I3. Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis (May 2022)

Maryland Offshore Wind Project

Appendix B

Offshore Project Components Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis

PREPARED FOR:

US Wind, Inc.

401 East Pratt Street

Baltimore, Maryland 21202

PREPARED BY:

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.

241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100

Frederick, Maryland 21701

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List of Acronyms

BOEM…….Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

CFR…….Code of Federal Regulations

COP…….Construction and Operations Plan

DE-CHRIS…. Delaware Cultural Historic Resource Information System

DESHPO…… Delaware State Historic Preservation Office

GIS……. Geographic Information System

Ha…….. Hectare

HRVEA……..Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis

Km……..Kilometers

MHT……... Maryland Historical Trust

Mi……Miles

MOA……Memorandum of Agreement

NHL…….National Historic Landmark

NJHPO…….New Jersey Historic Preservation Office

NM……Nautical miles

NPS……...National Park Service

NRHP……National Register of Historic Places

PA…….Programmatic Agreement

PAPE…….Preliminary Area of Potential Effect

PDE……Project Design Envelope

OSS……Offshore Substation

SHPO…….State Historic Preservation Office

RCG&A…….R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.

TCP……Traditional Cultural Property

VCRIS……Virginia Cultural Resources Inventory System

VDHR……Virginia Department of Historic Resources

VIA……Visual Impacts Assessment

WTG……..Wind Turbine Generator

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1. INTRODUCTION

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. (RCG&A) was retained by US Wind, Inc. (US Wind) to undertake the Offshore Project Components Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis (HRVEA) for the Maryland Offshore Wind Project (Project). The Project is located approximately 13 miles (mi; 11.3 nautical miles [NM], 21 kilometers [km]) off the coast of Ocean City, Maryland (Figure B-1).

This study was completed to identify and to assess the Project's potential effects to historic properties listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This investigation includes the architectural investigations related to the impact of the Offshore Project Components of the Project as required under the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) *Guidelines for Providing Archaeological and Historic Property Information Pursuant to 30 CFR Part 585* (BOEM, 2020), and it is anticipated to support the integration of the Section 106 process (36 CFR Part 800) of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, with analyses required under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

The Offshore Project Components are not anticipated to physically alter the onshore, above-ground properties. However, certain Offshore Project Components above the ocean surface, namely the proposed wind turbine generators (WTGs), would have the potential to introduce new visual and auditory elements that may affect the integrity of setting of onshore above-ground properties. Integrity is defined as a property's qualities of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Historic properties possess both the qualities of significance and integrity defined in the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR § 60 [a-d]). The integrity of historic and potentially historic properties, those listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP, can be affected by the introduction of new elements within the landscape that may diminish their significant historic features through loss of integrity. The NRHP Criteria of Adverse Effect states:

> Adverse effects on historic properties include, but at not limited to: "(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 significance historic features" (Code of Federal Regulations 2004).

The Offshore Project Components would have the potential to affect the integrity of setting of previously identified historic properties and previously determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. Setting is defined as "the physical environment of the historic property" (National Park Service 1990). The current study identified historic properties, analyzed the potential effects of the Project on those resources, and dev-

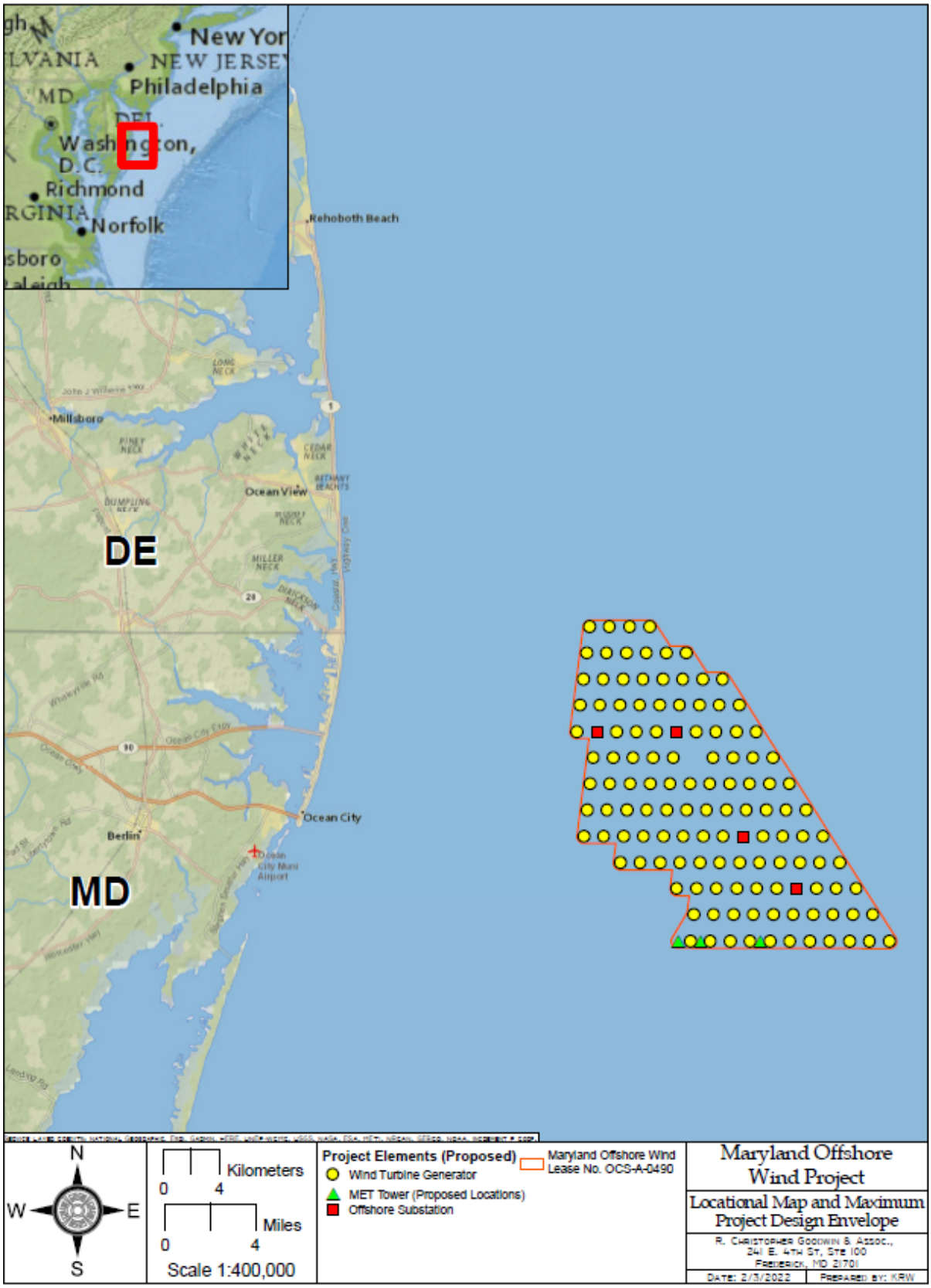

Figure B-1. Project Location & Lease Area Project Design Envelope

eloped recommendations for the range of measures to avoid, limit, or mitigate potential adverse effects to historic properties from the Offshore Project Components. This HRVEA is included as an appendix to the Construction and Operations Plan (COP) Visual Impact Assessment (VIA).

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

US Wind is developing the Maryland Offshore Wind Project (the Project), an offshore wind energy project of up to approximately 2 gigawatts (GW) of nameplate capacity within OCS-A 0490 (the Lease), a Lease area of approximately 80,000 acres located off the coast of Maryland on the Outer Continental Shelf (see Figure B-1). The following project description summarizes the Project components and design as they relate to the HRVEA. A more detailed Project description is available in Volume 2, Section 1 of the COP.

US Wind defined a Project Design Envelope (PDE) in the COP to describe the limits of Project facilities and activities. A COP is defined by BOEM as "detailed plan for the construction and operation of a wind energy project" (BOEM 2020). The COP includes a description of all planned facilities and provides the basis for the analysis of the environmental and human use resource effects and operational integrity of the proposed construction and operations. The primary goal of a COP is to allow for meaningful assessments by the jurisdictional agencies of the proposed project elements and activities while concurrently providing the Lessee reasonable flexibility to make prudent development and design decisions prior to construction (U.S. Department of the Interior 2020).

Offshore components of the Project would comprise (Figure B-2):

- Up to 121 WTGs and associated WTG Foundations distributed across the Lease Area at a distance of 0.88 mi (1.4 km) in the East-West direction and 1.17 mi (1.88 km) in the North- South direction;
- Up to 4 offshore substations (OSSs);
- Meteorological (Met) Tower;
- Inter-Array Cables that are buried beneath the seabed that connect the WTG to the OSS; and,
- Up to four (4) submarine export cables buried beneath the seabed that would connect the OSSs to the onshore substation

The PDE maximum design scenario under consideration for the WTGs ranges from 14.7 to 18 megawatts (MW) with a maximum tip height of 938 ft (286 m), maximum rotor diameter of 820.21 ft (250 m), and a corresponding hub height of 528 ft (161 m). Under the maximum project design scenario under consideration

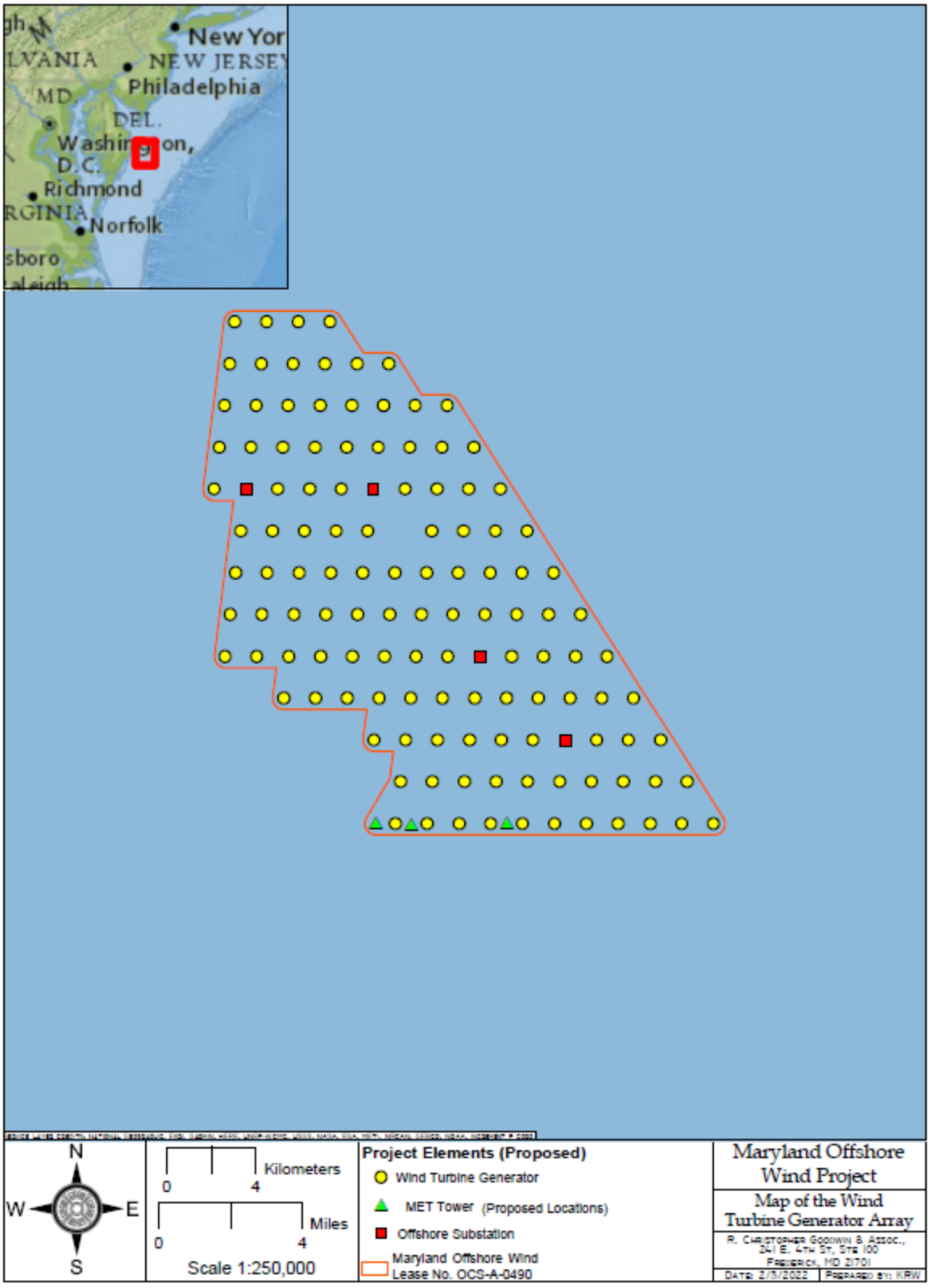

Figure B-2. Map of the Wind Turbine Generator Array

the WTGs would be connected to up to four OSSs, where power would be transmitted to through the export cables. The OSSs would be lower in height as compared to the WTGs, therefore visual modeling to support the historic properties assessment will be based off the height of the WTGs. A Met Tower would be located along the southern edge of the lease area, but also would be significantly lower than the WTGs. Nighttime lighting of the WTGs and OSSs will be assessed for potential impacts to historic properties as they are developed.

3. DEFINING THE PRELIMINARY AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS (PAPE)

Preliminary viewshed modeling was undertaken in December 2020 to determine the PAPE (Figure B-3) and Preliminary Area of Potential Effect (PAPE). The PAPE was refined through a field-verified reconnaissance "windshield" survey in Delaware and Maryland during January 2021 to characterize the area and to identify viewsheds to the ocean within the model. The purpose of a windshield survey is to characterize the type and distribution of resources within a given area (Derry et al 1977:12). Following design modifications in October 2021 that increased the height of the proposed turbines in the maximum PDE, new viewshed modeling was undertaken. While the viewshed expanded the PAPE to coastal New Jersey and Virginia, the new analysis utilized LiDAR data to include building height, terrain, and vegetative cover datasets to identify where views of the turbines would be obscured, greatly reducing the area of potential visibility among high density areas. Supplemental survey was undertaken during December 2021 to characterize the area and identify viewsheds to the ocean within the newly expanded model. The PAPE and PAPE were analyzed to define the limits of the reconnaissance windshield survey. The result of this refined modeling is the PAPE (Figure B-4). The PAPE generally encompasses the coastal shorelines across all four states and the overwater areas and western shores of inland bays in Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. Attachments B-1 through B-4 provide a closer view of the PAPE within the coastal towns of Ocean City, Maryland; Fenwick Island, Delaware; Cape May, New Jersey; and, Wildwood, New Jersey.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

Identification and analysis of historic properties was completed through a progressive program of consultation, archival research, outreach and engagement, windshield survey, field survey, and data analysis within the PAPE and PAPE. These progressive stages of investigation are summarized below. All work was completed in strict accordance with COVID-19 safety protocols and RCG&A and US Wind safety requirements. The research design for the investigation took into account current COVID-19 restrictions, which were monitored and revised during the course of the investigation, as appropriate.

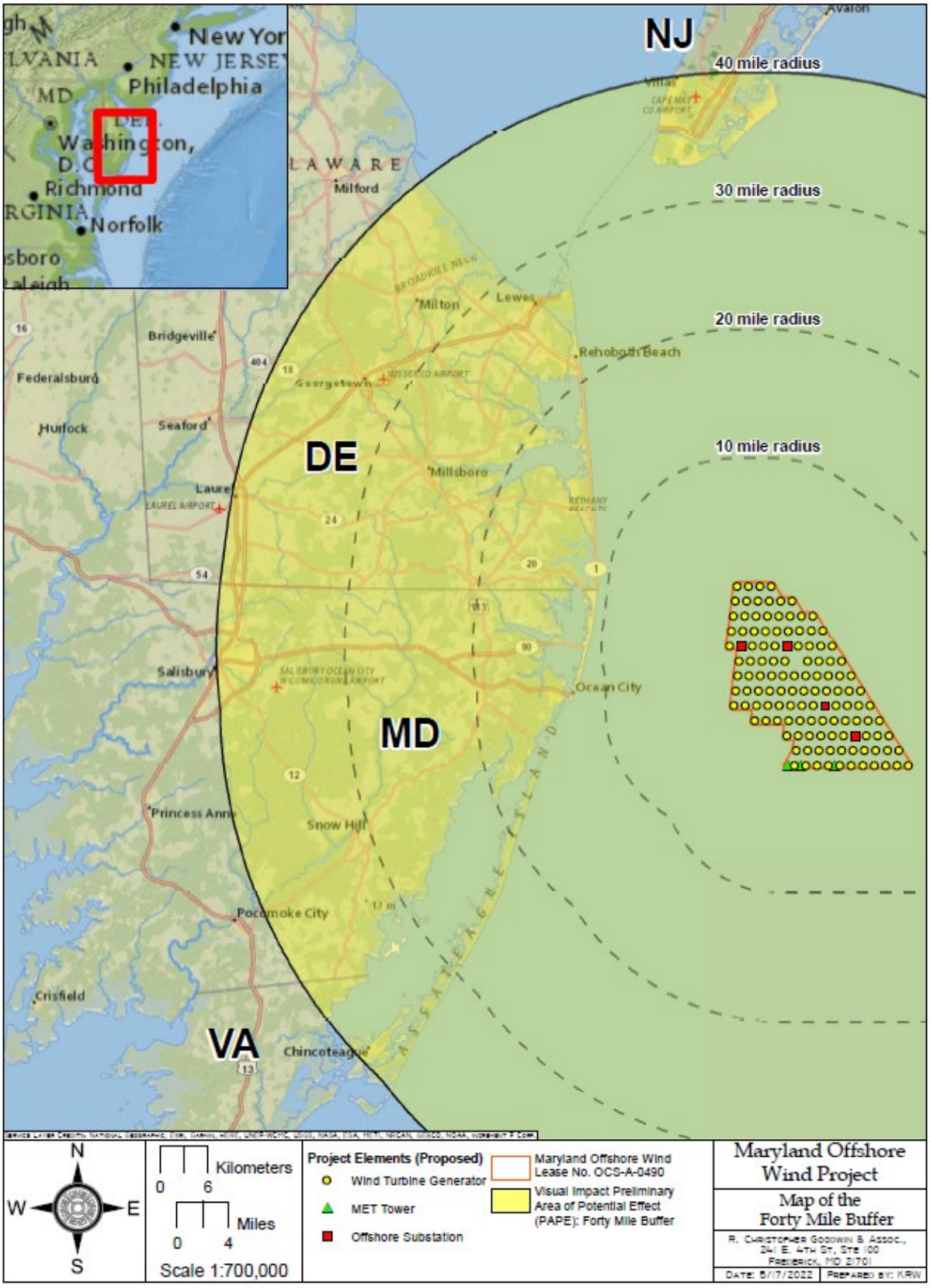

Figure B-3. Map of the Forty Mile Buffer

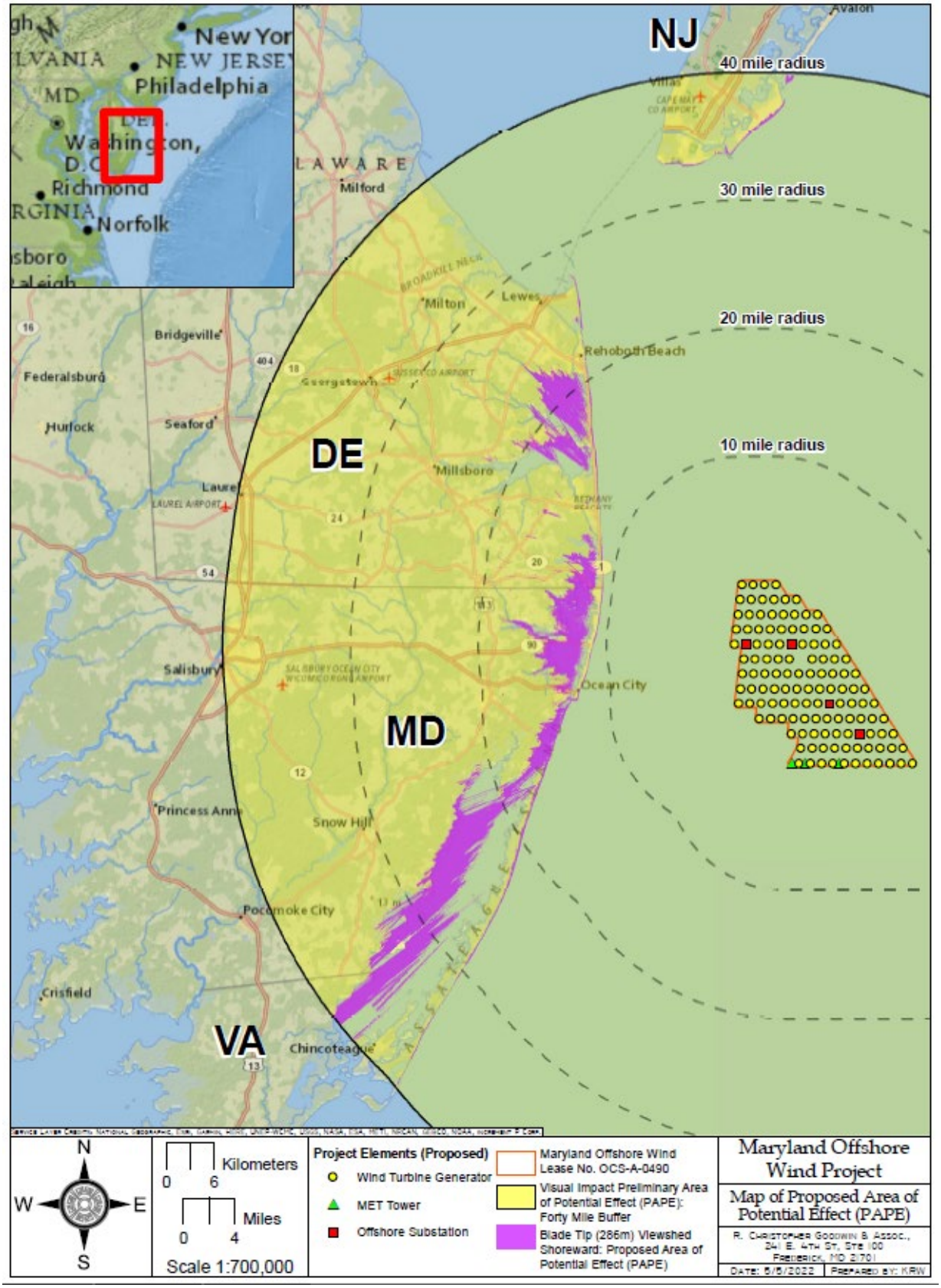

Figure B-4. Map of the Proposed Area of Potential Effect (PAPE)

All work was undertaken in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (National Park Service [NPS] 1983), BOEM's *Guidelines for Providing Archaeological and Historic Property Information Pursuant to 30 CFR Part 585* (BOEM 2020), the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historical Documentation* (NPS 2020), and the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Evaluation* (NPS 2021.). All work was completed by historians and architectural historians whose professional qualifications meet or exceed those established by the Secretary of the Interior in their respective fields (36 CFR Part 61).

4.2 BOEM Consultation

BOEM was consulted during the development of the survey plan and methodology for this investigation. On October 21, 2021, US Wind sent BOEM a brief summary methodology for review and further discussion. A conference call was held on November 16, 2021, to review the survey plan, methodology, and analytical approach to the PAPE and PAPE. During this meeting BOEM cultural resources staff concurred with the PAPE, PAPE, and general proposed survey approach. BOEM also provided additional guidance on outreach and engagement with cultural groups and interest and/or affected Tribes & indigenous peoples. BOEM staff provided expanded guidance on the identification of historic properties for the purposes of this Project in written comments to the October 21, 2021, submitted methodology overview. This guidance addressed the methodology for previously documented above-ground resources (buildings, structures, landscapes) that formally have undergone survey and are determined eligible for listing or currently are listed in the NHRP.

4.3 Archival Research

Archival research was undertaken to identify and to develop a comprehensive inventory of previously identified historic properties within the initial 40-mi PAPE (see Figure B-3). Research using the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) databases provided guidance for previously identified properties. These on-line systems included the Delaware Cultural Historic Resource Information System (DE-CHRIS), Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) Medusa System, the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office (NJHPO) LUCY Cultural Resources Inventory System, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) Virginia Cultural Resources Inventory System (VCRIS) and BOEM's *Evaluation of Visual Impact on Cultural Resources/Historic Properties: North Atlantic, Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Florida Straights Volumes I and II* (Klein et al. 2012). These resources were utilized to identify properties eligible or listed in the NRHP, listed as National Historic Landmarks (NHL), and properties listed in state registers of historic

places. Research using NRHP, NHL, and respective state evaluation forms were used to characterize the history and architectural development of the area. Relevant published histories were utilized to aid these characterizations where available.

The data used in this investigation reflects information available as of May 19, 2022. The locations of previously identified built resources were incorporated into the Project Geographic Information System (GIS) model. This model was used to inform field investigations and analysis. Preliminary analysis identified 96 previously identified properties within the PAPE. These preliminarily identified properties are comprised of three districts and include those which have been demolished, never undergone evaluation, and ultimately were determined ineligible (Table B-1). Chapter 5.2 provides further overview of previous identified properties and determines identified historic properties within the PAPE.

Table B-1. List of Previously Identified Properties within the Preliminary Area of Potential Effect (PAPE)

State	State ID No.	Historic Name or Address	Status
Delaware	S00754	Davis, Robert, Farmhouse	Demolished
Delaware	S00202	White House	Unevaluated
Delaware	S01008	Dwelling	Unevaluated
Delaware	S02134	Dwelling	Unevaluated
Delaware	S02350	Frank Robinson House	Unevaluated
Delaware	S00752	The Nogged Frame House	Unevaluated
Delaware	S08523	Rehoboth Beach	Unevaluated
Delaware	S08535	Rehoboth Beach Boardwalk	Unevaluated
Delaware	S02099	The Adkins House	Unevaluated
Delaware	S03310	House	Demolished
Delaware	S03108	House	Demolished
Delaware	S02370	House	Demolished
Delaware	S08100	House	Demolished
Delaware	S02355	Chandler, E., House	Ineligible
Delaware	S11837	Woman's Temperance Christian Union Water Fountain	National Register Listed
Delaware	S09923	Pilot House Condominiums	Ineligible
Delaware	S10030	Robinson, Clinton, House	Ineligible
Delaware	S10037	Dwelling	Ineligible
Delaware	S08094	Building	Ineligible
Delaware	S02369	The Pokusa House	Unevaluated
Delaware	S08145	Building	Demolished
Delaware	S02076	Magee Store Building	Unevaluated
Delaware	S02074	House	Demolished
Delaware	S01998	House	Demolished
Delaware	S02370	House	Demolished
Delaware	S02141	The Peery House	Demolished

Delaware	S08119	Miller-Hudson House	National Register Eligible
Delaware	S02089	Adkins Agricultural Complex	Unevaluated
Delaware	D00101.003	Transpeninsular Boundary Monument 2	National Register Listed
Delaware	S10086	National Harbor of Refuge and Delaware Breakwater Historic District	National Register Listed
Delaware	S00453	Indian River Lifesaving Station	National Register Listed
Delaware	S06048	Fort Miles Historic District	National Register Listed
Delaware	S10087	Fenwick Island Lighthouse Complex	National Register Listed
Maryland	WO-524	13312 Muskrattown Rd.	Ineligible
Maryland	WO-526	Diakonia	Ineligible
Maryland	WO-555	Francis Scott Key Motel	National Register Eligible
Maryland	WO-327	Pier Building	National Register Eligible
Maryland	WO-236	Old Collins Farm	National Register Eligible
Maryland	WO-357	North Beach Lifesaving Station, site	Demolished
Maryland	WO-461	Bridge 23007 (SHA), Ocean City Bridge	National Register Eligible
Maryland	WO-36	Mansion House	National Register Listed
Maryland	WO-584	Clements' Beach House	Ineligible
Maryland	WO-358	Green Run Lifesaving Station, site	Demolished
Maryland	WO-12	Williams Grove	National Register Listed
Maryland	WO-8	Henry's Grove	National Register Listed
New Jersey	464	Cape May Historic District (NHL)	National Register Listed
New Jersey	466	Wildwoods Shore Resort Historic District	State Register Listed
New Jersey	72859	Wildwood Boardwalk	State Register Eligible
New Jersey	937	Battery 223	National Register Listed
New Jersey	1977	United States Coast Guard LORAN-C Support Unit (LSU) Wildwood	Demolished[1]
New Jersey	37051	Ocean View Motel	National Register Eligible
New Jersey	415	7 Ocean Avenue	NHL Resource
New Jersey	681	Peter Shields House	NHL Resource
New Jersey	682	1501 Beach Avenue	NHL Resource
New Jersey	752	Congress Hall	NHL Resource
New Jersey	75520	217 Beach Avenue	NHL Resource
New Jersey	75543	933 Beach Avenue	NHL Resource
New Jersey	75552	609 Beach Avenue	NHL Resource
New Jersey	75557	1005 Beach Avenue	NHL Resource
New Jersey	75801	501 Beach Avenue	NHL Resource
New Jersey	75923	301 S Beach Avenue	NHL Resource
New Jersey	76009	213 S Beach Avenue	NHL Resource
New Jersey	76117	11 Beach Avenue	NHL Resource
New Jersey	76345	16 Second Avenue	NHL Resource
New Jersey	76564	261 Beach Avenue	NHL Resource
New Jersey	76569	7 First Avenue	NHL Resource

[1] Data from the Library of Congress state LSU Wildwood was demolished in 2012. The latest NJSHPO documentation for the property is dated December 2011.

New Jersey	76674	235 Beach Avenue	NHL Resource
New Jersey	76785	Carney's	NHL Resource
New Jersey	76896	205-211 Beach Avenue	NHL Resource
New Jersey	77090	1015 Beach Avenue	NHL Resource
New Jersey	77358	1861 Beach Avenue	NHL Resource
New Jersey	77455	931 Beach Avenue	NHL Resource
New Jersey	77459	1001 Beach Avenue	NHL Resource
New Jersey	77648	1805 New York Avenue	NHL Resource
New Jersey	77666	927 Beach Avenue	NHL Resource
New Jersey	77733	1804 New York Avenue	NHL Resource
New Jersey	77799	1039 Beach Avenue	NHL Resource
New Jersey	77938	700-720 Beach Avenue	NHL Resource
New Jersey	78137	724-730 Beach Avenue	NHL Resource
New Jersey	78430	William J. Sewell, Jr. House	NHL Resource
New Jersey	78550	The La Mer Hotel	NHL Resource
New Jersey	78560	1417 Beach Avenue	NHL Resource
New Jersey	78574	Star Villa	NHL Resource
New Jersey	78578	Hotel	Demolished
New Jersey	78618	732-736 Beach Avenue	NHL Resource
New Jersey	78619	722 Beach Avenue	NHL Resource
New Jersey	78733	1429 Beach Avenue	NHL Resource
New Jersey	78781	Beach Club of Cape May	NHL Resource
New Jersey	78818	1205 Beach Avenue	NHL Resource
New Jersey	78868	405 S Beach Avenue	NHL Resource
New Jersey	78932	1035 Beach Avenue	NHL Resource
New Jersey	78933	1045 Beach Avenue	NHL Resource
New Jersey	79329	Boardwalk	NHL Resource
New Jersey	126303	Former Hotel Cape May	Demolished
Virginia	122825	Franklin City Railroad Station	Ineligible
Virginia	122848	Pope Island Coast Guard Station	Ineligible
Virginia	180527	Chincoteague Farm	Ineligible

4.4 Outreach and Engagement

Outreach was undertaken to identify built resources, including cultural landscapes, within the PAPE, that were of interest to federally recognized Tribes & indigenous peoples, to organizations and groups with an interest in heritage issues, to local and state preservation groups, and to local governments. A letter introducing the project and requesting participation in the identification of historic built resources was sent to Tribes & indigenous peoples and other parties with potential interest on December 13, 2021. Comments on potential properties that Tribes & indigenous peoples and other groups would like to have considered were requested by December 31, 2021 and accepted through January 15, 2022. Following BOEM guidance,

virtual outreach sessions will be held based on responses received. Responses to outreach letters are overviewed in *Chapter 5.2.3*.

The following Tribes & indigenous peoples were contacted through outreach letters:

- Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
- Lenape Tribe of Delaware
- Delaware Tribe of Indians
- Delaware Nation
- Seneca-Cayuga Nation
- Tuscarora Nation
- Pamunkey Indian Tribe
- Nanticoke Indian Association
- Shinnecock Indian Nation
- Narragansett Indian Tribe
- Chickahominy Indian Tribe
- Chickahominy Eastern Division
- Monacan Indian Nation
- Rappahannock Indian Tribe
- Upper Mattaponi Indian Tribe
- Shawnee Tribe
- Absentee Shawnee Tribe

The following groups, organizations, and local governments were contacted through outreach letters:

- Maryland Historical Trust
- Worcester County Historical Society
- Preservation Maryland
- Delaware Historical Society
- Sussex County Historic Preservation
- Delaware Historical & Cultural Affairs
- Lower Sussex NAACP Chapter
- NAACP – Worcester County Branch
- Cape May County NAACP

- Beach to Bay Heritage Area
- Preservation New Jersey
- New Jersey Historic Preservation Office
- Cape May County Historical Society
- Wildwood Historical Society
- Greater Cape May Historical Society
- Navy Lakehurst Historical Society
- Wildwood Crest Historical Society
- Cape May County Division of Culture and Heritage
- Historical Society of the Eastern Shore of Virginia
- Virginia Department of Historic Resources

4.5 Windshield Survey

A systematic windshield survey of the PAPE was undertaken to characterize the range and types of properties present within the PAPE and to identify viewsheds to the Project. This reconnaissance survey was performed from public rights-of-way. If necessary for additional reconnaissance survey, access to private lands such as state military reservations is anticipated to be granted.

Ocean views were anticipated as potential character-defining features important to the integrity of setting and feeling of historic properties if present. In addition, the reconnaissance survey compiled data on the overall physical character of the area including topography, general sequence and type of development, type and orientation of land plans and road networks, building density, and vista points.

