentially significant archaeological resources could be discovered during onshore Project construction, particularly during excavation. Revolution Wind also recognizes the requirement for compliance with federal, state, and municipal laws and regulations regarding the treatment of human remains, if any are discovered.

The procedures guiding the unanticipated discovery of cultural resources and human remains detailed herein ("Procedures") were developed on behalf of Revolution Wind and in consultation with the Rhode Island Historical Preservation and Heritage Commission (RIHPHC)/office of the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), and federally recognized Native American tribes. These Procedures summarize the approach that Revolution Wind will use to address any unanticipated discoveries of archaeological resources or human remains during construction activities within the onshore portion of the Project's area of potential effect (APE).

The purpose of archaeological investigations is to determine the presence or absence of historic properties, including archaeological sites, within a project APE. These archaeological investigations are conducted in accordance with standards set forth in Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, (54 USC 36018) and its implementing regulations (36 CFR 800), specifically, those procedures regarding "post-review discoveries" as outlined in 36 CFR 800.13. All work is undertaken pursuant to the Secretary of the Interior Standards for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716-44742); the Performance Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology in Rhode Island (RIHPHC 2021); and the applicable laws and regulations pertaining to

Revolution Wind Procedures Guiding the Dicovery of Unanticipated Cultural Resources July 2022 Page 2 of 22

the cultural resources and human remains including the Rhode Island Historical Cemeteries Act (Rhode Island General Law [R.I.G.L.] 23-18-11 *et seq.*) and the Antiquities Act of Rhode Island (R.I.G.L. 42–45.1).

#### **Cultural Sensitivity Training**

Revolution Wind acknowledges the sensitivity of the Project and surrounding area to potentially contain significant archaeological sites including Native American burials. The Public Archaeology Laboratory Inc. (PAL) Principal Investigator will give Revolution Wind and its contractor construction supervisors cultural and archaeological sensitivity training before the start of construction. The purpose of this training will be to review Revolution Wind's commitments to cultural resource compliance, review the general results of the archaeological investigations conducted within the onshore portions of the Project APE, and to provide an overview of the general cultural history of the area so that Revolution Wind and their contractors are aware of the types of archaeological resources that may be encountered during construction. The training program will outline the procedures that will be followed if a significant cultural resource or archaeological deposit is discovered during construction.

#### **Notification Procedures**

The identification of archaeological resources requires experience in recognizing and identifying potentially and significant archaeological sites and deposits. Revolution Wind is committed to having qualified archaeological monitors onsite during any ground disturbing construction activities. Revolution Wind will provide the Narragansett Indian Tribe, the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head/Aquinnah, Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe, the Mohegan Tribe, the Shinnecock Indian Nation, the Delaware Tribe of Indians, the Delaware Nation, and the Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation Tribal Historic Preservation Offices (THPOs) the opportunity to have their tribal monitors and cultural resource specialists onsite during archaeological or construction activities.

The following details the plan that Revolution Wind and their contractors will follow if archaeological resources or human remains are identified during construction.

#### **During Construction**

#### Archaeological Discoveries

- 1. Possible archaeological remains may be discovered by archaeological and tribal monitors during construction. If anyone including construction personnel identify suspected cultural or archaeological resources, the archaeologist on site should immediately be notified such that the qualified archaeological monitor can issue a stop-work order. If suspected artifacts or archaeological features are uncovered during a construction activity, qualified archaeological monitors will have the authority to stop work in the vicinity of the discovery until it can be determined if the materials are cultural and whether they represent a potentially significant site or archaeological deposit.
- Archaeological monitors will immediately notify Revolution Wind's Environmental Compliance Manager. Notification will include the activity, specific work area including location/address and construction site (onshore substation, interconnection facility, export cable route, etc.), and provide digital photographs of the find.



- 3. Revolution Wind will issue a Stop Work order and direct the contractor to secure the area by flagging or fencing off the area of the archaeological discovery. Any discovery made on a weekend or overnight hours will be protected until all necessary parties have been notified of the discovery. The contractor will not resume work in the vicinity of the find until Revolution Wind's Environmental Compliance Manager has granted clearance.
- 4. PAL, in consultation with the onsite tribal monitors, will determine if the site is potentially significant and notify the RIHPHC and BOEM. Revolution Wind, their contractors, and PAL will work with the RIHPHC and the THPOs to develop and implement a site treatment plan.
- 5. Since the area of any potential discovery will have been partially disturbed by construction, the objective of cultural resource investigations will be to evaluate data quickly so that notifications are made and consultation can proceed. If archaeological investigations are required, Revolution Wind will inform the construction supervisor that no construction work in the immediate vicinity of the discovery can proceed until archaeological fieldwork is complete. The area will be flagged as being off-limits for work but will not be identified as an archaeological site *per se* to protect the resource(s).
- 6. The duration of any work stoppages will be contingent upon the significance of the identified cultural resource(s) and consultation among Revolution Wind, BOEM, RIHPHC, THPOs, and other parties to determine treatment to avoid, minimize, or mitigate any adverse effects to the identified site.
- 7. Once all treatment measures are complete, Revolution Wind will notify the contractor that construction work may proceed.

#### **Human Remains Discoveries**

If human remains are encountered during Project construction, they will be handled in accordance with the Rhode Island Historic Cemeteries Act (Appendix A) and North Kingstown Code of Ordinances, Part III, Chapter 12, Section 12–15 (Appendix B) and guided by the policy statement adopted by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation ([Advisory Council]; see *Policy Statement Regarding Treatment of Burial Sites, Human Remains, and Funerary Objects*, (Appendix C). Human remains, if present, are likely to be found in deeply buried or areas unimpacted by previous construction.

Human remains will be treated with the utmost dignity and respect at all times. Skeletal remains and/or associated artifacts will be left in place and not disturbed. No remains or associated materials will be collected or removed until all notifications have been made, appropriate consultation has taken place, and a plan of action has been determined. The procedures that will be followed in the event that human remains are discovered during Project construction are:

- If PAL and/or tribal monitors identify human remains or possible human remains, all
  construction work in the vicinity of the find that could affect the integrity of the remains will
  cease. The remains will not be touched, moved, or further disturbed. PAL will notify
  Revolution Wind and with the assistance of onsite contractors take measures to ensure site
  security.
- 2. PAL/Revolution Wind will record the exact location of the find, its time of discovery, and will immediately notify the RI State Police and the Town of North Kingstown's Building Inspector in accordance with Rhode Island Historic Cemeteries Act and the North Kingstown Code of Ordinances. BOEM will also be notified as soon as practicable.



- 3. The Town will notify the Office of the State Medical Examiner (OSME). If the OSME determines the remains are less than 100 years old, then their treatment becomes the responsibility of the State Police and the Town. If the OSME determines the remains are more than 100 years old, the OCME will notify the RIHPHC State Archaeologist. The State Archaeologist, PAL and tribal monitors will determine if the remains are Native American.
- 4. The Town of North Kingstown, State Archaeologist, and if the remains are Native American, the THPOs will discuss whether there are prudent and feasible alternatives to protect the remains. The results of this consultation will be made in writing. If it is not possible to protect the remains, they may be excavated only under a permit issued by the RIHPHC after the review of a recovery plan that specifies a qualified research team, research design, and plan for the disposition of the remains consistent with the results of consultation and permission from the North Kingstown Town Council.
- 5. In all cases, due care will be taken in the excavation, transport, and storage of any remains to ensure their security and respectful treatment.

