

**MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
AMONG THE BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT, MASHANTUCKET (WESTERN)
PEQUOT TRIBAL NATION, MASHPEE WAMPANOAG TRIBE,
THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, THE RHODE ISLAND
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
THE NEW YORK STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, THE CONNECTICUT STATE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, SUNRISE WIND LLC, AND
THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
REGARDING THE SUNRISE WIND FARM**

WHEREAS, the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) plans to authorize construction and operation of the Sunrise Wind Farm (SRWF or the Project), which consists of the SRWF Wind Energy Area (WEA) within Lease Area OCS-A 0487 and the Sunrise Wind Export Cable (SRWEC) connecting the WEA to proposed terrestrial components located in Brookhaven, New York, pursuant to Section 8(p)(1)(C) of the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Lands Act (43 USC 1337(p)(1)(C)), as amended by the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Pub. L. No. 109-58) and in accordance with Renewable Energy Regulations at 30 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 585; and

WHEREAS, BOEM determined that the construction, operation, maintenance, and decommissioning of the Project constitutes an undertaking subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as amended (54 U.S.C. 306108), and its implementing regulations (36 CFR Part 800); and

WHEREAS, BOEM is considering whether to approve with conditions the Construction and Operations Plan (COP) submitted by Sunrise Wind LLC (Sunrise; hereafter the Lessee); and

WHEREAS, BOEM determined that the construction, operation, maintenance, and decommissioning of the SRWF plan for up to 94 offshore Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs) and one offshore converter station (OCS-DC) at 102 possible locations, up to 180 statute miles (mi) (290 kilometers [km]) of inter-array cables (IAC), one OCS-DC, one DC SRWEC located within an up to 104.7-mi (168.5-km) long corridor, onshore transmission cable, a transition joint bay (TJB), concrete and/or direct buried joint bays and associated components, onshore interconnection cable, fiber optic cable co-located with the onshore transmission and onshore interconnection cables, and one onshore converter station (OnCS-DC), could potentially adversely affect historic properties as defined under 36 CFR 800.16(l); and

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

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

WHEREAS, BOEM recognizes its government-to-government obligation to consult with Tribal Nations that may attach religious and cultural significance to historic properties that may be affected by the proposed undertaking; in addition, BOEM will comply with the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA), Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), Executive Orders 13007, 13175, and 14112, Departmental Manual 512, Chapters 4 and 5 (November 2022), and the Memorandum of Understanding to Protect Sacred Sites (November 2021); and

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

WHEREAS, the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe, the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah), and the Mashantucket (Western) Pequot Tribal Nation accepted BOEM's invitation to consult and pursuant to 36 CFR 800.6(c)(2)(ii). BOEM invited these Tribal Nations to sign this MOA as invited signatories; and

WHEREAS, the Shinnecock Indian Nation, the Narragansett Indian Tribe, the Delaware Tribe of Indians, and the Delaware Nation accepted BOEM's invitation to consult and BOEM invited these Tribal Nations to sign this MOA as concurring parties; and

WHEREAS, the Stockbridge-Munsee Band of Mohicans declined BOEM's invitation to consult; and

WHEREAS, the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) participated in Section 106 consultations with BOEM, but after careful internal deliberation, including ongoing review of the Tribe's Indigenous Knowledge as it applies to this and other windfarm projects, stands in opposition to the Project's approval and has declined to sign the MOA; and

WHEREAS, the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe continues to participate in Section 106 consultations with BOEM and in compliance with the NHPA and as a cooperating Tribal government under Council of Environmental Quality guidance to preserve and protect its sacred sites and natural and cultural resources, and through consultation, the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe categorically objects to the adverse effects as a result of the undertaking; and

WHEREAS, the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe attaches traditional and cultural association to ancient submerged landform features (ASLFs) and asserts sacred sites should be avoided comparable to the same extent historic shipwrecks are being avoided; and

WHEREAS, the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe asserts that it has inherent aboriginal rights, title, and jurisdictional interest over the submerged lands once inhabited by their ancestors and object to Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) guidance and direction of State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPO) signatory authority which contradicts Massachusetts delegated responsibilities and organizational structure over state waters submerged archaeological resources where the Massachusetts Bureau of Underwater Archaeology is the delegated responsible party on submerged archaeological assets; and

WHEREAS, the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe is a Federally recognized Tribe and asserts that it has inherent aboriginal rights, title, and jurisdictional interest over submerged lands within Nantucket Sound extending to the Exclusive Economic Zone and does not itself recognize SHPO authority over Tribal authority of maritime environments and submerged landscapes within the Nantucket Sound; and

WHEREAS, the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe extends its spiritual and cultural connections to these submerged lands and maritime environments within the Nantucket Sound as a traditional cultural place and sacred site based on traditional cultural knowledge and indigenous expertise, and therefore, expects a consensus seeking model and co-management approach to these spiritually connected environments based on cultural provenance; and

WHEREAS, BOEM acknowledges that Tribal Nations possess special expertise in assessing the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility of properties with tribal religious and cultural significance to the Tribal Nation(s) pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(c)(1); and

WHEREAS, the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) and the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe have previously identified the

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as a sacred site; and

WHEREAS, BOEM notified in advance the Tribal Nations and the Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPOs), SHPOs of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, and Rhode Island and the ACHP on August 31, 2021 of their decision to use NEPA substitution and followed the standards for developing environmental documents to comply with the Section 106 consultation for this Project pursuant to 36 CFR 800.8(c), and posted this decision in the Federal Register with BOEM's Notice of Intent to prepare an EIS for the Project on August 31, 2021; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with 36 CFR 800.3, BOEM invited Massachusetts SHPO, Rhode Island SHPO, Connecticut SHPO, and New York SHPO to consult on the Project on August 31, 2021, and each SHPO accepted on or before September 14, 2021, or reserved the right to consult upon review of the Draft EIS; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with 36 CFR 800.3, BOEM invited ACHP to consult early on the Project on August 31, 2021; and

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

WHEREAS, the NPS designated BOEM as the Lead Federal Agency pursuant to 36 CFR 800.2(a)(2) to act on its behalf for purposes of compliance with Section 106 for this Project on March 6, 2024, BOEM invited the NPS to sign this MOA as a concurring party, and the NPS accepted the invitation to sign this MOA as a concurring party; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to 36 CFR Part 14 and 36 CFR 5.7, the Lessee will be required to obtain a Right-of-Way Permit and two Special Use Permits for construction from the NPS for this Project for part of the transmission cable and conduit to reside within the boundaries of Fire Island National Seashore; and

WHEREAS, the Project is within a commercial lease area that was subject to previous NHPA Section 106 review by BOEM regarding the issuance of the commercial lease and approval of site assessment activities. Both Section 106 reviews for the lease issuance and the approval of the site assessment plan were conducted pursuant to the Programmatic Agreement (PA) and concluded with No Historic Properties Affected for lease issuance on June 4, 2013, and site assessment approval on September 21, 2016, consistent with the PA regarding the review of OCS renewable energy activities offshore Massachusetts and Rhode Island (*Programmatic Agreement Among The U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management; the State Historic Preservation Officers of Massachusetts and Rhode Island; The Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe; the Narragansett Indian Tribe; the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah); and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; Regarding the "Smart from the Start" Atlantic Wind Energy Initiative: Leasing and Site Assessment Activities offshore Massachusetts and Rhode Island*), and this PA expired on May 12, 2022; and

WHEREAS, consistent with 36 CFR 800.16(d) and BOEM’s *Guidelines for Providing Archaeological and Historic Property Information Pursuant to 30 CFR Part 585* (May 27, 2020), BOEM defined the area of potential effects (APE) for the undertaking as the depth and breadth of the seabed potentially impacted by any bottom-disturbing activities, constituting the marine archaeological resources portion of the APE (marine APE); the depth and breadth of terrestrial areas potentially impacted by any ground disturbing activities, constituting the terrestrial archaeological resources portion of the APE (terrestrial APE); the viewshed from which offshore or onshore renewable energy structures would be visible, constituting the visual portion of the APE (visual APE); and any temporary or permanent construction or staging areas that may fall into any offshore or onshore portions of the APE (see Attachment 1 APE Maps); and

WHEREAS, BOEM identified ten NHLs, three TCPs, 61 (39 individual resources, 22 historic districts) NRHP-listed properties, 57 (32 individual resources, 25 historic districts) NRHP-eligible properties, and 181 (145 individual resource, 36 historic districts) above ground cultural resources without formal designations or determinations of NRHP eligibility that are considered historic properties for the purposes of this Section 106 review; in the offshore Project components’ portion of the visual APE; and

WHEREAS, BOEM identified one aboveground historic property within the onshore above-ground visual APE; and

WHEREAS, BOEM identified eight submerged historic properties and 43 ASLFs historic properties in the marine APE; and

WHEREAS, BOEM identified no historic properties in the terrestrial APE; and

WHEREAS, BOEM identified ten NHLs in the offshore Project components’ portion of the visual APE, including Montauk Point Lighthouse, Nantucket Historic District, New Bedford Historic District, The Block Island Southeast Lighthouse National Historic Landmark, Ocean Drive Historic District, Bellevue Avenue Historic District, William Watts Sherman House, The Breakers (Historic District), Marble House, and the Battle of Rhode Island Historic District; and

WHEREAS, BOEM determined there would be no visual adverse effect to six of the ten NHLs in the offshore visual APE, including Montauk Point Lighthouse, Nantucket Historic District, New Bedford Historic District, William Watts Sherman House, Marble House, and Battle of Rhode Island Historic District, because ocean views are not character-defining features of these historic properties or because of the limited visibility of the Project from the historic properties; and

WHEREAS, within the range of Project alternatives analyzed in the EIS, BOEM determined that four NHLs (Bellevue Avenue Historic District, The Block Island Southeast Lighthouse National Historic Landmark, Ocean Drive Historic District, and The Breakers [Historic District]), two TCPs



six (four individual resources, two historic districts) NRHP-listed properties, 20 (12 individual resources, eight historic districts) NRHP-eligible properties, and 15 (13 individual resources, two historic districts) aboveground resources that may be considered historic properties would be subject to visual adverse effects from WTGs. No historic properties were identified in the terrestrial APE, and thus none are adversely affected with implementation of the undertaking; and

WHEREAS, BOEM determined that the implementation of project design and avoidance measures identified in this MOA will avoid adverse effects to one TCP, six NHLs, 53 NRHP-listed properties, 37 NRHP-eligible properties, and 163 aboveground resources that may be considered historic properties in the offshore visual APE, and one aboveground historic property within the onshore above-ground visual APE; and

WHEREAS, BOEM determined all of the ASLFs identified in the marine APE are eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and D and determined, under each of the Project alternatives analyzed in the EIS, that the undertaking will not adversely affect these ASLFs; and

WHEREAS, BOEM determined the undertaking will not adversely affect historic properties identified in the marine APE; and

WHEREAS, under each of the Project alternatives analyzed in the EIS, BOEM determined the Project would visually adversely affect 18 properties in Massachusetts, including three NRHP-listed properties (the Gay Head - Aquinnah Town Center Historic District, the Gay Head Light, and the Edwin DeVries Vanderhoop Homestead), two TCPs

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one NRHP-eligible historic property, and 12 other aboveground historic properties. The adversely affected aboveground properties in Massachusetts are: Gay Head – Aquinnah Town Center Historic District (Aquinnah),

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Gay Head Light (Aquinnah), Gay Head – Aquinnah Shops Area (Aquinnah), Edwin DeVries Vanderhoop Homestead (Aquinnah), Tom Cooper House (Aquinnah), Gay Head – Aquinnah Coast Guard Station Barracks (Aquinnah), Theodore Haskins House (Aquinnah), 3 Windy Hill Drive (Aquinnah), 71 Moshup Trail (Aquinnah), Leonard Vanderhoop House (Aquinnah),

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Capt. Samuel Hancock – Capt. West Mitchell House (Chilmark), Ernest Flanders House, Shop and Barn (Chilmark), Russell Hancock House (Chilmark), Simon Mayhew House (Chilmark), Flaghole (Chilmark), and Scrubby Neck Schoolhouse (West Tisbury); and

WHEREAS, under each of the Project alternatives analyzed in the EIS, BOEM determined the Project would visually adversely affect 29 historic properties in Rhode Island, including four NHLs (Bellevue Avenue Historic District, The Block Island Southeast Lighthouse National Historic Landmark, Ocean Drive Historic District, and The Breakers [Historic District]), three NRHP-listed properties (the Old Harbor Historic District, the Point Judith Lighthouse, the Block Island North Light), 19 NRHP-eligible properties, and three other aboveground historic properties. The adversely affected aboveground properties in Rhode Island are: Bellevue Avenue Historic District NHL (Newport), Ocean Drive Historic District NHL (Newport), The Breakers NHL (Newport), The Block Island Southeast Lighthouse National Historic Landmark (New Shoreham), Old Harbor Historic District (New Shoreham), New Shoreham Historic District (New Shoreham), Point Judith Lighthouse (Narragansett), Block Island North Light (New Shoreham), Corn Neck Road Historic District (New Shoreham), Hippocampus/Boy’s Camp/Beane Family (New Shoreham), Mitchell Farm Historic District (New Shoreham), Champlin Farm Historic District (New Shoreham), Indian Head Neck Road Historic District (New Shoreham), Island Cemetery/Old Burial Ground (New Shoreham), Beach Avenue Historic District (New Shoreham), Beacon Hill Historic District (New Shoreham), Capt. Welcome Dodge Sr. House (New Shoreham), Spring Street Historic District (New Shoreham), Caleb W. Dodge Jr. House (New Shoreham), WWII Lookout Tower – Spring Street (New Shoreham), Pilot Hill Road and Seaweed Lane Historic District (New Shoreham), WWII Lookout Tower at Sands Pond (New Shoreham), Lewis-Dickens Farm Historic District (New Shoreham), Vaill Cottage (New Shoreham), Hon. Julius Deming Perkins/Bayberry Lodge (New Shoreham), Mohegan Cottage/Everett D. Barlow (New Shoreham), and Capt. Mark L. Potter House (New Shoreham), Spring House Hotel (New Shoreham), and Spring House Hotel Cottage (New Shoreham); and

WHEREAS, in accordance with 36 CFR 800.6(a)(1), BOEM has notified the ACHP of its adverse effect determination with specified documentation, including adverse effects to the NHLs, pursuant to 36 CFR 800.10(b), and ACHP is consulting on the resolution of adverse effects to the historic properties pursuant to 36 CFR 800.6(a)(1)(iii) and 36 CFR 800.10(b), and ACHP accepted the invitation to consult via letter on February 14, 2023; and

WHEREAS, Connecticut SHPO, Massachusetts SHPO, New York SHPO, and Rhode Island SHPO have concurred with or not objected to BOEM's finding of adverse effect; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with 36 CFR 800.3, BOEM invited other federal agencies, state and local governments, and additional consulting parties with a demonstrated interest in the undertaking to participate in this consultation, the list of those accepting participation and declining to participate by either written response or no response to direct invitations are listed in Attachment 2; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to 36 CFR 800.6(c)(2)(iii), BOEM invited the Lessee to sign this MOA as an invited signatory because the Lessee is assuming a responsibility under the MOA to implement certain stipulations; and

WHEREAS, construction of the Project requires a Department of the Army permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) for activities that result in the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the U.S. pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (33 USC 1344), and work and structures in navigable waters of the U.S. and structures from the mean high water mark to the seaward limit of the OCS pursuant to Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (33 USC 403); and

WHEREAS, the USACE designated BOEM as the Lead Federal Agency pursuant to 36 CFR 800.2(a)(2) to act on its behalf for purposes of compliance with Section 106 for this Project in a letter dated August 31, 2021, BOEM invited the USACE to sign this MOA as a concurring party, and the USACE accepted the invitation to sign this MOA as a concurring party; and

WHEREAS, BOEM invited the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE) to participate in this consultation. BSEE is responsible for enforcing compliance of renewable energy projects on the OCS, including safety and environmental compliance with all applicable laws, regulations, leases, grants, and approved plans through notices of noncompliance, cessation orders, civil penalties, and other appropriate means; and,

WHEREAS, BSEE designated BOEM as the Lead Federal Agency pursuant to 36 CFR 800.2(a)(2) to act on its behalf for purposes of compliance with Section 106 for this Project (December 11, 2023), and BOEM invited BSEE to sign this MOA as a concurring party; and

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

WHEREAS, BOEM has planned and is taking action to minimize harm to the maximum extent possible, as required by NHPA Section 110(f) at 36 CFR 800.10, to the four adversely affected NHLs in the visual APE, Bellevue Avenue Historic District, Ocean Drive Historic District, The Breakers, and The Block Island Southeast Lighthouse National Historic Landmark, as explained in BOEM's 2023 *Finding of Adverse Effect for the Sunrise Wind Farm* (hereafter, the Finding of Effect, and dated November 2023), this includes the planning and action that would be implemented for the NHLs by BOEM under this MOA, pursuant to 36 CFR 800.10 and NHPA Section 110(f); and

WHEREAS, pursuant to 36 CFR 800.6, BOEM has invited the consulting parties as listed in Attachment 2 to sign as concurring parties; however, the refusal of any consulting party to sign this MOA or otherwise concur does not invalidate or affect the effective date of this MOA, and consulting parties who choose not to sign this MOA will continue to receive information if requested and have an opportunity to participate in consultation as specified in this MOA; and

WHEREAS, BOEM has invited the non-Federally recognized historic Massachusetts Chappaquiddick Tribe of the Wampanoag Nation to participate as a consulting party, and are also included in Attachment 2; and

WHEREAS, the signatories including the required signatories and invited signatories (hereafter collectively referred to as the signatories) agree, consistent with 36 CFR 800.6(b)(2), that adverse effects will be resolved in the manner set forth in this MOA; and

WHEREAS, on June 26, 2023 BOEM received Sunrise Wind's Notice of Intent to Commence Construction for "New York State Public Service Commission PSC Case 20-T-1617," as it relates to the commencement of Sunrise Wind's EM&CP Phase 1A activities (i.e., at the Onshore Converter and laydown yards), which were scheduled to commence on or about July 10, 2023, and Phase 1B activities (i.e., installation of splice vaults and duct banks, and the expansion of an existing substation), which were scheduled to commence on or around September 2023; and

WHEREAS, BOEM advised Sunrise Wind that onshore activities that commence prior to the completion of the Section 106 review would be at the Lessee's risk because BOEM will not make any decision on the COP until after the conclusion of the Section 106 process; and

WHEREAS, on August 7, 2023, BOEM notified Tribal Nations and consulting parties of the Lessee's intent to proceed with onshore activities; and

WHEREAS, on August 14, 2023, the ACHP directed BOEM to continue to advise the Lessee of the need to complete the Section 106 review for the undertaking prior to work proceeding and recommended BOEM engage Tribal Nations and consulting parties regarding the Lessee's activities onshore as well as expeditiously conclude consultation on the MOA; and

WHEREAS, the Lessee, at the request of BOEM, provided documentation to BOEM clarifying which Tribal Nations were invited to participate in monitoring activities and the following documents: monitoring reports and photographs and figures of the ongoing and completed onshore construction activities; and

WHEREAS, Sunrise Wind has invited the following Federally recognized Tribal Nations to participate in onshore construction monitoring: Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe, Shinnecock Indian Nation, Mashantucket (Western) Pequot Tribal Nation, Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah), Mohegan Tribe of Indians of Connecticut, Narragansett Indian Tribe, Delaware Tribe of Indians, and Delaware Nation;

WHEREAS, the Lessee indicated that no potential historic properties were identified by the Lessee during ongoing and completed construction activities, and BOEM has conducted a review of these documents that support the Lessee's assessments and agrees that no potential historic properties were identified during onshore construction activities; and

WHEREAS, BOEM conducted consulting party meetings, on July 13, 2022, January 26, 2023, November 6, 2023, January 3, 2024, and February 22, 2024; and

WHEREAS, BOEM sought and considered the views of the public regarding Section 106 for this Project through the NEPA process by holding virtual public scoping meetings when initiating the NEPA and NHPA Section 106 review on September 16, 20, and 22, 2021, and virtual public hearings related to the Draft EIS on January 18, 19, and 23, 2023; and

WHEREAS, BOEM made the first Draft MOA available to the public for review and comment from December 16, 2022, to February 14, 2023, and made an updated version of the Draft MOA available to the public, using BOEM's Project website, and BOEM did receive comments from the public; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BOEM, the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah), the Mashantucket (Western) Pequot Tribal Nation, the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe, the Massachusetts SHPO, Rhode Island SHPO, Connecticut SHPO, New York SHPO, the Lessee, and ACHP agree that the undertaking will be implemented in accordance with the following stipulations to consider the effect of the undertaking on historic properties.

STIPULATIONS

BOEM, with the assistance of the Lessee, will ensure that the following measures are carried out as conditions of its approval of the undertaking:

I. MEASURES TO AVOID ADVERSE EFFECTS TO IDENTIFIED HISTORIC PROPERTIES

A Marine APE

1. BOEM will include the following avoidance measures for adverse effects within the marine APE as conditions of approval of the Sunrise Wind COP:
 - i. The Lessee will avoid the eight known shipwreck or sunken craft sites (ECR01, ECR02, ECR03, ECR04, ECR05, ERC06, WEA01, WEA02) and potentially significant debris fields previously identified during marine archaeological surveys by a distance of no less than 164 feet (50 meters) from the known extent of the resource for placement of Project structures and when conducting seafloor-disturbing activities.
 - ii. The Lessee will avoid all 43 ASLFs (ECR_P2, ECR_P3-A, ECR_P3-B, ECR_P4-A, ECR_P4-B, ECR_P4-C, ECR_P5-A, ECR_P5-B, ECR_P5-C, ECR_P5-D, ECR_P1, ECR_P6, ECR_P7, WEA_P-01-A, WEA_P-01-B, WEA_P-01-C, WEA_P-01-D, WEA_P-02-A, WEA_P-02-B, WEA_P-02-C, WEA_P-02-D, WEA_P-03-A, WEA_P-03-B, WEA_P-04, WEA_P-05, WEA_P-06, WEA_P-07, WEA_P-08, WEA_P-09, WEA_P-10, WEA_P-11, WEA_P-12, WEA_P-13-A, WEA_P-13-B, WEA_P-14, WEA_P-15, WEA_P-16, WEA_P-17, WEA_P-18, WEA_P-19, WEA_P-20, WEA_P-21, WEA_P-22) previously identified during marine archaeological resource assessments for the Project and incorporated avoidance buffering into the mapped ASLF feature boundary, as mapped in the MARA (COP Appendix R). This avoidance will protect ASLFs, to the known extent of the ASLF, from the placement of Project structures and when conducting seafloor-disturbing activities. The Lessee will provide documentation demonstrating that these features were not impacted during construction activities by providing as-laid cable and as-built WTG foundation maps with the horizontal and vertical APE depicted.
2. ASLF Post-Construction Seafloor Monitoring. The Lessee will fulfill the following commitments in accordance with Attachment 3.

- i. Monitoring. The Lessee may be required to conduct a seafloor inspection for the presence of archaeological materials, including but not limited to chipped stone tools, flakes, modified wooden implements, and bone if post-construction documentation indicates potential seafloor disturbance extending to the vertical and horizontal limits of the ASLFs within the SRWEC corridor and subsequent consultations among BOEM, the consulting Tribal Nations, and Sunrise Wind indicate such inspections are warranted. The post-construction seafloor monitoring will consist of a Qualified Marine Archaeologist (QMA) to conduct or oversee a Remotely Operated Vehicle (ROV) inspection of the seafloor in the areas where previously identified ASLFs exist and where construction activities could permanently disturb and displace the ASLFs.
 - ii. 3D Model. As part of the monitoring effort, prior to offshore export cable installation, a 3D model will be constructed to define the spatial relationship of project components and installation methodology (e.g., cable installation via trenching or jetting) relative to the ASLFs. The 3D model will define the spatial relationship of project components and installation methodology (e.g., offshore export cable burial via jet-trenching) relative to the ASLFs.
 - iii. After final cable burial, the Lessee will provide as-built cable drawings (or alternatively, the Lessee will provide the best available as-built data to evaluate potential project seafloor impacts if final as-built drawings are not available in the time needed to meet the inspection timing requirements in subpart vii) and documentation of the installation tool's sword depth during installation. This information can be used to assess the spatial relationship between areas that may be potentially disturbed during installation of the cable and the ASLF features. The Lessee will coordinate with BOEM and Tribal Nations on the results of the 3D model and as-built surveys to select potential locations for post-construction visual inspection. Locations selected for inspection will be restricted to areas where project features and ASLFs intersect e.g., where the cable installation trench is shown on the as-built data to be located above ASLF).
 - iv. If, based on the consultations referenced in Stipulation I.2.iii, BOEM and Tribes/Tribal Nations determine that seafloor inspections are necessary, the Lessee's QMA will design and direct the visual monitoring of the seafloor at the selected locations identified through the above process to assess for the presence/absence of displaced cultural materials from the ASLF. The Lessee's QMA will determine the methodology of monitoring in consultation with BOEM and Tribal Nations.
 - v. If conducted, post-construction monitoring will focus on the disturbed/undisturbed sediments around the as-laid project features and attempt to delineate any materials indicative of human presence (i.e., lithics, pottery sherds, etc.). These methodologies may include but are not limited to establishing a permanent datum, mapping, photo, video, and 3D photogrammetry. For position accuracy, the ROV should be tracked using an Ultra-Short Base Line (USBL) positioning system. The goal of the investigation, therefore, is to determine the presence or absence of archaeological material in potential association with previously identified ASLFs through visual inspection and no cultural material will be collected.

- vi. Reporting. In the final report for each of these monitoring efforts, the QMA must note the seafloor conditions (visibility), environmental conditions (e.g., sandy, mud, shell hash bottom), sea state, and how much time has passed since the construction activities have concluded in the area of the ASLF. A series of as-laid or as-placed plats should show the location of the infrastructure in relation to the ASLF and should include both horizontal and vertical penetration into the ASLF. The maps should also include the location of any sites and artifacts identified as a result of the visual inspection. If sites are identified on state-owned submerged bottomlands, a copy of the notification to the state, a copy of the site file, and the site trinomial should be provided as part of the final report. The QMA must include all logs in the final report, and other data associated with the ROV visual inspection of the seafloor.
- a. Identification of potential cultural material during the ROV inspection would not constitute a “discovery” nor trigger the reporting and consultation requirements established in the offshore Post-Review Discoveries Plan (Attachment 7). In the unlikely event that human remains, or potential human remains are identified during the ROV inspections, the Lessee will adhere to the offshore Post-Review Discoveries Plan (Attachment 7), inclusive of the statutory, regulatory, and policy requirements incorporated, therein. The Lessee will provide Tribal Nations and BOEM draft and final technical reports including 3D models and resulting reporting.
- vii. Timing. Consultation with Tribes/Tribal Nations, BOEM, and the Lessee to select potential locations for inspection will not exceed 30 calendar days after receipt of the best available as-built data. The Lessee must complete this monitoring measure no later than 60 calendar days post-final cable burial. If unanticipated issues arise during the course of offshore construction that prevent this measure from being completed within 60 calendar days post-final cable burial, the Lessee must notify BOEM, propose an alternate completion timeframe, and reach agreement with BOEM on the timeframe. Sunrise Wind, BOEM, and Tribes/Tribal Nations will make a reasonable good faith effort to minimize the number of mobilizations and vessel days when consulting on the number and location of features to inspect. No more than four mobilizations (two per cable laying event) will be undertaken.
- viii. Tribal Monitors. The Lessee will work with Tribal Nations to provide them an opportunity to participate as monitors during the post-construction seafloor monitoring effort of previously identified ASLFs in the APE (as described above). The Lessee will reimburse Tribal Nations for the monitoring activities.

B Visual APE

1. BOEM will include the following avoidance measures for adverse effects within the visual APE as conditions of approval of the Sunrise Wind COP:
 - i. To maintain avoidance of adverse effects to historic properties in the visual APE where BOEM determined no adverse effects or where no effects would occur, BOEM will require the Lessee to ensure Project structures are within the BOEM approved Project design envelope (PDE), sizes, scale, locations, lighting prescriptions, and distances that were used by BOEM to inform the definition of the APE for the Project and for determining effects in the *Finding of Effect* (see the Construction & Operations Plan: Sunrise Wind Farm, September, 2023).

- ii. To maintain avoidance of adverse effects to six of the ten NHLs in the visual APE (Montauk Point Lighthouse, Nantucket Historic District, New Bedford Historic District, William Watts Sherman House, Marble House, and Battle of Rhode Island Historic District), BOEM will require the Lessee to implement BOEM's COP conditions of approval and the PDE specifications for sizes, scale, locations, and lighting prescriptions for the Project.

C Terrestrial APE

1. BOEM will require the Lessee to use archaeological monitoring during ground disturbing activities at the Carmans River crossing HDD entry and exit pit workspaces, the cable duct bank installation in the Smith Point/Mastic Beach Area – which includes Project locations from the Landfall at Smith Point County Park to the Project's intersection with William Floyd Parkway and Surrey Circle and the HDD entry and exit pit workspaces for the ICW crossing as a condition of approval for the Sunrise Wind COP. Archaeological monitoring would reduce potential impacts on undiscovered archaeological resources to a minor level by preventing further physical impacts on the archaeological resources encountered during construction. If archaeological resources or human remains are identified during Project construction, operations, or decommissioning, the onsite construction supervisor would stop work immediately and follow the protocols outlined in the Sunrise Wind Monitoring and Post Review Discoveries Plan (Attachment 6). Any monitoring activities by Tribal Nations will use monitors acceptable to those Tribal Nations, as identified in consultation with Tribal Nations. Tribal monitors will be reimbursed by the Lessee for their participation and any monitoring activities including per diem and travel to and from the site(s).

II. MEASURES TO MINIMIZE ADVERSE EFFECTS TO IDENTIFIED HISTORIC PROPERTIES

A Visual APE

1. BOEM has undertaken planning and actions to minimize visual adverse effects to historic properties in the visual APE, including minimizing harm to the four adversely affected NHLs (Bellevue Avenue Historic District, the Block Island Southeast Lighthouse National Historic Landmark, Ocean Drive Historic District, and The Breakers [Historic District]). The minimization measures below will minimize visual adverse effects to all adversely affected aboveground historic properties in the visual APE and will minimize the undertaking's cumulative visual adverse effects, that would add to the potential visual adverse effects of other reasonably foreseeable offshore wind energy developments. BOEM will include these minimization measures for adverse effects within the visual APE as conditions of approval of the Sunrise Wind COP:
 - i. The Lessee will use uniform WTG design, height, and rotor diameter to reduce visual contrast and decrease visual clutter.
 - ii. The Lessee will use uniform spacing of 1.0 nautical mile (NM) (1.9 km) to decrease visual clutter, aligning WTGs to allow for safe transit corridors.
 - iii. BOEM will include an option to reduce the number of constructed WTGs from a maximum proposed number of 94 WTGs to as few as 80 WTGs among the action alternatives analyzed in the EIS for the Project.
 - iv. The Lessee will apply a consistent paint color to the WTGs no lighter than RAL 9010 pure white and no darker than RAL 7035 light gray to help reduce the potential visibility of the turbines against the horizon during daylight hours.

- v. The Lessee will implement an aircraft detection lighting system (ADLS) to automatically activate lights when aircraft approach the wind farm and then return to darkness. The WTGs and Offshore Converter Station (OCS-DC) will be lit and marked in accordance with Federal Aviation Administration and U.S. Coast Guard lighting standards and be consistent with BOEM’s *Guidelines for Lighting and Marking of Structures Supporting Renewable Energy Development* (April 28, 2021) to reduce light intrusion.

III. MEASURES TO MITIGATE ADVERSE EFFECTS TO IDENTIFIED HISTORIC PROPERTIES

A Visual APE

1. BOEM will ensure the following mitigation measures to resolve the adverse effects to historic properties are required as conditions of approval of the Sunrise Wind COP and are implemented by the Lessee, unless otherwise specified. The forms of mitigation BOEM has determined effective for treating NHLs are also determined effective in treating other visually impacted historic properties. To mitigate visual and cumulative visual adverse effects to NHLs, TCPs, and other historic properties, BOEM, with the assistance of the Lessee, will ensure the implementation of the mitigation measures described in this MOA and the Historic Property Treatment Plans (HPTP) attached to this MOA. Where the integrity of historic properties would be diminished by the visual adverse effects and cumulative visual adverse effects of the project, the proposed mitigation measures serve to support other means of conveying the significance of the historic property, including documentation, interpretation, dissemination of information, and property preservation planning and activities (including repair and stabilization). See Attachment 5 for proposed budgets for each mitigation effort, reflecting good faith estimates based on the experience of qualified consultants with similar activities and comparable historic properties. Tasks associated with the mitigation of visual adverse effects can occur during and/or after Project construction. Mitigation measures under Stipulation III.A must be completed within five years of MOA execution, unless another timeline is agreed upon by the SHPO within whose state the mitigation is being performed and accepted by BOEM. Tasks may be completed simultaneously, as applicable. The Lessee will fund mitigation measures in accordance with Attachment 5 to the MOA and pursuant to the following measures under Stipulation III.A.
2. Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs)

- i. [REDACTED]

BOEM will include the following, as described in Attachment 4 (Historic Properties Treatment Plan for the Sunrise Wind Farm:

[REDACTED]

Dukes County, Massachusetts & Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf) as conditions of approval of the Sunrise Wind COP. The Lessee will fund and commence the following prior to the initiation of construction of any offshore project elements on the OCS included as part of this undertaking:

- a. Scholarships and Training for Tribal Resource Stewardship

- i. The Lessee will fund scholarships and fees for professional training or certification programs in the fields of Astronomy, Archaeology or Anthropology, Marine Sciences, Aquaculture, Marine Fisheries, Marine Construction, Native American Studies, Ethnohistory, History, Biology, Natural Resources, Environmental Studies, Renewable Energy, Science, Engineering, Mathematics, and Tribal Nations' self-determined related fields of interest as described in Attachment 4. See Attachment 4 for the process for Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) and Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe access to scholarship funds. The Lessee will establish one escrow account for each Tribal Nation (two total).
 - ii. The Lessee will have the Scholarship Program Proposal prepared by professionals with preference provided to members from the Tribal Nations with associated professional expertise not limited to academics and with demonstrated experience in education and training program management and fiscal reporting.
 - iii. The Lessee will deposit half of the stipulated funding into two escrow accounts (one for each Tribal Nation) within 120 calendar days of the Lessee receiving a no objection to the complete Facility Design Report/Fabrication and Installation Report (FIR). Within 1 year of the first payment, the Lessee will place the remaining half into those escrow accounts. The escrowed funds will be released for the sole purpose of implementation of the mitigation as set forth in this MOA, Attachment 4, and Attachment 5.
 - iv. The Lessee will submit the Request for Proposal (RFP), consultant bids in response to the RFP, executed contracts between the implementing party and selected consultants, draft Scholarship Program Proposal, and final Scholarship Program Proposal to the consulting Tribal Nations for review. If the Lessee elects to use an appropriate consultant to develop the Scholarship Program Proposal, they will release a request for proposals. If a comparable scholarship program with consistent eligibility criteria has already been established by the Tribal Nations, the Lessee's mitigation funding for this measure may be applied to such pre-existing programs provided that the Lessee and BOEM agree.
- b. Habitat Restoration
- v. The Lessee will provide funding for planning and implementation of targeted efforts to mitigate future losses of character defining features and contributing resources for the

 support economically sustainable traditional shellfishing/finfishing and plant collection practices, and documentation and/or recovery of threatened elements of cultural sites associated with the TCP located in the TCP boundaries or located in Tribal Nations' culturally associated areas as described in Attachment 4.
 - vi. The Lessee will have the documentation prepared by professionals with preference provided to members from the Tribal Nations with associated professional expertise not limited to academics and with demonstrated experience in archaeology, habitat restoration, planning program management, tribal natural resources or environmental protection, and fiscal reporting, as appropriate to the specific funded activities. If any archaeological surveys or

other subsurface terrestrial investigations are conducted as part of this measure on any land owned or controlled by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, its agencies or political subdivisions or on any historical or archeological landmarks or on any lands restricted by Massachusetts General Law (MGL) c. 184, § 31, such investigations will be conducted in accordance with MHC regulations (950 CMR 70).

- vii. The Lessee will submit the RFP, consultant bids in response to the RFP, draft deliverables, and final deliverables to the consulting Tribal Nations and MHC for review. BOEM, with the assistance of the Lessee, will consult with the Tribal Nations on the selection of the consultant to complete this specific measure. As determined appropriate by BOEM, the Lessee may consider consultant services provided by existing regional planning and conservation organizations with experience in some or all of the above-listed fields.

ii.

[REDACTED]

BOEM will include the following as described in Attachment 4 (Historic Properties Treatment Plan for the Sunrise Wind Farm:

[REDACTED]

as conditions of approval of the Sunrise Wind COP. The Lessee will fund and commence the following prior to the initiation of construction of any offshore project elements on the OCS included as part of this undertaking.

a. Scholarships and Training for Tribal Resource Stewardship

- i. The Lessee will fund scholarships and fees for non-Federally recognized historic Chappaquiddick Wampanoag Tribe members enrolling in accredited colleges or professional/vocational training programs in the fields of Marine Sciences, Marine Construction, Aquaculture, Geophysics, Astronomy, Geology, History, Anthropology, Archaeology, Environmental Sciences, or Indigenous Studies.
- ii. Funding levels will be in accordance with those outlined specific to this mitigation measure in Attachment 5 to the MOA.
- iii. The Lessee will also develop a Scholarship Program Proposal for review by the Tribal Nations in accordance with the scope of work identified in Attachment 4 to the MOA (Historic Properties Treatment Plan for the Sunrise Wind Farm:

[REDACTED]

If the Lessee elects to use an appropriate consultant to develop the Scholarship Program Proposal, they will release a request for proposals. If a comparable scholarship program with consistent eligibility criteria has already been established by the Tribal Nations, the Lessee's mitigation funding for this measure may be applied to such pre-existing programs provided that the Lessee and BOEM agree.

b. Survey and Risk Assessment of Shoreline Cultural Sites

- i. The Lessee will fund the documentation of existing conditions of cultural places and sites and the assessment of specific risks to such places posed by coastal erosion, storm surge, and other climate change related factors. The risk assessment will assist in prioritizing actions to preserve, recover, or adapt those

places and cultural practices that have sustained the non-Federally recognized historic Chappaquiddick Wampanoag Tribe identities since time immemorial that are at specific risk of loss or major alteration. Funding levels will be in accordance with those outlined specific to this mitigation measure in Attachment 5 to the MOA.

- ii. The scope of work will consist of: 1) Archival research, review of recently-compiled ethnographic documentation of the TCP, and consultation with the Tribe to prioritize at-risk coastal sites and places that contribute to the significance of the historic property; 2) Archival research of historical and contemporary forecasts of future environmental conditions with a focus on shoreline change at or near priority sites and places; 3) Field review of accessible sites and places at-risk of loss or major alteration due to climate change; 4) Risk assessment for each at-risk, priority site based on the results of archival research, field reviews, analyses, and Tribal consultations; and 5) Reporting and dissemination.
- iii. The Lessee will release a request for proposals for consultant services in consultation with the non-Federally recognized historic Chappaquiddick Wampanoag Tribe and interested consulting parties and will seek input from the historical Chappaquiddick Wampanoag Tribe on the criteria for selection and the Tribe's priorities for the consultant team's qualifications and experience.

3. Town of Aquinnah, Dukes County, Massachusetts

- i. The historic properties in the Town of Aquinnah are: Gay Head Light, Gay Head – Aquinnah Town Center Historic District, Gay Head - Aquinnah Shops Area, Edwin DeVries Vanderhoop Homestead, Leonard Vanderhoop Homestead, Tom Cooper House, Theodore Haskins House, Gay Head – Aquinnah Coast Guard Station Barracks, 71 Moshup Trail, and 3 Windy Hill Drive. BOEM will include the following as described in Attachment 4 (Historic Properties Treatment Plan for the Sunrise Wind Farm: Ten Historic Properties, Town of Aquinnah, Dukes County, Massachusetts) as conditions of approval of the Sunrise Wind COP. The Lessee will fund and commence the following prior to the initiation of construction of any offshore project elements on the OCS included as part of this undertaking.

a. Long-Term Preservation of the Town of Aquinnah Historic Properties

- i. The Lessee will provide funding to support the upkeep of town-owned historic buildings, structures, and landscapes in and around the Gay Head - Aquinnah Shops Area, the Gay Head - Aquinnah Town Center Historic District, and the Edwin DeVries Vanderhoop Homestead to ensure the long-term preservation of the historic buildings, structures, and landscapes.
- ii. The scope of work will consist of: the Lessee and Town of Aquinnah identify specific projects to be funded in consultation with the Lessee and the relevant consulting parties. Once the specific projects have been identified, the Lessee, in consultation with the Town of Aquinnah, will ensure existing conditions are recorded in photographic and written formats prior to any work commencing. Draft specifications, construction drawings, and other associated documents will be distributed to the appropriate consulting parties for review and comment. Progress reports, if requested, will be provided to the relevant consulting parties, as well as a summary report of the work completed, to include photographs and as-built documentation at the conclusion of the work.

- iii. The Lessee will release a request for proposals for consultant services, if necessary, for documentation of existing conditions or other specific elements of the scopes of work and select a consultant who meets the SOI's Professional Qualifications to perform such scopes of work. The chosen consultant should have demonstrated knowledge and experience with historic buildings, structures, and landscapes.

b. Historic Rehabilitation of The Gay Head Light

- i. In consultation with the Town of Aquinnah and the Gay Head Light Advisory Board, the Lessee will fund the next phase of rehabilitation at the Gay Head Light. The intended outcome is to ensure the long-term preservation of the lighthouse by contributing funds for physical repairs and/or restoration of the historic building materials according to the priorities identified by the report, including the restoration of the curtain wall. Sunrise Wind will provide funding levels in accordance with those outlined specific to this mitigation measure in Attachment 5 to the MOA.
- ii. The scope of work will consist of the selected consultant recording existing conditions in photographic and written formats prior to any work commencing. Draft specifications, construction drawings, and other associated documents will be distributed to the appropriate consulting parties for review and comment. Progress reports will be provided to the relevant consulting parties, as well as a summary report of the work completed, to include photographs and as-built documentation at the conclusion of the work.
- iii. If notified by the Town of Aquinnah that sufficient funds are available for the selected repairs within five years of the execution of the MOA, the Lessee will hire a qualified contractor to perform the work. The chosen contractor will document the existing conditions prior to any work commencing and will complete as-built documentation at the completion of the project.

4. Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, Rhode Island

- i. The properties in the Town of New Shoreham are: Spring House Hotel, Spring House Hotel Cottage, Old Harbor Historic District, New Shoreham Historic District, Block Island North Light, Corn Neck Road Historic District, Hippocampus/Boy's Camp/Beane Family, Mitchell Farm Historic District, Champlin Farm Historic District, Indian Head Neck Road Historic District, Island Cemetery/Old Burial Ground, Beach Avenue Historic District, Beacon Hill Road Historic District, Capt. Welcome Dodge Sr. House, Spring Street Historic District, Caleb W. Dodge Jr. House, WWII Lookout Tower at Spring Street, Pilot Hill Road and Seaweed Lane Historic District, WWII Lookout Tower at Sands Pond, Lewis Farm and Dickens Farm Road Historic District, Vaill Cottage, Hon. Julius Deming Perkins/Bayberry Lodge, Mohegan Cottage/Everett D. Barlow House Capt. Mark L. Potter House, Old Town and Center Roads Historic District. BOEM will include the following as described in Attachment 4 (Historic Properties Treatment Plan for the Sunrise Wind Farm: Twenty-four Historic Properties, Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, Rhode Island) as conditions of approval of the Sunrise Wind COP. The Lessee will fund and commence the following prior to the initiation of construction of any offshore project elements on the OCS included as part of this undertaking.

a. Planning and Rehabilitation of the Block Island North Light

- i. The Lessee will assist the owners of the lighthouse, the Town of New Shoreham, with ensuring the long-term preservation of this historic aid-to-navigation. The mitigation measure will provide funding to produce a master plan and brick-and-mortar rehabilitation work on the Block Island North Light. Funding would be used to hire a consultant with demonstrated experience working on historic lighthouses to perform a conditions assessment and develop a planning document that would identify short- and long-term priorities for the property. The document would be used to identify, in consultation with the town, restoration and/or rehabilitation projects that would be funded partially or in their entirety through the HPTP. The intended outcome is to provide the Town of New Shoreham with a document that will provide a road map for the long-term preservation of the Block Island North Light and will guide future projects and regular maintenance strategies for years to come. Funding levels will be in accordance with those outlined specific to this mitigation measure in Attachment 5 to the MOA.
 - ii. The scope of work will consist of the following. The consultant, with the assistance of the Lessee, will consult with the Town of New Shoreham and review all previous project documentation. The selected consultant will document existing conditions through photographs and mapping prior to the commencement of any project. A draft conditions assessment and master plan will be distributed to the relevant consultant parties for comment. The final conditions and assessment plan will incorporate any comments received and will be distributed to the relevant consulting parties. High priority projects will be identified in consultation with the Town of New Shoreham. The consultant will develop draft specifications and construction drawings, as applicable, to the relevant consulting parties for review and comment.
 - iii. The Town of New Shoreham, assisted by the Lessee, will procure a consultant who meets the SOI's Professional Qualifications and/or has a demonstrated knowledge and experience working with historic lighthouses and the treatment of historic properties.
- b. Coastal Resiliency Planning
- i. The Lessee will provide funding for up to a five-year period to hire a qualified consultant to assist the Town of New Shoreham with coastal resiliency projects that contribute to the long-term preservation of historic properties. Funding levels will be in accordance with those outlined specific to this mitigation measure in Attachment 4 to the MOA.
 - ii. The scope of work will consist of the consultant reviewing existing town planning and hazard mitigation documents, guidance, and regulations. The consultant will develop a prioritized list of at-risk historic and cultural resources, utilizing feedback gained through public outreach, and proposed engineering-based solutions, including schedule/timeline, and accurate cost estimates.
 - iii. The Lessee will release a request for proposals for consultant services and select a consultant to perform the scope of work. The chosen coastal and/or geotechnical engineers (or comparable consultants) should have a demonstrated knowledge of climate change and the treatment of historic properties.
- c. Past and Future Adaptations Visitor Experience

- i. Data collected by the Lessee, the Town of New Shoreham, and local residents will be integrated and interpreted to enhance awareness of Block Island’s unique history and the Town’s efforts to enhance the resilience of its natural and cultural assets to a rapidly changing world. A key aspect of this measure is the intent to establish an expandable framework and infrastructure that will allow the Town and island residents to capture and share information about newly identified hazards, initiatives, and responses over the coming decades. This framework may include a virtual trail of waystations that collectively convey the development of, and changes to, Block Island’s heritage resources and surrounding environments.
- ii. The scope of work will consist of the following. The selected consultant will work with the Town of New Shoreham and the Rhode Island SHPO to identify priority datasets, locations, and content for public interpretive materials and create draft and final digital content. Key historical contexts will be selected that convey the Town’s history and future, as well as locations where such contexts can be effectively interpreted. The Lessee will share data with the Town of New Shoreham to enhance interpretation of existing viewsheds, long-term sea level changes, and climate adaptation options and challenges.
- iii. The Town of New Shoreham, in consultation with BOEM, the Lessee, and Rhode Island SHPO, will procure a qualified consultant or identify qualified town representatives to assist in executing the scope of work. The consultant and/or town representatives will then consult with BOEM, the Lessee, and Rhode Island SHPO to select priority historical contexts and locations for the visitor experience. Photographic, archival, and narrative media, including content and media will be used to create web-based content hosted by the Town of New Shoreham. The content will include information specific to publicly accessible historic properties and associated viewsheds and seascapes. At the Town’s discretion, and with prior consultation with the RI SHPO, New Shoreham may install unobtrusive signage or wayposts at select locations that would include QR code links to the relevant content created through this measure. Digital content compiled under this measure will be provided to Rhode Island SHPO for review to ensure it meets appropriate professional standards prior to being made publicly available. Rhode Island SHPO will also be provided opportunities to review and comment upon any proposed signage related to this measure to ensure installation of such infrastructure will not adversely affect or otherwise detract from historic properties located on Block Island.

5. City of Newport, Newport County, Rhode Island

- i. The historic properties in the City of Newport are: Bellevue Avenue Historic District NHL, Ocean Drive historic District NHL, The Breakers National Historic Landmark. BOEM will include the following as described in Attachment 4 (Historic Properties Treatment Plan for the Sunrise Wind Farm: The Breakers, National Historic Landmark, The Ocean Drive Historic District, National Historic Landmark, The Bellevue Avenue Historic District, National Historic Landmark, City of Newport, Newport County, Rhode Island) as conditions of approval of the Sunrise Wind COP. The Lessee will fund and commence the following prior to the initiation of construction of any offshore project elements on the OCS included as part of this undertaking.
- d. Aesthetic, Accessibility, and Safety Improvements to the Cliff Walk

- iv. The Lessee will provide funding (see MOA Attachment 5) to remove and replace the existing fencing along the Cliff Walk, to remove and replace approximately 1.5 miles (2.4 km) of existing walkway to create a wider path to allow for the increased number of visitors and to add a new sidewalk on Webster Street to support safe pedestrian access around the area of the Cliff Walk that is currently closed. The purpose of this mitigation measure is to complete safety repairs and aesthetic upgrades to the Cliff Walk, which is a contributing resource to the Bellevue Avenue Historic District and allows visitors views of the Atlantic Ocean and some of the most prominent historic properties in Newport.
 - v. The scope of work will include funding for contractors and consultants, as applicable, to document through mapping and photography existing conditions prior to the commencement of the project. The consultants will review all previous project documentation and develop draft specifications, plans, and/or drawings, as applicable, to be distributed to the relevant consulting parties for review and comment. Projects will be implemented in consultation with the City of Newport and other relevant consulting parties, as applicable. As-built documentation will be submitted to the City of Newport and other relevant consulting parties.
 - vi. The Lessee will assist the City of Newport in procuring contractors and consultants, as applicable, to complete the scope of work. The selected consultant should have demonstrated experience working with historic properties, preferably NHLs.
6. Rhode Island SHPO, Adversely Effected Historic Properties in Rhode Island
- i. BOEM will include the following as a condition of approval of the Sunrise Wind COP: The Lessee will provide funding (see MOA Attachment 5) for personnel (new hire and/or contractor) to work in the Rhode Island SHPO office to carry out activities including, but not limited to, GIS platform development and the integration of historic property information therein. The incorporation of historic property information into a GIS platform maintained by the State of Rhode Island can make significant improvements to long-term preservation planning efforts by Rhode Island SHPO and historic properties located within the coastal communities and towns in the Sunrise Wind viewshed.
7. Mitigation Fund
- i. Fund Establishment. BOEM will require the Lessee to establish and contribute funds to a mitigation fund (see MOA Attachment 5) to resolve visual adverse effects to the historic properties, aboveground NHLs and historic properties in Rhode Island and Massachusetts, including but not limited to those listed below (in alphabetical order of state, municipality, and then property)
 - a. Captain Samuel Hancock - Captain Mitchell West House, Chilmark, MA
 - b. Ernest Flanders House, Barn, Shop, Chilmark, MA
 - c. Flaghole, Chilmark, MA
 - d. Russell Hancock House, Chilmark, MA
 - e. Simon Mayhew House, Chilmark, MA
 - f. Scrubby Neck Schoolhouse, West Tisbury, MA
 - g. Point Judith Lighthouse, Narragansett, RI

- h. Block Island Southeast Lighthouse National Historic Landmark, New Shoreham, RI
- ii. Fund Amount and Application to Mitigation of Adverse Effects. In order to mitigate the Project's adverse visual impacts to historic properties, the Lessee must provide the total amount of \$725,000 of funding in support of historic preservation and public interpretive and commemorative activities. See Attachment 5 to the MOA, in which funds to be set aside for this mitigation fund will be separate from the funding of other mitigation measures at III.A.1 to 6 above. The measures listed in Attachment 5 were proposed or based on proposals by consulting parties and included in draft documents BOEM circulated to consulting parties and included in Appendix J to the Project EIS. BOEM considers these measures appropriate to fully address the nature, scope, size, and magnitude of adverse effects including cumulative effects caused by the Project, NRHP-qualifying characteristics of each historic property that would be affected, and the heightened significance and concerns of the NHLs. In the specific context of this undertaking, including the numerous privately owned properties involved, the signatories agree that it is appropriate to provide flexibility to implement these or other specific activities for preservation, interpretation, and commemoration to mitigate adverse effects to historic properties, and the signatories agree that the level of funding identified in Attachment 5 is appropriate.
- iii. Depositing the Fund and the Allocation of Funds through Grants. Within 120 calendar days of the Lessee receiving a non-objection from BSEE for the Project's last FIR, or 60 days after submittal of the last FIR with BSEE not having raised objections (30 CFR 285.700(b)), the Lessee must place half the total funding amount, \$362,500, to an escrow account.¹ Within 1 year of the first payment, the Lessee must place another \$362,500 into that escrow account. Those payments will be deposited into a fund to be drawn from by a third-party administrator for the purpose of providing grants until the fund balance is expended. Notwithstanding the other obligations of the Lessee under this MOA, the Lessee's deposit of such funds into this mitigation fund will satisfy the Lessee's obligations as it relates to mitigation for adverse visual impacts to the historic properties listed in Stipulation III.A.7.i unless additional consultation is required in the event of unapplied funds, as described below. These grants are to support mitigation activities for the preservation, interpretation, or commemoration of historic sites, buildings, or events. Grants will be awarded for the long-term protection, preservation, and commemoration of adversely affected historical properties in the following order of preference. Grants must first be awarded to the historic properties listed in Stipulation III.A.7.i. If after 3 years from the date the administrator begins accepting grant applications there are funds still unapplied, then grants may be awarded for alternative mitigation options for adversely affected historic properties identified in Attachment 8 to the MOA.