A systematic field methodology was employed to document the preliminary PAPE. The preliminary PAPE encompassed an area extending approximately 43-miles along the shore and, at the furthest point, extending approximately 12-miles inland in portions of Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. A half-mile grid was superimposed on the preliminary PAPE. In New Jersey, the preliminary PAPE encompassed an area extending approximately 12-miles along the shore and extending approximately 0.25 miles inland. Due to the limited width of the PAPE, a quarter-mile grid was superimposed in New Jersey. Each vertex point was labeled by longitude and latitude and assigned a number. Points then were entered into a mobile surveying platform, Fulcrum, which allowed global positioning of all points (Figure B-5). Photographs documenting views towards the Project were executed from the public rights-of-way and geo-referenced for future reference. If ocean visibility to the Project was positive, additional vertex points were documented on the same latitudinal axis within the PAPE until visibility ceased. A windshield survey was completed of the

entire preliminary PAPE to identify additional areas of possible Project visibility. No additional areas of visibility were identified. Topographic maps also were consulted to confirm that no areas of high elevation were present that could afford views of the Project outside the grid and road network.

The reconnaissance surveys were completed between January 7 and 10, 2021, and December 7 and 9, 2021. Surveyors documented visibility from 110 vertex points. Of these, 42 points were in Delaware, 26 points were in Maryland, 38 points were in New Jersey, and 4 points were in Virginia (see Figures B-6, B-7, B-8, and B-9). All work was completed by architectural historians whose professional qualifications exceed those established by the Secretary of the Interior in the field (62 FR 33708).

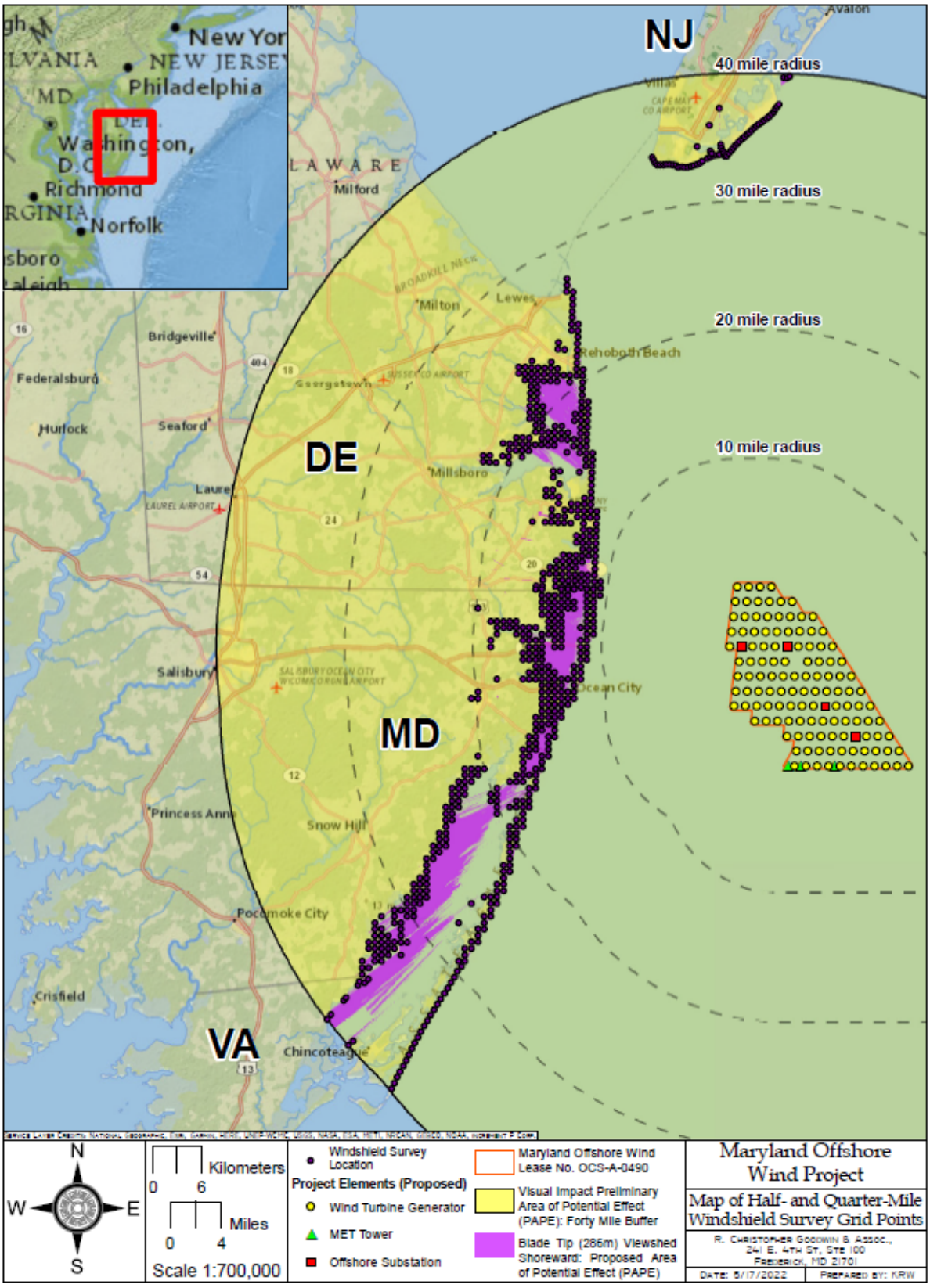

Figure B-5. Map of Half- and Quarter-Mile Windshield Survey Grid Points

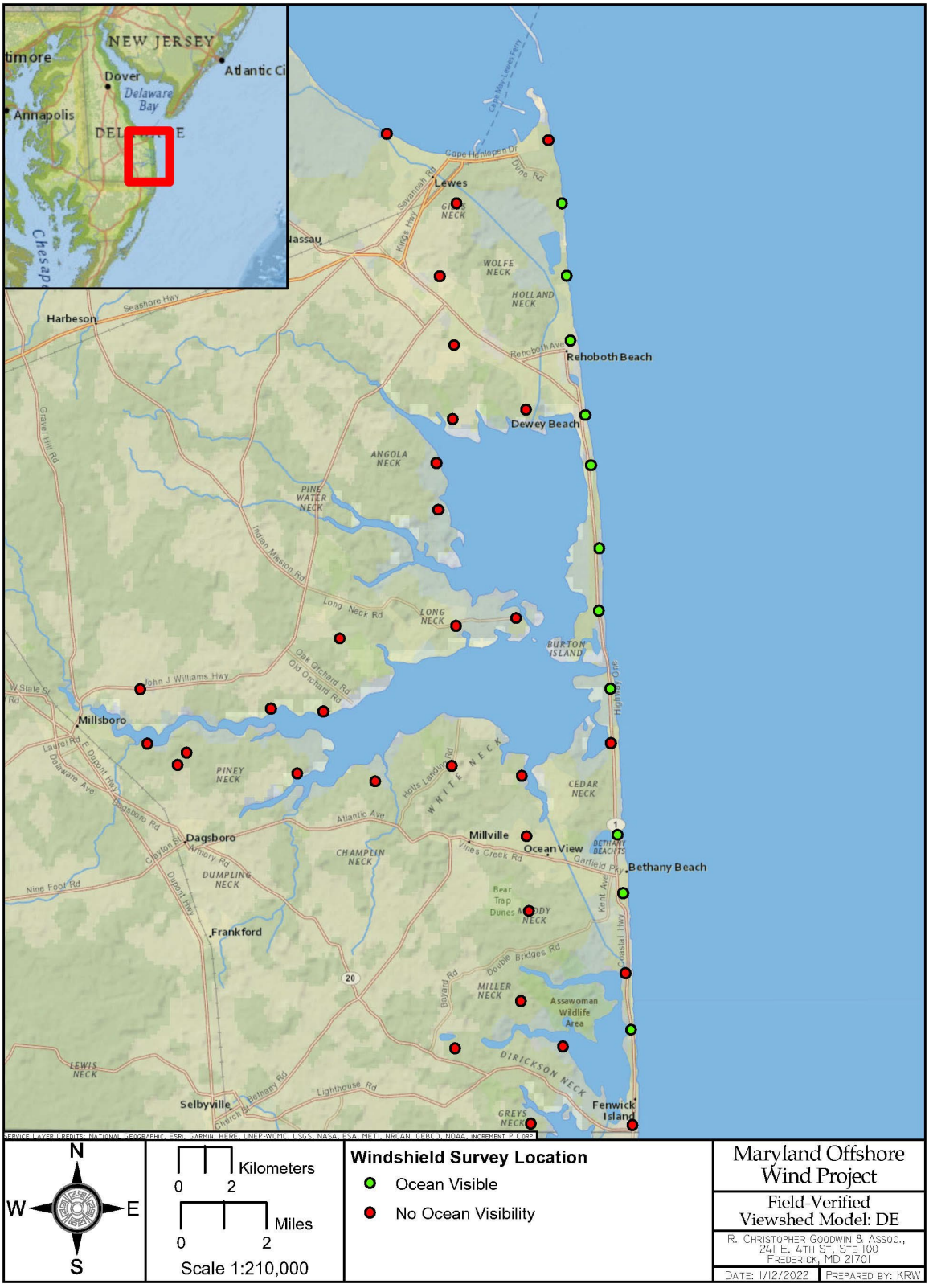

Figure B-6. Field-Verified Viewshed Model, Delaware

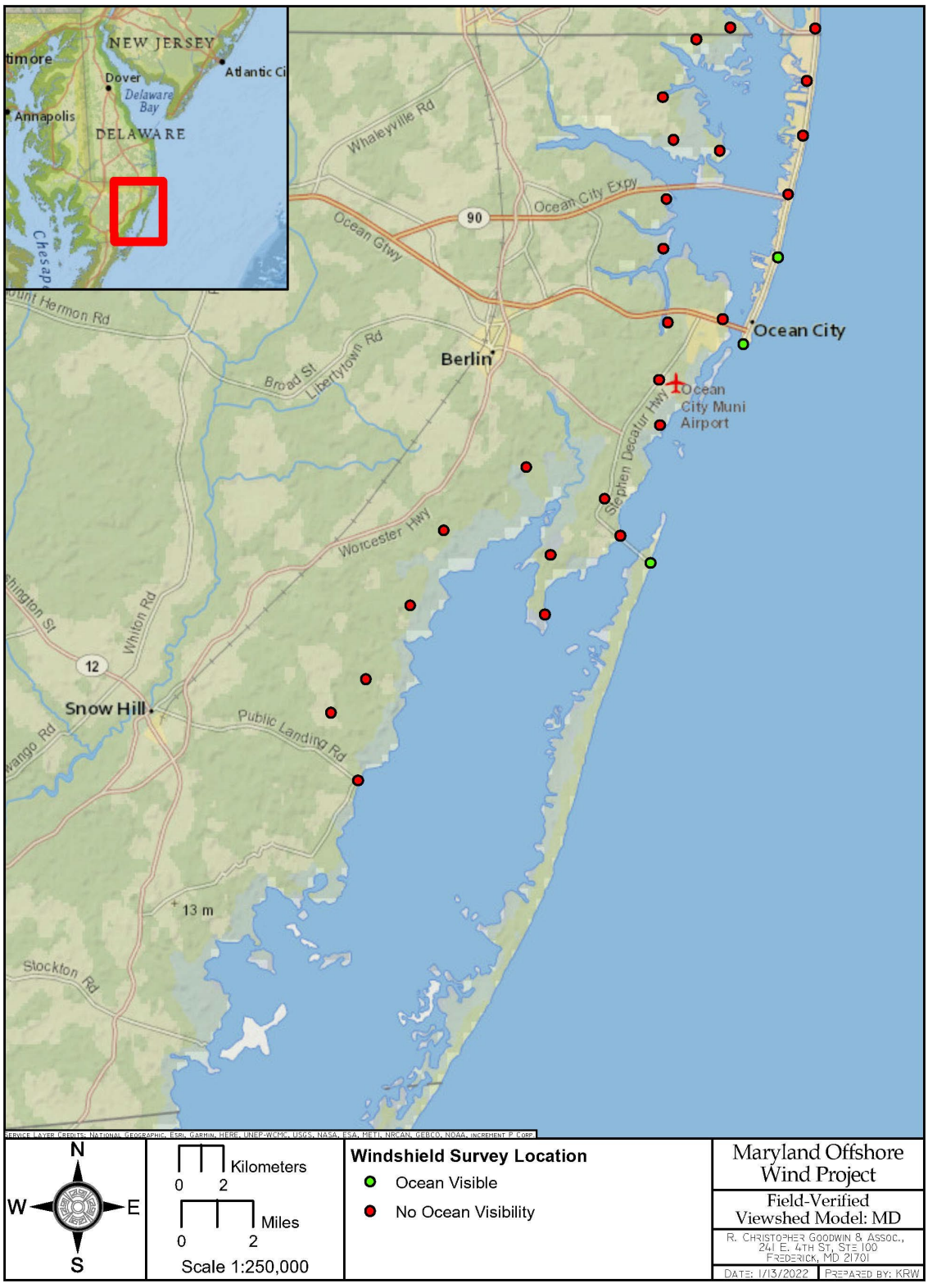

Figure B-7. Field-Verified Viewshed Model, Maryland

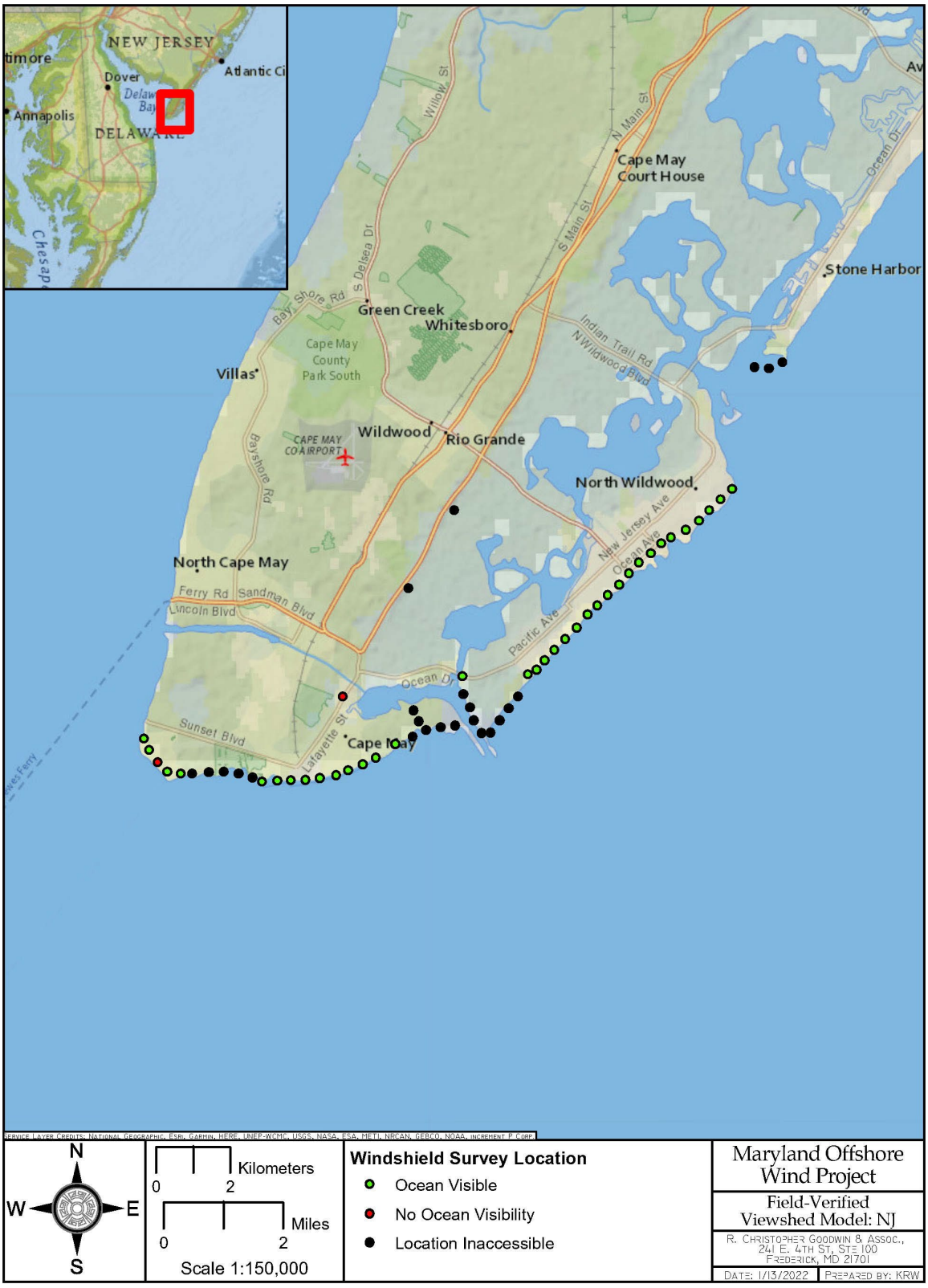

Figure B-8. Field-Verified Viewshed Model, New Jersey

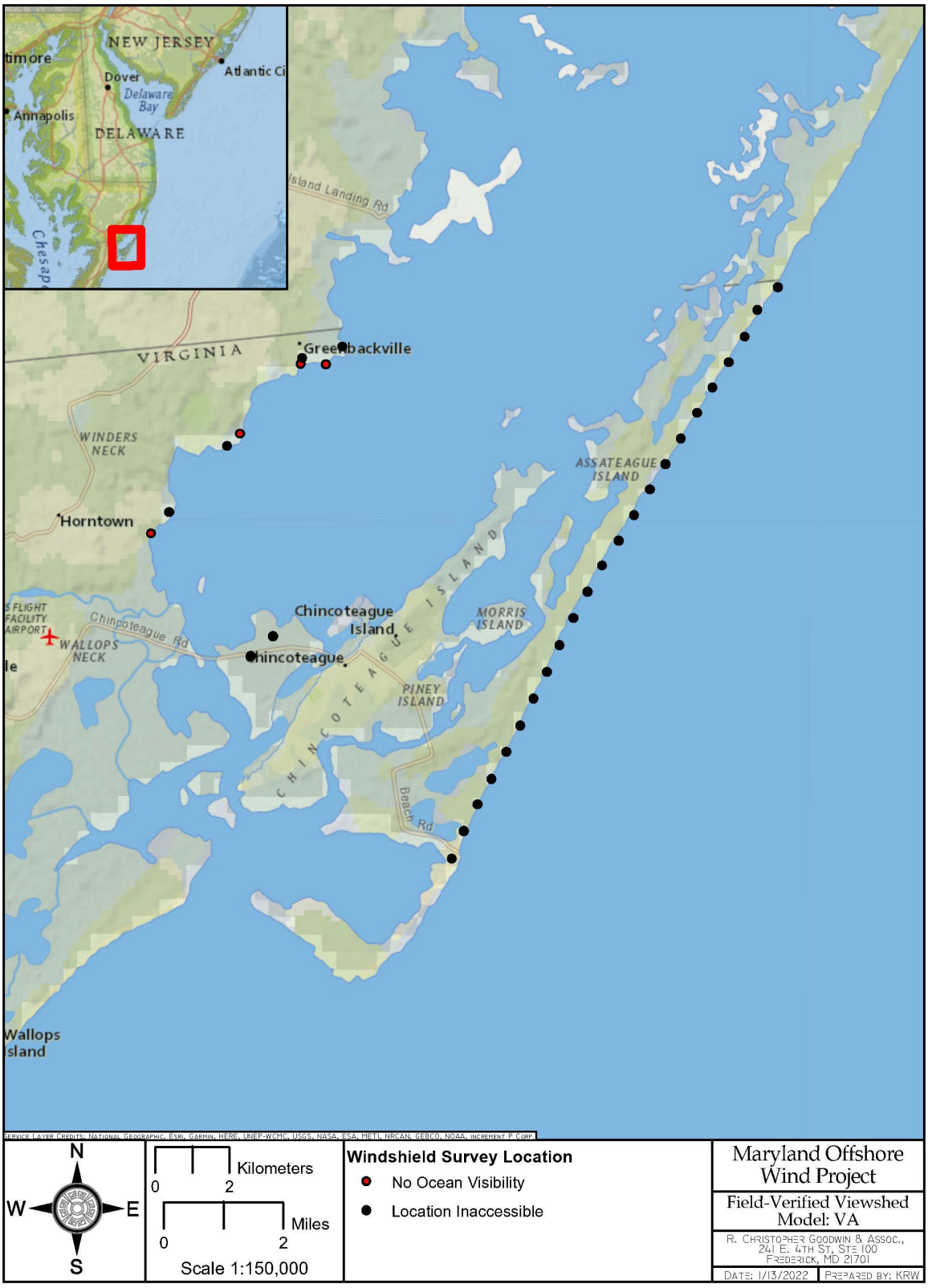

Figure B-9. Field-Verified Viewshed Model, Virginia

4.5.1 Delaware

A total of 42 vertex points were recorded in Sussex County, Delaware (Figure B-10). The Sussex County shoreline typically is lined by beachfront communities with two-to-three-story residential and commercial buildings. Residential developments, generally under 50 years of age, are present further inland.

The primary roadway along the seashore is the north-south Coastal Highway, which runs between both Maryland and Delaware. Coastal Highway alternatively is known as Delaware Route 1. Delaware Route 1 curves northwest at Dewey Beach where it then operates as an east-west roadway. Survey in Delaware identified twelve vertex points with visibility to the ocean within Sussex County (Image 1).

Image 1: Example of Ocean Visibility at Rehoboth Beach, Sussex County, Delaware.

Twenty-six vertex points have no visibility of the ocean. A notable finding was a lack of visibility to the ocean from the west side of the inland bays (i.e., Little Assawoman, Little, Indian River, and Rehoboth) in southern and central Sussex County. Views toward the ocean from the west sides of the inland bays are blocked by foliage and land on the eastern side of the bays (Image 2).

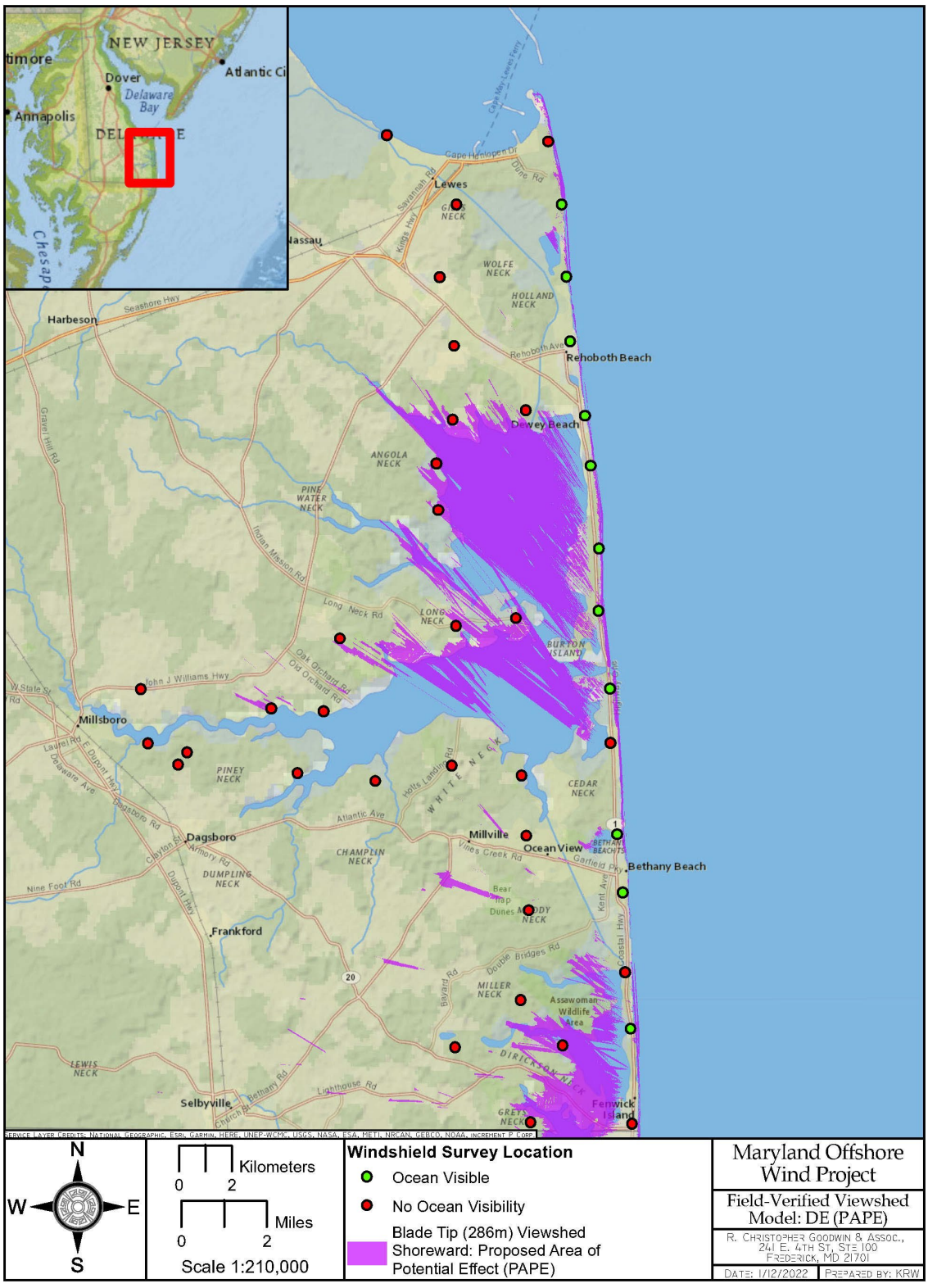

Figure B-10. Field-Verified Viewshed Model Overlaid with PAPE, Delaware

Image 2: Example of lack of visibility to the ocean from the west shore of the Indian River Bay.

4.5.2 Maryland

Worcester County is characterized by relatively flat topography. The coastline of Worcester County primarily is encompassed by Ocean City, which contains multi-story hotels and commercial developments; selected buildings rise ten or more stories. Residential development along the coastline typically comprises multi-unit residential buildings. The aforementioned Ocean Parkway, also known as Maryland 528, is the primary north-south roadway. Primary east-west roadways include the Ocean City Expressway, Ocean Gateway, Lighthouse Road, and Garfield Parkway.

Survey in Worcester County documented 26 vertex points (Figure B-11). Public access was not available to an additional 15 vertex points; these points typically were located at Assateague Island, Maryland, along off-road areas. Twenty-three vertex points have no visibility of the ocean. Similar to Sussex County, a notable finding was a lack of visibility to the ocean from the west side of the inland bays (i.e., Assawoman and Chincoteague). Views toward the ocean from the west sides of the inland bays are blocked by commercial and residential building development, foliage, and land on the eastern side of the bays. Survey in Maryland identified three vertex points with visibility to the ocean within Worcester County (Image 3).

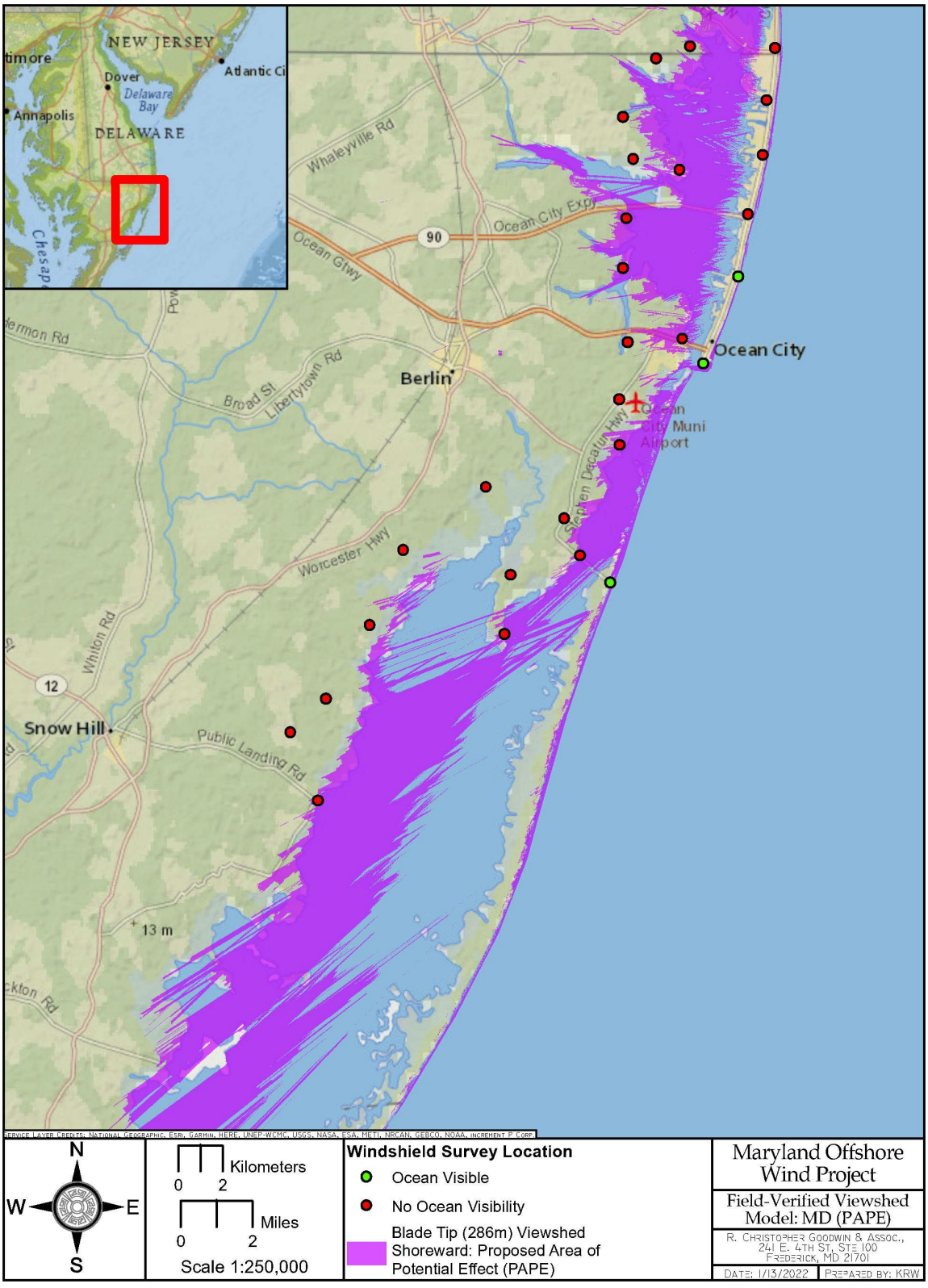

Figure B-11. Field-Verified Viewshed Model Overlaid with PAPE, Maryland

Image 3: Example of Ocean Visibility from Major Roadway Coastal Highway and 33rd Street

4.5.3 New Jersey

Cape May County is characterized by a flat, coastal topography. The coastline of Cape May County primarily is encompassed by four towns: Cape May Point, Cape May, Wildwood Crest, and Wildwood. These towns are comprised of densely populated commercial and residential blocks, which are low in scale. The four towns are interconnected by three primary thoroughfares: Ocean Drive, Lafayette Street, and Sunset Boulevard.

Survey in Cape May County, due to the limited width of the PAPE, was documented through quarter-mile quadrants as opposed to half-mile quadrants. The survey documented 38 vertex points (Figure B-12). Public access was not available to an additional 24 vertex points; these points typically were located along offroad nature preserves including Cape May National Wildlife Refuge, Cape May Wetlands State Natural Area, and protected facilities such as the United States Coast Guard Training Center at Cape May. Two vertex points have no visibility of the ocean. Survey in New Jersey identified 36 vertex points with visibility to the ocean within Cape May County (Image 4).

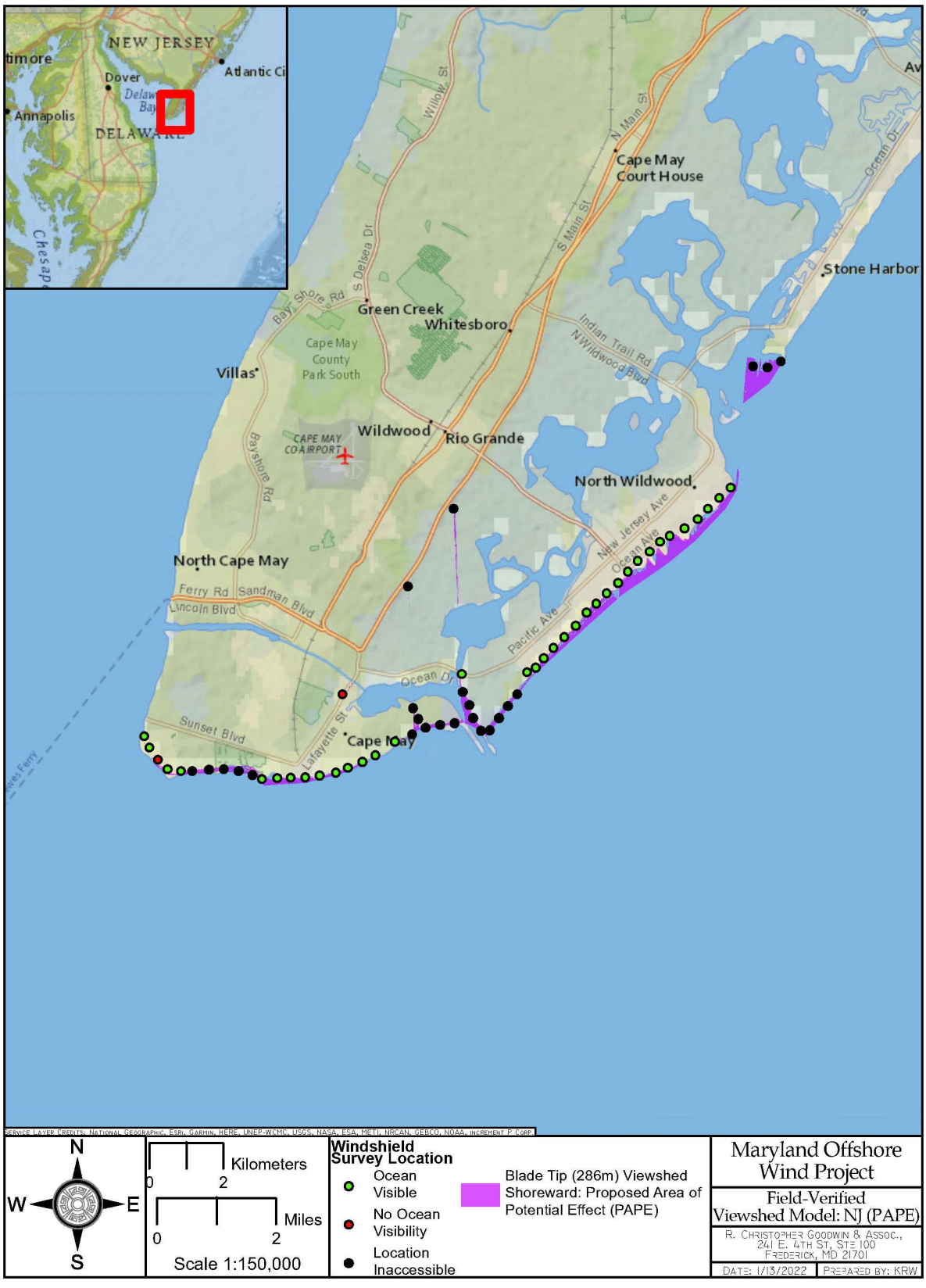

Figure B-12. Field-Verified Viewshed Model Overlaid with PAPE, New Jersey

Image 4: Example of Ocean Visibility from Cape May Point State Park

4.5.4 Virginia

Accomack County is the northernmost of two counties along the eastern shore of Virginia. The county is characterized by a flat, coastal topography. Primarily rural, the county is comprised of coastal wildlife refuges and a series of small towns. The primary roadway in Accomack County is Highway 13, which runs the entire length of the eastern shore of Virginia into Maryland.