#### **Applicable Laws**

#### Federal

• Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 306108) and its implementing regulations "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR part 800).

#### Rhode Island

Rhode Island Historic Cemeteries Act: Rhode Island General Law 23-18-11 et seq. (Appendix A)

#### North Kingstown

North Kingstown Code of Ordinances, Part III, Chapter 12, Section 12–15 (Appendix B)

#### LIST OF CONTACTS

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Tel: (857) 210-9152 Email: <u>JANEV@orsted.com</u> Revolution Wind Procedures Guiding the Dicovery of Unanticipated Cultural Resources July 2022 Page 5 of 22

#### Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

Office of Renewable Energy Programs 45600 Woodland Road VAM-OREP

Sterling, Virginia 20166

Contact: Laura Schnitzer, Archaeologist

Email: laura.schnitzer@boem.gov

#### Rhode Island Historical Preservation and Heritage Commission

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Providence, RI 02903-1209

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Jeffry Emidy, Interim Executive Director, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Tel: 401) 222-4134

Email: Jeffrey.Emidy@preservation.ri.gov

#### Rhode Island Department of Health/Office of the State Medical Examiners

48 Orms Street Providence, RI 02904

Contact: Tel: 401-222-5500

#### Rhode Island State Police, Wickford Barracks

7875 Post Road

North Kingstown, RI 02852 **Contact:** Tel: (401) 444-1064

#### North Kingstown Police Department

8166 Post Road

North Kingstown, RI 02852 **Contact:** Tel: (401) 294-3316

#### The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.

26 Main Street Pawtucket, RI 02860 Contact: Deborah Cox



#### TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICES

#### Narragansett Indian Tribe Tribal Historic Preservation Office

Post Office Box 268 Charlestown, RI 02813

Contact: John Brown, III, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

Tel: (401) 585-0142

Email: tashtesook@aol.com

#### **Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation Tribal Historic Preservation Office**

Indiantown Rd. PO Box 3060 Mashantucket, CT 06338-3060

Contact: Michael Kicking Bear Johnson, acting Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

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Email: mejohnson@mptn-nsn.gov

#### Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe Tribal Historic Preservation Office

483 Great Neck Road South

Mashpee, MA 02649

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#### Mohegan Tribe Tribal Historic Preservation Office

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#### **Shinnecock Indian Nation Tribal Historic Preservation Office**

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Southampton, NY 11969-5006

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#### Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head/Aquinnah Tribal Historic Preservation Office

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#### Delaware Tribe of Indians Tribal Historic Preservation Office (PA)

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Contact: Susan Bachor, Deputy Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

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Email: sbachor@delawaretribe.onmicrosoft.com

#### **Delaware Nation Tribal Historic Preservation Office**

P.O. Box 825

Anadarko, OK 73005

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## APPENDIX A: RHODE ISLAND GENERAL LAWS TITLE 23 - HEALTH AND SAFETY - CHAPTER 23-18 CEMETERIES

#### **SECTION 23-18-11**

- § 23-18-11 Regulation of excavation around cemeteries. (a) The city or town council of any municipality may by ordinance prescribe standards regulating any construction or excavation in the city or town, when those standards are reasonably necessary to prevent deterioration of or damage to any cemetery or burial ground, or to any structures or gravesites located in any cemetery or burial ground. The rules and regulations shall not apply to the ordinary installation of gravesites or of monuments, markers, or mausoleums.
- (b) No city or town shall permit construction, excavation or other ground disturbing activity within twenty-five feet (25') of a recorded historic cemetery except in compliance with the following provisions:
- (1) The boundaries of the cemetery are adequately documented and there is no reason to believe additional graves exist outside the recorded cemetery and the proposed construction or excavation activity will not damage or destructively alter the historic cemetery through erosion, flooding, filling, or encroachment; or
- (2) The proposed construction or excavation activity has been reviewed and approved by the city or town in accordance with § 23-18-11.1.
- (c) Whenever an unmarked cemetery or human skeletal material is inadvertently located during any construction, excavation, or other ground disturbing activity, including archaeological excavation, the building official of the city or town where the unmarked cemetery or human skeletal material is located shall be immediately notified. The building official shall, in turn, notify the state medical examiner and the Rhode Island historical preservation and heritage commission if the grave, cemetery, or skeletal material appears to be historic. Prior to the continuation of any further construction, excavation, or other ground disturbing activity, and unless the provisions of § 23-18-7 shall apply, the property owner shall undertake an archaeological investigation to determine the boundaries of the unmarked cemetery and shall so inform the building official. In the event that the cemetery meets the criteria for a historic cemetery, the building official shall so advise the recorder of deeds of the city or town who shall record and register the cemetery in accordance with the provisions of § 23-18-10.1.

#### **SECTION 23-18-11.1**

- § 23-18-11.1 Permit required to alter or remove historic cemetery Powers of city or town council Appeal. (a) Before an agency or a property owner may authorize or commence alteration or removal of any historic cemetery, the agency or owner must apply to the city or town council where the historic cemetery is located for a permit to alter or remove. The city or town council shall prescribe by ordinance standards to regulate the alteration or removal of any historic cemetery within its municipal limits, but shall at a minimum provide that:
- (1) The applicant will examine all alternatives, and demonstrate that no prudent or feasible alternative to the proposed alteration is possible;
- (2) The city or town provide for notification and participation in the permitting process of parties which may be interested in the proposed alteration or removal by virtue of their status as a governmental health or historic preservation authority, or as a private or nonprofit historical, genealogical or civic

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organization, or, in the case of American Indian cemeteries and burial grounds, the appropriate tribal organization; and

- (3) The city or town provide for due consideration of the rights of descendants in any application to substantially alter or remove a historic cemetery.
- (b) When an application for alteration or removal of a historic cemetery has been made and the boundary is unknown or in doubt, the city or town may require that the applicant, at its own expense, conduct an archaeological investigation to determine the actual size of the cemetery prior to final consideration by the city or town of the application to alter or remove.
- (c) After due consideration, the city or town council may grant the application to alter or remove the historic cemetery in whole or in part, under the supervision of an archaeologist and with any restrictions and stipulations that it deems necessary to effectuate the purposes of this section, or deny the application in its entirety. Any person or persons aggrieved by a decision of the city or town council shall have the right of appeal concerning the decision to the superior court and from the superior court to the supreme court by writ of certiorari.
- (d) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to contravene the authority of municipal bodies under § 45-5-12 to hold, manage, repair, or maintain any neglected burial ground.

#### **SECTION 23-18-11.2**

- § 23-18-11.2 Regulation of excavation Removal and transfer of graves and cemeteries Penalties. (a) The city or town council of any municipality may by ordinance prescribe standards, in addition to those required by § 23-18-10, regulating the excavation, removal, and transfer of any graves, grave sites, and cemeteries in the municipality so as to provide an accurate record of any activity and to ensure that any remains removed are properly re-interred and the location of the new interment is recorded. In the absence of a local ordinance establishing standards, regulations adopted by the historical preservation and heritage commission shall govern. A report of any grave removal and relocation from one cemetery or burial ground to another shall be filed in the clerk's office for each municipality and shall, to the extent permitted by law, be available for public inspection. In instances where there is a headstone or other burial marker identifying the original grave, the headstone or burial marker shall be erected on the site to which any remains are transferred.
- (b) To the extent not promulgated pursuant to § 23-3-5.1, the state registrar of vital records shall promulgate regulations to establish a system of record-keeping to allow descendants to locate their ancestors' graves in Rhode Island.
- (c) Any person convicted of violating this section shall be subject to a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) and such fine shall be deemed civil in nature and not a criminal penalty.
- (d) The provisions of this section shall be considered to be in addition to any other penalties provided for desecration or vandalism to cemeteries.