¹ The Lessee must submit the FIR to BSEE before the construction or installation of facilities described in the Lessee's approved COP. Fabrication and installation of the approved facilities may not begin until BSEE notifies the Lessee that BSEE has received the FIR and has no objections.

- v. Unapplied Funds. If after five years from the date the administrator begins accepting applications any funds are unapplied, then BOEM will consult with the consulting parties on the appropriate use of the remaining funds to resolve adverse effects. BOEM will ensure the mitigation fund operating procedures clarify that the remaining funds are prioritized for historic properties listed under Stipulation III.A.7.i that have not received any funds from this mitigation fund and then funds may be applied to activities for any adversely affected historic property identified in EIS Appendix J, Finding of Effect (also see MOA Attachment 8). The signatories agree that the existence of unapplied funds does not constitute a breach of this agreement.
- vi. Fund Administrator Selection. BOEM, with the assistance of the Lessee, will work with MA and Rhode Island SHPOs to identify, within 1 year of execution of this MOA, an appropriate non-profit or governmental historic preservation organization, such as a nonprofit, local government entity, or another similarly situated entity, to administer the fund and the funded activities, to ensure the effectiveness of these activities as mitigation for the undertaking's adverse effect to the historic properties. BOEM, assisted by the Lessee, will consult on the selection of this fund administrator with the SHPOs, and the administrator must be acceptable to BOEM. BOEM will invite the selected third-party administrator to sign the MOA as an invited signatory, and the addition of this invited signatory will not require an amendment to this MOA unless changes are proposed to this mitigation fund at Stipulation III.A.7. BOEM will notify the consulting parties on the selected fund administrator in the annual report. The same consultation and notification process would be followed in the case of replacement of a fund administrator, if needed.
- vii. Fund Administration and Monitoring. BOEM will consult with the third-party administrator and the SHPO in the respective state where funding would be applied, prior to allowing the third-party administrator to issue any grants to ensure the grants will be awarded for preservation-related activities. The third-party administrator's fees and administrative costs will be paid from the fund and must not exceed 10 percent of the fund amount. BOEM, with the assistance of the third-party administrator, must ensure, through the annual reporting process (see Stipulation XII (Monitoring and Reporting)), that all granted funds are used exclusively for the purposes described in Stipulation III.A.7 for direct costs of preservation, interpretation, or commemoration of the historic properties adversely affected by the Project. The mitigation fund administrator must prohibit the use of grant funds for indirect costs, such as accountant fees, employee salary or benefits, or legal fees.
- viii. Mitigation Fund Operating Procedures and Reporting. BOEM will consult with MA and Rhode Island SHPOs where historic properties are involved under the mitigation fund and the third-party administrator to develop operating procedures for the mitigation fund. BOEM will review and approve the final operating procedures developed in consultation with SHPOs and the third-party administrator. The mitigation fund operating procedures will clarify when and how the third-party administrator will start accepting grants including the time period for application, how the applications will be screened, and the criteria for grant funding eligibility. The mitigation fund administrator with the assistance of the Lessee will develop a notice that will be mailed to the consulting parties about the fund, how to apply, and where additional info exists to help interested consulting parties take advantage of the fund. The mitigation fund operating procedures will specify the document review process after grants have been awarded and will not follow the document review process pursuant to Stipulation IV (Review Process for Documents). BOEM will ensure that the third-party administrator has procedures under which it will provide information on all grants made and an annual report on expenditure of funds and activities to BOEM, SHPOs, and the Lessee. BOEM is responsible for reviewing and accepting or

requesting modifications to the administrator's annual report prior to accepting it. The Lessee will further summarize the third-party administrator's annual report to describe funded mitigation activities, progress, completion, and outcomes in the annual report per Stipulation XII (Monitoring and Reporting), with sufficient detail for BOEM to ensure that the mitigation is being implemented according to this Stipulation III.A.7. Therefore, the administrator will be required to submit its report by the end of the first full calendar week in January, annually and for life of the mitigation fund, to accommodate the reporting requirements specified in Stipulation XII (Monitoring and Reporting).

- ix. Grant-supported Mitigation Standards. BOEM will ensure that the operating procedures include the following, where applicable.
 - a. In such cases where Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) documentation or HABS-like documentation mitigation would be implemented, the grantee must first consult with the historic property owner to confirm that sufficient locations are available and would be accessible on, in, or around the property to satisfy HABS photographic documentation specifications.
 - b. Where Historic Structure Report mitigation is included within this grant, the documentation must be prepared in accordance with the *Historic Structure Reports and Preservation Plans: A Preparation guide – Second Edition*, as may be amended, and the project team must include an individual meeting the SOI's professional qualifications standards for historic architecture.
 - c. Where funding for visitor experience, public access, climate resiliency, or comparable actions would be granted, all projects must meet the SOI's standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties and these projects should not constitute adverse effects themselves on the historic properties.

IV. REVIEW PROCESS FOR DOCUMENTS

A The following process will be used for any document, report, or plan produced in accordance with Stipulations of this MOA, except for Stipulation III.A.7 (Mitigation Fund) and any request for proposals:

1. Draft Document

- i. The Lessee will provide the document to BOEM for technical review and approval.
 - a. BOEM will have 15 calendar days to complete its technical review.
 - b. If BOEM does not provide approval of the document, it will submit its comments back to the Lessee who will have 15 calendar days to address the comments.
- ii. After BOEM has reviewed and approved the document, BOEM, with the assistance of the Lessee, will provide the draft document to SHPO[s] and consulting parties, except the ACHP, for review and comment.
 - a. SHPO[s] and consulting parties will have 30 calendar days to review and comment.
 - b. BOEM, with the assistance of the Lessee, will coordinate a meeting with SHPO[s] and consulting parties to facilitate comments on the document if requested by a consulting party.
 - c. BOEM will consolidate comments received and provide them to the Lessee within 15 calendar days of receiving all comments from SHPO[s] and consulting parties.
 - d. BOEM with the assistance of the Lessee, will respond to the comments and make necessary edits to the documents.

- iii. If BOEM requires substantial edits to the draft document, the Lessee must make those revisions and resubmit the document as a draft for revision under Stipulation V (Submission of Documents).
2. Draft Final Document
- i. The Lessee will provide BOEM with the draft final document for technical review and approval.
 - a. BOEM will have 15 calendar days to complete its technical review.
 - b. If BOEM does not provide approval, it will submit its comments back to the Lessee, who will have 15 calendar days to address the comments.
 - ii. BOEM, with the assistance of the Lessee, will provide the final draft document to SHPO[s] and consulting parties, except the ACHP, for review and comment. With this submittal of draft final documents, BOEM, with the assistance of the Lessee, will provide a summary of all the comments received on the documents and BOEM's responses.
 - c. SHPO[s] and consulting parties will have 30 calendar days to review and comment.
 - d. BOEM, with the assistance of the Lessee, will coordinate a meeting with SHPO[s] and consulting parties to facilitate comments on the document if requested by a consulting party.
 - e. BOEM will consolidate comments received and provide them to the Lessee within 15 calendar days of receiving all comments from SHPO[s] and consulting parties.
 - f. BOEM, with the assistance of the Lessee, will respond to the comments and make necessary edits to the documents.
3. Final Document
- iii. The Lessee will provide BOEM with the final document for approval.
 - a. BOEM has 15 calendar days to complete its technical review.
 - b. If BOEM does not provide approval, it will submit its comments back to the Lessee, who will have 15 calendar days to address the comments.
 - c. BOEM, with the assistance of the Lessee, will provide the final document to SHPO(s) and consulting parties, except the ACHP, within 30 calendar days of approving the final document. With this same submittal of final documents, the Lessee will provide a summary of all the comments received on the documents and BOEM's responses.

V. SUBMISSION OF DOCUMENTS

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

- i. All submittals to Rhode Island SHPO, if required for any document produced under an HPTP will be provided in both digital format and submitted electronically and in paper format, unless specifically requested by Rhode Island SHPO to be for digital delivery only. All submittals to the MA SHPO, if required for any document produced under an HPTP or the mitigation fund action pursuant to this MOA, will be in paper format and delivered by U.S. Mail, delivery service, or by hand.
- ii. Plans and specifications submitted to the MA SHPO, if required for any HPTP, must measure no larger than 11- x 17-inch paper format (unless another format is agreed to in consultation); therefore, all documents produced that will be submitted to Massachusetts SHPO under this MOA, must meet this format.

VI. PROJECT MODIFICATIONS

- A If the Lessee proposes any modification(s) to the Project that expands the Project beyond the PDE included in the Sunrise Wind COP and/or occurs outside the defined APE or the proposed modifications would change BOEM's final Section 106 determinations and findings for this Project, the Lessee must notify and provide BOEM with information concerning the proposed modifications. The Lessee will not proceed with the proposed modifications until the following process under Stipulation VI (Project Modifications) is concluded. BOEM will notify consulting parties within 60 calendar days and consult on whether these modifications require alteration of the conclusions reached in the *Finding of Effect* and, thus, may require additional consultation with the signatories and consulting parties. If BOEM determines that additional consultation is required, the Lessee will provide the signatories and consulting parties with the information concerning the proposed changes, and these parties will have 30 calendar days from receipt of this information to comment on the proposed changes. BOEM will consider any comments from signatories and consulting parties prior to agreeing to any proposed changes. Using the procedure below, BOEM will, as necessary, consult with the signatories, and consulting parties to identify and evaluate historic properties in any newly affected areas, assess the effects of the modification(s), and resolve any adverse effects. Any project modification allowed pursuant to this Stipulation VI would not require an amendment to the MOA.
1. If the Project is modified and BOEM identifies no additional historic properties or determines that no historic properties are adversely affected due to the modification, BOEM with the assistance of the Lessee will notify and consult with the signatories, and consulting parties following the consultation process set forth in this Stipulation VI.A.1.
 - i. The Lessee will notify all the signatories and consulting parties about this proposed change and provide BOEM's determination as a written summary of the project modification including any maps, a summary of any additional surveys and/or research conducted to identify historic properties and assess effects, and copies of the surveys.
 - ii. BOEM and the Lessee will allow the signatories and consulting parties 30 calendar days to review and comment on the proposed change, BOEM's determination, and the documents.
 - iii. After the 30-calendar day review period has concluded, and no comments require additional consultation, the Lessee will notify the signatories and consulting parties that BOEM has approved the project modification and, if they received any comments, provide a summary of the comments and BOEM's responses.
 - iv. BOEM, with the assistance of the Lessee, will conduct any consultation meetings if requested by the signatories, or consulting parties.
 - v. This MOA will not need to be amended if no additional historic properties are identified and/or adversely affected.

- vi. BOEM will require the Lessee to document Project modification and consultations conducted pursuant to this Stipulation in the annual report.
2. If BOEM finds new adverse effects to historic properties will occur due to a Project modification(s), BOEM with the assistance of the Lessee will notify and consult with the signatories and consulting parties regarding BOEM's finding and the proposed measures to resolve the adverse effect(s) including the development of a new HPTP(s) following the consultation process set forth in this Stipulation VI.A.2.
 - i. The Lessee will notify all signatories and consulting parties about this proposed modification, BOEM's determination, and the proposed resolution measures for the adverse effect(s).
 - ii. The signatories and consulting parties will have 30 calendar days to review and comment on the adverse effect finding and the proposed resolution of adverse effects, including a draft HPTP(s).
 - iii. BOEM, with the assistance of the Lessee, will conduct additional consultation meetings, if necessary, during consultation on the adverse effect finding and during drafting and finalization of the HPTP(s).
 - iv. BOEM, with the assistance of the Lessee, will respond to the comments and make necessary edits to the documents.
 - v. The Lessee will send the revised draft final documents to the other signatories and consulting parties for review and comment during a 30-calendar day review and comment period. With this same submittal of draft final documents, the Lessee will provide a summary of all the comments received on the documents and BOEM's responses.
 - vi. BOEM, with the assistance of the Lessee, will respond to the comments on the draft final documents and make necessary edits to the documents.
 - vii. The Lessee will notify all the signatories and consulting parties that BOEM has approved the project modification and will provide the final document(s) including the final HPTP(s) and a summary of comments and BOEM's responses to comments, if any comments are received on the draft final documents, after BOEM has received concurrence from the affected SHPO(s) on the finding of new adverse effect(s), BOEM has accepted the final HPTP(s), and BOEM has approved the Project modification.
 - viii. BOEM will require the Lessee to document Project modification and consultations conducted pursuant to this Stipulation in the annual report.
 3. If any of the signatories or consulting parties object to determinations, findings, or resolutions made pursuant to these measures (Stipulation VI.A.1 and 2), BOEM will resolve any such objections pursuant to the dispute resolution process set forth Stipulation XIII (Dispute Resolution).

VII. CURATION

A Collections from federal lands or the OCS:

1. Any archaeological materials removed from federal lands or the OCS as a result of the actions required by this Project will be curated in accordance with 36 CFR Part 79, "Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections," ACHP's "Recommended Approach for Consultation on Recovery of Significant Information from Archaeological Sites" published in the Federal Register (64 Fed. Reg. 27,085-27,087 [May 18, 1999]), or other provisions agreed to by the consulting parties and Tribal Nations and following applicable State guidelines.

2. Any archaeological materials removed from property owned by the NPS require materials and associated records be treated in accordance with NPS museum management program requirements and 36 CFR Part 79, Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archeological Collections. Archeological projects that include the recovery of archeological material will provide for cataloging objects, specimens, and associated records into the NPS's National Catalog of Museum Objects, and for cleaning, stabilizing, and preparing collections for storage.
3. If suspected human remains are encountered, the Lessee will comply with the ACHP's "Policy Statement on Burial Sites, Human Remains, and Funerary Objects" (March 2023).

B Collections from state, local government and private lands:

1. Archaeological materials from state or local government lands in the APE and the records and documentation associated with these materials will be curated in accordance with the standards and guidelines required by the New York State Education Department and New York State SHPO for materials collected in New York, per New York State Education Law Section 233. Lands as described here may include the seafloor in state waters.
2. Collections from private lands that would remain private property: In cases where archaeological survey and testing are conducted on private land, any recovered collections remain the property of the landowner. In such instances, BOEM and the Lessee, in coordination with the New York SHPO as appropriate based on which state these materials are located, and affected Tribal Nation(s), will encourage landowners to donate the collection(s) to an appropriate public or Tribal entity. To the extent a private landowner requests that the materials be removed from the site, the Lessee will seek to have the materials donated to the repository identified under Stipulation VII.B.1 through a written donation agreement developed in consultation with the consulting parties. BOEM, assisted by the Lessee, will seek to have all materials from each state curated together in the same curation facility within the state of origin. In cases where the property owner wishes to transfer ownership of the collection(s) to a public or Tribal entity, BOEM and the Lessee will ensure that recovered artifacts and related documentation are curated in a suitable repository as agreed to by BOEM, the appropriate SHPO(s), and affected Tribal Nation(s), and following applicable state guidelines. To the extent feasible, the materials and records resulting from the actions required by this MOA for private lands will be curated in accordance with 36 CFR Part 79.
3. If suspected human remains are encountered, the Lessee will comply with the ACHP's "Policy Statement on Burial Sites, Human Remains, and Funerary Objects" (March 2023).

VIII. EXPERTISE AND QUALIFICATIONS

- A SOI's Standards for Archaeology and Historic Preservation. The Lessee will ensure that all work carried out pursuant to this MOA will meet the SOI Standards for Archaeology and Historic Preservation, 48 Fed. Reg. 44,716 (September 29, 1983), taking into account the suggested approaches to new construction in the SOI's Standards for Rehabilitation.
- B SOI Professional Qualifications Standards. The Lessee will ensure that all work carried out pursuant to this MOA is performed by or under the direction supervision of historic preservation professionals who meet the SOI's Professional Qualifications Standards (48 Fed. Reg. 44,738 - 44,739). A "qualified professional" is a person who meets the relevant standards outlined in such SOI's Standards. BOEM or its designee will ensure that consultants retained for services pursuant to the MOA meet these standards.
- C Potential Investigation of Marine Archaeological Resources and ASLFs. The Lessee will ensure that any supplemental investigations of ASLFs would be conducted and reports and other materials produced by one or more qualified marine archaeologists and geological specialists

who meet the SOI's Professional Qualifications Standards and has experience both in conducting High Resolution Geophysical (HRG) surveys and processing and interpreting the resulting data for archaeological potential, as well as collecting, subsampling, and analyzing cores. If, based on post-construction documentation and consultation with the Tribal Nations, BOEM determines that supplemental seafloor inspections are necessary, the Lessee will work with Tribal Nations to provide them an opportunity to participate as monitors during the post-construction seafloor inspection of previously identified ASLFs in the APE (as described above). The Lessee will reimburse Tribal Nations for the monitoring activities.

- D Tribal Consultation Experience. BOEM, with the assistance of the Lessee, will ensure that all work carried out pursuant to this MOA that requires consultation with Tribal Nations is performed by professionals who have demonstrated professional experience consulting with Federally recognized Tribal Nations.
- E BOEM Acknowledgement of the Special Expertise of Tribal Nations. BOEM recognizes that all tribal participants and knowledge need not conform to the SOI's standards, acknowledging that Tribal Nations possess special expertise in assessing the eligibility of historic properties that may possess religious and cultural significance to Tribal Nations, pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(c)(1). Traditional knowledge can be defined as a body of evolving practical knowledge based on observations and personal experience of indigenous residents over an extensive time period. It can be described as information based on the experiences of a people passed down from generation to generation. It includes extensive understanding of environmental interrelationships and can provide a framework for determining how resources are used and shared. BOEM acknowledges that traditional knowledge is the following: 1) Holistic; 2) Local and highly contextual; 3) Shared through kinship that promotes survival and well-being; 4) Dynamic rather than rigid; 5) Based on experience; 6) More than a collection of observations; 7) An important sociocultural component that anchors community values and can be part of a community's spiritual and cultural identity; and 8) A framework that emphasizes a fundamental sense of unity in which people are viewed as part of the environment. To further apply this expertise, BOEM with the assistance of the Lessee will acknowledge and incorporate indigenous knowledge and indigenous traditional ecological knowledge (ITEK) into the documents and review processes when such knowledge is received from Tribal Nations in consultation and during implementation of the MOA, consistent with the Office of Science and Technology Policy and Council on Environmental Quality memorandums (Executive Branch policy) on ITEK and federal decision making (November 15, 2021), "Guidance for Federal Departments and Agencies on Indigenous Knowledge" (November 30, 2022), and "301 DM 7 Departmental Responsibilities for Consideration and Inclusion of Indigenous Knowledge in Department Actions and Scientific Research" (December 5, 2023). Tribal Nations are also afforded the opportunity to review the application of their knowledge in documents produced under the MOA pursuant to Stipulation V (Submission of Documents).

IX. DURATION

- A This MOA will expire at (1) the decommissioning of the Project in the Lease Area, as defined in the Lessee's lease with BOEM (Lease Number OCS-A 0487) or (2) 25-years from the date of COP approval, whichever occurs first. Prior to such time, BOEM may consult with the other signatories to reconsider the terms of the MOA and amend it in accordance with Stipulation XIV (Amendments).

X. POST-REVIEW DISCOVERIES

- A Implementation of Post-Review Discovery Plans. If historic properties are discovered that may be historically significant or if unanticipated effects on historic properties are found, BOEM, with the assistance of the Lessee, will implement the post-review discovery plan (PRDP) for marine archaeology (MOA Attachment 7, Plans and Procedures Addressing Unanticipated Discoveries of Cultural Resources and Human Remains, In Support of the Sunrise Offshore Wind Farm Located on the Outer Continental Shelf Block OCS-A-487, and Offshore New York) and terrestrial archaeology (Attachment 6, Monitoring and Post Review Discoveries Plan: Terrestrial Archaeological Resources).
1. The signatories acknowledge and agree that it is possible that additional historic properties may be discovered during the implementation of the Project, despite the completion of a good faith effort to identify historic properties throughout the APEs.
- B All Post-Review Discoveries. In the event of a post-review discovery of a historic property or unanticipated effects on a historic property prior to or during construction, installation, operation and maintenance, or decommissioning of the Project, the Lessee will implement the following actions which are consistent with the post-review discovery plans for marine archaeology (MOA Attachment 7, Plans and Procedures Addressing Unanticipated Discoveries of Cultural Resources and Human Remains, In Support of the Sunrise Offshore Wind Farm (SRW01) and terrestrial archaeology (MOA Attachment 6, Monitoring and Post Review Discoveries Plan: Terrestrial Archaeological Resources):
1. Immediately halt all ground- or seafloor-disturbing activities within the area of discovery while taking into account whether stabilization and further protections are warranted to keep the discovered resource from further degradation and impact; and
 2. Notify BOEM and BSEE simultaneously in writing via report within 72 hours of the discovery, including any recommendations on need and urgency of stabilization and additional protections for the discovered resource; and
 - i. In the case that the discovery is within an USACE permit area, BOEM will notify USACE and consulting Tribal Nations as identified in the Post-Review Discoveries Plan for marine archaeology (MOA Attachment 7) and terrestrial archaeology (MOA Attachment 6) of the discovery after receiving notice from the Lessee.
 3. Keep the location of the discovery confidential and take no action that may adversely affect the discovered property until BOEM or its designee has made an evaluation and instructs the Lessee on how to proceed; and
 4. Conduct any additional investigations as directed by BOEM or its designee to determine, in consultation with the appropriate SHPO(s) and applicable Federally recognized Tribal Nations if the resource is eligible for listing in the NRHP (30 CFR 585.702(b)). BOEM will direct the Lessee to complete additional investigations, as BOEM deems appropriate, if:
 - i. The site has been impacted by Project activities; or
 - ii. Effects on the site from Project activities cannot be avoided.
 5. If investigations indicate that the resource is eligible for the NRHP, BOEM, with the assistance of the Lessee, will work with the other relevant signatories and consulting parties to this MOA who have a demonstrated interest in the affected historic property and on the further avoidance, minimization or mitigation of adverse effects.

6. If there is any evidence that the discovery is from an indigenous society or appears to be a preserved burial site, the Lessee, notwithstanding Stipulation X.B.3, will contact, concurrently with BOEM, the Tribal Nations as identified in the notification lists included in the post-review discovery plans within 72 hours of the discovery with details of what is known about the discovery, and consult with the Tribal Nations pursuant to the post-review discovery plan.
7. If BOEM incurs costs in addressing the discovery, under Section 110(g) of the NHPA, BOEM may charge the Lessee reasonable costs for carrying out historic preservation responsibilities, pursuant to its delegated authority under the OCS Lands Act (30 CFR 585.702(c)-(d)).

XI. EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

- A In the event of an emergency or disaster that is declared by the U.S. President or the Governors of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, and Rhode Island that represents an imminent threat to public health or safety, or creates a hazardous condition due to impacts from the Project's infrastructure damaged during the emergency and affecting historic properties in the APE, BOEM, with the assistance of the Lessee, will notify the consulting Tribal Nations, SHPO(s) and the ACHP of the condition which has initiated a situation and measures taken to respond to the emergency or hazardous condition. BOEM will make this notification as soon as reasonably possible, but no later than 48 hours from when it becomes aware of the emergency or disaster. If the consulting Tribal Nations, SHPO(s) or the ACHP want to provide technical assistance to BOEM, they will submit comments within seven calendar days from notification if the nature of the emergency or hazardous condition allows for such coordination.

XII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

- A By January 31 of each calendar year, following the execution of this MOA until it expires or is closed out, the Lessee will prepare and, following BOEM's review and agreement to share this summary report, provide all signatories and consulting parties to this MOA a summary report detailing work undertaken pursuant to the MOA. Such report will include a description of how the stipulations relating to avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures Stipulation I (Measures to Avoid Adverse Effects on Identified Historic Properties), Stipulation II (Measures to Minimize Adverse Effects on Identified Historic Properties), and Stipulation III (Measures to Mitigate Adverse Effects on Identified Historic Properties) were implemented; any scheduling changes proposed; any problems encountered; and any disputes and objections received in BOEM's efforts to carry out the terms of this MOA. The Lessee can satisfy its reporting requirement under this stipulation by providing the relevant portions of the annual compliance certification required under 30 CFR 285.633. If requested by the signatories, BOEM will convene an annual meeting with the signatories and consulting parties to discuss the annual report, the implementation of this MOA, and other requested topics.

XIII. DISPUTE RESOLUTION

- A If any signatory or consulting party to this MOA objects at any time to any actions proposed or the manner in which the terms of this MOA are implemented, they must notify BOEM in writing of their objection. BOEM will consult with such party to resolve the objection. If BOEM determines that such objection cannot be resolved, BOEM will:

1. Forward all documentation relevant to the dispute, including the BOEM's proposed resolution, to the ACHP. The ACHP will provide BOEM with its advice on the resolution of the objection within 30 calendar days of receiving adequate documentation. Prior to reaching a final decision on the dispute, BOEM will prepare a written response that takes into account any timely advice or comments regarding the dispute from the ACHP, signatories, and/or consulting parties, and provide them with a copy of this written response. BOEM will make a final decision and proceed accordingly.
 2. Make a final decision on the dispute and proceed accordingly if the ACHP does not provide its advice regarding the dispute within the 30-calendar-day time period. Prior to reaching such a final decision, BOEM will prepare a written response that considers any timely comments regarding the dispute from the signatories or consulting parties to the MOA, and provide each of them, and the ACHP, with a copy of such written response.
- B BOEM's and the Lessee's responsibility to carry out all other actions subject to the terms of this MOA that are not the subject of the dispute remain unchanged.
- C At any time during the implementation of the measures stipulated in this MOA, if a member of the public objects in writing to the signatories regarding the manner in which the measures stipulated in this MOA are being implemented, that signatory will notify BOEM. BOEM will review the objection and may notify the other signatories as appropriate and respond to the objector.

XIV. AMENDMENTS

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

XV. TERMINATION

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

XVI. COORDINATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

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

MOA, the agency official must provide written notice to the signatories that the agency agrees to the terms of the MOA, specifying the extent of the agency's intent to participate in the MOA. The participation of the agency is subject to approval by the signatories who must respond to the written notice within 30 calendar days or the approval will be considered implicit. Any necessary amendments to the MOA will be considered in accordance with Stipulation XIV (Amendments).

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

XVII. ANTI-DEFICIENCY ACT

- A BOEM's obligations under this MOA are subject to the availability of appropriated funds, and the stipulations of this MOA are subject to the provisions of the Anti-Deficiency Act. BOEM will make reasonable and good faith efforts to secure the necessary funds to implement this MOA in its entirety. If compliance with the Anti-Deficiency Act alters or impairs BOEM's ability to implement the stipulations of this agreement, BOEM will consult in accordance with the amendment and termination procedures found at Stipulations XIV (Amendments) and XV (Termination) of this MOA.

Execution of this MOA by BOEM, the Massachusetts SHPO, Rhode Island SHPO, Connecticut SHPO, New York SHPO, and the ACHP, and implementation of its terms evidence that BOEM has taken into account the effects of this undertaking on historic properties and afforded the ACHP an opportunity to comment.

[SIGNATURES COMMENCE ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE]

**MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
AMONG THE BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT, MASHANTUCKET
(WESTERN) PEQUOT TRIBAL NATION, MASHPEE WAMPANOAG TRIBE,
THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, THE RHODE ISLAND
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
THE NEW YORK STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, THE CONNECTICUT STATE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, SUNRISE WIND LLC, AND
THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
REGARDING THE SUNRISE WIND FARM**

Signatory

Signatory:

Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)

WALTER CRUICKSHANK

Digitally signed by WALTER
CRUICKSHANK

Date: 2024.03.19 17:57:24 -0400

Walter D. Cruickshank
Acting Director
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

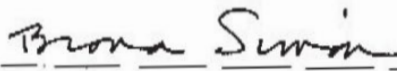
Date: March 19, 2024

**MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
AMONG THE BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT, MASHANTUCKET
(WESTERN) PEQUOT TRIBAL NATION, MASHPEE WAMPANOAG TRIBE,
THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, THE RHODE ISLAND
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
THE NEW YORK STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, THE CONNECTICUT STATE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, SUNRISE WIND LLC, AND
THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
REGARDING THE SUNRISE WIND FARM**

Signatory

Signatory:

Massachusetts State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO)



Brona Simon
State Historic Preservation Officer
Massachusetts Historical Commission

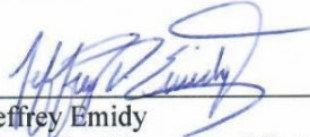
Date: 3/22/2024

**MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
AMONG THE BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT, MASHANTUCKET
(WESTERN) PEQUOT TRIBAL NATION, MASHPEE WAMPANOAG TRIBE,
THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, THE RHODE ISLAND
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
THE NEW YORK STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, THE CONNECTICUT STATE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, SUNRISE WIND LLC, AND
THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
REGARDING THE SUNRISE WIND FARM**

Signatory

Signatory:

Rhode Island State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO)



Jeffrey Emidy
Executive Director and State Historic Preservation Officer
Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission

Date: 19 MARCH 2024

**MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
AMONG THE BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT, MASHANTUCKET
(WESTERN) PEQUOT TRIBAL NATION, MASHPEE WAMPANOAG TRIBE,
THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, THE RHODE ISLAND
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
THE NEW YORK STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, THE CONNECTICUT STATE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, SUNRISE WIND LLC, AND
THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
REGARDING THE SUNRISE WIND FARM**

Signatory

Signatory:

Connecticut State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO)



Catherine Labadia
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office

Date: 3/18/2024

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
AMONG THE BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT, MASHANTUCKET
(WESTERN) PEQUOT TRIBAL NATION, MASHPEE WAMPANOAG TRIBE,
THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, THE RHODE ISLAND
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
THE NEW YORK STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, THE CONNECTICUT STATE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, SUNRISE WIND LLC, AND
THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
REGARDING THE SUNRISE WIND FARM

Signatory

Signatory:

New York State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO)



Roger Daniel Mackay

Deputy Commissioner New York State Division for Historic Preservation

Date: 3/13/24

**MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
AMONG THE BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT, MASHANTUCKET
(WESTERN) PEQUOT TRIBAL NATION, MASHPEE WAMPANOAG TRIBE,
THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, THE RHODE ISLAND
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
THE NEW YORK STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, THE CONNECTICUT STATE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, SUNRISE WIND LLC, AND
THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
REGARDING THE SUNRISE WIND FARM**

Signatory

Signatory:

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP)



Reid Nelson
Executive Director
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

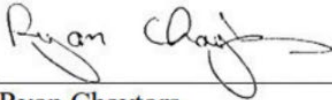
Date: March 25, 2024

**MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
AMONG THE BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT, MASHANTUCKET
(WESTERN) PEQUOT TRIBAL NATION, MASHPEE WAMPANOAG TRIBE,
THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, THE RHODE ISLAND
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
THE NEW YORK STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, THE CONNECTICUT STATE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, SUNRISE WIND LLC, AND
THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
REGARDING THE SUNRISE WIND FARM**

Invited Signatory

Invited Signatory:

Sunrise Wind, LLC



Ryan Chaytors
Authorized Signatory
Sunrise Wind LLC

Date: 3/16/2024



Kenneth Bowes
Authorized Signatory
Sunrise Wind LLC

Date: 3/16/2024

**MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
AMONG THE BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT, MASHANTUCKET
(WESTERN) PEQUOT TRIBAL NATION, MASHPEE WAMPANOAG TRIBE,
THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, THE RHODE ISLAND
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
THE NEW YORK STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, THE CONNECTICUT STATE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, SUNRISE WIND LLC, AND
THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
REGARDING THE SUNRISE WIND FARM**

Concurring Party:
Concurring Party:

United States National Park Service

Jonathan Meade

Date: 3/19/2024

Jonathan Meade
Associate Regional Director
Resource Stewardship & Science
National Park Service
Interior Region 1 – North Atlantic Appalachian

**MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
AMONG THE BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT, MASHANTUCKET
(WESTERN) PEQUOT TRIBAL NATION, MASHPEE WAMPANOAG TRIBE,
THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, THE RHODE ISLAND
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
THE NEW YORK STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, THE CONNECTICUT STATE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, SUNRISE WIND LLC, AND
THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
REGARDING THE SUNRISE WIND FARM**

Concurring Party:

Concurring Party:

Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement

CHERI HUNTER Digitally signed by CHERI HUNTER
Date: 2024.03.14 12:05:40 -04'00'
Cheri Hunter

Date: _____

Renewable Energy Operations Director

Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement

**MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
AMONG THE BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT, MASHANTUCKET
(WESTERN) PEQUOT TRIBAL NATION, MASHPEE WAMPANOAG TRIBE,
THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, THE RHODE ISLAND
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
THE NEW YORK STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, THE CONNECTICUT STATE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, SUNRISE WIND LLC, AND
THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
REGARDING THE SUNRISE WIND FARM**

ATTACHMENT 1 – APE MAPS

ATTACHMENT 2 – LISTS OF INVITED AND PARTICIPATING CONSULTING PARTIES

ATTACHMENT 3 – SUNRISE WIND TREATMENT PLAN FOR ANCIENT SUBMERGED
LANDFORM FEATURES

ATTACHMENT 4 – SUNRISE WIND TREATMENT PLANS FOR ABOVE-GROUND HISTORIC
PROPERTIES SUBJECT TO ADVERSE VISUAL EFFECT

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AND CONSULTING PARTIES

ATTACHMENT 6 – MONITORING PLAN AND POST REVIEW DISCOVERIES PLAN:
TERRESTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

ATTACHMENT 7 – PLANS AND PROCEDURES ADDRESSING UNANTICIPATED
DISCOVERIES OF CULTURAL RESOURCES AND HUMAN REMAINS, IN SUPPORT OF THE
SUNRISE OFFSHORE WIND FARM (SRW01) LOCATED ON THE OUTER CONTINENTAL
SHELF BLOCK OCS-A 487, AND OFFSHORE NEW YORK

ATTACHMENT 8 – SUNRISE WIND LIST OF 47 ADVERSELY AFFECTED PROPERTIES

ATTACHMENT 1 – APE MAPS

ATTACHMENT 1 – APE MAPS

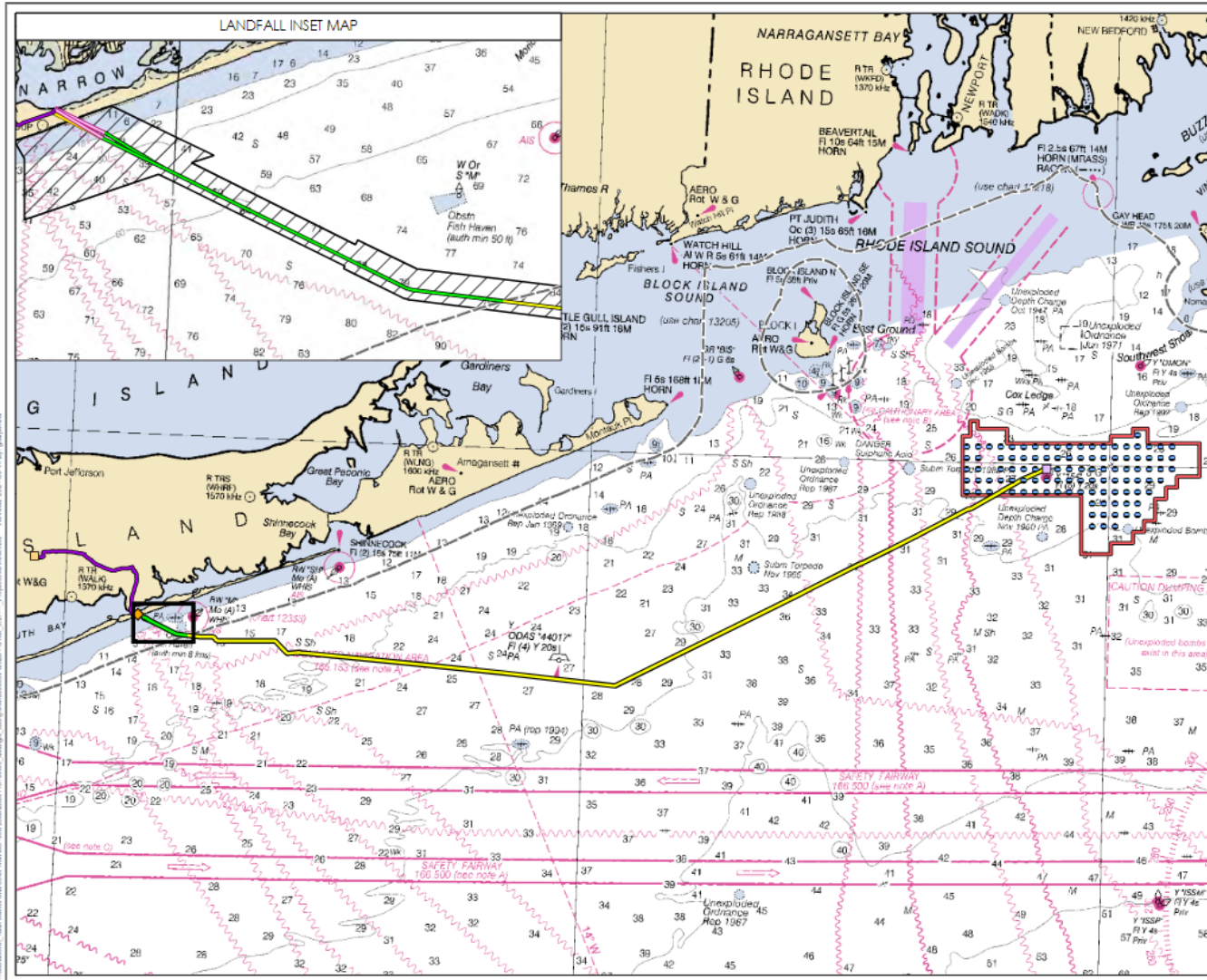


Figure 3.2.1-1
Project Overview

Legend

- Sunrise Wind Farm (SRWF)
- Indicative Turbine Layout (WTG)
- Offshore Converter Station (OCS-DC)
- SRWEC Landfall Location
- Sunrise Wind Export Cable (SRWEC-OCS)
- Sunrise Wind Export Cable (SRWEC-NYS)
- Onshore Converter Station (OnCS-DC)
- Landfall HDD A
- Landfall HDD B
- Onshore Transmission Cable
- US Service Road Route
- SRWEC Corridor
- 3-nm State Waters Boundary

Basemap

1. SCEM Outer Continental Shelf Submerged Lands Act Boundary
2. Base map: NOAA Nautical Chart 12006 West Quoddy Head to New York.

Date	10/15/2021
Project Number	2028113199
Prepared By	GC
Reviewed By	LC

0 10 miles

0 8 nm

0 16 km

Scale of 1:111,711,433 400
NAD 1983 2011 UTM Zone 18N

REFERENCE MAP

MARA APE

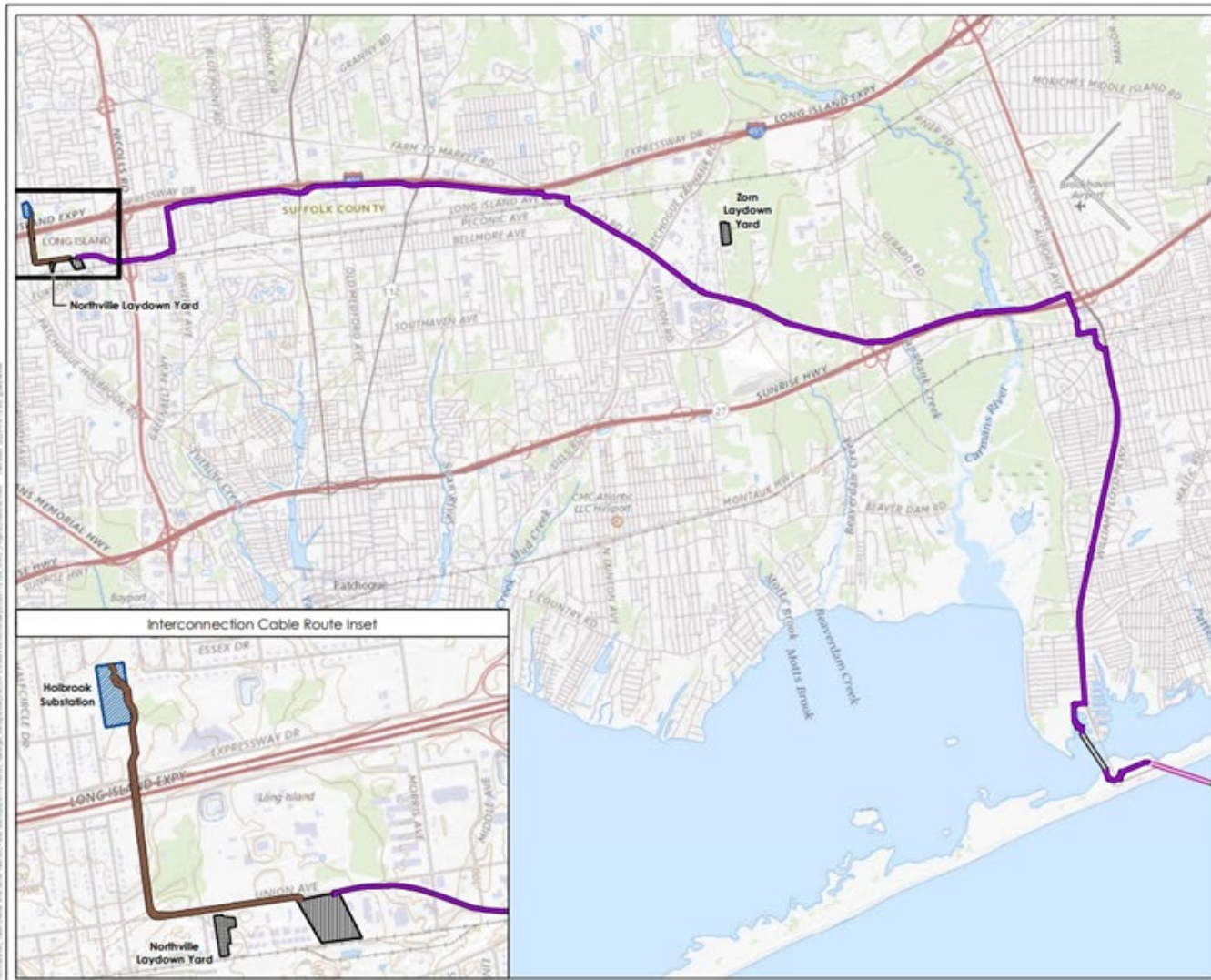


Figure 1
Onshore Facilities Location

Sunrise Wind | Powered by Ørsted & Eversource

Legend

- Sunrise Wind Farm (SRWF)
- Sunrise Wind Export Cable (SRWEC-OCS)
- Sunrise Wind Export Cable (SRWEC-NYS)
- Landfall HDD A
- Infracoastal Waterway HDD (ICW HDD)
- Onshore Transmission Cable
- LE Service Road Route
- Onshore Interconnection Cable Route
- Laydown Yard
- Union Avenue Site /
- Onshore Converter Station (OnCS-OC)
- Holbrook Substation

Notes

1. SRWEC route will have one landfall location. Routes are indicative and subject to engineering design changes.

Source

Base map: USGS The National Map

Date	09/13/2023
Project Number	2026113199
Prepared By	GC
Reviewed By	JP

0 1 mile

0 1.5 km

Scale of 11x17: 1:63,360
NAD 1983 2011 UTM Zone 18N

REFERENCE MAP

TARA APE



Sunrise Wind Farm Project

Outer Continental Shelf

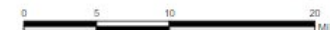
Figure 1.2-1: Visual Study Area and Zone of Visual Influence

Notes: 1. Basemap: ESRI ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service. 2. This map was generated in ArcMap on November 10, 2020 by Environmental Design and Research. 3. This is a color graphic. Reproduction in grayscale may misrepresent the data.

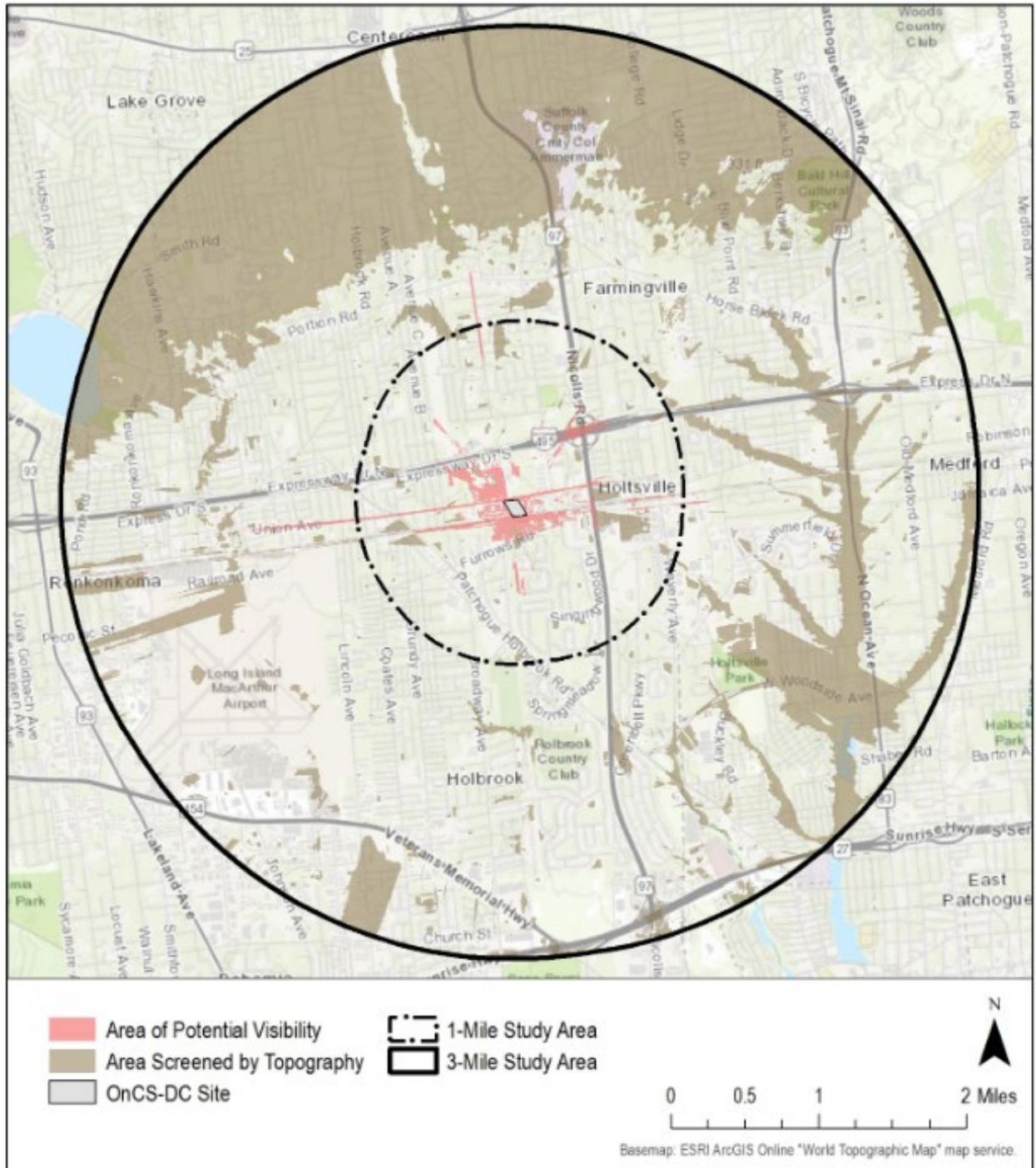
- Wind Turbine
- Zone of Visual Influence (ZVI)
- - - Visual Study Area

**Sunrise
Wind**

Powered by
Ørsted &
Eversource



© 2020 Sunrise Wind Farm Project Outer Continental Shelf, Inc. All Rights Reserved. Map Page 1.5 - Visual Study Area and Zone of Visual Influence



Onshore Above-ground Historic Properties APE

ATTACHMENT 2 – LISTS OF INVITED AND PARTICIPATING CONSULTING PARTIES

ATTACHMENT 2 – LISTS OF INVITED AND PARTICIPATING CONSULTING PARTIES

Table 1. Parties Invited to Participate in NHPA Section 106 Consultation

Participants in the Section 106 Process	Invited Consulting Parties
Federally Recognized Tribal Nations	Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe
	Shinnecock Indian Nation
	Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation
	Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah)
	Mohegan Tribe of Indians of Connecticut
	Narragansett Indian Tribe
	Delaware Tribe of Indians
	Stockbridge-Munsee Band of Mohican Indians
	The Delaware Nation
Federal Agencies	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP)
	Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE)
	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
	Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)
	Fire Island National Seashore
	National Park Service (NPS)
	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
	Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Environment (DASN(E))
	United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
	United States Coast Guard (USCG)
	United States Department of Defense (USDOD)
	United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)
SHPOs and State Agencies	Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office, Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development
	Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission
	New York State Division for Historic Preservation
	Massachusetts Historical Commission
	Massachusetts Commissioner on Indian Affairs
	Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management
	Rhode Island Coastal Resources Management Council
Non-Federally Recognized Tribal Nations	Schaghticoke Tribal Nation
	Unkechaug Nation
	The Golden Hill Paugussett

Participants in the Section 106 Process	Invited Consulting Parties
	Eastern Pequot Tribal Nation
Certified Local Governments	City of New Bedford
	City of Newport
	Falmouth Historical Commission
	Nantucket Planning & Economic Development Commission (NP&EDC)
	Narragansett Historic District Commission
	New Shoreham Historic District Commission
	Newport Historic District Commission
	North Kingstown Historic District Commission
	South Kingstown Historic District Commission
	Town of Falmouth
	Town of Nantucket
	Town of Narragansett
	Town of New Shoreham
	Town of North Kingstown
	Town of South Kingstown
Local Government	Acushnet Historical Commission
	Barnstable Historical Commission
	Bourne Historic Commission
	Cape Cod Commission
	Chilmark Historical Commission
	County of Barnstable (MA)
	County of Bristol (MA)
	County of Dukes (MA)
	County of Suffolk (NY)
	Dartmouth Historical Commission
	East Hampton Design Review Board
	Edgartown Historic Preservation Commission
	Fairhaven Historical Commission
	Town of Acushnet
	Town of Aquinnah
	Town of Bourne
	Town of Brookhaven
	Town of Charlestown
	Town of Chilmark
	Town of Dartmouth

Participants in the Section 106 Process	Invited Consulting Parties
	Town of East Hampton
	Town of Edgartown
	Town of Exeter
	Town of Fairhaven
	Town of Gosnold
	Town of Jamestown
	Town of Little Compton
	Town of Middletown
	Town of North Stonington
	Town of Oak Bluffs
	Town of Portsmouth
	Town of Southold
	Town of Stonington
	Town of Tisbury
	Town of Tiverton
	Town of West Tisbury
	Town of West Warwick
	Town of Westerly
	Town of Westport
Nongovernmental Organizations or Groups	Salve Regina University
	Norman Bird Sanctuary
	historic Massachusetts Chappaquiddick Tribe of the Wampanoag Nation
	Montaukett Indian Nation
	Nantucket Historical Commission
	Nantucket Historic District Commission
	Gay Head Lighthouse Advisory Committee
	Southeast Lighthouse Foundation
	Block Island Historical Society
	Martha's Vineyard Commission
	Alliance to Protect Nantucket Sound
	Montauk Historical Society
	Preservation Massachusetts
	Bristol Historical and Preservation Society
	East Greenwich Historic Preservation Society
	The Preservation Society of Newport County
	Newport Historical Society

Participants in the Section 106 Process	Invited Consulting Parties
	Rhode Island Historical Society
	Newport Restoration Foundation
	Bellport-Brookhaven Historical Society
	Little Compton Historical Society
	Jamestown Historical Society
	Middletown Historical Society
	Portsmouth Historical Society
	Tiverton Historical Society
	Charlestown Historical Society
	Exeter Historical Association
	Narragansett Historical Society
	Westerly Historical Society
	Martha's Vineyard Museum
	Cuttyhunk Historical Society, Museum of the Elizabeth Islands, Massachusetts
	Nantucket Historical Association
	Nantucket Preservation Trust
	Stonington Historical Society
	New London County Historical Society
	Suffolk County Historical Society
	East Hampton Historical Society
	Southold Historical Museum
	Aquinnah Wampanoag Indian Museum
	The Barnstable Historical Society
	Falmouth Historical Society and Museums on the Green
	Dartmouth Historical and Arts Society
	Westport Historical Society
	New Bedford Historical Society
	Fairhaven Historical Society
	Long Plain Museum
	Bourne Historical Society
	Long Island Historical Societies
	Preservation Long Island
	Davis Town Meeting House Society Inc.