Survey in Accomack County largely was inaccessible, as vertex points either were located along offroad nature areas within Chincoteague Wildlife Refuge or private residential communities (Figure B-13). The survey documented four vertex points from western shore of the Chincoteague Bay which possessed no ocean visibility (Image 5). Public access was not available to an additional 29 vertex points. Inaccessible vertex points at Chincoteague Wildlife Refuge are coastal and presumed to have ocean visibility.

4.6 Field Survey

Field survey was undertaken in July 2021 and December 2021 to verify and document maritime setting and views to the sea of previously identified historic properties within the PAPE. Maritime setting is related to resource integrity and is defined as deriving all or some importance from proximity to the ocean or intentionally sited near the water. Data was preloaded into Fulcrum, a digital survey platform, to record the locations of all historic properties within the PAPE and to document and assess the maritime setting and

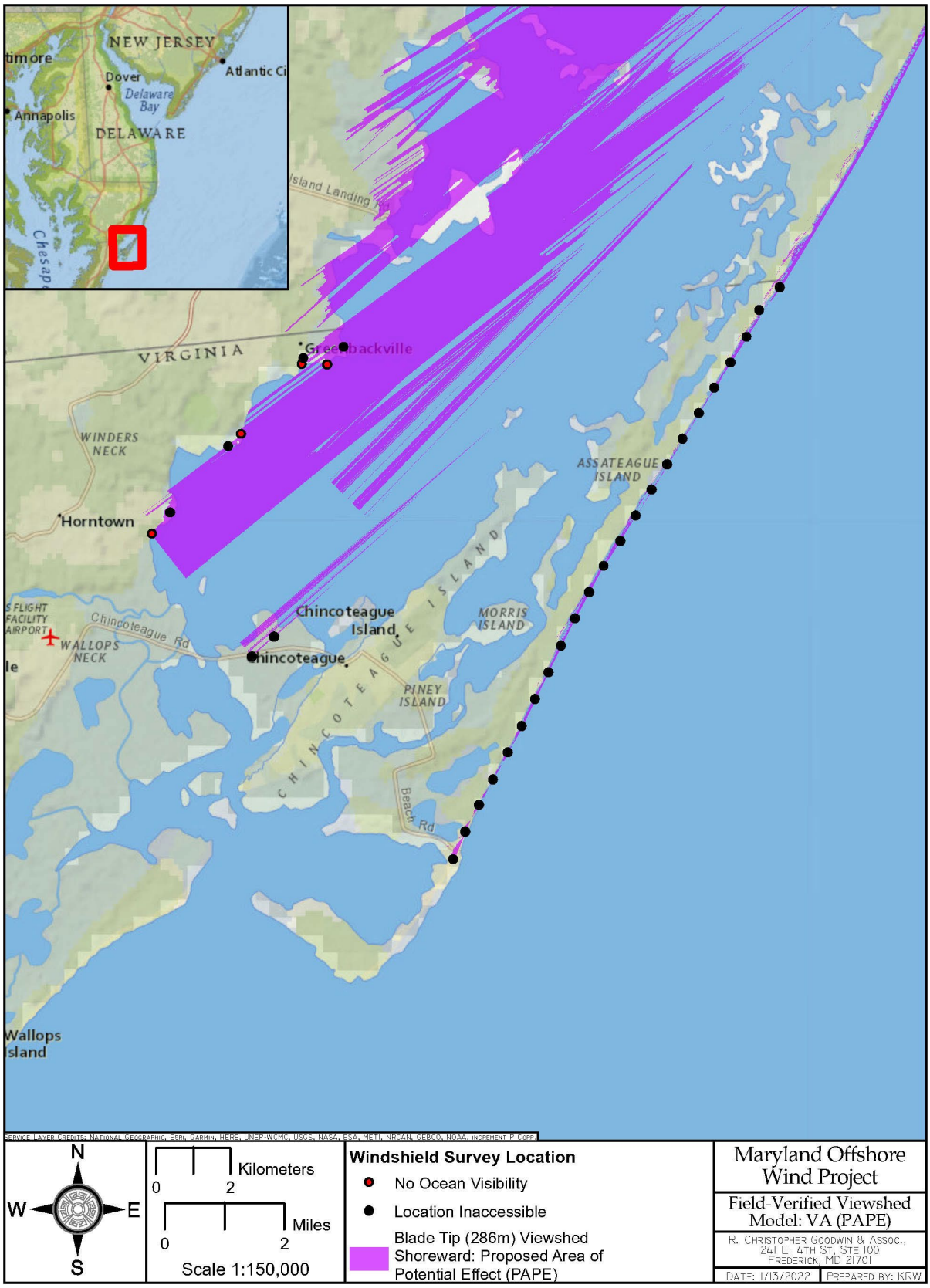

Figure B-13. Field-Verified Viewshed Model Overlaid with PAPE, Virginia

Image 5: Example of ocean visibility obscured by Assateague Island at Greenbackville, Virginia.

views to ocean. Surveyors noted the presence or absence of a maritime setting through views to the ocean from the property. Surveyors then photographed the property for reference and the properties' view towards the ocean utilizing National Park Service Photographic Standards. All survey was conducted from the public right-of-way. Photographs were not taken where properties were inaccessible due to road conditions from the public right-of-way or property access restrictions. Instead, the maritime setting and views to the ocean were noted in Fulcrum without a photograph. Properties that were inaccessible due to their location within government installations or on isolated beaches were noted and views to the ocean often were ascertained through the analysis of aerial photographs and Google Maps.

4.7 Data Analysis

The study list was refined to identify properties within the PAPE. Data analysis was undertaken to analyze all previously identified historic properties within the PAPE. Attribute tables were created for each property. The historic properties within the PAPE were analyzed to determine common property types. The study list further was refined to isolate previously identified historic properties for study. These historic properties were analyzed to determine if character defining views and/or a maritime setting are present. The potential for the Offshore Project Components to diminish the integrity of a property's historic features applying 36 CFR 800.5 (2) (v) then was assessed and defined in detail.

5. IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

5.1 Introduction

Historic properties were identified via a progressive analysis of multiple sources in order to develop a study list of historic properties within the PAPE. First, the DESHPO DE-CHRIS, MHT Medusa, NJHPO LUCY, and VDHR VCRIS systems were utilized. Next, *Evaluation of Visual Impact on Cultural Resources/Historic Properties: North Atlantic, Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Florida Straights Volumes I and II* (Klein et al. 2012) was incorporated to identify resources previously recorded to possess a maritime setting and views to the sea. Outreach letters were then sent to cultural groups and Tribes to identify potential properties of interest for inclusion not represented in state databases. In response to outreach letters, no new properties of interest were identified.

5.2 Previously Identified Properties within the PAPE

5.2.1 SHPO Databases

The DESHPO DE-CHRIS, MHT Medusa, NJHPO LUCY, and VDHR VCRIS systems were utilized to access data on previously identified resources within the PAPE. First, GIS Shapefile layers were downloaded from both systems detailing the location of all previously identified resources in SHPO databases. Next, the Shapefile was overlaid with the PAPE. Previously identified resources within or intersecting the PAPE were distilled into an Excel database. Each resource recorded in the Excel database included a SHPO identification number. Analysis identified 96 previously identified resources within the PAPE (see Table B-1). The following table identified the eligibility status of properties within the PAPE (Table B-2).

Table B-2. Previously Identified Properties within the PAPE

	Demolished	Unevaluated	Ineligible	State Eligible	National Eligible	State Listed	NRHP Listed	NHL Listed	NHL Resource	Total
DECHRIS	10	11	5	0	1	0	6[2]	0	0	33
Medusa	2	0	3	0	4	0	3	0	0	12
LUCY	3	0[3]	0	1	1	1	0	1	41	48
VCRIS	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Total	15	11	11	1	6	1	9	1	41	96

[2] The Fenwick Island Lighthouse Station (S00187) is a complex comprised of listed contributing buildings. Three listed contributing buildings are within the PAPE: Fenwick Island Lighthouse (S00817.002), First Lighthouse Keepers House (S00187.002), and Second Lighthouse Keeper's House (S00187.004). For the purpose of this report, these listed contributed buildings will be treated under The Fenwick Island Lighthouse Station (S00187) as a single-entity.

[3] Publically available data on the NJSHPO LUCY database does not include resources which have been surveyed without an evaluation.

For the purposes of this HRVEA, NRHP districts are considered one property. However, contributing properties to historic districts which also have been individually determined eligible or listed in the NRHP are included in resource counts. Given the heightened importance of NHL districts, contributing resources to an NHL and within the PAPE will be included as part of this HRVEA. Properties are counted under the highest designation bestowed upon them. There are 96 previously identified resources located in the PAPE in Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, and Virginia. DECHRIS, MHT Medusa, NJHPO LUCY, and VCRIS data were downloaded for the previously identified properties within the PAPE. Data then was collected on the resources within the PAPE from SHPO database forms. Fifteen resources were recorded as demolished or destroyed and eliminated from further consideration. The property list further was refined to eliminate unevaluated properties and those that are not evaluated as historic, as recognized by each state. The 26 total ineligible and demolished properties were eliminated from further research. The 10 state-identified properties with completed state-level survey forms and no evaluation are considered eligible for the purpose of this HRVEA and are reflected as eligible properties in subsequent tables. Seventy previously documented historic properties are located within the PAPE as shown in Table B-3.

Table B-3. Previously Identified Historic Properties within the PAPE

	State Eligible	National Eligible	State Listed	NRHP Listed	NHL Listed	NHL Resources	Total
DECHRIS	0	12	0	6	0	0	18
Medusa	0	4	0	3	0	0	7
LUCY	1	1	1	0	1	41	45
VCRIS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	17	1	9	1	41	70

The 70 previously identified historic properties located within the PAPE include three listed historic districts, Cape May, For Miles, and National Harbor of Refuge and Delaware Breakwater, and one eligible historic district, Wildwood Shore Resort. Cape May Historic District was listed in the NRHP in 1970 and, in 1976, was listed as an NHL District. The National Harbor of Refuge and Delaware Breakwater was listed in the NRHP in 1989. Fort Miles was listed in the NRHP in 2004. Wildwood Shore Resort was determined eligible for listing in the state register in 2003 with state concurrence. A revised district, comprising just 20 blocks of the original 43, ultimately was put forth in 2005 for potential NRHP listing but was met with community opposition. As of 2018, 121 of the 319 originally surveyed structures have been demolished and another 43 have been converted to condominiums (Hoagland 2018). For the purposes of the HRVEA, the most recent publicly available data from the NJHPO LUCY database has been referenced. Given the

heightened importance of National Historic Landmarks, contributing resources to the Cape May NHL District that fall within the PAPE have been included as part of this HRVEA.

The predominant property type are recreational resources; six are located within the PAPE. Other property types represented include one agricultural complex, one bridge, two objects, three military resources, three maritime resources, and four residential resources. Construction dates for individual resources range from 1792 to 1976. One resource was constructed during the eighteenth century; six during the nineteenth century; and thirteen during the twentieth century. The predominant architectural styles represented include Brutalism, Craftsman, Colonial Revival, Federal, Georgian, Greek Revival, and Vernacular. Primary construction materials typically are brick, concrete, or wood weatherboard. Historic resources range between one and three stories in height with an average height of 2 stories. Seven individual resources have documented outbuildings. Examples of outbuildings include secondary dwellings, sheds, garages, and agricultural support buildings.

5.2.2 BOEM Database

BOEM undertook a study in 2012 to identify properties possessing significant maritime setting and significant views to the sea. The resulting documents include *Evaluation of Visual Impact on Cultural Resources/Historic Properties: North Atlantic, Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Florida Straits: Volume I: Technical Report of Findings* (Klein et al. 2012a) and *Evaluation of Visual Impact on Cultural Resources/Historic Properties: North Atlantic, Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Florida Straits: Volume II: Appendices* (Klein et al. 2012b). Twelve historic properties within the PAPE are identified in the study. The following table provides a summary of the eligibility status of the identified properties within the PAPE (Table B-4).

Table B-4. BOEM Study Identified Properties

	NRHP Eligible	NRHP Listed	Total
BOEM Study Properties	7	5	12

Of the 12 historic properties identified by the study with the PAPE, seven are NRHP-eligible properties and five are NRHP-listed properties. The location of these 12 historic properties was cross-referenced with previously identified properties in SHPO databases: two in Sussex County, Delaware, seven in, Worcester County, Maryland, and three in Cape May County, New Jersey. The identified properties are noted in the descriptions below including whether the property possess a significant maritime setting or views to the ocean. All of the 12 extant identified properties previously were identified in the SHPO datasets.

5.2.3 Engagement Group-Identified Properties

Outreach letters were sent on December 13, 2021, to Tribes & Indigenous peoples and to groups with identified interests in cultural and ethnic heritage within the PAPE. The engagement letter sought to receive input on the survey plan, summarized in the methodology, and to identify any properties of particular cultural importance to the invited groups. A formal meeting for further engagement will be scheduled at a later date, as required. A list of cultural groups and local governments which received engagement letters is available in Chapter 4.4 of this report. As of January 15, 2022, one cultural group and three SHPOs provided response:

- Beach to Bay Heritage Area;
- Delaware Historical & Cultural Affairs State Historic Preservation Office;
- Maryland Historical Trust; and,
- New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection Historic Preservation Office.

The three SHPO responses provided assistance for using state databases and provided no unidentified properties of interest (Attachment B-5). The Beach to Bay Heritage Area, a heritage area non-profit located on the eastern shore of Maryland, identified two properties of interest: The Mansion House (WO-36) and Williams Grove (WO-12). Both identified properties previously were included in state datasets as NRHP-listed resources.

5.2.4 Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs)

Engagement letters were sent to federally and state recognized Tribal Nations on December 13, 2021. Federally and state recognized tribes were invited to identify any potential TCPs within the PAPE. The engagement letter sought to receive input on the survey plan, summarize in the methodology, and to identify any properties of interest to the invited groups. A list of Tribal Nations which received engagement letters is available in Chapter 4.4 of this report. As of January 15, 2022, response was received from one Tribal Nation: The Eastern Shawnee Tribe. The Eastern Shawnee Tribe proposes "no adverse effect or endangerment to known sites of interest to the Eastern Shawnee Tribe. (Barton 2021; Attachment B-6)"

5.3 Historic Property Types

Historic properties in the PAPE were identified via a progressive refinement of SHPO datasets, examination BOEM documentation, and integration of TCPs and properties identified by engagement groups. These datasets were integrated to determine where each dataset overlaps. Twenty historic properties were identified via SHPO datasets. Twelve extant historic properties were identified in BOEM documentation. All of these properties also were identified in the SHPO datasets.

This section serves to identify and summarize the types of previously identified historic resources located within the PAPE. Common resource types include:

- Recreational,
- Maritime,
- Residential,
- Military,
- Bridges,
- Agricultural,
- Government,
- Commercial, and
- Objects.

Common features of each resource type are identified. These features serve to identify character defining features of the setting of each class of resources. The objective of defining these common features is to identify the presence or absence of a maritime setting and views to the sea. Typically, a discussion of the maritime significance of each resource is not provided in documentation for each resource. Field verification was undertaken to identify the maritime setting and sea views of each historic resource where the documentation did not identify it as so.

5.3.1 Recreational

There are two resources located within the PAPE in Sussex County, Maryland; two recreational resources located within the PAPE in Worcester County, Maryland; and four recreational resources located within the PAPE in Cape May County, New Jersey. These resources include lodging and boardwalk entertainment facilities. One recreational National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, Cape May Historic District, and one eligible recreational historic district, Wildwoods Shore Resort Historic District, are located within the PAPE in Cape May Count, New Jersey.

- The Francis Scott Key Motel (WO-555) is a lodging complex comprised of 34 buildings west of Ocean City, Maryland, in a primarily wooded setting. The property originally was constructed after World War II when Ocean City grew in popularity as a family beach resort. The main motel building, several cabins, and one-story motel buildings were the first to be constructed at the property in 1945. Additional buildings were added to the property in subsequent years as the area became a major vacation destination. MHT staff recommended the property eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A in 2007 (Walls 2005).

- The Ocean View Motel (SHPO ID: 5778) is a lodging complex established in 1962 in Wildwood, New Jersey. The complex is comprised of a four-story building of lodging units, a pool and mini-golf facility, and a mid-century reception building terminating in a large, overhanging shed roof. The motel complex is a contributing resource to the state-recognized Wildwoods Shore Resort Historic District and was determined individually eligible for listing in the NRHP in June 2020. The property is identified in *Evaluation of Visual Impact on Cultural Resources/Historic Properties: North Atlantic, Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Florida Straits: Volume II: Appendices* as possessing a significant maritime setting and views to the sea (Klein et al. 2012b).
- The Pier Building (WO-327) is an entertainment-oriented building along the boardwalk of Ocean City, Maryland. The two-story, nine-bay Colonial Revival building specifically was constructed for recreational purposes and included a second-story dancefloor. The building primarily hosts a number of commercial tourism-based operations today. The building was recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in 1990 (Touart 1990a). No MHT concurrence is on file. The property is identified in Evaluation of Visual Impact on Cultural Resources/Historic *Properties: North Atlantic, Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Florida Straits: Volume II: Appendices* as possessing a significant maritime setting and views to the sea (Klein et al. 2012b).
- The Rehoboth Beach Boardwalk (CRS: S08535) is a recreational walkway providing access to Rehoboth Beach and several retail and restaurant operations. The Rehoboth Beach Boardwalk originally was constructed in 1873 and has changed configuration over time due to storm and construction. Today, the boardwalk is a mile long. The structure has been surveyed, but never formally evaluated. For the purposes of this HRVEA, this structure is being treated as eligible for listing in the NRHP.
- Rehoboth Beach (CRS: S08523) is a recreational and tourism site in Sussex County, Delaware. The tourism and recreational design of Rehoboth Beach is traced back to January 27, 1873, when Reverend Robert W. Todd, of St. Paul's M.E. Church in Wilmington, established the Rehoboth Beach Camp Meeting Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church with the intention to operate religious meetings during the summer months. The grounds of the Camp Meeting Association extended to the town. The land plats originally housed one-room wooden structures. Following the rise of tourism and recreation during the late-nineteenth century, further influenced by rail expansion to coastal Delaware, Rehoboth Beach became a tourist destination during the twentieth century. The site has been surveyed, but never formally evaluated. For the purposes of this HRVEA, this structure is being treated as eligible for listing in the NRHP.

- The Wildwood Boardwalk (Interest ID: 99073653) is a recreational walkway providing access to the beach and several retail and restaurant operations. First laid in 1900, the Wildwood Boardwalk was expanded approximately two-and-a-half miles during the twentieth century. The structure has been identified as potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. No NJSHPO concurrence is on file.

- Cape May Historic District (SHPO ID: 3042) is an NHL District encompassing roughly 380 acres with over 600 buildings. Forty-three contributing resources to the district are located within the PAPE and included as part of this HRVEA. These 43 contributing resources are listed in Table B-5. Two contributing resources are recorded as demolished, as seen in Table B-5, and are removed from further inclusion in this HRVEA leaving a total of 41 contributing resources. A resort town dating to the mid-nineteenth century, Cape May has buildings in the Stick, Second Empire, and Crafstman styles. The town was frequented by several sitting U.S. presidents during the mid-nineteenth century, including Franklin Pierce and James Buchanan. In 1863, architect Stephen Decatur Button began a thirty-year career in Cape May where he designed over forty buildings. Architect Frank Furness also designed noted dwellings during the 1870s at Cape May, including the Emlen Physick Estate. By the early twentieth century, larger bungalows and mansions were constructed along the eastern end of the town (Pitts 1976). The property is identified in *Evaluation of Visual Impact on Cultural Resources/Historic Properties: North Atlantic, Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Florida Straits: Volume II: Appendices* as possessing a significant maritime setting and views to the sea (Klein et al. 2012b).

Table B-5. List of Contributing Resources to the Cape May NHL within the PAPE

SHPO ID	Historic Name	Address	Demolished?
417	7 Ocean Avenue	7 Ocean Avenue	No
681	Peter Shields House	1301 Beach Avenue	No
682	1501 Beach Avenue	1501 Beach Avenue	No
752	Congress Hall	251 Beach Avenue	No
75520	217 Beach Avenue	217 Beach Avenue	No
75543	993 Beach Avenue	933 Beach Avenue	No
75552	609 Beach Avenue	609 Beach Avenue	No
75557	1005 Beach Avenue	1005 Beach Avenue	No
75801	501 Beach Avenue	501 Beach Avenue	No
75923	301 S Beach Avenue	301 S Beach Avenue	No
76009	213 S Beach Avenue	213 S Beach Avenue	No
76117	11 Beach Avenue	11 Beach Avenue	No
76345	16 Second Avenue	16 Second Avenue	No
76564	261 Beach Avenue	261 Beach Avenue	No

76569	7 First Avenue	7 First Avenue	No
76674	235 Beach Avenue	235 Beach Avenue	No
76785	Carney's	401-419 Beach Avenue	No
76896	205-211 Beach Avenue	205-211 Beach Avenue	No
77090	1015 Beach Avenue	1015 Beach Avenue	No
77358	1861 Maryland Avenue	1861 Maryland Avenue	No
77455	931 Beach Avenue	931 Beach Avenue	No
77459	1001 Beach Avenue	1001 Beach Avenue	No
77648	1805 New York Avenue	1805 New York Avenue	No
77666	927 Beach Avenue	927 Beach Avenue	No
77733	1804 New York Avenue	1804 New York Avenue	No
77799	1039 Beach Avenue	1039 Beach Avenue	No
77938	700-720 Beach Avenue	700-720 Beach Avenue	No
78137	724-730 Beach Avenue	724-730 Beach Avenue	No
78430	William J. Sewell, Jr. House	1507 Beach Avenue	No
78550	The La Mer Hotel	1317 Beach Avenue	No
78560	1417 Beach Avenue	1417 Beach Avenue	No
78574	Star Villa	1307 Beach Avenue	No
78578	Hotel	1421 Beach Avenue	Yes
78618	732-736 Beach Avenue	732-736 Beach Avenue	No
78619	722 Beach Avenue	722 Beach Avenue	No
78733	1429 Beach Avenue	1429 Beach Avenue	No
78781	Beach Club of Cape May	1860 Maryland Avenue	No
78818	1205 Beach Avenue	1205 Beach Avenue	No
78868	405 S Beach Avenue	405 S Beach Avenue	No
78932	1035 Beach Avenue	1035 Beach Avenue	No
78933	1045 Beach Avenue	1045 Beach Avenue	No
79329	Boardwalk	Beach Avenue	No
126303	Former Hotel Cape May	Beach Avenue	Yes

- Wildwoods Shore Resort Historic District (SHPO ID: 4192) is a resort district within The Wildwoods, New Jersey, comprised of over 300 motels constructed during the mid-twentieth century. The district rests along a two-mile stretch between Atlantic and Ocean avenues in Wildwood Crest and is part of the New Jersey State Register. Mid-century motels within the district are adorned with Googie-style signage, often neon-lit with space-age imagery. Locally, the style is termed "Doo Wop" and the district often is referred to as the "Doo Wop Motel District". The property is identified in *Evaluation of Visual Impact on Cultural Resources/Historic Properties:*

North Atlantic, Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Florida Straits: Volume II: Appendices as possessing a significant maritime setting and views to the sea (Klein et al. 2012b).

Common Attributes of the Property Type

Recreation historically has been a significant component of the coastal Mid-Atlantic region's economy. As early as the 1830s, Cape May County, New Jersey, was a major seaside retreat destination for wealthy inhabitants of Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, and other regional cities. By 1842, hotels had expanded to hold up to 300 guests and by the next decade, U.S. Presidents such as Franklin Pierce and Benjamin Harrison would frequent the City of Cape May resort hotels (Pitts 1976). Along the Delmarva coast, recreational resorts were established later in the nineteenth century. Beginning in the 1870s and 1880s, areas of Maryland's outer coastal plain, particularly its barrier islands and marshes, became a center for sport hunting of waterfowl and other game birds. Wealthy businessmen from nearby cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia comprised the bulk of the membership of several hunting clubs that flourished between the 1890s and the 1920s. However, the economic reversals of the Depression contributed to their eventual demise. The expansion of rail service also stimulated the growth of Ocean City and coastal Delaware towns as resort destinations (Morgan 2009:5). Typically, these resources derive their significance from their relationship to a body of water. Recreational facilities within the PAPE were created to enhance the enjoyment of the natural landscape including the Atlantic Ocean, the Cape May, Isle of Wright and Rehoboth bays, and surrounding natural landscapes. Resources include beachfront hotels constructed with views and access to the beaches of the Atlantic Ocean; unobscured ocean views are essential to the integrity of these resources. Hunting clubs utilize Assateague Island rather than the Atlantic Ocean.

Common attributes include:

- Functionality associated with human use and enjoyment;
- Natural setting along the Atlantic Ocean, Cape May, Isle of Wright and Rehoboth bays, or vegetative areas; and,
- Presence of temporary lodging facilities.

5.3.2 Maritime

Four maritime resources are located within the PAPE in Sussex County, Delaware, and Worcester County, Maryland. These resources include three lighthouse complexes or districts and coast guard/life-saving

facility sites[4]. The lighthouse station complex, which served as navigational aids, is located within the PAPE with construction dates ranging from the late eighteenth century to the late nineteenth century.

- The Cape May Lighthouse (State ID: 7752) is a maritime resource located at Cape May Point, New Jersey. The lighthouse was constructed in 1859 under the supervision of U.S. Army engineer William F. Raynolds. The lighthouse was automated in 1946 and remains in use today. The lighthouse was listed in the NRHP in 1973 (Diller 1973:4). The resource is identified in *Evaluation of Visual Impact on Cultural Resources/Historic Properties: North Atlantic, Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Florida Straits: Volume II: Appendices* as possessing a significant maritime setting and significant views to the sea (Klein et al. 2012b).

- The Fenwick Island Lighthouse Station (CRS: S00187) is a lighthouse complex at Fenwick Island, Delaware which rests just north of the Delaware-Maryland state line. The primary structure (S00187.001) dates to 1858 and is the oldest lighthouse in Delaware. The lighthouse site includes two light housekeeper houses and currently is situated within a residential development. The site underwent a full restoration in 1997. The Fenwick Island Lighthouse was listed in the NRHP in 1979 (National Park Service 1979a). The first and second light housekeeper buildings (S00187.001 and S00187.004) are included as contributing resources. The resource is identified in *Evaluation of Visual Impact on Cultural Resources/Historic Properties: North Atlantic, Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Florida Straits: Volume II: Appendices* as possessing a significant maritime setting and views to the sea (Klein et al. 2012b).

- The Indian River Lifesaving Station (CRS: S00453) is a maritime resource located north of the Indian River Bay Inlet and to the east of Coastal Highway. Contemporary mitigation measures undertaken for flooding have altered the landscape, surrounding the building with tall dunes, grasses, and trees. The lifesaving station was one of several built and operated by the U.S. Lifesaving Service along the Atlantic Coast of Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. While constructed in 1876, the building was moved in 1877 to its current location. Today, the resource has been restored to its 1905 appearance. The building was listed in the NRHP in 1976 (Heite 1976:4). The resource is identified in *Evaluation of Visual Impact on Cultural Resources/Historic Properties: North Atlantic, Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Florida Straits: Volume II:*

[4] The North Beach and Green Run Lifesaving Stations originally were collected during HRVEA data collection as eligible sites. Handwritten notations on state forms confirmed these are previously demolished or destroyed buildings and recommended eligible as archeological sites. Therefore, they were removed from this HRVEA as built resources.

Appendices as possessing a significant maritime setting and significant views to the sea (Klein et al. 2012b).

- The National Harbor of Refuge and Delaware Breakwater Historic district (CRS: S00186) is a maritime site comprised of a series of seacoast breakwaters located beyond Cape Henlopen, Delaware. The district is almost entirely offshore and was constructed between 1823 and 1898 to establish a shipping haven on a coastline which had lacked safe harbors. An iron pier was constructed in 1871 and east end light in 1885. The district was listed in the NRHP in 1989 (DelSordo 1989:3). The resource is identified in *Evaluation of Visual Impact on Cultural Resources/Historic Properties: North Atlantic, Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Florida Straits: Volume II: Appendices* as possessing a significant maritime setting and significant views to the sea (Klein et al. 2012b).

Common Attributes of the Property Type

The United States Life Saving Service (LSS) was established in 1871, and the number of life-saving stations along the North Atlantic coastline slowly increased thereafter. Five stations were constructed along Delaware and Maryland between the 1870s and 1890s: Indian River LLS in 1874; Green Run LLS in 1875; North Beach LLS in 1884; U.S. LLS Museum in 1891; and, Isle of Wight LLS in 1898 (Trouart 1990c). Similarly, between 1880 and 1900, the United States Congress funded several lighthouses and breakwaters to aid and rescue maritime units in distress. In 1915, the Life Saving Service merged with the Lighthouse Service and the U.S. Revenue Service to form the United States Coast Guard (Trouart 1990c). Lighthouses and Lifesaving/Coast Guard Stations served to increase the navigational and shoreline safety of the United States. These resources derive their significance from associations with and direct views to the sea due to their functional roles. The integrity of these resources is related to the relationship between the sea and the resource. A Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) for Light Stations in the United States was developed in 2002. A MPDF was developed for U.S. Lifesaving Stations and U.S. Coast Guard Lifeboat Stations in 2013. Maritime facilities within the PAPE were constructed to enhance the safety of those utilizing the Atlantic Ocean.

Common attributes include:

- Functionality to provide safety along the coast line,
- Location along the water, and
- Direct views of the Atlantic Ocean.

5.3.3 Residential

Four historic dwellings are located within the PAPE in Sussex County, Delaware, and Worcester County, Maryland. Seven additional dwellings which have undergone identification and survey without formal evaluation are located in Sussex County, Delaware. These seven dwellings are considered eligible resources for the purpose of this HRVEA.

- White House (CRS: S00202) is a single-story, brick-clad early eighteenth century dwelling located at Masseys Landing, Sussex County, Delaware. The dwelling was surveyed in 1936 and 1973. An NRHP form for the dwelling, recommended as eligible under Criterion C, was drafted in 1978, however, the form later was withdrawn and no further action was taken.

- An unnamed dwelling (CRS: S01008) is a two-story, frame building located at Sussex County, Delaware. The dwelling is located along Old Massey Road west of Dewey Beach and is oriented west. The dwelling underwent survey in 1971, but has not received formal evaluation. For the purpose of this HRVEA, the dwelling is considered eligible.

- The Nogged Frame House (CRS: S00752) is a one-and-one-half story frame dwelling located at Sussex County, Delaware. The dwelling is located off Pots Net Road in Long Neck, Delaware. The dwelling underwent survey in 1978, but has not received formal evaluation. For the purpose of this HRVEA, the dwelling is considered eligible.

- The Pokusa House (CRS: S02369) is a two-story, frame dwelling located at Sussex County, Delaware. The dwelling is located off Dalsey Road north of Roxana, Delaware, and is oriented south. The dwelling underwent survey in 1981, but has not received formal evaluation. For the purpose of this HRVEA, the dwelling is considered eligible.

- The Adkins House (CRS: S02099) is a two-story frame dwelling located at Sussex County, Delaware. The dwelling fronts directly on Lighthouse Road west of Fenwick Island and is oriented southwest. The dwelling underwent evaluation in 1980, but has not received formal evaluation. For the purpose of this HRVEA, the dwelling is considered eligible.

- An unnamed dwelling (CRS: S02134) is an elevated, one-and-one-half, shingle-clad building located at Sussex County, Delaware. The dwelling fronts directly on Parkwood Street at Bethany Beach and is oriented west. The dwelling underwent survey in 1981, but has not received formal evaluation. For the purpose of this HRVEA, the dwelling is considered eligible.

- The Frank Robinson House (CRS: 02350) is a two-story, frame dwelling clad in machine sawn shingles. The dwelling was surveyed in 1981 and listed in fair condition. No formal evaluation was provided. For the purpose of this HRVEA, the dwelling is considered eligible.

- Henry's Grove (WO-8) is a two-and-one-half story brick house laid in Flemish bond and built for planter John Fassitt near Berlin, Maryland. Constructed in 1792, the dwelling is three bays wide and two rooms deep and terminates in gable roof with chimney flushes at each end. The dwelling rests on a property encompassing 76 acres and includes four non-contributing outbuildings (a tenant house and four frame buildings). The dwelling was listed in the NRHP in 1984 (Clay and Wollon 1984). The resource is identified in *Evaluation of Visual Impact on Cultural Resources/Historic Properties: North Atlantic, Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Florida Straits: Volume II: Appendices* as possessing a significant maritime setting and significant views to the sea (Klein et al. 2012b).

- Williams Grove (WO-12) is a dwelling built in three principal stages located near Berlin, Maryland. The construction stages began in ca. 1810 with the two-story, two-bay frame house and one-story, one-cell wing in stepped configuration. This first portion comprises the two northern bays of the two-story section and one bay of the one-and-one-half story wing of the current dwelling configuration. The first stage was expanded upon during the mid-nineteenth century to the north and south. A two-story, three-bay side-passage addition was extended to the south elevation and a single-story section was added to the north elevation. In the early 1970s a final construction stage was undertaken: a two-story kitchen and garage wing added to the north elevation, giving the dwelling an ell footprint. The dwelling was listed in the NRHP under Criterion C in 1994 (Touart 1988a). The resource is identified in *Evaluation of Visual Impact on Cultural Resources/Historic Properties: North Atlantic, Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Florida Straits: Volume II: Appendices* as possessing a significant maritime setting and significant views to the sea (Klein et al. 2012b).