#### **SECTION 23-18-13**

§ 23-18-13 Notification of historical preservation and heritage commission. – The historical preservation and heritage commission shall be notified whenever an ancient burial place contains or is suspected to contain the remains of one or more persons.

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### APPENDIX B: NORTH KINGSTOWN CODE OF ORDINANCES, PART III, CHAPTER 12, SECTION 12-15 – HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BURIAL SITES

- a) Authority. In compliance with RIGL 1956, § 23-18-1 et seq., the town adopts this section to govern the preservation of historic and archaeological burial sites in the town.
- b) Purpose. The town council recognizes that historic and archeological gravesites possess archaeological and scientific value and are often of great artistic, cultural and religious significance and represent for all cultures a respect for the sanctity of human life. It is, therefore, the policy of the town that marked or unmarked historic cemeteries are to be preserved and are not to be altered or removed except as provided for in this section.
- c) Definitions. The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this section, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this subsection, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

Applicant means the owner of the land on which an archeological burial site or family cemetery is located for which a permit must be sought for alteration or removal.

Archaeological burial site means an area of land which has been designated and/or used for the interment of human remains in the prehistoric or distant past. Archaeological burial sites may include American Indian or other ethnic groupings.

Family cemetery means a historic cemetery which is not associated with a specific religious organization but which is the site of burial for persons related by blood, marriage or household.

Historic cemetery means any tract of land which has been used for a period in excess of 100 years as a burial place, whether or not marked with a historic marker or gravestone, including but not limited to ancient burial places known to contain the remains of one or more American Indians. For the purposes of this section, the term "historic cemetery" also includes an area 25 feet in width around the perimeter of the cemetery.

Human remains means any parts or remains of deceased persons including skeletal remains or cremated ashes.

*Grave* means any site where human remains have been purposefully interred. The term also includes gravemarkers, funerary objects and associated cultural remains and artifacts. A grave includes mausoleums, crypts or other structures designed to house human remains.

Least disruptive means means a means of construction, excavation, removal or other activity which, in the opinion of the state historic preservation commission, has the least overall destructive impact on the grave, human remains or cemetery.

Owner means the owner of a parcel of land.

Religious cemetery means any cemetery owned or maintained by a religious organization.

Religious organization means the organization representing the adherents of any religious society.

Site alteration plan means a document showing in written text and by illustration the proposed alteration of a historic cemetery, an archaeological burial site or a family cemetery, including detailed specifications for alteration, removal and reinterment of human remains.

*Town* means the town, its agents or its officers.



- d) Procedures. Procedures regarding disturbance of historic cemeteries or archaeological burial sites shall be as follows:
  - 1) It shall be unlawful for any person to disturb, disrupt, excavate, deposit, fill in or on, remove or destroy gravemarkers, burial objects or buried human remains or conduct any other activities that would damage or diminish the integrity of any historic cemetery or archaeological burial site or family cemetery without first obtaining a permit to alter or remove such historic cemetery, archaeological burial site or family cemetery from the town council.
  - 2) Once a discovery of a previously unknown burial site is made, the owner or contractor shall immediately notify the building inspector who in turn shall contact the state medical examiner and state historical preservation commission pursuant to RIGL 1956, § 23-18-1 et seq.
  - 3) The town shall require the cessation of construction activities pending preliminary verification of the property as a human burial site by the state medical examiner or historic preservation commission. If the site is verified as a human burial site, work within 25 feet of the site shall be halted unless or until a permit to alter or remove is issued by the town pursuant to this section.
  - 4) The owner shall be required, at the owner's expense, to conduct an archaeological investigation of the area to establish the boundaries of the cemetery/burial site using the least disruptive means feasible. The least disruptive means shall be determined by the town through the town's consultation with the state historic preservation commission (RIHPC). A survey report shall be produced incorporating the findings of the investigation in test and graphic form.
  - 5) The applicant shall then submit the report and a detailed engineering plan, as required and identified in subsection (d)(8)a of this section of the proposed construction project and all other proposed activities on the property that in any manner might lead to or necessitate any disruption of the cemetery/burial site.
  - 6) The applicant shall also submit a detailed site alteration plan proposal of the extent and method of removal of human remains and a reburial plan in text and drawing of the new gravesite.
  - 7) The town council may issue a permit to allow the alteration or removal of historic cemeteries, archaeological cemeteries or family cemeteries only after concluding, based on evidence submitted to the council at a public hearing, that all alternatives to the proposed activity have been examined and that no prudent and feasible alternative to the proposed activity exists or that the alteration serves the interests, health, welfare and safety of the public and is not solely for commercial expediency.
  - 8) The applicant shall submit the following to the town council prior to the consideration of any application for a permit to remove and/or alter a historic cemetery or an archaeological burial site:
    - a. Detailed site plans drawn to scale by a licensed professional registered land surveyor or professional engineer, as applicable, at a minimum scale of 1"=50', showing the boundaries of the property in question, topographical contour intervals of no more than one foot, a surveyed boundary of the cemetery and a setback area of no less than 25 feet, and a proposed plan of all improvements proposed on the site that would necessitate disturbance of the cemetery.



- b. If known, a written description of the cemetery, its age and condition, and historical importance; whether the cemetery is religious, family, organization, publicly owned or other kind of cemetery; a listing of names and vital dates of those interred as may be determined from gravemarkers on site; and a cemetery plan indicating position of graves and to the extent possible the identities of those interred.
- c. A detailed site alteration plan indicating the extent of disruption of the cemetery, methods of construction or removal of human remains, reburial plan, including in text and illustration the relocation of graves.
- d. If a family cemetery, a genealogical study to identify whether decedents of the families of the interred still reside in the state.
- e. If a religious cemetery, a listing of the religious organization that owns or maintains the cemetery.
- f. Any further information and study the town council deems necessary to complete its consideration of the request to alter a cemetery in compliance with RIGL 1956, § 23-18-1 et seq.
- e) *Hearing*. A hearing shall be conducted in accordance with the following:
  - 1) Public notice. Once the required documents are submitted by an applicant and published, the town council shall set the date for a public hearing. Notice of the date, time and location of the public hearing shall be at the applicant's expense, in a local newspaper, for a period of not less than two weeks prior to the hearing. The state historic preservation commission shall be notified not less than two weeks prior to the scheduled hearing, and an advisory opinion shall be requested by pertinent town staff.
  - 2) Notice to interested parties. Notice to interested parties shall be given as follows:
    - a. For archaeological burials and historic Native American graves, the town shall cause the tribal council of the Narragansett Tribe to be notified by regular mail of the subject, date and time of the scheduled hearing.
    - b. If an application involves the cemetery of an extant religious society, such society shall be so notified by regular mail of the scheduled hearing.
    - c. If the application involves a family cemetery, the interred of which have living lineal descendants, the applicant, at the applicant's expense, shall make all reasonable efforts to notify the lineal descendants as to the scheduled hearing, which efforts may include sending notice to the descendants via first class mail or publication of the notice in a newspaper of statewide circulation at least once per week for two successive weeks prior to the scheduled hearing.
  - 3) Burden of proof. At the hearing, the applicant shall prove to the satisfaction of the town council that:
    - a. The applicant has examined all possible alternatives and conclusively demonstrated that no prudent and feasible alternative to the proposed alteration is possible; or
    - b. The proposed alteration serves the interests of health, welfare and safety of the public and is not solely for commercial expediency.