Table 2. Consulting Parties Participating in Section 106 Consultation

Participants in the Section 106 Process	Consulting Parties That Participated in Consultation
Federally Recognized Tribal Nations	Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe
	Shinnecock Indian Nation
	Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation
	Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah)
	Mohegan Tribe of Indians of Connecticut
	Narragansett Indian Tribe
	Delaware Tribe of Indians
Federal Agencies	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP)
	Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE)
	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
	Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)
	Fire Island National Seashore
	National Park Service (NPS)
	Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Environment (DASN(E))
	United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
	United States Coast Guard (USCG)
	United States Department of Defense (USDOD)
SHPOs and State Agencies	Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office, Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development
	Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission
	New York State Division for Historic Preservation
	Massachusetts Historical Commission
	Massachusetts Commissioner on Indian Affairs
	Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management
	Rhode Island Coastal Resources Management Council
Non-Federally Recognized Tribal Nations	Unkechaug Nation
Certified Local Governments	City of Newport
	Nantucket Historic District Commission
	Nantucket Historical Commission
	Nantucket Planning & Economic Development Commission (NP&EDC)
	Newport Historic District Commission
	Town of Nantucket
	Town of New Shoreham

Participants in the Section 106 Process	Consulting Parties That Participated in Consultation
Local Government	Barnstable Historical Commission
	County of Dukes (MA)
	Town of Aquinnah
	Town of Bourne
	Town of Brookhaven
	Town of Charlestown
	Town of East Hampton
	Town of Middletown
	Town of North Stonington
	Town of Oak Bluffs
Nongovernmental Organizations or Groups	Preserve Rhode Island
	Salve Regina University
	Norman Bird Sanctuary
	Montaukett Indian Nation
	Nantucket Historical Commission
	Gay Head Lighthouse Advisory Committee
	Southeast Lighthouse Foundation
	Block Island Historical Society
	Alliance to Protect Nantucket Sound
	Newport Restoration Foundation
	Narragansett Historical Society
	Nantucket Preservation Trust
	The Preservation Society of Newport County
	Long Island Historical Societies
	Preservation Long Island
National Trust for Historic Preservation	
Property Owners	Donna Banky
	Blake Banky
	Bettie Bearden Pardee
	Patricia Bilden
	David Bush-Brown
	Barbara Chapman
	Duncan Chapman
	Sandra Craig
	Wendy David
	Simon Davidson
	Arlene Dempsey

Participants in the Section 106 Process	Consulting Parties That Participated in Consultation
	Patrick Dempsey
	Austin Feeny
	Katrina Hamilton Gewirz
	Bernard Gewirz
	Dee Gordon
	Richard Gordon
	Alicia Grace
	Alison Gulbrandsen
	Ashley Jacobs
	Elizabeth Kahane
	William Kahane
	Kathleen Keating Kits van Heyningen
	Martian Kits van Heyningen
	Anthony Leach
	Jeanne Leduc
	Diana Lewinstein
	Marc Lewinstein
	Stephen Lewinstein
	Margaret Maloney
	Sean Maloney
	Alexandra McCabe
	Peter McConnell
	Roselle McConnell
	Al O'Neill
	Anne Owen
	Susan Petrovas
	Ronald Pulito
	Kristina Santry
	Mark Stenning
	Elizabeth Vitton
	Michael Vitton
	William Willis
	Patrick Wood-Prince
	Meredith Wood-Prince

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

Participants in the Section 106 Process	Invited Consulting Parties that Did Not Participate in Consultation
Federally Recognized Tribal Nations	Stockbridge-Munsee Band of Mohicans
Non-Federally Recognized Tribal Nations	Schaghticoke Tribal Nation
	The Golden Hill Paugussett
	Eastern Pequot Tribal Nation
Federal Agencies	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
State Agencies	Massachusetts Board of Underwater Archaeological Resources
Certified Local Government	City of New Bedford
	Falmouth Historical Commission
	Narragansett Historic District Commission
	New Shoreham Historic District Commission
	North Kingstown Historic District Commission
	South Kingstown Historic District Commission
	Town of Falmouth
	Town of Narragansett
	Town of North Kingstown
	Town of South Kingstown
	Local Government
County of Barnstable (MA)	
County of Bristol (MA)	
County of Suffolk (NY)	
Town of Acushnet	
Town of Charlestown	
Town of Chilmark	
Town of Dartmouth	
Town of Edgartown	
Town of Exeter	
Town of Fairhaven	
Town of Gosnold	
Town of Jamestown	
Town of Little Compton	
Town of Portsmouth	
Town of Southold	

Participants in the Section 106 Process	Invited Consulting Parties that Did Not Participate in Consultation
	Town of Stonington
	Town of Tisbury
	Town of Tiverton
	Town of West Tisbury
	Town of West Warwick
	Town of Westerly
	Town of Westport
Nongovernmental Organizations or Groups	Alliance to Protect Nantucket Sound
	Aquinnah Wampanoag Indian Museum
	historic Massachusetts Chappaquiddick Tribe of the Wampanoag Nation
	Bellport-Brookhaven Historical Society
	Bourne Historical Society
	Bristol Historical and Preservation Society
	Charlestown Historical Society
	Cuttyhunk Historical Society, Museum of the Elizabeth Islands, Massachusetts
	Dartmouth Historical and Arts Society
	Davis Town Meeting House Society Inc
	East Greenwich Historic Preservation Society
	East Hampton Historical Society
	Exeter Historical Association
	Fairhaven Historical Society
	Falmouth Historical Society and Museums on the Green
	Jamestown Historical Society
	Little Compton Historical Society
	Long Plain Museum
	Martha's Vineyard Commission
	Martha's Vineyard Museum
	Middletown Historical Society
	Montauk Historical Society
	Nantucket Historical Association
	Narragansett Historical Society
New Bedford Historical Society	
New London County Historical Society	
Newport Historical Society	

Participants in the Section 106 Process	Invited Consulting Parties that Did Not Participate in Consultation
	Portsmouth Historical Society
	Preservation Massachusetts
	Rhode Island Historical Society
	Southold Historical Museum
	Stonington Historical Society
	Suffolk County Historical Society
	The Barnstable Historical Society
	Tiverton Historical Society
	Westerly Historical Society
	Westport Historical Society

**ATTACHMENT 3 – SUNRISE WIND TREATMENT PLANS FOR ANCIENT SUBMERGED
LANDFORM FEATURES**

Historic Property Monitoring Plan for Ancient Submerged Landform Features for the **Sunrise Wind Farm**

Ancient Submerged Landforms Outer Continental Shelf, Federal Waters

Submitted to:



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

Prepared for:



Sunrise Wind, LLC
<https://sunrisewindny.com/>

Prepared by:



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

March 2024

ABSTRACT

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

Location: Outer Continental Shelf, offshore Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and New York

Federal and State Agencies: Bureau of Ocean Energy Management
National Park Service
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Massachusetts Historical Commission
Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission
New York Historic Preservation Office
Connecticut Historic Preservation Office
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Regulatory Process: National Environmental Policy Act
Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act
Section 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act

Purpose: This Historic Property Monitoring Plan provides background data, historic property information, and detailed steps that may need to be implemented after consultation with Tribal Nations, BOEM, and Sunrise Wind to protect the historic property and verify that no adverse effects have occurred during construction

Adverse Effect Finding for: Ancient Submerged Landform Features (ASLF)
Outer Continental Shelf, Federal Waters

Date: March 2024

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
ADLS	Aircraft Detection Lighting System
APE	Area of Potential Effects
BOEM	Bureau of Ocean Energy Management
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
COP	Construction and Operations Plan
EDR	Environmental Design and Research, D.P.C.
FEIS	Final Environmental Impact Statement
FR	Federal Regulation
ICF	Interconnection Facility
HPMP	Historic Property Monitoring Plan
MA SHPO	Massachusetts State Historic Preservation Officer
MHC	Massachusetts Historical Commission
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
NHL	National Historic Landmark
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NY SHPO	New York State Historic Preservation Officer
OCS	Outer Continental Shelf
PAPE	Preliminary Area of Potential Effects
RFP	Request for Proposals
RI SHPO	Rhode Island State Historic Preservation Officer
RIHPHC	Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission
ROD	Record of Decision
SOI	Secretary of the Interior
SRWEC	Sunrise Wind Export Cable
SRWF	Sunrise Wind Farm
TCP	Traditional Cultural Property
TJB	Transition Joint Bay
USCG	United States Coast Guard
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Historic Property Monitoring Plan (HPMP) for Ancient Submerged Landform Features (ASLFs) (hereinafter, the Historic Properties) provides background data, historic property information, and detailed steps that may need to be implemented after consultation with Tribal Nations, BOEM, and Sunrise Wind to verify that no physical disturbance affects ASLFs during construction of the Sunrise Wind Farm (SRWF) and Sunrise Wind Export Cable (SRWEC). The descriptions focus on ASLFs that could be affected by WTG construction activity occurring in shallow sediments overlying the buried landform feature. Sunrise Wind LLC (Sunrise Wind) is providing this HPMP under the direction of the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA)).

BOEM is using the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) substitution process to fulfill its Section 106 of the NHPA obligations as provided for in the NHPA implementing regulations (36 CFR § 800.8(c)), and BOEM notified the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), State Historic Preservation Officers, and consulting parties of BOEM's decision to use this process. Sunrise Wind provided this HPMP to BOEM for review and comment by consulting parties to provide meaningful input on steps to verify avoidance of potential adverse effects to the historic property. This HPMP will be included in the Record of Decision (ROD) and/or Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) issued in accordance with 40 CFR parts 1500-1508, and 36 CFR §§ 800.8, 800.10.

This HPMP is organized into the following sections:

- **Section 1.0, Executive Summary**, outlines the content of this HPMP.
- **Section 2.0, Background Information**, briefly summarizes the Undertaking while focusing on cultural resources regulatory contexts (federal, tribal, state, and local, including preservation restrictions), identifies the historic property discussed in this HPMP that could be affected by the Undertaking, and summarizes the pertinent provisions and attachments of the *Phase I Marine Archaeological Resources Assessment for the Sunrise Offshore Wind Farm (SRW01) Located on the Outer Continental Shelf Block OCS-A 0487, and Offshore New York* (MARA; RCGA, 2023) and *Construction and Operations Plan for the Sunrise Wind Farm and Sunrise Wind Export Cable Project* (COP; Sunrise Wind, 2023) that guided the development of this document.
- **Section 3.0, Existing Conditions and Historic Significance**, provides a physical description of the historic property included in this HPMP. Set within its historic context, the applicable NRHP criteria for the historic property are discussed with a focus on the contribution of a maritime visual setting to its significance and integrity.
- **Section 4.0, Assessment of Potential Effects**, describes the methodology used to identify the Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE), historic properties within the PAPE, and the approach used to determine the potential for adverse effects on the historic properties.

- **Section 5.0 Protective Measures**, presents specific steps that may need to be taken by Sunrise Wind after consultation with Tribal Nations, BOEM, and Sunrise Wind including methods, standards, requirements for documentation, and reporting instructions.
- **Section 6.0, Implementation**, establishes the process for executing protective actions at the historic property, as identified in Section 4.0 of this HPMP. For each action, organizational responsibilities are outlined, a timeline is provided, and regulatory reviews are listed.
- **Section 7.0, References**, is a list of works cited in this HPMP.

2.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

2.1 Project Overview: Sunrise Wind Farm and Sunrise Wind Export Cable

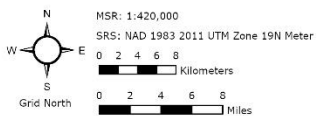
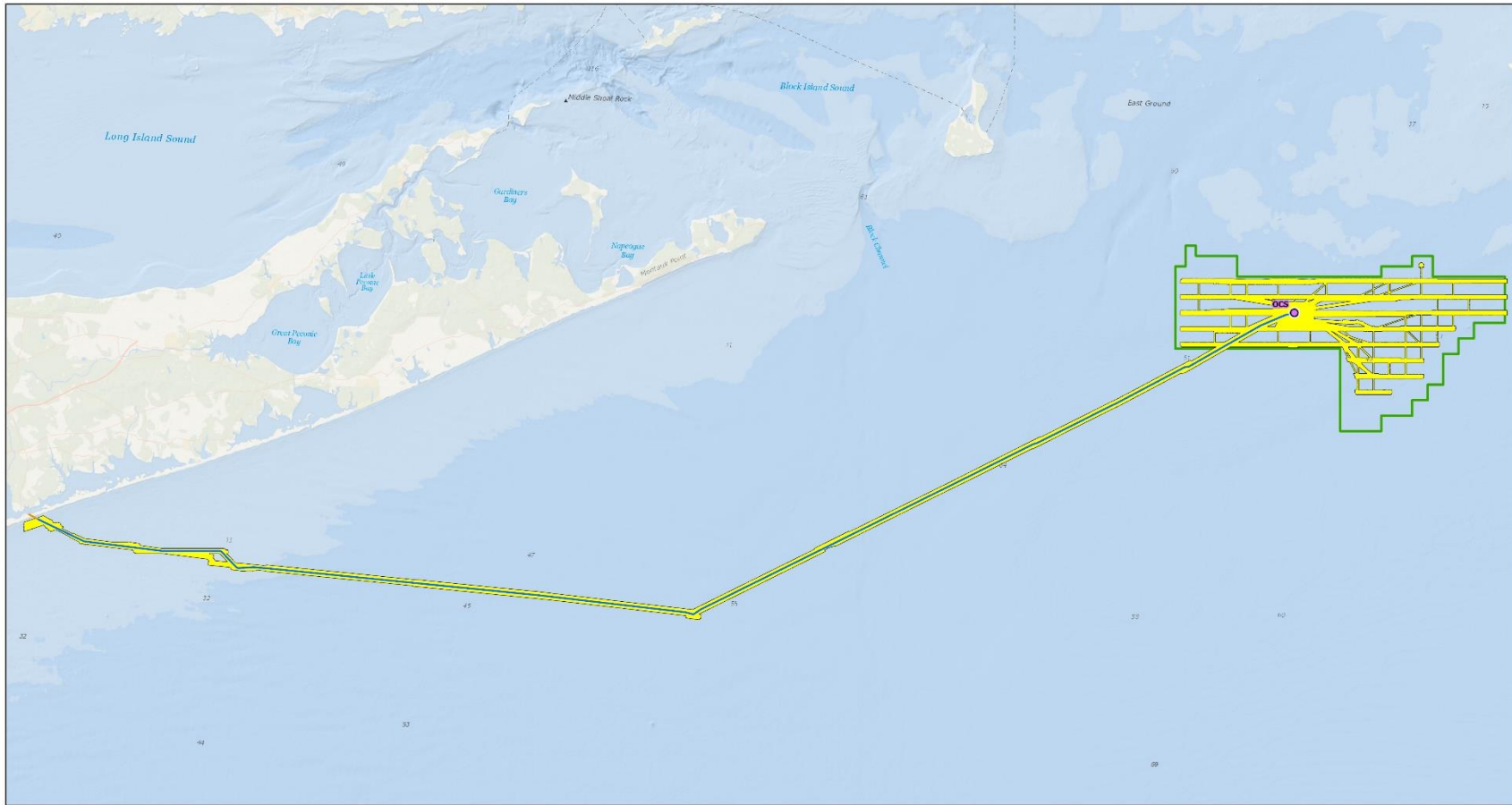
The Undertaking is a wind-powered electric generating facility composed of up to 94 wind turbine generators (WTGs) and associated foundations at 102 potential locations¹, an offshore convertor station (OCS–DC), and inter-array cables connecting the WTGs and the OCS–DC (see Figure 2.1-1). The wind farm portion of the Project (referred to as the Sunrise Wind Farm [SRWF]) will be located on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) in the designated Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) Renewable Energy Lease Area OCS-A 0487 (Lease Area).² The Lease Area is approximately 18.9 statute miles (mi) (16.4 nautical miles [nm], 30.4 kilometers [km]) south of Martha’s Vineyard, Massachusetts, approximately 30.5 mi (26.5 nm, 48.1 km) east of Montauk, New York, and 16.7 mi (14.5 nm, 26.8 km) from Block Island, Rhode Island. Within the Lease Area, the visible offshore components of the operational Undertaking will be located in water depths ranging from approximately 135 to 184 feet.

The SRWEC, a submarine export cable located in both federal waters and New York State territorial waters, will connect the OCS–DC to a transition joint bay (TJB) at Smith Point County Park located on Fire Island, in the Town of Brookhaven, New York. From the TJB, an underground onshore transmission cable will complete the connection to a new onshore converter station (OnCS–DC), located at Union Avenue in the Town of Brookhaven, New York. From the OnCS–DC at the Union Avenue Site, an Onshore Interconnection Cable will provide connection to the existing Holbrook Substation in the Town of Brookhaven.

¹ The assessment of potential physical effects to submerged historic properties is based on the maximum design scenario of up to 122 WTGs consistent with BOEM’s guidance on the use of a Project Design Envelope. Since the time the MARA analysis was conducted, Sunrise Wind has elected to reduce the number of WTGs from 122 to 94 at 102 potential positions and has chosen a WTG model with defined measurements. These subsequent design changes are anticipated to result in similar or lower impacts than those described in the HRVEA report.

² A portion of Lease Area OCS-A 0500 (Bay State Wind LLC) and the entirety of Lease Area OCS-A 0487 (formerly Deepwater Wind New England LLC) were assigned to Sunrise Wind LLC on September 3, 2020, and the two areas were merged and a revised Lease OCS-A 0487 was issued on March 15, 2021. Thus, when using the term “Lease Area” within this COP, Sunrise Wind is referring to the new merged Lease Area OCS-A 0487.

Figure 2.1-1. PAPE Locator Map



- WMS: ESRI Oceans Basemap; Esri, GEBCO, Garmin, Na, NOAA OCS, Esri, Garmin
NGS
- Offshore Converter Station (OCS)
 - Sunrise Wind Export Cable (SRWEC)
 - Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD)
 - Sunrise Wind Farm (SRWF)
 - Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)

Sunrise Wind Farm Project
Federal Lease OCS-A 0487
Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE) Locator Map

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

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

This HPMP addresses the protection requirements that may need to be implemented following consultation with BOEM, Tribal Nations, and Sunrise Wind to verify that no physical disturbance of the ASLF has occurred during construction. All activities implemented under this HPMP will be conducted in accordance with any conditions imposed by BOEM in its ROD and with applicable local, state, and federal regulations and permitting requirements. Responsibilities for specific compliance actions are described in further detail in Section 6.2 – Organizational Responsibilities.

2.3 Interested Consulting Parties

This HPMP was developed by Sunrise Wind in support of BOEM's consultation pursuant to Sections 106 and 110(f) of the NHPA and in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.8. In addition to formal Section 106 consultation meetings, BOEM has conducted government-to-government consultations with interested Tribal Nations to address potential concerns with effects to ancient submerged landform features of traditional and cultural significance to the Tribal Nations.

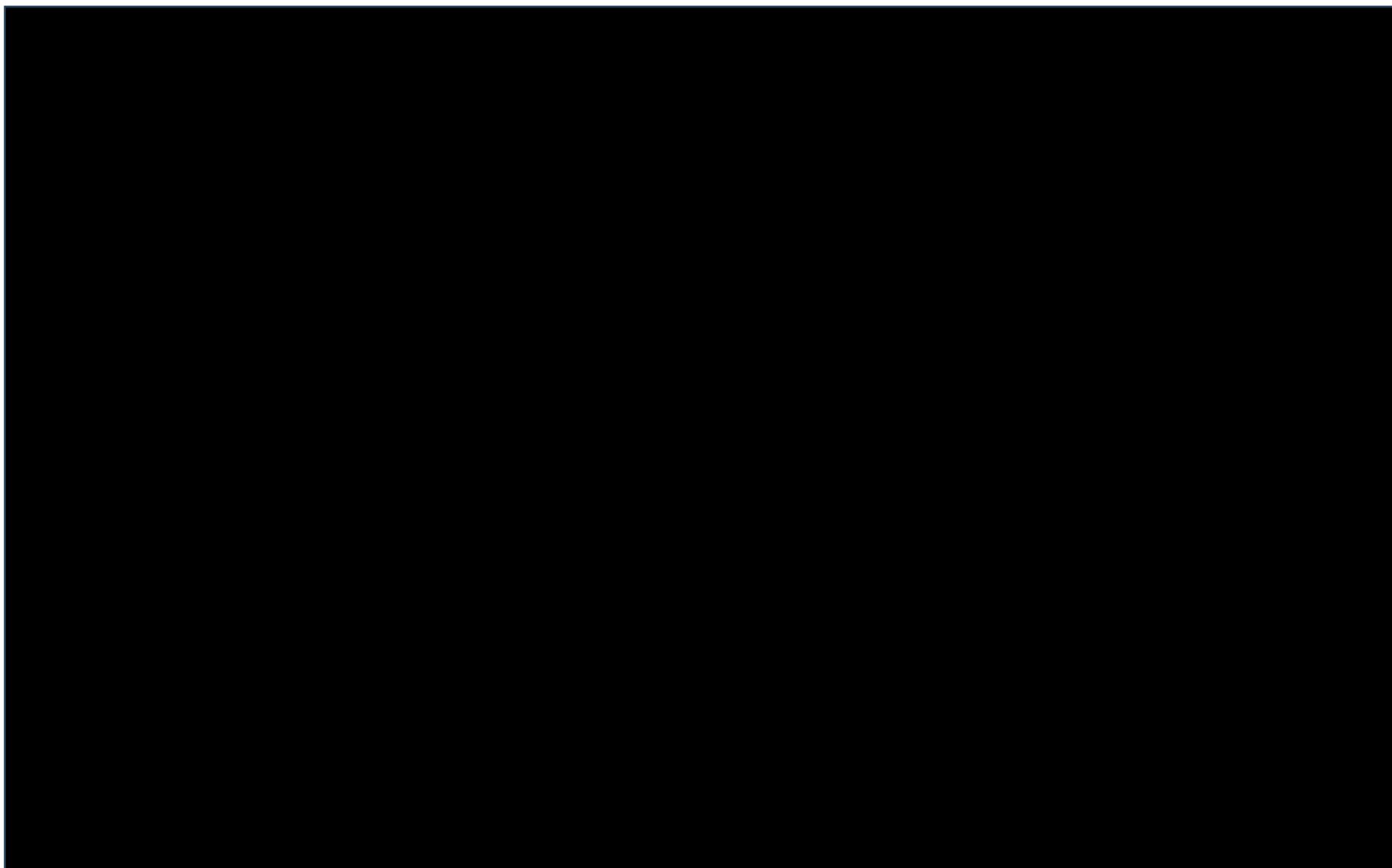
3.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS AND HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

3.1 Historic Properties

This HPMP addresses 13 Historic Properties located within the SRWEC as identified in the *Marine Archaeological Resources Assessment*, each of which has been marked for avoidance:

- ECR_P2
- ECR_3-A
- ECR_P3-B
- ECR_P4-A
- ECR_P4-B
- ECR_P4-C
- ECR_P5-A
- ECR_P5-B
- ECR_P5-C
- ECR_P5-D
- ECR_P1
- ECR_P6
- ECR_P7

Figure 3.1-1. Avoidance Areas Map³



In Section 3.2 the property is described both physically and within its historic context, with a focus on the potential of each to yield information important to prehistory and their potential traditional cultural significance to multiple Tribal Nations.

3.2 Ancient Submerged Landform Features

3.2.1 Historic Context

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. completed a review of seismic data for possible preserved paleolandforms by completing a line-by-line analysis of all available seismic data and a cultural coring campaign. Based on radiocarbon data collected via cultural vibracores for the MARA analyses (RCGA, 2023) and detailed reconstructions of the paleolandscapes within the PAPE, the sediments within the SRWF and SRWEC are associated with late to terminal Pleistocene and early Holocene era terrestrial, fluvial, and estuarine landscapes. These landscapes likely consisted either of inland grassland biomes reflecting more arid climate conditions or of grassy wetlands such as tidal marshes reflecting more humid and/or coastal conditions. The potential indigenous use of the preserved landforms would likely have been restricted to a period roughly correlating with the archaeologically defined Paleoindian Period.

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

3.2.2 NRHP Criteria

Based on prior BOEM consultations for the South Fork Wind Farm and Vineyard Wind 1 Wind Farm undertakings and Revolution Wind's assessments, the identified ASLFs are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D for their potential to yield important information about the indigenous settlement of the Northeastern U.S. and development of coastal subsistence adaptations. Based on prior and on-going BOEM consultations for offshore wind developments in the Northeast, Sunrise Wind believes the ASLFs may also be eligible for listing in the NRHP as a Traditional Cultural Property under Criterion A for its association with the traditional beliefs and practices, and importance in maintaining the cultural identities, of multiple Tribal Nations.

4.0 ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL ADVERSE PHYSICAL EFFECTS

4.1 Marine Archaeological Resources Assessment

The MARA was completed to identify potential submerged historic properties within the PAPE and to assess potential effects to any such resources that could be caused by the Project. Per 36 CFR Part 800.16, historic properties include prehistoric or historic districts, sites, buildings, structures, or objects included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the NRHP maintained by the Secretary of the Interior (SOI), inclusive of historic properties designated as NHLs. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist (36 CFR Part 800.16). The APE for a project is determined by the responsible federal agency in consultation with relevant SHPOs and THPOs. For the purpose of the MARA, the PAPE was defined to include all areas of potential seabed disturbance associated with the construction, operation, and/or decommissioning of the Project (RCGA, 2023).

Geophysical and geotechnical surveys were conducted throughout the PAPE in accordance with BOEM COP requirements and the agency's guidance⁴ for identification of historic properties (RCGA, 2023). ASLFs were identified primarily through seismic surveys that provide a detailed assessment of the seabed conditions within the anticipated limits of disturbance. Interpretations of the seabed stratigraphy were ground-truthed through geotechnical investigations, including extensive coring programs for the shallow seabed, borings at potential foundation locations, and cone penetrometer tests for both deep and shallow seabed contexts. Sunrise Wind, in consultation with the representatives of the consulting Tribal Nations, conducted vibracoring of potentially intact ASLFs identified during analyses of the geophysical survey data. In total, fifteen "cultural cores" were collected during the MARA investigations. Samples from these cores, combined with the more expansive geotechnical investigations of the PAPE, provide a robust geologic and chronological framework for the formation and development of ancient terrestrial landscapes prior to marine transgression.

As part of avoidance and minimization planning, Sunrise Wind and the Qualified Marine Archaeologists reviewed all potential construction activities in the vicinity. Although some of the ASLFs are buried beneath the vertical limits of disturbance associated with proposed interarray cable construction and are located outside the horizontal limits of anticipated deep seabed disturbance for WTG foundation construction, portions of an ASLF could be subject to physical disturbance by jack-ups or spudding of construction vessels operating in the vicinity of one WTG location. Physical disturbance of the ASLF could diminish the capacity of the ASLF to yield important new information about ancient indigenous coastal adaptations and may also diminish the integrity of the landform's association with ancient submerged indigenous cultural landscapes significant to the traditional beliefs and practices of the consulting Tribal Nations. This HPMP has been developed to present measures that Sunrise Wind will implement to verify that no physical disturbance of ASLFs occurs during project construction.

⁴ *Guidelines for Providing Archaeological and Historic Property Information Pursuant to 30 CFR Part 585* (May 2020).

5.0 VERIFICATION MEASURES

These measures were developed under the direction of BOEM and on behalf of Sunrise Wind by individuals who met SOI Qualifications Standards for Archaeology (62 FR 33708) and are appropriate to verify the avoidance of adverse effects to ASLFs caused by the Project.

5.1 Postconstruction Survey and Inspections

5.1.1 *Purpose and Intended Outcome*

Sunrise Wind proposes a measure to assess ASLFs via review of as-built survey data and a potential seafloor inspection to assess construction activity impacts to selected ASLFs within the offshore export cable corridor. This effort will focus on areas of cable installation as this activity is more likely to disturb and redistribute shallow portions of previously identified ASLFs. Sunrise Wind will construct a 3D model defining the spatial relationship of project components and installation methodology (e.g., cable installation via trenching or jetting) relative to the ASLFs. As there are no ASLFs located within the vertical APE, the 3D model will identify the proximity of the APE to portions of the ASLFs that possess a high preservation potential for evidence of human occupation.

Sunrise Wind will provide as-built cable drawings, or alternatively the best available as-built data to evaluate potential project seafloor impacts if final as-built drawings are not available in the time needed to meeting the inspection timing requirements which will indicate the depth of the cable within the trench, as well as documentation of the installation tool's sword depth, which denotes the deepest impact to the seabed, during installation.

Sunrise Wind will consult with BOEM and Tribal Nations on the results of the 3D model and as-built surveys to select locations for potential post-construction visual inspection. Locations selected for inspection will be restricted to areas where cable installation and ASLFs intersect (e.g., where the cable installation trench is shown on the as-built data to be located above the ASLF) and if as-built drawings and sword penetration depth indicate that an ASLF may have been disturbed. If, based on the aforementioned consultations, BOEM and Tribal Nations determine a seafloor inspection is necessary, Sunrise Wind's QMA will design and direct a post-construction visual inspection of the seafloor at the selected locations identified through the above process to assess for the presence/absence of displaced cultural materials from the ASLF.

If the inspection is necessary, BOEM, Sunrise Wind and Tribal Nations will work together to determine the ROV inspection methodology used to conduct the post-construction seafloor investigation. Post-construction inspection will focus on areas of disturbance above ASLFs. Various factors, including but not limited to environmental conditions, health and safety risks, and the unique characteristics of each selected ASLF will be considered before mobilization to conduct the visual inspection.

Sunrise Wind acknowledges Tribal Nations possess indigenous traditional ecological knowledge and intends to collaborate with Tribal Nations during post-construction seafloor inspections. Tribal Nations will be afforded the opportunity to participate as monitors during the seafloor inspections either via live video

feed or on the vessel, depending upon vessel space, monitors' offshore safety training and certification, and health and safety concerns.

Identification of potential cultural material during the ROV visual inspection would not constitute a "discovery" nor trigger the reporting and consultation requirements established in the Offshore Post-Review Discovery Plan (PRDP, Attachment B to COP Appendix Z – Cultural Resources Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Plan). In the unlikely event that human remains, or potential human remains are identified during the ROV inspections, Sunrise Wind will adhere to the PRDP, inclusive of the statutory, regulatory, and policy requirements incorporated therein.

5.1.2 Scope of Work

The scope of work may consist of:

- Selection of ASLFs for 3D modeling;
- Development of 3D model throughout ASLFs designated for review;
- Draft 3D model;
- Completed 3D model;
- Submission of as-built cable drawings;
- Consultation with BOEM and Tribal Nations to determine ASLF locations to be investigated;
- Consultation with BOEM to determine the ROV investigation methodology;
- Seafloor impact assessment;
- Data Interpretative technical report; and
- Final technical report.

5.1.3 Methodology

Prior to offshore export cable installation, Sunrise Wind will construct a 3D model defining the spatial relationship of project components and installation methodology (e.g., cable burial via jet-trenching) relative to the ASLFs. After final cable burial, Sunrise Wind will provide as-built cable drawings or alternatively, the Lessee will provide the best available as-built data to evaluate potential project seafloor impacts if final as-built drawings are not available in the time needed to meet the inspection timing requirements and documentation of the installation tool's sword depth during installation. This information can be used to assess the spatial relationship between the area disturbed during installation of the cable and the ASLF features. Sunrise Wind will consult with BOEM and Tribal Nations on the results of the 3D model and as-built surveys to select potential locations for post-construction visual inspection. Locations selected for inspection will be restricted to areas where cable installation and ASLFs intersect (e.g., where the cable installation trench is shown on the as-built data to be located above the ASLF) and if as-built drawings and sword penetration depth indicate that an ASLF may have been disturbed. Consultation with Tribal Nations and BOEM to select potential locations for inspection will not exceed 30 days after receipt of the best available as-built data.

If conducted, post-construction inspections will focus on the disturbed sediments around the as-laid cable route and attempt to delineate any materials indicative of human presence (i.e., lithics, pottery sherds). The

goal of the investigation, therefore, is to determine the presence or absence of archaeological material in potential association with previously identified ASLFs through visual inspection and no cultural material will be collected. These methodologies may include but are not limited to establishing a permanent datum, mapping, photo, video, and 3D photogrammetry. For position accuracy, the ROV should be tracked using an Ultra- Short Base Line (USBL) positioning system.

If, based on the consultations referenced above, BOEM and Tribal Nations determine that seafloor inspections are necessary, Sunrise Wind's QMA will design and direct the visual inspection of the seafloor at the selected locations identified through the above process to assess for the presence/absence of displaced cultural materials from the ASLF. The methodology of inspection will be determined in consultation with BOEM and Tribal Nations. The inspection will be executed no more than sixty days post-final cable burial. If unanticipated issues arise during the course of offshore construction that prevent this measure from being completed within sixty days post-final cable burial, Sunrise Wind must notify BOEM and propose an alternate completion timeframe for BOEM approval. Sunrise Wind, BOEM, and Tribal Nations will make a reasonable good faith effort to minimize the number of mobilizations and vessel days when consulting on the number and location of features to inspect. No more than four mobilizations (two per cable laying event) will be undertaken.

5.1.4 Standards

To be determined in consultation with BOEM and Tribal Nations.

5.1.5 Documentation

Sunrise Wind will provide consulting Tribal Nations draft and final technical reports including 3D model(s) and resulting reporting.

5.1.6 Funds and Accounting

Sunrise Wind will be responsible for funding and implementation of this monitoring measure.

6.0 IMPLEMENTATION

6.1 Timeline

The timeline for implementation of the mitigation measures is identified in the MOA.

6.2 Organizational Responsibilities

6.2.1 *Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)*

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

- BOEM, in consultation with the interested consulting parties, will ensure that mitigation measures adequately resolve adverse effects, consistent with the NHPA;
- BOEM must accept the final HPMP before Sunrise Wind may commence any of the actions included in the HPMP;
- BOEM will be responsible for sharing the Annual Summary Report with the interested consulting parties; and
- BOEM is responsible for consultation related to dispute resolution.

6.2.2 *Sunrise Wind, LLC*

- Considering the comments provided by the interested consulting parties in the development of this HPMP;
- Releasing RFPs and selecting qualified consultants/contractors as specified in Section 5.0, if applicable;
- Managing funding and implementing the mitigation measures specified in Section 5.0, if applicable;
- Completion of the Scope/s of Work in Section 5.0, if applicable;
- Ensuring the Methodology is followed as specified in Section 5.0, if applicable;
- Ensuring all Standards in Section 5.0 are met, if applicable;
- Providing the Documentation in Section 5.0 to the interested consulting parties for review and comment, if applicable;
- Annual Reporting to BOEM on progress in implementation of this HPMP;
- Ensuring that all work that requires consultation with Tribal Nations are performed by professionals who have demonstrated professional experience consulting with federally recognized Tribal Nations; and
- Provide notification to BOEM and the interested consulting parties when the HPMP implementation is complete.

6.2.3 *Other Parties, as Appropriate*

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

6.3 Interested Consulting Party Consultation

This HPMP was provided by Sunrise Wind to BOEM for review by the interested consulting parties to provide meaningful input on the avoidance of adverse effects to submerged historic properties. The interested consulting parties were provided the opportunity for review and comment on the HPMP concurrent with BOEM's NEPA substitution schedule for the Project. This HPMP was further refined through informational and consultation meetings, conference calls, HPMP draft reviews and document exchanges, or similar means of communication of information.

7.0 REFERENCES

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**ATTACHMENT 4 – TREATMENT PLANS FOR ABOVE GROUND HISTORIC PROPERTIES
SUBJECT TO ADVERSE VISUAL EFFECT**

Historic Property Treatment Plan

for the

Sunrise Wind Farm

Dukes County, Massachusetts & Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf

Submitted to:



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

Prepared for:



Sunrise Wind, LLC
<https://sunrisewindny.com/>

Prepared by:



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November 2023

ABSTRACT

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

Location: Outer Continental Shelf, offshore Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and New York

Federal and State Agencies: Bureau of Ocean Energy Management
National Park Service
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Massachusetts Historical Commission
Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission
New York Historic Preservation Office
Connecticut Historic Preservation Office
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Regulatory Process: National Environmental Policy Act
Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act
Section 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act

Purpose: This Historic Property Treatment Plan provides background data, historic property information, and detailed steps that will be implemented to carry out mitigation actions to resolve adverse effects from the Sunrise Wind Farm Project.

Adverse Visual Effect Finding for: [REDACTED]
Dukes County, Massachusetts and Atlantic Outer Continental

Date: November 2023

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Historic Property Treatment Plan

[REDACTED]

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

A CHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
ADLS	Aircraft Detection Lighting System
APE	Area of Potential Effects
BOEM	Bureau of Ocean Energy Management
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
COP	Construction and Operations Plan
EDR	Environmental Design and Research, D.P.C.
FEIS	Final Environmental Impact Statement
FR	Federal Regulation
ICF	Interconnection Facility
HPTP	Historic Property Treatment Plan
MA SHPO	Massachusetts State Historic Preservation Officer
MHC	Massachusetts Historical Commission
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
NHL	National Historic Landmark
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NY SHPO	New York State Historic Preservation Officer
OCS	Outer Continental Shelf
PAPE	Preliminary Area of Potential Effects
RFP	Request for Proposals
RI SHPO	Rhode Island State Historic Preservation Officer
RIHPHC	Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission

ROD	Record of Decision
SOI	Secretary of the Interior
SRWEC	Sunrise Wind Export Cable
SRWF	Sunrise Wind Farm
TCP	Traditional Cultural Property
TJB	Transition Joint Bay
USCG	United States Coast Guard
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Historic Property Treatment Plan (HPTP) for [REDACTED] (hereinafter, the historic property) provides background data, historic property information, and detailed steps that will be implemented to carry out mitigation actions to resolve potential adverse effects preliminarily identified by the applicant in the *Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment – Sunrise Wind Farm* (HRVEA), dated February 2023 (EDR, 2023) and in accordance with Bureau of Ocean Energy Management’s (BOEM) Findings of Adverse Effects (FoAE) for the Project under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA).

BOEM is using the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) substitution process to fulfill its Section 106 of the NHPA obligations as provided for in the NHPA implementing regulations (36 CFR § 800.8(c)), and BOEM notified the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), State Historic Preservation Officers, and consulting parties of BOEM’s decision to use this process. Sunrise Wind provided this HPTP to BOEM for review and comment by consulting parties to provide meaningful input on the resolution of adverse effects to and form(s) of implementing mitigation at the historic property. This HPTP describes the mitigation measures to resolve adverse effects on historic properties and outlines the implementation steps and timeline for actions based on the evaluations and outreach performed by Sunrise Wind, and consultation with the Massachusetts State Historic Preservation Officer, the Rhode Island State Historic Preservation Officer, the ACHP, and/or other consulting parties throughout the NEPA substitution process. This HPTP will be included in the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS), Record of Decision (ROD) and/or Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) issued in accordance with 40 CFR parts 1500-1508, and 36 CFR §§ 800.8, 800.10.

This HPTP is organized into the following sections:

Section 1.0, Executive Summary, outlines the content of this HPTP.

Section 2.0, Background Information, briefly summarizes the Undertaking while focusing on cultural resources regulatory contexts (federal, tribal, state, and local, including preservation restrictions), identifies the historic property discussed in this HPTP that may be adversely affected by the Undertaking, and summarizes the pertinent provisions and attachments of the HRVEA (EDR, 2023) and *Construction and Operations Plan for the Sunrise Wind Farm and Sunrise Wind Export Cable Project* (COP; Sunrise Wind, 2022) that guided the development of this document.

Section 3.0, Existing Conditions, Historic Significance, and Maritime Setting, provides a physical description of the historic property included in this HPTP. Set within its historic context, the applicable NRHP criteria for the historic property are discussed with a focus on the contribution of a maritime visual setting to its significance and integrity.

Section 4.0, Mitigation Measures, presents specific steps to carry out the applicant-proposed mitigation actions identified in the COP or alternative measures developed through stakeholder engagement meetings to date. The mitigation action includes a detailed description, intended outcome, methods, standards,

requirements for documentation, and reporting instructions. The mitigation action details may be revised, based on feedback gathered during the process.

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

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

2.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

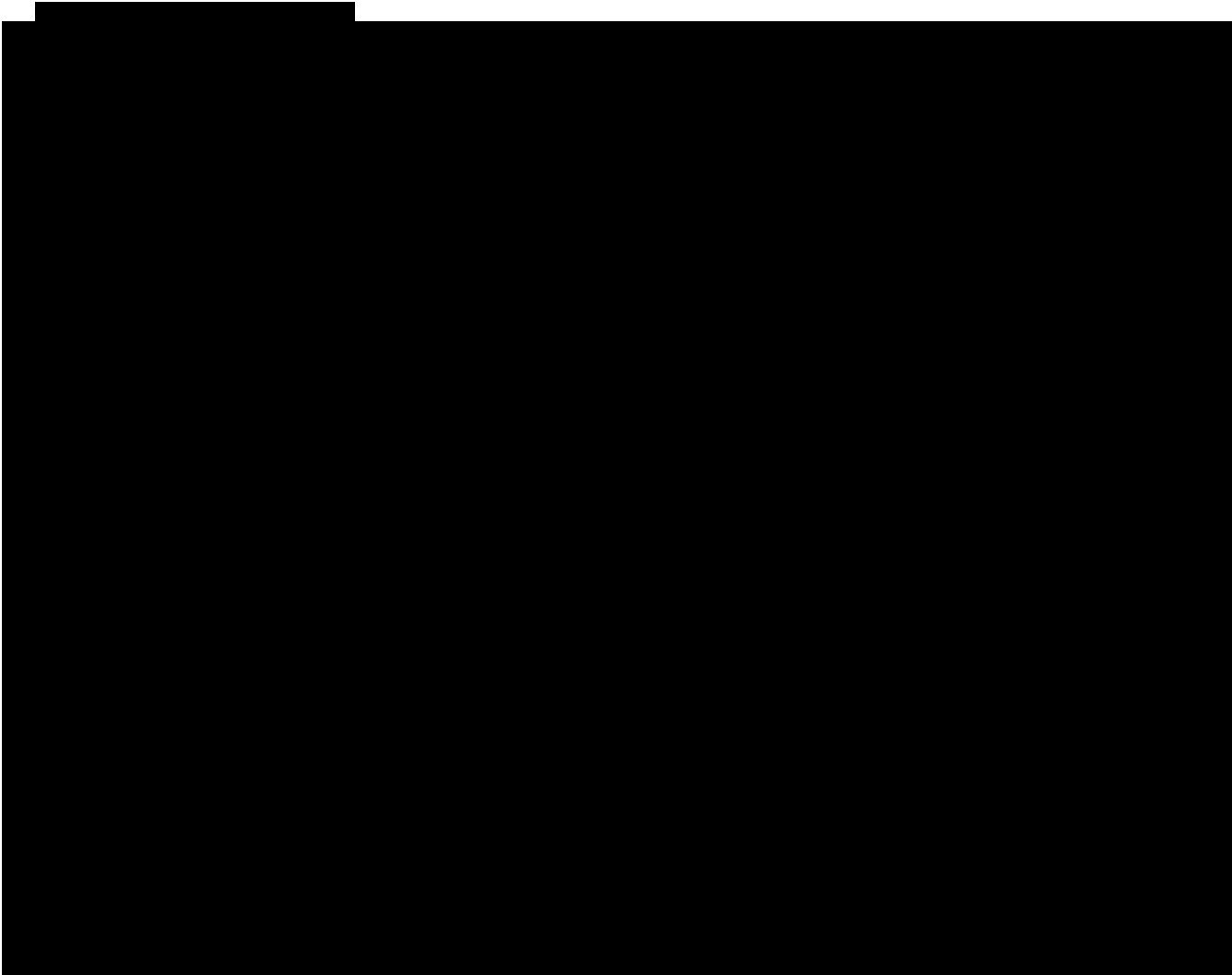
2.1 Project Overview: Sunrise Wind Farm and Sunrise Wind Export Cable

The Undertaking is a wind-powered electric generating facility composed of up to 94 wind turbine generators (WTGs) and associated foundations at 102 potential locations¹, an offshore convertor station (OCS–DC), and inter-array cables connecting the WTGs and the OCS–DC (see Figure 2.1-1). The wind farm portion of the Project (referred to as the Sunrise Wind Farm [SRWF]) will be located on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) in the designated Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) Renewable Energy Lease Area OCS-A 0487 (Lease Area)². The Lease Area is approximately 18.9 statute miles (mi) (16.4 nautical miles [nm], 30.4 kilometers [km]) south of Martha’s Vineyard, Massachusetts, approximately 30.5 mi (26.5 nm, 48.1 km) east of Montauk, New York, and 16.7 mi (14.5 nm, 26.8 km) from Block Island, Rhode Island. Within the Lease Area, the visible offshore components of the operational Undertaking will be located in water depths ranging from approximately 135 to 184 feet.

The SRWEC, a submarine export cable located in both federal waters and New York State territorial waters, will connect the OCS–DC to a transition joint bay (TJB) at Smith Point County Park located on Fire Island, in the Town of Brookhaven, New York. From the TJB, an underground onshore transmission cable will complete the connection to a new onshore converter station (OnCS–DC), located at Union Avenue in the Town of Brookhaven, New York. From the OnCS–DC at the Union Avenue Site, an Onshore Interconnection Cable will provide connection to the existing Holbrook Substation in the Town of Brookhaven.

¹ The assessment of potential visual effects to historic properties is based on the maximum design scenario of up to 122 WTGs consistent with BOEM’s guidance on the use of a Project Design Envelope. Since the time the visibility analysis was conducted, Sunrise Wind has elected to reduce the number of WTGs from 122 to 94 at 102 potential positions and has chosen a WTG model with defined measurements. These subsequent design changes are anticipated to result in similar or lower impacts than those described in the HRVEA report.

² A portion of Lease Area OCS-A 0500 (Bay State Wind LLC) and the entirety of Lease Area OCS-A 0487 (formerly Deepwater Wind New England LLC) were assigned to Sunrise Wind LLC on September 3, 2020, and the two areas were merged and a revised Lease OCS-A 0487 was issued on March 15, 2021. Thus, when using the term “Lease Area” within this COP, Sunrise Wind is referring to the new merged Lease Area OCS-A 0487.



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

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

The measures to avoid adverse effects to identified historic properties are described in the Sunrise Wind COP (Section 4.5.1.3). This HPTP describes the applicant-proposed treatment plans to resolve the remaining adverse effects after application of the above-listed measures. The mitigation measures reflect a refinement of the conceptual mitigation framework proposed by Sunrise Wind (see Appendix Z, *Cultural Resources Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures*, to the COP).

All activities implemented under this HPTP will be conducted in accordance with any conditions imposed by BOEM in its ROD and with applicable local, state and federal regulations and permitting requirements. Responsibilities for specific compliance actions are described in further detail in Section 6.2 – Organizational Responsibilities.

2.2.1 Municipal Regulations

Before implementation, any on-site mitigation measures will be coordinated with local municipalities and commissions to obtain approvals, as appropriate. These may include, but are not limited to building permits, zoning, land use, planning, historic commissions, and design review boards. Additional information regarding compliance with local requirements appears below in Section 6.0, Implementation.

2.2.2 Preservation Easements and Restrictions

Preservation easements and restrictions protect significant historic, archaeological, or cultural resources. The State of Massachusetts preservation restrictions are outlined in Massachusetts General Law Chapter 184, Sections 31-33. Any mitigation work associated with the historic property will comply with the conditions of all extant historic preservation easements. Additional information regarding compliance with extant preservation restrictions appears below in Section 6.0, Implementation. The MHC holds a preservation easement on the [REDACTED] per Massachusetts General Law Chapter 184, Sections 31-33.

2.3 Interested Consulting Parties

BOEM initiated consultation under Section 106 with invitations to consulting parties on August 31, 2021. In addition to BOEM's formal Section 106 consultation meetings, Sunrise Wind invited the interested consulting parties to a series of meetings to review conceptual mitigation measures with the Tribal Nations.

interested consulting parties for this Treatment Plan consist of the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah), the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe, and BOEM.