- The Mansion House (WO-36) is a five-part early- to mid-nineteenth century dwelling with Federal- and Greek Revival-style finishes located in Ocean View, Maryland. The dwelling was built in two principal stages: the two-story, five-bay main block was constructed ca. 1835 and a two-story, five-bay addition was added ca. 1855. The entire dwelling rests on a low-brick foundation and the exterior is clad in brick which recently had been covered with a mixture of aluminum siding and plain weatherboards. The gabled roofs are sheathed in wood shingles. Outbuildings to the property include a two-frame dairy and single-story, two-bay garage. The dwelling property was listed in

the NRHP under Criterion C in 1993 (Touart 1993). The resource is identified in *Evaluation of Visual Impact on Cultural Resources/Historic Properties: North Atlantic, Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Florida Straits: Volume II: Appendices* as possessing a significant maritime setting and significant views to the sea (Klein et al. 2012b).

- The Miller-Hudson House (CRS: 09777) is a ca. 1928 bungalow-type dwelling located at Williamsville, Delaware. The dwelling was built by Levin and Margaret Miller on a five-and-three-quarter-acre lot which, at the time, was adjacent to their 113-acre farm. The bungalow served as the main dwelling for the farm, which specialized in the cultivation of corn, tomatoes, and strawberries for local markets. The dwelling was purchased from the Sears, Roebuck and Company catalog and is a modified example of the Westly Bungalow Plan. The plan was modified to add four feet in length to the dwelling, a rear porch, and removed the chimney (Chase 1995:184).

Common Attributes of the Property Type

Eleven historic dwellings are located within the PAPE in Sussex County, Delaware, and Worcester County, Maryland. Construction dates range from 1792 to the early- to mid-twentieth century. The dwellings generally exhibit, Federal/Adamesque, Craftsman, and Georgian/Georgian Revival styles. Resources are sheathed in brick or wood siding (weatherboard or shingles). There is an average of two stories present and two outbuildings. Examples of outbuildings include tenant houses, garages, and agricultural support buildings. Residential buildings within the PAPE typically are located within rural settings on lots with lawns and vegetation. Generally, these buildings do not derive their significance from views to the ocean. However, in certain cases dwellings constructed to support tourism and resort communities retain significant maritime associations. Residential properties trace the development of the region from the rural agricultural eighteenth through the urbanized twentieth centuries. Common attributes include:

- Rural, urban, and suburban setting;
- Landscaped lawns and vegetation;
- Driveways; and,
- Secondary buildings such as agricultural support buildings, garages, and secondary dwellings.

5.5.4 Military

One former historic defense resource is located within the PAPE in Sussex County, Delaware, and one defense resource is located within the PAPE in Cape May County, New Jersey.

- Battery 223 (SHPO ID: 4770) is a harbor defense battery constructed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1942. The battery was one of three 200-series fortifications built for Fort Miles, headquartered at Cape Henlopen, Delaware. The building is comprised of a series of windowless blocks of formed concrete occupying a T-shape floorplan. Originally submerged, the battery currently is in full view and is a component of Cape May Point State Park. In 2008, Battery 223 was listed in the NRHP under Criterion A (Newman 2008). The property is identified in *Evaluation of Visual Impact on Cultural Resources/Historic Properties: North Atlantic, Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Florida Straits: Volume II: Appendices* as possessing a significant maritime setting and views to the sea (Klein et al. 2012b).

- Fort Miles Historic District (CRS: 06048) is a former army installation which now operates as a historical area at Cape Henlopen State Park in Lewes, Delaware. The installation was constructed between 1938 and 1941 with primary purpose to defend the Delaware Bay and protect domestic shipping between Cape May and Cape Henlopen. The historic district consists of 51 contributing buildings and 9 structures over approximately 1,165-acres. Fort Miles is exemplary of a mid-twentieth century military landscape consisting of the fort's defensive installations and support posts. These include resources such as batteries, gun emplacements, fire control towers, a parade ground, and road layout, as well as examples of support resources such as storage buildings, barracks, and mess halls. The historic district was listed in the NRHP under Criteria A and C in 2004 (Ross and Bodo 2004). The district is identified in *Evaluation of Visual Impact on Cultural Resources/Historic Properties: North Atlantic, Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Florida Straits: Volume II: Appendices* as possessing a significant maritime setting and significant views to the sea (Klein et al. 2012b).

Common Attributes of the Property Type

Leading up to World War II, the Delaware Bay region underwent an expansion of military installations and facilities. The Dover Air Force Base installation opened in 1941, the same year Fort Miles opened on the cusp of the Delaware Bay with support facilities in Delaware and New Jersey. The increase in military facilities and forts along the Delaware Bay was intended to defend the Delaware Bay and River and protect domestic shipping from enemy fire between Cape May, New Jersey, and Cape Henlopen, Delaware. Fort Miles originally had approved funding in 1934, but construction had not begun until 1938 (Ross and Bodo 2004). The coastal defense facilities were deemed obsolete by the 1950s, though some portions were used as naval facilities and Sound Surveillance Systems (SOSUS) during the 1960s and 1970s. Fort Miles now is part of Cape Henlopen State Park.

Common attributes include:

- Location along the water;
- Views of the sea;
- Encompasses hundreds of acres; and,
- Historic districts containing multiple buildings.

5.5.5 Bridges

One bridge is located within the PAPE: the Ocean City Bridge (WO-358, SHA-23007). The Ocean City Bridge is a transportation corridor and provides access between West Ocean City and Ocean City over the Sinepuxent Bay.

- The Ocean City Bridge (WO-461) is a structure which carries US Route 50 from the Eastern Shore of Maryland across the Sinepuxent Bay to the barrier island on which Ocean City is located. Constructed in 1942, the Ocean City Bridge is a double-leaf, rolling lift Bascule Bridge. A rolling lift bascule is one in which the center of rotation moves away from the opening when the span swings upward. Fenders built in the water at the corner of each movable span protects the spans from possible impacts from ships passing through the channel. The bridge consists of 72 concrete slab approach spans and one steel main span. The bridge tender's house is one floor above street level, is constructed of concrete, and terminates in a flat roof. The Ocean City Bridge was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP by the MHT in April 2001 (Crampton and Abell 1994).

Common Attributes of the Property Type

One bridge is located within the PAPE: the Ocean City Bridge (WO-358, SHA-23007). The bridge carries primary thoroughfare Route 50 across the Isle of Wright Bay, providing vehicle and pedestrian access to and from coastal Ocean City. Generally, bridges in the project area were constructed during the mid-twentieth century utilizing modern engineering materials, such as steel beams and jointed, concrete construction. Typically, in accordance with safety requirements, the property type is inspected in normal increments and altered as needed.

Common attributes include:

- Maritime setting, and
- Views to the ocean.

5.5.6 Agriculture

Two resources related to agriculture is located within the PAPE: one in Worcester County, Maryland, and one in Sussex County, Delaware.

- The Old Collins Farm (WO-236) is an agricultural complex that dates back to the mid nineteenth century located in Showell, Maryland. The two-story, five-bay frame house was built in two principal stages: the two-story, two-bay dwelling and westward single-story service wing. Remaining on the agricultural site is a round, log smoke house—noted as a rare outbuilding to remain extant on northern Worcester County farms. The agricultural complex was recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP by Worcester County staff architectural historians in 1988 (Touart 1988b).
- The Adkins Agricultural Complex (CRS: S02089) is an agricultural complex located in Sussex County, Delaware. The complex comprises a primary T-shape, two-story frame dwelling and corn crib. The Adkins Agricultural Complex underwent survey in 1980. However, the complex has not formally been evaluated. For the purposes of this HRVEA, this resource is considered eligible.

Common Attributes of the Property Type

Agriculture historically has been and continues to be the economic base for both Sussex County, Delaware, and Worcester County, Maryland. By the Civil War, both counties had a robust agricultural economy with regular steamboat service operating between the eastern shore and urban centers like Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and Norfolk. During this period, railroads also began to service Worcester County. The Delaware Railroad had been completed to neighboring Somerset County prior to the Civil War, with a line extended to Berlin by 1868. By late 1872, the line had reached Snow Hill. Four years later, in 1876, the railroad extended through Worcester County. Rail service had a major effect on the local agricultural economy. Fruits and vegetables grown in Sussex and Worcester counties now could be rapidly shipped and sold in urban markets. Canneries were developed to package fruits and vegetables grown on local farms. By the early twentieth century, corn, wheat, potatoes, peas, beans, tomatoes, and fruits were the primary agricultural crops (Hampton 2007:14). Typically, the property type has no maritime setting or views to the ocean. Agricultural complexes may range from large- to small-scale fruit and vegetable operations and generally include agricultural support outbuildings.

Common attributes include:

- Large property parcels,
- Rural setting, and

- Domestic and agricultural resources.

5.5.7 Commercial

One commercial resources is located within the PAPE in Sussex County, Delaware.

- The Magee Store Building (CRS: S02076) is a commercial building located along Lighthouse Road in Williamsville, Sussex County, Delaware. The Magee Store Building is a small, single-story building with a flat roof and parapet pall. The building also has an entrance porch and east elevation addition, both terminating in shed roofs. The building fronts directly on Lighthouse Road and is primarily surrounding by rural landscapes. The building previously was surveyed in 1980. However, no formal evaluation was provided. For the purposes of this HRVEA, the Magee Store Building is considered an eligible resource.

Common Attributes of the Property Type

Within the PAPE, commercial buildings generally are modest rural buildings located within agricultural settings with no views to the ocean and were constructed during the twentieth century. Commercial buildings within the PAPE generally were constructed to serve local, rural communities.

Common attributes include:

- Commercial architecture; and,
- Rural setting.

5.5.8 Objects

Two objects are located within the PAPE in Sussex County, Delaware.

- Transpeninsular Boundary Monument 2 (CRS: D00101.003) is one of several stone boundary markers along the Delaware-Maryland border. In 1974, the Delaware and Maryland Boundary Commissions requested that the Transpeninsular Line be marked at one-mile intervals between the five mile stones. The National Geodetic Survey (NGS) began this work in 1976 and placed a brass monument at each location (Schenck 2007). The object has been identified as eligible for listing in the NRHP by the Delaware Historical & Cultural Affairs State Historic Preservation Office.

- Woman's Temperance Christian Union Water Fountain (CRS: 11837) is a stone water fountain along the Rehoboth Boardwalk which serves as a monument to the Woman's Temperance Christian Union. The fountain stands at six-feet six-inches tall with its spigot mounted on a white-marble slab spanned by a granite arch. A brass plaque on the eastern facing reads "Erected by W.C.T.Y.,

Rehoboth Beach, 1929." The object has been identified as eligible for listing in the NRHP by the Delaware Historical & Cultural Affairs State Historic Preservation Office.

Common Attributes of the Property Type

Within the PAPE, objects generally are monuments located within maritime settings with views to the ocean and were constructed during the twentieth century. These objects range in height and material, but generally are comprised of stone with a placard. Objects typically were constructed by cultural groups or government entities for the purpose of memorializing historic events or persons.

Common attributes include:

- High visibility; and,
- Masonry construction.

6. ANALYSIS

6.1 Identification of Offshore Project Components that May Affect Historic Properties

Visual modeling of the PAPE revealed that the maximum blade tip and hub of the WTGs may be visible from points onshore. Offshore substations would not be visible within the PAPE due to their low-lying massing and size. Offshore Project Components below the ocean surface would also not be visible from points onshore. Construction of the Offshore Project Components would not require the physical destruction or alteration of any onshore historic properties. The Offshore Project Components would not create any physical effects in the built environment. However, the introduction of WTGs would have the potential to alter the visual or auditory setting of the PAPE. Setting is defined as "the physical environment of the historic property" (National Park Service 1990) and is one of the aspects of integrity. Integrity is defined as a property's qualities of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The integrity of historic properties, those listed in, eligible, or potentially eligible for listing in NRHP, can be diminished by adverse effects.

Federal agencies must take into account the effects of their actions on historic properties, those that are eligible for or listed in the NRHP, under Section 106 of NHPA. The Criteria of Adverse Effect is defined as:

> Criteria of adverse effect. An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the

> property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Consideration shall be given to all qualifying characteristics of a historic property, including those that may have been identified subsequent to the original evaluation of the property's eligibility for the National Register. 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.

Under 36 CFR §800.5 (a)(2), the Criteria of Adverse Effect states, "Adverse effects on historic properties include, but at not limited to:… (v) Introduction of visual, atmospheric or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significance historic features."

BOEM's 2012 study *Evaluation of Visual Impact on Cultural Resources/Historic Properties: North Atlantic, Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Florida Straits* defines a significant maritime setting as:

> Resources within this category derived their importance, in whole or in part, from their proximity to the sea. They include TCPs, coastal fortifications, parks and seashores, residential estates, lighthouses, life-saving stations, breakwaters, marinas, fishing and resort communities, and shore lodgings of all kinds, including hotels, motels, inns, seasonal cottages, and permanent residences (Klein et al. 2012a).

Significant maritime settings and views to the sea were recorded via desktop survey and verified through reconnaissance architectural investigation. The visual effects sensitivity of resources was assessed and categorized following the reconnaissance field investigation by analysis of maritime setting and views to the ocean. The level of sensitivity was assigned an evaluation of either low or high levels of sensitivity. High sensitivity properties are those who derive their historic importance from their relationship with the ocean. This was determined by the qualities recorded in previous documentation or via reconnaissance field investigations where surveyors confirmed the relationship to the ocean and views to the ocean to be integral to the setting of the resource. Primarily these resources are those logged in BOEM's 2012 study *Evaluation of Visual Impact on Cultural Resources/Historic Properties: North Atlantic, Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Florida Straits.* Low sensitivity includes those properties with no maritime setting or no views of the ocean. There is no potential for low sensitivity properties to be affected by the Offshore Project Components.

6.2 Properties Potentially Affected by the Project

The reconnaissance survey undertaken served to identify the presence of a maritime setting and views to the ocean to historic properties. The photographs taken as part of the reconnaissance investigations can be

found in Attachment B-7, Historic Properties Visual Field Survey Photographs. This data then was analyzed to identify each historic property's sensitivity to visual effects: either low or high. Properties with high sensitivity to visual effects were determined to be potentially adversely affected by the Project's Offshore Project Components due to their character-defining views and relationship to the ocean and maritime setting. Properties possessing a maritime setting and no views to the ocean were evaluated as low sensitivity to effects. It was hypothesized that maritime setting and no views to the ocean would not result in an adverse effect to the properties' setting due to the lack of aforementioned integral views to the ocean. Therefore, there are no potential adverse effects to low sensitivity properties from the construction of the Offshore Project Components. Properties possessing neither a maritime setting nor views to the ocean also were determined to possess low sensitivity to visual effects and would not be adversely affected by the Project. Mapping of property locations can be found in Attachment B-8 Historic Properties Survey Location and Mapping.

Table B-6 provides a summary of sensitivity to visual effects, either high or low, of previously identified historic properties that would be potentially affected by the Project's Offshore Project Components. The Cape May NHL encompasses 41 contributing resources within the PAPE with coastal views which uniformly share sensitivity to visual effects and potential adverse effect and are listed in Table B-5.

Table B-6. Properties Subject to Visual Effects from the Offshore Project Components

State	SHPO ID Number	Eligibility Status	Maritime Setting	View of Sea	Sensitivity to Visual Effects	Potential Adverse Effect
Delaware	CRS: D00101	NRHP	No	No	Low	No
Delaware	CRS: 11837	NRHP	Yes	Yes	High	Yes
Delaware	CRS: 06048	NRHP	Yes	Yes	High	Yes
Delaware	CRS: 00187	NRHP	Yes	Yes	High	Yes
Delaware	CRS: 09777	NRHP	No	No	Low	No
Delaware	CRS: 00453	NRHP	Yes	No	Low	No
Delaware	CRS: 00186	NRHP	Yes	Yes	High	Yes
Delaware	CRS: 00202	Eligible	No	No	Low	No
Delaware	CRS: 01008	Eligible	No	No	Low	No
Delaware	CRS: 00752	Eligible	No	No	Low	No
Delaware	CRS: 02350	Eligible	No	No	Low	No
Delaware	CRS: 02369	Eligible	No	No	Low	No
Delaware	CRS: 02099	Eligible	No	No	Low	No
Delaware	CRS: 02134	Eligible	Yes	Yes	High	Yes
Delaware	CRS: 02089	Eligible	No	No	Low	No
Delaware	CRS: 02076	Eligible	No	No	Low	No

Delaware	CRS: 08535	Eligible	Yes	Yes	High	Yes
Delaware	CRS: 08523	Eligible	Yes	Yes	High	Yes
Maryland	MIHP No: WO-8	NRHP	No	No	Low	No
Maryland	MIHP No:WO-12	NRHP	No	No	Low	No
Maryland	MIHP No: WO-36	NRHP	Yes	No	Low	No
Maryland	MIHP No: WO-236	Eligible	No	No	Low	No
Maryland	MIHP No: WO-327	Eligible	Yes	Yes	High	Yes
Maryland	MIHP No: WO-461	Eligible	Yes	No	Low	No
Maryland	MIHP No: WO-555	Eligible	No	No	Low	No
New Jersey	SHPO ID: 7752	NRHP	Yes	Yes	High	Yes
New Jersey	SHPO ID: 3042	NHL	Yes	Yes	High	Yes
New Jersey	SHPO ID: 4192	Eligible	Yes	Yes	High	Yes
New Jersey	SHPO ID: 4770	NRHP	Yes	Yes	High	Yes
New Jersey	SHPO ID: 5778	Eligible	Yes	Yes	High	Yes
New Jersey	Interest ID: 99073653	Eligible	Yes	Yes	High	Yes

7. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

7.1 Summary of Potential Effects

Federal agencies must consider the effects of their actions on historic properties, especially those that are eligible for or listed in the NRHP under Section 106 of the NHPA. The Criteria of Adverse Effect is defined as:

> An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Consideration shall be given to all qualifying characteristics of a historic property, including those that may have been identified subsequent to the original evaluation of the property's eligibility for the National Register. 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.

Under 36 CFR §800.5 (a)(2), the Criteria of Adverse Effect state, "Adverse effects on historic properties include, but are not limited to:… (v) Introduction of visual, atmospheric or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significance historic features."

7.1.1 Physical Effects

Construction of the Offshore Project Components would not result in any physical effects including demolition, destruction, or physical alteration of onshore historic properties.

7.1.2 Visual Effects

The construction of the Offshore Project Components possesses the potential to adversely affect onshore historic properties through the introduction of new visual elements. Visual elements have the potential to affect the historic properties' integrity of setting, one of the seven aspects of integrity. These visual elements have the potential to be visible from the hub and above, 528 ft (161 m) of WTG height, to the maximum blade tip, 938 ft (286 m) of WTG height.

Field investigation determined 14 properties within the PAPE possess high sensitivity to visual effects: eleven NRHP-eligible properties, five NRHP-listed properties, and one NHL district. Additionally, 41 contributing resources to the NHL district within the PAPE are determined to possess high sensitivity to visual effects. These properties have high sensitivity to visual effects due to their views to the ocean and maritime settings. These properties have the potential to be adversely affected by the Offshore Project Components. Further consultation and assessment is required to determine whether these visual effects are adverse regarding the historic features of these resources. Additionally, compliance with NHPA Section 110(f) also is required when a NHL is present.

7.2 Summary of Results

As previously summarized in Chapter 2, US Wind is developing the Maryland Offshore Wind Project (the Project), an offshore wind energy project of up to approximately 2 gigawatts (GW) of nameplate capacity within OCS-A 0490 (the Lease), a Lease area of approximately 80,000 acres located off the coast of Maryland on the Outer Continental Shelf

Offshore components include:

- Up to 121 WTGs and associated WTG Foundations distributed across the Lease Area at a distance of 0.88 mi (1.4 km) in the East-West direction and 1.17 mi (1.88 km) in the North- South direction;
- Up to 4 OSSs;
- Met Tower;
- Inter-Array Cables that are buried beneath the seabed that connect the WTG to the OSS; and,
- Up to four (4) submarine export cables buried beneath the seabed that would connect the OSSs to the onshore substation

The PDE maximum design scenario under consideration for the WTGs ranges from 14.7 to 18 megawatts (MW) with a maximum tip height of 938 ft (286 m), maximum rotor diameter 820.21 ft (250 m), and a corresponding hub height of 528 ft (161 m). Under the maximum project design scenario under consideration the WTGs would be connected to up to four OSSs, where power would be transmitted to through the export cables. The OSSs would be lower in height as compared to the WTGs, therefore visual modeling to support the historic properties assessment would be based off the height of the WTGs. A Met Tower would be located along the southern edge of the lease area, but also would be significantly lower than the WTGs. Nighttime lighting of the WTGs and OSSs would be assessed for potential impacts to historic properties.

The PAPE consists of a 40 mi (64 km) buffer around the WTGs. The PAPE was defined using a bare earth method utilizing based on a visibility analysis that evaluated the location of WTGs, curvature of the earth, and topography to identify where, and at what distance, the WTGs would be visible. Mapping depicts that visibility of the turbines includes limited onshore areas with visibility of the WTG hub and above within 30 miles (48 km) of the WTGs. The majority of the PAPE contains visibility of the max blade tip of the WTGs located between 30 (48 km) and 40 miles (64 km) of the WTGs. There would be no visibility of the rotor or entire WTG from land within the PAPE.

The PAPE further was defined by a viewshed analysis utilizing USACE LiDAR elevation data to create a Digital Surface Model and Digital Terrain Model, where available, and USGS National Elevation dataset in all other areas. This analysis overlaid building heights, terrain, and vegetation cover to identify areas where views of the turbines would be obscured. The Survey Area significantly was refined by the integration and analysis of these data sets.

A progressive system of consultation, archival research, outreach and engagement, field survey, and data analysis was undertaken to identify previously identified properties within the PAPE. This documentation then was refined to include previously identified historic properties within the PAPE, as directed by BOEM. Field survey was undertaken to field verify the maritime setting and ocean views of the previously identified historic properties. Field verification resulted in the identification of 14 properties within maritime settings and views to the ocean. Seven of the properties with maritime settings and ocean views are located within Sussex County Delaware, six are located within Cape May County, New Jersey, and one is located within Worcester County, Maryland. These 14 properties are potentially subject to visual effects from the Offshore Project Components. These properties are listed in Table B-7. The Cape May NHL (SHPO ID: 3042) includes 41 contributing resources within the PAPE with coastal views which also are subject to visual effects from the Offshore Project Components (see Table B-5).

Table B-7. Historic Properties with Maritime Setting and Ocean Views

State	SHPO ID Number	Eligibility Status	Maritime Setting	View of Sea	Sensitivity to Visual Effects	Potential Adverse Effect
Delaware	CRIS: 06048	NRHP	Yes	Yes	High	Yes
Delaware	CRIS: 11837	NRHP	Yes	Yes	High	Yes
Delaware	CRIS: 00187	NRHP	Yes	Yes	High	Yes
Delaware	CRIS: 00186	NRHP	Yes	Yes	High	Yes
Delaware	CRIS:02134	Eligible	Yes	Yes	High	Yes
Delaware	CRIS: 08523	Eligible	Yes	Yes	High	Yes
Delaware	CRIS: 08535	Eligible	Yes	Yes	High	Yes
Maryland	MIHP No: WO-327	Eligible	Yes	Yes	High	Yes
New Jersey	SHPO ID: 7752	NRHP	Yes	Yes	High	Yes
New Jersey	SHPO ID: 3042	NHL	Yes	Yes	High	Yes
New Jersey	SHPO ID: 4192	Eligible	Yes	Yes	High	Yes
New Jersey	SHPO ID: 4770	NRHP	Yes	Yes	High	Yes
New Jersey	SHPO ID: 5778	Eligible	Yes	Yes	High	Yes
New Jersey	Interest ID: 99073653	Identified	Yes	Yes	High	Yes

7.2.1 Summary of Historic Properties with Potential Adverse Effects

Fourteen previously identified historic properties in the PAPE yield historic significance from maritime association and have visibility toward the Project area. Of these 14 previously identified historic properties seven are located in Sussex County, Delaware; one is located in Worcester County, Maryland; and, six are located in Cape May County, New Jersey. Of the six previously identified historic properties in Cape May County, New Jersey, one is an NHL. The Cape May NHL comprises an additional 41 contributing resources yielding significance from maritime association and have visibility toward the Project area. While Chapter 5.3 overviewed all previously identified historic properties within the PAPE by property type, the following chapter provides further overview of significance and potential adverse effects for the 14 historic properties listed in Table B-7.

- The Woman's Temperance Christian Union (WTCU) Water Fountain (CRS:11837) is a ca. 1929 object located along the Rehoboth Beach boardwalk and individually listed in the NRHP under Criterion A (Image 6). The National Register Nomination From for the object describes the fountain as "the last surviving physical object to recognize the important contribution of this woman's organization to the history of Delaware. (Krawitz 2008:8)" The placement of the fountain, in a public space at the foot of the main street where it intersections with the ocean in a former Methodist

camp community, and the parallel orientation toward the coastline with views to Rehoboth Beach and the Atlantic Ocean were deliberate. Field survey confirmed visibility to the Project area and maritime association. As such, the WTCU Water Fountain has been identified as a historic property with potential adverse visual effects.

Image 6: The WTCU Water Fountain (S11837), facing northeast.

- The Fort Miles Historic District (CRS: 06048) is a former World War II Army installation currently part of Cape Henlopen State Park (Image 7). Fort Miles was the primary fort of the Harbor Defense of the Delaware, tasked with defending the Delaware Bay and the Delaware River and to domestic shipping from enemy fire. Fort Miles yields significance through military maritime association and its physical location along Cape Henlopen with clear views from the easternmost, coastal edge of the district toward the Atlantic Ocean. Field survey confirmed visibility to the Project area and maritime association. As such, Fort Miles Historic District has been identified as a historic property with potential adverse visual effects.

Image 7: Walkway to ocean at Fort Miles Historic District (S06048), facing east

- The Fenwick Island Lighthouse Station (CRS: 00187) is a ca. 1858 complex comprising a lighthouse, two lighthouse keeper's houses, and three support structures (Image 8). The complex was listed in the NRHP under Criteria A and C for architectural and navigational significance in 1974. The Fenwick Island Lighthouse Station yields significance through maritime association as a navigational support building for ships and has direct views toward the project area. Field survey confirmed visibility to the Project area and maritime association. The Fenwick Island Lighthouse Station has been identified as a historic property with potential adverse visual effects.
- The National Harbor of Refuge and Delaware Breakwater Historic District (CRS: 00186) comprises a series of breakwaters, piers, and lighthouses at the mouth of the Delaware Bay, off the coast of Cape Henlopen (Image 9). Among the 14 resources, just one has visibility toward the Project area: the inner lighthouse (CRS: 00186.006), which is situated west of Cape Henlopen Beach where the Delaware Bay and Atlantic Ocean meet. The district was listed in the NRHP in 1989 under Criterion A as a "significant general aid to [water-related] navigation" and transportation since the nineteenth century (DelSordo 1989:3). The district yields significance through maritime association as a navigational support aid for transportation routes and retains unobscured views toward the project area from its inner lighthouse. Field survey confirmed visibility to the Project area and maritime association. As such, district has been identified as a historic property with potential adverse visual effects.

Image 8: Fenwick Island Lighthouse Station (S00187), facing northeast

Image 9: Inner lighthouse at the National Harbor of Refuge and Delaware Breakwater Historic District (S00186), facing northeast.

- The unnamed dwelling at 99 Parkwood Street CRS: 02134) is two-story, frame building located along the Bethany Beach boardwalk (Image 10). The early- to mid-twentieth century dwelling was one of many constructed to support the growing recreational tourism popular along coastal Delaware. The dwelling yields significance through maritime association as a dwelling supporting beach-front tourism and retains unobscured views to the Atlantic Ocean and Project area. Field survey confirmed visibility to the Project area and maritime association. As such, the unnamed dwelling at 99 Parkwood Street, Bethany Beach, has been identified as a historic property with potential adverse visual effects.
- The Rehoboth Beach Boardwalk (CRS: 08535) is a wooden structure, roughly one-mile long, providing access to Rehoboth Beach (Image 11). The boardwalk also provides access to coastal amenities including retail, dining, and lodging. Benches are located along the boardwalk for rest and scenic views. A boardwalk is an elevated walkway common along coastal beachfronts, often associated with resort or tourism-driven municipalities. As such, the Rehoboth Beach Boardwalk yields significance through maritime association and its views and proximity to the ocean. Field survey confirmed visibility to the Project area and maritime association. Therefore, the Rehoboth Beach Boardwalk has been identified as a historic property with potential adverse effects.
- Rehoboth Beach (CRS: 08523) is a recreational and tourism site at Rehoboth, Delaware. The site is located between the Rehoboth Beach Boardwalk and Atlantic Ocean (Image 12). Rehoboth Beach has been a recreational site since the early- to mid-twentieth century when tourism to the Delaware shore grew more popular, spurred by development of rail and connecting roadways. Rehoboth Beach yields significance through maritime association and its views and proximity to the ocean. Field survey confirmed visibility to the Project area and maritime association. Therefore, Rehoboth Beach has been identified as a historic property with potential adverse effects.
- The Pier Building (MIHP: WO-327) is a ca. 1926 recreational building along the Ocean City boardwalk (Image 13). The two-story, nine-bay by five-bay frame building is described as a "rare example of entertainment-related seaside architecture" in a 1990 MIHP form undertaken for the building (Touart 1990a). In the form, the Pier Building was recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. No concurrence from the MHT was on file. The Pier Building yields significance through maritime association and its placement along the eastern side of the Ocean City boardwalk affords the resource unobscured views to the Atlantic Ocean and the Project area. Field survey confirmed visibility to the Project area and maritime association. As such, the Pier Building has been identified as a historic property with potential adverse visual effects.

Image 10: A ca.1980 depiction of the unnamed dwelling at 99 Parkwood St. (S02134), facing northeast. Courtesy of the Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs DE-CHRIS database.

Image 11: Rehoboth Beach Boardwalk (S08535), facing east.

Image 12: Entrance to Rehoboth Beach (S08523), facing east.

Image 13: Entrance toward the Ocean City Pier (WO-327), facing east.

- The Cape May Lighthouse (SHPO ID: 7752) is a ca. 1859 lighthouse located at Cape May Point State Park (Image 14). The lighthouse is 175-ft tall and was listed in the NRHP in 1973. The Cape May Lighthouse yields significance through maritime association as a navigational support building for ships and has direct, unobscured views toward the project area. Field survey confirmed visibility to the Project area and maritime association. As such, the Cape May Lighthouse has been identified as a historic property with potential adverse visual effects.
- The Wildwoods Shore Resort Historic District (SHPO ID: 4192) is two-mile long resort district between Atlantic and Ocean avenues in Wildwood Crest and is part of the New Jersey State Register (Image 15). The district comprises a series of "Doo-Wop" style motels constructed during the mid-twentieth century as Wildwood Crest developed as a popular resort destination. The Wildwoods Shore Resort Historic District yields significance through recreational maritime association and its coastal placement along the Atlantic Ocean with direct views the Project area. Field survey confirmed visibility to the Project area and maritime association. As such, the Wildwoods Shore Resort Historic District has been identified as a historic property with potential adverse visual effects.
- Battery 223 (SHPO ID: 4770) is a ca. 1943 defense structure constructed as part of the Harbor Defenses of the Delaware Bay during World War II (Image 16). The structure is made of thick, reinforced concrete with a blast proof roof and located on the beach within Cape May Point State Park. The 2008 Nomination Form for Battery 223 states the structure is "eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with the U.S. coastal defense system established during World War II. (Newman 2008:8)" Battery 223 yields significance through maritime association and its physical location along the Cape May State Park beachfront with clear views toward the Delaware Bay and Atlantic Ocean. Field survey confirmed visibility to the Project area and maritime association. As such, Battery 223 has been identified as a historic property with potential adverse visual effects.
- The Ocean View Motel (SHPO ID: 5778) is a ca. 1962 motel in Wildwood Crest with a large, asymmetrical, glass-enclosed lobby and designed in the Mid-Century Modern style (Image 17). The motel was designated as eligible for individual listing in 2020 and is part of the Multi-Property Documentation Form Motels of the Wildwoods. The Ocean View Motel yields significance through recreational maritime association and its coastal placement along Mile Beach with direct views the Project area. Field survey confirmed visibility to the Project area and maritime association. As such, the Ocean View Motel has been identified as a historic property with potential adverse visual effects.

Image 14: The Cape May Lighthouse (7752), facing northwest

Image 15: Wildwoods Shore Resort Historic District (4192), facing south

Image 16: Battery 223 (4770), facing southeast

Image 17: Ocean View Motel (5578), facing southwest

- The Wildwood Boardwalk (Interest ID: 99073653) is roughly two-miles long and a mixture of wood-plank and poured concrete construction (Image 18). Originally a 150-yard stretch of boards constructed during the 1890s, the boardwalk now provides access to a number of retail operations, dining, lodging facilities, and recreational parks. Further, the boardwalk provides access the beach and unobscured views of the Atlantic Ocean. A boardwalk is an elevated walkway common along coastal beachfronts, often associated with resort or tourism-driven municipalities. As such, the Wildwood Boardwalk yields significance through maritime association and its views and proximity to the ocean. Field survey confirmed visibility to the Project area and maritime association. Therefore, the Wildwood Boardwalk has been identified as a historic property with potential adverse effects.
- The Cape May NHL (SHPO ID: 3042) is a coastal historic district comprised of 2522 contributing resources (Image 18). Of the 2522 contributing resources, only 41 are located in the PAPE and retain visibility to the Project area and predominantly are situated along Beach Avenue (*see Table B-5 and Attachment B-9*). These 41 contributing resources comprise of domestic dwellings, resort hotels, and commercial businesses. The NHL Nomination Form describes the district as "one of America's first resort towns" and as having "a number of excellent examples of elegant summer residences designed by distinguished architectural firm such as McKim, Mead and White, and the Philadelphia firm of Zanzinger, Medary, and Borie. (Pitts 1976:11)" The Cape May NHL yields significance through recreational maritime association as a historic summer resort town and 41 contributing resources retain unobscured ocean views. Field survey confirmed visibility to the Project area from multiple vantage points along Beach Avenue and the district's maritime association. As such, Cape May NHL and its 41 contributing resources outlined in Table B-5 have been identified as historic properties with potential adverse visual effects.