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- f) Final action. The town council shall conduct a public hearing on the proposed project and shall render a decision approving, denying or approving with reasonable conditions the proposed site alteration plan and may set other conditions and/or requirements necessary to carry out the purposes of RIGL 1956, § 23-18-1 et seq.
- g) Legal status. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the routine maintenance and repair of historical gravesites or the use of historic cemeteries as places of interment, nor shall it be construed to preclude the town boards or commissions or agents from otherwise acting within their authority to regulate and protect historical and archaeological cemeteries.
- h) Severability. If any subsection, clause, provision or portion of this section shall be held invalid or unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity or constitutionality of any other subsection, clause, provision or portion of this section.
- i) Appeal. Any person aggrieved by the decision of the town council shall have a right to appeal the decision to the superior court pursuant to RIGL 1956, § 23-18-11.1.

(Ord. No. 94-25, § 1, 11-14-1994)

Cross reference— Historical zoning, § 21-331 et seq.

**State Law reference—** Historical and archaeological burial sites, RIGL 1956, § 23-18-1 et seq.; historic burial sites, RIGL 1956, § 23-18-10.1; historic preservation, RIGL 1956, § 42-45-1 et seq.



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APPENDIX B: ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION POLICY STATEMENT REGARDING TREATMENT OF BURIAL SITES, HUMAN REMAINS AND FUNERARY OBJECTS





#### ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

## POLICY STATEMENT REGARDING TREATMENT OF BURIAL SITES, HUMAN REMAINS AND FUNERARY OBJECTS

**Preamble:** This policy offers leadership in resolving how to treat burial sites, human remains, and funerary objects in a respectful and sensitive manner while acknowledging public interest in the past. As such, this policy is designed to guide federal agencies in making decisions about the identification and treatment of burial sites, human remains, and funerary objects encountered in the Section 106 process, in those instances where federal or state law **does not prescribe a course of action**.

This policy applies to all federal agencies with undertakings that are subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA; 16 U.S.C. § 470f), and its implementing regulations (36 CFR Part 800). To be considered under Section 106, the burial site must be or be a part of a historic property, meaning that it is listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places.

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) encourages federal agencies to apply this policy throughout the Section 106 process, including during the identification of those historic properties. In order to identify historic properties, federal agencies must assess the historic significance of burial sites and apply the National Register criteria to determine whether a property is eligible. Burial sites may have several possible areas of significance, such as those that relate to religious and cultural significance, as well as those that relate to scientific significance that can provide important information about the past. This policy does not proscribe any area of significance for burial sites and recognizes that the assessment must be completed on a case-by-case basis through consultation.

The policy is not bound by geography, ethnicity, nationality, or religious belief, but applies to the treatment of all burial sites, human remains, and funerary objects encountered in the Section 106 process, as the treatment and disposition of these sites, remains, and objects are a human rights concern shared by all.

This policy also recognizes the unique legal relationship between the federal government and tribal governments as set forth in the Constitution of the United States, treaties, statutes and court decisions, and acknowledges that, frequently, the remains encountered in Section 106 review are of significance to Indian tribes.

Section 106 requires agencies to seek agreement with consulting parties on measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects to historic properties. Accordingly, and consistent with Section 106, this policy does not recommend a specific outcome from the consultation process. Rather, it focuses on issues and perspectives that federal agencies ought to consider when making their Section 106 decisions. In many cases, federal agencies will be bound by other applicable federal, tribal, state, or local laws that do

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prescribe a specific outcome, such as the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). The federal agency must identify and follow applicable laws and implement any prescribed outcomes.

For undertakings on federal and tribal land that encounter Native American or Native Hawaiian human remains and funerary objects, NAGPRA applies. NHPA and NAGPRA are separate and distinct laws, with separate and distinct implementing regulations and categories of parties that must be consulted. Compliance with one of these laws does not mean or equal compliance with the other. Implementation of this policy and its principles does not, in any way, change, modify, detract or add to NAGPRA or other applicable laws.

<u>Principles</u>: When burial sites, human remains, or funerary objects will be or are likely to be encountered in the course of Section 106 review, a federal agency should adhere to the following principles:

**Principle 1:** Participants in the Section 106 process should treat all burial sites, human remains and funerary objects with dignity and respect.

**Principle 2:** Only through consultation, which is the early and meaningful exchange of information, can a federal agency make an informed and defensible decision about the treatment of burial sites, human remains, and funerary objects.

**Principle 3:** Native Americans are descendants of original occupants of this country. Accordingly, in making decisions, federal agencies should be informed by and utilize the special expertise of Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations in the documentation and treatment of their ancestors.

**Principle 4:** Burial sites, human remains and funerary objects should not be knowingly disturbed unless absolutely necessary, and only after the federal agency has consulted and fully considered avoidance of impact and whether it is feasible to preserve them in place.

**Principle 5**: When human remains or funerary objects must be disinterred, they should be removed carefully, respectfully, and in a manner developed in consultation.

**Principle 6:** The federal agency is ultimately responsible for making decisions regarding avoidance of impact to or treatment of burial sites, human remains, and funerary objects. In reaching its decisions, the federal agency must comply with applicable federal, tribal, state, or local laws.

**Principle 7**: Through consultation, federal agencies should develop and implement plans for the treatment of burial sites, human remains, and funerary objects that may be inadvertently discovered.

**Principle 8:** In cases where the disposition of human remains and funerary objects is not legally prescribed, federal agencies should proceed following a hierarchy that begins with the rights of lineal descendants, and if none, then the descendant community, which may include Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The ACHP's publication *Consulting with Indian Tribes in the Section 106 Process* and the National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers' publication *Tribal Consultation: Best Practices in Historic Preservation* provide additional guidance on this matter.

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#### **DISCUSSION:**

Principle 1: Participants in the Section 106 process should treat all burial sites, human remains and funerary objects with dignity and respect.

Because the presence of human remains and funerary objects gives a historic property special importance as a burial site or cemetery, federal agencies need to consider fully the values associated with such sites. When working with human remains, the federal agency should maintain an appropriate deference for the dead and the funerary objects associated with them, and demonstrate respect for the customs and beliefs of those who may be descended from them.

Through consultation with descendants, culturally affiliated groups, descendant communities, and other parties, federal agencies should discuss and reach agreement on what constitutes respectful treatment.

Principle 2: Only through consultation, which is the early and meaningful exchange of information, can a federal agency make an informed and defensible decision about the treatment of burial sites, human remains, and funerary objects.

Consultation is the hallmark of the Section 106 process. Federal agencies must make a "reasonable and good faith" effort to identify consulting parties and begin consultation early in project planning, after the federal agency determines it has an undertaking and prior to making decisions about project design, location, or scope.