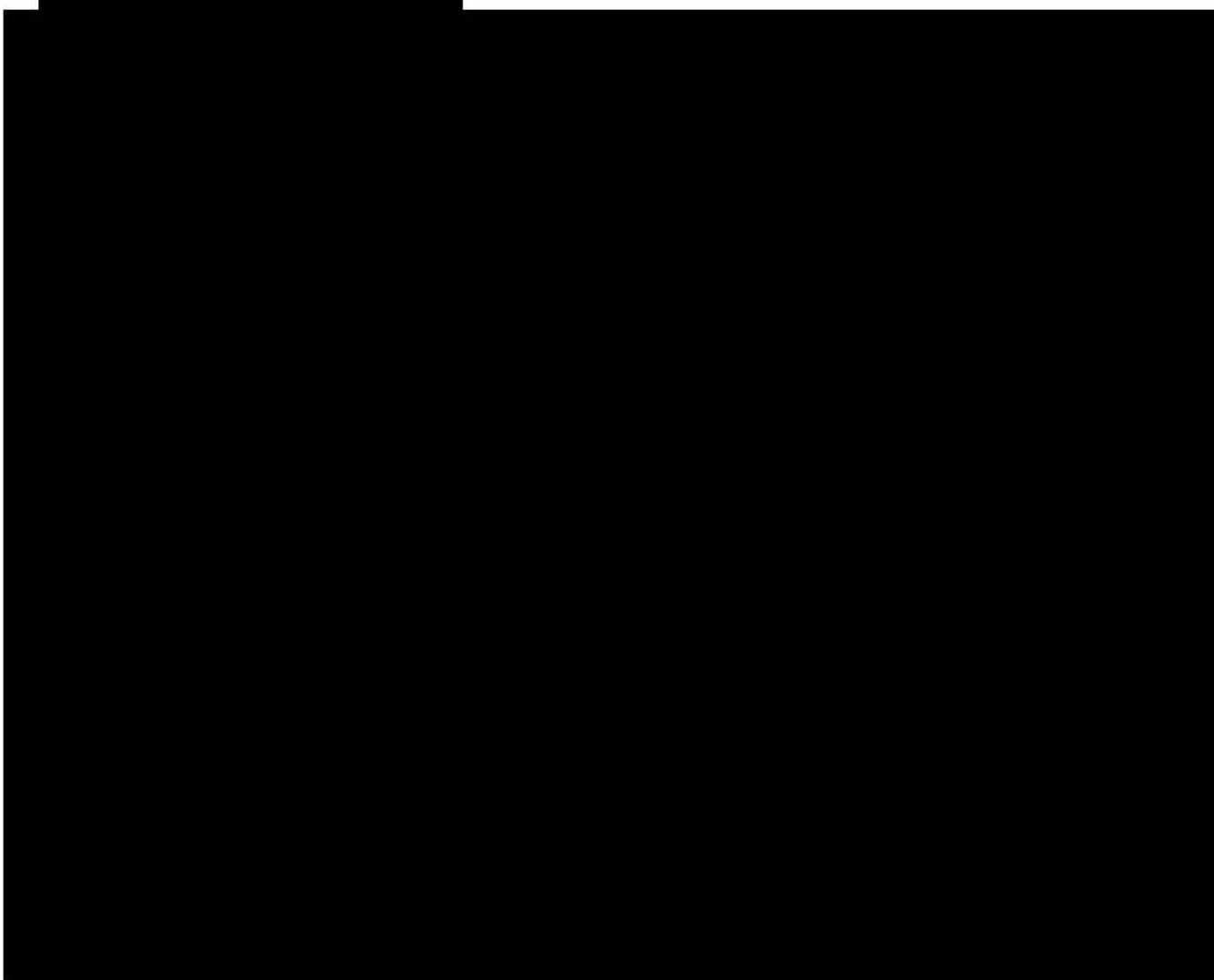
3.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS, HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE, AND MARITIME SETTING

3.1 Historic Property

This HPTP involves one historic property, as identified below in Table 3.1-1 and located on Figure 3.1-1.

Table 3.1-1. Historic Properties included in the HPTP

Name	Property Designation	Municipality	State	Site No. (Agency)	Ownership	Historic Property Type
██████████ ██████████████████ ██████████	National Register Eligible	Multiple	MA	N/A	Multiple	Native American Sites and TCPs



In this section the historic property is described both physically and within its historic context, with a focus on the contribution of a maritime visual setting to the property's significance and integrity.

3.2 Maritime Setting

For the purposes of this analysis and assessment, views of marine waters are considered critical aspects of maritime settings. The influence of the marine environment and related human activities on historical development patterns is extensive and may be expressed in areas without direct lines of sight to the sea. Although these types of setting may contribute to the significance of historic properties, they would not be subject to alteration as a result of the proposed undertaking and are not considered further in this report.

The maritime setting of the TCP is integral to its historical and cultural significance. As expressed by Aquinnah tribal representatives, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

3.3.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The lands and waters encompassing [REDACTED]

Central to the physical landscape elements of the TCP and most prominent of the culturally significant landforms [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The TCP maintains a high degree of integrity despite alterations through time due to post-glacial sea-level rise, coastal erosion, grazing, bombing, clay mining, and modern development. The landforms, themselves, are associated with central events and figures in Wampanoag creation traditions. The historic property continues to support traditional cultural practices, including the sharing of stories related to the formation of the associated landforms and the importance of reciprocal relationships among the Wampanoag peoples and other beings of land, sea, and air as central elements of Wampanoag identities.

3.3.2 *Historic Context*

[REDACTED]

[Redacted text block]

[Redacted text block]

[Redacted text block]

[Redacted text block]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

3.3.3 *NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting*

[REDACTED] TCP is eligible for listing in the National Register under:

- Criterion A for its association with [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
- Criterion B for its association with [REDACTED]
- Criterion C as a distinguishable and significant component of [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
- Criterion D for its potential to yield information through [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]³

The maritime setting of the TCP is integral to its historical and cultural significance. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

³ See BOEM - Supplement to the Finding of Adverse Effect for the Vineyard Wind 1 Project Construction and Operations Plan, March 9, 2021.

[Redacted]

4.0 ASSESSMENT OF VISUAL EFFECTS

4.1 Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

A *Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment* (EDR, 2023) was completed to evaluate the Project's potential visual effects on the qualities that make historic properties eligible for listing in the NRHP. Per 36 CFR Part 800.16, historic properties include prehistoric or historic districts, sites, buildings, structures, or objects included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the NRHP maintained by the Secretary of the Interior (SOI), inclusive of historic properties designated as NHLs. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist (36 CFR Part 800.16). The APE for a project is determined by the responsible federal agency in consultation with relevant SHPOs and THPOs. For the purpose of the *Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment*, a Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE) was defined to include those areas where proposed offshore Project components will be visible and where there is a potential for an adverse visual effect.

The potential visual effects of the SRWF on historic properties were determined by considering a number of factors for each historic property, including:

- The scope and magnitude of Project visibility from the historic property;
- The degree to which maritime setting contributes to the historical significance of the historic properties;
- Contribution of views of the sea to the historic property's significance;
- The location and orientation of the historic property relative to the shoreline/sea and SRWF;
- The historic use of each historic property; and
- The overall sensitivity of each historic property to visual change.

Sunrise Wind considered multiple measures of project visibility for each historic property located within the PAPE), which was defined to include those areas where proposed offshore project components will be visible and where there is a potential for an adverse visual effect. These points of measurement were determined using the viewshed assessment generated through ArcGIS and are further defined in the *Visual Impact Assessment* (EDR, 2022). They include the following:

- Distance from the nearest visible turbine;
- Blade tip visibility;
- Turbine Aviation light elevation;
- Mid-tower aviation light elevation;
- Coast Guard light elevation;
- Total acreage of historic property;
- Total acreage of visibility within the historic property; and
- The portion of the historic property (percent of acreage) from which the SRWF would be potentially visible.

The assessment of visual effects to the historic property is provided in Table 4.1-1.

Table 4.1-1. [REDACTED] Visual Effects Assessment

Distance to Nearest Turbine (Miles)	Nearby Key Observation Points (KOP)	Blade Tip Elevation (visible units)*	Turbine Aviation Light Elevation (visible units)	Mid-Tower Aviation Light Elevation (visible units)	Coast Guard Light Elevation (visible units)	Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	123	123	90	5	70.6%

5.0 MITIGATION MEASURES

Mitigation measures at the historic property are detailed in this section and are appropriate to fully address the nature, scope, size, and magnitude of adverse effects including cumulative effects caused by the Project, on the NRHP-qualifying characteristics of each historic property that would be affected. These mitigation measures also include actions to respond to some reasonably foreseeable hazards unrelated to the Project that pose risks to the long-term preservation of the affected historic properties, such as climate change.

5.1 Scholarships and Training for Tribal Resource Stewardship

5.1.1 Purpose and Intended Outcome

The Aquinnah and Mashpee Tribal Nations have protected and cherished [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Development of the lands and seas within and near the TCP will continue to alter the character-defining elements of the historic property. Climate change is also threatening multiple culturally significant habitats and associated plant and animal communities upon which the Tribal Nations have relied since time immemorial, and which are of great importance in maintaining the distinct cultural identities of the Tribal Nations and the Tribal Nations' members. Effective analyses, consultation, and decision-making within each Tribal government and to support each Tribal Nations' consultations with external agencies require a broad range of skills and knowledge. The purpose of this measure is to enhance the capacity of each Tribal Nation to preserve the critical physical and cultural attributes of the TCP through training and education of tribal members. Sunrise Wind would fund scholarships and fees for Mashpee and Aquinnah Tribal members enrolling in accredited colleges or professional/vocational training programs in the fields of Marine Sciences, Marine Construction, Aquaculture, Geophysics, Astronomy, Geology, History, Anthropology, Archaeology, Environmental Sciences, or Indigenous Studies. At the discretion of each Tribal Nation, recipients of financial support funded through this measure may be required to perform a limited period of service in the tribal government offices related to their field of study or training.

The intended outcome of this measure is to sustain and enhance each Tribal Nations' maritime traditions by supporting and strengthening the Tribal Nations' capacity to protect and preserve the TCP and its constituent elements through education and professional development. Traditional stewardship activities, including finfishing, shellfishing, plant harvesting and tending, and respectful treatment of plant and animal communities that form critical elements of the TCP would be enhanced through incorporation of professional and academic training with traditional knowledge.

5.1.2 Scope of Work

The scope of work will consist of the following:

- Development of selection criteria for qualified applicants to receive financial support for educational and training opportunities;
- Development of specific accreditation requirements colleges or professional/vocational training programs to which qualified tribal members may enroll;

- Establishment of the appropriate Tribal Council, Tribal Department of Education, or committees of such governing bodies or departments to recommend applicants for funding; and
- Development of a Scholarship Program Proposal for review by the Tribal Nations prior to initial disbursements, with proposed administrative costs to compensate each Tribal government for coordination with Sunrise Wind on the selection of recipients.

If a comparable scholarship program with consistent eligibility criteria has already been established by the Tribal Nations, the Sunrise Wind mitigation funding for this measure may be applied to such pre-existing programs provided that Sunrise Wind and BOEM agree. In that case, implementation of the Scope of Work described in this section and the Methodology (Section 5.1.3) will not be required.

5.1.3 Methodology

Sunrise Wind will prepare the scope of work or contract with an appropriate consultant team to develop the scope of work. If Sunrise Wind elects to use a consultant, they will release a request for proposals (RFP) for consultant services for the scope of work and select a consultant to perform the scope of work listed in Section 5.1.2.

Final deliverables produced by the consultant will incorporate further comments and any additional information provided by the interested consulting parties.

5.1.4 Standards

The project will comply with following standards:

- Documentation will be prepared by professionals with demonstrated experience in education and training program management and fiscal reporting.

5.1.5 Documentation

Documentation to be provided for review by interested consulting parties includes:

- RFPs;
- Consultant bids in response to RFPs;
- Executed contracts between the implementing party and selected consultants; and
- Draft Scholarship Program Proposal.

5.1.6 Funds and Accounting

Funding amounts were determined to be sufficient by BOEM in consultation with the interested consulting parties and are identified in an attachment to the MOA. Sunrise Wind will deposit half of the stipulated funding into two escrow accounts (one of each Tribal Nation) within 120 calendar days of Sunrise Wind receiving a no objection to the complete Facility Design Report/Fabrication and Installation report. Within 1 year of the first payment, Sunrise Wind will place the remaining half into those escrow accounts.

5.2 Funding for Habitat Restoration

5.2.1 Purpose and Intended Outcome

Climate change poses a significant threat to archaeological, architectural, habitat, and landscape elements of the TCP. Rising seas and water temperatures, expansion of invasive species, trends towards shorter, warmer winters, and the increased frequency and intensity of coastal storms are expected to result in future losses of character defining features and contributing resources to the historic property. This measure will provide funding for planning and implementation of targeted efforts to mitigate such foreseeable losses, support economically sustainable traditional shellfishing/finfishing and plant collection practices, and documentation and/or recovery of threatened elements of cultural sites associated with the TCP.

The intended outcome of this measure is to identify, and where appropriate, implement projects to preserve, recover, and enhance culturally sensitive species habitat, cultural sites, and to offset the foreseeable impacts of climate change. The structure of this measure is intended to provide for appropriate flexibility for each Tribal Nation to respond to changing conditions over the period of funding and accounts for the unpredictability of certain future environmental conditions. The proposed funding would support phased planning and implementation of related activities.

5.2.2 Scope of Work

The scope of work will consist of:

- Development of selection criteria for qualified planning and implementation activities;
- Development of specific professional qualifications for support of funded activities; and
- Publication of a list and brief description of all funded activities on a website accessible to the general public.
 - Such publication will be made within one year of the initial funds disbursement and shall be updated at least once per year thereafter for the duration of the programs.
 - Such publication will not disclose sensitive locational information for any elements of the Vineyard Sound & Moshup's Bridge TCP or other historic properties if doing so would place such resources at risk of damage or may compromise or impede traditional uses of such places.

5.2.3 Methodology

Sunrise Wind may elect to prepare the Scope of Work or contract with an appropriate consultant team to develop the scope of work. If Sunrise Wind elects to use a consultant, they will release a RFP for consultant services for the scope of work and select a consultant to support performance of the scope of work listed in Section 5.2.2. Each Tribal Nation may use up to 10% of each Project disbursement to cover the costs of administering the funded activities.

Final deliverables produced by the consultant will incorporate further comments and any additional information provided by the interested consulting parties.

5.2.4 Standards

The project will comply with following standards:

- Documentation will be prepared by professionals with demonstrated experience in archaeology, habitat restoration, coastal resilience planning program management and fiscal reporting, as appropriate to the specific funded-activities; and
- All funded activities must comply with applicable local, state, federal and Tribal permitting requirements.

5.2.5 Documentation

Documentation to be provided for review by interested consulting parties includes:

- RFPs;
- Consultant bids in response to RFPs; and
- Executed contracts between the implementing party and selected consultants.

5.2.6 Funds and Accounting

Funding amounts were determined to be sufficient by BOEM in consultation with the interested consulting parties and are identified in an attachment to the MOA.

6.0 IMPLEMENTATION

6.1 Timeline

The timeline for implementation of the mitigation measures is identified in the MOA.

6.2 Organizational Responsibilities

6.2.1 *Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)*

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

- BOEM, in consultation with the interested consulting parties, will ensure that mitigation measures adequately resolve adverse effects, consistent with the NHPA;
- BOEM must accept the final HPTP before Sunrise Wind may commence any of the actions included in the HPTP; and
- BOEM is responsible for consultation related to dispute resolution.

6.2.2 *Sunrise Wind, LLC*

Sunrise Wind will be responsible for the following:

- the comments provided by the interested consulting parties in the development of this HPTP;
- Depositing funding for the implementation of this HPTP in a dedicated escrow account prior to the construction of the SRWF;
- Releasing RFPs and selecting qualified consultants/contractors as specified in Section 5.0;
- Managing funding and implementing the mitigation measures specified in Section 5.0;
- Completion of the Scope/s of Work in Section 5.0;
- Ensuring the Methodology is followed as specified in Section 5.0;
- Ensuring all Standards in Section 5.0 are met;
- Providing the Documentation in Section 5.0 to the interested consulting parties for review and comment;
- Annual Reporting to BOEM on progress in implementation of this HPTP;
- Ensuring that all work that requires consultation with Tribal Nations are performed by professionals who have demonstrated professional experience consulting with federally recognized Tribal Nations; and
- Provide notification to BOEM and the interested consulting parties when the HPTP implementation is complete.

6.2.3 *Other Parties, as Appropriate*

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

6.3 **Interested Consulting Party Consultation**

This HPTP was provided by Sunrise Wind to BOEM for review by the interested consulting parties to provide meaningful input on the resolution of adverse effects to and form(s) of implementing mitigation at the historic property. The interested consulting parties were provided the opportunity for review and comment on the HPTP concurrent with BOEM's NEPA substitution schedule for the Project. This HPTP was further refined through informational and consultation meetings, conference calls, HPTP draft reviews and document exchanges, or similar means of communication of information.

7.0 REFERENCES

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Historic Property Treatment Plan

for the

Sunrise Wind Farm

Submitted to:



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

Prepared for:



Sunrise Wind, LLC
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Prepared by:



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March 2024

ABSTRACT

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

Location: Outer Continental Shelf, offshore Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and New York

Federal and State Agencies: Bureau of Ocean Energy Management
National Park Service
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Massachusetts Historical Commission
Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission
New York Historic Preservation Office
Connecticut Historic Preservation Office
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Regulatory Process: National Environmental Policy Act
Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act
Section 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act

Purpose: This Historic Property Treatment Plan provides background data, historic property information, and detailed steps that will be implemented to carry out mitigation actions to resolve adverse effects from the Sunrise Wind Farm Project.

Adverse Visual Effect

Finding for: [REDACTED]

Submitted By: Sunrise Wind, LLC

Date: March 2024

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
ADLS	Aircraft Detection Lighting System
APE	Area of Potential Effects
BOEM	Bureau of Ocean Energy Management
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
COP	Construction and Operations Plan
EDR	Environmental Design and Research, D.P.C.
FEIS	Final Environmental Impact Statement
FR	Federal Regulation
ICF	Interconnection Facility
HPTP	Historic Property Treatment Plan
MA SHPO	Massachusetts State Historic Preservation Officer
MHC	Massachusetts Historical Commission
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
NHL	National Historic Landmark
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NY SHPO	New York State Historic Preservation Officer
OCS	Outer Continental Shelf
PAPE	Preliminary Area of Potential Effects
RFP	Request for Proposals
RI SHPO	Rhode Island State Historic Preservation Officer
RIHPHC	Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission
ROD	Record of Decision

SOI	Secretary of the Interior
SRWEC	Sunrise Wind Export Cable
SRWF	Sunrise Wind Farm
TCP	Traditional Cultural Property
TJB	Transition Joint Bay
USCG	United States Coast Guard
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Historic Property Treatment Plan (HPTP) for ~~The Chappaquiddick Island TCP~~ (hereinafter, the historic property) provides background data, historic property information, and detailed steps that will be implemented to carry out mitigation actions to resolve potential adverse effects preliminarily identified by the applicant in the *Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment – Sunrise Wind Farm* (HRVEA), dated February 2023 (EDR, 2023) and in accordance with Bureau of Ocean Energy Management’s (BOEM) Findings of Adverse Effects (FoAE) for the Project under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA).

BOEM is using the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) substitution process to fulfill its Section 106 of the NHPA obligations as provided for in the NHPA implementing regulations (36 CFR § 800.8(c)), and BOEM notified the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), State Historic Preservation Officers, and consulting parties of BOEM’s decision to use this process. Sunrise Wind provided this HPTP to BOEM for review and comment by consulting parties to provide meaningful input on the resolution of adverse effects to and form(s) of implementing mitigation at the historic property. This HPTP describes the mitigation measures to resolve adverse effects on historic properties and outlines the implementation steps and timeline for actions based on the evaluations and outreach performed by Sunrise Wind, and consultation with the Massachusetts State Historic Preservation Officer, the Rhode Island State Historic Preservation Officer, the ACHP, and/or other consulting parties throughout the NEPA substitution process. This HPTP will be included in the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS), Record of Decision (ROD) and/or Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) issued in accordance with 40 CFR parts 1500-1508, and 36 CFR §§ 800.8, 800.10.

This HPTP is organized into the following sections:

- **Section 1.0, Executive Summary**, outlines the content of this HPTP.
- **Section 2.0, Background Information**, briefly summarizes the Undertaking while focusing on cultural resources regulatory contexts (federal, tribal, state, and local, including preservation restrictions), identifies the historic property discussed in this HPTP that may be adversely affected by the Undertaking, and summarizes the pertinent provisions and attachments of the *HRVEA* (EDR, 2023) and *Construction and Operations Plan for the Sunrise Wind Farm and Sunrise Wind Export Cable Project (COP; Sunrise Wind, 2022)* that guided the development of this document.
- **Section 3.0, Existing Conditions, Historic Significance, and Maritime Setting**, provides a physical description of the historic property included in this HPTP. Set within its historic context, the applicable NRHP criteria for the historic properties are discussed with a focus on the contribution of a maritime visual setting to its significance and integrity.
- **Section 4.0, Assessment of Visual Effects**, describes the methodology used to identify the Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE), historic properties within the PAPE, and the approach used to determine the potential for adverse effects on the historic properties.

- **Section 5.0 Mitigation Measures**, presents specific steps to carry out the applicant-proposed mitigation actions identified in the COP or alternative measures developed through stakeholder engagement meetings to date. The mitigation action includes a detailed description, intended outcome, methods, standards, requirements for documentation, and reporting instructions. The mitigation action details may be revised, based on feedback gathered during the process.
- **Section 6.0, Implementation**, establishes the process for executing mitigation actions at the historic properties, as identified in Section 5.0 of this HPTP. For each action, organizational responsibilities are outlined, a timeline is provided, and regulatory reviews are listed.
- **Section 7.0, References**, is a list of works cited in this HPTP.

2.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

2.1 Project Overview: Sunrise Wind Farm and Sunrise Wind Export Cable

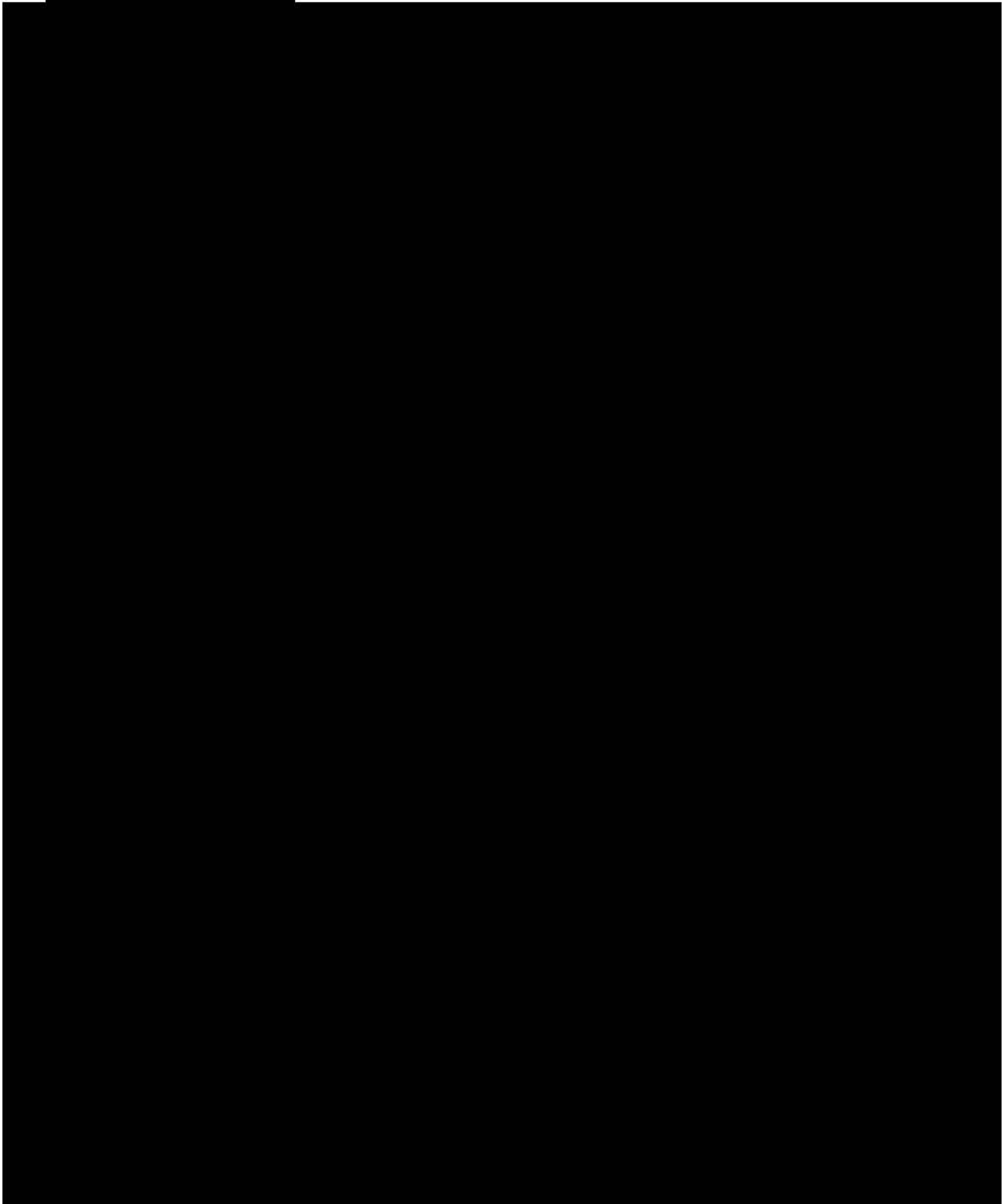
The Undertaking is a wind-powered electric generating facility composed of up to 94 wind turbine generators (WTGs) and associated foundations at 102 potential locations¹, an offshore converter station (OCS–DC), and inter-array cables connecting the WTGs and the OCS–DC (see Figure 2.1-1). The wind farm portion of the Project (referred to as the Sunrise Wind Farm [SRWF]) will be located on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) in the designated Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) Renewable Energy Lease Area OCS-A 0487 (Lease Area).² The Lease Area is approximately 18.9 statute miles (mi) (16.4 nautical miles [nm], 30.4 kilometers [km]) south of Martha’s Vineyard, Massachusetts, approximately 30.5 mi (26.5 nm, 48.1 km) east of Montauk, New York, and 16.7 mi (14.5 nm, 26.8 km) from Block Island, Rhode Island. Within the Lease Area, the visible offshore components of the operational Undertaking will be located in water depths ranging from approximately 135 to 184 feet.

The SRWEC, a submarine export cable located in both federal waters and New York State territorial waters, will connect the OCS–DC to a transition joint bay (TJB) at Smith Point County Park located on Fire Island, in the Town of Brookhaven, New York. From the TJB, an underground onshore transmission cable will complete the connection to a new onshore converter station (OnCS–DC), located at Union Avenue in the Town of Brookhaven, New York. From the OnCS–DC at the Union Avenue Site, an Onshore Interconnection Cable will provide connection to the existing Holbrook Substation in the Town of Brookhaven.

¹ The assessment of potential visual effects to historic properties is based on the maximum design scenario of up to 122 WTGs consistent with BOEM’s guidance on the use of a Project Design Envelope. Since the time the visibility analysis was conducted, Sunrise Wind has elected to reduce the number of WTGs from 122 to 94 at 102 potential positions and has chosen a WTG model with defined measurements. These subsequent design changes are anticipated to result in similar or lower impacts than those described in the HRVEA report.

² A portion of Lease Area OCS-A 0500 (Bay State Wind LLC) and the entirety of Lease Area OCS-A 0487 (formerly Deepwater Wind New England LLC) were assigned to Sunrise Wind LLC on September 3, 2020, and the two areas were merged, and a revised Lease OCS-A 0487 was issued on March 15, 2021. Thus, when using the term “Lease Area” within this COP, Sunrise Wind is referring to the new merged Lease Area OCS-A 0487.

[Redacted]



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

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

The measures to avoid adverse effects to identified historic properties are described in the Sunrise Wind COP (Section 4.5.1.3). This HPTP describes the applicant-proposed treatment plans to resolve the remaining adverse effects after application of the above-listed measures. The mitigation measures reflect a refinement of the conceptual mitigation framework proposed by Sunrise Wind (see Appendix Z, *Cultural Resources Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures*, to the COP).

All activities implemented under this HPTP will be conducted in accordance with any conditions imposed by BOEM in its ROD and with applicable local, state and federal regulations and permitting requirements. Responsibilities for specific compliance actions are described in further detail in Section 6.4 – Organizational Responsibilities.

2.2.1 Municipal Regulations

Before implementation, any on-site mitigation measures will be coordinated with local municipalities and commissions to obtain approvals, as appropriate. These may include, but are not limited to building permits, zoning, land use, planning, historic commissions, and design review boards. Additional information regarding compliance with local requirements appears in Section 6.0, Implementation.

2.3 Interested Consulting Parties

BOEM initiated consultation under Section 106 with invitations to consulting parties on August 31, 2021. In addition to BOEM's formal Section 106 consultation meetings, Sunrise Wind invited the interested consulting parties to a series of meetings to review conceptual mitigation measures and invited the non-Federally recognized historic Massachusetts Chappaquiddick Tribe of the Wampanoag Nation.

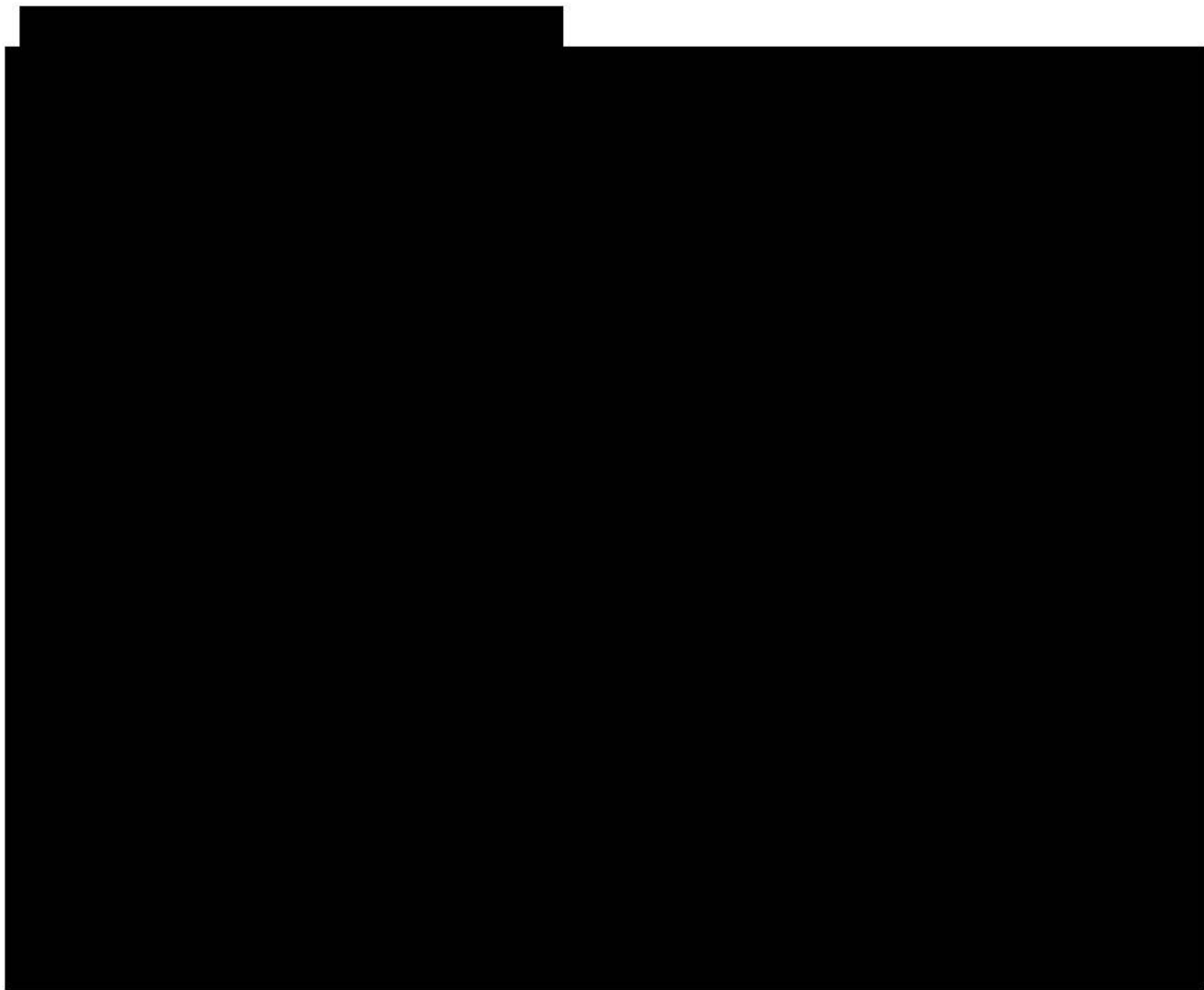
3.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS, HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE, AND MARITIME SETTING

3.1 Historic Properties

This HPTP involves one historic property as identified in Table 3.1-1 and located on Figure 3.1-1.

Table 3.1-1. Historic Properties included in the HPTP

Name	Property Designation	Municipality	State	Site No. (Agency)	Ownership	Historic Property Type
[REDACTED]	National Register Eligible	Edgartown	MA	N/A	Multiple	Native American Sites and TCPs



In this section each historic property is described both physically and within its historic context, with a focus on the contribution of a maritime visual setting to the property's significance and integrity.

3.2 Maritime Setting

For the purposes of this analysis and assessment, views of marine waters are considered critical aspects of maritime settings. The influence of the marine environment and related human activities on historical development patterns is extensive and may be expressed in areas without direct lines of sight to the sea. Although these types of setting may contribute to the significance of historic properties, they would not be subject to alteration as a result of the proposed undertaking and are not considered further in this report.

3.3 [REDACTED]

3.3.1 *Physical Description and Existing Conditions*

[REDACTED]

The lands and waters encompassed by the [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The physical connections between [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] are also subject to dramatic shifts in short periods of time due to the complex interplay of nearshore currents, very low relief on the barrier spits, and storms along [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Where retreating beaches and spits encroach upon adjacent coastal bluffs, erosion of the older, more generally stable landforms can be dramatic.

Culturally significant locations include [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Multiple contributing resources to the TCP district were documented as part of BOEM's Vineyard Wind 1 Section 106 consultations:

- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]

3.3.2 Historic Context

[REDACTED] is one of at least three inter-related Wampanoag maritime traditional cultural properties extending outwards from [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] are each distinguishable entities within a broader maritime cultural landscape associated with ancient and enduring traditional beliefs and practices of Wampanoag peoples. Each of the identified TCPs is associated with specific cultural practices and traditions related to the formation of the constituent lands and waters, the origins of the Wampanoag peoples, and the relationships among the Tribes and the worlds in which they have lived since time immemorial.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The local ecology at the time of the first European contact with indigenous peoples on Martha's Vineyard reflected a complex mosaic of open grasslands, herbaceous growth, and red cedar stands. The specific mix of habitats likely reflected long-standing Wampanoag landuse and stewardship practices, such as the use of controlled fires to maintain open habitats and to limit the density of undergrowth [REDACTED]. The open lands were attractive as pasturage to early English colonists on Martha's Vineyard.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

3.3.3 *NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting*

BOEM determined the [REDACTED] is eligible for listing in the National Register under:

- Criterion A for its [REDACTED]

The maritime setting of the TCP is integral to its historical and cultural significance. The TCP, as a whole, and numerous contributing resources within the historic district are closely associated [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

4.0 ASSESSMENT OF VISUAL EFFECTS

4.1 Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

A *Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment* (EDR, 2023) for the Sunrise Wind Farm was completed to evaluate the Project's potential visual effects on the qualities that make historic properties eligible for listing in the NRHP. Per 36 CFR Part 800.16, historic properties include prehistoric or historic districts, sites, buildings, structures, or objects included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the NRHP maintained by the Secretary of the Interior (SOI), inclusive of historic properties designated as NHLs. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist (36 CFR Part 800.16). The APE for a project is determined by the responsible federal agency in consultation with relevant SHPOs and THPOs. For the purpose of the *Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment*, a Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE) was defined to include those areas where proposed offshore Project components will be visible and where there is a potential for an adverse visual effect.

The potential visual effects of the SRWF on historic properties were determined by considering a number of factors for each historic property, including the following:

- The scope and magnitude of Project visibility from the historic property;
- The degree to which maritime setting contributes to the historical significance of the historic properties;
- Contribution of views of the sea to the historic property's significance;
- The location and orientation of the historic property relative to the shoreline/sea and SRWF;
- The historic use of each historic property; and
- The overall sensitivity of each historic property to visual change.

Sunrise Wind considered multiple measures of project visibility for each historic property located within the PAPE), which was defined to include those areas where proposed offshore project components will be visible and where there is a potential for an adverse visual effect. These points of measurement were determined using the viewshed assessment generated through ArcGIS and are further defined in the *Visual Impact Assessment* (EDR, 2022). They include the following:

- Distance from the nearest visible turbine;
- Blade tip visibility;
- Turbine Aviation light elevation;
- Mid-tower aviation light elevation;
- Coast Guard light elevation;
- Total acreage of historic property;
- Total acreage of visibility within the historic property; and
- The portion of the historic property (percent of acreage) from which the SRWF would be potentially visible.

Table 4.1-1. TCP Visual Effects Assessment

Name	Distance to Nearest Turbine (Miles)	Nearby Key Observation Points (KOP)	Blade Tip Elevation (visible units)*	Turbine Aviation Light Elevation (visible units)	Mid-Tower Aviation Light Elevation (visible units)	Coast Guard Light Elevation (visible units)	Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	123	86	13	0	16.51

* Maximum visible unit counts assume all 123 potential foundation locations within the lease area are occupied by WTGs, including the proposed location of the Offshore Converter Station. Based on the reduced layout now proposed by Sunrise Wind, a maximum of 94 WTGs and one Offshore Converter Station would be constructed.

5.0 MITIGATION MEASURES

Mitigation measures at the historic property are detailed in this section and are appropriate to fully address the nature, scope, size, and magnitude of adverse effects including cumulative effects caused by the Project, on the NRHP-qualifying characteristics of each historic property that would be affected. These mitigation measures also include actions to respond to some reasonably foreseeable hazards unrelated to the Project that pose risks to the long-term preservation of the affected historic properties, such as climate change.

5.1 Scholarships and Training for Tribal Resource Stewardship

5.1.1 *Purpose and Intended Outcome*

The Wampanoag peoples have cherished and protected the [REDACTED] for generations. Development of the lands and seas within and near the TCP will continue to alter the character-defining elements of the historic property. Climate change is also threatening multiple culturally significant habitats and associated plant and animal communities upon which the non-Federally recognized historic Massachusetts Chappaquiddick Tribe of the Wampanoag Nation have relied since time immemorial, and which are of great importance in maintaining the distinct cultural identities of the Tribes and Tribe members. Effective analyses, consultation, and decision-making within each Tribal government and to support each Tribe's consultations with external agencies require a broad range of skills and knowledge. The purpose of this measure is to enhance the capacity of the Tribe to preserve the critical physical and cultural attributes of the TCPs through training and education of tribal members. Sunrise Wind would fund scholarships and fees for tribal members enrolling in accredited colleges or professional/vocational training programs in the fields of Marine Sciences, Marine Construction, Aquaculture, Geophysics, Astronomy, Geology, History, Anthropology, Archaeology, Environmental Sciences, or Indigenous Studies. At the discretion of the Tribe, recipients of financial support funded through this measure may be required to perform a limited period of service in the tribal government offices related to their field of study or training.

The intended outcome of this measure is to sustain and enhance the Tribe's maritime traditions by supporting and strengthening the Tribe's capacity to protect and preserve the TCPs and their constituent elements through education and professional development. Traditional stewardship activities, including finfishing, shellfishing, plant harvesting and tending, and respectful treatment of plant and animal communities that form critical elements of the TCPs would be enhanced through incorporation of professional and academic training with traditional knowledge.

5.1.2 *Scope of Work*

The scope of work will consist of the following:

- Development of selection criteria for qualified applicants to receive financial support for educational and training opportunities;
- Development of specific accreditation requirements colleges or professional/vocational training programs to which qualified tribal members may enroll;

- Establishment of the appropriate Tribal Council, Tribal Department of Education, or committees of such governing bodies or departments to select among applicants to the funding program;
- Development of fiscal control measures and annual reporting standards for all disbursements; and
- Development of a Scholarship Program Proposal for review by the interested consulting parties prior to initial disbursements, with proposed administrative costs to compensate each Tribal government for administration of the program.

If a comparable scholarship program with consistent eligibility criteria has already been established by the Tribe, the Sunrise Wind mitigation funding for this measure may be applied to such pre-existing programs provided that Sunrise Wind and BOEM have reviewed such scholarship program and agree it meets the substantive requirements of this measure. In that case, implementation of the Scope of Work described in this section and the Methodology (Section 5.1.3) will not be required.

5.1.3 Methodology

Sunrise Wind will prepare the Scope of Work or contract with an appropriate consultant team to develop the Scope of Work. If Sunrise Wind elects to use a consultant, Sunrise Wind will release a request for proposals (RFP) for consultant services for the scope of work and select a consultant to perform the Scope of Work listed in Section 5.1.2.

Final deliverables produced by the consultant will incorporate further comments and any additional information provided by the interested consulting parties.

5.1.4 Standards

The project will comply with the following standard:

- Documentation will be prepared by professionals with demonstrated experience in education and training program management and fiscal reporting.

5.1.5 Documentation

Documentation to be provided for review by the interested consulting parties includes:

- RFPs;
- Consultant bids in response to RFPs;
- Executed contracts between the implementing party and selected consultants;
- Draft Scholarship Program Proposal; and
- Annual reporting listing scholarship awards and awardees.

5.1.6 Funds and Accounting

Funding amounts were determined to be sufficient by BOEM in consultation with the interested consulting parties and are identified in an attachment to the MOA.

5.2 Survey and Risk Assessment of Shoreline Cultural Sites

5.2.1 Purpose and Intended Outcome

Climate change is affecting, and will continue to affect, important elements of the [REDACTED] [REDACTED] associated with events significant to tribal history and traditional cultural practices. Rising sea levels and coastal erosion are transforming shoreline sections of the historic property. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] - Although the dynamic nature of the interactions among coastal geology, coastal storms, nearshore currents and human activity has shaped the local landscapes for millennia, rapidly rising sea levels and an expected increase in the intensity and frequency of coastal storm events create uncertainty regarding how and when the shorelines will reach a new equilibrium. Specific cultural places and sites that have long supported traditional cultural practices are at risk of loss or alteration in the coming decades. This measure is intended to document the existing conditions of cultural places and sites and to assess the specific risks to such places posed by coastal erosion, storm surge, and other climate change related factors. The risk assessment will assist in prioritizing actions to preserve, recover, or adapt those places and cultural practices that have sustained identities since time immemorial that are at specific risk of loss or major alteration.

5.2.2 Scope of Work

The scope of work will consist of the following:

- Archival research, review of recently-compiled ethnographic documentation of the TCP, and consultation with the Tribe to prioritize at-risk coastal sites and places that contribute to the significance of the historic property;
- Archival research of historical and contemporary forecasts of future environmental conditions with a focus on shoreline change at or near priority sites and places;
- Field review of accessible sites and places at-risk of loss or major alteration due to climate change;
- Risk assessment for each at-risk, priority site based on the results of archival research, field reviews, analyses, and Tribal consultations; and
- Reporting and dissemination.

5.2.3 *Methodology*

Sunrise Wind will release a RFP for consultant services in consultation with the interested consulting parties and will seek input from the non-Federally recognized historic Massachusetts Chappaquiddick Tribe of the Wampanoag Nation on the criteria for selection and the Tribe's priorities for the consultant team's qualifications and experience.

Final deliverables produced by Sunrise Wind or their consultant team will incorporate further comments and any additional information provided by the interested consulting parties.

5.2.4 *Standards*

The project will comply with following standards:

- Documentation will be prepared by professionals with demonstrated experience in archaeology, history, coastal geology, coastal resilience planning program management and fiscal reporting, as appropriate to the specific funded activities; and
- No subsurface field investigations are anticipated during implementation of this measure. If subsurface surveys on any land owned or controlled by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, its agencies or political subdivisions or on any historical or archeological landmarks or on any lands restricted by Massachusetts General Law (MGL) c. 184, § 31, such surveys will be conducted in accordance MHC regulations (950 CMR 70). This HPTP does not require MHC permitting for activities that would not otherwise require such permitting.

5.2.5 *Documentation*

The following documentation is to be provided for review by the interested consulting parties:

- RFPs;
- Consultant bids in response to RFPs;
- Draft report; and
Final report.

5.2.6 *Funds and Accounting*

Funding amounts were determined to be sufficient by BOEM in consultation with the interested consulting parties and are identified in an attachment to the MOA.

6.0 IMPLEMENTATION

6.1 Timeline

The timeline for implementation of the mitigation measures is identified in the MOA.

6.2 Organizational Responsibilities

6.2.1 *Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)*

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

- BOEM, in consultation with the interested consulting parties, will ensure that mitigation measures adequately resolve adverse effects, consistent with the NHPA;
- BOEM must accept the final HPTP before Sunrise Wind may commence any of the actions included in the HPTP; and
- BOEM is responsible for consultation related to dispute resolution.

6.2.2 *Sunrise Wind, LLC*

Sunrise Wind will be responsible for the following:

- Considering the comments provided by the interested consulting parties in the development of this HPTP;
- Depositing funding for the implementation of this HPTP in a dedicated escrow account prior to the construction of the SRWF;
- Releasing RFPs and selecting qualified consultants/contractors as specified in Section 5.0;
- Managing funding and implementing the mitigation measures specified in Section 5.0;
- Completion of the Scope/s of Work in Section 5.0;
- Ensuring the Methodology is followed as specified in Section 5.0;
- Ensuring all Standards in Section 5.0 are met;
- Providing the Documentation in Section 5.0 to the interested consulting parties for review and comment;
- Annual Reporting to BOEM on progress in implementation of this HPTP; and
- Sunrise Wind will be responsible for ensuring that all work that requires consultation with Tribal Nations are performed by professionals who have demonstrated professional experience consulting with Native American Tribes and descendant communities; and
- Provide notification to BOEM and the interested consulting parties when the HPTP implementation is complete.

6.2.3 *Other Parties, as Appropriate*

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

6.3 Interested Consulting Party Consultation

This HPTP was provided by Sunrise Wind to BOEM for review by the interested consulting parties to provide meaningful input on the resolution of adverse effects to and form(s) of implementing mitigation at the historic property. The interested consulting parties were provided the opportunity for review and comment on the HPTP concurrent with BOEM's NEPA substitution schedule for the Project. This HPTP was further refined through informational and consultation meetings, conference calls, HPTP draft reviews and document exchanges, or similar means of communication of information.

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Historic Property Treatment Plan

for the

Sunrise Wind Farm

Ten Historic Properties

Town of Aquinnah, Dukes County, Massachusetts

Submitted to:



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

Prepared for:



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November 2023

ABSTRACT

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

Location: Outer Continental Shelf, offshore Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and New York

Federal and State Agencies: Bureau of Ocean Energy Management
National Park Service
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Massachusetts Historical Commission
Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission
New York Historic Preservation Office
Connecticut Historic Preservation Office
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Regulatory Process: National Environmental Policy Act
Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act
Section 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act

Purpose: This Historic Property Treatment Plan provides background data, historic property information, and detailed steps that will be implemented to carry out mitigation actions to resolve adverse effects from the Sunrise Wind Project.

Adverse Visual Effect Finding for: The Gay Head Lighthouse
The Gay Head-Aquinnah Town Center Historic District
The Gay Head-Aquinnah Shops Area
The Gay Head-Aquinnah Coast Guard Station Barracks
The Edwin DeVries Vanderhoop Homestead
The Leonard Vanderhoop House
The Tom Cooper House
The Theodore Haskins House
71 Moshup Trail
3 Windy Hill Drive
Town of Aquinnah, Dukes County, Massachusetts

Submitted By: Sunrise Wind, LLC

Date: November 2023

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
ADLS	Aircraft Detection Lighting System
APE	Area of Potential Effects
BOEM	Bureau of Ocean Energy Management
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
COP	Construction and Operations Plan
DEIS	Draft Environmental Impact Statement
EDR	Environmental Design and Research, D.P.C.
FEIS	Final Environmental Impact Statement

Historic Property Treatment Plan
Ten Historic Properties, Town of Aquinnah, Dukes County, Massachusetts

FoAE	Finding of Adverse Effect
FR	Federal Register
HPTP	Historic Property Treatment Plan
MHC	Massachusetts Historical Commission
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHL	National Historic Landmark
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OCS	Outer Continental Shelf
PAPE	Preliminary Area of Potential Effects
RFP	Request for Proposals
ROD	Record of Decision
SRWEC	Sunrise Wind Export Cable
SRWF	Sunrise Wind Farm
TJB	Transition Joint Bay
USCG	United States Coast Guard
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Historic Property Treatment Plan (HPTP) for the Gay Head Lighthouse, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP); the Gay Head – Aquinnah Town Center Historic District, which is listed on the NRHP; the Gay Head – Aquinnah Shops Area, which is a MHC Inventory Site; the Edwin DeVries Vanderhoop Homestead, which is listed on the NRHP; the Leonard Vanderhoop Homestead, which is a MHC Inventory Site; the Tom Cooper House, which is a MHC Inventory Site; the Theodore Haskins House, which is a MHC Inventory Site; the Gay Head – Aquinnah Coast Guard Station Barracks, which is a MHC Inventory Site; 71 Moshup Trail, which is a MHC Inventory Site; and 3 Windy Hill Drive which is a MHC Inventory Site (hereinafter, the historic properties) provides background data, historic property information, and detailed steps that will be implemented to carry out mitigation actions to resolve adverse effects in the *Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment – Sunrise Wind Farm* (HRVEA; EDR, 2023) for the Sunrise Wind Farm (the Undertaking). Sunrise Wind has provided this HPTP in accordance with the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)'s Finding of Adverse Effect (FoAE) under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA).

BOEM is using the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) substitution process to fulfill its Section 106 of the NHPA obligations as provided for in the NHPA implementing regulations (36 CFR § 800.8(c)), and BOEM notified the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), State Historic Preservation Officers, and consulting parties of BOEM's decision to use this process. Sunrise Wind provided this HPTP to BOEM for review and comment by consulting parties to provide meaningful input on the resolution of adverse effects to and form(s) of implementing mitigation at the historic property. This HPTP describes the mitigation measures to resolve adverse effects on historic properties and outlines the implementation steps and timeline for actions based on the evaluations and outreach performed by Sunrise Wind, and consultation with the Massachusetts State Historic Preservation Officer, the Rhode Island State Historic Preservation Officer, the ACHP, and/or other consulting parties throughout the NEPA substitution process. This HPTP will be included in the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS), Record of Decision (ROD) and/or Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) issued in accordance with 40 CFR parts 1500-1508, and 36 CFR §§ 800.8, 800.10.