Image 18: Wildwood Boardwalk (99073653), facing east

Image 19: Cape May NHL from Beach Avenue (3042), facing south

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of this investigation, 14 previously identified historic properties, including 41 contributing resources to an NHL, are potentially subject to visual effects from the Offshore Project Components. Mitigation to address adverse effects to historic properties generally is memorialized in binding agreement documents negotiated with the consulting parties in the Section 106 process. Under 36 CFR §800.6(b)(1)(i), "The agency official shall consult with the SHPO/THPO and other consulting parties to seek ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects." This binding agreement usually is either a Programmatic Agreement (PA) or Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and would include mitigation measures agreed upon by consulting parties. Total avoidance or minimization of the adverse effects to historic properties identified in the current investigation is anticipated to be impracticable owing to the nature, scale, and complexity of the proposed Project WTGs.

8.1 Mitigation Recommendations

Mitigation measures to address adverse effects to historic properties are designed to be commensurate with the scope and nature of the adverse effect. Due to the nature of the engineering requirements of the Project, minimization and avoidance is inconsistent with these aforementioned requirements. Mitigation measures were sought to advance historic preservation and its benefits to communities within the PAPE. Examples of such mitigation may include support for cultural resource survey efforts, NRHP nominations, specialized historic preservation planning initiatives, or historic building rehabilitation. Mitigation options for consideration in agreement documents may include:

- *Additional documentation to support the 1976 NHL District Nomination Form for Cape May.* Providing additional documentation available since the 1976 NHL nomination for Cape May would aid in the continued preservation of the district and potentially provide new historic contexts and properties of particular interest.
- *Interpretation of the evolving coast along Accomack, Worcester, Sussex, and Cape May Counties*. Interpretation of the evolving coastline along the coastal regional counties would aid in public engagement and understanding of the historic evolution of the coastline. Mediums for distribution may include brochures and outdoor interpretative displays or signage.
- *Support for the survey and designation of resources associated with underrepresented communities in the region.* Coordination with the coastal counties of Accomack, Cape May, Sussex, and Worcester, would identify regional groups that are underrepresented in scholarship and warrant

further investigation. Resulting work could include support for further historic preservation initiatives.

- *Support for a public lecture series on preservation topics to support regional historic preservation planning objectives.* A lecture series would aid in public engagement in preservation and history. Potential lecture topics include the recreational history of the coastal mid-Atlantic region, particularly coastal Delaware, Maryland, and New Jersey.
- *Targeted preservation efforts such as survey and public outreach on resources from the recent past associated with recreation.*

Following interested Tribes & indigenous peoples and cultural group outreach meetings, additional mitigation options may be identified.

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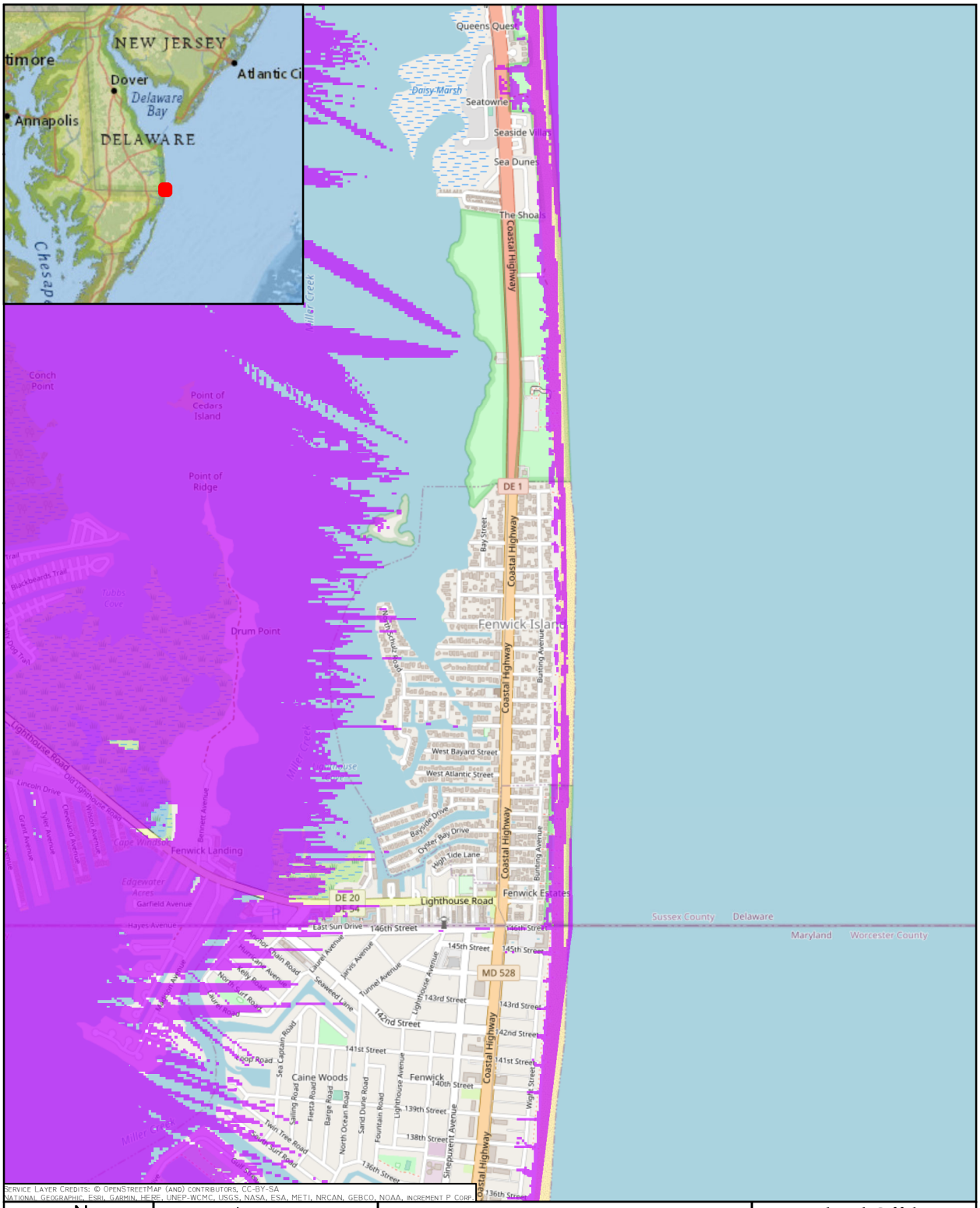
Attachments B1 to B4: Overview of PAPE in Coastal Towns

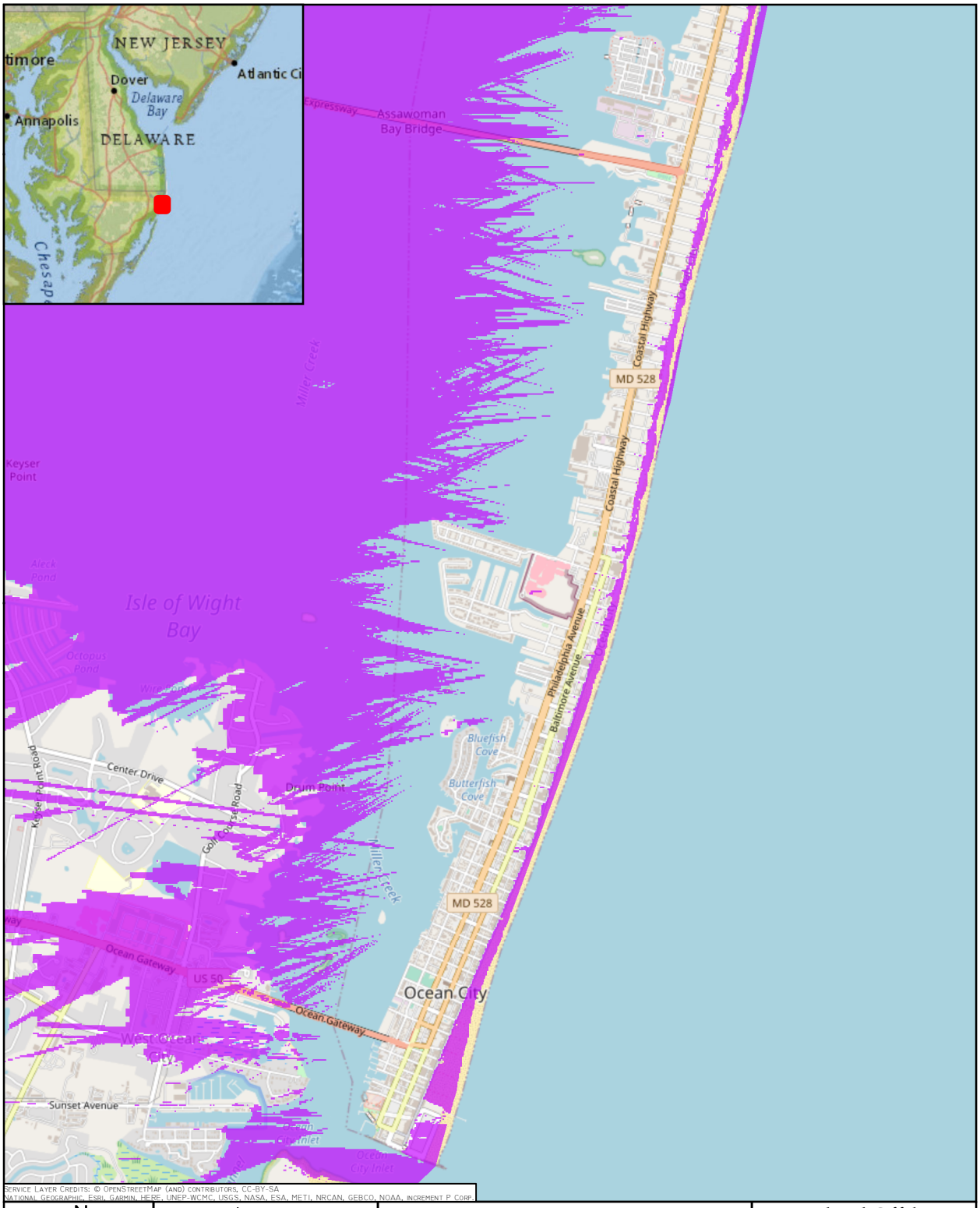


Maryland Offshore Wind Project

Fenwick Is., DE Overview

R. Christopher Goodwin & Assoc.,
241 E. 4th St, Ste 100
Frederick, MD 21701

Date: 1/27/2022 | Prepared by: KRW



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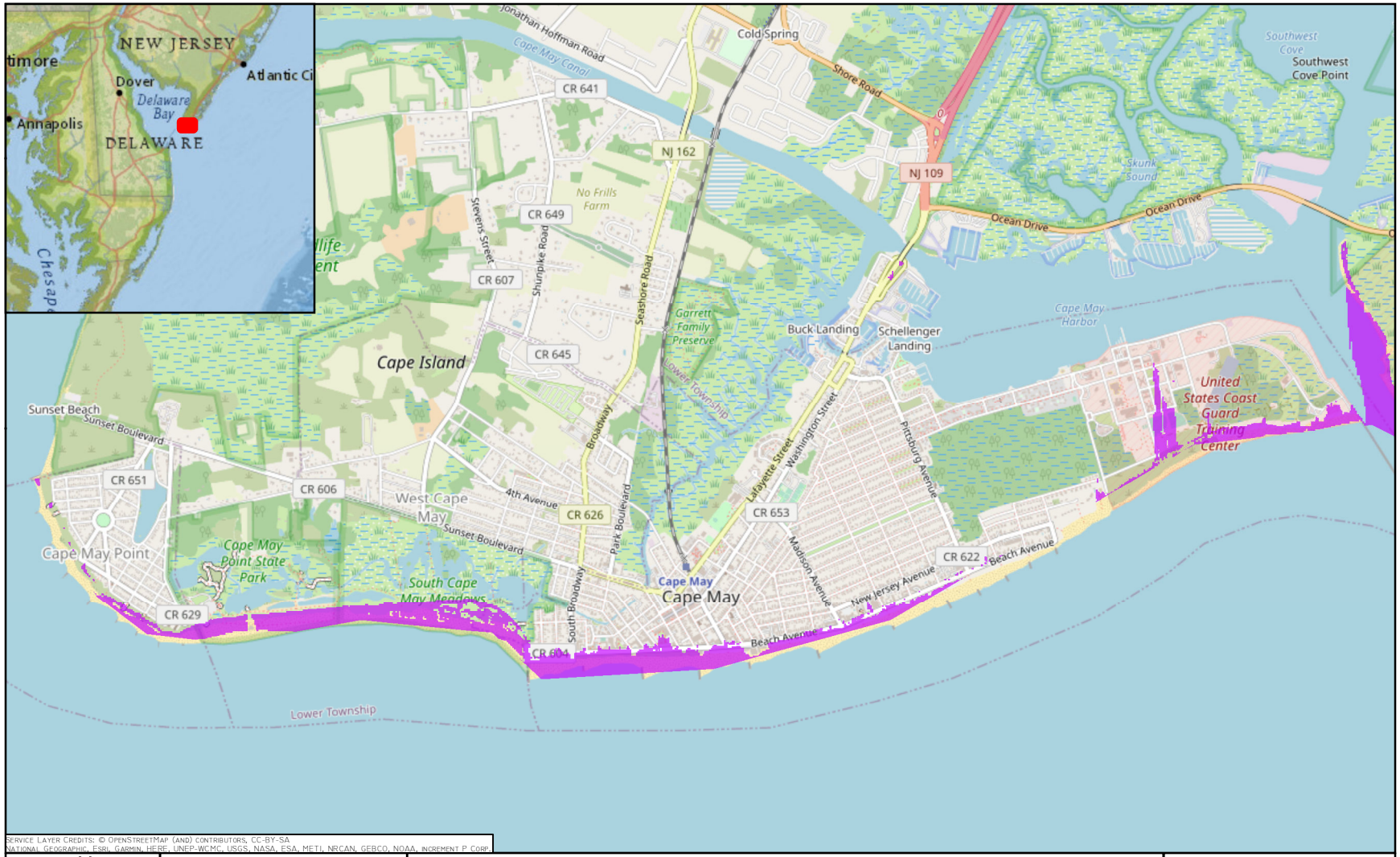
Maryland Offshore Wind Project

Ocean City, MD Overview

R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC.,
241 E. 4TH ST, STE 100
FREDERICK, MD 21701

DATE: 1/27/2022 | PREPARED BY: KRW

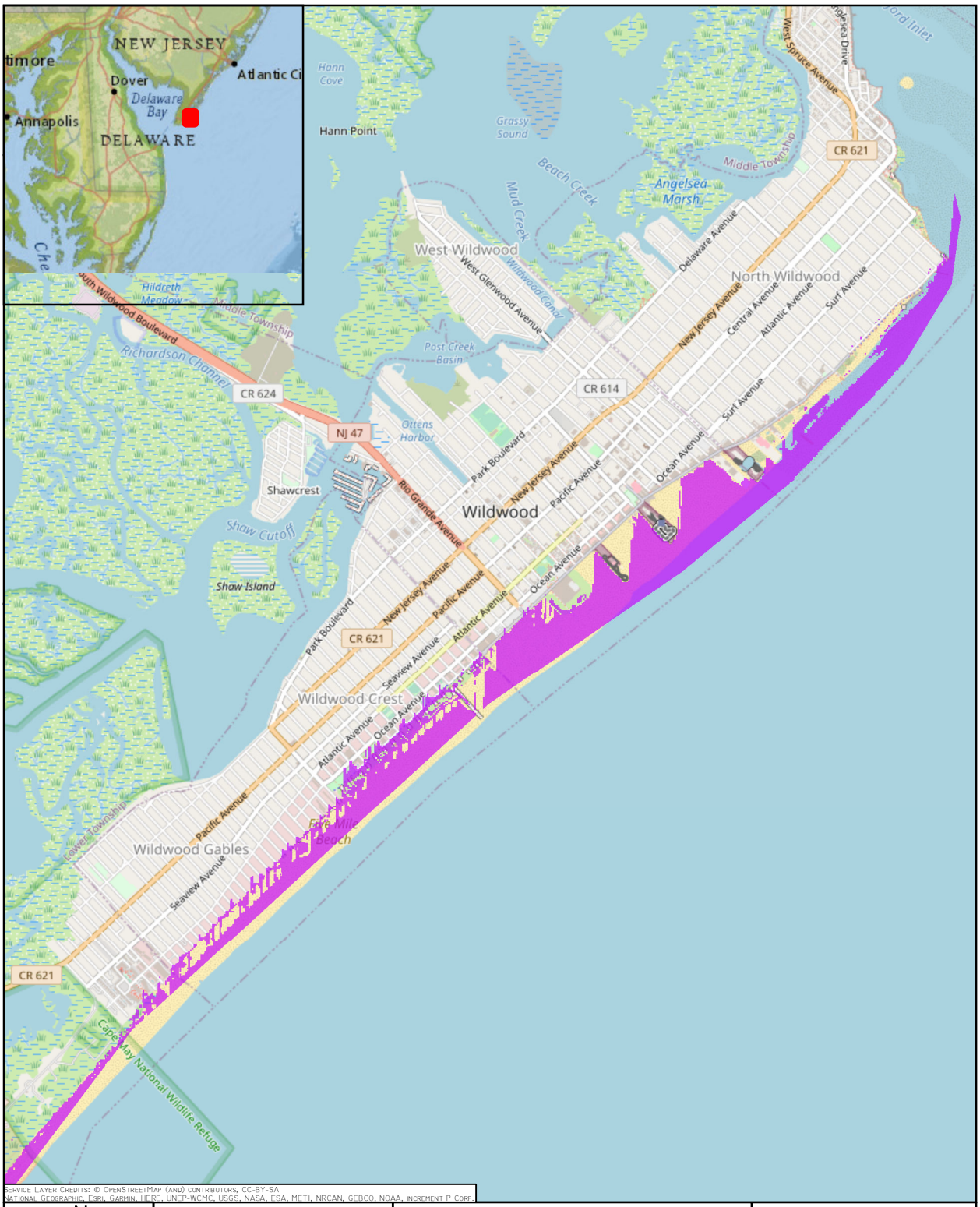


Maryland Offshore Wind Project

Cape May, NJ Overview

R. Christopher Goodwin & Assoc.,
241 E. 4th St, Ste 100
Frederick, MD 21701

Date: 1/27/2022 | Prepared by: KRW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North Wildwood
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New Jersey Avenue
Central Avenue
Atlantic Avenue
Surf Avenue
West Spruce Avenue
CR 621
CR 614
CR 624
NJ 47
Hildreth Meadow
Richardson Channel
Post Creek Basin
Ottens Harbor
Shawcrest
Rio Grande Avenue
Park Boulevard
Pacific Avenue
Ocean Avenue
Wildwood
Shaw Cutoff
Shaw Island
Seaview Avenue
Wildwood Crest
Wildwood Gables
Five Mile Beach
Lower Township
Cape May National Wildlife Refuge
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Feet
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2,000
Scale 1:40,000
Blade Tip (286m)
Viewshed - Shoreward
Maryland Offshore Wind Project
Wildwood, NJ Overview
R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC.,
241 E. 4TH ST, STE 100
FREDERICK, MD 21701
DATE: 1/27/2022
PREPARED BY: KRW

Attachment B-5: Cultural Group Outreach Letter Recipients

Attachment B-5: Cultural Group Outreach Letter Recipients

- Maryland Historical Trust
- Worcester County Historical Society
- Preservation Maryland
- Delaware Historical Society
- Sussex County Historic Preservation
- Delaware Historical & Cultural Affairs
- Lower Sussex NAACP Chapter
- NAACP – Worcester County Branch
- Cape May County NAACP
- Beach to Bay Heritage Area
- Preservation New Jersey
- New Jersey Historic Preservation Office
- Cape May County Historical Society
- Wildwood Historical Society
- Greater Cape May Historical Society
- Navy Lakehurst Historical Society
- Wildwood Crest Historical Society
- Cape May County Division of Culture and Heritage
- Historical Society of the Eastern Shore of Virginia
- Virginia Department of Historic Resources

From: Executive Director <info@beachesbayswaterways.org>
To: syoung@rcgoodwin.com
Date: 01/05/2022 12:39 PM
Subject: MD Offshore Wind Project

Hello,
Sorry I didn't respond by the December 31st deadline but I did want to respond to let you know your materials were received.

I came across these properties that could potentially be impacted that are on the National Register
Williams Grove Maryland SP Williams Grove (archives.gov)
Mansion House Maryland SP Mansion House (archives.gov)

Hope this is helpful. Let me know if I can offer more assistance.
Lisa

Lisa Challenger
Executive Director
Beach to Bay Heritage Area
14 South Main Street
Berlin, MD 21811
443-783-3035
www.beachesbayswaterways.org

Yes, I would like to receive your Newsletter - BeachesBaysWaterWays.org!

Beach to Bay Heritage Area supports and sustains 3,142 jobs and generates $29.6 million in tax revenues for state and local governments

From: "Carr, Sarah (DOS)" <Sarah.Carr@delaware.gov>
To: "syoung@rcgoodwin.com" <syoung@rcgoodwin.com>
Cc: "Anderson-Reno, Jenifer (DOS)" <Jenifer.AndersonReno@delaware.gov>, "Davis, Gwen (DOS)" <Gwen.Davis@delaware.gov>
Date: 01/14/2022 02:17 PM
Subject: US Wind, Maryland Offshore Wind Project, Identification of Historic Properties

Good afternoon,

Thank you for reaching out regarding your request for assistance in identifying historic and cultural properties as part of the development of the Maryland Offshore Wind Project. The proposed undertaking involves as many as 121 wind turbine generators, four offshore substations, one met tower, and anticipated connection to the existing Indian River Substation near Millsboro, Delaware.

I see that from the materials sent that RC Goodwin has already done a search of Delaware's CHRIS National Register-listed Properties. If you do not already have an account, I would recommend you reach out to Jenifer Anderson-Reno of this office to gain access to CHRIS Research Map. This provides information regarding archaeological sites and historic properties within the area of direct or visual effect that are not eligible or have yet to be evaluated for the National Register of Historic Places.

I look forward to further communication and BOEM's initiation of this project. Please let me know if you have any additional questions.

Sarah Carr
she/her
Cultural Preservation Specialist - Archaeologist
21 The Green| Dover, DE 19901
tel (302) 736-7431
Historical and Cultural Affairs

From: Beth Cole - MHT <beth.cole@maryland.gov>
To: syoung@rcgoodwin.com, Kate Kuranda <kkuranda@rcgoodwin.com>
Cc: l.jodziewicz@uswind.com, "Stokely, Sarah C" <Sarah.Stokely@boem.gov>, Troy Nowak -MDP- <troy.nowak@maryland.gov>, Becky Roman -MDP- <becky.roman@maryland.gov>
Date: 01/11/2022 11:35 AM
Subject: Maryland Offshore Wind Project

Dear Ms. Young,

Thank you for your recent letter, dated December 13, 2021 and received by the Maryland Historical Trust (Trust) on December 14, 2021, seeking input regarding the identification of onshore historic properties that may be potentially affected by the above-referenced proposed undertaking. The Trust, Maryland's State Historic Preservation Office, will be involved in the review of this undertaking for its effects on historic properties, pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, given the involvement of the federal Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM). We appreciate this opportunity for early consultation.

The undertaking entails development of the Maryland Offshore Wind Project within the OCS-A-049 lease area. It may include as many as 121 wind turbine generators, up to four offshore substations, and one met tower within the 80,000 acre lease area. The project would be interconnected to the onshore electric grid by up to four new export cables with an anticipated connection to the existing Indian River Substation near Millsboro, DE. We understand that R. Christopher Goodwin & Assoc. (RCG&A) is assisting US Wind, Inc. in identifying onshore historic properties that may be impacted by components of the undertaking. Trust staff reviewed the information provided with your letter, which included general maps of the viewshed study area and a list of nine properties currently listed in or determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places located within the Maryland section of the study area. We have no specific comments regarding Maryland historic resources to offer at this time based on the project information provided thus far. As you reach out to seek input from other interested parties, we suggest that you contact the Beach to Bay Heritage Area, a Maryland Certified Heritage Area, that encompasses portions of your study area, https://www.beachesbayswaterways.org/ to seek their input on cultural resources in the study area.

We look forward to further consultation with US WInd, BOEM, RCG&A, and other relevant parties to complete the Section 106 consultation for this undertaking as project planning advances. Please let us know if you have questions or need further assistance. Have a good day,

Beth Cole

To check on the status of a submittal, please use our online search:
https://mht.maryland.gov/complianceLog/ComplianceLogSearch.aspx.

Beth Cole
Administrator, Project Review and Compliance
Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Department of Planning
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032

beth.cole@maryland.gov / **410-697-9541**
MHT.Maryland.gov
Please take our customer service survey

From: "West-Rosenthal, Jesse [DEP]" <Jesse.West-Rosenthal@dep.nj.gov>
To: "syoung@rcgoodwin.com" <syoung@rcgoodwin.com>
Date: 01/12/2022 02:32 PM
Subject: Maryland Offshore Wind Project (HPO Project # 22-0340)

HPO Project # 22-0340-1
HPO-A2022-094

Atlantic Ocean
Maryland Offshore Wind Project

Good Afternoon:

The New Jersey Historic Preservation Office (HPO) is returning your request for technical assistance regarding historic and archaeological resources.

The HPO's Cultural Resources Geographic Information System database is available through our ArcGIS online map viewer, LUCY, which can be accessed at: http://www.nj.gov/dep/hpo/1identify/gis.htm

While our office is currently open to receive new projects for review, our building is currently closed to the public. As a result, research that was otherwise available through in-person appointments at our office is limited to the HPO/DEP LUCY/Geoweb GIS data viewers, our list of reports (https://www.nj.gov/dep/hpo/1identify/surveys.htm), and the nominations for all properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places which are available on-line through the National Park Service. In addition, the DEP DataMiner search portal now provides access to listings of HPO's Cultural Resource Surveys and links to digitized documents when available and appropriate for public release. Cultural Resource Management reports, National Register files, and Opinion of Eligibility files that are otherwise available through in-person research appointments are currently unavailable. Requesting digital copies will not be possible due to the current staffing situation in our office.

New Jersey's archaeological site records are maintained by the New Jersey State Museum, Bureau of Archaeology and Ethnology. For information related to specific archaeological sites, please contact State Archaeologist/Curator, Dr. Gregory Lattanzi (gregory.lattanzi@sos.nj.gov), at the New Jersey State Museum.

For a project sites under the jurisdiction of the New Jersey Pinelands Commission, contact the Commission directly at:

15 Springfield Rd, New Lisbon, New Jersey 08064
Phone: 609-894-7300

Take Care,

Jesse West-Rosenthal, Ph.D.
Historic Preservation Specialist 2
Historic Preservation Office
NJ Department of Environmental Protection
501 East State Street, Trenton, NJ 08625
jesse.west-rosenthal@dep.nj.gov

T (609) 984-6019 | F (609) 984-0578

Attachment B-6: Tribal Outreach Letter Recipients

Attachment B-6: Tribal Outreach Letter Recipients

- Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
- Lenape Tribe of Delaware
- Delaware Tribe of Indians
- Delaware Nation
- Seneca-Caguya Nation
- Tuscarora Nation
- Pamunkey Indian Tribe
- Nanticoke Indian Association
- Shinnecock Indian Nation
- Narrangsett Indian Tribe
- Chickahominy Indian Tribe
- Chickahominy Eastern Division
- Monacan Indian Nation
- Rappahonnock Indian Tribe
- Upper Mattaponi Indian Tribe
- Shawnee Tribe
- Absentee Shawnee Tribe

EASTERN SHAWNEE
CULTURAL PRESERVATION DEPARTMENT
70500 East 128 Road, Wyandotte, OK 74370

December 29, 2021

R.CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOCIATES, INC.
241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100
Frederick, Maryland 21701

RE: ***Maryland Offshore Wind Project, Multiple County, Maryland & Delaware***

Dear Ms. Jodziewicz,

The Eastern Shawnee Tribe has received your letter regarding the above referenced project(s) within Multiple County, Maryland & Delaware. The Eastern Shawnee Tribe is committed to protecting sites important to Tribal Heritage, Culture and Religion. Furthermore, the Tribe is particularly concerned with historical sites that may contain but not limited to the burial(s) of human remains and associated funerary objects.

As described in your correspondence, and upon research of our database(s) and files, we find our people occupied these areas historically and/or prehistorically. However, the project proposes **NO Adverse Effect** or endangerment to known sites of interest to the Eastern Shawnee Tribe. Please continue project as planned. However, should this project inadvertently discover an archeological site or object(s) we request that you immediately contact the Eastern Shawnee Tribe, as well as the appropriate state agencies (within 24 hours). We also ask that all ground disturbing activity stop until the Tribe and State agencies are consulted. Please note that any future changes to this project will require additional consultation.

In accordance with the NHPA of 1966 (16 U.S.C. § 470-470w-6), federally funded, licensed, or permitted undertakings that are subject to the Section 106 review process must determine effects to significant historic properties. As clarified in Section 101(d)(6)(A-B), historic properties may have religious and/or cultural significance to Indian Tribes. Section 106 of NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the effects of their actions on all significant historic properties (36 CFR Part 800) as does the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (43 U.S.C. § 4321-4347 and 40 CFR § 1501.7(a). This letter evidences NHPA and NEPA historic properties compliance pertaining to consultation with this Tribe regarding the referenced proposed projects.

Thank you, for contacting the Eastern Shawnee Tribe, we appreciate your cooperation. Should you have any further questions or comments please contact our Office.