The NHPA, the ACHP's regulations, and Presidential Executive Orders set out basic steps, standards, and criteria in the consultation process, including:

- Federal agencies have an obligation to seek out all consulting parties [36 CFR § 800.2(a)(4)], including the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO)/Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) [36 CFR § 800.3(c)].
- Federal agencies must acknowledge the sovereign status of Indian tribes [36 CFR § 800.2(c)(2)(ii)]. Federal agencies are required to consult with Indian tribes on a government-to-government basis in recognition of the unique legal relationship between federal and tribal governments, as set forth in the Constitution of the United States, treaties, statutes, court decisions, and executive orders and memoranda.
- Consultation on a government-to-government level with Indian tribes cannot be delegated to nonfederal entities, such as applicants and contractors.
- Federal agencies should solicit tribal views in a manner that is sensitive to the governmental structures of the tribes, recognizing their desire to keep certain kinds of information confidential, and that tribal lines of communication may argue for federal agencies to provide extra time for the exchange of information.



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• Properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization may be determined eligible for inclusion on the National Register [16 U.S.C. § 470a(d)(6)(A)], and federal agencies must consult with any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that attaches religious and cultural significance to such historic properties [16 U.S.C. § 470a(d)(6)(B) and 36 CFR § 800.2(c)(2)(ii)(D)].

Principle 3: Native Americans are descendants of original occupants of this country. Accordingly, in making decisions, federal agencies should be informed by and utilize the special expertise of Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations in the documentation and treatment of their ancestors.

This principle reiterates existing legal requirements found in federal law, regulation and executive orders, and is consistent with positions that the ACHP has taken over the years to facilitate enfranchisement and promote broad participation in the Section 106 process. Federal agencies must consult with Indian tribes on a government-to-government basis because they are sovereign nations.

Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations bring a special perspective on how a property possesses religious and cultural significance to them. Accordingly, federal agencies should utilize their expertise about, and religious and cultural connection to, burial sites, human remains, and associated funerary objects to inform decision-making in the Section 106 process.

Principle 4: Burial sites, human remains and funerary objects should not be knowingly disturbed unless absolutely necessary, and only after the federal agency has consulted and fully considered avoidance of impact and whether it is feasible to preserve them in place.

As a matter of practice, federal agencies should avoid impacting burial sites, human remains, and funerary objects as they carry out their undertakings. If impact to the burial site can be avoided, this policy does not compel federal agencies to remove human remains or funerary objects just so they can be documented.

As this policy advocates, federal agencies should always plan to avoid burial sites, human remains, and funerary objects altogether. When a federal agency determines, based on consultation with Section 106 participants, that avoidance of impact is not appropriate, the agency should minimize disturbance to such sites, remains, and objects. Accordingly, removal of human remains or funerary objects should occur only when other alternatives have been considered and rejected.

When a federal agency determines, based on consultation with Section 106 participants, that avoidance of impact is not appropriate, the agency should then consider any active steps it may take to preserve the burial site in place, perhaps through the intentional covering of the affected area, placement of markers, or granting of restrictive or other legal protections. In many cases, preservation in place may mean that, to the extent allowed by law, the locations of burial sites, human remains, and funerary objects should not be disclosed publicly. Alternatively and consistent with the Section 106 regulations [36 CFR § 800.5(a)(2)(vi)], natural deterioration of the remains may be the acceptable or preferred outcome of the consultation process.

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Principle 5: When human remains or funerary objects must be disinterred, they should be removed carefully, respectfully, and in a manner developed in consultation.

When the federal agency decides that human remains or funerary objects must be disturbed, they should be removed respectfully and dealt with according to the plan developed by the federal agency in consultation. "Careful" disinterment means that those doing the work should have, or be supervised by people having, appropriate expertise in techniques for recognizing and disinterring human remains.

This policy does not endorse any specific treatment. However, federal agencies must make a reasonable and good faith effort to seek agreement through consultation before making its decision about how human remains and/or funerary objects shall be treated.

The plan for the disinterment and treatment of human remains and/or funerary objects should be negotiated by the federal agency during consultation on a case-by-case basis. However, the plan should provide for an accurate accounting of federal implementation. Depending on agreements reached through the Section 106 consultation process, disinterment may or may not include field recordation. In some instances, such recordation may be so abhorrent to consulting parties that the federal agency may decide it is inappropriate to carry it out. When dealing with Indian tribes, the federal agency must comply with its legal responsibilities regarding tribal consultation, including government-to-government and trust responsibilities, before concluding that human remains or funerary objects must be disinterred.

Principle 6: The federal agency is ultimately responsible for making decisions regarding avoidance of impact to or treatment of burial sites, human remains, and funerary objects. In reaching its decisions, the federal agency must comply with applicable federal, tribal, state, or local laws.

Federal agencies are responsible for making final decisions in the Section 106 process [36 CFR § 800.2(a)]. The consultation and documentation that are appropriate and necessary to inform and support federal agency decisions in the Section 106 process are set forth in the ACHP's regulations [36 CFR Part 800].

Other laws, however, may affect federal decision-making regarding the treatment of burial sites human remains, and funerary objects. Undertakings located on federal or tribal lands, for example, are subject to the provisions of NAGPRA and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA). When burial sites, human remains, or funerary objects are encountered on state and private lands, federal agencies must identify and follow state law when it applies. Section 106 agreement documents should take into account the requirements of any of these applicable laws.

Principle 7: Through consultation, federal agencies should develop and implement plans for the treatment of burial sites, human remains, and funerary objects that may be inadvertently discovered.

Encountering burial sites, human remains, or funerary objects during the initial efforts to identify historic properties is not unheard of. Accordingly, the federal agency must determine the scope of the identification effort in consultation with the SHPO/THPO, Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian

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organizations, and others before any archaeological testing has begun [36 CFR § 800.4(a)] to ensure the full consideration of avoidance of impact to burial sites, human remains, and funerary objects.

The ACHP's regulations provide federal agencies with the preferred option of reaching an agreement ahead of time to govern the actions to be taken when historic properties are discovered during the implementation of an undertaking. In the absence of prior planning, when the undertaking has been approved and construction has begun, the ACHP's post-review discovery provision [36 CFR § 800.13] requires the federal agency to carry out several actions:

- (1) make reasonable efforts to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects to such discovered historic properties;
- (2) notify consulting parties (including Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations that might attach religious and cultural significance to the affected property) and the ACHP within 48 hours of the agency's proposed course of action;
- (3) take into account the recommendations received; and then
- (4) carry out appropriate actions.

NAGPRA prescribes a specific course of action when Native American and Native Hawaiian human remains and funerary objects are discovered on federal or tribal lands in the absence of a plan—cessation of the activity, protection of the material, notification of various parties, consultation on a course of action and its implementation, and then continuation of the activity. However, adherence to the plan under Principle 5 would cause new discoveries to be considered "intentional excavations" under NAGPRA because a plan has already been developed, and can be immediately implemented. Agencies then could avoid the otherwise mandated 30 day cessation of work for "inadvertent discoveries."

Principle 8: In cases where the disposition of human remains and funerary objects is not legally prescribed, federal agencies should proceed following a hierarchy that begins with the rights of lineal descendants, and if none, then the descendant community, which may include Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations.

Under the ACHP's regulations, "descendants" are not identified as consulting parties by right. However, federal agencies shall consult with Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations that attach religious and cultural significance to burial sites, human remains and associated funerary objects, and be cognizant of their expertise in, and religious and cultural connection to, them. In addition, federal agencies should recognize a biological or cultural relationship and invite that individual or community to be a consulting party [36 CFR § 800.3(f)(3)].