This HPTP is organized into the following sections:

- **Section 1.0, Executive Summary**, outlines the content of this HPTP.
- **Section 2.0, Cultural Resources Regulatory Context**, briefly summarizes the Undertaking while focusing on cultural resources regulatory contexts (federal, tribal, state, and local, including preservation restrictions), identifies the historic properties discussed in this HPTP that will be adversely affected by the Undertaking, and summarizes the pertinent provisions and attachments of the HRVEA (EDR, 2023) and *Construction and Operations Plan for the Sunrise Wind Farm and Sunrise Wind Export Cable Project (COP; Sunrise Wind, 2022)* that guided the development of this document.
- **Section 3.0, Existing Conditions, Historic Significance, and Maritime Setting**, provides a physical description of the historic properties included in this HPTP. Set within its historic context,

the applicable NRHP criteria for the historic properties are discussed with a focus on the contribution of a maritime visual setting to its significance and integrity.

- **Section 4.0, Assessment of Visual Effects**, describes the methodology used to identify the Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE), historic properties within the PAPE, and the approach used to determine the potential for adverse effects on the historic properties.

Section 5.0 Mitigation Measures, presents specific steps to carry out the mitigation actions. The mitigation actions include a detailed description, intended outcome, methods, standards, requirements for documentation, and reporting instructions.

- **Section 6.0, Implementation**, establishes the process for executing mitigation actions at the historic properties, as identified in Section 5.0 of this HPTP. For each action, organizational responsibilities are outlined, a timeline is provided, and regulatory reviews are listed.
- **Section 7.0, References**, is a list of works cited in this HPTP.

2.0 CULTURAL RESOURCES REGULATORY CONTEXT

2.1 Project Overview: Sunrise Wind Farm and Sunrise Wind Export Cable

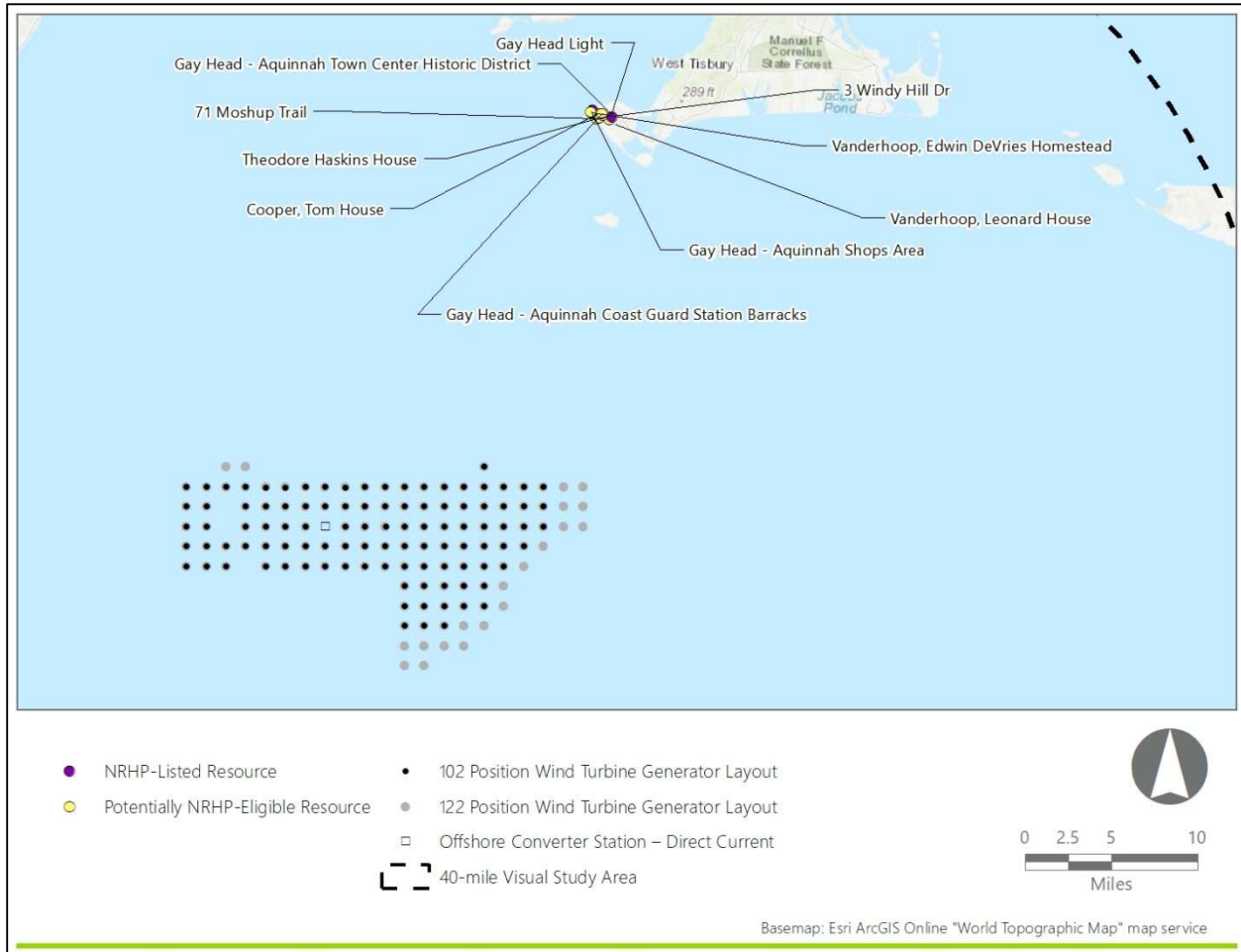
The Undertaking is a wind-powered electric generating facility composed of up to 94 wind turbine generators (WTGs) and associated foundations at 102 potential locations¹, an offshore convertor station (OCS–DC), and inter-array cables connecting the WTGs and the OCS–DC (see Figure 2.1-1). The wind farm portion of the Project (referred to as the Sunrise Wind Farm [SRWF]) will be located on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) in the designated Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) Renewable Energy Lease Area OCS-A 0487 (Lease Area).² The Lease Area is approximately 18.9 statute miles (mi) (16.4 nautical miles [nm], 30.4 kilometers [km]) south of Martha’s Vineyard, Massachusetts, approximately 30.5 mi (26.5 nm, 48.1 km) east of Montauk, New York, and 16.7 mi (14.5 nm, 26.8 km) from Block Island, Rhode Island. Within the Lease Area, the visible offshore components of the operational Undertaking will be located in water depths ranging from approximately 135 to 184 feet.

The Sunrise Wind Export Cable (SRWEC), a submarine export cable located in both federal waters and New York State territorial waters, will connect the OCS–DC to a transition joint bay (TJB) at Smith Point County Park located on Fire Island, in the Town of Brookhaven, New York. From the TJB, an underground onshore transmission cable will complete the connection to a new onshore converter station (OnCS–DC), located at Union Avenue in the Town of Brookhaven, New York. From the OnCS–DC at the Union Avenue Site, an Onshore Interconnection Cable will provide connection to the existing Holbrook Substation in the Town of Brookhaven.

¹ The assessment of potential visual effects to historic properties is based on the maximum design scenario of up to 122 WTGs consistent with BOEM’s guidance on the use of a Project Design Envelope. Since the time the visibility analysis was conducted, Sunrise Wind has elected to reduce the number of WTGs from 122 to 94 at 102 potential positions and has chosen a WTG model with defined measurements. These subsequent design changes are anticipated to result in similar or lower impacts than those described in the HRVEA report.

² A portion of Lease Area OCS-A 0500 (Bay State Wind LLC) and the entirety of Lease Area OCS-A 0487 (formerly Deepwater Wind New England LLC) were assigned to Sunrise Wind LLC on September 3, 2020, and the two areas were merged and a revised Lease OCS-A 0487 was issued on March 15, 2021. Thus, when using the term “Lease Area” within this COP, Sunrise Wind is referring to the new merged Lease Area OCS-A 0487.

Figure 2.1-1. Project Location



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

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

The measures to avoid adverse effects to identified historic properties are described in the Sunrise Wind COP (Section 4.5.1.3). This HPTP addresses the mitigation requirements identified by BOEM to resolve the remaining adverse effects after application of the above-referenced measures. The mitigation measures reflect consultations among consulting parties to refine a conceptual mitigation framework proposed by Sunrise Wind.

All activities implemented under this HPTP will be conducted in accordance with any conditions imposed by BOEM in its ROD and with applicable local, state, and federal regulations and permitting requirements. Responsibilities for specific compliance actions are described in further detail in Section 6.2 – Organizational Responsibilities.

2.2.1 Municipal Regulations

Before implementation, any on-site mitigation measures will be coordinated with local municipalities and commissions to obtain approvals, as appropriate. These may include, but are not limited to building permits, zoning, land use, planning, historic commissions, and design review boards. Additional information regarding compliance with local requirements appears in Section 6.0, Implementation.

2.2.2 Preservation Easements and Restrictions

Preservation easements and restrictions protect significant historic, archaeological, or cultural resources. The State of Massachusetts preservation restrictions are outlined in Massachusetts General Law Chapter 184, Sections 31-33. The Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) holds Historic Preservation Restrictions on the Gay Head Light, the Aquinnah Public Library/Gay Head School (a contributing resource to the Gay Head – Aquinnah Town Center Historic District), and the Edwin DeVries Vanderhoop Homestead per Massachusetts General Law Chapter 184, Sections 31-33. In addition, the United States Coast Guard (USCG) holds an Aid to Navigation Easement on the Gay Head Light per 10 USC 2668 Easements for Rights of Way. Any mitigation work associated with the historic property will comply with the conditions of all extant historic preservation easements. Additional information regarding compliance with extant preservation restrictions appears in Section 6.0, Implementation.

2.3 Interested Consulting Parties

BOEM initiated consultation under Section 106 with invitations to interested consulting parties on August 31, 2021. In addition to BOEM’s formal Section 106 consultation meetings, Sunrise Wind invited the interested consulting parties to a series of meetings to review conceptual mitigation measures. and invited the following parties:

- The Town of Aquinnah
- The Gay Head Lighthouse Advisory Committee
- The Martha’s Vineyard Commission
- The Massachusetts Historical Commission³
- Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head-Aquinnah

³ MHC was invited to attend stakeholder outreach meetings regarding historic properties in Massachusetts; however, MHC has not participated in outreach meetings for Sunrise Wind.

3.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS, HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE, AND MARITIME SETTING

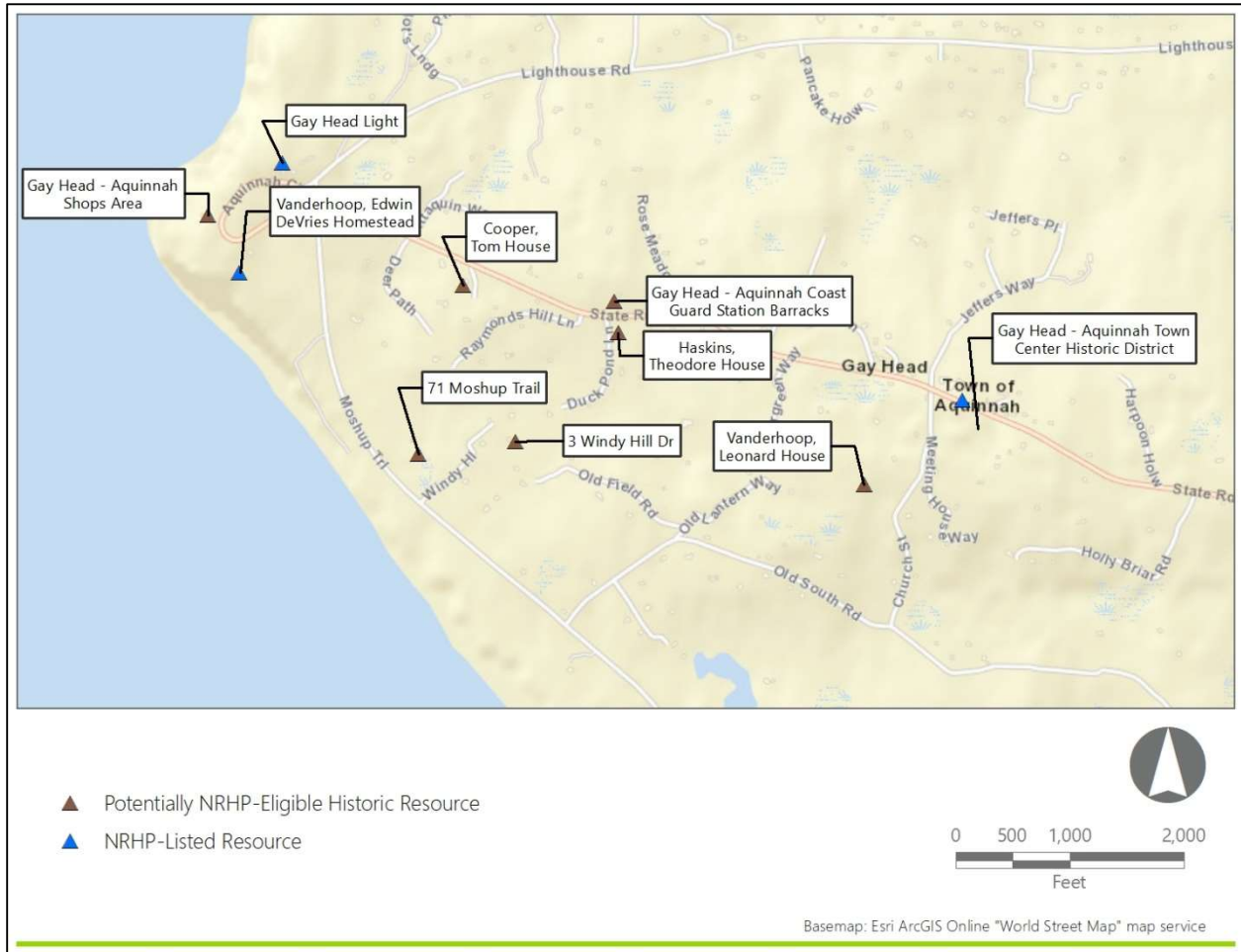
3.1 Historic Properties

This HPTP involves 10 historic properties, as identified in Table 3.1-1 and located on Figure 3.1-1.

Table 3.1-1. Historic Properties included in the HPTP

Name	Property Designation	Site No. (Agency)	Ownership	Historic Property Type
The Gay Head Lighthouse	NRHP-Listed	MHC #GAY.900 (MHC); GSA 1-X-MA-0877 (USCG); 87001464 (NPS)	Public	Lighthouses and Navigational Aids
Gay Head – Aquinnah Town Center Historic District	NRHP-Listed	GAY.A (MHC); 99000187 (NPS)	Municipal; Private	Historic Buildings and Structures
Gay Head – Aquinnah Shops Area	MHC Historic Inventory Site	GAY.B (MHC)	Private; Tribal Nation	Historic Buildings and Structures
Edwin DeVries Vanderhoop Homestead	NRHP-Listed	GAY.40 (MHC); 06000784 (NPS)	Municipal	Historic Buildings and Structures
Leonard Vanderhoop House	MHC Historic Inventory Site	GAY.4 (MHC)	Private	Historic Buildings and Structures
Tom Cooper House	MHC Historic Inventory Site	GAY.53 (MHC)	Private	Historic Buildings and Structures
Theodore Haskins House	MHC Historic Inventory Site	GAY.51 (MHC)	Private	Historic Buildings and Structures
Gay Head – Aquinnah Coast Guard Station Barracks	MHC Historic Inventory Site	GAY.52 MHC)	Private	Historic Buildings and Structures
71 Moshup Trail	MHC Historic Inventory Site	GAY.31 (MHC)	Private	Historic Buildings and Structures
3 Windy Hill Drive	MHC Historic Inventory Site	GAY.55 (MHC)	Private	Historic Buildings and Structures

Figure 3.1-1. Historic Property Locations



In this section each property is described both physically and within its historic context, with a focus on the contribution of a maritime visual setting to the properties' significance and integrity.

3.2 Maritime Setting

For the purposes of this analysis and assessment, views of marine waters are considered critical aspects of maritime settings. The influence of the marine environment and related human activities on historical development patterns is extensive and may be expressed in areas without direct lines of sight to the sea. Although these types of setting may contribute to the significance of historic properties, they would not be subject to alteration as a result of the proposed undertaking and are not considered further in this document.

The Gay Head Lighthouse is considered within the HRVEA as historic property type "Lighthouses and Navigational Aids" which is defined by the historic associations with water-related transportation and defense, prominent views of the sea and dominance of the surrounding landscape, and common

architectural forms. These structures present themselves as prominent and iconic features on the coastal landscape, possess elevated views of the ocean horizon, and are sited specifically for those elevated views.

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

The remaining nine of the historic properties included in this HPTP are considered within the historic property type defined in the HRVEA as "Historic Buildings and Structures" which includes buildings and associated properties historically used as residences. Location and orientation of such properties is critical to understanding the nature of any associated maritime settings. Many historic houses were oriented to local roadways, with the front and rear elevations parallel to the nearby road's alignment. Local roadways along the region's shorelines often parallel the water's edge and historic homes frequently shift in orientation along such coastal roads. This variation in orientation may strongly influence the associated views of marine waters that may form important elements of a property's historic setting. Historic commercial fishing activities were focused along the eastern shores of Menemsha Pond, which afforded relatively sheltered harbor and access to Vineyard Sound to the north.

Topography and landcover also play critical roles in defining both the historic settings and existing visual settings for each historic property. Of these two factors, the latter has been generally subject to greater change since the period of original construction and/or period of significance for many historic properties located in the Town of Aquinnah. Mid- to late-twentieth century reforestation has transformed many of the formerly open, agrarian lands of Martha's Vineyard and constrained local viewsheds from numerous buildings once set on or near agricultural or pasture lands (e.g., Seccombe, 2010). The extensive agricultural heritage in the area is now largely expressed by the stone walls constructed along former pastures, fields, and roads and the surviving farmhouses and barns. Post-1950 residential construction has affected the settings for a smaller number of historic properties but may have diminished the integrity of historic settings for specific properties. The extensive forest cover affords privacy in many residential areas, but limits direct ocean views.

The topography of Aquinnah is strongly influenced by the last glaciation. The elevated Gay Head (Aquinnah) Cliffs along the western shoreline and the highlands in the central section of the town were formed by deformation and upthrusting of ancient sediments as the ice advanced over the area approximately 24,000 years ago (Oldale and O'Hara, 1984). Where vegetation is absent or sparse, views towards the Project may be available from these higher elevations. The bordering areas along the Menemsha Pond to the east and along the southwestern shores have relatively low relief. Direct views of the ocean horizon are screened from Menemsha Pond by the Gay Head (Aquinnah) Cliffs. In the shoreline areas along the southwestern shores, even the commonly low tree and shrub canopies of the island may screen ground-level views of ocean due to the limited relief.

3.3 The Gay Head Light

3.3.1 *Physical Description and Existing Conditions*

Sited on 1.35 acres off Aquinnah Circle at the southwestern point of the Town of Aquinnah, the conical 1856 brick lighthouse sits just east of clay cliffs which overlook Devil's Bridge rocks. The light marks the entrance to Vineyard Sound from the south. In 2015, the structure was relocated 134 feet from its original location, away from the cliffs due to erosion concerns (Gay Head Lighthouse, 2018). The structure was placed on a new granite sub-foundation, at the same elevation as its original location (NPS, 2015).

The red brick tower shaft houses interior stairs and measures 17.5 feet in diameter and 45.7 feet in height (DiStefano, 1981). A mid-level balcony, corresponding to the interior lamp room, rests on a sandstone entablature and has iron railings. The glazed lens room with black iron structure contains the optic and sits atop the masonry with its own iron balcony (Tait, 1987). The lens room is enclosed by an iron roof with ventilator and lightning rod. A series of square four-pane windows perforate the building envelope at various heights around the circumference of the lighthouse. Recent improvements include replacement iron railings that match the original set, and repair to masonry damage where the lens room and balcony meet the brick (Gay Head Lighthouse, 2018).

Following the relocation of the Gay Head Light in 2015, cliff erosion was no longer the biggest threat to the structure. Due to age and maritime siting, the poor condition of the Gay Head Light building materials is currently posing the largest risk to its long-term survival. The curtain wall of the lens room, as well as brick, sandstone, and mortar all display signs of deterioration (Gay Head Lighthouse, 2018).

3.3.2 *Historic Context*

The extant circa 1856 Gay Head Light is the second lighthouse on this site, a replacement for the original wood structure authorized in 1799 by President John Adams (DiStefano, 1981). By 1854, the original structure was being confused with the Sankay Light on Nantucket, resulting in a shipwreck. As a response to the tragedy, Congress allocated \$30,000 for a new brick lighthouse, a first-order Fresnel lens from France, and a keeper's residence (demolished circa 1961). Caleb King of Boston constructed the new Gay Head Light and keeper's house using brick from the nearby Chilmark Brick Works. The lighthouse's reopening in 1856 was well publicized and tours opened to the public shortly thereafter (Gay Head Lighthouse, 2018).

Between 1856 and 1952 the Fresnel lens served as the lighthouse beacon, under the care of 18 principal keepers and 10 assistant keepers. The first Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) member to serve as the Gay Head Light Keeper was Charles W. Vanderhoop, Sr. who served in that position from 1930-1933 (Gay Head Lighthouse, 2018). Following the introduction of electricity and an upgraded optic at the lighthouse, the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) donated the Fresnel lens to the Martha's Vineyard Museum, and the keeper's house was demolished. With a fully automated beacon, the USCG began its operation of the Gay Head Light in 1956.

Under USCG stewardship, and with insufficient funds for maintenance, the condition of the Gay Head Light began its slow decline in the 1960s, continuing into the early 1980s. In 1984, Congressional hearings to save

the Gay Head Light from demolition resulted in the licensure of a 35-year lease to the Vineyard Environmental Research Institute (VERI) who were given control of the management and maintenance of the property (Gay Head Lighthouse, 2018). The USCG continued to operate the navigational aid beacon through an access easement (see Section 2.2.2). VERI commenced fundraising activities to make repairs and re-open the light to the public, which was done in 1986, 30 years after its closure. Once again keepers and assistant keepers were appointed, including Charles Vanderhoop, Jr. who was born in the keeper's house. In 1994, VERI transferred its license to the Martha's Vineyard Museum, and in 2009 the Museum provided President Barack Obama a private tour of the property with his family (Gay Head Lighthouse, 2018).

Though cliff erosion was a decades-old problem at the Gay Head Light, it became an increased threat in 2010 when a portion of the perimeter fence tumbled down the cliff face. By 2012, the Save the Lighthouse Committee was formed to research options for the continued safety of the structure, including a potential relocation which was determined to be the solution. In 2013, the Gay Head Light was featured on the National Trust of Historic Preservation's list of 11 Most Endangered Places. Its inclusion on the list put in motion a years-long fundraising campaign for its relocation by International Chimney Corporation who recommended it occur no later than 2015. With funding in place, the move began on May 28, 2015, and finished on May 30, 2015, with the Gay Head Light's safety assured for another century (Gay Head Lighthouse, 2018).

The Town of Aquinnah filed for ownership of the property in 2015, as it was determined to be excess to the needs of the USCG (General Services Administration, 2013). The deed to the town included a preservation easement and access restrictions, described in Section 2.2.2. The Gay Head Light Advisory Committee is a municipal department board which manages the property.

3.3.3 NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

In 1987, the Gay Head Light was listed on the NRHP as part of the Lighthouses of Massachusetts Thematic Resources Area (DiStefano, 1987). At the time of construction, it was considered one of the ten most important lights on the Atlantic Coast and contained one of the country's first Fresnel lenses. The Gay Head Light is significant under Criterion A as a historic maritime structure and aid to navigation. It is also significant under Criterion C as an outstanding example of nineteenth-century maritime architecture (Tait, 2017).

The site chosen for the lighthouse's 2015 relocation was consistent with the setting of the original, thereby allowing for the continued integrity of "association, setting, feeling and relationship to the Gay Head cliffs and to the ocean as an aid to navigation" (Unnamed, 2015). Therefore, the Gay Head Light continued to be NRHP-listed during and following its relocation. Since that time, physical improvements have been consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's (SOI) Standards (36 CFR 68) which have allowed the structure to retain integrity of materials, workmanship, and design.

3.4 Gay Head – Aquinnah Town Center Historic District

3.4.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Gay Head – Aquinnah Town Center Historic District is a collection of 23 contributing buildings, two contributing objects, and five non-contributing buildings grouped near the intersection of State Road and Church Street, at the approximate geographic center of the Town of Aquinnah. The contributing buildings consist of historic public, semi-public, residential, and agricultural buildings related to the civic, religious, and economic development of the Town of Aquinnah in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The 23 contributing buildings are enumerated in Table 3.3-1.

Table 3.3-1 Contributing Buildings Within the Gay Head – Aquinnah Town Center Historic District

Building Name and/or Description	Address	Construction Date
The Aquinnah Town Hall/Community Center is a single-story end-gable building with a moderately pitched roof, wood shingle siding, and wood windows and doors. The façade (south elevation) consists of a projecting entry vestibule featuring a double leaf paneled door flanked by six-over-six windows. The east and west elevations include single-story ells and additions which are consistent with the form and materials of the main volume.	955 State Road	Circa 1929
The former post office and residence is a small single-story shed-roofed building with a roughly square plan with wood shingles and wood board siding. The building appears to have been unoccupied since at least the late 1990s and is overgrown with vegetation.	980 State Road	Circa 1920s
The Aquinnah Public Library/Gay Head School is a single-story Greek Revival-style end-gable building with wood shingle siding atop a granite foundation. The building has six-over-six windows and modest wood cornice returns, corner boards, and fascia boards. A wood deck and ramp added in the twenty-first century provide access to the Library's main entrance on the south elevation. The primary historic entrance is on the north elevation and consists of a hipped-roof vestibule with doors on the east and west, which recall the building's use as a school from the time of its construction until 1968. The building was moved to its present location in 1878 (Harrington et al., 1998a).	1 Church Street	Circa 1844
The Gay Head Community Baptist Church is a one-and-one-half-story end-gable Greek Revival-style church with a square tower centrally located on the façade (south elevation). The moderately-pitched roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The building has wood clapboard siding and Greek Revival-style wood cornice returns, corner boards, and fascia boards, atop a granite foundation. The outhouse located northeast of the church is also a contributing building to the historic district. It is not known whether the outhouse is still standing. The church was moved to its present location in 1907 (Harrington et al., 1998a).	2 Meetinghouse Way	Circa 1850

Building Name and/or Description	Address	Construction Date
The Minister's House/Parsonage is a one-and-one-half-story end-gable residence with modest Greek Revival-style detailing. The building has wood shingle siding and simple cornice returns, corner boards, and fascia boards, atop a stone foundation. The façade (north elevation) is three bays wide, with an offset door and two six-over-six windows at the first floor, with two additional six-over-six windows in the gable end. A secondary entrance is located at a single-story rear addition. The parsonage was moved to its present location in 1907 along with the church (Harrington et al., 1998a).	3 Church Street	Circa 1856
The Linus S. Jeffers Residence is a one-and-one-half-story Cape Cod-derived vernacular residence with gable-and-ell massing, wood shingle siding, shed dormer windows, and an enclosed single-story porch.	4 Jeffers Way	Late-nineteenth century
The Isaac Rose/Charlie Vanderhoop House, Barn, Cottage, and Shed/Cottage comprise a nineteenth-century farmstead sited on 3.7 acres. The residence is a one-and-one-half-story cross-gabled Victorian Eclectic-derived vernacular building with wood shingle siding, ornate sawn vergeboards, an enclosed porch, and a circa-2005 addition.	38 South Road / 890 State Road	Mid-nineteenth century
The Adriaan Vanderhoop House, Barn, and Outhouse comprise a nineteenth-century farmstead sited on 3.1 acres. The residence is a small single-story gable-roofed vernacular building with a central brick chimney, wood shingle siding, two-over-two windows, and a plank door.	46 South Road / 962 State Road	Late nineteenth century
The Lyman Madison House is a one-and-one-half-story vernacular residence with an end-gable orientation, wood shingle siding, and a three-bay façade with an offset door.	57 South Road / 903 State Road	Late nineteenth century
The house at 59 South Road/ 905 State Road is a one-and-one-half-story former boathouse clad in wood shingles atop a raised concrete block foundation. The building has a narrow gable-roofed wall dormer on the south elevation and a single-story wing on the east.	59 South Road / 905 State Road	Circa 1900
The Totem Pole Inn property consists of six buildings on a 6.9-acre parcel, including an Innkeeper's Residence, four cottages, and a shed. The Innkeeper's Residence is a one-and-one-half-story Craftsman-style residence with wood shingle siding, a dormered gable roof, and an inset porch with cobblestone piers. The cottages are stylistically varied but are unified through their use of wood shingle siding and cobblestone foundations. The shed also has wood shingle siding.	1-9 Totem Pole Way	Circa 1920s

The two contributing objects within the historic district are World War I monuments erected in 1918 and 1919 and currently located in front of the Aquinnah Town Hall. The monuments consist of bronze plaques affixed to boulders. According to the west monument's inscription, the Town of Gay Head (Aquinnah) contributed the "largest number of men in proportion to its population of any town in New England" to serve in the United States armed forces during the war.

Two of the five non-contributing buildings within the historic district are part of the complex of municipal buildings at 955 State Road. The Town Office Building (1989), east of the Town Hall, is a single-story gable-

roofed building with wood shingle siding and six-over-six windows. East of the Town Office Building, the Fire Station (circa 1959) is a single-story gable-roofed building with wood shingle siding. Both buildings recall the scale, form, and materials of the 1929 Town Hall. The remaining three noncontributing buildings within the Historic District are residences at 2 Jeffers Way, 44 South Road/920 State Road, and 61 South Road/917 State Road, all constructed in the 1960s or later (Harrington et al., 1998a).

3.4.2 *Historic Context*

Throughout the eighteenth century, most residential settlement was concentrated in the western and southern parts of the present-day Town of Aquinnah, which constituted the reservation lands of the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah). Individual residences were linked by a network of paths. By the mid-nineteenth century, several east-west roads connected the residential areas to the Gay Head Light and Clay Cliffs of Aquinnah to the west, and the present-day Town of Chilmark to the east. Throughout the late-eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the community's population was roughly 200 (Harrington et al., 1998a).

The Gay Head community's civic and religious functions primarily took place within private residences until the mid-nineteenth century. The town's first and only purpose-built school building (now, the Aquinnah Public Library) was constructed prior to 1844 north of present-day Old South Road. It was used for a variety of civic, social, and religious purposes in the years and decades before the community erected additional public buildings, and town records show that maintenance and upgrades to the building were frequent. The Baptist congregation of Gay Head met in the school before the Gay Head Community Baptist Church was constructed just north of the school in 1850. Within a few years, the Massachusetts Missionary Society supplied funding for a parsonage which was constructed in 1856 to attract a year-round minister to the church. The school, church, and parsonage, along with several additional residences, formed the nucleus of the Gay Head community along Old South Road in the mid-nineteenth century (Harrington et al., 1998a).

In the 1860s, the "District of Gay Head" was established by the Massachusetts General Court. The district was incorporated as the Town of Gay Head in 1870, despite the objections of the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah), who viewed the Town's creation as the alienation of their lands in violation of the Federal Non-Intercourse Act of 1790 (WTGHA, 2022). At the time, tribal members accounted for all of the Town's 227 residents, and the survey and privatization of their land allowed non-tribal owners to acquire property in the Town. By 1895, at least 18 non-tribal individuals owned land in the Town of Gay Head, and that number would increase in the following decades (Harrington et al., 1998a).

In the same year that the Town of Gay Head was incorporated, the improvement of South Road (now, State Road) by the State of Massachusetts dramatically altered the development patterns within the town. The new road was laid out north of Old South Road along the existing path that connected the Town of Chilmark to the Gay Head Lighthouse. Several buildings were subsequently moved from the older community around Old South Road to the new center of activity around the intersection of South Road and Church Street. The school was relocated in 1878, while the church and parsonage were relocated in 1907. Several additional residences were also moved during this period, and by 1926 only a single unoccupied house remained at the old settlement (Harrington et al., 1998a).

A post office serving the new Town of Gay Head was established in 1873 and operated out of a succession of private residences, including the Linus S. Jeffers Residence, throughout its roughly 70-year existence. The Post Office/Residence at 980 State Road was likely constructed in the 1920s as a seasonal gift shop and served as the post office and postmistress' residence from the 1930s until the post office was closed during the Second World War. The building presumably continued to serve as a residence following the post office's closure; however, by the late 1990s, the building had been vacant for some time (Harrington et al., 1998a).

There were no purpose-built town offices in Gay Head until 1929 when the current Town Hall was constructed. Previously, town meetings had been held in the school and town officials rented space in the nearby Linus S. Jeffers residence, which also served as a grocery store and town post office. Linus Jeffers served on the Board of Directors of the Gay Head Improvement Association, which raised funds for the construction of the new Town Hall. The building was designed by Vineyard Haven architect Herbert C. Hancock. Since its construction, the building has housed many of the town's social gatherings as it has the largest capacity of any buildings within the Town (Harrington et al., 1998a).

The year-round Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) population declined during the twentieth century as communal economic systems dependent on fishing and agriculture waned. Meanwhile, off-island visitation increased dramatically, and many new residences were constructed for use as summer rentals or vacation homes. A group of cottages known as the Totem Pole Inn was built during this period just east of the intersection of State Road and Church Street. Gay Head's town center continued to grow in order to meet the changing community's needs. The Town was without a dedicated fire department until the fire station was constructed to the east of the Town Hall circa 1959 or 1960; it is still in use today. The Town's library was shuffled back and forth between the school and the Town Hall multiple times over several decades before the school closed in 1968 and the Town's children began attending larger schools in Chilmark and Vineyard Haven. In 1975, the school was used as additional town office space while a substantial addition was built at the Town Hall. In the same year, the school was permanently converted into the town library, and it continues to serve that function today. In the late 1980s, the Town once again was in need of additional office space, and a new town office building was built east of the existing Town Hall. Alterations were made to the 1975 addition in 1992-1993 to house the town police barracks. The Town's name was changed from Gay Head to its Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head name, Aquinnah, in 1998 (Harrington et al., 1998a).

In general, the buildings comprising the Gay Head – Aquinnah Town Center Historic District continue to be utilized by the community for their original purposes. While the Aquinnah Public Library no longer functions as a school, it continues to be a center of activity and is well cared for by the community. A large deck and accessible ramp were recently added to the building. The Town Hall has likewise undergone maintenance and repairs in recent years. The Gay Head Community Baptist Church is the only extant church building in the Town of Aquinnah. The Post Office/Residence remains vacant. The Gay Head – Aquinnah Town Center Historic District was listed on the NRHP in 1999 (nomination completed in 1998) and in 2001, the boundary was increased to include an additional 17 contributing buildings and three noncontributing buildings (Harrington and Friedberg, 2001).

3.4.3 NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

The Gay Head – Aquinnah community's historic relationship with, and dependence upon, maritime resources is integral to understanding the history and development of the Historic District. The Gay Head – Aquinnah Town Center Historic District meets National Register Criteria A and C in the areas of architecture, community planning, and Native American ethnic heritage as an intact group of civic, residential, and religious buildings representing nineteenth- and twentieth-century settlement in the Town of Gay Head. The district's period of significance is circa 1850 (the construction date of the earliest building in the district, the Aquinnah Public Library) to 1951 (50 years prior to the NRHP boundary expansion in 2001; Harrington and Friedberg, 2001). The fire station was not included in the 1998 NRHP nomination because it had not yet reached 50 years of age; however, it retains a high degree of integrity and could be considered a contributing resource to the historic district. Although the library, church, and parsonage have been relocated from their original sites, they meet Criteria Consideration B because their relocation took place during the period of significance and was directly related to the growth of the town center and shifts in development patterns in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries.

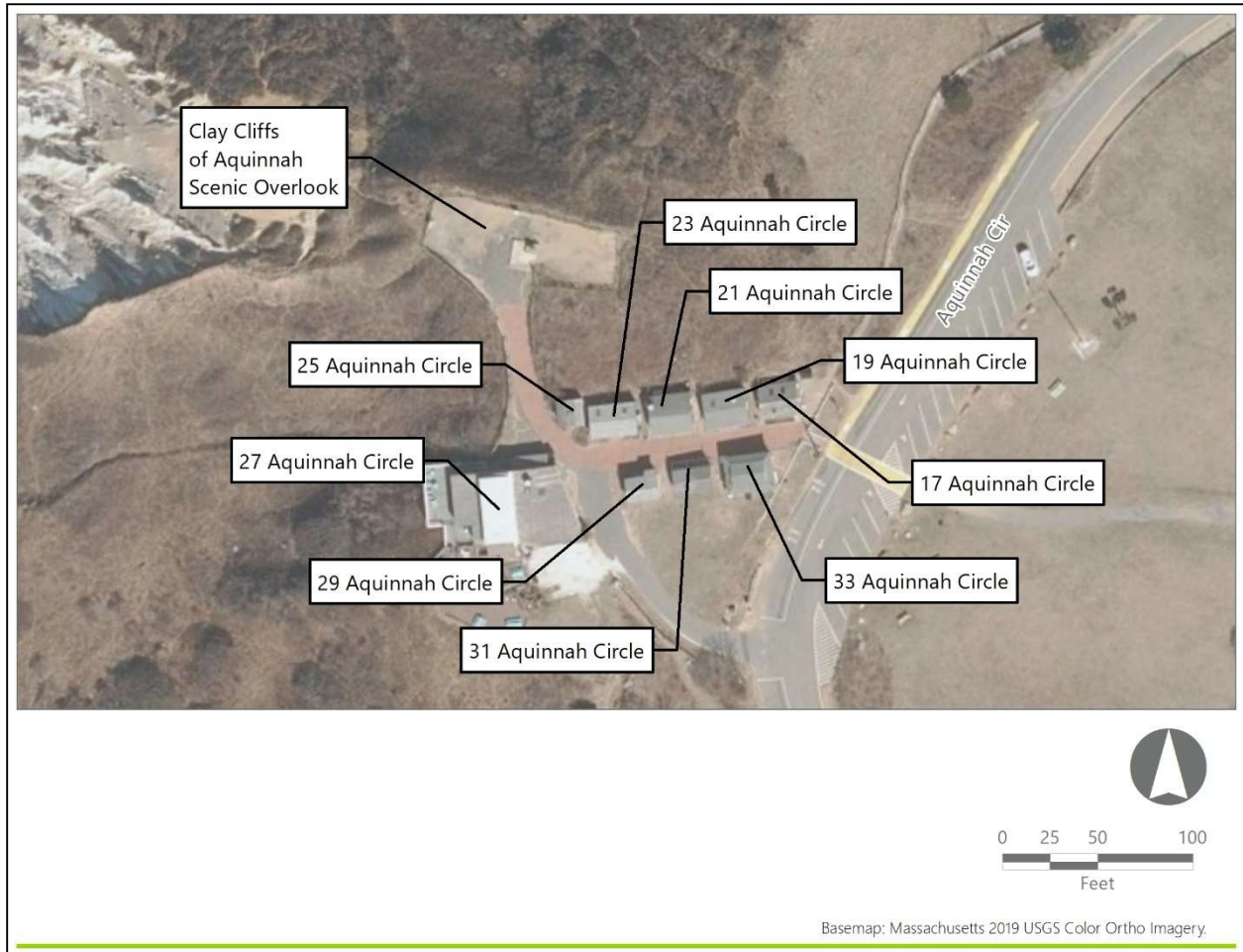
3.5 Gay Head – Aquinnah Shops Area

3.5.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Gay Head – Aquinnah Shops Area are a group of nine vernacular commercial buildings clustered around a paved walkway leading from a parking area along Aquinnah Circle to the Clay Cliffs of Aquinnah Scenic Overlook (see Figure 3.3-1). The majority of the buildings are of similar scale, form, and materials, generally consisting of simple rectangular volumes with gable or hipped roofs and wood-shingle siding. The buildings are sited on two tax parcels totaling 4.8 acres, which comprise the entirety of the historic property. The buildings occupy limited portions of the parcels, leaving large areas of open space consisting of low-growing vegetation.

The brick-paved walkway which forms the central spine of the historic property is accessed from Aquinnah Circle via a short flight of concrete stairs with painted wood handrails. From east to west, the buildings north of the walkway are numbered 17, 19, 21, 23, and 25 Aquinnah Circle. The buildings south of the walkway, from east to west, are numbered 33, 31, 29, and 27 Aquinnah Circle. The westernmost building, 27 Aquinnah Circle, is separated from the other buildings by an asphalt vehicle access drive which functions as an alternate, stair-free path to the overlook.

Figure 3.5-1. Aquinnah Shops Area Site Map



Existing conditions and alterations since the Gay Head – Aquinnah Shops Area were documented in 1998 (Harrington, 1998) are described for each building:

- The building at 17 Aquinnah Circle (circa 2005) has a single story, a rectangular footprint, a moderately-pitched gable-roof clad in wood shingles, and exterior wood shingle wall cladding. The façade (south elevation) features a centered two-leaf entry door flanked by small windows. This entry is accessed by a wood ramp. The east elevation has a secondary entrance. The building does not appear in aerial imagery dating to 2001 and appears to have been completely rebuilt circa 2005 (Harrington et al., 1998b; MassGIS, 2001, 2005).
- The building at 19 Aquinnah Circle (early- to mid-twentieth century) has a single story, a rectangular footprint, a low-pitched gable-roof clad in asphalt shingles, and exterior wood shingle wall cladding. The façade (south elevation) has a deep eave overhang and features a centered two-leaf entry door flanked by paired one-over-one windows. The entry is raised three steps from the paved walkway. The doors and windows have been replaced since 1998 but retain their approximate size and position (Harrington et al., 1998b).

- The building at 21 Aquinnah Circle (circa 2005) has a single story, a rectangular footprint, a low-pitched gable-roof clad in asphalt shingles, and exterior wood shingle wall cladding. The façade (south elevation) has three pairs of sliding service windows sheltered by an open porch. The building appears to have been completely rebuilt circa 2005 and does not appear in aerial imagery dating to 2001 (Harrington et al., 1998b; MassGIS, 2001, 2005).
- The building at 23 Aquinnah Circle (circa 1950s) has a single story, a rectangular footprint, a low-pitched gable-roof clad in asphalt shingles, and exterior wood shingle wall cladding. The façade (south elevation) features a centered two-leaf entry door flanked by large windows. The entry is raised two steps from the paved walkway. The façade windows were replaced after 1998, when they consisted of paired three-light casement windows (Harrington et al., 1998b).
- The building at 25 Aquinnah Circle (circa 2013) is the smallest of the Gay Head – Aquinnah Shops Area buildings and is set back farther from the walkway than 17-23 and 29-33 Aquinnah Circle. It is a single-story building with a nearly-square footprint, a low-pitched gable-roof clad in wood shingles, and exterior wood shingle or bark wall cladding. It has been completely rebuilt since 1998 and does not appear in aerial imagery dating to 2011-2012 (Harrington et al., 1998b; MassGIS, 2011-2012, 2013-2014).
- The building at 27 Aquinnah Circle (mid-twentieth century) is the largest of the Gay Head – Aquinnah Shops Area buildings and occupies a separate tax parcel from the rest of the shops. It is a one-and-one-half-story building with a nearly-rectangular footprint, a low-pitched gable-roof clad in asphalt shingles, and exterior wood shingle wall cladding. It has two small shed additions and a shed dormer. The façade (east elevation) has an entrance within an inset porch and a pair of sliding service windows. The building houses a restaurant with indoor and outdoor seating areas, including a large wood deck and concrete patio. It does not appear to have been altered significantly since 1998 (Harrington et al., 1998b).
- The building at 29 Aquinnah Circle (circa 2015) has a single story, a rectangular footprint, a low-pitched gable-roof clad in asphalt shingle, and exterior wood shingle wall cladding. It has been completely rebuilt since 1998 and does not appear in aerial imagery dated to 2015 (Harrington et al., 1998b; MassGIS, 2015).
- The building at 31 Aquinnah Circle (mid-twentieth century; rebuilt or enlarged circa 2008) has a single-story, a rectangular footprint, a low-pitched gable-roof clad in asphalt shingles, and exterior wood shingle wall cladding. The façade (north elevation) has double leaf, nine-light, wood entry doors and a large fixed-sash window. The entry is raised two steps from the paved walkway. The building has been enlarged (or rebuilt) and the façade has been altered since 1998, when the entry doors were centered and flanked by two small windows (Harrington et al., 1998b; MassGIS, 2005, 2008).
- The building at 33 Aquinnah Circle (circa 1950s; possibly rebuilt circa 2000) has a single story, a rectangular footprint, a gable-on-hip roof clad in asphalt shingles, and exterior wood shingle wall cladding. The façade (north elevation) has four service windows. A single-light door and a large window are located on the east elevation. The building has been substantially altered or possibly rebuilt since 1998, when it had a hipped roof and an inset porch with a door on the façade (Harrington et al., 1998b; MassGIS, 1990s, 2001).

The buildings were observed to be in fair-to-good condition when they were documented in 1998 (Harrington et al., 1998b). The apparent rebuilding or substantial remodeling of six of the buildings since that date, as well as the replacement of many of the remaining buildings' windows and doors, is likely due to the buildings' ongoing exposure to harsh seaside conditions.

3.5.2 *Historic Context*

The Aquinnah Cliffs and Gay Head Light have been a tourist attraction since the nineteenth century. Several small shops and "tepees" catering to tourists were present along the cliffs by the early twentieth century but were relocated to the present site by the Town of Gay Head (now, the Town of Aquinnah) to preserve the setting of the overlook. The earliest extant building on the site was constructed in the early-to-mid-twentieth century, while the remaining buildings are believed to have been constructed from the mid-twentieth century to the early twenty-first century. The form, scale, and materials of the buildings have been consistent with the vernacular building traditions of coastal New England: modest in size, with low-to-moderately pitched gable roofs, shallow roof eaves, simple doors and windows, and shingle cladding. Historically, the shops sold souvenir items including Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) crafts and objects made from local clay (Harrington et al., 1998b).

The Gay Head Cliffs, comprising 24 acres under municipal and Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) trust ownership, were designated as a National Natural Landmark by the National Park Service in 1965 (NPS, 2021). Gay Head Cliffs, including the Gay Head – Aquinnah Shops Area, was designated as a District of Critical Planning Concern by the Martha's Vineyard Commission (Dukes County). Construction within the district is subject to limitations to preserve the natural, ecological, cultural, and historic resources of the district (MVC, 1989). The Gay Head – Aquinnah Shops Area were surveyed by the Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) in 1998. The same year, the name of the Town and its namesake cliffs were changed from Gay Head to Aquinnah, their original Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) name.

Today, the buildings are used primarily as seasonal restaurants and gift shops catering to the tourists who visit the Clay Cliffs of Aquinnah Scenic Overlook. Many of the businesses are multigenerational family enterprises owned by members of the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah). As of 2015, tribal members had the right of first refusal to lease the building lots from the Town of Aquinnah (Elvin, 2015). The buildings now appear to be under a mix of individual and tribal ownership (Town of Aquinnah, 2022).

3.5.3 *NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting*

As a historic district, the Gay Head – Aquinnah Shops Area meets National Register Criterion A for its association with the development of Aquinnah Cliffs as a tourist attraction during the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. The district also meets Criterion C as a group of intact twentieth-century commercial buildings in keeping with the characteristic scale, form, and materials of the vernacular building tradition of coastal New England. The natural landscape and maritime visual setting of the Aquinnah Cliffs, including expansive views of the Atlantic Ocean, are key to understanding the Gay Head-Aquinnah Shops Area's historic significance as a commercial development directly tied to seaside tourism.

3.6 The Edwin DeVries Vanderhoop Homestead

3.6.1 *Physical Description and Existing Conditions*

The Edwin DeVries Vanderhoop Homestead, located at 35 Aquinnah Circle, is a two-story wood-frame vernacular residence with a complex massing consisting of multiple intersecting gable roofed volumes along with a single-story rear addition. The building has wood shingle siding, wood shingle roofing, and a granite foundation. Windows are generally two-over-two double-hung wood sash with simple wood surrounds. The façade (north elevation) is arranged symmetrically, with two single-story entry porches flanking a two-story gable-roofed projection that is one-bay in width. The residence is sited on a 3.8-acre lot which extends southwest to the Clay Cliffs of Aquinnah and consists of grass lawn, mown fields, and low vegetation.

The house consists of two main side-gable volumes which are offset and are each roughly the size of a modest Cape Cod-style residence of the nineteenth century. The presence of a full basement beneath one of the volumes and the absence of a basement beneath the other suggests that one of the volumes may have been relocated from a previous site. Historic imagery shows that a barn and several additional outbuildings were once located on the property but are no longer extant (Parcon et al., 2006). A public walking trail leads through the property to the shoreline. The property is owned by the Town of Aquinnah and managed as part of the 49-acre Aquinnah Headlands Preserve, while the building serves as the Aquinnah Cultural Center and Aquinnah Wampanoag Indian Museum (MVLB, 2016; Aquinnah Cultural Center, 2021).

3.6.2 *Historic Context*

The Edwin DeVries Vanderhoop Homestead was built or assembled from one or more existing buildings between 1890 and 1897. Edwin DeVries Vanderhoop (1848-1923) was one of nine children born in Gay Head to William Adriaan Vanderhoop, a Dutch-Surinamese settler, and Beulah Salisbury, a member of the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah). Edwin D. Vanderhoop worked as a whaling captain and served in the Massachusetts legislature. He purchased the lot upon which his homestead stands in 1890. His widow Mary A.C. Vanderhoop (1860-1935) inherited the homestead upon his death and the property remained in the Vanderhoop family until 2003. In that year, the property was sold to the Marsh Hawk Land Trust and subsequently transferred to the Town of Aquinnah, subject to conservation and preservation restrictions (Parcon et al., 2006). It was listed on the NRHP in 2006 and has been rehabilitated since that time.

3.6.3 *NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting*

The Edwin DeVries Vanderhoop Homestead meets National Register Criteria A and C in the areas of Architecture, Native American Ethnic Heritage, and Social History. It derives significance from its association with the prominent Vanderhoop family of the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah), from its association with civic and social life in the community, and as a representative example of a late-nineteenth century residence embodying the building traditions of coastal New England. The period of significance is circa 1890-1897 to 1956 (Parcon et al., 2006). The rear of the residence and surrounding areas of the property retain views of the Atlantic Ocean to the south.

3.7 The Leonard Vanderhoop Homestead

3.7.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Leonard Vanderhoop House, located at 5 Church Street, is a one-and-one-half story Greek Revival-derived vernacular residence with multiple additions sited on 5.6 acres. The primary volume consists of a gable-and-ell massing modified after 1998 with the addition of wall dormers. A small single-story addition to the west has a flat roof supporting an open deck. The exterior is clad in wood shingles and the roof features asphalt shingles. The façade faces northeast to an unpaved extension of Church Street.

3.7.2 Historic Context

The Leonard Vanderhoop House was built circa 1850 and was one of several residences, along with a school, church, and parsonage, which formed the nucleus of the Gay Head community along present-day Old South Road during the mid-nineteenth century. Leonard L. Vanderhoop (1855-1934), the earliest identified resident of the house, was a restaurant owner and Town Treasurer. The Vanderhoop family, descended from Leonard's parents William A. Vanderhoop and Beulah Salsbury, are a prominent Aquinnah family whose members own many properties and have held key positions in the town government as well as in the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) (Harrington et al., 1998c).