Sincerely,

Paul Barton, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO)
Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
(918) 666-5151 Ext:1833

Attachment B-7: Historic Properties Visual Field Survey Photographs

Transpeninsular Boundary Monument (D00101), No ocean view, No maritime setting

Woman's Temperance Christian Union Water Fountain (S11837), No ocean view, Maritime setting

Fort Miles Historic District (S06048), Ocean view, Maritime setting

Fenwick Island Lighthouse Station (S00187), Ocean view, Maritime setting

Miller-Hudson House (S09777), No ocean view, No maritime setting

Indian River Lifesaving Station (S42136), No ocean view, Maritime setting

National Harbor of Refuge and Delaware Breakwater Historic District (S00186), Ocean View, Maritime Setting

White House (S00202), No ocean view, No maritime setting

The unnamed dwelling (S01008), No ocean view, No maritime setting

The Nogged Frame House (S00752), No ocean view, No maritime setting

The Pokusa House (S02369), No ocean view, No maritime setting

The Adkins House (S02099), No ocean view, No maritime setting

Unnamed dwelling (S02134), Ocean view, Maritime setting

The Adkins Agricultural Complex (S02089), No ocean view, No maritime setting

The Magee Store Building (S02076), No ocean view, No maritime setting

The Rehoboth Beach Boardwalk (S08535), Ocean view, Maritime setting

Rehoboth Beach (S08523), Ocean view, Maritime setting

Henry's Grove (WO-08), No ocean view, No maritime setting

Williams Grove (WO-12), No ocean view, No maritime setting

Mansion House (WO-36), No ocean view, Maritime setting

Old Collins Farm (WO-236), No ocean view, No maritime setting

Pier Building (WO-327), Ocean view, Maritime setting

Ocean City Bridge (WO-461), No ocean view, Maritime setting

Francis Scott Key Motel (WO-555), No ocean view, No maritime setting

Cape May NHL (3042), Ocean view, Maritime setting

Wildwoods Shore Resort Historic District (4192), Ocean view, Maritime setting

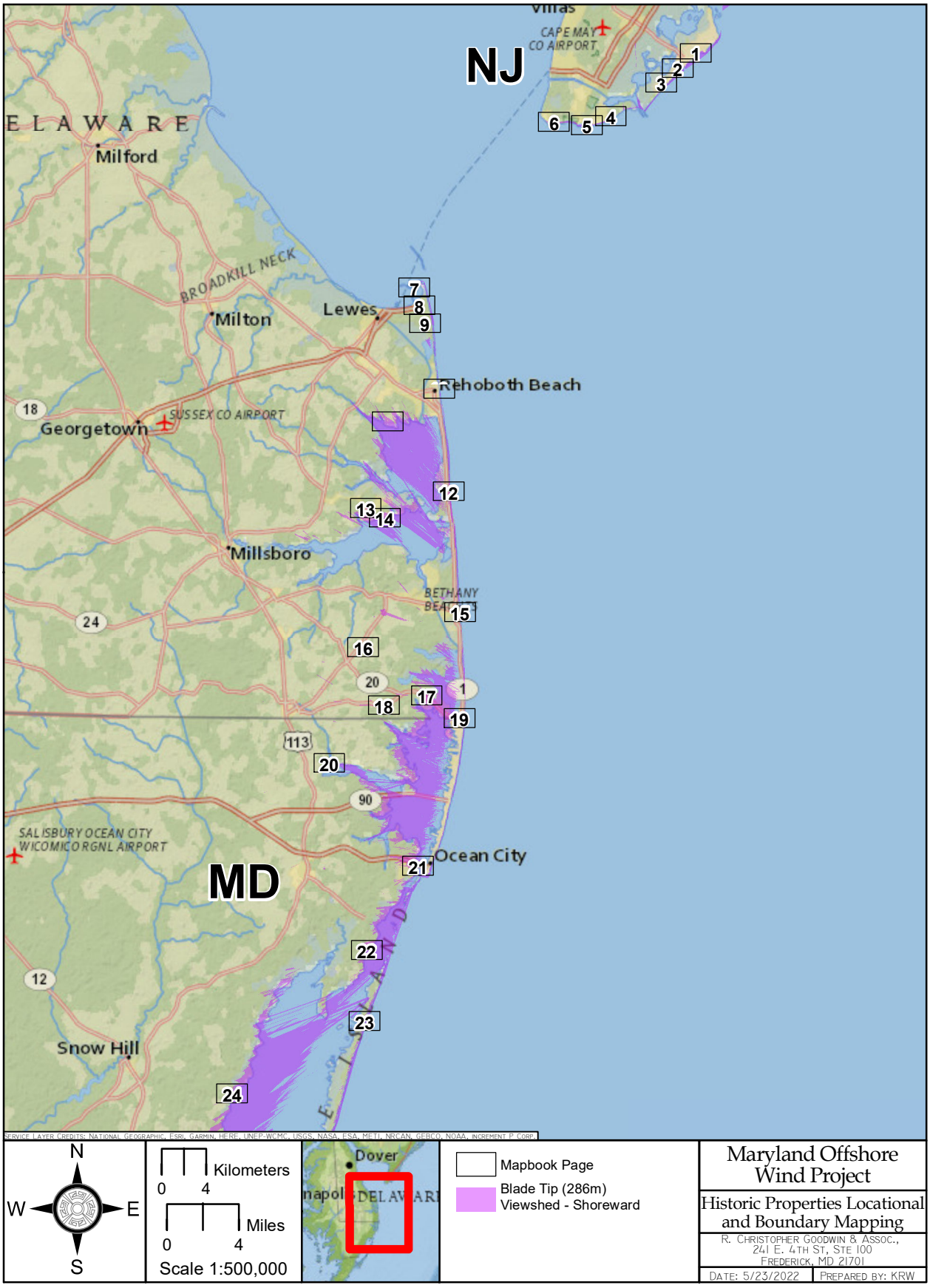
Battery 223 (4770), Ocean view, Maritime setting

Ocean View Motel (5778), Ocean view, Maritime setting

Wildwood Boardwalk (99073653), Ocean view, Maritime setting

Cape May Lighthouse (7752), Ocean view, Maritime setting

Attachment B-8: Historic Properties Survey and Location Mapping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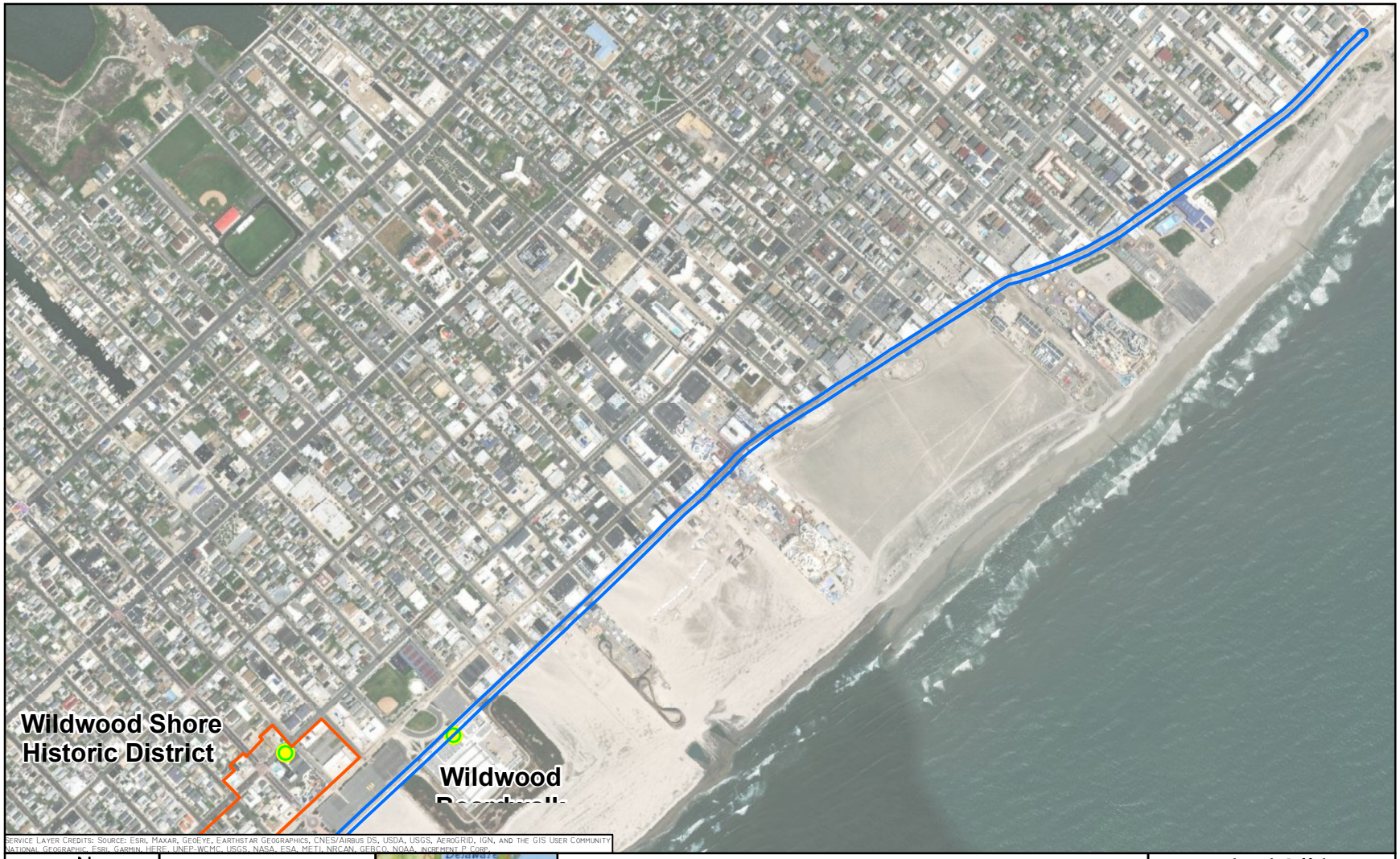
Maryland Offshore Wind Project
Historic Properties Locational and Boundary Mapping
R. Christopher Goodwin & Assoc., 241 E. 4th St, Ste 100 Frederick, MD 21701
Date: 5/23/2022
Prepared by: KRW



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- NRHP Eligible Resource with Ocean Visibility
- Historic District Boundary
- Historic Resource Polygon

Maryland Offshore Wind Project

Historic Properties Locational and Boundary Mapping

R. Christopher Goodwin & Assoc., 241 E. 4th St, Ste 100 Frederick, MD 21701

Date: 5/23/2022 | Prepared by: KRW

Maryland Offshore Wind Project

Historic Properties Locational and Boundary Mapping

R. Christopher Goodwin & Assoc., 241 E. 4th St, Ste 100 Frederick, MD 21701

Date: 5/23/2022 | Prepared by: KRW


The Ocean V ew Mote
Wildwood Shore
Historic District
Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community
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Historic District Boundary
Historic Resource Polygon
Maryland Offshore Wind Project
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Maryland Offshore Wind Project

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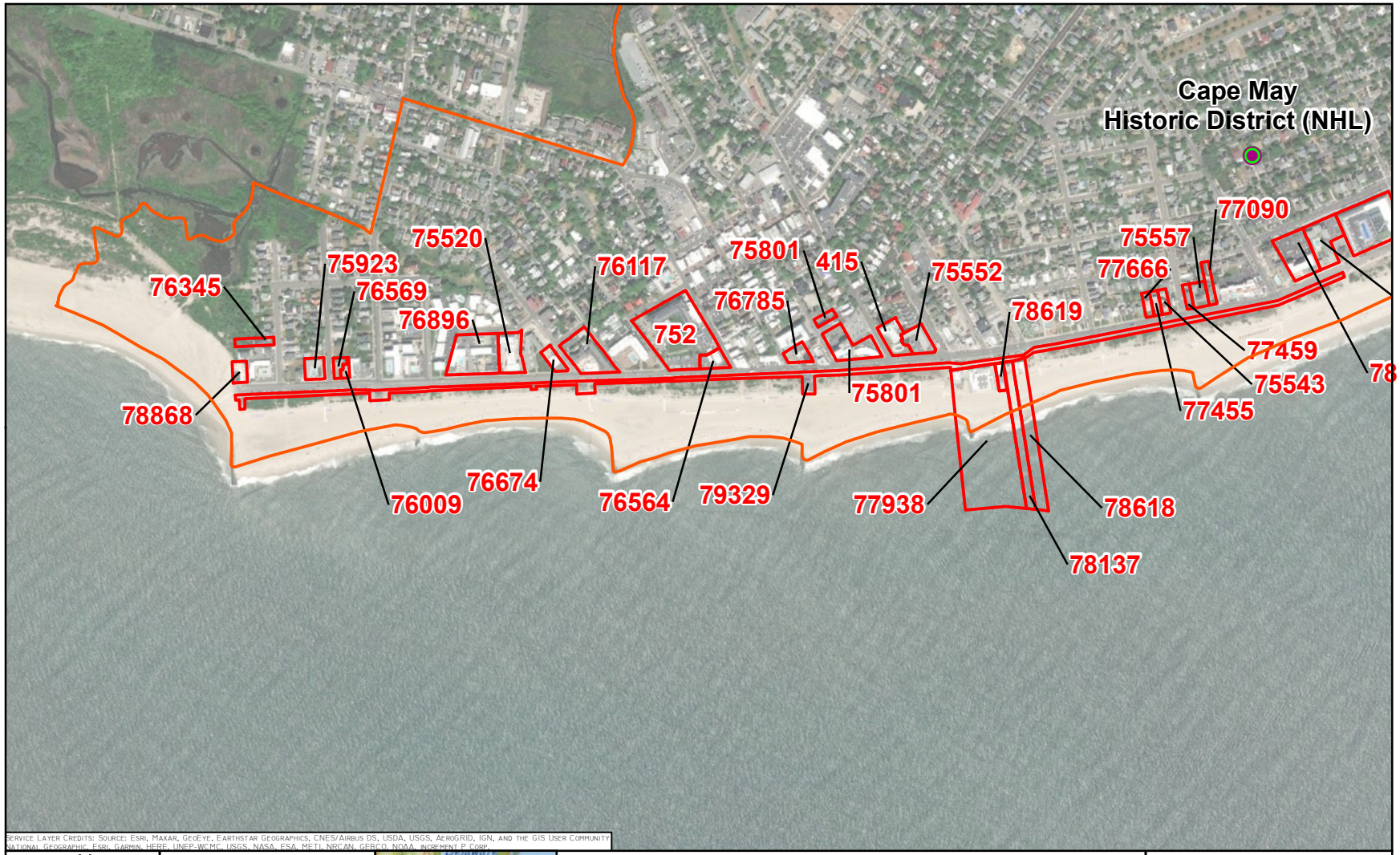
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Historic District Boundary
Contributing Resource
Maryland Offshore Wind Project
Historic Properties Locational and Boundary Mapping
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Date: 5/23/2022
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NRHP Listed Resource with Ocean Visibility

Historic Resource Polygon

Maryland Offshore Wind Project

Historic Properties Locational and Boundary Mapping

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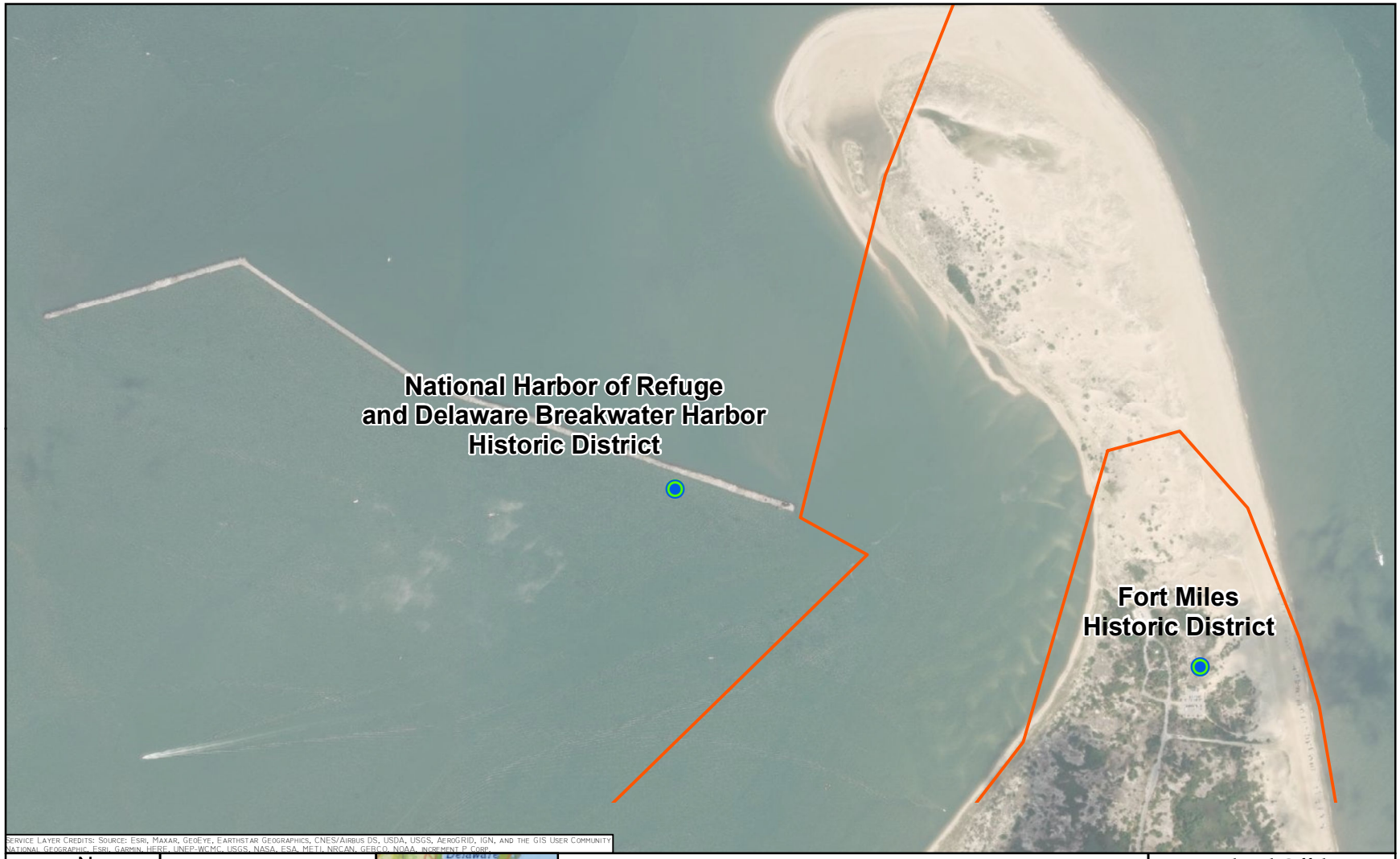
National Harbor of Refuge
and Delaware Breakwater Harbor
Historic District
Fort Miles
Historic District
Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community
National Geographic, Esri, Garmin, HERE, UNEP-WCMC, USGS, NASA, ESA, METI, NRCAN, GEBCO, NOAA, increment P Corp.
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Historic District Boundary
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NRHP Listed Resource with Ocean Visibility

Historic District Boundary

Maryland Offshore Wind Project

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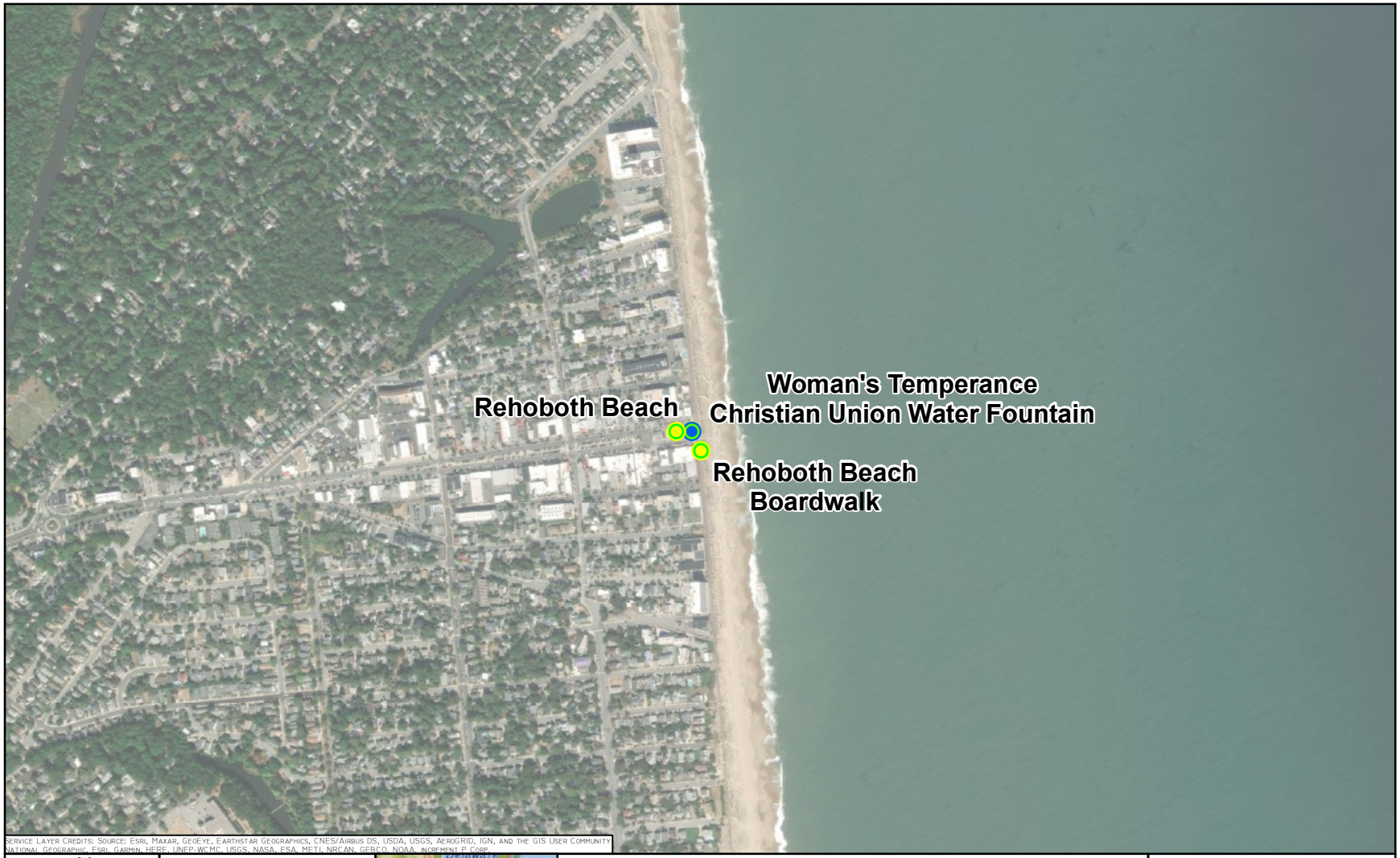

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NRHP Eligible Resource with Ocean Visibility

Maryland Offshore Wind Project

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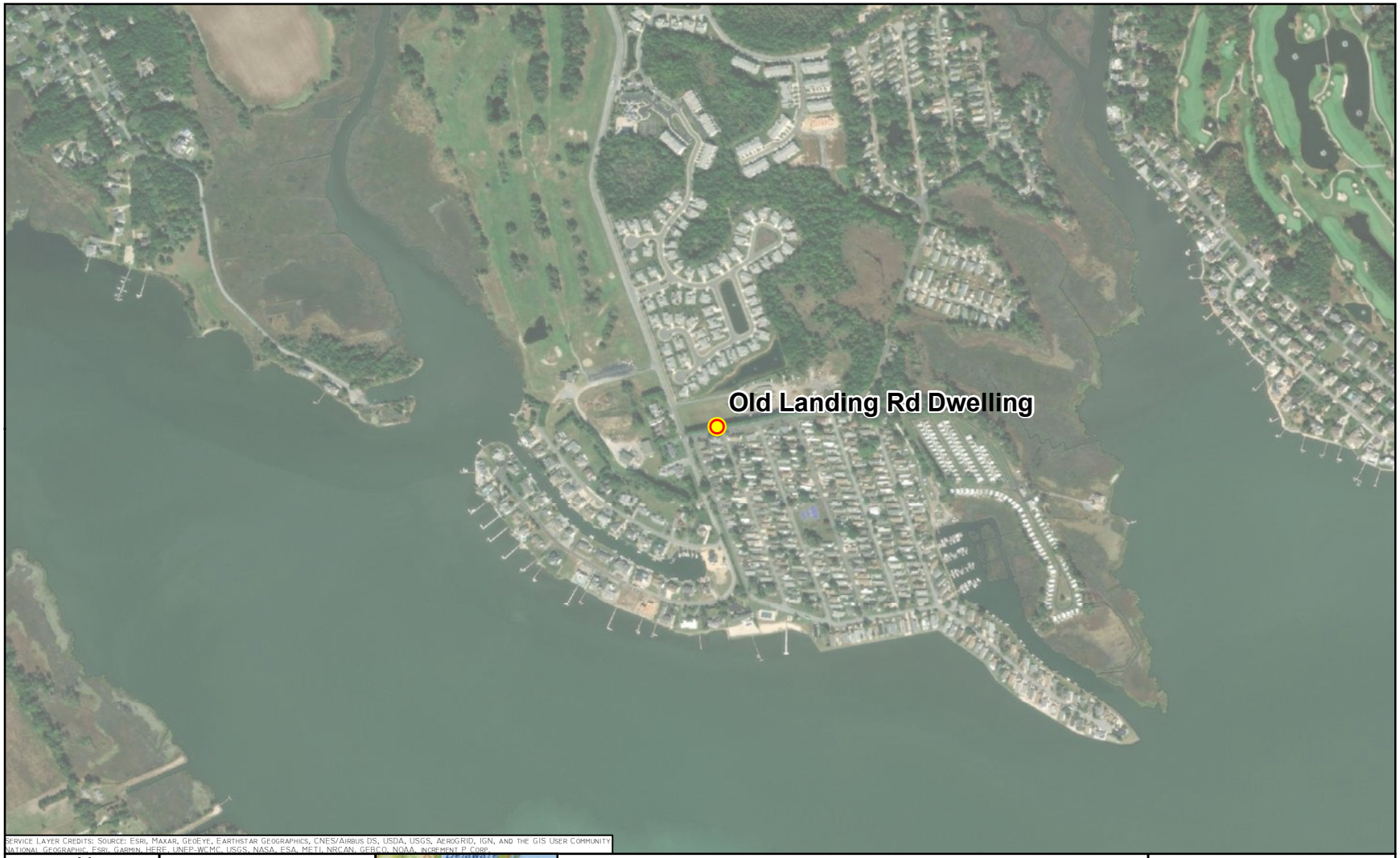
Old Landing Rd Dwelling
Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community
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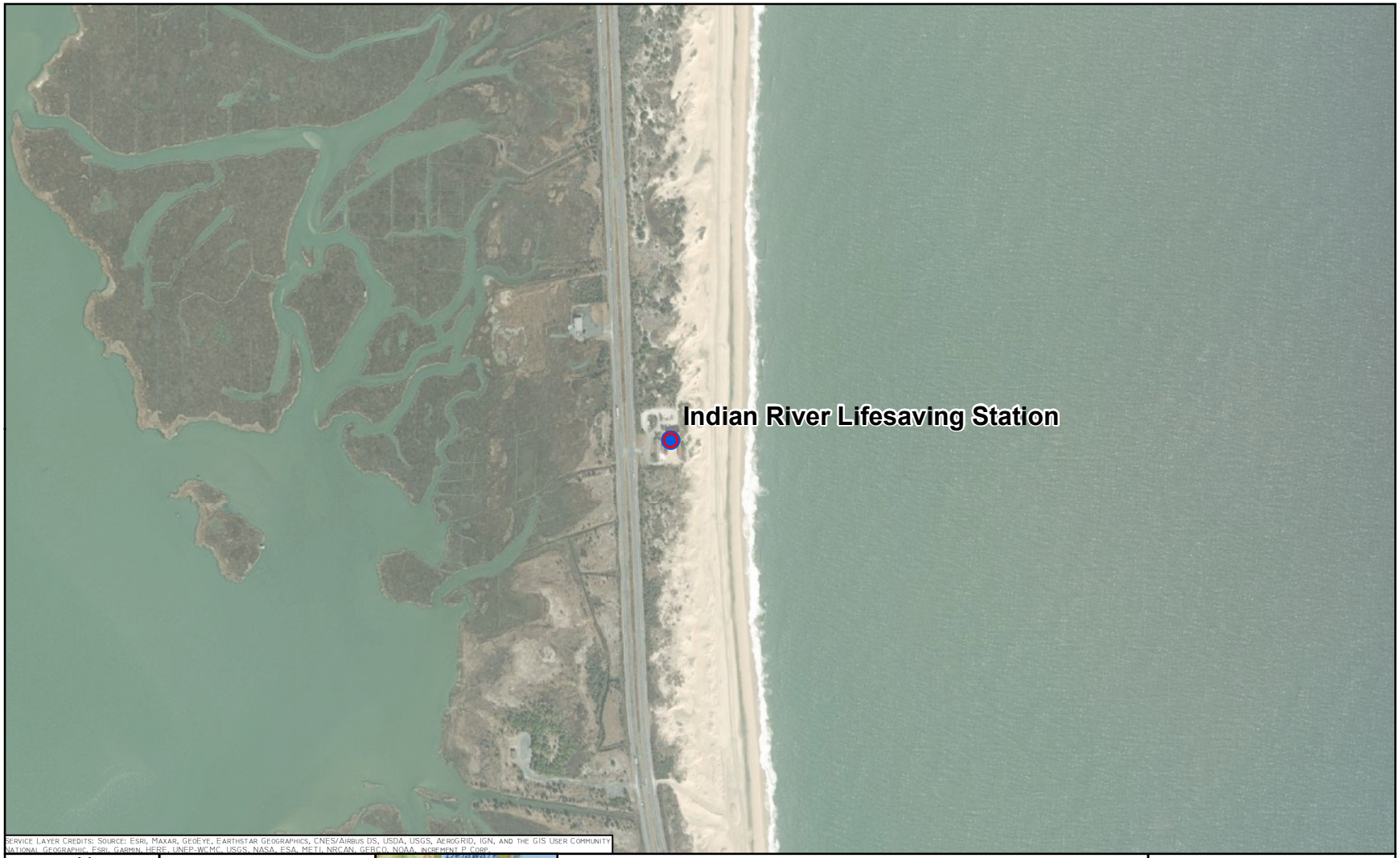

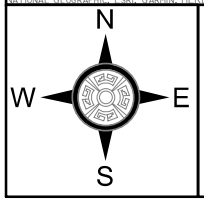

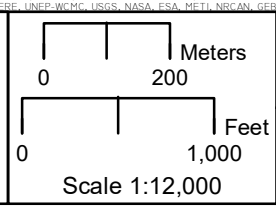

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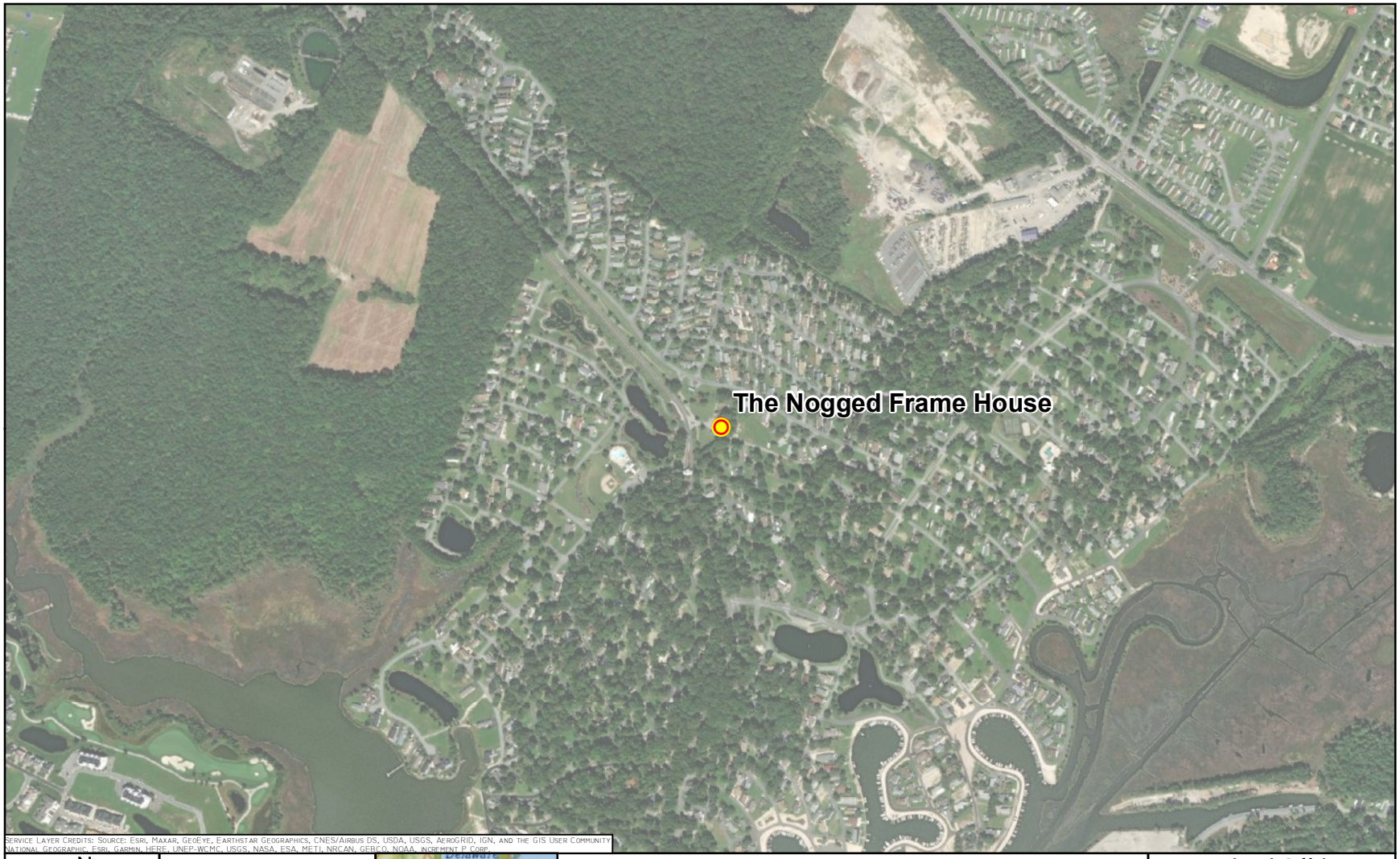

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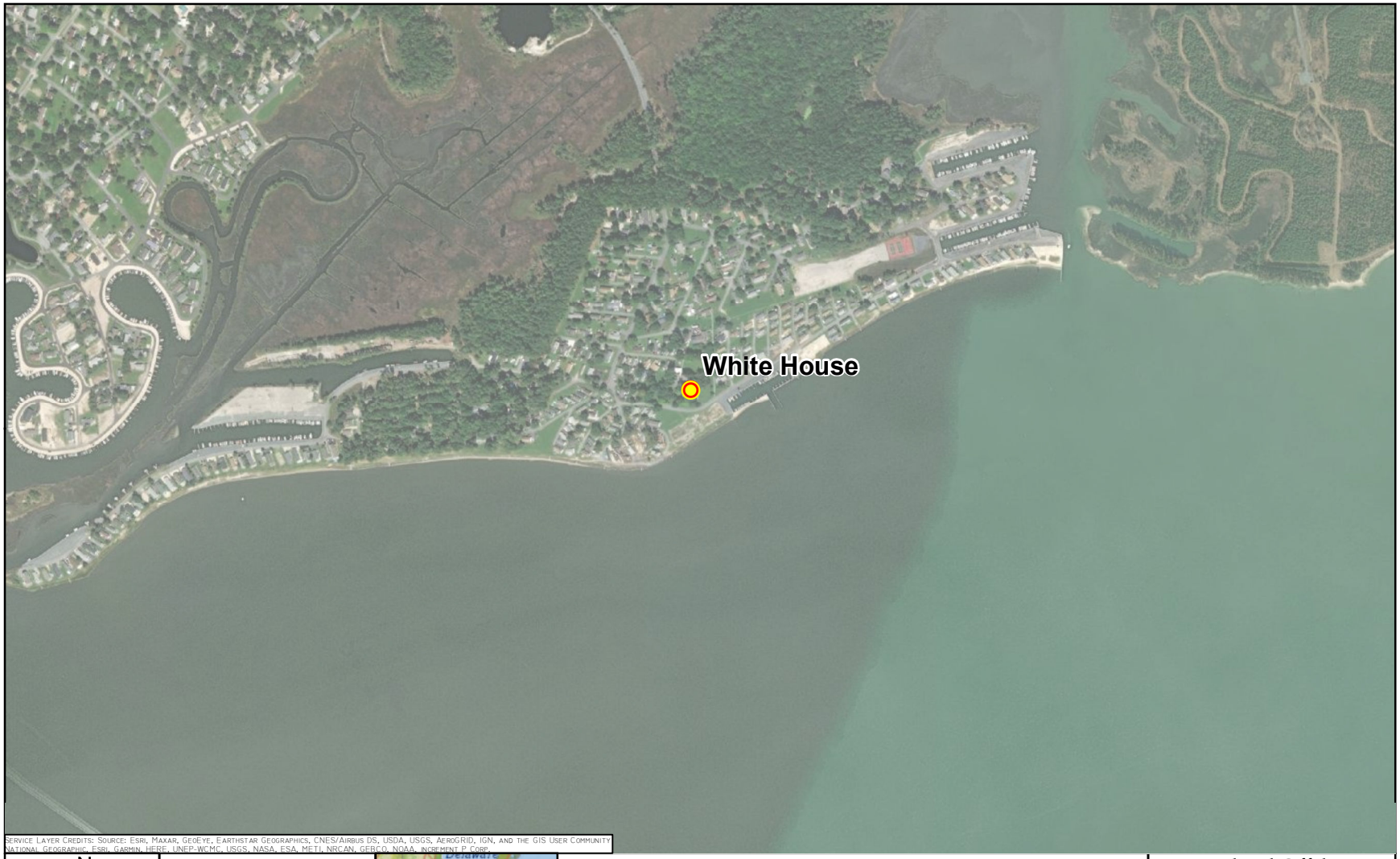

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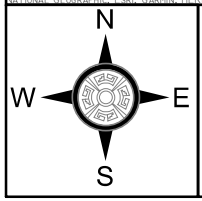

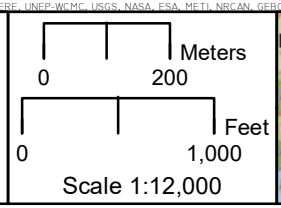

NRHP Eligible Resource with Ocean Visibility

Maryland Offshore Wind Project

Historic Properties Locational and Boundary Mapping

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Maryland Offshore Wind Project