When federal or state law does not direct disposition of human remains or funerary objects, or when there is disagreement among claimants, the process set out in NAGPRA may be instructive. In NAGPRA, the "ownership or control" of human remains and associated funerary objects lies with the following in descending order: specific lineal descendants; then tribe on whose tribal lands the items were discovered; then tribe with the closest cultural affiliation; and then tribe aboriginally occupying the land, or with the closest "cultural relationship" to the material.

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#### **Definitions Used for the Principles**

- **Burial Site**: Any natural or prepared physical location, whether originally below, on, or above the surface of the earth, into which as a part of the death rite or ceremony of a culture, individual human remains are deposited [25 U.S.C. 3001.2(1)].
- Consultation: The process of seeking, discussing, and considering the views of other participants, and, where feasible, seeking agreement with them regarding matters arising in the Section 106 review process [36 CFR § 800.16(f)].
- Consulting parties: Persons or groups the federal agency consults with during the Section 106 process. They may include the State Historic Preservation Officer; the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer; Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations; representatives of local governments; applicants for federal assistance, permits, licenses, and other approvals; and/or any additional consulting parties [based on 36 CFR § 800.2(c)]. Additional consulting parties may include individuals and organizations with a demonstrated interest in the undertaking due to the nature of their legal or economic relation to the undertaking or affected properties, or their concern with the undertaking's effects on historic properties [36 CFR § 800.2(c)(6)].
- **Disturbance:** Disturbance of burial sites that are listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places will constitute an adverse effect under Section 106. An adverse effect occurs when "an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association" [36 CFR § 800.5(a)(1)].
- **Federal land:** Lands under a federal agency's control. Mere federal funding or permitting of a project does not turn an otherwise non-federal land into federal land (see *Abenaki Nation of Mississquoi* v. *Hughes*, 805 F. Supp. 234 (D. Vt. 1992), aff'd, 990 F. 2d 729 (2d Cir. 1993) (where the court found that a Clean Water Act permit issued by the US Army Corps of Engineers did not place the relevant land under federal "control" for NAGPRA purposes).
- Funerary objects: "items that, as part of the death rite or ceremony of a culture, are reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally at the time of death or later with or near individual human remains" [25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(B)].
- **Historic property:** "Any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. It includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties, and it includes properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and that meet the National Register of Historic Places criteria" [36 CFR § 800.16(1)].
- **Human remains:** The physical remains of a human body. The term does not include remains or portions of remains that may reasonably be determined to have been freely given or naturally shed by the individual from whose body they were obtained, such as hair made into ropes or nets [see 43 CFR § 10.2(d)(1)].
- Indian Tribe: "An Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, including a Native village, Regional Corporation or Village Corporation, as those terms are defined in Section 3 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act [43 U.S.C. 1602], which is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians" [36 CFR § 800.16(m)].
- Native American: Of, or relating to, a tribe, people, or culture that is indigenous to the United States [25 U.S.C. 3001 (9)]. Of, or relating to, a tribe, people, or culture indigenous to the Unites States, including Alaska and Hawaii [43 CFR 10.2(d)].



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- Native Hawaiian: Any individual who is a descendant of the aboriginal people who, prior to 1778, occupied and exercised sovereignty in the area that now constitutes the state of Hawaii [36 CFR § 800.16(s)(2)].
- Native Hawaiian Organization: Any organization which serves and represents the interests of Native Hawaiians; has as a primary and stated purpose the provision of services to Native Hawaiians; and has demonstrated expertise in aspects of historic preservation that are significant to Native Hawaiians [36 CFR § 800.16(s)].
- **Policy statement:** A formal statement, endorsed by the full ACHP membership, representing the membership's collective thinking about what to consider in reaching decisions about select issues, in this case, human remains and funerary objects encountered in undertakings on federal, tribal, state, or private lands. Such statements do not have the binding force of law.
- **Preservation in place:** Taking active steps to ensure the preservation of a property.
- **Protection of Historic Properties**: Regulations [36 CFR Part 800] implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.
- Section 106: That part of the National Historic Preservation Act which establishes a federal responsibility to take into account the effects of undertakings on historic properties and to provide the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment with regard to such action.
- State Historic Preservation Officer: The official appointed or designated pursuant to Section 101(b)(1) of NHPA to administer the state historic preservation program.
- **Tribal Historic Preservation Officer**: The official appointed by the tribe's chief governing authority or designated by a tribal ordinance or preservation program who has assumed the responsibilities of the SHPO for purposes of Section 106 compliance on tribal lands in accordance with Section 101(d)(2) of NHPA.
- **Treatment:** Under Section 106, "treatments" are measures developed and implemented through Section 106 agreement documents to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects to historic properties.

#### **Acronyms Used for the Policy Statement**

- ACHP: Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.
- ARPA: Archaeological Resources Protection Act [16 U.S.C. 470aa-mm].
- NHPA: National Historic Preservation Act [16 U.S.C. § 470f].
- NAGPRA: The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act [25 U.S.C. 3001 et seq].
- SHPO: State Historic Preservation Officer
- THPO: Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

[The members of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation unanimously adopted this policy on February 23, 2007]

## ATTACHMENT 29 – UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERIES PLAN FOR SUBMERGED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES, HISTORIC PROPERTIES, AND CULTURAL RESOURCES INCLUDING HUMAN REMAINS: REVOLUTION WIND FARM FOR LEASE AREA OCS A-0486 CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATIONS PLAN

[Insert ATTACHMENT 29 – REVOLUTION WIND MARINE UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY PLAN]

# UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERIES PLAN FOR SUBMERGED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES, HISTORIC PROPERTIES, AND CULTURAL RESOURCES INCLUDING HUMAN REMAINS, REVOLUTION WIND FARM FOR LEASE AREA OCS A-0486 CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATIONS PLAN

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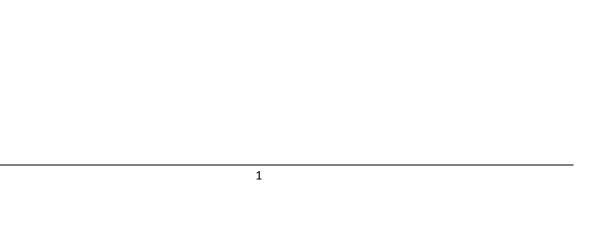
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**JULY 2022** 



#### **INTRODUCTION**

Revolution Wind LLC (Revolution Wind) proposes to construct and operate the Revolution Wind Farm Project (Project) within the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) Renewable Energy Lease Area OCS A-0486 (Lease Area). The Project consists of the Revolution Wind Farm (RWF) and the Revolution Wind Farm Export Cable (RWEC) route, which traverses federal and state waters. The RWEC has a proposed landfall near Quonset Point in North Kingstown, Rhode Island. Revolution Wind has submitted a Construction and Operations Plan (COP) for the Project to BOEM to support the development, operation, and eventual decommissioning of Project infrastructure, including offshore wind turbines, offshore substations, array cables, substation interconnector cables, and offshore export cables. SEARCH provided technical expertise to Revolution Wind's environmental consultant, VHB Engineering (VHB), by providing a Qualified Marine Archaeologist (QMA) in accordance with Lease Agreement Stipulation Addendum C Section 2.1.1.2.

SEARCH developed this Unanticipated Discoveries Plan (UDP) to assist Revolution Wind and its contractors to preserve and protect potential cultural resources from adverse impacts caused by Project construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning activities. The UDP sets forth guidelines and procedures to be used in the event potential submerged cultural resource are encountered during bottom disturbing activities and assists Revolution Wind in its compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (Title 54 U.S.C. § 306108), Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (Title 25 U.S.C. § 3001 et seg.), Lease OCS A-0486 Lease Stipulations, and other relevant state and local laws as applicable. This UDP is subject to revisions based on consultations with interested parties pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act or the Act's implementing regulations at 36 CFR Part 800.