In 1870, the same year that the Town of Gay Head was incorporated, the improvement of present-day State Road by the State of Massachusetts dramatically altered the development patterns within the town. The new road was laid out north of Old South Road along the existing path that connected Chilmark to the Gay Head Lighthouse. Nearly all of the existing buildings were subsequently moved from the older community around Old South Road to the new center of activity around the intersection of State Road and Church Street. By 1926 only a single unoccupied house remained at the old settlement (Harrington et al., 1998a). The Leonard Vanderhoop House was relocated during this period to its current site at 5 Church Street. It remains in the Vanderhoop family today.

3.7.3 NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

The Leonard Vanderhoop House has been significantly altered with the replacement of windows and doors and the introduction of wall dormers. However, it retains its overall massing and its historic setting. The house's relocation after 1870 in response to changing settlement patterns contributes to its historic significance. The Leonard Vanderhoop House appears to meet National Register Criterion A for its association with the mid-nineteenth century settlement along Old South Road. The Vanderhoop family is one of the most well-known families in the history of the Town of Aquinnah. The house is a Shingle-style building, typical of the buildings located on Martha's Vineyard, and has views to the water.

3.8 The Tom Cooper House

3.8.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Tom Cooper House, located at 1 Sunset Lane, is a two-story residence consisting of a primary gable-roofed volume with multiple additions sited on 0.5-acre. The exterior is clad in wood shingles and the roofs

are clad in asphalt shingles. The residence appears to have been heavily remodeled circa 2005. All of the windows and doors appear to be modern replacements. Other alterations include the addition of a hipped-roof volume atop a walk-out basement, the enlargement of the original volume with wall dormers, and the addition of a visually prominent stone chimney.

3.8.2 Historic Context

Sunset Lane is a short road extending south from State Road. It was established in the early-twentieth century, following the improvement of State Road. The Tom Cooper House was built at 1 Sunset Lane during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Tom Cooper was the first known occupant of the house, during the early twentieth century. The Cooper family operated a restaurant out of the residence in the 1920s, later converted to an ice cream shop in the 1960s (Harrington et al., 1998d). The building was substantially remodeled circa 2005 (Town of Aquinnah, 2022).

3.8.3 NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

The Tom Cooper House appears to meet National Register Criteria A and/or C for its architecture and its role as a restaurant contributing to the development of the tourism industry in the Town of Gay Head. The natural landscape and maritime visual setting appear to be key components that contribute to the historic significance of the Tom Cooper House.

3.9 The Theodore Haskins House

3.9.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Theodore Haskins House, also known as the C. Adrian Vanderhoop House, located at 72 State Road/1150 State Road, is a one-and-one-half-story Colonial Revival-derived vernacular residence consisting of a gable-roofed main volume with multiple dormers and additions sited on 1.0 acre. The exterior has wood shingle siding and an asphalt shingle roof, atop a concrete masonry unit foundation. A substantial brick chimney is located on the façade. Windows are generally wood sash and appear original.

3.9.2 Historic Context

The Theodore Haskins House was built in the first quarter of the twentieth century for Theodore E. Haskins, who subsequently sold the property to C. Adrian Vanderhoop (1880-1956), a member of the prominent Vanderhoop family of Gay Head (see Section 3.6.2). In 1957, the property was acquired by the Gentry family, who still own it today (Harrington et al., 1998e; Town of Aquinnah, 2022).

3.9.3 NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

The Theodore Haskins House appears to meet National Register Criterion C as an intact and representative example of an early-twentieth-century residence in keeping with the characteristic scale, form, and materials of the vernacular building tradition of coastal New England with views to the ocean.

3.10 The Gay Head – Aquinnah Coast Guard Station Barracks

3.10.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The Gay Head – Aquinnah Coast Guard Station Barracks, located at 1147 State Road, is a one-and-one-half-story Colonial Revival-derived vernacular residence consisting of a gable-roofed main volume atop a raised stone foundation and stone piers sited on 1.2 acres. The exterior has wood shingle siding and an asphalt shingle roof. A substantial stone chimney is located on the east elevation and the gable roof features shed dormers to the north and south. Windows are generally wood sash and appear original. The primary entrance is via a one-and-one-half-story gable-roofed ell on the east.

3.10.2 Historic Context

The building is believed to have been built in the early-twentieth century and initially used as a U.S. Coast Guard barracks near the Gay Head Light, then moved to its current location and converted to a private residence sometime after 1951 (USGS, 1951; Harrington et al., 1998g).

3.10.3 NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

The Gay Head – Aquinnah Coast Guard Station Barracks appears to meet National Register Criterion C as an intact and representative example of an early-twentieth-century residence in keeping with the characteristic scale, form, and materials of the vernacular building tradition of coastal New England with views to the ocean.

3.11 71 Moshup Trail

3.11.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The building at 71 Moshup Trail is a one-and-one-half-story vernacular residence with a gable roof and wood shingle siding. Notable features include the semi-hexagonal tower and full-width porch on the façade (northeast elevation). Windows are generally two-over-two wood sash, and the primary entry door is offset on the façade. A single-story shed-roofed addition and a gabled dormer window are located on the southwest elevation. The building has an asphalt shingle roof and rests on a stone foundation. A gable-roofed garage is also located on the roughly nine-acre lot.

3.11.2 Historic Context

Throughout the eighteenth century, most residential settlement was concentrated in the western and southern parts of the present-day Town of Aquinnah, which constituted the reservation lands of the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah). Individual residences were linked by a network of paths, and by the mid-nineteenth century, several east-west roads connected the residential areas to the Gay Head Light and Clay Cliffs of Aquinnah to the west and the present-day Town of Chilmark to the east (Harrington, 1998a). In the 1860s, the “District of Gay Head” was established by the Massachusetts General Court. The district was incorporated as the Town of Gay Head in 1870, despite the objections of the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) residents, who viewed the Town’s creation as the alienation of their lands in violation of the Federal Non-Intercourse Act of 1790 (WTGHA, 2022). At the time, tribal members accounted

for all of the Town's 227 residents, and the survey and privatization of their land allowed non-tribal owners to acquire property in the Town. By 1895, at least 18 non-tribal individuals owned land in the Town of Gay Head, and that number would increase in the following decades. The year-round Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) population declined during the twentieth century as communal economic systems dependent on fishing and agriculture waned. Meanwhile, off-island visitation increased dramatically, and many new residences were constructed for use as summer rentals or vacation homes (Harrington, 1998a).

The residence at 71 Moshup Trail was built circa 1920. Its façade faces the northeast, towards a now-inaccessible extension of Old South Road which provided access to a small number of residences in the area during the early twentieth century. The current roadway, Moshup Trail, was built in 1956, extending east from Aquinnah Circle and providing access to home sites and points of interest along the Town's south shore (Harrington et al., 1998h).

3.11.3 NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

The building at 71 Moshup Trail appears to meet National Register Criterion C as a typical example of an early twentieth-century residence in keeping with the characteristic scale, form, and materials of the vernacular building tradition of coastal New England. The property's natural landscape and maritime visual setting are a key component of its historic significance as an early-twentieth-century vernacular seaside residence.

3.12 3 Windy Hill Drive

3.12.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The house at 3 Windy Hill Drive (current address, 5 Windy Hill Drive) is a two-story Colonial Revival-derived vernacular residence with hipped roof, wood shingle siding, and a raised basement, sited on 0.5-acre. The residence was significantly remodeled in the late-twentieth- or early-twenty-first century, with little or no historic exterior materials remaining.

3.12.2 Historic Context

The house at 3 Windy Hill Drive was built in the first quarter of the twentieth century. It was originally accessed via a network of trails and roads which extended south from Old South Road. Windy Hill Drive is now accessible from Moshup Trail, which was established in 1956 to provide access to residential lots and points of interest on the Town's south shore (Harrington et al., 1998i; Town of Aquinnah, 2022).

3.12.3 NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

The building at 3 Windy Hill Drive may meet National Register Criterion C as a representative example of a residence in keeping with the characteristic scale, form, and materials of the vernacular building tradition of coastal New England, and in particular Martha's Vineyard with views to the ocean. The natural landscape and maritime visual setting appear to be key components that contribute to the historic significance of 3 Windy Hill Drive.

4.0 ASSESSMENT OF VISUAL EFFECTS

4.1 Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

A *HRVEA* (EDR, 2023) was completed to evaluate the Project's potential visual effects on the qualities that make historic properties eligible for listing on the NRHP. Per 36 CFR Part 800.16, historic properties include prehistoric or historic districts, sites, buildings, structures, or objects included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the NRHP maintained by the Secretary of the Interior (SOI), inclusive of historic properties designated as NHLs. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist (36 CFR Part 800.16). The APE for a project is determined by the responsible federal agency in consultation with relevant SHPOs and THPOs. For the purpose of the *HRVEA*, a Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE) was defined to include those areas where proposed offshore project components will be visible and where there is a potential for an adverse visual effect.

The potential visual effects of the Undertaking on historic properties were determined by considering a number of factors for each historic property, including the following:

- The scope and magnitude of Project visibility from the historic property;
- The degree to which maritime setting contributes to the historical significance of the historic properties;
- Contribution of views of the sea to the historic property's significance;
- The location and orientation of the historic property relative to the shoreline/sea and SRWF;
- The historic use of each historic property; and
- The overall sensitivity of each historic property to visual change.

Sunrise Wind considered multiple measures of project visibility for each historic property located within the PAPE, which was defined to include those areas where proposed offshore project components will be visible and where there is a potential for an adverse visual effect. These points of measurement were determined using the viewshed assessment generated through ArcGIS and are further defined in the *Visual Impact Assessment* (EDR, 2022). They include the following:

- Distance from the nearest visible turbine;
- Blade tip visibility;
- Turbine Aviation light elevation;
- Mid-tower aviation light elevation;
- Coast Guard light elevation;
- Total acreage of historic property;
- Total acreage of visibility within the historic property; and
- The portion of the historic property (percent of acreage) from which the SRWF would be potentially visible.

The assessment of visual effects to the historic properties is provided in Table 4.1-1, and the portion of the PAPE located within the historic property boundaries is depicted on Figures 4.1-1, 4.1-2, 4.1-3, 4.1-4, 4.1-5, 4.1-6, 4.1-7, 4.1-8, 4.1-9, and 4.1-10.

Table 4.1-1. Visual Effects Assessment at the Ten Historic Properties, Town of Aquinnah

Historic Property	Distance to Nearest Turbine (Miles)	Blade Tip Elevation (visible units)	Turbine Aviation Light Elevation (visible units)	Mid-Tower Aviation Light Elevation (visible units)	Coast Guard Light Elevation (visible units)	Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility
The Gay Head Light	21.61	123	123	123	55	79.24
The Gay Head – Aquinnah Town Center Historic District	21.37	99	94	92	74	7.02
The Gay Head – Aquinnah Shops Area	21.49	123	123	123	72	71.16
The Edwin DeVries Vanderhoop Homestead	21.37	123	123	123	55	81.09
The Leonard Vanderhoop House	21.31	85	81	67	54	3.5
The Tom Cooper House	21.51	123	123	123	39	61.48
The Theodore Haskins House	21.5	120	120	120	48	70.35
The Gay Head – Aquinnah Coast Guard Station Barracks	21.55	123	123	123	66	52.16
71 Moshup Trail	21.16	123	123	94	5	55.7
3 Windy Hill Drive	21.27	122	119	103	14	15.13

Figure 4.1-1. The Gay Head Light.



Figure 4.1-2. Gay Head – Aquinnah Town Center Historic District.

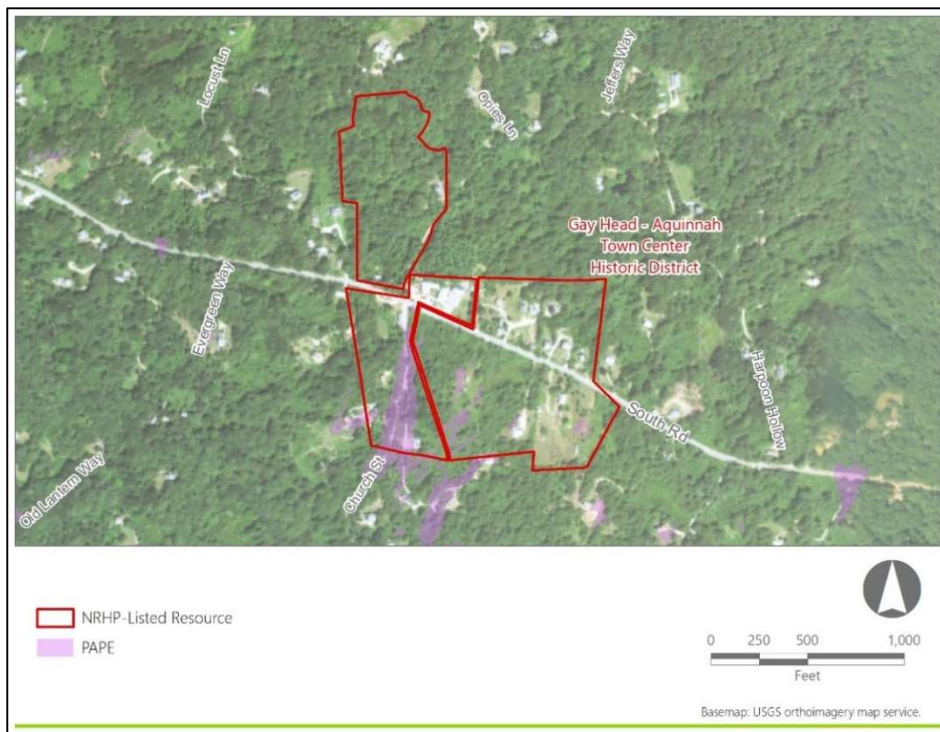


Figure 4.1-3. Gay Head – Aquinnah Shops Area.



Figure 4.1-4. Edwin DeVries Vanderhoop Homestead.



Figure 4.1-5. Leonard Vanderhoop House.

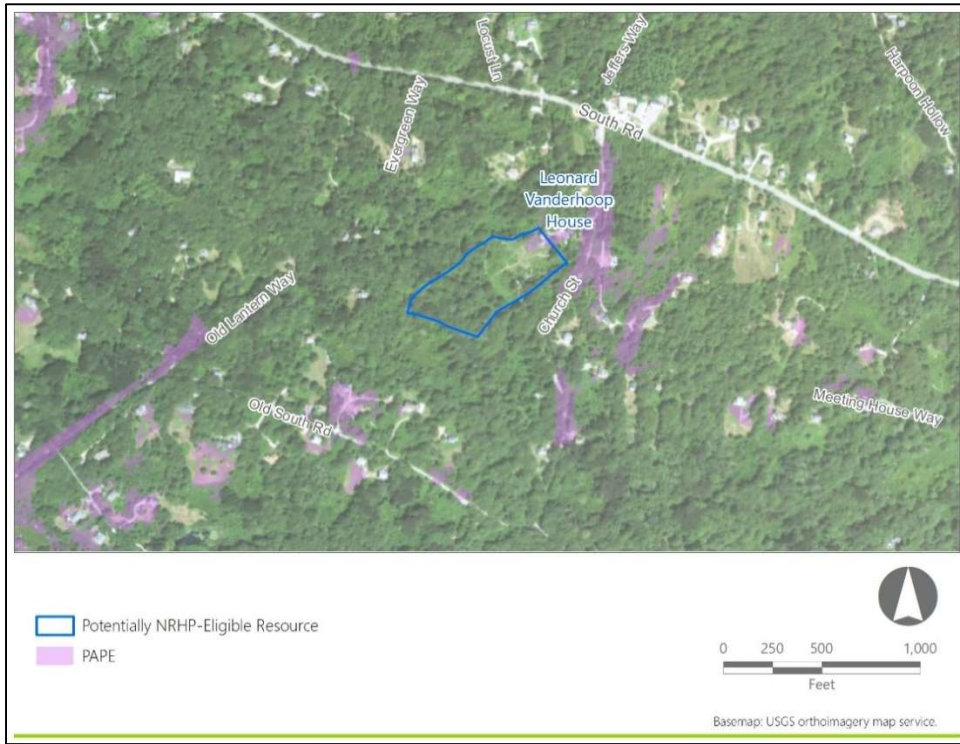


Figure 4.1-6. Tom Cooper House.



Figure 4.1-7. Theodore Haskins House.

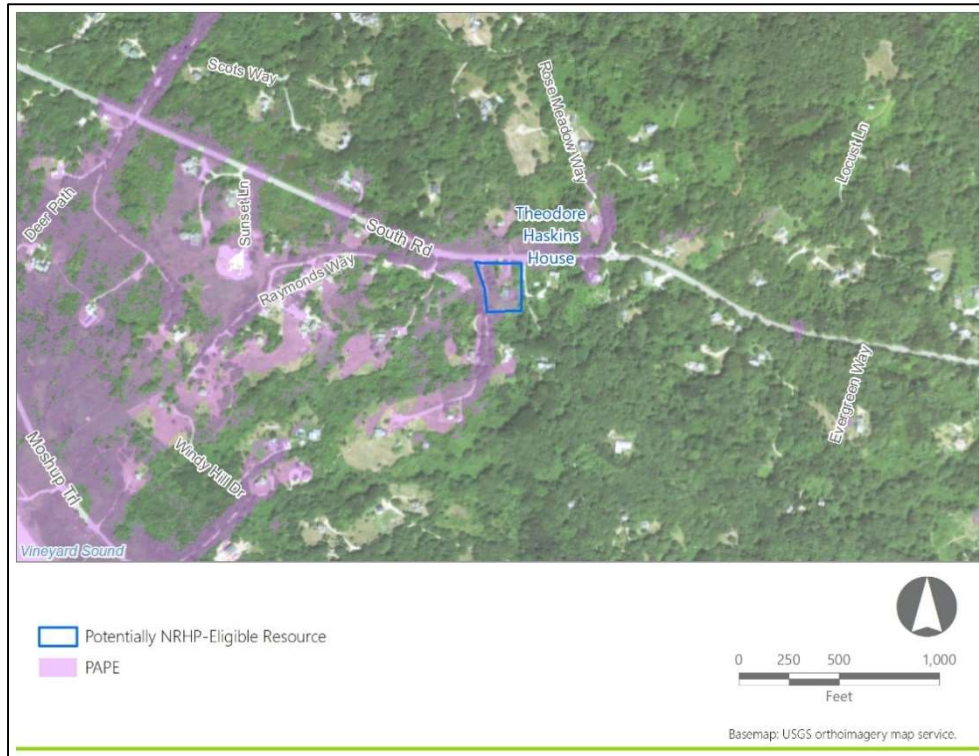


Figure 4.1-8. Gay Head – Aquinnah Coast Guard Station Barracks.

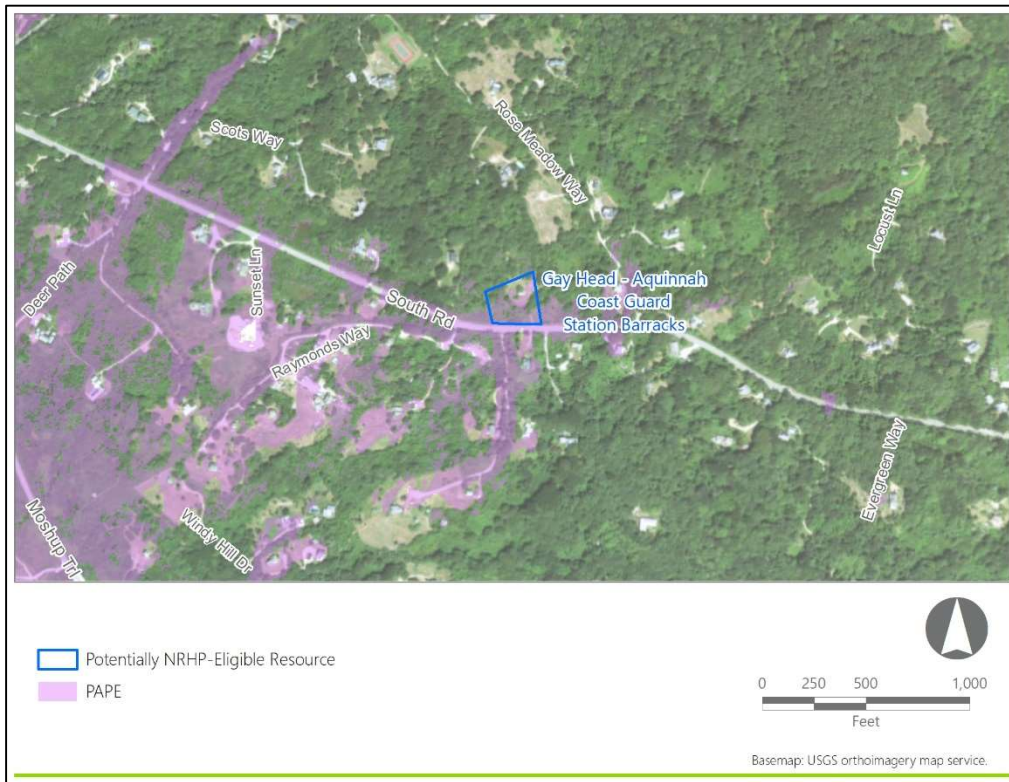


Figure 4.1-9. 71 Moshup Trail.



Figure 4.1-10. 3 Windy Hill Drive.



5.0 MITIGATION MEASURES

Mitigation measures at these historic properties are detailed in this section. These mitigation measures were developed in consultation with the interested consulting parties by individuals who meet the Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualifications Standards* (36 CFR Part 61) and are appropriate to fully address the nature, scope, size, and magnitude of adverse effects including cumulative effects caused by the Project, NRHP-qualifying characteristics of each historic property that would be affected. These mitigation measures also include actions to respond to some reasonably foreseeable hazards unrelated to the Project that pose risks to the long-term preservation of affected historic properties, such as climate change.

5.1 Historic Rehabilitation of the Gay Head Lighthouse

5.1.1 *Purpose and Intended Outcome*

In consultation with the Town of Aquinnah and the Gay Head Lighthouse Advisory Board, this mitigation measure will contribute funds to the next phase of rehabilitation at the Gay Head Lighthouse. The Gay Head Lighthouse Advisory Board, a municipal board in the Town of Aquinnah, has commissioned a report identifying preservation and restoration needs for the lighthouse, the ICC Commonwealth Corporation *Report of December 2021 Inspection Gay Head Lighthouse Aquinnah, MA* dated April 13, 2022. The intended outcome is to ensure the long-term preservation of the lighthouse by contributing funds for physical repairs and/or restoration of the historic building materials according to the priorities identified by the report, including the restoration of the curtain wall. In addition, as requested by the Town of Aquinnah, SRW will provide additional funding for lantern deck repair which may include activities such as the design, fabricate, and install a support pedestal under the existing lantern deck to support the beacon as well as steel reinforcement to the lantern deck. Should the full funding for the lantern deck repairs be available in the timeframe set forth in Section 5.1.3 below, Sunrise Wind would provide contracting support lantern deck repair project.

5.1.2 *Scope of Work*

The scope of work includes the following for the curtain wall restoration project:

- Sunrise Wind will provide the funding amount identified in the MOA;
- Prior to any work commencing, photographic and written documentation of the existing conditions will be recorded;
- Development of draft specifications and construction drawings to be distributed to the interested consulting parties for review and comment;
- Final specifications and construction drawings to be distributed to the interested consulting parties for review and comment;
- Progress reports as requested by the interested consulting parties to be distributed to the interested consulting parties for review and comment; and
- A Summary Report of the work completed including photographs and as-built documentation to be distributed to the interested consulting parties.

- If sufficient funds are available to complete the full curtain wall repair project, then Sunrise Wind will provide additional support outlined below and in Sections 5.1.3 in consultation with the interested consulting parties.
 - Contracted work would include:
 - Prior to any work commencing, photographic and written documentation of the existing conditions will be recorded;
 - Development of draft specifications and construction drawings to be distributed to the interested consulting parties for review and comment;
 - Final specifications and construction drawings to be distributed to the interested consulting parties for review and comment;
 - Progress reports as requested by the interested consulting parties to be distributed to the interested consulting parties for review and comment; and
 - A Summary Report of the work completed including photographs and as-built documentation to be distributed to the interested consulting parties.

5.1.3 Methodology

Sunrise Wind will deposit the funding stipulated in the MOA in an escrow account. The curtain wall restoration project will be completed in coordination with Revolution Wind. If notified by the Town of Aquinnah that sufficient funds are available for the lantern deck repair project within five years of the execution of the MOA, Sunrise Wind will hire a qualified contractor to complete the project. Prior to any work commencing, photographic and written documentation of the existing conditions will be recorded. Drawings and specifications supporting the scope of work (see Section 5.1.2 and 5.1.5) will be developed in compliance with applicable standards (see Section 5.1.4). The project will require the mobilization of a qualified contractor that is experienced in the repair and restoration of historic lighthouses.

5.1.4 Standards

The scope of work will comply with following standards:

- Town of Aquinnah, MA Building Code;
- Martha’s Vineyard Commission planning guidance, as applicable;
- Preservation Restriction (MGL Chapter 184, Section 31-33);
- United States Coast Guard Aid to Navigation (ATON) Access Easement (U. S. Department of Homeland Security and U. S. Coast Guard, 2005);
- United States Coast Guard Aid to Navigation (ATON) Access Easement (U. S. Department of Homeland Security and U. S. Coast Guard, 2005);
- *Preservation Brief 17: Architectural Character – Identifying the Visual Aspects of Historic Buildings as an Aid to Preserving their Character* (Nelson, 1988);
- *Preservation Brief 47: Maintaining the Exterior of Small and Medium Size Historic Buildings*;
- *National Register Bulletin 34: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Historic Aids to Navigation*;
- *Historic Lighthouse Preservation Handbook*;
- *IALA-AISM Lighthouse Conservation Manual*;

- Preservation Restriction (RIGL Title 42, Section 42-45-9); and
- The Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties* (36 CFR 68);
- The Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualifications Standards* (36 CFR Part 61), as applicable;
- The Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties* (36 CFR 68); and
- The Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualifications Standards* (36 CFR Part 61), as applicable.

5.1.5 *Documentation*

The following documentation would be provided for review by the interested consulting parties:

- Proposed scopes of work including draft text, project plans, and design specifications;
- Photographic and written documentation of existing conditions;
- Draft specifications and construction drawings to be distributed to the interested consulting parties for review and comment;
- Final Specifications and construction drawings to be distributed to the interested consulting parties for review and comment;
- Progress reports as requested by the interested consulting parties to be distributed to the interested consulting parties for review and comment; and
- A Summary Report of the work completed including photographs and as-built documentation to be distributed to the interested consulting parties.

5.1.6 *Funds and Accounting*

Funding amounts were determined to be sufficient by BOEM in consultation with the interested consulting parties and are identified in an attachment to the MOA.

Sunrise Wind will deposit the stipulated funding in an escrow account in accordance with the timeline for implementation of mitigation measures identified in the MOA. If insufficient funds are available to complete the lantern deck repair project within five years of the execution of the Memorandum of Agreement, the escrowed funds shall be released to the Town of Aquinnah for sole use in the planning and implementation of repair and restoration work on the Gay Head Lighthouse property, provided such repair and restoration efforts comply with the standards listed in Section 5.1.4 and are reviewed and approved by the Massachusetts Historical Commission prior to implementation. Release of the escrowed funds to the Town of Aquinnah in this manner shall satisfy Sunrise Wind's obligations as they relate to mitigation for the adverse visual effect to the Gay Head Lighthouse.

5.2 **Long-Term Preservation of Town of Aquinnah Historic Properties**

5.2.1 *Purpose and Intended Outcome*

Per the request of the Town of Aquinnah, the purpose of this HPTP is to provide funding to support the long-term preservation of town-owned historic buildings, structures, and landscapes in and around the Gay Head – Aquinnah Shops Area, Gay Head - Aquinnah Town Center Historic District, and the Edwin DeVries Vanderhoop Homestead. The funding may be used for ongoing maintenance, repair, rehabilitation or

restoration of historic materials, as well as planning documents or studies, or other activities that meet the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties* (36 CFR 68). The projects will be developed in consultation with Sunrise Wind and the interested consulting parties.

5.2.2 *Scope of Work*

The scope of work will consist of the following:

- Sunrise Wind will provide the funding amount identified in the MOA;
- The Town of Aquinnah will identify the specific projects to be funded in consultation with Sunrise Wind and the interested consulting parties.
- Once the specific projects have been determined:
 - Prior to any work commencing, photographic and written documentation of the existing conditions will be recorded;
 - Development of draft specifications and construction drawings to be distributed to the interested consulting parties for review and comment;
 - Final specifications and construction drawings to be distributed to the interested consulting parties for review and comment;
 - Progress reports as requested by the interested consulting parties to be distributed to the interested consulting parties for review and comment; and
 - A Summary Report of the work completed including photographs and as-built documentation to be distributed to the interested consulting parties.

5.2.3 *Methodology*

Sunrise Wind will deposit the funding stipulated in the MOA in an escrow account. Sunrise Wind will work with the Town of Aquinnah to hire a qualified contractor to complete the projects. Prior to any work commencing, photographic and written documentation of the existing conditions will be recorded. Drawings and specifications supporting the scope of work (see Section 5.2.2 and 5.2.5) will be developed in compliance with applicable standards (see Section 5.2.4).

5.2.4 *Standards*

The project will comply with following standards as applicable:

- The Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties* (36 CFR 68);
- The SOI's *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* (36 CFR 68);
- The SOI's *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*;
- National Park Service's *Preservation Brief 36 Protecting Cultural Landscapes: Planning, Treatment and Management of Historic Landscapes*;
- National Park Service's *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques*;
- National Park Service's *NPS-28: Cultural Resource Management Guideline, Chapter 7: Management of Cultural Landscapes*;
- The Martha's Vineyard Commission's planning and climate change guidance;

- The Town of Aquinnah Building Code;
- The Town of Aquinnah Community Preservation Committee guidance; and
- The Town of Aquinnah Planning Board Review Committee guidance.

5.2.5 *Documentation*

The following documentation would be provided for review by the interested consulting parties:

- Proposed scopes of work including draft text, project plans, and design specifications;
- Photographic and written documentation of existing conditions;
- Draft specifications and construction drawings to be distributed to the interested consulting parties for review and comment;
- Final Specifications and construction drawings to be distributed to the interested consulting parties for review and comment;
- Progress reports as requested by the interested consulting parties to be distributed to the interested consulting parties for review and comment; and
- A Summary Report of the work completed including photographs and as-built documentation to be distributed to the interested consulting parties.

5.2.6 *Funds and Accounting*

Funding amounts were determined to be sufficient by BOEM in consultation with the interested consulting parties and are identified in an attachment to the MOA.

6.0 IMPLEMENTATION

6.1 Timeline

The timeline for implementation of the mitigation measures is identified in the MOA.

6.2 Organizational Responsibilities

6.2.1 *Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)*

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

- BOEM remains responsible for making all federal decisions and determining compliance with Section 106;
- BOEM, in consultation with the interested consulting parties, will ensure that mitigation measures adequately resolve adverse effects, consistent with the NHPA;
- BOEM will be responsible for sharing the annual summary report with interested consulting parties; and
- BOEM is responsible for consultation related to dispute resolution.

6.2.2 *Sunrise Wind, LLC*

Sunrise Wind will be responsible for the following:

- Considering the comments provided by the interested consulting parties in the development of this HPTP;
- Funding the mitigation measures specified in Sections 5.1.6 and 5.2.6;
- Completion of the scope/s of work in Sections 5.1.2 and 5.2.2;
- Ensuring all Standards in Section 5.0 are met;
- Providing the Documentation in Section 5.0 to the interested consulting parties for review and comment;
- Annual Reporting to BOEM; and
- Sunrise Wind will be responsible for ensuring that all work that requires consultation with tribal nations are performed by professionals who have demonstrated professional experience consulting with tribal nations.

6.2.3 *Other Parties, as Appropriate*

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

6.3 Interested Consulting Party Consultation

This HPTP was provided by Sunrise Wind to BOEM for review by interested consulting parties to provide meaningful input on the resolution of adverse effects to and form(s) of implementing mitigation at the historic properties. Interested consulting parties were provided the opportunity for review and comment on the HPTP concurrent with BOEM's NEPA substitution schedule for the Project. This HPTP was further refined through informational and consultation meetings, conference calls, HPTP draft reviews and document exchanges, or similar means of communication of information.

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Historic Property Treatment Plan

for the

Sunrise Wind Farm

Twenty-four Historic Properties

Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, Rhode Island

Submitted to:



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

Prepared for:



Sunrise Wind, LLC
<https://sunrisewindny.com/>

Prepared by:



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January 2024

ABSTRACT

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

Location: Outer Continental Shelf, offshore Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and New York

Federal and State Agencies: Bureau of Ocean Energy Management
National Park Service
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Massachusetts Historical Commission
Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission
New York Historic Preservation Office
Connecticut Historic Preservation Office
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Regulatory Process: National Environmental Policy Act
Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act
Section 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act

Purpose: This Historic Property Treatment Plan provides background data, historic property information, and detailed steps that will be implemented to carry out mitigation actions to resolve adverse effects from the Sunrise Wind Farm Project.

Adverse Visual Effect Finding for: Twenty-four Historic Properties
The Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, Rhode Island

Submitted By: Sunrise Wind, LLC

Date: January 2024

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
ADLS	Aircraft Detection Lighting System
APE	Area of Potential Effects
BOEM	Bureau of Ocean Energy Management
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
COP	Construction and Operations Plan
EDR	Environmental Design and Research, D.P.C.
FEIS	Final Environmental Impact Statement
FR	Federal Regulation
ICF	Interconnection Facility
HPTP	Historic Property Treatment Plan
MA SHPO	Massachusetts State Historic Preservation Officer
MHC	Massachusetts Historical Commission
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
NHL	National Historic Landmark
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NY SHPO	New York State Historic Preservation Officer
OCS	Outer Continental Shelf
PAPE	Preliminary Area of Potential Effects
RFP	Request for Proposals
RI SHPO	Rhode Island State Historic Preservation Officer
RIHPHC	Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission
ROD	Record of Decision

Historic Property Treatment Plan
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 The Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, Rhode Island

SOI	Secretary of the Interior
SRWEC	Sunrise Wind Export Cable
SRWF	Sunrise Wind Farm
TCP	Traditional Cultural Property
TJB	Transition Joint Bay
USCG	United States Coast Guard
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Historic Property Treatment Plan (HPTP) for 24 properties in New Shoreham (See Table 3.1-1, hereinafter, the historic properties), provides background data, historic property information, and detailed steps that will be implemented to carry out mitigation actions to resolve potential adverse effects preliminarily identified by the applicant in the *Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment – Sunrise Wind Farm* (HRVEA), dated February 2023 (EDR, 2023) and in accordance with Bureau of Ocean Energy Management’s (BOEM) Findings of Adverse Effects (FoAE) for the Project under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA).

BOEM is using the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) substitution process to fulfill its Section 106 of the NHPA obligations as provided for in the NHPA implementing regulations (36 CFR § 800.8(c)), and BOEM notified the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), State Historic Preservation Officers, and consulting parties of BOEM’s decision to use this process. Sunrise Wind provided this HPTP to BOEM for review and comment by consulting parties to provide meaningful input on the resolution of adverse effects to and form(s) of implementing mitigation at the historic property. This HPTP describes the mitigation measures to resolve adverse effects on historic properties and outlines the implementation steps and timeline for actions based on the evaluations and outreach performed by Sunrise Wind, and consultation with the Massachusetts State Historic Preservation Officer, the Rhode Island State Historic Preservation Officer, the ACHP, and/or other consulting parties throughout the NEPA substitution process. This HPTP will be included in the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS), Record of Decision (ROD) and/or Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) issued in accordance with 40 CFR parts 1500-1508, and 36 CFR §§ 800.8, 800.10.

This HPTP is organized into the following sections:

- **Section 1.0, Executive Summary**, outlines the content of this HPTP.
- **Section 2.0, Background Information**, briefly summarizes the Undertaking while focusing on cultural resources regulatory contexts (federal, tribal, state, and local, including preservation restrictions), identifies the historic properties discussed in this HPTP that may be adversely affected by the Undertaking, and summarizes the pertinent provisions and attachments of the *HRVEA* (EDR, 2023) and *Construction and Operations Plan for the Sunrise Wind Farm and Sunrise Wind Export Cable Project (COP; Sunrise Wind, 2022)* that guided the development of this document.
- **Section 3.0, Existing Conditions, Historic Significance, and Maritime Setting**, provides a physical description of the historic properties included in this HPTP. Set within its historic context, the applicable NRHP criteria for the historic properties are discussed with a focus on the contribution of a maritime visual setting to its significance and integrity.
- **Section 4.0, Assessment of Visual Effects**, describes the methodology used to identify the Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE), historic properties within the PAPE, and the approach used to determine the potential for adverse effects on the historic properties.

- **Section 5.0 Mitigation Measures**, presents specific steps to carry out the applicant-proposed mitigation actions identified in the COP or alternative measures developed through stakeholder engagement meetings to date. The mitigation action includes a detailed description, intended outcome, methods, standards, requirements for documentation, and reporting instructions. The mitigation action details may be revised, based on feedback gathered during the process.
- **Section 6.0, Implementation**, establishes the process for executing mitigation actions at the historic properties, as identified in Section 5.0 of this HPTP. For the action, organizational responsibilities are outlined, a timeline is provided, and regulatory reviews are listed.
- **Section 7.0, References**, is a list of works cited in this HPTP.

2.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

2.1 Project Overview: Sunrise Wind Farm and Sunrise Wind Export Cable

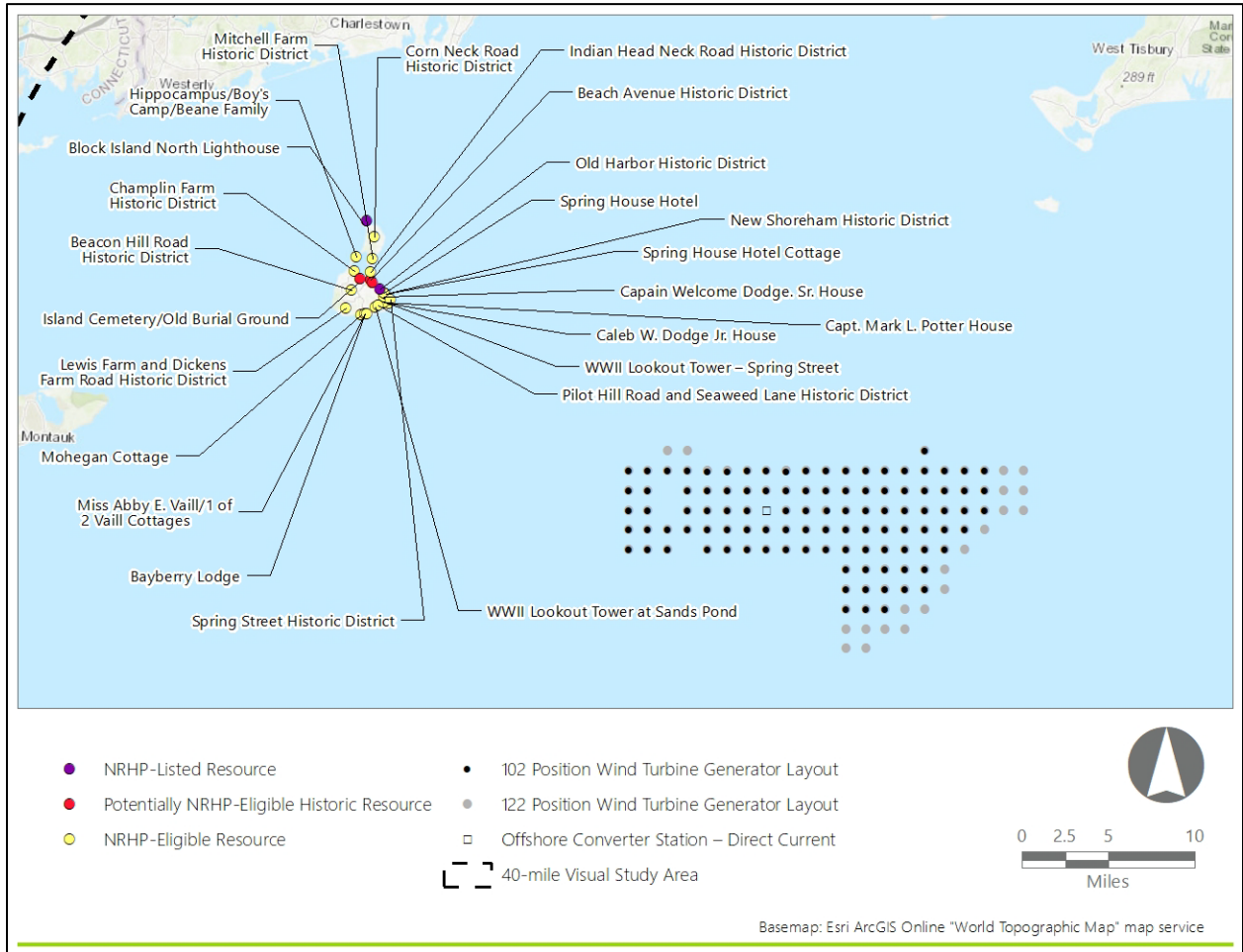
The Undertaking is a wind-powered electric generating facility composed of up to 94 wind turbine generators (WTGs) and associated foundations at 102 potential locations¹, an offshore convertor station (OCS–DC), and inter-array cables connecting the WTGs and the OCS–DC (see Figure 2.1-1). The wind farm portion of the Project (referred to as the Sunrise Wind Farm [SRWF]) will be located on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) in the designated Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) Renewable Energy Lease Area OCS-A 0487 (Lease Area).² The Lease Area is approximately 18.9 statute miles (mi) (16.4 nautical miles [nm], 30.4 kilometers [km]) south of Martha’s Vineyard, Massachusetts, approximately 30.5 mi (26.5 nm, 48.1 km) east of Montauk, New York, and 16.7 mi (14.5 nm, 26.8 km) from Block Island, Rhode Island. Within the Lease Area, the visible offshore components of the operational Undertaking will be in water depths ranging from approximately 135 to 184 feet.

The SRWEC, a submarine export cable located in both federal waters and New York State territorial waters, will connect the OCS–DC to a transition joint bay (TJB) at Smith Point County Park located on Fire Island, in the Town of Brookhaven, New York. From the TJB, an underground onshore transmission cable will complete the connection to a new onshore converter station (OnCS–DC), located at Union Avenue in the Town of Brookhaven, New York. From the OnCS–DC at the Union Avenue Site, an Onshore Interconnection Cable will provide connection to the existing Holbrook Substation in the Town of Brookhaven.

¹ The assessment of potential visual effects to historic properties is based on the maximum design scenario of up to 122 WTGs consistent with BOEM’s guidance on the use of a Project Design Envelope. Since the time the visibility analysis was conducted, Sunrise Wind has elected to reduce the number of WTGs from 122 to 94 at 102 potential positions and has chosen a WTG model with defined measurements. These subsequent design changes are anticipated to result in similar or lower impacts than those described in the HRVEA report.

² A portion of Lease Area OCS-A 0500 (Bay State Wind LLC) and the entirety of Lease Area OCS-A 0487 (formerly Deepwater Wind New England LLC) were assigned to Sunrise Wind LLC on September 3, 2020, and the two areas were merged and a revised Lease OCS-A 0487 was issued on March 15, 2021. Thus, when using the term “Lease Area” within this COP, Sunrise Wind is referring to the new merged Lease Area OCS-A 0487.

Figure 2.1-1. Project Location



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

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

The measures to avoid adverse effects to identified historic properties are described in the Sunrise Wind COP (Section 4.5.1.3). This HPTP describes the applicant-proposed treatment plans to resolve the remaining adverse effects after application of the above-listed measures. The mitigation measures reflect a refinement of the conceptual mitigation framework proposed by Sunrise Wind (see Appendix Z, *Cultural Resources Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures*, to the COP).

All activities implemented under this HPTP will be conducted in accordance with any conditions imposed by BOEM in its ROD and with applicable local, state and federal regulations and permitting requirements. Responsibilities for specific compliance actions are described in further detail in Section 6.2 – Organizational Responsibilities.

2.2.1 Municipal Regulations

Before implementation, any on-site mitigation measures will be coordinated with local municipalities and commissions to obtain approvals, as appropriate. These may include, but are not limited to building permits, zoning, land use, planning, historic commissions, and design review boards. Additional information regarding compliance with local requirements appears in Section 6.0, Implementation.

2.2.2 Preservation Easements and Restrictions

Preservation easements and restrictions protect significant historic, archaeological, or cultural resources. The Rhode Island General Law Title 42, Section 42-45-9.1 established a historic preservation easement fund. Any mitigation work associated with the Spring House Hotel or the Block Island North Light will comply with the conditions of all extant historic preservation easements. Additional information regarding compliance with extant preservation restrictions appears below in Section 6.0, Implementation. The RI SHPO holds a preservation easement on the Spring House Hotel and the Block Island North Light per General Law Title 42, Section 42-45-9.1.

2.3 Interested Consulting Parties

BOEM initiated consultation under Section 106 with invitations to potential consulting parties on August 31, 2021. In addition to BOEM's formal Section 106 consultation meetings, Sunrise Wind invited the following parties to a series of meetings to review conceptual mitigation measures:

- The Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission (RIHPHC)

- The Town of New Shoreham
- The United States Coast Guard
- The National Park Service
- The Block Island Historical Society

Interested consulting parties for this Treatment Plan consist of the Town of New Shoreham, RIHPHC, Sunrise Wind and BOEM.

3.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS, HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE, AND MARITIME SETTING

3.1 Historic Properties

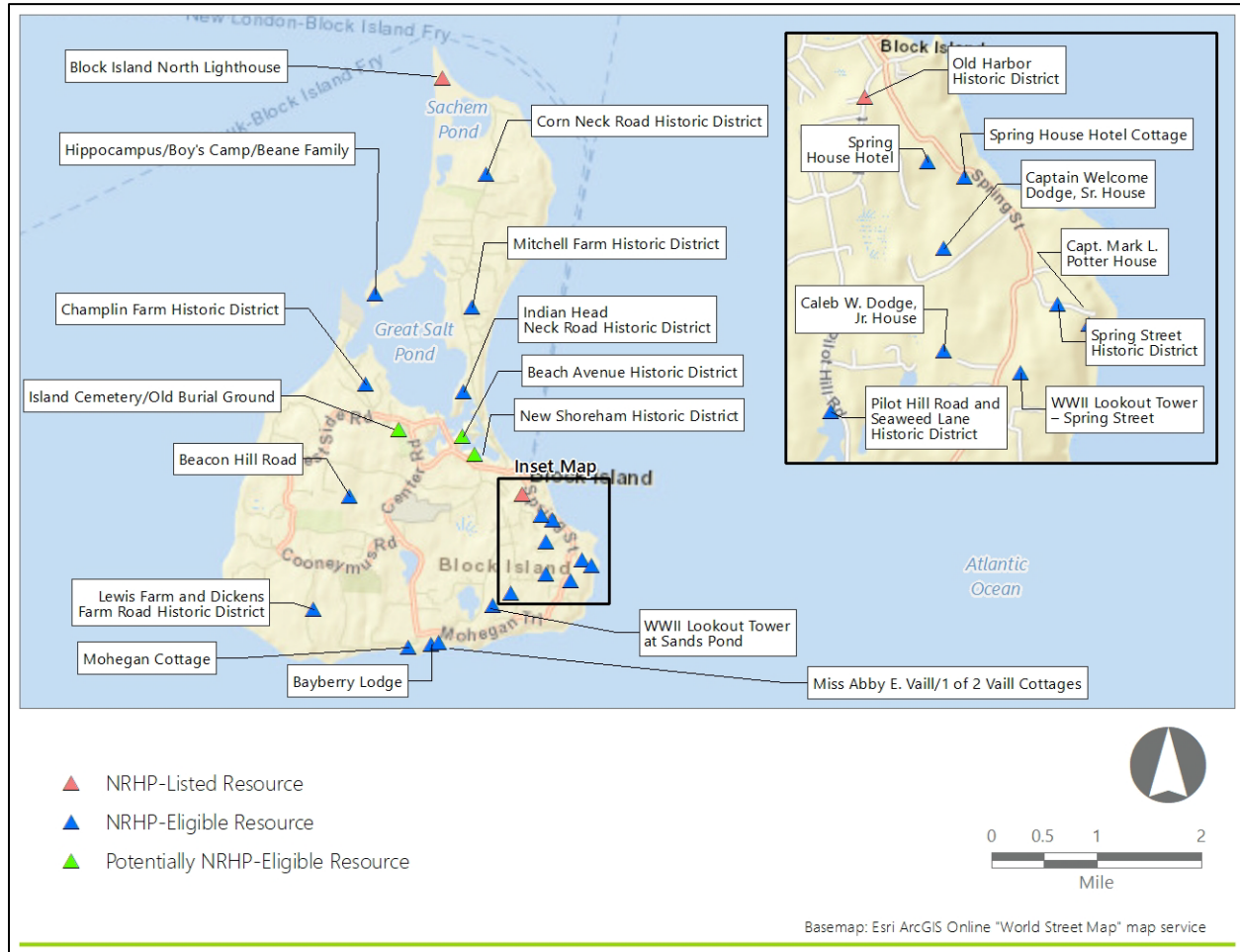
This HPTP involves 24 historic properties in the Town of New Shoreham, as identified in Table 3.1-1 and located on Figure 3.1-1. The Block Island Southeast Lighthouse, National Historic Landmark is the subject of a separate HPTP.

Table 3.1-1. Historic Properties included in the HPTP

Name	Property Designation	Site No. (Agency)	Geographic Context	Historic Property Type
The Old Harbor Historic District	NRHP-Listed	74000012 (NPS)	The Old Harbor Historic District	Historic Buildings and Structures
The New Shoreham Historic District	Local Historic District	N/A	The New Shoreham Historic District	Historic Buildings and Structures
The Beach Avenue Historic District	NRHP-Eligible (RIHPHC Determined)	PAL.E (RIHPHC)	Northern New Shoreham	Historic Buildings and Structures
The Corn Neck Road Historic District	NRHP-Eligible (RIHPHC Determined)	PAL.B (RIHPHC)		Historic Buildings and Structures
The Block Island North Light	NRHP-Listed	74000008 (NPS)		Lighthouses and Navigational Aids
The Indian Head Neck Road Historic District	NRHP-Eligible (RIHPHC Determined)	PAL.D (RIHPHC)		Historic Buildings and Structures
The Hippocampus/Boy's Camp/Beane Family	NRHP-Eligible (RIHPHC Determined)	PAL.307 (RIHPHC)		Historic Buildings and Structures
The Mitchell Farm Historic District	NRHP-Eligible (RIHPHC Determined)	PAL.C (RIHPHC)		Agricultural Properties
Island Cemetery/Old Burial Ground	RI Historic Cemetery	BI 1		Interior New Shoreham
The Champlin Farm Historic District	NRHP-Eligible (RIHPHC Determined)	PAL.296 (RIHPHC)	Agricultural Properties	
The Beacon Hill Road Historic District	NRHP-Eligible (RIHPHC Determined)	PAL.M (RIHPHC)	Historic Buildings and Structures	
The Mohegan Cottage/ Evertt D. Barlow House	NRHP-Eligible (RIHPHC Determined)	PAL.169 (RIHPHC)	Southern New Shoreham/ Mohegan Bluffs	Historic Buildings and Structures

Name	Property Designation	Site No. (Agency)	Geographic Context	Historic Property Type
The Lewis Farm and Dickens Farm Road Historic District	NRHP-Eligible (RIHPHC Determined)	PAL.K (RIHPHC)		Agricultural Properties
The Miss Abby E. Vaill/1 of 2 Vaill Cottages	NRHP-Eligible (RIHPHC Determined)	PAL.131 (RIHPHC)		Recreational Properties
The Hon. Julius Deming Perkins/" Bayberry Lodge"	NRHP-Eligible (RIHPHC Determined)	PAL.130 (RIHPHC)		Recreational Properties
Spring Street Historic District	NRHP-Eligible (RIHPHC Determined)	PAL.G (RIHPHC)	Southeastern New Shoreham	Historic Buildings and Structures
The Caleb W. Dodge, Jr. House	NRHP-Eligible (RIHPHC Determined)	PAL.110 (RIHPHC)		Historic Buildings and Structures
The Capt. Mark L. Potter House	NRHP-Eligible (BOEM Determined)	PAL.48		Historic Buildings and Structures
The Captain Welcome Dodge, Sr. House	NRHP-Eligible (RIHPHC Determined)	PAL.105 (RIHPHC)		Historic Buildings and Structures
The Pilot Hill Road and Seaweed Lane Historic District	NRHP-Eligible (RIHPHC Determined)	PAL.H (RIHPHC)		Historic Buildings and Structures
The Spring House Hotel Cottage	NRHP-Eligible (RIHPHC Determined)	PAL.100 (RIHPHC)		Recreational Properties
The Spring House Hotel	NRHP-Listed	PAL.99 (RIHPHC)		Recreational Properties
The WWII Lookout Tower at Sands Pond	NRHP-Eligible (RIHPHC Determined)	PAL.137 (RIHPHC)		Maritime Safety and Defense Facilities
The WWII Lookout Tower-Spring Street	NRHP-Eligible (RIHPHC Determined)	PAL.82 (RIHPHC)		Maritime Safety and Defense Facilities

Figure 3.1-1. Historic Property Locations in the Town of New Shoreham



In this section the historic properties are described both physically and within their historic context, with a focus on the contribution of a maritime visual setting to the properties’ significance and integrity. In Sections 3.4 through 3.7, each geographical area (as identified in Table 3.1-1) is described within its historic context with a focus on its maritime setting, and each historic property within is described physically, including existing conditions.