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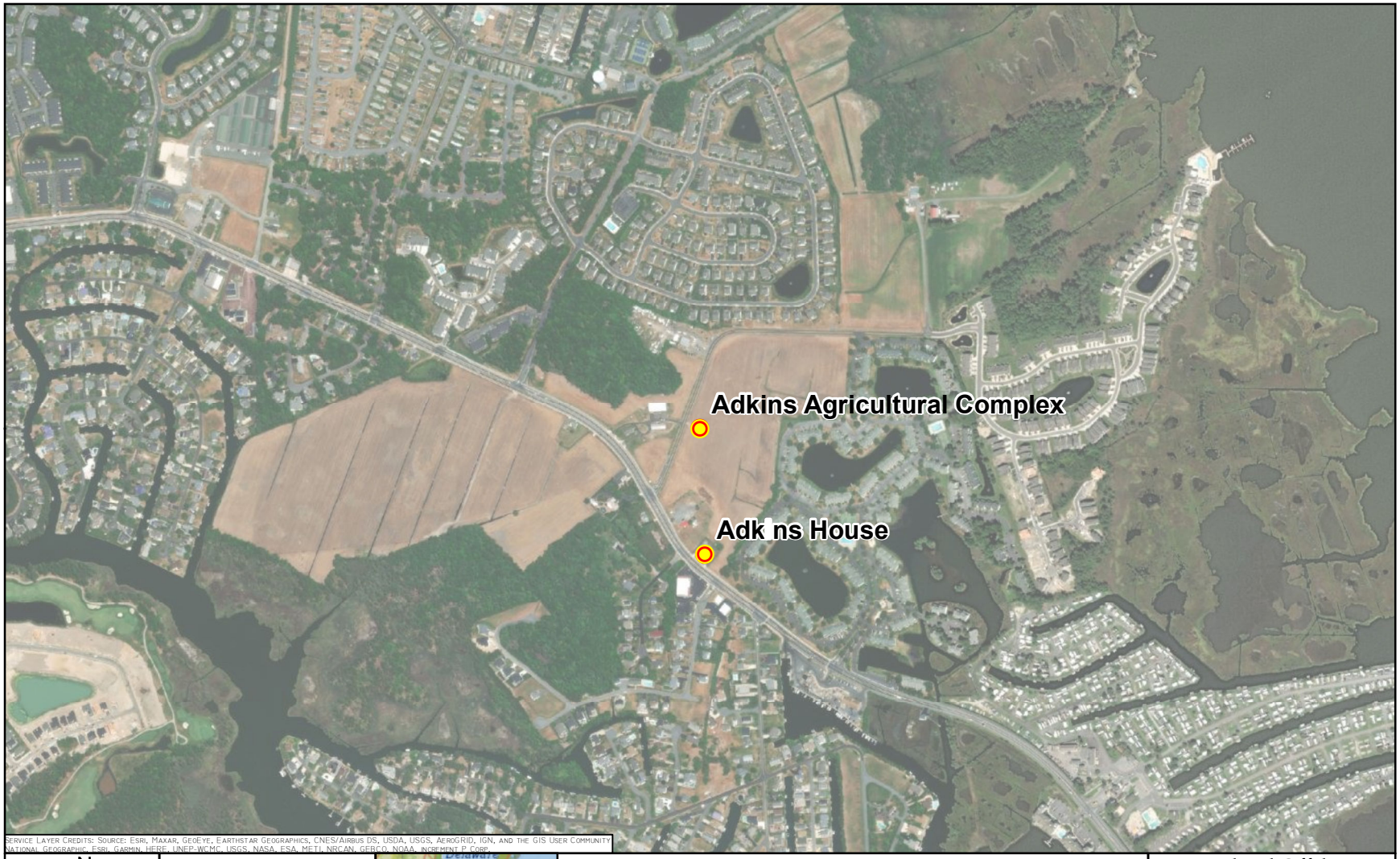

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Maryland Offshore Wind Project

Historic Properties Locational and Boundary Mapping

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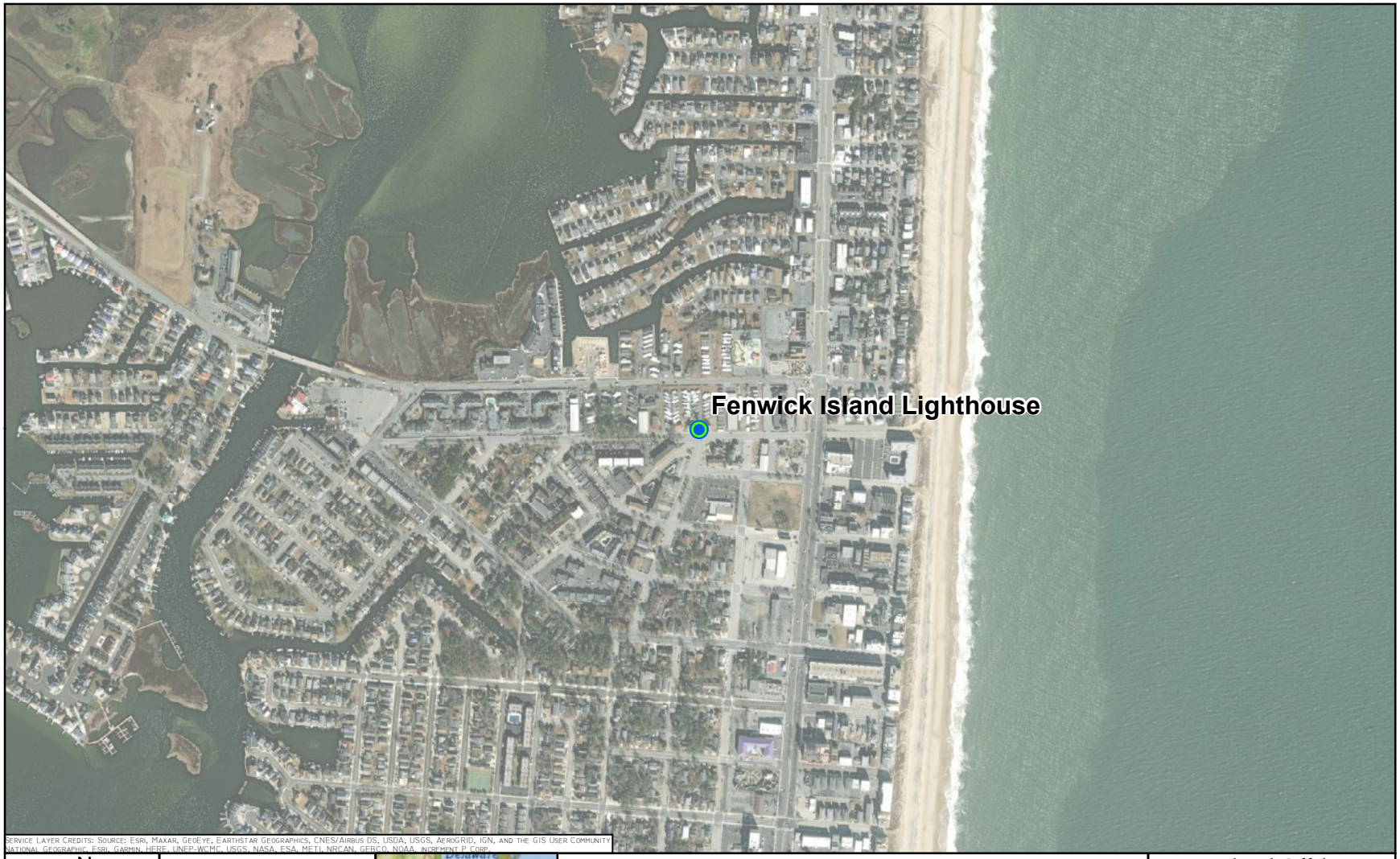
Fenwick Island Lighthouse
Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community
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Historic Properties Locational and Boundary Mapping
R. Christopher Goodwin & Assoc., 241 E. 4th St, Ste 100 Frederick, MD 21701
Date: 5/23/2022
Prepared by: KRW

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NRHP Eligible Resource with No Ocean Visibility

Historic Resource Polygon

Maryland Offshore Wind Project

Historic Properties Locational and Boundary Mapping

R. Christopher Goodwin & Assoc., 241 E. 4th St, Ste 100 Frederick, MD 21701

Date: 5/23/2022 | Prepared by: KRW

Maryland Offshore Wind Project

Historic Properties Locational and Boundary Mapping

R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC., 241 E. 4TH ST, STE 100 FREDERICK, MD 21701

DATE: 5/23/2022 | PREPARED BY: KRW

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NRHP Listed Resource with No Ocean Visibility

Historic Resource Polygon

Maryland Offshore Wind Project

Historic Properties Locational and Boundary Mapping

R. Christopher Goodwin & Assoc., 241 E. 4th St, Ste 100 Frederick, MD 21701

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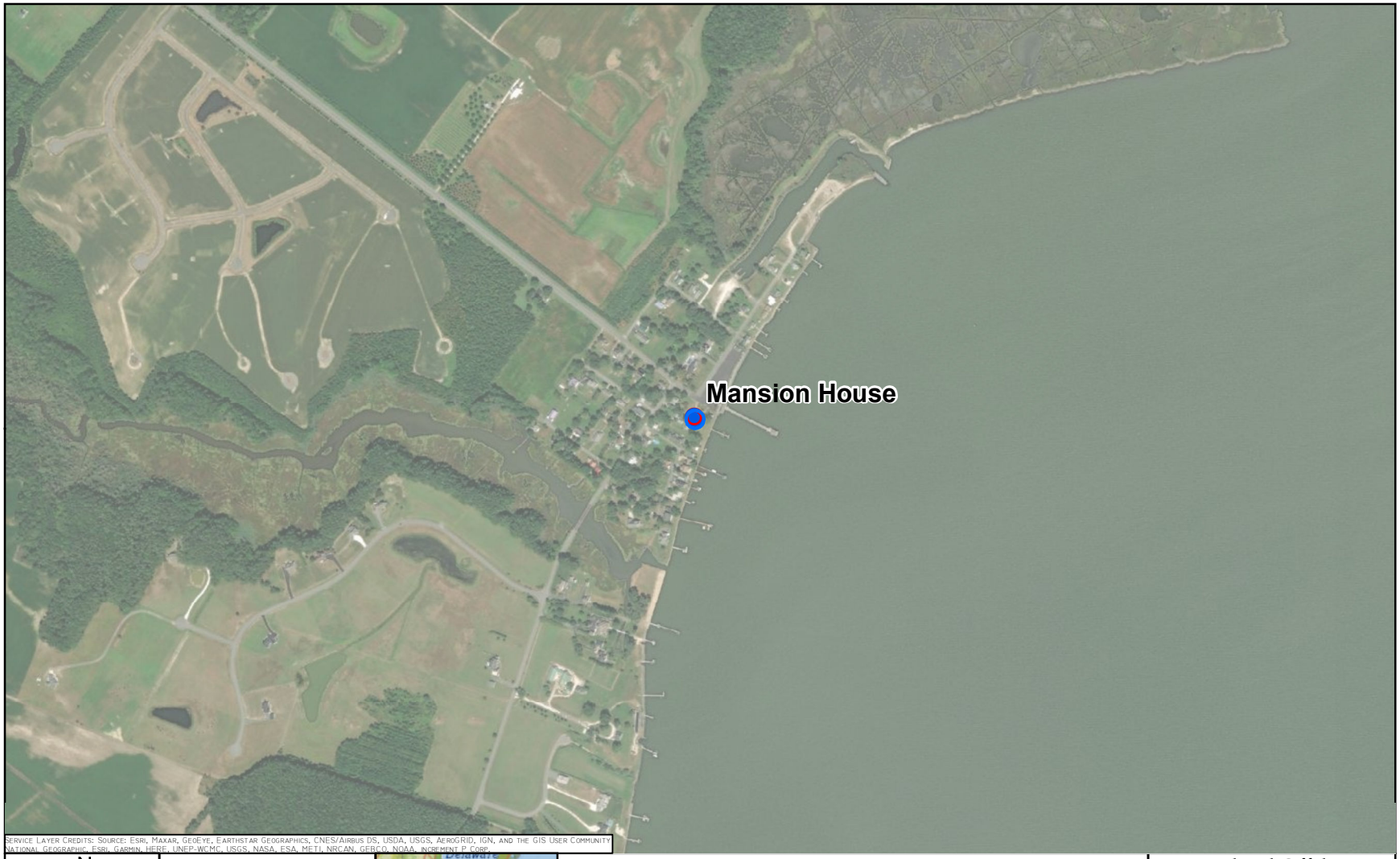
Mansion House
Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community
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Historic Resource Polygon
Maryland Offshore Wind Project
Historic Properties Locational and Boundary Mapping
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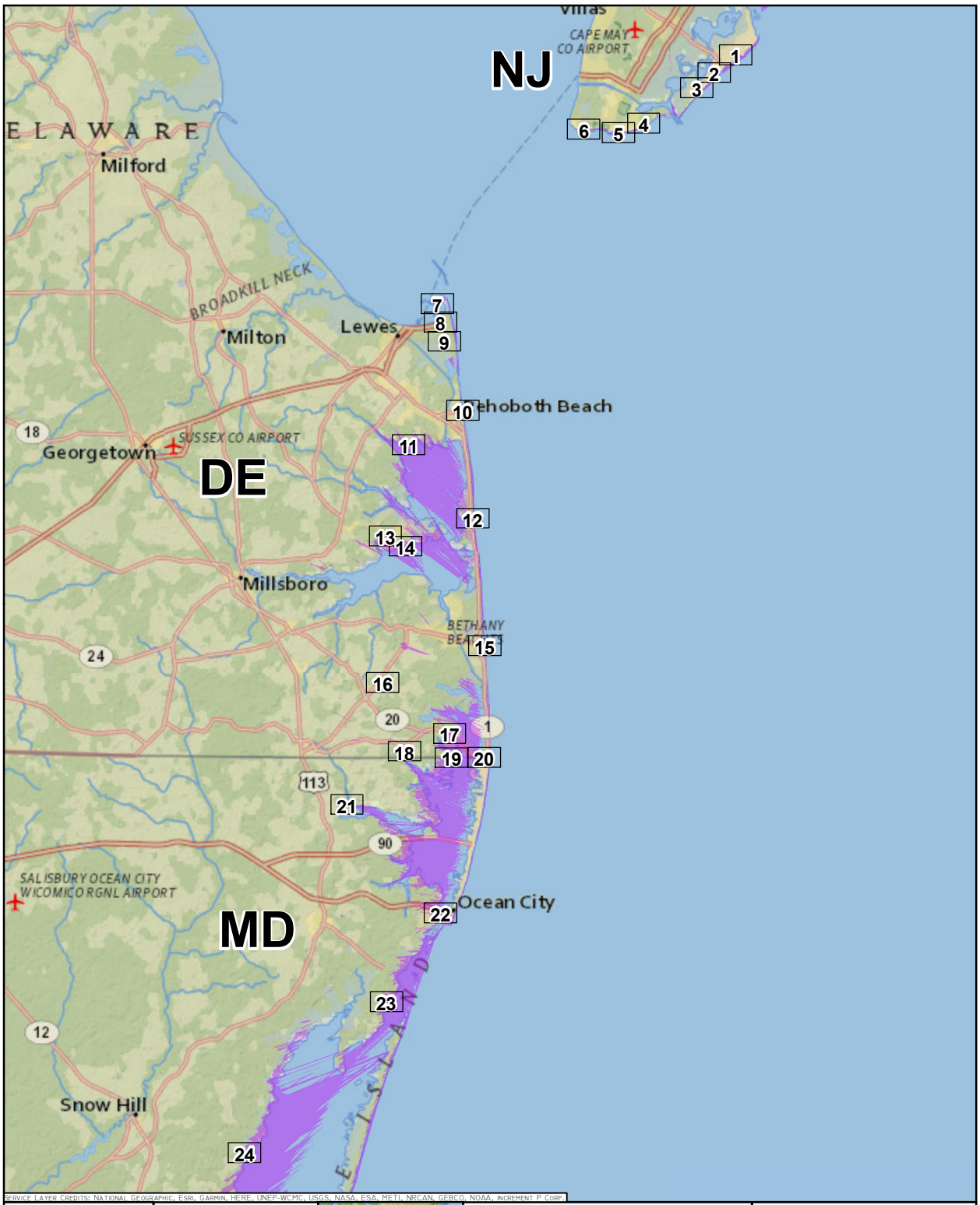
Attachment B-9: Historic Properties Locational and Boundary Mapping

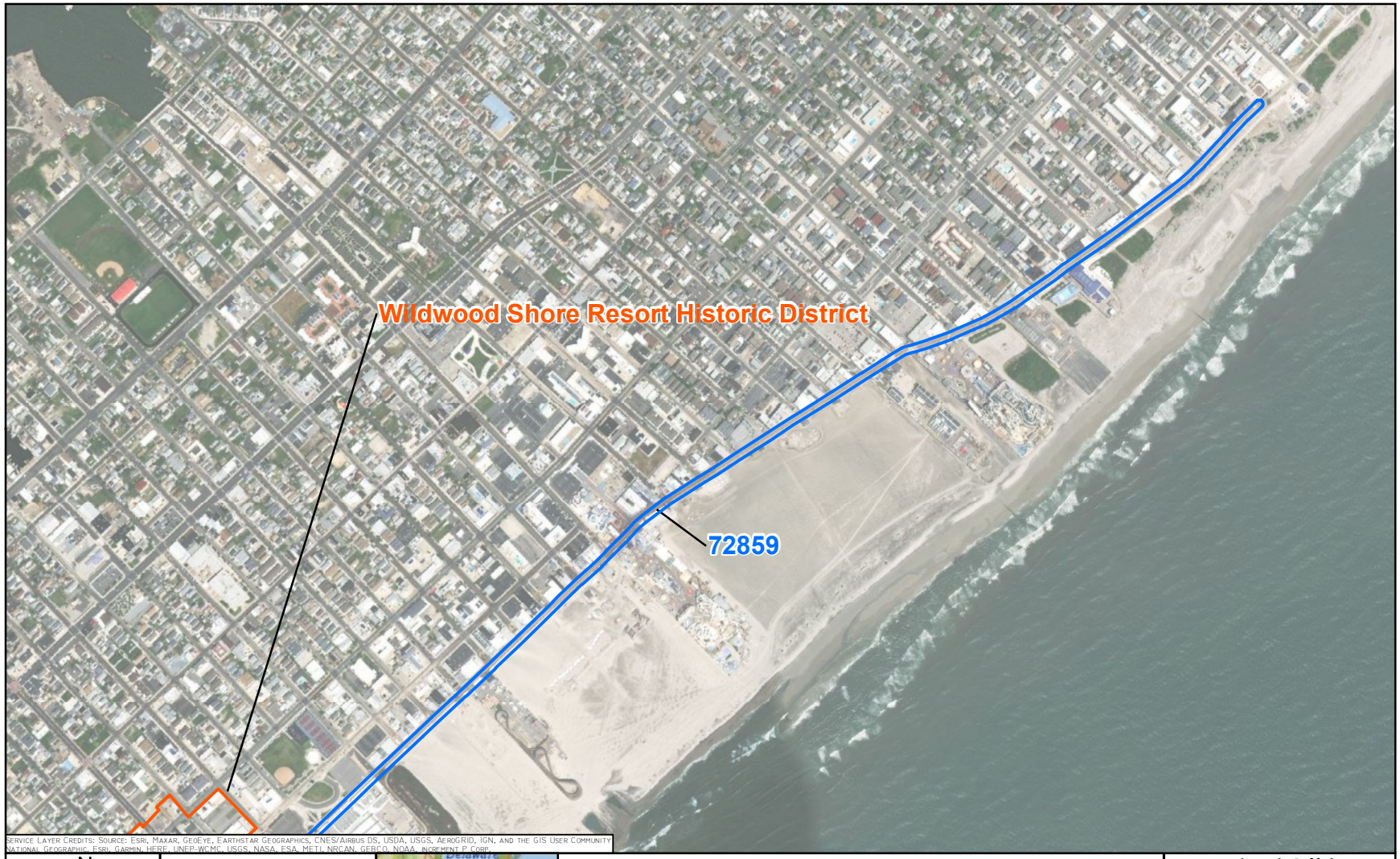


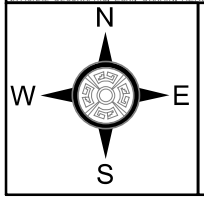
Maryland Offshore Wind Project

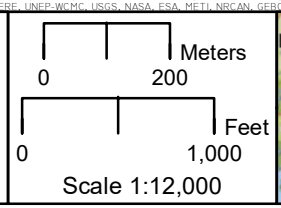
Built Resource Index

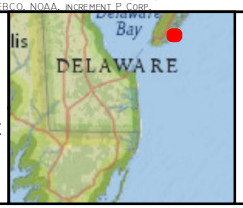
R. Christopher Goodwin & Assoc., 241 E. 4th St, Ste 100 Frederick, MD 21701

Date: 5/23/2022 | Prepared by: KRW









Selected Historic Resource (New Jersey)

Historic District Boundary

Maryland Offshore Wind Project

Built Resource Overview

R. Christopher Goodwin & Assoc., 241 E. 4th St, Ste 100 Frederick, MD 21701

Date: 5/23/2022 | Prepared by: KRW


Wildwood Shore Resort Historic District
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Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community
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Selected Historic Resource (New Jersey)
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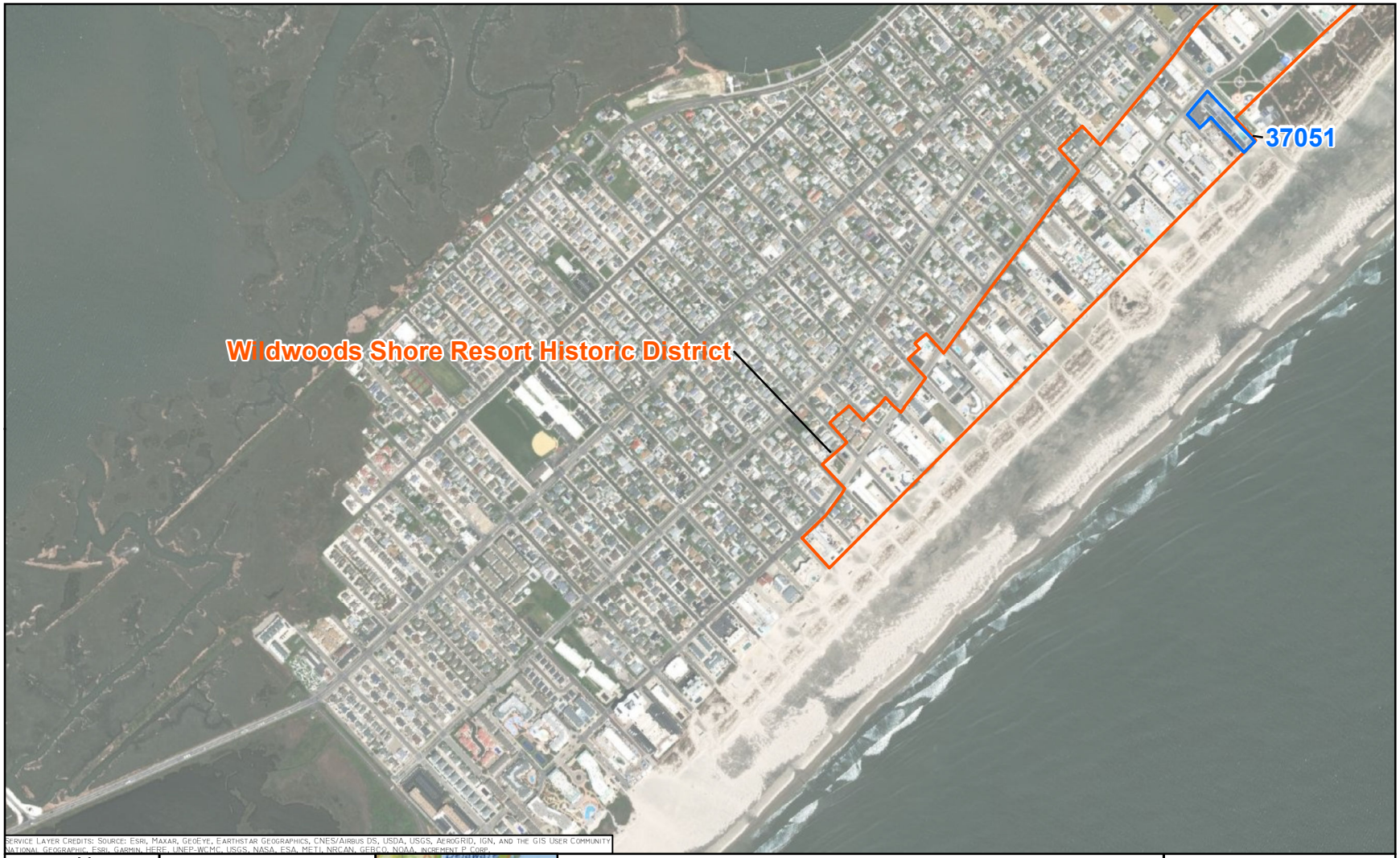

Maryland Offshore Wind Project

Built Resource Overview

R. Christopher Goodwin & Assoc., 241 E. 4th St, Ste 100 Frederick, MD 21701

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Maryland Offshore Wind Project

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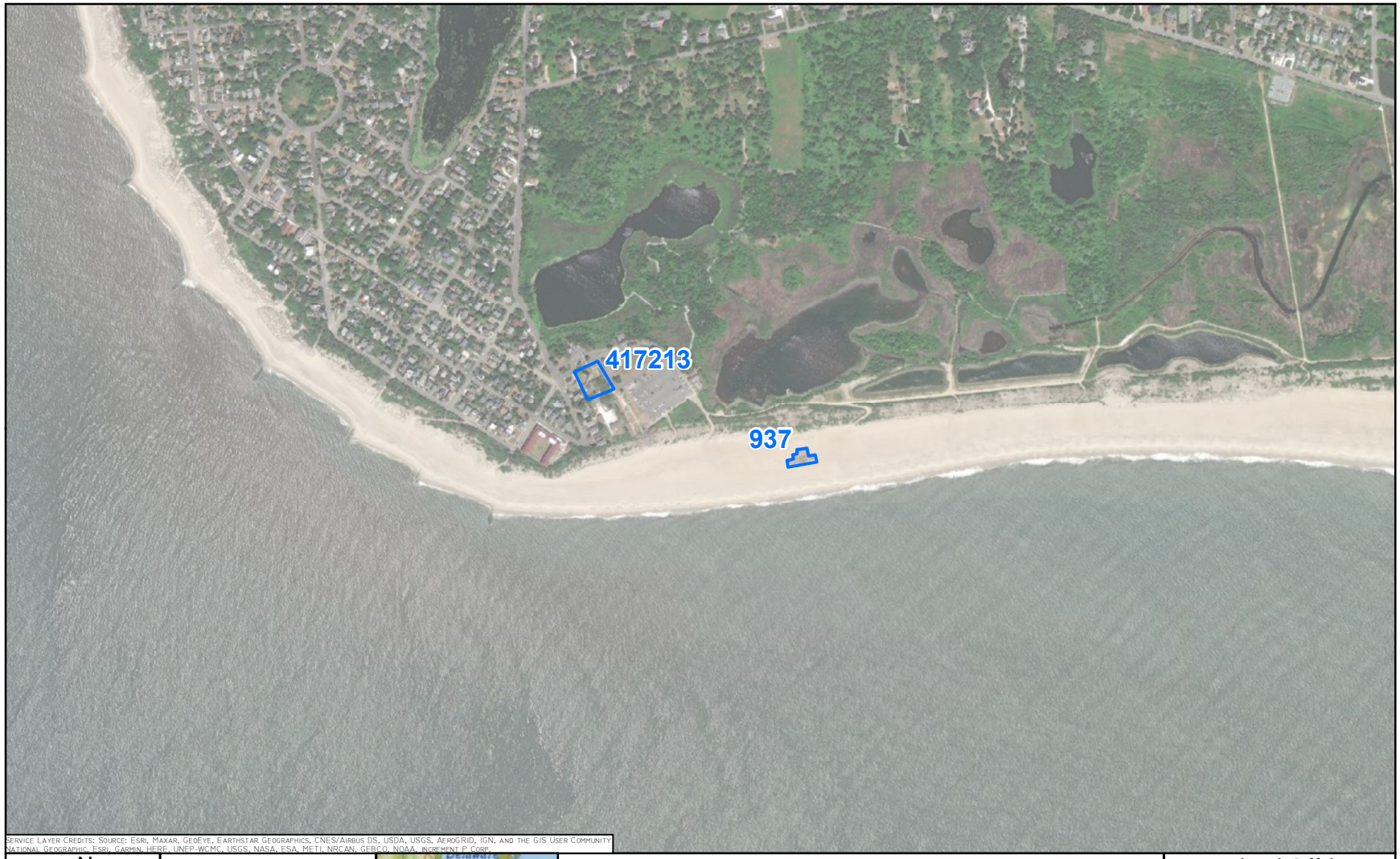

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Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community
National Geographic, Esri, Garmin, HERE, UNEP-WCMC, USGS, NASA, ESA, METI, NRCAN, GEBCO, NOAA, iPC
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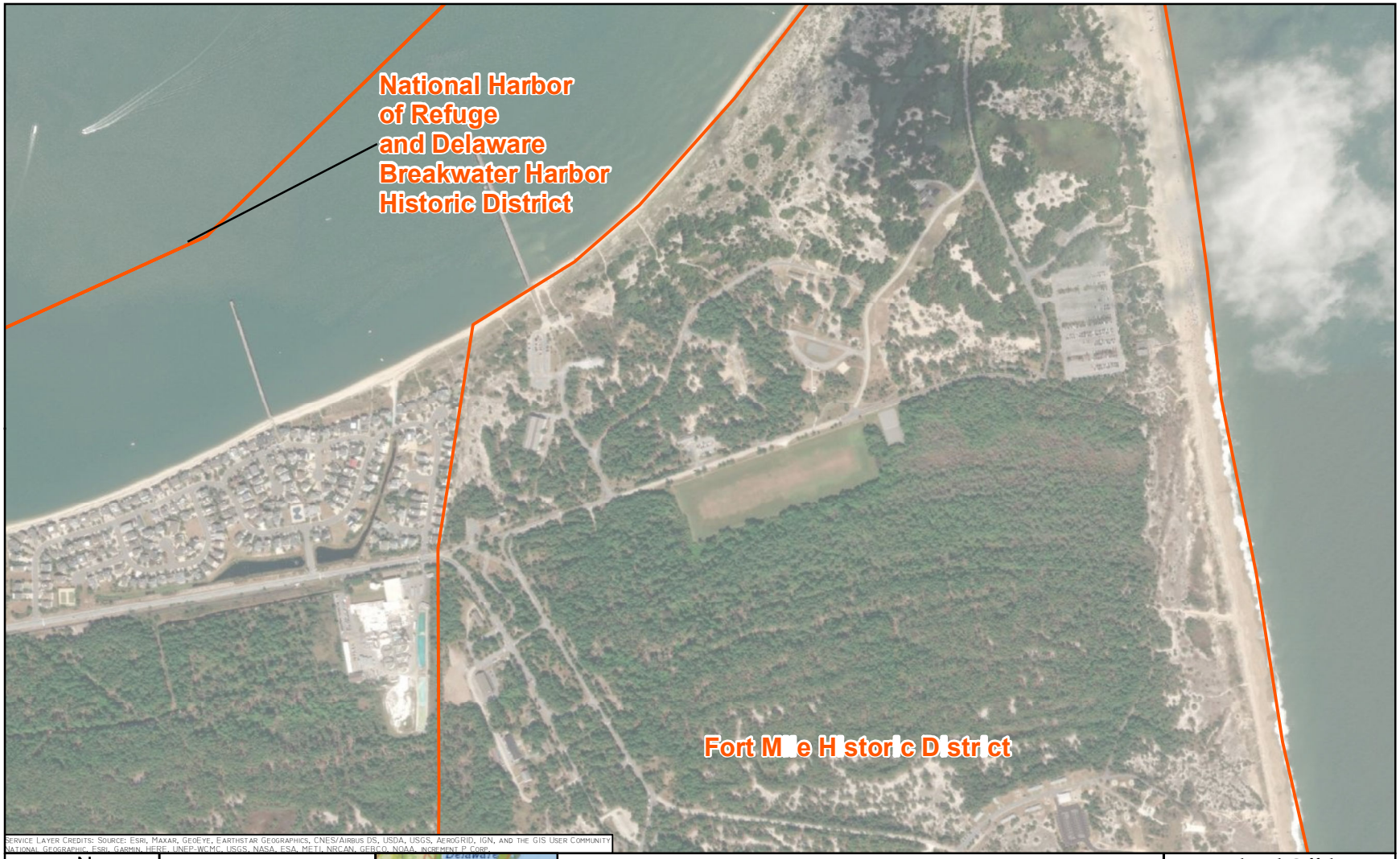
Delaware Bay
DELAWARE
Historic District Boundary
Maryland Offshore Wind Project
Built Resource Overview
R. Christopher Goodwin & Assoc., 241 E. 4th St, Ste 100 Frederick, MD 21701
Date: 5/23/2022
Prepared by: KRW