#### **ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

Implementation of the provisions and procedures in the UDP will require the coordinated efforts of Revolution Wind and their contractors during all construction, operations and maintenance, and decommissioning activities with the potential to impact the seafloor. The following sections identify key participants in the UDP and outlines their roles and responsibilities.

#### **REVOLUTION WIND**

Implementation of the provisions and procedures outlined in this plan is ultimately the responsibility of Revolution Wind or its designee, who will be responsible for the following:

- Ensuring procedures and policies outlined in the UDP and UDP training materials are implemented;
- Identifying a responsible party within Revolution Wind tasked with overseeing implementation of the UDP during all project and contractor activities;
- Developing cultural resource and UDP awareness training programs for all project staff and contractors;
- Requiring all project and contractor staff complete cultural resource and UDP awareness training;
- Coordinating and facilitating communication between the QMA, project staff, and contractors if a potential cultural resource is encountered during project activities; and
- Participating in and/or facilitating consultations with state and federal agencies (BOEM, Naval History and Heritage Command [NHHC], Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission [RIHPHC], etc...), federally recognized Tribes'/Tribal Nations' Tribal Historic Preservation Offices (THPOs), and other consulting parties, as appropriate.

#### **QUALIFIED MARINE ARCHAEOLOGIST**

Revolution Wind will retain the services of a QMA to provide cultural resource advisory services during implementation of the UDP. The QMA will be responsible for the following:

- Assist Revolution Wind with the development and implementation of the procedures outlined in the UDP;
- Assist Revolution Wind in developing a cultural resource and UDP awareness training program and informational graphic;
- Review and document potential submerged cultural resources identified by the project and/or contractor staff;

- Assist Revolution Wind with the Section 106 consultation process that may arise as a result of an unanticipated submerged cultural resource; and
- Conduct archaeological investigation of unanticipated submerged cultural resources following coordination with appropriate consulting parties.

#### TRAINING AND ORIENTATION

As described in the previous section, Revolution Wind will be responsible for ensuring Project and contractor staff complete a cultural resources and UDP awareness training program prior to the start of bottom disturbing activities. The training will be sufficient to allow Project and contractor staff to identify common types of marine cultural resources and implement the UDP procedures. The training will be delivered as a standalone training and/or combined with the Project's or contractors' general health and safety (H&S) or environment, health, and safety (EHS) induction training.

The training program will include, but not be limited to, the following elements:

- A review of applicable state and federal cultural resource laws and regulations;
- Characteristics of common types of submerged cultural resources found on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf (e.g. wooden shipwrecks, metal shipwrecks, downed aircraft, post-Contact artifacts, pre-Contact artifacts, bone and faunal remains, etc.);
- How to identify potential submerged cultural resources during bottom disturbing activities; and
- Procedures to follow and parties to notify if potential submerged cultural resources/materials are encountered during project activities.

The SEARCH QMA will develop draft cultural resources and UDP awareness training in coordination with Revolution Wind. The training program will be provided to BOEM and the RIHPhC for review and comment before the training program is finalized.

In additional to the training program, the SEARCH QMA will generate an informational graphic summarizing the UDP and the materials discussed in the cultural resources and UDP awareness training program. The informational graphic will include:

- Images of common types of submerged cultural resources and materials;
- A flow chart depicting the UDP reporting process;
- A notice to all employees of their stop work authority if potential cultural resources are encountered; and
- Contact information for the Revolution Wind staff responsible for overseeing implementation of the UDP and the QMA.

The informational graphic will be placed in a conspicuous location on each project and contractor vessel where workers can see it and copies will be made available to project and/or contractor staff upon request.

#### PROCEDURES WHEN CULTURAL MATERIAL ARE OBSERVED

As part of its COP submission, Revolution Wind conducted an extensive marine archaeological resources assessment (MARA) of the Project's preliminary area of potential effects (PAPE). The MARA identified 19 potential submerged cultural resources (Targets 01-19) and 8 geomorphic features of archaeological interest (Targets 20-28) within the PAPE. Revolution Wind anticipates avoidance of Targets 01-19 and their associated recommended avoidance buffers. Additionally, as the final design is not known, the degree of adverse effects to Targets 20-28 is currently unknown. Revolution Wind is developing a Mitigation Framework to aid in avoiding, minimizing, and/or mitigating adverse effects upon historic properties.

Even with the extensive preconstruction marine archaeological surveys, it is impossible to ensure that all cultural resources have been identified within the PAPE. Even at sites that have been previously identified and assessed, there is a potential for the discovery of previously unidentified archaeological components, features, or human remains that may require investigation and assessment. Furthermore, identified historic properties may sustain effects that were not originally anticipated. Therefore, a procedure has been developed for the treatment of unanticipated discoveries that may occur during site development.

The procedure also will be implemented should an unanticipated archaeological find occur during investigations to ground-truth potential unexploded ordnance (pUXO). In addition, Revolution Wind will involve the QMA during pUXO investigations to consult and monitor. Revolution Wind has agreed to a protocol for inspections that includes a decision tree for contacting the QMA; providing the QMA with inspection reports, including video footage, still photographs, multibeam echosounder imagery, and pUXO specialist observations; and real-time video monitoring for inspections that occur atop shallowly buried geomorphic features of archaeological interest.

The implementation of the final UDP will be overseen by Revolution Wind and a QMA who meets or exceeds the Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualifications Standards for Archaeology* [48 FR 44738-44739] and has experience in conducting HRG surveys and processing and interpreting data for archaeological potential [BOEM 2020]. See **Figure 1** for a flow chart of the communications and notification plan for unanticipated discoveries.

If unanticipated submerged cultural resources are discovered, the following steps should be taken:

- (1) Per Lease Stipulation 4.2.7.1, all bottom-disturbing activities in the immediate area of the discovery shall cease and every effort will be made to avoid or minimize impacts to the potential submerged cultural resource(s).
- (2) The project or contractor staff will immediately notify Revolution Wind of the discovery.
- (3) Revolution Wind will notify the QMA and provide them with sufficient information/documentation on the potential find to allow the QMA to evaluate the discovery and determine if the find is a cultural resource. If necessary, the QMA may request to visit the find site or the vessel that recovered the cultural material to inspect