3.1.1 Historic Context of New Shoreham

Block Island was home to Native Americans for thousands of years prior to its initial “discovery” by European explorers. Archaeological studies indicate indigenous people were visiting or living on the island at least 7,000 years ago. Giovanni da Verrazzano is credited with discovering and describing the inhabited island during a 1524 voyage to the New World. Sixteen families moved to Block Island in 1662, representing the first permanent European settlement in present-day New Shoreham. For the next two centuries the island’s residents developed a significant fishing and processing industry for fish products. Enslaved Africans were among the island’s earliest post-Contact Period inhabitants. A National Harbor was established early in the

Island's history, and seasonal tourism began in the early-to-mid nineteenth century. Block Island's proximity to major northeastern cities, as well as its natural scenic landscape and charm led to its development as a summer destination. Development of inns, hotels, and other amenities increased around the harbor in the mid-nineteenth century, with the first public house built in 1842 (Gibbs, 1974). As transportation to the island improved with the first recreational steamboat in 1858, the development of summer beach cottages increased. By the mid-nineteenth century it became known as the "Bermuda of the North." The present harbor was constructed between 1870 and 1876 consisting of two rip-rap granite breakwaters that remain relatively unchanged to this day. Although many tourists stayed in boarding houses, inns, and hotels, seasonal summer cottages were being constructed in large numbers by the mid-1880s. It was well-established as a recreation destination for the regional elite by 1890 (Scofield and Adams, 2012).

The resort economy had declined in the first half of the twentieth century but rebounded with the construction of an airport in 1950 (Gibbs, 1974). By the early 1970s, pressure from new development spurred the creation of the Block Island Conservancy. This effort has contributed to the preservation of open rural spaces on the island and the historic fabric of much of the island's built environment (PAL, 2012).

3.1.2 *NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting*

The maritime significance of Block Island is well articulated in the 1991 *Historic and Architectural Resources of Block Island, Rhode Island* prepared by the Rhode Island Historic Preservation and Heritage Commission (RIHPHC) as part of a statewide effort to identify and record properties of historic and cultural significance. This survey included a lengthy, well-researched historic context and supporting documentation, including photographs.

Areas of significance described in the *Historic and Architectural Resources of Block Island, Rhode Island* report include "Structures Associated with Block Island's Maritime History" (RIHPHC, 1991), which contains the following description:

The special relationship of the island and the surrounding sea is documented in a number of buildings and engineering works-lighthouses, piers, breakwaters, harbors, life-saving stations, and a weather station. The old harbor, both lighthouses, and the weather station are already listed on the Registers, recognizing the importance of maritime concerns in the history of the island. If additional structures associated with the sea-faring history of the island are located, they may also be eligible if they retain integrity and if their relationship with Block Island's maritime history is clearly demonstrated (RIHPHC, 1991).

In addition, the survey report includes "Farms" (RIHPHC, 1991), which contains the following description:

The patterns of their agricultural practices have determined, in part, the visual quality of the island today-the cleared land, the low scrub growth, the patchwork of fields intersected by lanes and walls. For several hundred years farming was not only a means of livelihood, but a way of organizing the landscape (RIHPHC, 1991).

The survey report also includes "Buildings Associated with Block Island as a Resort" (RIHPHC, 1991), which contains the following description:

The enormous changes brought to Block Island from the mid-nineteenth century on by the change from relative isolation to a summer resort for vacationers from elsewhere are well documented by some of the island's most important buildings. The construction of boardinghouses, hotels, commercial buildings, and private summer cottages introduced new building forms and types and new patterns of development. In addition, buildings associated with Block Island's history as a resort reflect the introduction of mainstream stylish architectural ideas to the island. The vernacular tradition had continuing vitality but was now paralleled by the flow of new architectural directions expressed particularly in summer houses.

Buildings associated with Block Island's development as a resort may be eligible for the Registers if they are sufficiently well preserved to evidence their type; if they represent a building form introduced to the island as a result of resort development; if they retain their mass, form, plan, at least some detail and finish; and if they provide evidence of the introduction of mainstream architectural ideals to the island (RIHPHC, 1991).

The survey report also includes "The Landscape" (RIHPHC, 1991) which includes the following description:

On Block Island, more than in most places, the entire assemblage of historic and natural features has great beauty and significance. Isolated buildings and natural features can be singled out, identified, and treated as remarkable, but this approach will miss the most exceptional aspect of Block Island—that the entire environment is a vivid historic landscape of great appeal (RIHPHC, 1991).

In each instance, these expanded areas of significance speak directly to the connection that the elements of the New Shoreham historic properties have to the sea. Additional historic architectural surveys in 2007 (Gasner, 2007) and 2012 (PAL, 2012) each provided updated recommendations of NRHP eligibility based on established criteria and areas of significance. In addition, a Multiple Property Documentation Form was prepared for Block Island in 2012 that once again revisited the historic context of Block Island and identified five distinct property types with well-defined statements of significance (Scofield and Adams, 2012).

3.2 Old Harbor Historic District

3.2.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The NRHP-listed Old Harbor Historic District is located in the Town of New Shoreham, Block Island, encompasses an onshore radius of 2,000 feet from the statue of Rebecca at the center of New Shoreham Village Square, located at the intersection of Water, High, and Spring Streets. It is bound to the east by the Atlantic Ocean and the shoreline. The district includes sections of Chapel, Dodge, High, Main, Spring, and Water Streets and consists of 42 contributing resources, including buildings and sites (Gibbs, 1974).

The topography within the district is that of relatively low and gently rolling hills, with some slightly higher elevations around the periphery, such as along Old Town Road to the west and Spring Street to the south. The buildings within the district include three-and-one-half- and four-and-one-half-story hotels and inns facing the ocean along Water Street, and smaller one-and-one-half- and two-and-one-half-story residences inland and just outside of the village center. The extant historic buildings feature architectural styles of the

mid- to late-nineteenth century, such as Gothic Revival, Second Empire, and Queen Anne. Many recently constructed buildings feature matching forms and materials evocative of this period, helping to maintain the historic feeling and association with the district's period of significance. Mansard roofs are common, especially on the hotels and inn buildings, while the residences typically feature gables. Powerful storm surges attributed to global climate change have increased in recent years, leading to damage to both man-made and natural resources within the district (Kelly, 2021). This situation has increased the need for major planning and conservation efforts on Block Island.

3.2.2 *Historic Context and Maritime Visual Setting*

The Old Harbor Historic District was originally listed on the NRHP under Criteria A (Recreation) and C (Architecture). According to the NRHP Inventory Nomination Form, the district's "... significance lies chiefly in its transformation from a landing site for this early community and modest fishing hamlet, to one of the most popular resorts in America" (Gibbs, 1974). The NRHP document places emphasis on the importance of the construction of the harbor and its breakwaters, relating their completion to the beginning of the growth of the district's significant buildings and the establishment of Block Island as a premier resort destination, specifically noting the following areas of significance:

- Architecture;
- Commerce;
- Engineering;
- Transportation; and
- Other – Maritime Recreation.

Therefore, while the original nomination is nearly 50 years old, the following statement taken from the statement of significance section remains accurate: "Old Harbor is still the only considerable village and remains sharply defined, as a geographical district, amidst the sprawling farm cottages of the countryside" (Gibbs, 1974).

The maritime significance of the district was further elaborated upon in the 1991 *Historic and Architectural Resources of Block Island, Rhode Island* prepared by the RIHPHC. This survey included a lengthy, well-researched historic context and supporting documentation for Old Harbor, including photographs. This historic context established a basis for a subsequent section that expanded on the areas of significance that were noted briefly in the NRHP Inventory Nomination Form.

These areas of significance include "Structures Associated with Block island's Maritime History" (RIHPHC, 1991), which contains the following description:

The special relationship of the island and the surrounding sea is documented in a number of buildings and engineering works-lighthouses, piers, breakwaters, harbors, life-saving stations, and a weather station. The old harbor, both lighthouses, and the weather station are already listed on the Registers, recognizing the importance of maritime concerns the history of the island. If additional structures associated with the sea-faring history of the island are located, they may also be eligible if they retain integrity and if their relationship with Block Island's maritime history is clearly demonstrated (RIHPHC, 1991).

In addition, the survey report includes “Buildings Associated with Block Island as a Resort” (RIHPHC, 1991), which contains the following description:

The enormous changes brought to Block Island from the mid-nineteenth century on by the change from relative isolation to a summer resort for vacationers from elsewhere are well documented by some of the island's most important buildings. The construction of boardinghouses, hotels, commercial buildings, and private summer cottages introduced new building forms and types and new patterns of development. In addition, buildings associated with Block Island's history as a resort reflect the introduction of mainstream stylish architectural ideas to the island. The vernacular tradition had continuing vitality, but was now paralleled by the flow of new architectural directions expressed particularly in summer houses.

Buildings associated with Block Island's development as a resort may be eligible for the Registers if they are sufficiently well preserved to evidence their type; if they represent a building form introduced to the island as a result of resort development; if they retain their mass, form, plan, at least some detail and finish; and if they provide evidence of the introduction of mainstream architectural ideals to the island (RIHPHC, 1991).

These expanded areas of significance speak directly to the connection that the elements of the built environment in the district have to the sea, including the engineering feats associated with the breakwaters and the inner basin, as well as the alignment of Water Street parallel to the shore. The other expanded areas of significance include Early Houses (before 1850), Farms, and The Landscape, which also have some relevance to the contributing properties of the district. Further historic architectural surveys in 2007 (Gasner, 2007) and 2012 (PAL, 2012) each provided updated recommendations of NRHP eligibility based on established criteria and areas of significance. In addition, a Multiple Property Documentation Form was prepared for Block Island in 2012 that once again revisited the historic context of Block Island and identified five distinct property type with well-defined statements of significance (Scofield and Adams, 2012)

3.3 New Shoreham Historic District

3.3.1 Physical Description and Existing Conditions

The New Shoreham Historic District is a local historic district/historic district overlay (Town of New Shoreham Historic District Commission, 2022a). The historic district is located along Spring, Water, and Ocean Avenues and Corn Neck Road roughly bounded to the southeast by Amy Dodge Lane; to the northeast by Trims Pond; to the north by Great Salt Pond; and to the west at the intersection of West Side and Champlin Roads (Town of New Shoreham GIS, 2022). There are 321 parcels located within the boundaries of the district including the Old Harbor Historic District, residences, commercial buildings, town-owned properties, and vacant land (Town of New Shoreham Historic District Commission, 2022b).

The topography within the district is that of relatively low and gently rolling hills, with some slightly higher elevations around the periphery, such as along Old Town Road to the west and Spring Street to the south. The buildings within the district include three-and-one-half- and four-and-one-half-story hotels and inns facing the ocean along Water Street, and smaller one-and-one-half- and two-and-one-half-story residences inland and just outside of the village center. The extant historic buildings feature architectural styles of the

mid- to late-nineteenth century, such as Gothic Revival, Second Empire, and Queen Anne. Many recently constructed buildings feature matching forms and materials evocative of this period, helping to maintain the historic feeling and association with the district's period of significance. Mansard roofs are common, especially on the hotels and inn buildings, while the residences typically feature gables. Powerful storm surges attributed to global climate change have increased in recent years, leading to damage to both man-made and natural resources within the district (Kelly, 2021). This situation has increased the need for major planning and conservation efforts on Block Island.

3.3.2 *Historic Context and Maritime Visual Setting*

The Old Harbor Historic District was originally listed on the NRHP under Criteria A (Recreation) and C (Architecture). According to the NRHP Inventory Nomination Form, the district's "... significance lies chiefly in its transformation from a landing site for this early community and modest fishing hamlet, to one of the most popular resorts in America" (Gibbs, 1974). The NRHP document places emphasis on the importance of the construction of the harbor and its breakwaters, relating their completion to the beginning of the growth of the district's significant buildings and the establishment of Block Island as a premier resort destination, specifically noting the following areas of significance:

- Architecture;
- Commerce;
- Engineering;
- Transportation; and
- Other – Maritime Recreation.

Therefore, while the original nomination is nearly 50 years old, the following statement taken from the statement of significance section remains accurate: "Old Harbor is still the only considerable village and remains sharply defined, as a geographical district, amidst the sprawling farm cottages of the countryside" (Gibbs, 1974).

The maritime significance of the district was further elaborated upon in the 1991 *Historic and Architectural Resources of Block Island, Rhode Island* prepared by the RIHPHC. This survey included a lengthy, well-researched historic context and supporting documentation for Old Harbor, including photographs. This historic context established a basis for a subsequent section that expanded on the areas of significance that were noted briefly in the NRHP Inventory Nomination Form.

These areas of significance include "Structures Associated with Block island's Maritime History" (RIHPHC, 1991), which contains the following description:

The special relationship of the island and the surrounding sea is documented in a number of buildings and engineering works-lighthouses, piers, breakwaters, harbors, life-saving stations, and a weather station. The old harbor, both lighthouses, and the weather station are already listed on the Registers, recognizing the importance of maritime concerns the history of the island. If additional structures associated with the sea-faring history of the island are located, they may also be eligible if they retain integrity and if their relationship with Block Island's maritime history is clearly demonstrated (RIHPHC, 1991).

In addition, the survey report includes “Buildings Associated with Block Island as a Resort” (RIHPHC, 1991), which contains the following description:

The enormous changes brought to Block Island from the mid-nineteenth century on by the change from relative isolation to a summer resort for vacationers from elsewhere are well documented by some of the island's most important buildings. The construction of boardinghouses, hotels, commercial buildings, and private summer cottages introduced new building forms and types and new patterns of development. In addition, buildings associated with Block Island's history as a resort reflect the introduction of mainstream stylish architectural ideas to the island. The vernacular tradition had continuing vitality, but was now paralleled by the flow of new architectural directions expressed particularly in summer houses.

Buildings associated with Block Island's development as a resort may be eligible for the Registers if they are sufficiently well preserved to evidence their type; if they represent a building form introduced to the island as a result of resort development; if they retain their mass, form, plan, at least some detail and finish; and if they provide evidence of the introduction of mainstream architectural ideals to the island (RIHPHC, 1991).

These expanded areas of significance speak directly to the connection that the elements of the built environment in the district have to the sea, including the engineering feats associated with the breakwaters and the inner basin, as well as the alignment of Water Street parallel to the shore. The other expanded areas of significance include Early Houses (before 1850), Farms, and The Landscape, which also have some relevance to the contributing properties of the district. Further historic architectural surveys in 2007 (Gasner, 2007) and 2012 (PAL, 2012) each provided updated recommendations of NRHP eligibility based on established criteria and areas of significance. In addition, a Multiple Property Documentation Form was prepared for Block Island in 2012 that once again revisited the historic context of Block Island and identified five distinct property type with well-defined statements of significance (Scofield and Adams, 2012).

3.4 Northern New Shoreham

Northern New Shoreham was clear-cut early in its colonial history in order to facilitate farming. While the agricultural economy has declined, the modern landscape still reflects this historic agricultural use. This history is evident in the form of rectangular fields and stone walls, small residences and buildings like the Benjamin Littlefield Farm (a contributing property to the Corn Neck Road Historic District), and in historic districts like the Mitchell Farm and Corn Neck Road. Crescent Beach was an historic landing site for maritime vessels prior to the establishment of the harbor to the south (RIHPHC, 1991). The first lighthouse at Sandy Point was constructed in 1827 to warn ships away from the dangerous sandbar which forms at the point. The present Block Island North Light, built in 1867, is the fourth lighthouse on the site. It was known as Sandy Point Light until its name was changed in 1875 (Gibbs, 1974; D'Entremont, 2021). In 1898 a breachway was excavated and the great Salt Pond was made accessible to ships, and a new wharf was subsequently constructed. In the early twentieth century the U.S. Coast Guard station was erected on the south bank of the breachway. Fishing was a major industry until a hurricane decimated the local fleet and wharf structures. Rebuilding efforts were concentrated on the mainland, and consequently fishing never regained its previous

scale. In the later twentieth century recreational boating grew in popularity on the Great Salt Pond, resulting in the construction of the existing docks around the pond (RIHPHC, 1991).

Northern New Shoreham is separated from the rest of Block Island by the Great Salt Pond and New Harbor and connected by the narrow Indian Head Neck. The beaches on the north shore are low, rising slightly along the Crescent Beach shoreline as it moves south. The bucolic setting and relatively low vegetation are evocative of a pastoral island community. This portion of Block Island is approximately one mile wide, tapering to a point as one goes north. Due to its narrow width and some areas of slight topographical elevations, views of the ocean are widely available.

3.4.1 The Block Island North Light

The Block Island North Light is located on Sandy Point, Block Island, within the Block Island National Wildlife Refuge. The lighthouse is comprised of a two-and-one-half-story granite residence with a gable roof and a single-story wing. The main roof is surmounted by a chamfered square iron tower and cast-iron lantern over the primary elevation. The building has Italianate style segmental arch hood moldings and pedimented entrances (Gibbs, 1974a). The Block Island North Light meets NRHP Criteria A and C for its association with the history of commerce and transportation in Rhode Island, and as an example of mid-nineteenth century architecture and lighthouse engineering.

3.4.2 The Beach Avenue Historic District

The Beach Avenue Historic District is in a neighborhood that includes residences and inns along Beach Avenue from Corn Neck Road to Ocean Avenue on Block Island. Two NRHP-listed properties are located within its boundary; the U.S. Weather Bureau Station (83000006) and Hygeia House (0101156). The district includes a variety of architectural styles from the nineteenth century and was determined eligible for listing on the NRHP in 2012 (PAL, 2012; PAL, 2013).

3.4.3 Corn Neck Road Historic District

The Corn Neck Road Historic District is a cultural landscape that encompasses the entire northern tip of Block Island, surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean on three sides and bounded by Mansion Road to the south. The district includes 29 contributing buildings dating back to the eighteenth century, including the NRHP-listed Block Island North Light (74000008). The landscape features bucolic settings, open fields, forested areas, stone walls, and historic farmsteads. It was determined eligible for listing on the NRHP in 2012 (PAL, 2012; PAL, 2013).

3.4.4 Indian Head Neck Road Historic District

The Indian Head Neck Road Historic District is located along a peninsula between Corn Neck Road and Great Salt Pond on Block Island. The district consists of five one-and-one-half-story summer cottages with wrap-around porches on large parcels. These cottages were built during the late nineteenth century for

seasonal tourists and later for year-round residences. The district has clear views of the ocean and was determined eligible for listing on the NRHP in 2012 (PAL, 2012; PAL, 2013).

3.4.5 The Hippocampus/Boy's camp/Beane Family

The Hippocampus/Boy's Camp/Beane Family is an approximately 21.5-acre site located on the south tip of Beane Point. It consists of a large, forested area and three buildings constructed in 1934. It was originally constructed as a recreation and nautical training camp for boys between the ages of 12 and 18 years old. Currently owned by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the property was determined eligible for listing on the NRHP in 2012 (PAL, 2012; PAL, 2013).

3.4.6 The Mitchell Farm Historic District

The Mitchell Farm Historic District is an historic district located along Corn Neck Road on the narrow isthmus between Great Slat Pond and Rhode Island Sound on Block Island. It includes fifteen contributing properties dating from the mid-eighteenth to the mid-twentieth century. Small, forested areas and open fields are delineated by stone walls. It was determined eligible for listing on the NRHP in 2012 (PAL, 2012; PAL, 2013).

3.5 Interior New Shoreham

For the purposes of this HPTP, Interior New Shoreham is broadly defined as the area south of the Great Salt Pond from Spring and the Old Harbor Historic District in the east to the west coast of Block Island, and southern to Rodman's Hollow. Early settlement by Europeans followed much the same pattern of small agricultural estates spread across the gently rolling topography. Extant early residences like the Peleg Champlin House feature post and beam construction and are clad in shingles and are often found on plots enclosed by fieldstone walls. During the rise of recreational settlement on Block Island in the late nineteenth century, cottage construction likewise increased across the interior of Block Island (RIHPHC, 1991). A subsequent wave of summer cottage construction occurred during the late twentieth century, with much of the work involving the renovation of existing structures, such as the Samuel Ball house, built circa 1680 and substantially rebuilt in 1980 (PAL, 2012).

The maritime atmosphere of the interior of Block Island comes through in its architecture and landscape. The interior of the Island is a rural landscape crossed by meandering roads and long driveways, low stone walls or picket fences, and some forested areas with low trees. The roads are narrow, and in some cases unpaved. The west coast of Block Island consists of low-lying beaches, as opposed to the elevated dunes of the west coast and the bluffs of the south.

3.5.1 The Champlin Farm Historic District

The Champlin Farm Historic District is an historic farmstead located on approximately 16.6 acres of land along Coast Guard Road on Block Island. The farm complex consists of a two- and-one-half-story frame residence, two frame barns, and four sheds. The farm is associated with the Champlin family, who have been

farmers on Block Island since the late eighteenth century. The property was determined eligible for listing on the NRHP in 2012 (PAL, 2012; PAL, 2013).

3.5.2 The Old Town and Center Roads Historic District

The Old Town and Center Roads Historic District is an historic district located in the center of Block Island consisting of what was once the original town center, from the west boundary of the Old Harbor Historic District to Center Road. The district includes 48 contributing properties that date from the late-seventeenth to the mid-twentieth century. Historic markers denote the locations of non-extant mills and structures. The oldest structure in the district is the Samuel Ball house, constructed in 1680. The district represents the traditional architecture and development of early Block Island and was determined eligible for listing on the NRHP in 2012 (PAL, 2012; PAL, 2013).

3.5.3 The Beacon Hill Road Historic District

The Beacon Hill Historic District is an historic district located west of the Block Island airport from Beacon Hill Road to Old Mill Road in the south. It is representative of residential, agricultural, and military development on Block Island and was determined eligible for listing on the NRHP in 2012 (PAL, 2012; PAL, 2013).

3.5.4 The Island Cemetery/Old Burial Ground

The Island Cemetery/Old Burial Ground is located on a 10.7-acre parcel located at the intersection of West Side and Center Roads (Vision Government Solutions, 2022). The cemetery is located in the northern, interior section of New Shoreham on elevated land. The cemetery is the oldest cemetery on Block Island (Scofield and Adams, 2012).

3.6 Southern New Shoreham/Mohegan Bluffs

The southern coastline of Block Island was the least developed area over most of its early history after the arrival of Europeans. It was mostly agricultural lands until Dr. Abby E. Vaill purchased 16 acres of land on the south side of Mohegan Trail to establish a sanatorium in 1884, that eventually included several cottages, a hotel and a golf course. Vaill Cottage is the only extant building from Dr. Vaill's original development of a retreat to cater to the health and wellness of late-nineteenth century visitors (Scofield, 2012). Currently the Vaill Cottage (described in Section 3.6.3) is the only building remaining from this period of building development. This portion of Block Island has other extant cottages from this period not associated with the Vaill complex, such as the Mohegan Cottage. While some later residential construction has increased the density along Mohegan Trail, the area to the west of the road is still largely open space, wooded areas, and ponds punctuated by houses overlooking the bluffs.

3.6.1 The Mohegan Cottage/ Everett D. Barlow House

The Mohegan Cottage, also known as Everett D. Barlow House, is a two-and-one-half-story Queen Anne-style building located on Snake Hole Road. Built in 1886 as a summer home for New York City lawyer Everett

D. Barlow, the house was designed by Charles Miller and features Swiss-inspired ornamentation. It was determined eligible for listing on the S/NRHP in 2013 due to its associations with Block Island recreation (PAL, 2012; PAL, 2013).

3.6.2 The Lewis Farm and Dickens Farm Road Historic District

The Lewis Farm and Dickens Farm Road Historic District is an historic agricultural landscape district encompassing most of the southeast corner of Block Island from Cooneymus Road to the Atlantic Ocean. It consists of thirteen contributing properties dating from the mid-eighteenth to the mid-twentieth century. Landscape features such as stone walls and open fields enhance the pastoral setting of the district. It was determined eligible for listing on the NRHP in 2012 (PAL, 2012; PAL, 2013).

3.6.3 Vaill Cottage

The Miss Abby E. Vaill/1 of 2 Vaill Cottages is a one-and-one-half-story cottage set upon approximately two acres on a bluff overlooking the ocean. It was built in 1885 for New York City physician Abby E. Vaill, as part of a greater recreation complex which included a hotel, additional cottage and a golf course. The 1885 Vaill Cottage is the only extant building from this complex. It was determined to be eligible for listing on the NRHP in 2012 (PAL, 2012; PAL, 2013).

3.6.4 The Hon. Julius Deming Perkins/"Bayberry Lodge"

The Hon. Julius Deming Perkins/"Bayberry Lodge" is a two-story, Shingle Style frame building built in 1898. It was originally the summer home of Rhode Island State Senator and railroad magnate Julius D. Perkins. It was determined eligible for listing on the NRHP in 2012 (PAL, 2012; PAL, 2013).

3.7 Southeastern New Shoreham

Southeastern Block Island consists primarily of the seasonal residences and neighborhoods around the outskirts of the Old Harbor Historic District. Seasonal tourism began on Block Island in the early-to-mid nineteenth century. As transportation to the island improved with the first recreational steamboat in 1858, the development of summer beach cottages increased. The construction of the two breakwaters in 1870, accessing the island became easier and raised the number of visitors from throughout New England and New York. Wealthy residents of New York and New England constructed seasonal residences to the south of the Harbor and throughout the Island. Local newspapers ran articles describing some of these new cottages and often reported on the arrival of individual residents. The seasonal residents and the development of their cottages forever changed the landscape, economy, and culture of Block Island.

The setting of this portion of Block Island is picturesque, with the highest concentration of homes overlooking the bluffs below than anywhere else on the island. Houses and hotels built with wraparound porches and ocean views speak to the importance of the sea to the residents. In addition, this seaward-oriented part of Block Island was utilized during World War Two as a forward observation center and

included the construction of lookout towers such as those still extant at Sands Pond and Spring Street (see Sections 3.7.7 and 3.7.8, respectively).

3.7.1 *Spring Street Historic District*

The Spring Street Historic District is located in the southeastern portion of the Town of New Shoreham, Block Island, and south of the NRHP-listed Old Harbor Historic District. It is roughly bounded by Old Harbor Point Road at the north, the bluffs at the east, properties south of Southeast Road at the south, and Spring Street at the west.

The Spring Street Historic District consists of approximately 14 extant contributing resources dating from the early-nineteenth to the early-twentieth centuries (PAL, 2013). The vernacular cottages are sided in shingles and clapboard, surrounded by large, landscaped lawns, stone walls, and characteristic coastal brush vegetation. These seasonal residences were typically situated to maximize the ocean view from atop the bluffs and are accessed from small dirt roads and driveways off of Spring Street. A preliminary list of contributing resources is listed below in Table 3.1-2.

Table 3.7-1. Potential Contributing Resources included in the Spring Street Historic District

Name	Plat	Lot	Approximate Date of Construction
John Wright/Millikin	8	33	1860
Unknown/converted barn	8	35	1875
Capt. Warren A. Ball/Carlotto	8	38	1900
Capt. Warren A. Ball/cottage	8	39	1850
Edward Gideon Ball/Russell Larson	8	42	1850
Capt. Mark L. Potter/"Pine Lodge"/Potter Place/Potter Mansion	8	48	1901
Estate of Newton C. Kimball, Bronx, NY/Kimball Cottage	8	49	1880
Edward J. Faile/Brunberg Cottage	8	50	1928--DEMOLISHED
Capt. Potter Carriage House	8	52	1890
Unknown/not in surveys	8	55	1910
Capt. Nathaniel Dodge	8	62	1876
Charles Greene/Joseph & Monica Hull Shea	8	65	1820
Charles H. Hall/John Steffian	8	66	1860
Unknown/Clarence McClarren/Ernie Howarth/John Handy	8	130	1880
Unknown/not in surveys	8	54	1905

3.7.2 *The Capt. Mark L. Potter House*

The Capt. Mark L. Potter House is a two-and-one-half-story four-square home on an approximately 2.45-acre lot overlooking the ocean. It features scalloped shingles and a wrap-around porch with turned columns. The house was built in 1901 as a summer home for Brooklyn shipmaster Captain Mark Potter. It was moved

away from the nearby bluffs in the 1970s. This property represents the residential development of Block Island and was determined eligible for listing on the NRHP in 2012 (PAL, 2012; PAL, 2013).

3.7.3 The Caleb W. Dodge Jr. House

The Caleb W. Dodge Jr. House is a one-and-one-half-story Cape Cod cottage set upon approximately 1.3 acres of land. The cottage was built around 1850, and represents the residential development of Block Island, and was determined eligible for listing on the NRHP in 2012 (PAL, 2012; PAL, 2013).

3.7.4 The Capt. Welcome Dodge Sr. House

The Capt. Welcome Dodge Sr. House is a one-and-three-quarter-story frame cottage situated in a hollow off of Amy Dodge Lane on Block Island. Captain Welcome Dodge built the house in 1840, and it remained in the family until 1972. This property represents the residential development of Block Island and was determined eligible for listing on the NRHP in 2012 (PAL, 2012; PAL, 2013).

3.7.5 The Pilot Hill Road and Seaweed Lane Historic District

The Pilot Hill Road and Seaweed Lane Historic District is an historic district located along Pilot hill Road between Payne Road and Mohegan trail at the southeast corner of Block Island. It includes ten properties that date from the mid-eighteenth to the mid-twentieth century and is also characterized by stone walls and open agricultural fields that give a pastoral setting to the district. The district represents both the residential development and the seasonal tourism of Block Island and was determined eligible for listing on the NRHP in 2012 (PAL, 2012; PAL, 2013).

3.7.6 The Spring House Hotel Cottage

The Spring House Hotel Cottage is a one-and-one-half-story frame cottage located on an approximately one-acre site. The building features board-and-batten walls and a one-story wrap-around porch. It was originally constructed in 1880 across the road and moved to its present location in 1895. It was determined to be eligible for listing on the NRHP in 2012 (PAL, 2012; PAL, 2013).

3.7.7 The Spring House Hotel

The Spring House Hotel is a two-and-one-half-story Italianate building built upon an approximately 7.3-acre lot. Built in 1877, the building features a cupola topped with a mansard roof and is wrapped by a bracketed porch. The hotel has remained open for recreational and seasonal visitors since its construction. It is a contributing resource to the Old Harbor Historic District (74000012) and was determined to be individually eligible for listing on the NRHP in 2012 (PAL, 2012; PAL, 2013).

3.7.8 The World War Two Lookout Tower at Sands Pond

The World War Two Lo

okout Tower at Sands Pond is a two-story square tower built during World War Two for military observation of Rhode Island Sound. The tower at Sands Pond is attached to a one-and-one-half-story wood-shingled house has been converted into a private residence. This structure was determined eligible for listing on the NRHP in 2012 (PAL, 2012; PAL, 2013).

3.7.9 The World War Two Lookout Tower at Spring Street

The World War Two Lookout Tower at Spring Street is a two-story cylindrical tower built during World War two for military observation of Rhode Island Sound. The tower at Spring Street is attached to a one-story wood-shingled structure resembling a cottage. This structure was determined eligible for listing on the NRHP in 2012 (PAL, 2012; PAL, 2013).

4.0 ASSESSMENT OF VISUAL EFFECTS

4.1 Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

A *Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment* (EDR, 2023) was completed to evaluate the Project's potential visual effects on the qualities that make historic properties eligible for listing in the NRHP. Per 36 CFR Part 800.16, historic properties include prehistoric or historic districts, sites, buildings, structures, or objects included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the NRHP maintained by the Secretary of the Interior (SOI), inclusive of historic properties designated as NHLs. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist (36 CFR Part 800.16). The APE for a project is determined by the responsible federal agency in consultation with relevant SHPOs and THPOs. For the purpose of the *Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment*, a Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE) was defined to include those areas where proposed offshore Project components will be visible and where there is a potential for an adverse visual effect.

The potential visual effects of the SRWF on historic properties were determined by considering a number of factors for each Historic Property, including the following:

- The scope and magnitude of Project visibility from the historic property;
- The degree to which maritime setting contributes to the historical significance of the historic properties;
- Contribution of views of the sea to the historic property's significance;
- The location and orientation of the historic property relative to the shoreline/sea and SRWF;
- The historic use of each historic property; and
- The overall sensitivity of each historic property to visual change.

Sunrise Wind considered multiple measures of project visibility for each historic property located within the PAPE), which was defined to include those areas where proposed offshore project components will be visible and where there is a potential for an adverse visual effect. These points of measurement were determined using the viewshed assessment generated through ArcGIS and are further defined in the *Visual Impact Assessment* (EDR, 2022). They include the following:

- Distance from the nearest visible turbine;
- Blade tip visibility;
- Turbine Aviation light elevation;
- Mid-tower aviation light elevation;
- Coast Guard light elevation;
- Total acreage of historic property;
- Total acreage of visibility within the historic property; and
- The portion of the historic property (percent of acreage) from which the SRWF would be potentially visible.

The assessment of visual effects to the historic properties is provided in Table 4.1-1.

Table 4.1-1. Visual Effects Assessment

Name and/or Description (if applicable)	Distance to Nearest Turbine (Miles)	Blade Tip Elevation (visible units)*	Turbine Aviation Light Elevation (visible units)	Mid-Tower Aviation Light Elevation (Visible Units)	Coast Guard Light Elevation (Visible Units)	Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility
Capt. Mark L. Potter House	16.89	123	123	108	44	55.94
Spring Street	16.89	123	123	115	48	35.62
WWII Lookout Tower – Spring Street	16.95	123	123	120	55	19.49
Pilot Hill Road and Seaweed Lane	17.19	123	123	123	61	10.93
Caleb W. Dodge Jr. House	17.21	118	116	112	52	16.37
Capt. Welcome Dodge Sr. House	17.37	112	97	70	18	16.93
WWII Lookout Tower at Sands Pond	17.43	118	117	113	59	10.29
Spring House Hotel Cottage	17.47	87	73	30	7	80.76
New Shoreham Historic District	17.48	123	123	95	35	12.35
Old Harbor Historic District	17.52	123	123	95	35	19.05
Spring House Hotel	17.53	123	123	95	35	46.95
Miss Abby E. Vaill/1 of 2 Vaill cottages	17.72	123	123	115	48	57.68
Hon. Julius Deming Perkins/"Bayberry Lodge"	17.78	123	123	109	45	71.75
Mohegan Cottage/ Evertt D. Barlow House	17.96	123	123	100	42	64.10
Lewis-Dickens Farm	18.15	123	123	118	52	17.68
Beach Avenue	18.52	102	85	26	1	13.44
Indian Head Neck Road	18.71	123	123	59	11	32.35
Beacon Hill	18.84	123	123	112	39	6.91
Island Cemetery/Old Burial Ground	19.11	60	40	7	0	46.87

Name and/or Description (if applicable)	Distance to Nearest Turbine (Miles)	Blade Tip Elevation (visible units)*	Turbine Aviation Light Elevation (visible units)	Mid-Tower Aviation Light Elevation (Visible Units)	Coast Guard Light Elevation (Visible Units)	Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility
Mitchell Farm	19.16	123	123	61	14	13.70
Corn Neck Road	19.25	123	123	112	44	9.47
Champlin Farm	19.59	110	93	34	3	14.13
Hippocampus/Boy's Camp/Beane Family	20.05	80	55	23	0	18.34
Block Island North Light	20.98	26	15	0	0	73.79

5.0 MITIGATION MEASURES

Mitigation measures at the historic property are detailed in this section and are appropriate to fully address the nature, scope, size, and magnitude of adverse effects including cumulative effects caused by the Project, on the NRHP-qualifying characteristics of each historic property that would be affected. These mitigation measures also include actions to respond to some reasonably foreseeable hazards unrelated to the Project that pose risks to the long-term preservation of the affected historic properties, such as climate change.

5.1 Planning and Rehabilitation of the Block Island North Light

5.1.1 *Purpose and Intended Outcome*

The Block Island North Light was constructed in 1867 as the fourth lighthouse at the north end of Block Island, helping to aid mariners along the entrance of Long Island Sound and Narragansett Bay. The main block of the structure was constructed of granite with an octagonal light located 61 feet above sea level (Gibbs, 1974a).

The purpose of this HPTP is to assist the owners of the lighthouse, the Town of New Shoreham, with ensuring the long-term preservation of this historic aid-to-navigation. The mitigation measure will provide funding to produce a master plan and brick and mortar rehabilitation work on the Block Island North Light. Funding would be used to hire a consultant with demonstrated experience working on historic lighthouses to perform a conditions assessment and develop a planning document that would identify short- and long-term priorities for the property. The document would be used to identify, in consultation with the town, restoration and/or rehabilitation projects that would be funded partially or in their entirety through this HPTP. The intended outcome is to provide the Town of New Shoreham with a document that will provide a road map for the long-term preservation of Block Island North Light and will guide future projects and regular maintenance strategies for years to come.

5.1.2 *Scope of Work*

The scope of work will consist of the following:

- Consultation with the Town of New Shoreham;
- Review of all previous project documentation;
- Photography and documentation (e.g., mapping) of existing conditions prior to the commencement of any project;
- Development of a draft conditions assessment and master plan to be distributed to the interested consulting parties for review and comment;
- Development of a final conditions assessment and master plan incorporating any comments received to be distributed to the interested consulting parties;
- Select project implementation for high priority projects in consultation with the Town;
- Development of draft specifications and construction drawings, as applicable, to be distributed to the interested consulting parties for review and comment;

- Final specifications and construction drawings, as applicable, to be distributed to the interested consulting parties for review and comment;
- Implementation of restoration and/or rehabilitation project(s); and
- A summary report of the work completed including photographs and as-built documentation to be distributed to the interested consulting parties.

5.1.3 Methodology

The Town of New Shoreham will procure a consultant to perform the scope of work listed in Section 5.1.2. The chosen consultant should have demonstrated knowledge and experience working with historic lighthouses and the treatment of historic properties and be SOI qualified. Prior to any work commencing, photographic and written documentation of the existing conditions will be recorded. A conditions assessment, master plan, drawings and specifications supporting the scope of work will be developed in compliance with applicable standards (see Section 5.1.4). If the project requires the mobilization of a qualified contractor to perform physical repair work, said contractor should be experienced in the repair and restoration of historic lighthouses.

5.1.4 Standards

The project will comply with the following standards:

- The Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties* (36 CFR 68);
- The Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualifications Standards* (36 CFR Part 61), as applicable;
- The RIHPHC's preservation easement per General Law Title 42, Section 42-45-9.1;
- *Preservation Brief 17: Architectural Character – Identifying the Visual Aspects of Historic Buildings as an Aid to Preserving their Character* (Nelson, 1988);
- *Preservation Brief 47: Maintaining the Exterior of Small and Medium Size Historic Buildings*;
- *National Register Bulletin 34: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Historic Aids to Navigation*;
- *Historic Lighthouse Preservation Handbook*;
- *IALA-AISM Lighthouse Conservation Manual*;
- Town of New Shoreham. 2016. *New Shoreham Comprehensive Plan*;
- The Town of New Shoreham Building, Zoning, Land Use & Planning guidance and regulations, as applicable; and
- The Town of New Shoreham Historic District Commission guidance and regulations, as applicable.

5.1.5 Documentation

- Project plans/drawings and/or specifications will be provided to RIHPHC for review to ensure compliance with the SOI Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.
- Existing condition documentation and photographs and as-built documentation will be completed and provided to the Town of New Shoreham.

5.1.6 *Funds and Accounting*

Funding amounts were determined to be sufficient by BOEM in consultation with the interested consulting parties and are identified in an attachment to the MOA.

5.2 **Coastal Resiliency Planning**

5.2.1 *Purpose and Intended Outcome*

Coastal erosion, threats of severe storms, sea level rise, storm surge, and climate change are constant threats to the historic properties in the Town of New Shoreham. The 2017 *Block Island Hazard Mitigation Plan* states “due to its location, the Block Island is especially susceptible to coastal storms, hurricanes and Nor’easters, which pose erosion and flooding hazards” (Town of New Shoreham, 2017). The 2016 *New Shoreham Comprehensive Plan* identifies the need to “increase resiliency of the island to climate change and sea level rise impacts by implementing appropriate adaptation measures” (Town of New Shoreham, 2016). The plan also acknowledges the need to “plan for effects of projected sea level rise and flooding” (Town of New Shoreham, 2016).

Prior to an event of destruction and damage resulting from a natural disaster, public engagement is needed to identify historic preservation priorities and goals, and long-range climate adaption measures that preserve the character and setting associated with historic properties. The purpose of this HPTP is to identify activities that support New Shoreham’s coastal resiliency planning efforts to protect coastal historic properties and their associated historic settings. The mitigation measure proposes investigations to identify specific at-risk historic coastal properties, specifically historic roadways, breakwaters, stone walls, or other cultural features that contribute to the historic setting of individual properties and districts. Investigations include development of a study to assess the feasibility of relocating at-risk historic buildings and associated public interpretation opportunities.

The intended outcome is to provide funding for up to a five-year period to hire a qualified consultant to assist the Town of New Shoreham with coastal resiliency projects that contribute to the long-term preservation of historic properties. This mitigation measure aligns with the 2017 *Block Island Hazard Mitigation Plan* and the 2016 *New Shoreham Comprehensive Plan*. The outcome will provide the town and historic property owners with specific measures to protect their historic properties from flooding, coastal erosion, and other climate related threats.

5.2.2 *Scope of Work*

The scope of work will consist of the following:

- Consultation with the Town of New Shoreham;
- Review of existing town planning and hazard mitigation documents, guidance, and regulations; and
- Assist the Town of New Shoreham with identifying coastal resiliency planning efforts to protect coastal historic properties and their associated historic settings.

5.2.3 Methodology

The Town of New Shoreham will procure a qualified consultant to perform the scope of work listed in Section 5.2.2. The chosen coastal and/or geotechnical engineers (or comparable consultants) should have a demonstrated knowledge of climate change and the treatment of historic properties. The consultant will make field observations to be compiled and analyzed as part of the mitigation measure. All draft deliverables completed will be distributed to the interested consulting parties for review and comment. All final deliverables will incorporate any comments received and will be distributed to the interested consulting parties.

5.2.4 Standards

The project will comply with the following standards:

- The Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties* (36 CFR 68);
- The Secretary of the Interior's *Guidance on the Identification of Historic Properties* (36 CFR 800.4);
- The Town of New Shoreham's 2017 *Block Island Hazard Mitigation Plan*;
- Town of New Shoreham. 2021. *Community Resilience Building Process & Workshop Summary of Findings*;
- Town of New Shoreham. 2016. *New Shoreham Comprehensive Plan*;
- The Town of New Shoreham Building, Zoning, Land Use & Planning guidance and regulations, as applicable; and
- The Town of New Shoreham Historic District Commission guidance and regulations, as applicable.

5.2.5 Documentation

Any project plans/drawings and/or specifications will be provided to RIHPHC for review to ensure compliance with the SOI Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.

5.2.6 Funds and Accounting

Funding amounts were determined to be sufficient by BOEM in consultation with the interested consulting parties and are identified in an attachment to the MOA.

5.3 Past and Future Adaptations Visitor Experience

5.3.1 Purpose and Intended Outcome

The Block Island of today reflects a unique and millennia-long interaction of geology, climate, technology, culture, history, and economy. As the residents and visitors to the island confront both challenges of a changing climate and the complex outcomes of our collective responses to a changing world, it is critical to recognize the continuity of Block Island's identity and its deep connections to its landscapes, seascapes, and historic places. This measure was developed through consultation among representatives of the Town of New Shoreham, Sunrise Wind, and Sunrise Wind's cultural resources consultant, EDR, and will compile historical records, photography, histories, geology, and residents' experiences to share the stories of how the island and its peoples have adapted to change in the past and how they may serve as a model for other communities seeking solutions to present and future climate-related challenges. Photographic, archival, and

narrative media, including content and media collected by Sunrise Wind, will be used to create web-based content hosted by the Town of New Shoreham. The content will be designed to include information specific to publicly-accessible historic properties and associated viewsheds and seascapes. At the Town's discretion and with prior consultation with the RI SHPO, New Shoreham may install unobtrusive signage or wayposts at select locations that would include QR code links to the relevant content created through this measure.

Data collected by Sunrise Wind, the Town of New Shoreham, and local residents will be integrated and interpreted to enhance awareness of Block Island's unique history and the Town's efforts to enhance the resilience of its natural and cultural assets to a rapidly changing world. A key aspect of this measure is the intent to establish an expandable framework and infrastructure that will allow the Town and island residents to capture and share information about newly identified hazards, initiatives, and responses over the coming decades. This framework may include a virtual trail of waystations that collectively convey the development of, and changes to, Block Island's heritage resources and surrounding environments.

5.3.2 Scope of Work

The scope of work will consist of the following:

- Consultation among BOEM, RI SHPO, Sunrise Wind, and the Town of New Shoreham to identify priority datasets, locations, and content for public interpretations;
- Selection of key historical contexts in consultation with RI SHPO that convey the Town's history and future and locations where such contexts can be effectively interpreted;
- Data sharing by Sunrise Wind with the Town of New Shoreham to enhance interpretations of existing viewsheds, long-term sea level changes, and climate adaptation options and challenges;
- Draft and Final digital content creation;

5.3.3 Methodology

The Town of New Shoreham, in consultation with BOEM, Sunrise Wind, and the RI SHPO, will procure a qualified consultant or identify qualified town representatives to assist in executing the scope of work listed in Section 5.3.2. Town representatives may include parties from local conservation and preservation organizations, such as the Block Island Land Trust, Block Island Historical Society, or others, as appropriate to the scope of work. The consultant and/or town representatives will then consult with BOEM, Sunrise Wind, and RI SHPO to select priority historical contexts and locations for the visitor experience. Digital content compiled under this measure will be provided to RI SHPO for review to ensure it meets appropriate professional standards prior to being made publicly available. RI SHPO will also be provided opportunities to review and comment upon any proposed signage related to this measure to ensure installation of such infrastructure will not adversely affect or otherwise detract from historic properties located on Block Island.

5.3.4 Standards

The project will comply with the following standards:

- The Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties* (36 CFR 68);
- The Secretary of the Interior's *Guidance on the Identification of Historic Properties* (36 CFR 800.4);
- The Town of New Shoreham's 2017 *Block Island Hazard Mitigation Plan*;

- Town of New Shoreham. 2021. *Community Resilience Building Process & Workshop Summary of Findings*;
- Town of New Shoreham. 2016. *New Shoreham Comprehensive Plan*;
- The Town of New Shoreham Building, Zoning, Land Use & Planning guidance and regulations, as applicable; and
- The Town of New Shoreham Historic District Commission guidance and regulations, as applicable.

6.0 IMPLEMENTATION

6.1 Timeline

The timeline for implementation of the mitigation measures is identified in the MOA.

6.2 Organizational Responsibilities

6.2.1 *Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)*

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

- BOEM, in consultation with Participating Parties, will ensure that mitigation measures adequately resolve adverse effects, consistent with the NHPA;
- BOEM must accept the final HPTP before Sunrise Wind may commence any of the actions included in the HPTP; and
- BOEM is responsible for consultation related to dispute resolution.

6.2.2 *Sunrise Wind, LLC*

Sunrise Wind will be responsible for the following:

- Considering the comments provided by the interested consulting parties in the development of this HPTP;
- Depositing funding (consistent with funding levels identified in Attachment 5 of the MOA) for the implementation of this HPTP in an escrow account within 120 calendar days of Sunrise Wind receiving a non-objection notice from BOEM for the Project's last Fabrication and Installation Report (FIR), or 60 days after submittal of the last FIR with Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement not having raised objections (30 CFR 285.700(b)).
- Annual Reporting to BOEM on progress in implementation of this HPTP;
- Ensuring that all work that requires consultation with Tribal Nations are performed by professionals who have demonstrated professional experience consulting with federally recognized Tribal Nations; and
- Provide notification to BOEM and the interested consulting parties when the HPTP implementation is complete.

6.2.3 *Other Parties, as Appropriate*

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

6.3 Interested Consulting Party Consultation

This HPTP was provided by Sunrise Wind to BOEM for review by the interested consulting parties to provide meaningful input on the resolution of adverse effects to and form(s) of implementing mitigation at the historic property. The interested consulting parties were provided the opportunity for review and comment on the HPTP concurrent with BOEM's NEPA substitution schedule for the Project. This HPTP was further refined through informational and consultation meetings, conference calls, HPTP draft reviews and document exchanges, or similar means of communication of information.

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Historic Property Treatment Plan

for the

Sunrise Wind Farm

The Breakers, National Historic Landmark

The Ocean Drive Historic District, National Historic Landmark

The Bellevue Avenue Historic District, National Historic Landmark

City of Newport, Newport County, Rhode Island

Submitted to:



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

Prepared for:



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February 2024

ABSTRACT

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

Location: Outer Continental Shelf, offshore Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and New York

Federal and State Agencies: Bureau of Ocean Energy Management
National Park Service
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Massachusetts Historical Commission
Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission
New York Historic Preservation Office
Connecticut Historic Preservation Office
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Regulatory Process: National Environmental Policy Act
Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act
Section 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act

Purpose: This Historic Property Treatment Plan provides background data, historic property information, and detailed steps that will be implemented to carry out mitigation actions to resolve adverse effects from the Sunrise Wind Farm Project.