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Frederick, MD 21701

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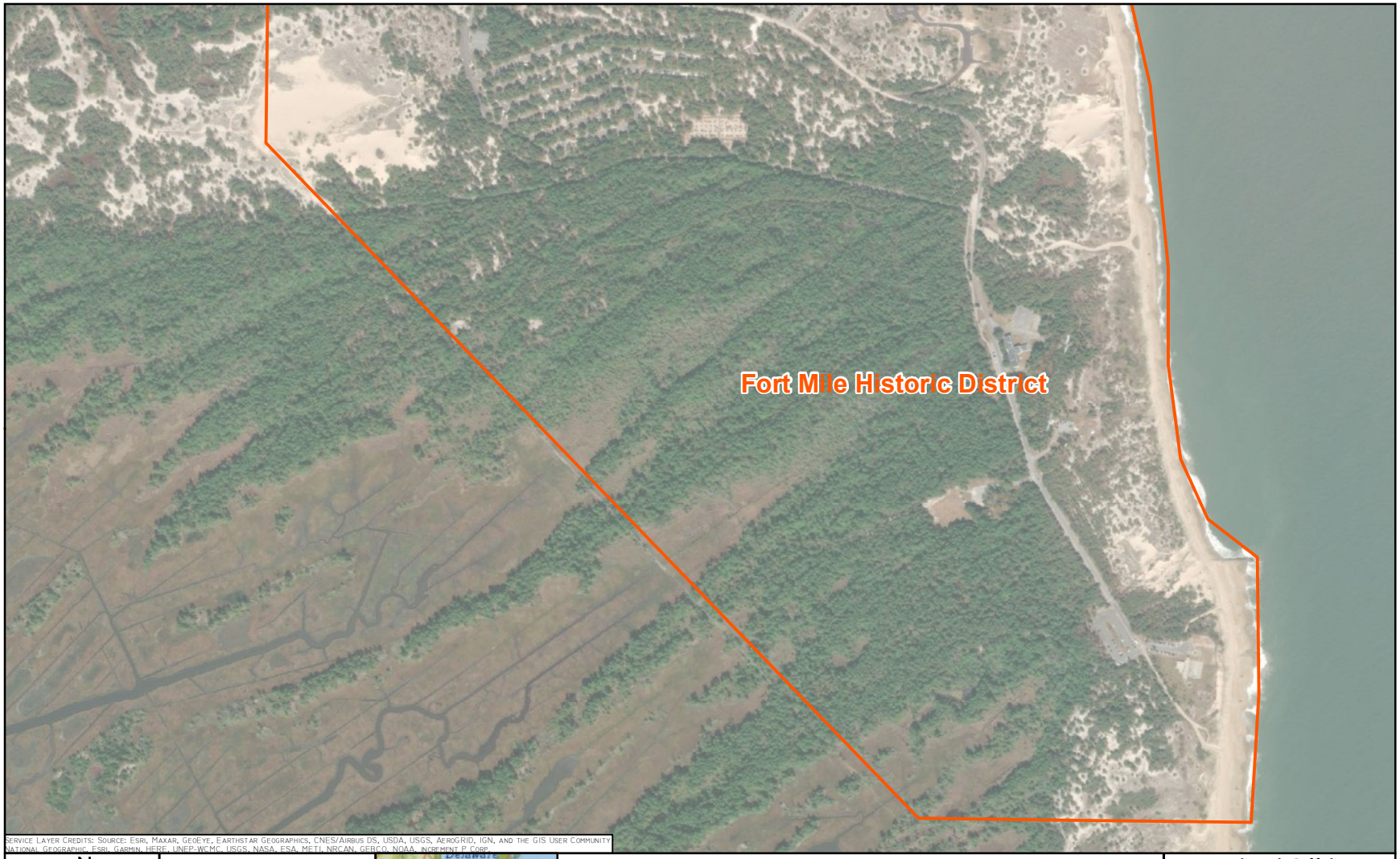
Fort Mile Historic District
SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCE: ESRI, MAXAR, GEOEYE, EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, CNES/AIRBUS DS, USDA, USGS, AEROGRID, IGN, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
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FREDERICK, MD 21701
DATE: 5/23/2022
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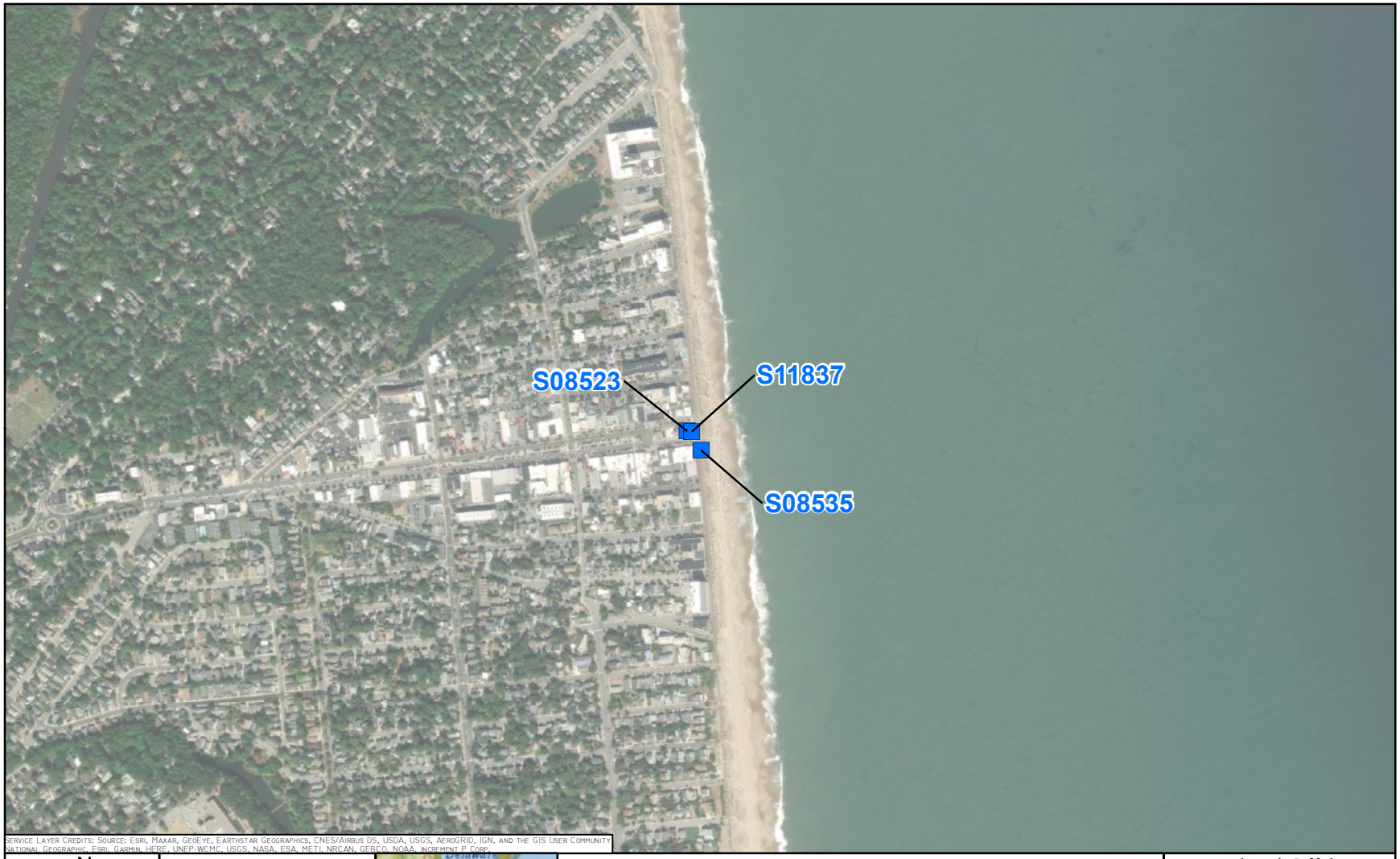

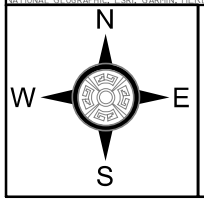

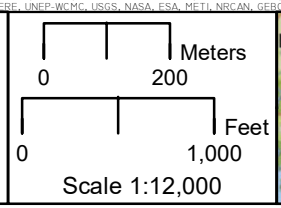

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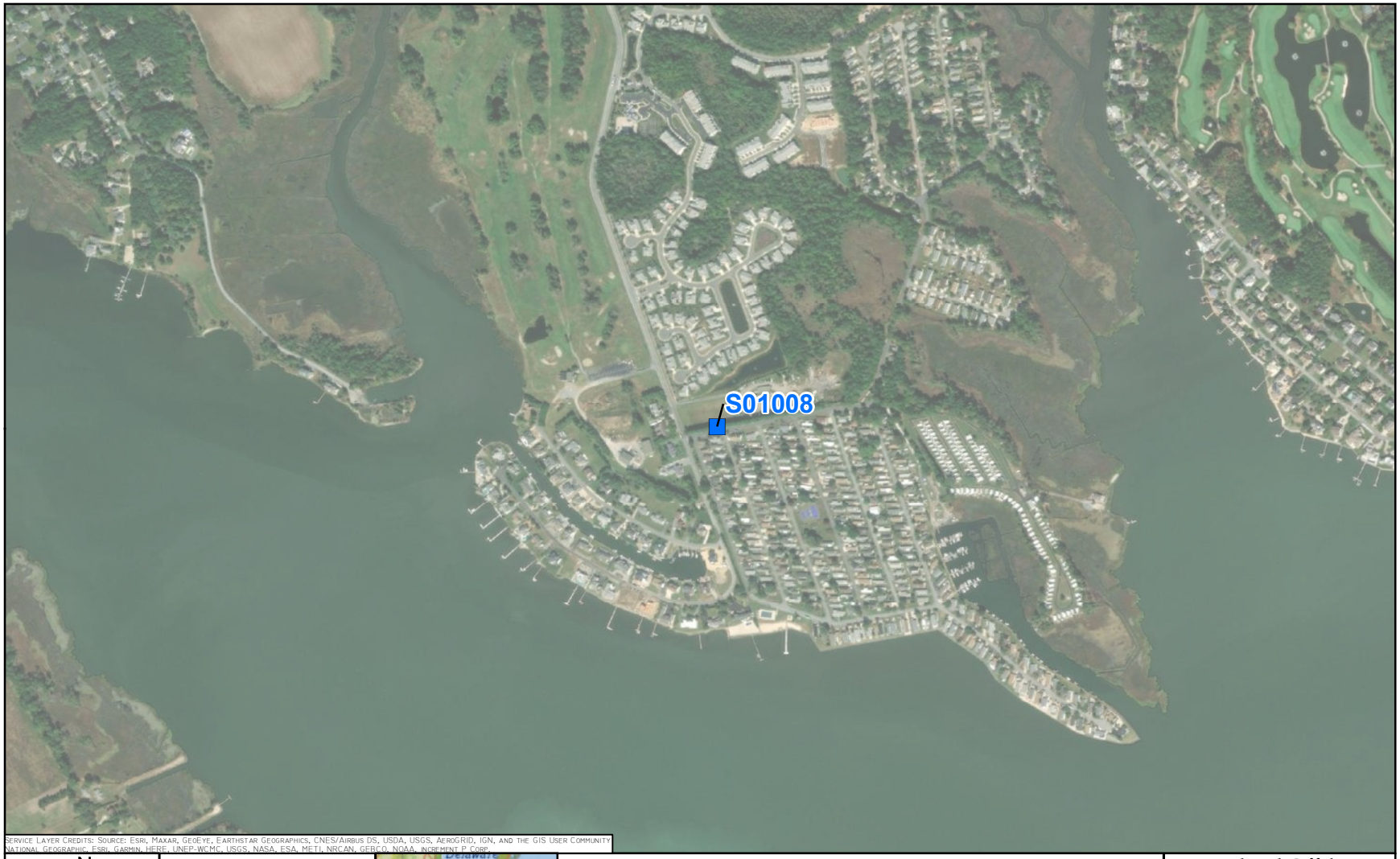

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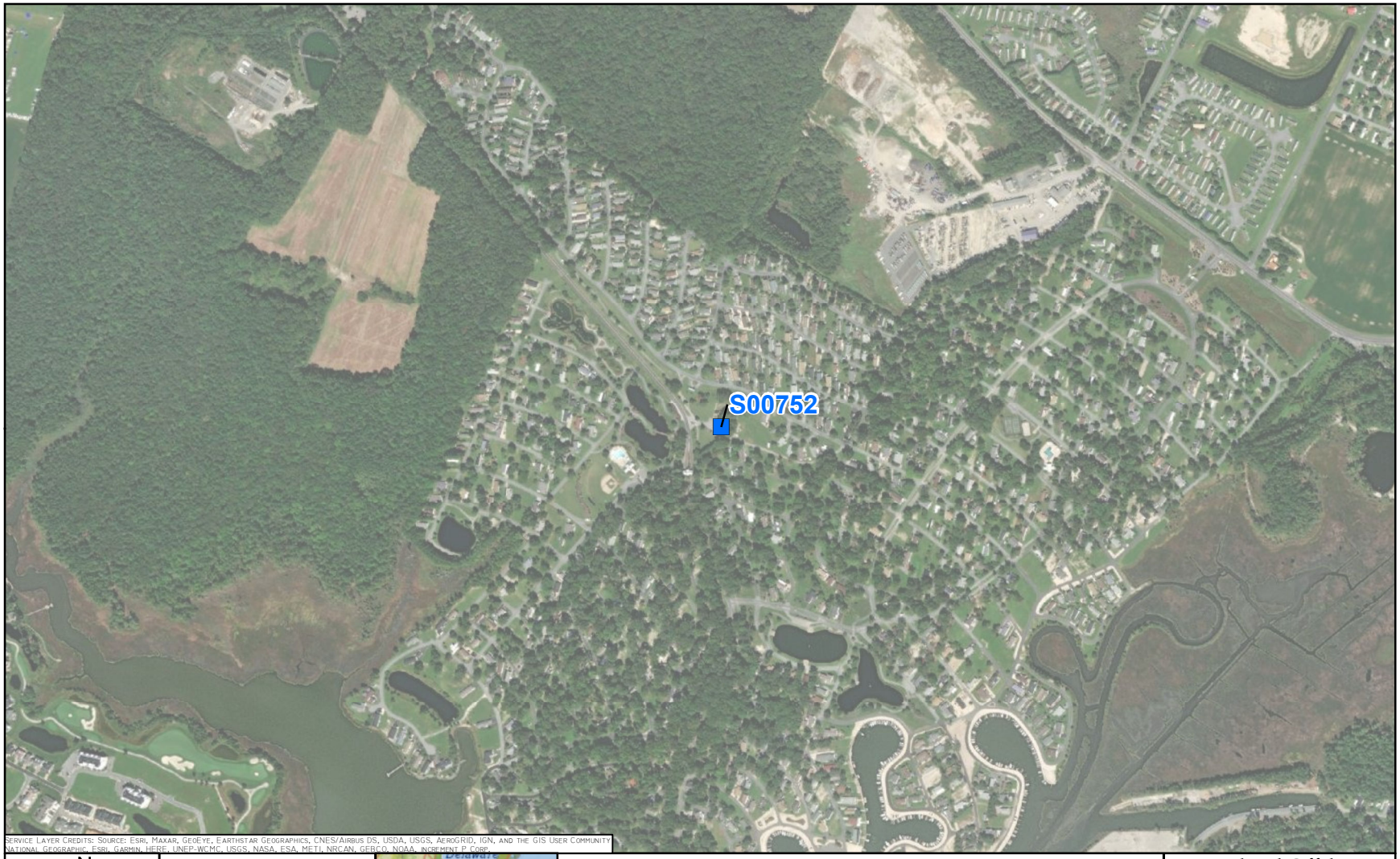

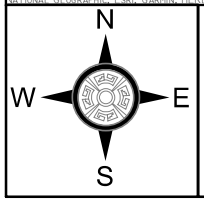

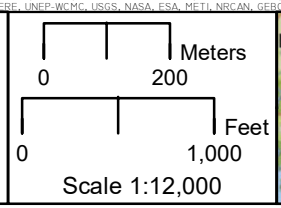

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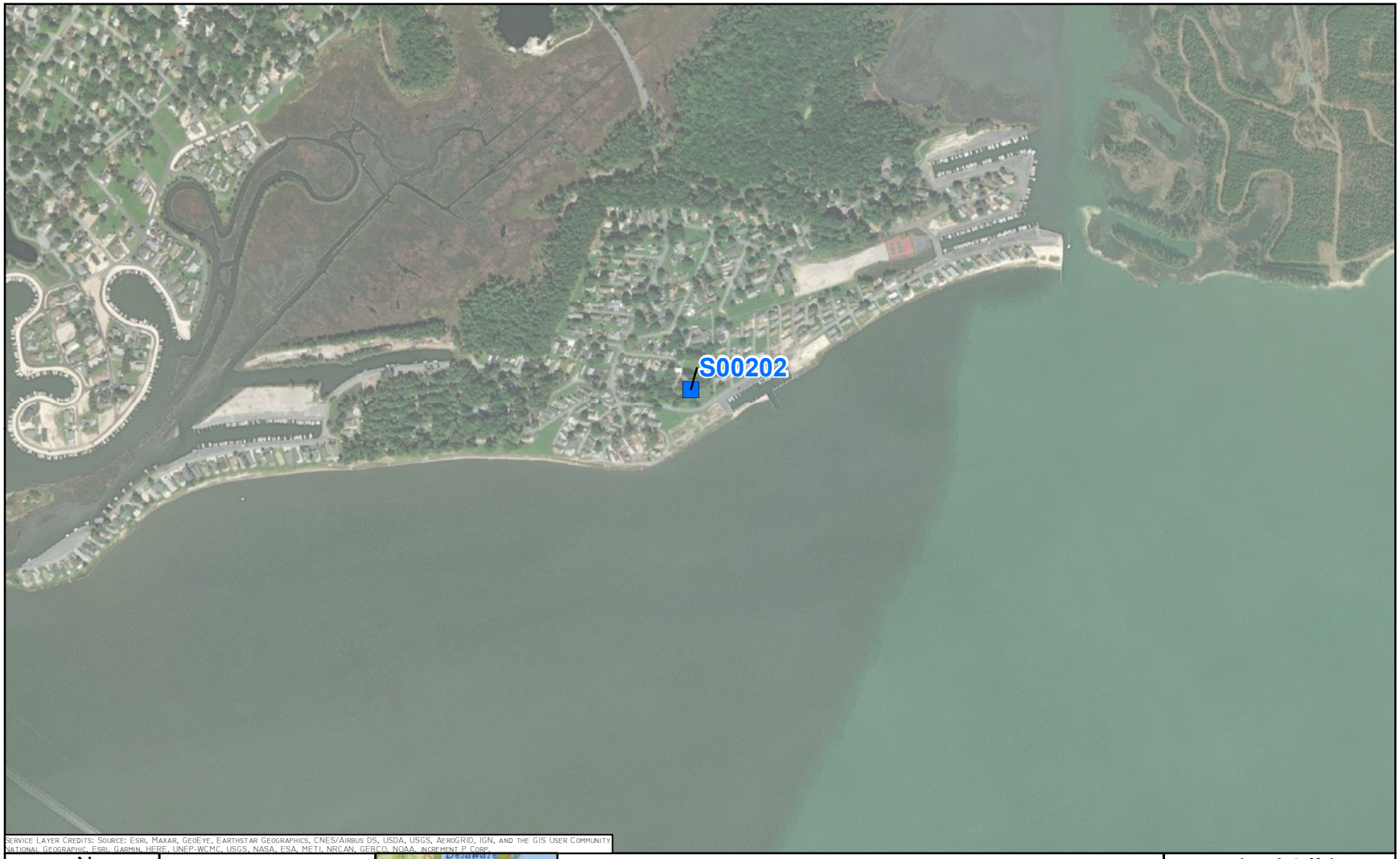

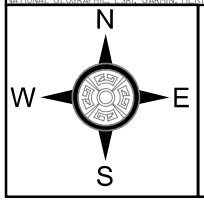

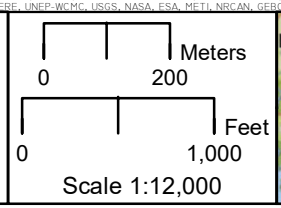

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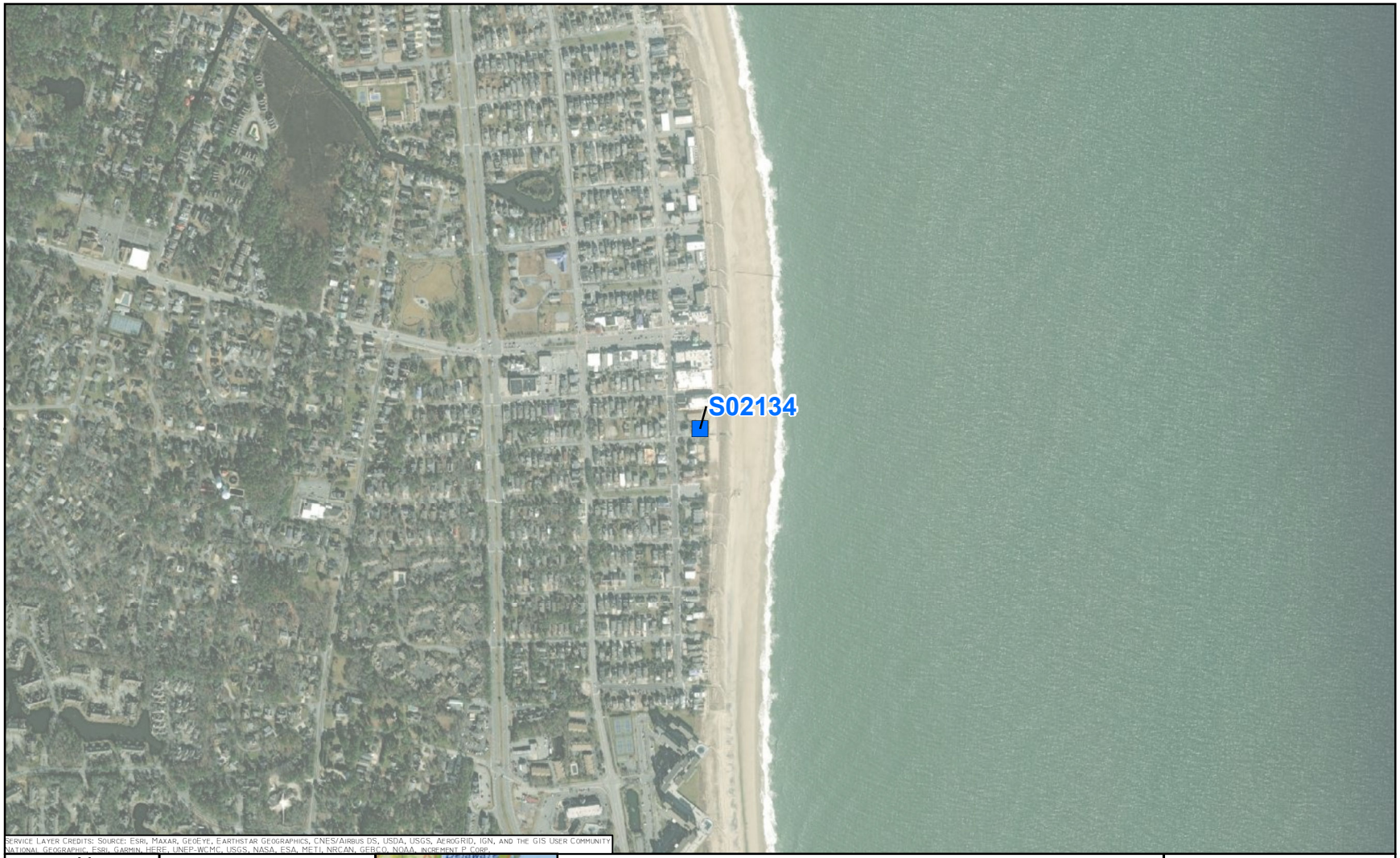

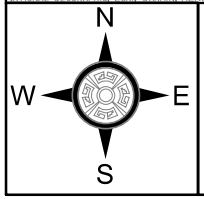

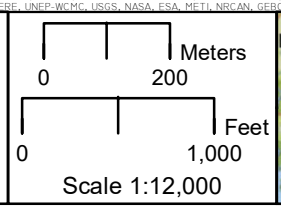

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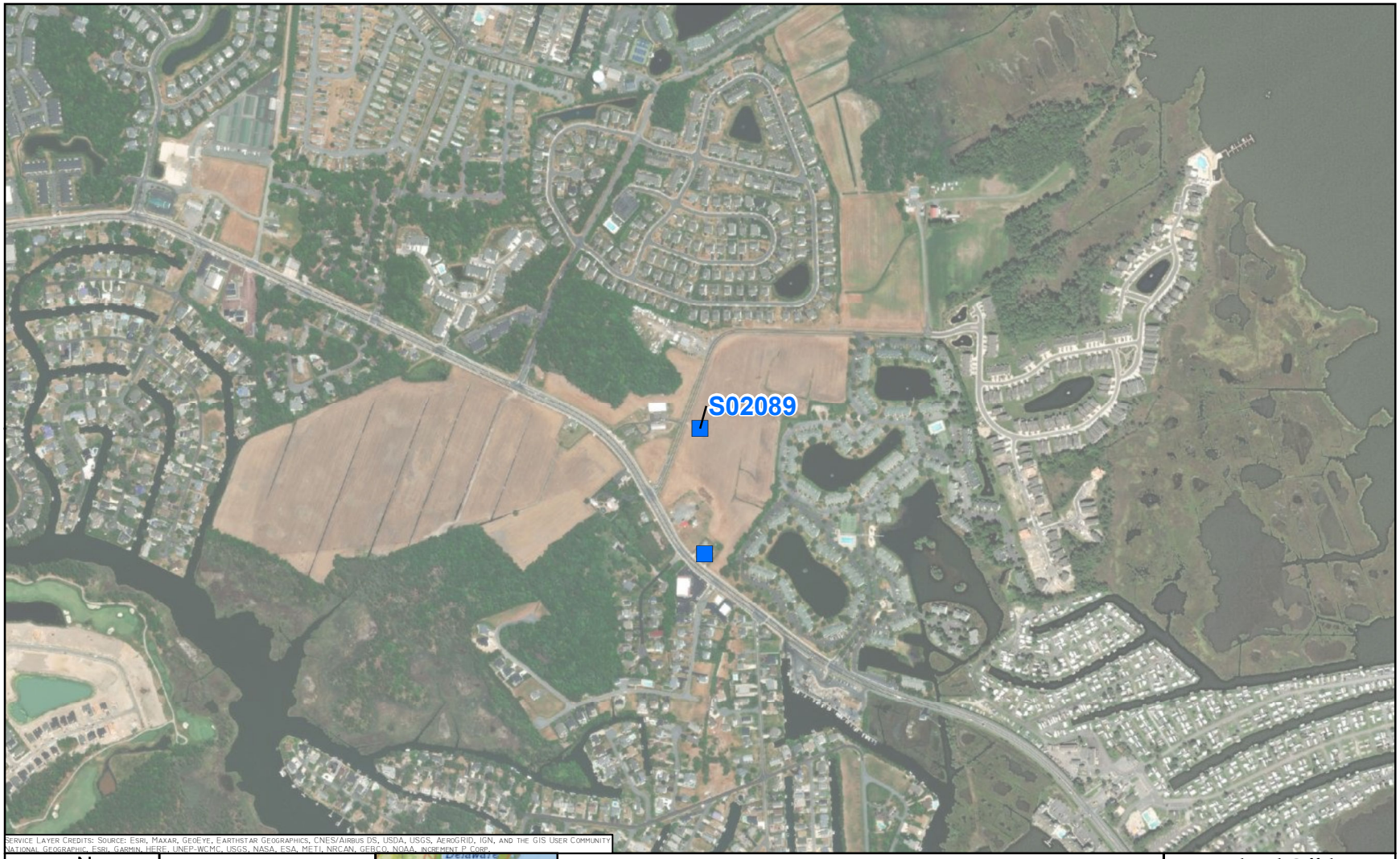

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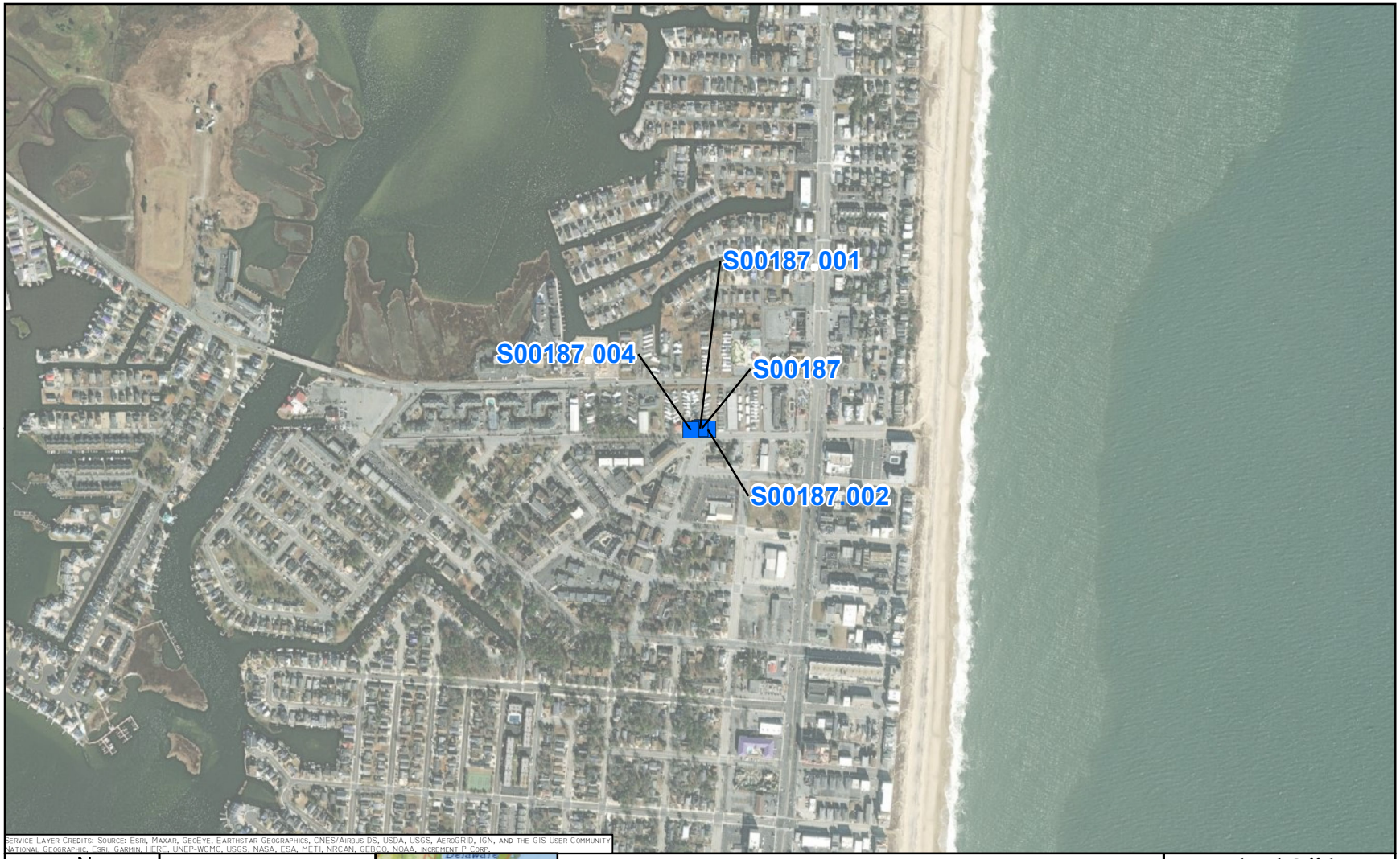

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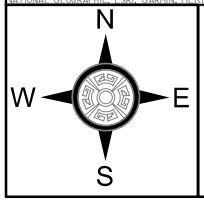

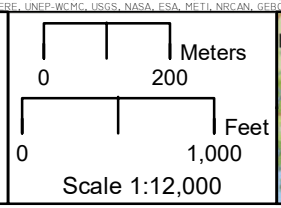

Selected Historic Resource (Maryland)

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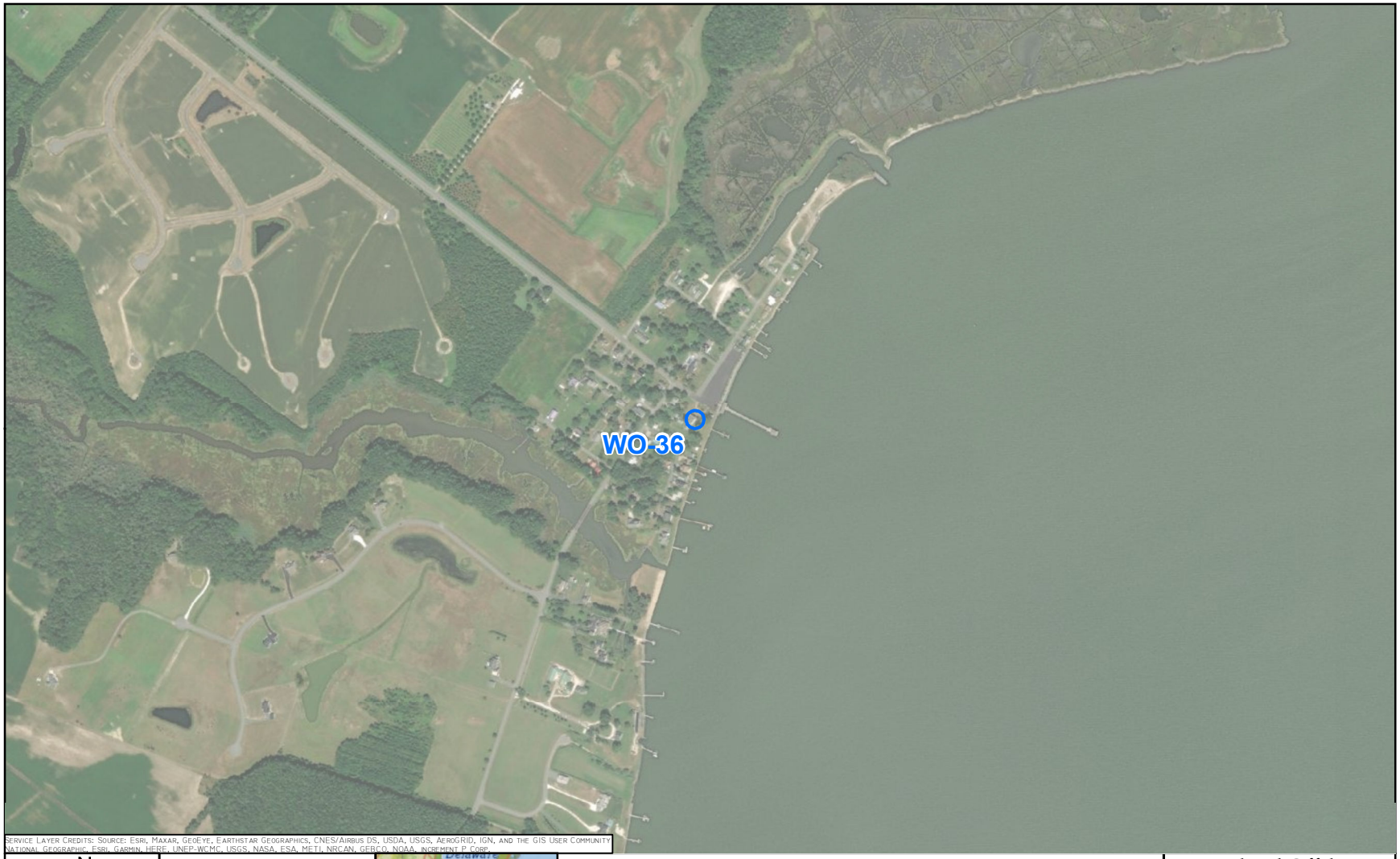

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