- the find. If the find is a cultural resource, the QMA will provide a preliminary assessment as to its potential to be a historic property as defined in 36 CFR Part 800.
- (4) Per Lease Stipulation 4.2.7.1, BOEM shall be notified of the potential submerged cultural resource within 24 hours of the discovery. Revolution Wind shall also notify the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) of Rhode Island and/or Massachusetts, the State Archaeologist(s), and the Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPOs) or other designated representatives of the consulting tribal governments. If the potential submerged cultural resource could be a sunken military craft under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Navy, then Revolution Wind additionally will notify the NHHC.
- (5) Within 72 hours of being notified of the discovery, Revolution Wind shall issue a report in writing to BOEM providing available information concerning the nature and condition of the potential submerged cultural resource and observed attributes relevant to the resource's potential eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).
- (6) Revolution Wind shall consult with BOEM, as feasible, to obtain technical advice and guidance for the evaluation of the discovered cultural resource.
- (7) If the impacted resource is determined by BOEM, in consultation with the NHHC if applicable to a sunken military craft, to be NRHP eligible, a mitigation plan shall be prepared by Revolution Wind for the discovered cultural resource. This plan must be reviewed by BOEM prior to submission to the RI/MA SHPO and representatives from consulting federally recognized Tribes/Tribal Nations for their review and comment, as well as provided to the NHHC for review and approval if the potential cultural resource falls under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Navy. The RI/MA SHPO and Tribes/Tribal Nations will review the plan and provide comments and recommendations within one week, with final comments to follow as quickly as possible.
- (8) Per Lease Stipulation 4.2.6, Revolution Wind may not impact a known archaeological resource in federal waters without prior approval from BOEM. If the potential resource falls under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Navy, then similar approval will be provided from the NHHC. No development activities in the vicinity of the cultural resource will resume until either a mitigation plan is executed or, if BOEM, or the NHHC if applicable, determines a mitigation plan is not warranted, BOEM provides written approval to Revolution Wind to resume bottom disturbing activities. For discoveries in state waters, Revolution Wind will not impact a known archaeological resource with prior approval from BOEM and the RI/MA SHPO.

If suspected human remains are encountered, the below procedures, which comply with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's (ACHP) *Policy Statement Regarding Treatment of Burial Sites, Human Remains and Funerary Objects*, should be followed.

- (1) All work in the near vicinity of the human remains shall cease and reasonable efforts should be made to avoid and protect the remains from additional impact. Encountered potential material shall be protected, which may include keeping the remains submerged in an onboard tank of sea water or other appropriate material.
- (2) The Onboard Representative shall immediately notify the County Medical Examiner, State Archaeologist, the Forensic Anthropology Unit of the Rhode Island State Police, and Revolution Wind as to the findings.

- (3) Revolution Wind will notify the QMA and provide them with sufficient information/documentation on the potential find to allow the QMA to evaluate the discovery and determine if the find is a cultural resource. If necessary, the QMA may request to visit the vessel to inspect the potential human remains. If the find is a cultural resource, the QMA will provide a preliminary assessment. The QMA will document and inventory the remains and any associated artifacts, and assist in coordinating with federal, state, and local officials.
- (4) A plan for the avoidance of any further impact to the human remains and/or mitigative excavation, reinternment, or a combination of these treatments will be developed in consultation with the State Archaeologist; the RI/MA SHPO; BOEM; the NHHC, if the potential human remains could be associated with a sunken military craft under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Navy; and appropriate Tribes or closest lineal descendants. All parties will be expected to respond with advice and guidance in an efficient time frame. Once the plan is agreed to by all parties, the plan will be implemented.

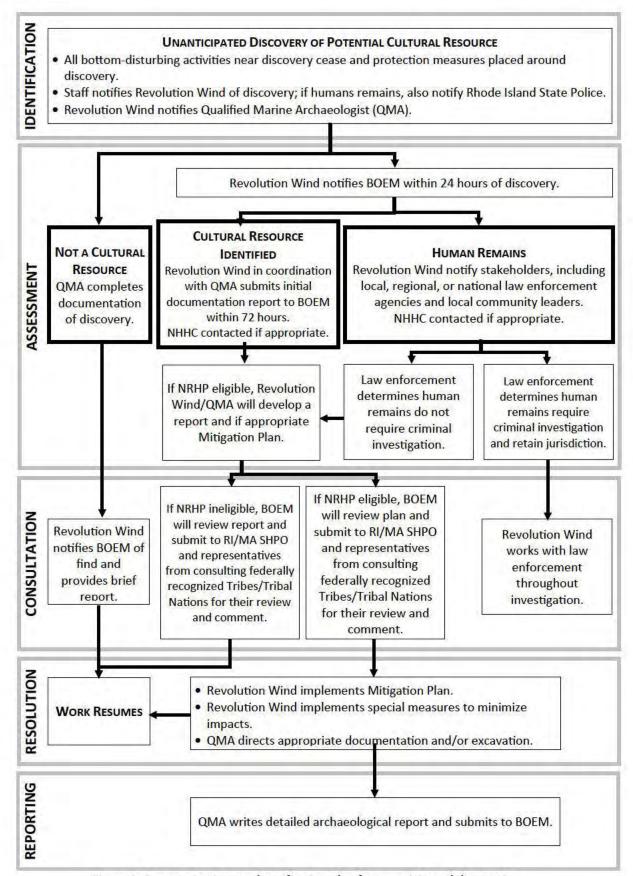


Figure 1. Communications and notification plan for unanticipated discoveries.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF A SUBMERGED UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY

Archaeological investigation of a submerged unanticipated discovery may be necessary in order to evaluate the find, determine its eligibility for listing in the NRHP, and/or assess any construction impacts that may have occurred. The following is a recommended procedure for complying with the UDP and providing BOEM; NHHC, if applicable; and RI/MA SHPO with the necessary information to make informed decisions to approve continuation of bottom disturbing activities. After each step, consultation among the appropriate parties will occur.

- (1) Initial assessment of unanticipated discovery via a refined HRG survey and/or ROV investigation (Phase Ia reconnaissance survey).
  - a. May result in no further recommended action (i.e., target is not a historic property) or additional investigation.
- (2) Develop an avoidance zone based upon Step 1.
  - a. Minimally, construction activity will remain outside of the avoidance zone for a period of time necessary to allow archaeological investigation, if required.
  - b. Determine whether construction activity can remain outside of the avoidance zone permanently.
- (3) Identify the source, delineate the site boundary, and assess potential impacts that led to the unanticipated discovery (Phase Ib identification).
  - a. Accomplished utilizing archaeological/scientific diving and/or ROV investigation.
  - b. May result in no further recommended action (i.e., target is not a historic property) or additional investigation.
- (4) Determine eligibility for listing in the NRHP (Phase II NRHP evaluation).
  - a. Accomplished utilizing archaeological/scientific diving.
  - b. May require extensive excavation.
  - c. May require archival research.
- (5) Develop a strategy to resolve adverse effects to the historic property that occurred as a result of the unanticipated discovery and to minimize or mitigate potential future adverse effects as construction proceeds.
- (6) On-site monitoring of bottom disturbing activities at the location.

Not all of these steps may be necessary, and the appropriate course of action will be determined at the time of discovery and in consultation with BOEM and if applicable, RI/MA SHPO.

#### **NOTIFICATION LIST**

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## Washington County Medical Examiner & Coroner Office

County Medical Examiner 48 Orms St. Providence, RI 02904 Phone: (401) 222-5500

#### **Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe**

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## Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aguinnah)

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#### **Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation**

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#### The Narragansett Indian Tribe

Mr. John Brown, III Tribal Historic Preservation Officer P.O. Box 268 Charlestown, RI 02813 Phone: (401).364-1100

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## Mohegan Tribe of Indians in Connecticut

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#### The Shinnecock Indian Nation

Mr. Bryan Polite Chair of Tribal Trustees PO Box 5006 Southampton, NY 11969 Phone: (631) 283-6143 bryanpolite@shinnecock.org

#### **REFERENCES CITED**

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2007 Policy Statement Regarding Treatment of Burial Sites, Human Remains and Funerary Objects.https://www.achp.gov/sites/default/files/policies/2018-06/ACHPPolicyStatementRegardingTreatmentofBurialSitesHumanRemainsandFunerary Objects0207.pdf, Digital article accessed December 9, 2021.

Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)

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