Adverse Visual Effect Finding for: The Breakers, National Historic Landmark
The Ocean Drive Historic District, National Historic Landmark
The Bellevue Avenue Historic District, National Historic Landmark
City of Newport, Newport County, Rhode Island

Submitted By: Sunrise Wind, LLC

Date: February 2024

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
ADLS	Aircraft Detection Lighting System
APE	Area of Potential Effects
BOEM	Bureau of Ocean Energy Management
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
COP	Construction and Operations Plan
DEIS	Draft Environmental Impact Statement
EDR	Environmental Design and Research, D.P.C.
FEIS	Final Environmental Impact Statement
FR	Federal Register
ICF	Interconnection Facility
HPTP	Historic Property Treatment Plan
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
NHL	National Historic Landmark
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966
NPS	National Park Service

Historic Property Treatment Plan
 The Breakers, National Historic Landmark; the Ocean Drive Historic District, National Historic Landmark; the Bellevue Avenue Historic District National Historic Landmark; City of Newport, Rhode Island

NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NY SHPO	New York State Historic Preservation Officer
OCS	Outer Continental Shelf
PAPE	Preliminary Area of Potential Effects
RFP	Request for Proposals
RIHPHC	Rhode Island Historical Preservation and Heritage Commission
ROD	Record of Decision
SRWEC	Sunrise Wind Export Cable
SRWF	Sunrise Wind Farm
TJB	Transition Joint Bay
USCG	United States Coast Guard
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Historic Property Treatment Plan (HPTP) for the Breakers, the Ocean Drive Historic District, and the Bellevue Avenue Historic District, which are National Historic Landmarks (NHL) listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP); (hereinafter, the Historic Properties) provides background data, historic property information, and detailed steps that will be implemented to carry out mitigation actions to resolve the adverse effects from the Sunrise Wind Farm (SRWF, hereinafter the Undertaking, or the Project) as identified in the *Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment – Sunrise Wind Farm* (HRVEA), dated February 2023 (EDR, 2023) and in accordance with Bureau of Ocean Energy Management’s (BOEM) Findings of Adverse Effects (FoAE) for the Project under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA).

BOEM is using the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) substitution process to fulfill its Section 106 of the NHPA obligations as provided for in the NHPA implementing regulations (36 CFR § 800.8(c)), and BOEM notified the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), State Historic Preservation Officers, and consulting parties of BOEM’s decision to use this process. Sunrise Wind provided this HPTP to BOEM for review and comment by consulting parties to provide meaningful input on the resolution of adverse effects to and form(s) of implementing mitigation at the historic properties. This HPTP describes the mitigation measures to resolve adverse effects on historic properties and outlines the implementation steps and timeline for actions based on the evaluations and outreach performed by Sunrise Wind, and consultation with the Massachusetts State Historic Preservation Officer, the Rhode Island State Historic Preservation Officer, the ACHP, and/or other consulting parties throughout the NEPA substitution process. This HPTP will be included in the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS), Record of Decision (ROD) and/or Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) issued in accordance with 40 CFR parts 1500-1508, and 36 CFR §§ 800.8, 800.10.

This HPTP is organized into the following sections:

- **Section 1.0, Executive Summary**, outlines the content of this HPTP.
- **Section 2.0, Background Information**, briefly summarizes the Undertaking while focusing on cultural resources regulatory contexts (federal, tribal, state, and local, including preservation restrictions), identifies the historic properties discussed in this HPTP that may be adversely affected by the Undertaking, and summarizes the pertinent provisions and attachments of the *HRVEA* (EDR, 2023) and *Construction and Operations Plan for the Sunrise Wind Farm and Sunrise Wind Export Cable Project (COP; Sunrise Wind, 2022)* that guided the development of this document.
- **Section 3.0, Existing Conditions and Historic Significance**, provides a physical description of the historic properties included in this HPTP. Set within its historic context, the applicable NRHP criteria for the historic properties are discussed with a focus on the contribution of a maritime visual setting to its significance and integrity.

- **Section 4.0, Assessment of Visual Effects**, describes the methodology used to identify the Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE), historic properties within the PAPE, and the approach used to determine the potential for adverse effects on the historic properties.
- **Section 5.0 Mitigation Measures**, presents specific steps to carry out the mitigation actions. The mitigation action includes a detailed description, intended outcome, methods, standards, requirements for documentation, and reporting instructions.
- **Section 6.0, Implementation**, establishes the process for executing mitigation actions at the historic properties, as identified in Section 4.0 of this HPTP. For each action, organizational responsibilities are outlined, a timeline is provided, and regulatory reviews are listed.
- **Section 7.0, References**, is a list of works cited in this HPTP.

2.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

2.1 Project Overview: Sunrise Wind Farm and Sunrise Wind Export Cable

The Undertaking is a wind-powered electric generating facility composed of up to 94 wind turbine generators (WTGs) and associated foundations at 102 potential locations¹, an offshore converter station (OCS–DC), and inter-array cables connecting the WTGs and the OCS–DC (see Figure 2.1-1). The wind farm portion of the Project will be located on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) in the designated BOEM Renewable Energy Lease Area OCS-A 0487 (Lease Area).² The Lease Area is approximately 18.9 statute miles (mi) (16.4 nautical miles [nm], 30.4 kilometers [km]) south of Martha’s Vineyard, Massachusetts, approximately 30.5 mi (26.5 nm, 48.1 km) east of Montauk, New York, and 16.7 mi (14.5 nm, 26.8 km) from Block Island, Rhode Island. Within the Lease Area, the visible offshore components of the operational Undertaking will be located in water depths ranging from approximately 135 to 184 feet.

The Sunrise Wind Export Cable (SRWEC), a submarine export cable located in both federal waters and New York State territorial waters, will connect the OCS–DC to a transition joint bay (TJB) at Smith Point County Park located on Fire Island, in the Town of Brookhaven, New York. From the TJB, an underground onshore transmission cable will complete the connection to a new onshore converter station (OnCS–DC), located at Union Avenue in the Town of Brookhaven, New York. From the OnCS–DC at the Union Avenue Site, an Onshore Interconnection Cable will provide connection to the existing Holbrook Substation in the Town of Brookhaven.

¹ The assessment of potential visual effects to historic properties is based on the maximum design scenario of up to 122 WTGs consistent with BOEM’s guidance on the use of a Project Design Envelope. Since the time the visibility analysis was conducted, Sunrise Wind has elected to reduce the number of WTGs from 122 to 94 at 102 potential positions and has chosen a WTG model with defined measurements. These subsequent design changes are anticipated to result in similar or lower impacts than those described in the HRVEA report.

² A portion of Lease Area OCS-A 0500 (Bay State Wind LLC) and the entirety of Lease Area OCS-A 0487 (formerly Deepwater Wind New England LLC) were assigned to Sunrise Wind LLC on September 3, 2020, and the two areas were merged and a revised Lease OCS-A 0487 was issued on March 15, 2021. Thus, when using the term “Lease Area” within this COP, Sunrise Wind is referring to the new merged Lease Area OCS-A 0487.

Figure 2.1-1. Project Location



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

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

The measures to avoid adverse effects to identified historic properties are described in the Sunrise Wind COP (Section 4.5.1.3). This HPTP addresses the mitigation requirements identified by BOEM to resolve the remaining adverse effects after application of the above-referenced measures. The mitigation measures reflect consultations among consulting parties to refine a conceptual mitigation framework proposed by Sunrise Wind.

All activities implemented under this HPTP will be conducted in accordance with any conditions imposed by BOEM in its ROD and with applicable local, state, and federal regulations and permitting requirements. Responsibilities for specific compliance actions are described in further detail in Section 6.2 – Organizational Responsibilities.

2.2.1 Municipal Regulations

Before implementation, any on-site mitigation measures will be coordinated with local municipalities and commissions to obtain approvals, as appropriate. These may include, but are not limited to building permits, zoning, land use, planning, historic commissions, and design review boards. Additional information regarding compliance with local requirements appears in Section 6.0, Implementation.

2.3 The Interested Consulting Parties

BOEM initiated consultation under Section 106 with invitations to interested consulting parties on August 31, 2021. In addition to BOEM's formal Section 106 consultation meetings, Sunrise Wind invited the interested consulting parties to a series of meetings to review conceptual mitigation measures.

3.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS AND HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

3.1 Historic Properties

This HPTP involves three historic properties, as identified in Table 3.1-1 and located on Figures 3.1-1, 3.1-2, and 3.1-3.

Table 3.1-1. Historic properties included in the HPTP

Name	Property Designation	Municipality	State	Site No. (Agency)	Ownership
The Breakers	NHL	City of Newport	RI	71000019	Multiple
Ocean Drive Historic District	NHL	City of Newport	RI	76000048	Multiple
Bellevue Avenue Historic District	NHL	City of Newport	RI	71000019	Multiple

Figure 3.1-1. The Breakers

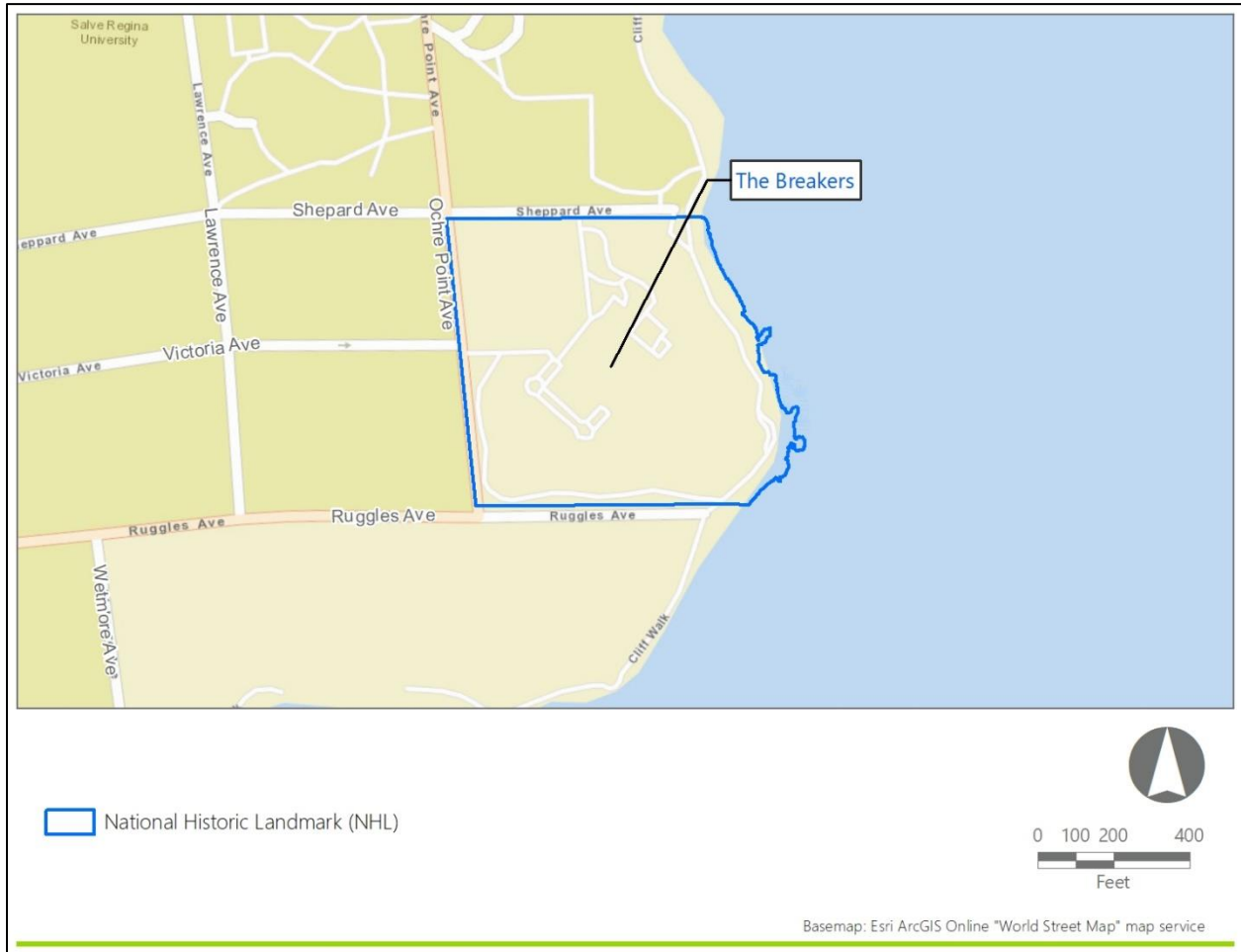


Figure 3.1-2. The Ocean Drive Historic District

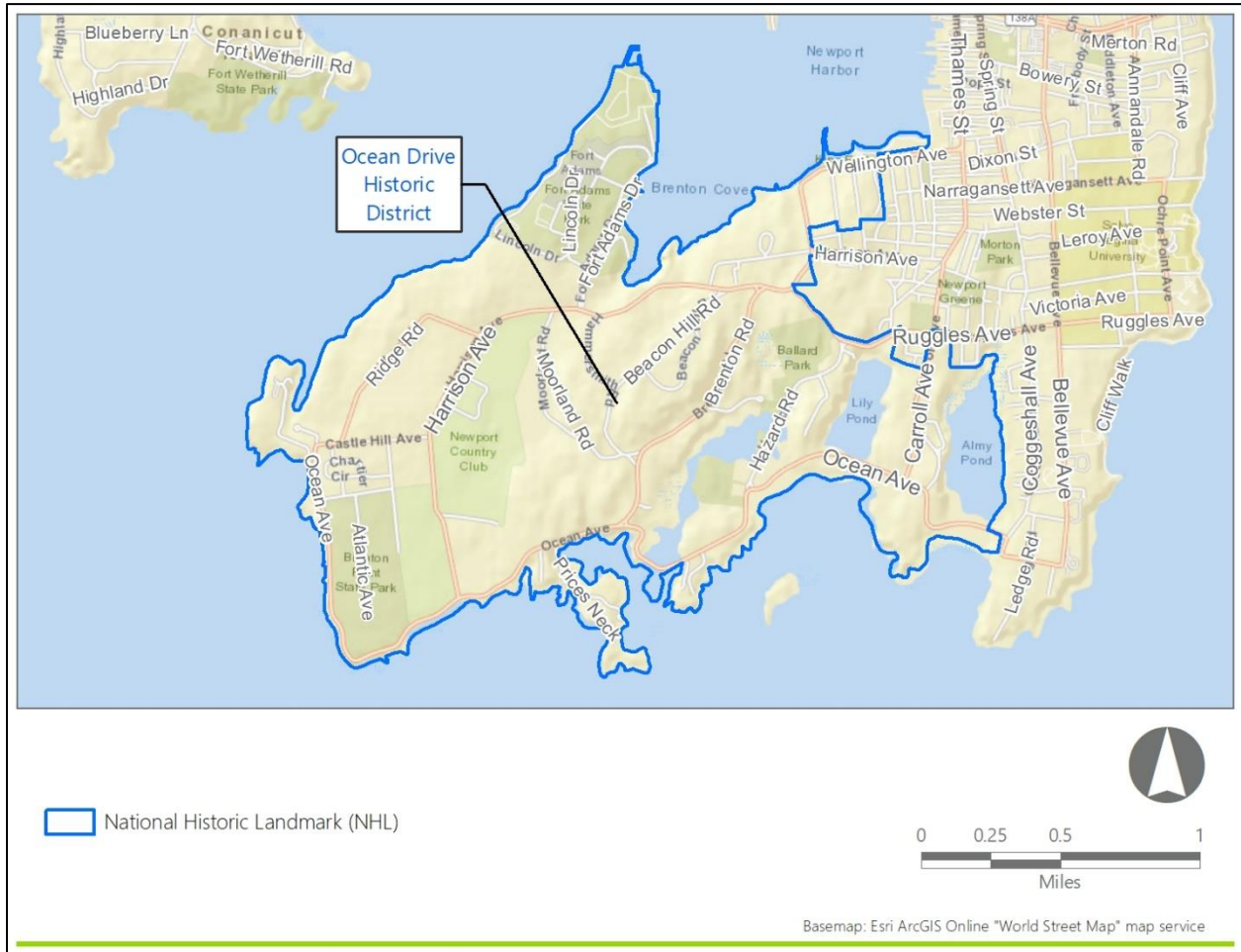
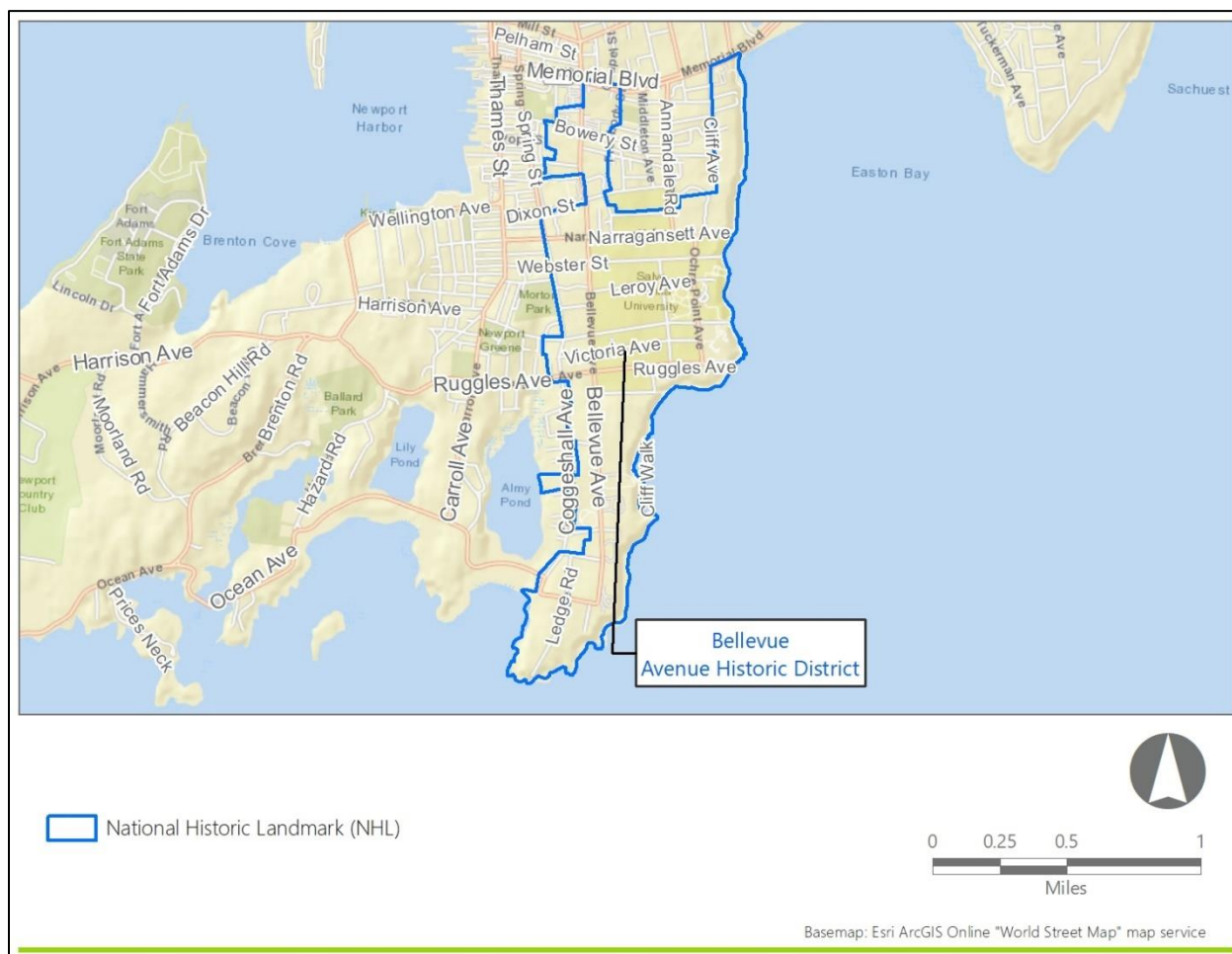


Figure 3.1-3. Bellevue Avenue Historic District



In this section each property is described both physically and within its historic context, with a focus on the contribution of a maritime visual setting to the properties' significance and integrity.

3.2 The Breakers, National Historic Landmark

3.2.1 *Physical Description and Existing Conditions*

The Breakers National Historic Landmark, also known as the Cornelius Vanderbilt II House, is located at 44 Ochre Point Avenue. It emulates a sixteenth-century, northern Italian palazzo. The architecture features elaborate façade work and imposing mass and speak to the substantial power and wealth of the original residents. The building is three stories high and overlooks the ocean to the east. The building is characterized by an imposing mass and scale, complimented by elaborate Neoclassical ornamentation, set within a designed landscape context to focus attention to the exterior of the residence when viewed from the lawn.

3.2.2 *Historic Context*

The Breakers estate was designed by Richard Morris Hunt and built between 1893 and 1895 for Cornelius Vanderbilt II. As the preeminent “summer cottage” among the Newport mansions, the Breakers symbolized the accumulation of massive wealth by the Vanderbilts during the Gilded Age. The property was first leased by the Preservation Society of Newport County in 1948, which later purchased the property in 1972. The descendants of the original owners still occupy the third floor.

3.2.3 *NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting*

The estate is nationally significant for its historic associations with America’s first architect trained at the Ecole Des Beaux-Arts, Richard Morris Hunt, and for being the largest and perhaps most famous Newport estate built by a wealthy patron, Cornelius Vanderbilt II, at the turn of the twentieth century (Harrington, 1971; Tschirch, 2005). The Breakers was individually listed in the NRHP in 1971 and designated an NHL in 1994. The discussion in the NRHP and NHL documentation focuses on specific elements of building and landscape architecture within the boundary of the Breakers’ property. While the elements themselves may have been constructed, oriented or designed to engage with views toward the ocean, there is no explicit reference in the nomination to the consideration of maritime views. However, the main building is oriented to face south-east across the open sloping lawn toward the sea. In addition, the Cliff Walk passes through/adjacent to the property along the shoreline, although it is not a contributing resource to the NHL property.

3.3 **The Ocean Drive Historic District, National Historic Landmark**

3.3.1 *Physical Description and Existing Conditions*

The Ocean Drive Historic District is both listed on the NRHP and was designated as an NHL district on May 11, 1976 (Longstreth, 1976; Pitts, 1976). The Ocean Drive Historic District is made up of 45 contributing properties located in a 1,509-acre suburban/rural setting encompassing most of the Newport Neck peninsula southwest of the City of Newport, Rhode Island. The summer homes in this district feature variety in style and opulence, ranging from Neoclassical-style residences to early nineteenth-century farms. The coastline features promontories and jetty-like rock formations.

3.3.2 *Historic Context*

The first European to occupy Newport Neck was William Brenton, who was an important founding figure in the history of Newport. Brenton and his descendants worked to develop the landscape for agriculture, erected the first buildings, and cut trails for the frequent visitors to the land. The area became a seasonal retreat for the wealthy even prior to the Revolutionary War. After being destroyed by the British during the Revolutionary War, Newport Neck remained rural for decades. By the mid-nineteenth century the community in Newport and along Bellevue Avenue to the north and east of the present-day Ocean Drive Historic District grew and the elite citizens utilized Newport Neck for daytime excursions to enjoy the pastoral setting. By the turn of the twentieth century, overland transportation had improved, and the building of large estates began. Landscape development was carried out by the well-known landscape

architect Frederick Law Olmsted and his firm. In the late twentieth century, several of the large estate houses were demolished, but the rural character of the district was cultivated and maintained (Longstreth, 1976).

3.3.3 *NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting*

The summer homes in the Ocean Drive Historic District feature great variety in style and opulence, ranging from Neoclassical-style mansions to early nineteenth-century farms. In contrast to the adjacent Bellevue Avenue Historic District, however, Ocean Drive (aka Ocean Avenue) is decidedly more bucolic and rural, with greater expanses between structures accentuated by natural and designed landscapes. The national significance of the Ocean Drive Historic District is derived from its architecture, which includes works from McKim, Mead and White, John Russell Pope, and landscape architecture by Frederick Law Olmsted (Pitts, 1976). In 2012 an updated statement of significance was appended to the NHL nomination which elaborated and expanded upon the initial areas of Criterion C significance such as architecture and landscape design. The update also addressed additional Criterion A areas of significance such as planning, and engineering related to maritime views and design features purposefully built to interact with the shoreline and the ocean. The updated nomination materials also included a detailed account of the evolution of Ocean Drive as a “pleasure drive” to accompany the development of the inland areas as an upper-income resort suburb. In addition, the landscape architecture firm of Frederick Law Olmsted was involved in at least two subdivisions and 15 private contract designs within the district. These designs include properties situated on dramatic overlooks, and along Ocean Drive (Reed, 2012). Clearly this roadway was specifically constructed to take advantage of ocean views.

3.4 **The Bellevue Avenue Historic District, National Historic Landmark**

3.4.1 *Physical Description and Existing Conditions*

The Bellevue Avenue Historic District National Historic Landmark is approximately two miles long and consists of 87 contributing properties in a 606-acre district occupying several blocks along Bellevue Avenue, from Memorial Boulevard in the north, to Block Island Sound in the south, in the City of Newport. Spring Street and Cogshell Avenue form the western boundary of the district, while Narragansett Bay forms the eastern boundary. From north to south, this district features two miles of commercial blocks and villas, notably ending in the south with the grand and palatial nineteenth-century estates of wealthy summer residents.

The Cliff Walk is a contributing resource to the Ochre Point-Cliffs Historic District, which is part of the Bellevue Avenue Historic District, and designated a National Recreational Trail. The Cliff Walk extends approximately 3.5 miles along the eastern coastline of Aquidneck Island and the Bellevue Avenue Historic District, situated on the rocky outcrops of the shore and featuring expansive views of Easton Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. The Cliff Walk is part of the typical experience for visitors to the Newport mansions, is open to the public, and has been described as “Rhode Island’s top tourist attraction” with an estimated 1.2 million visitors per year (NDN, 2021). Portions of the Cliff Walk were washed away in Hurricane Sandy and were recently restored/rebuilt with grant funds from the National Park Service (NPS) and RIHPHC (RIHPHC, 2019).

3.4.2 Historic Context

During its early decades and up to the mid-nineteenth century, Newport primarily grew around the downtown area to the north of Bellevue Avenue. The notable historic properties within the National Historic Landmark district were built during the Gilded Age, when some of the wealthiest Americans engaged in massive high-style residences for use as summer homes. Many of the estates in this district were designed by world-renowned master architects, including Richard Upjohn, Richard Morris Hunt, and McKim, Mead, and White. The district possesses many distinctive examples of high-style architecture. The district was listed as a National Historic Landmark on May 11, 1976.

3.4.3 NRHP Criteria and the Maritime Visual Setting

The significance by which the district was originally listed is primarily focused on architecture, commerce, and landscape architecture. While the significance attributed to the district does not explicitly reference the ocean, the estates were sited to take advantage of the ocean views. For example, property names such as "Sea View Terrace" and "Ocean View" imply that maritime views are essential to the district's identity. In addition, the NRHP nomination form for the Ochre Point-Cliffs Historic District (a contributing property to the Bellevue Avenue Historic District NHL), contains the following reference:

[The Ochre Point-Cliffs Historic District] has a fine, elevated north-easterly view over the lower, Easton's Beach, part of Newport, and, easterly out past Middletown's hill and on towards Sakonnet, Westport and Cape Cod, far out into the Atlantic horizon. This high, grassed promontory had its obviously desirable features even though Bellevue Avenue was the first fashionable allee (Harrington, 1974).

A major focus of the Ochre Point-Cliffs Historic District portion of the Bellevue Avenue Historic District is the Cliff Walk. The Cliff Walk was designed specifically to afford maritime views, as illustrated in the following excerpt from the nomination document:

The [Cliff]Walk provides spectacular views at every point, as it winds near many mansions and occasionally dips down to the shore. Originally a fishermen's trail, the Cliff Walk was at one time the subject of a court battle between the owners of the estates bordering the walk-way and the public. The estate-owners wished to prevent public access and viewing across their properties and erected gates and other barriers to close the Walk and prevent such nuisance. Such action outraged the native Newporters, who went to court and won a decision which re-asserted the right of the public to an unobstructed foot-way around the island. Thus, the barriers were removed, and the present foot-path was laid out, with much use ever since, with maintenance undertaken first by the Works Progress Administration in the 1930's-1940's, and by the municipality in more recent years (Harrington, 1974).

4.0 ASSESSMENT OF VISUAL EFFECTS

4.1 Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

A *Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment* (EDR, 2023) was completed to evaluate the Project's potential visual effects on the qualities that make historic properties eligible for listing on the NRHP. Per 36 CFR Part 800.16, historic properties include prehistoric or historic districts, sites, buildings, structures, or objects included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the NRHP maintained by the Secretary of the Interior (SOI), inclusive of historic properties designated as NHLs. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist (36 CFR Part 800.16). The APE for a project is determined by the responsible federal agency in consultation with relevant SHPOs and THPOs. For the purpose of the *Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment*, a Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE) was defined to include those areas where proposed offshore Project components will be visible and where there is a potential for an adverse visual effect.

The potential visual effects of the SRWF on historic properties were determined by considering a number of factors for each historic property, including the following:

- The scope and magnitude of Project visibility from the historic property;
- The degree to which maritime setting contributes to the historical significance of the historic properties;
- Contribution of views of the sea to the historic property's significance;
- The location and orientation of the historic property relative to the shoreline/sea and SRWF;
- The historic use of each historic property; and
- The overall sensitivity of each historic property to visual change.

Sunrise Wind considered multiple measures of project visibility for each historic property located within the PAPE, which was defined to include those areas where proposed offshore project components will be visible and where there is a potential for an adverse visual effect. These points of measurement were determined using the viewshed assessment generated through ArcGIS and are further defined in the *Visual Impact Assessment* (EDR, 2022). They include the following:

- Distance from the nearest visible turbine;
- Blade tip visibility;
- Turbine Aviation light elevation;
- Mid-tower aviation light elevation;
- Coast Guard light elevation;
- Total acreage of historic property;
- Total acreage of visibility within the historic property; and
- The portion of the historic property (percent of acreage) from which the SRWF would be potentially visible.

The assessment of visual effects to the historic properties is provided in Table 4.1-1, and the portion of the PAPE located within the historic property boundaries is depicted on Figure 4.1-1.

Table 4.1-1. Visual Effects Assessments

Historic Property	Distance to Nearest Turbine (Miles)	Blade Tip Elevation (visible units)	Turbine Aviation Light Elevation (visible units)	Mid-Tower Aviation Light Elevation (visible units)	Coast Guard Light Elevation (visible units)	Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility
The Breakers	29.69	102	102	10	0	27.76
Ocean Drive Historic District	28.66	102	102	54	0	14.82
Bellevue Avenue Historic District	28.57	102	102	15	0	12.52

Figure 4.1-1. Preliminary Area of Potential Effects within the Breakers



Figure 4.1-2. Preliminary Area of Potential Effects within the Ocean Drive Historic District



Figure 4.1-3. Preliminary Area of Potential Effects within the Bellevue Avenue Historic District



5.0 MITIGATION MEASURES

Mitigation measures at the historic properties are detailed in this section and are appropriate to fully address the nature, scope, size, and magnitude of adverse effects including cumulative effects caused by the Project, on the NRHP-qualifying characteristics of each historic property that would be affected. These mitigation measures also include actions to respond to some reasonably foreseeable hazards unrelated to the Project that pose risks to the long-term preservation of the affected historic properties, such as climate change.

5.1 Aesthetic, Accessibility, and Safety Improvements to the Cliff Walk

5.1.1 Purpose and Intended Outcome

The Cliff Walk is a 3.5-mile National Recreational Trail which runs from First/Easton's Beach to Bailey's Beach. The Cliff Walk, which is a contributing resource to the Bellevue Avenue Historic District, is a public trail which allows visitors views of the Atlantic Ocean as well as some of the most prominent historic properties in Newport, including the Breakers, NHL, Rosecliff, and Marble House, NHL. The purpose of this mitigation measure is to complete safety repairs and aesthetic upgrades to the Cliff Walk. In order to complete this, Sunrise Wind will provide funding to remove and replace the existing fencing along the Cliff Walk; to remove and replace approximately 1.5 miles of existing walkway to create a wider path to allow for the increased number of visitors; and to add a new sidewalk on Webster Street to support safe pedestrian access around the area of the Cliff Walk that is currently closed.

5.1.2 Scope of Work

The scope of work will consist of the following:

- Consultation with the City of Newport and other interested consulting parties, as applicable;
- Review of all previous project documentation;
- Photography and documentation (e.g., mapping) of existing conditions prior to the commencement of any project;
- Development of draft specifications, plans, and/or drawings, as applicable, to be distributed to the interested consulting parties for review and comment;
- Implementation of the projects in consultation with the City of Newport and other interested consulting parties, as applicable; and
- As-built documentation to be submitted to the City of Newport and other interested consulting parties, as applicable.

5.1.3 Methodology

Sunrise Wind will assist and fund (at the funding level identified in Attachment 5 of the MOA) the City of Newport in procuring contractors and consultants, as applicable, to complete for the scope of work identified in Section 5.1.2. The selected consultant should have demonstrated experience working with historic properties, preferably NHLs.

5.1.4 *Standards*

The project will comply with following standards:

- The SOL's *Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties* (36 CFR 68);
- The SOL's *Professional Qualifications Standards* (36 CFR Part 61), as applicable;
- Newport Historic District Commission Applicable Guidance; and
- City of Newport laws, Code of Ordinances, and regulations.

5.1.5 *Documentation*

The following documentation is to be provided for review by the interested consulting parties:

- Existing condition documentation and photography;
- Preliminary draft and final drafts of the work plan; and
- As-built documentation.

5.1.6 *Funds and Accounting*

Funding amounts were determined to be sufficient by BOEM in consultation with the interested consulting parties and are identified in Attachment 5 of the MOA.

6.0 IMPLEMENTATION

6.1 Timeline

The timeline for implementation of the mitigation measures is identified in the MOA.

6.2 Organizational Responsibilities

6.2.1 *Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)*

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

- BOEM, in consultation with the interested consulting parties, will ensure that mitigation measures adequately resolve adverse effects, consistent with the NHPA;
- BOEM must accept the final HPTP before Sunrise Wind may commence any of the actions included in the HPTP;
- BOEM will be responsible for sharing the Annual Summary Report with the interested consulting parties; and
- BOEM is responsible for consultation related to dispute resolution.

6.2.2 *Sunrise Wind, LLC*

Sunrise Wind will be responsible for the following:

- Considering the comments provided by the interested consulting parties in the development of this HPTP;
- Funding the mitigation measures specified in Section 5.0;
- Ensuring completion of the Scope/s of Work in Section 5.0;
- Ensuring the Methodology is followed as specified in Section 5.0;
- Work with the City of Newport to ensure all Standards in Section 5.0 are met;
- Work with the City of Newport to provide the Documentation in Section 5.0 to the interested consulting parties for review and comment;
- Annual Reporting to BOEM; and
- Ensuring that all work that requires consultation with Tribal Nations is performed by professionals who have demonstrated professional experience consulting with federally recognized Tribal Nations.

6.2.3 *Other Parties, as Appropriate*

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

6.3 Interested Consulting Party Consultation

This HPTP was provided by Sunrise Wind to BOEM for review by the interested consulting parties to provide meaningful input on the resolution of adverse effects to and form(s) of implementing mitigation at the historic properties. The interested consulting parties were provided the opportunity for review and comment on the HPTP concurrent with BOEM's NEPA substitution schedule for the Project. This HPTP was further refined through informational and consultation meetings, conference calls, HPTP draft reviews and document exchanges, or similar means of communication of information with applicable consulting parties.

7.0 REFERENCES

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Historic Property Treatment Plan

The Breakers, National Historic Landmark; the Ocean Drive Historic District, National Historic Landmark; the Bellevue Avenue Historic District National Historic Landmark; City of Newport, Rhode Island

**ATTACHMENT 5 – MITIGATION FUNDING AMOUNTS PROPOSED BY SIGNATORIES
AND CONSULTING PARTIES**

MITIGATION FUNDING AMOUNTS PROPOSED BY SIGNATORIES AND CONSULTING PARTIES

The mitigation measures proposed in Stipulation III have been developed by individuals who meet the qualifications specified in the SOI's Qualifications Standards for Archaeology, History, Architectural History, and/or Architecture (36 CFR 61) and are based on input from consulting parties. The proposed mitigation measures consider the nature, scope, and magnitude of adverse effects caused by the Project, the qualifying characteristics of each historic property that would be affected. The funding amounts that follow are those proposed by Sunrise Wind, which is responsible for providing this funding, as revised in consultation with consulting parties. Sunrise Wind would provide a maximum total of \$3,865,000 to support avoidance, minimization, and mitigation of all adverse effects from the Project as described in the MOA at Stipulation III, of which \$725,000 of that total would be placed in escrow to provide a mitigation fund as described under Stipulation III.A.7 and the remaining \$3,140,000 would be divided between the other mitigation measures under Stipulation III.C, as described below. These budgets are good-faith estimates, based on the experience of these qualified consultants with similar activities and comparable historic properties. The proposed level of funding is appropriate to accomplish the identified preservation goals and result in meaningful benefits to the affected properties, resolving adverse effects. Therefore, the funding amounts indicated here for activities required by the MOA represent the maximum amounts Sunrise Wind is required to spend to fund the mitigation measures listed below.

RI SHPO, adversely effected historic properties in Rhode Island

- \$275,000 to fund personnel (new hire and/or contractor) to work in the Rhode Island SHPO office to carry out activities including, but not limited to, GIS platform development and the integration of historic property information therein. The incorporation of historic property information into a GIS platform maintained by the State of Rhode Island can make significant improvements to long-term preservation planning efforts by RI SHPO and historic properties located within the coastal communities and towns in the Sunrise Wind viewshed.

Vineyard Sound & Moshup's Bridge TCP

- \$250,000 from the total mitigation dollars described above for mitigation measures to resolve adverse effects to the Vineyard Sound & Moshup's Bridge TCP to be broken out as follows:
 - \$130,000 in scholarships for the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah)
 - \$70,000 in scholarships for the Mashpee Wampanoag
 - \$50,000 for Habitat Restoration activities.

Chappaquiddick Island TCP

- \$125,000 from the total mitigation dollars described above for mitigation measures to resolve adverse effects to the Chappaquiddick Island TCP to be broken out as follows:
 - \$75,000 in scholarships and training for Tribal resources stewardship
 - \$50,000 for survey and risk assessment of shoreline cultural sites.

Town of Aquinnah, Massachusetts Historic Properties

- Up to \$690,000 from the total mitigation dollars described above for mitigation measures to resolve adverse effects to the Gay Head Light, 3 Windy Hill Drive, 71 Moshup Trail, the Tom Cooper House, Gay Head – Aquinnah Coast Guard Station Barracks, the Gay Head – Aquinnah Shops Area, the Gay Head – Aquinnah Town Center Historic District, the Theodore Haskins House, the Edwin DeVries Vanderhoop Homestead, and the Leonard Vanderhoop House to be broken out as follows:
 - \$400,000 from the total mitigation dollars to resolve adverse effects to the Gay Head Light by providing a financial contribution towards the completion of physical repairs and/or restoration planned by the Gay Head Lighthouse Advisory Committee.
 - Up to \$225,000 for lantern deck repairs at the Gay Head Light
 - \$65,000 for maintenance activities of town-owned historic buildings.

Town of New Shoreham, Rhode Island, Twenty-Four Historic Properties

- Up to \$800,000 from the total mitigation dollars described above for mitigation measures to resolve adverse effects to the Old Harbor Historic District, the New Shoreham Historic District, the Beach Avenue Historic District, the Corn Neck Road Historic District, the Block Island North Lighthouse, the Indian Head Neck Road Historic District, the Hippocampus/Boy's Camp/Beane Family, the Mitchell Farm Historic District, the Island Cemetery/Old Burial Ground, the Champlin Farm Historic District, the Beacon Hill Road Historic District, the Mohegan Cottage/Everett D. Barlow House, The Lewis Farm and Dickens Farm Road Historic District, the Miss Abby E. Vaill/1 of 2 Vaill Cottages, the Hon. Julius Deming Perkins/"Bayberry Lodge", the Spring Street Historic District, the Caleb W. Dodge, Jr. House, the Capt. Mark L. Potter House, the Captain Welcome Dodge, Sr. House, the Pilot Hill Road and Seaweed Lane Historic District, the Spring House Hotel Cottage, the Spring House Hotel, the WWII Lookout Tower at Sands Pond, and the WWII Lookout Tower-Spring Street to be broken out as follows:
 - \$500,000 from the total mitigation dollars for the planning and rehabilitation of Block Island North Light. Up to \$50,000 to be used for a conditions assessment and planning document and the remaining funding to be used for the physical repair and/or rehabilitation of the historic lighthouse.
 - \$50,000/year for up to 5 years from the total mitigation dollars to be used to hire a qualified consultant to assist the Town of New Shoreham with coastal resiliency projects that contribute to the long-term preservation of historic properties.

\$50,000 to create digital content for an interpretative trail that will present past, present, and future climate risks and solutions to Block Island and its critical historic properties. Content will be appropriate for linking to waypoints and signs with QR codes or comparable technology to provide a rich user experience with minimal physical infrastructure.

City of Newport, Rhode Island, Historic Properties

- Up to \$1,000,000 from the total mitigation dollars described above for mitigation measures to resolve adverse effects to the Bellevue Avenue Historic District, the Ocean Drive Historic District, and the Breakers to be used for safety and aesthetic improvements to the Cliff Walk including:
 - the removal and replacement of the existing fencing;

- the removal and replacement of approximately 1.5 miles of the existing Cliff Walk walkway; and
- the addition of a new sidewalk on Webster Street to support safe pedestrian access around the closed area of the Cliff Walk.

Mitigation Fund

In consultation with BOEM, the consulting parties recommended a mitigation fund in lieu of previously considered mitigation measures (see November 3, 2023, Final Environmental Impact Statement, Appendix J Finding of Adverse Effect for the Sunrise Wind Farm) and the Notes section below:

- \$725,000 from the total mitigation dollars to be placed in escrow to provide for the mitigation fund as required under MOA Stipulation III.C.6. The mitigation fund is applicable to resolving adverse effects to historic properties in the visual APE as described at Stipulation III.C.6, including but not limited to the below adversely affected historic properties (in alphabetical order of state, municipality, and then property):
 - Captain Samuel Hancock - Captain Mitchell West House, Chilmark, MA
 - Ernest Flanders House, Barn, Shop, Chilmark, MA
 - Flaghole, Chilmark, MA
 - Russell Hancock House, Chilmark, MA
 - Simon Mayhew House, Chilmark, MA
 - Scrubby Neck Schoolhouse, West Tisbury, MA
 - Point Judith Lighthouse, Narragansett, RI
 - Block Island Southeast Lighthouse, NHL, New Shoreham, RI

Notes

The mitigation fund amount was tabulated from the sum of previously proposed mitigation measures, based on the scopes of work to perform the HPTP efforts provided in FEIS Appendix J, at the proposed level of funding appropriate to accomplish the identified preservation goals. The mitigation fund would support meaningful benefits to the affected properties that resolve the adverse effects. The budgets are good faith estimates for implementing the previously proposed draft HPTPs, based on the experience of qualified consultants working with similar activities and comparable historic properties. None of the below are now stipulations of the MOA and the dollar amounts provided serve only as baseline examples, not committed in the overall mitigation budget. The mitigation fund is intended to be at minimum commensurate with the effort that would be required to complete the following:

- Chilmark, MA
 - \$60,000 estimated for the mitigation of adverse effects to the Captain Samuel Hancock - Captain Mitchell West House, the Ernest Flanders House, Flaghole, The Russell Hancock House, and the Simon Mayhew House through the development of a survey/inventory and

preservation plan for the character-defining extant historic stone walls and public right-of-way boundary features in in the Town of Chilmark.

- West Tisbury, MA
 - \$15,000 estimated for the mitigation of adverse effects to the Scrubby Neck Schoolhouse through the development of a National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form.
- Narragansett, RI
 - \$50,000 estimated for the mitigation of adverse effects to the Point Judith Lighthouse through the development of a cyclical maintenance plan.
- New Shoreham, RI
 - \$600,000 estimated for the mitigation of adverse effects to the Block Island Southeast Lighthouse, NHL through the funding of the next phase of physical restoration and/or additional aesthetic enhancement and landscape improvements at the parking area and entrance.

**ATTACHMENT 6 – MONITORING PLAN AND POST REVIEW DISCOVERIES PLAN:
TERRESTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES**

**MONITORING PLAN
and POST REVIEW DISCOVERIES PLAN:
TERRESTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES**

**SUNRISE WIND FARM PROJECT/SUNRISE WIND
ONSHORE FACILITIES
TOWN OF BROOKHAVEN, SUFFOLK COUNTY, NY**

Submitted to:



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

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1 Introduction

Sunrise Wind LLC (Sunrise Wind) has proposed to construct the Sunrise Wind Onshore Facilities (the Onshore Facilities), as part of the larger Sunrise Wind Farm Project (the Project), in the Town of Brookhaven, Suffolk County, New York. The proposed Project is being reviewed by the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as well as the New York State Public Service Commission (NYSPSC) under Article VII of the New York State Public Service Law (PSL). The information and recommendations included in this Monitoring Plan and Post Review Discoveries Plan (MPRDP; the Plan) for terrestrial archaeological resources are intended to assist these agencies, as well as the New York State Historic Preservation Office (NYSHPO), New York State Department of Public Service (NYSDPS), and other interested stakeholders and consulting parties, in their review of the Project's potential effect on archaeological resources.

Sunrise Wind is proposing to construct, operate, and maintain the Onshore Facilities (including the Onshore Transmission Cable [OTC], the Onshore Converter Station [OnCS-DC], and the Onshore Interconnection Cable [OIC]) to connect the proposed Sunrise Wind Farm (SRWF), an offshore wind energy facility, with the existing Long Island Power Authority (LIPA) Holbrook Substation in the Town of Brookhaven. The offshore portions of the Project located in federal waters (including the Sunrise Wind Farm [SRWF], the Sunrise Wind Export Cable Export Cable-Outer Continental Shelf [SRWEC-OCS], and the Offshore Converter Station [OCS-DC]) are subject to review and approval by BOEM as required by 30 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 585. The Onshore Facilities, as well as the portion of the SRWEC in New York State waters (SRWEC-NYS), are subject to review by BOEM and the NYSPSC under Article VII of the PSL and to the requirements of 16 New York Codes, Rules, and Regulations (NYCRR) § 85.

During previous and ongoing consultation between offshore wind developers and Native American Tribes, Tribal representatives have indicated their strong preference for archaeological investigations to be conducted prior to construction of onshore infrastructure, as opposed to relying on archaeological monitoring to identify, evaluate, and respond to the potential presence of archaeological sites within the area of potential effect (APE). Therefore, Sunrise Wind retained EDR to complete Phase IA and IB terrestrial archaeological surveys of the onshore portions of the APE for physical effects (i.e., construction activities and/or ground disturbance) for the proposed Onshore Facilities (EDR 2020, 2021a, 2021b, 2021c). The purpose of the Phase I terrestrial archaeological surveys was to determine whether there are terrestrial archaeological sites in the areas that may be affected by construction of the proposed Onshore Facilities.

Sunrise Wind's proposed Onshore Transmission Cable is proposed to be buried underneath existing paved roadways, minimizing the likelihood that previously unidentified, undisturbed and/or potentially significant archaeological resources are located within the APE. Portions of the APE are located in active, public roadways and the overlying pavement will be removed as part of proposed construction activities. Removing the pavement to conduct archaeological testing prior to construction is not feasible, given the expenses and logistical arrangements that would be required (e.g., the need for re-routing traffic and potentially emergency vehicles). Therefore, the most effective way to evaluate the likelihood for archaeological sites to be located under paved roadways within the APE is to conduct archaeological testing within the grassy/unpaved portions of the road ROWs adjacent to the pavement (EDR 2020, 2021a, 2021b, 2021c).

The Phase I archaeological surveys for the Onshore Facilities (EDR 2020, 2021a, 2021b, 2021c) included background research and archaeological fieldwork. Background research was conducted to review the

geology and environmental setting, previously reported archaeological sites and archaeological surveys, regional histories, and historical maps of the APE and adjacent areas. These sources were reviewed to prepare historic contexts and to assess the archaeological sensitivity of the APE for direct effects. In addition, reconnaissance-level surveys of the proposed Onshore Facilities (such as the interconnection route, roadside areas, and laydown areas) were conducted by archaeologists to evaluate existing conditions and prior ground disturbance as part of assessing the potential for archaeological resources to be present within the APE. Archaeological survey was comprised of shovel testing in potentially undisturbed areas of the APE within the footprint of the proposed Onshore Facilities. Subsurface testing for the Onshore Transmission Cable routes focused on shovel test pit excavations along intact road margins to identify archaeological sites or deposits that could extend beneath paved surfaces. The Phase IB archaeological survey resulted in the identification of one archaeological site associated with an Off-Route Variation subsequently eliminated from consideration and, therefore, located outside of the APE. The site will not be disturbed by Onshore Facilities as no Project activities are proposed in that location.

The purpose of the Sunrise Wind Farm Phase IB survey (EDR, 2021c) was to further evaluate the potential for sites to be located within the PAPE, including previously disturbed, paved sections that were inaccessible for testing, and to minimize the risk of unanticipated discoveries or disturbance to archaeological resources during construction. The results of shovel testing along roadside areas did identify undisturbed soils/subsoil that likely extend underneath paved roadways. Therefore, it is possible that isolated artifacts or small isolated features could be present in undisturbed soils along the path of the Onshore Facilities. However, the proposed Sunrise Wind Project is not anticipated to result in any adverse effects to any potentially S/NRHP-eligible terrestrial archaeological resources. No evidence of potentially significant archaeological sites were identified in undisturbed soils where such soils were present adjacent to paved sections of the PAPE. These findings, when considered together with the results and recommendations presented in the prior *Phase I Archaeological Survey Reports* (EDR 2020, 2021a, 2021b, 2021c) indicate that the Onshore Facilities will have minimal to no effect on potentially S/NRHP-eligible archaeological resources.

To further mitigate the potential (however unlikely) for encountering archaeological resources during installation of the Sunrise Wind Farm Onshore Facilities, Sunrise Wind has prepared this MPRDP, which includes stop-work and notification procedures to be followed if a cultural resource is encountered during installation. Sunrise Wind anticipates that this MPRDP will be incorporated in a Memorandum of Agreement executed among BOEM, SHPOs, and potentially other consulting parties to resolve anticipated adverse effects to identified historic properties and to memorialize specific measures that Sunrise Wind will take to avoid and minimize potential effects to other historic properties in the event of a post-review discovery. The Plan outlines the steps for dealing with potential unanticipated discoveries of cultural resources, including human remains, during the construction of the proposed Onshore Facilities.

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of the Plan is to:

1. Presents to regulatory and review agencies the protocol Sunrise Wind and its contractors and consultants will follow to prepare for and potentially respond to unanticipated cultural resources (i.e., terrestrial archaeological) discoveries; and
2. Provides guidance and instruction to Sunrise Wind, LLC personnel and its contractors and consultants as to the proper procedures to be followed in the event of an unanticipated cultural resource (i.e., terrestrial archaeological) discovery.

The following terms are used throughout the Plan:

- **The Onshore Facilities:** The Onshore Facilities collectively refers to all components of the onshore portions of the Sunrise Wind Farm.
- **Unanticipated Discovery/Unanticipated Cultural Resource Discovery:** Any indications of the presence of archaeological materials including artifacts, stone features, animal bone, and/or human remains. Common artifacts encountered may include bottles/glass, pottery/ceramics, stone foundations, hand-dug wells, brick, nails, miscellaneous metal fragments, charcoal or ash-stained soils, arrowheads/spearheads, stone (chert or "flint") chips or flakes, rough gray, black, or brown pottery, and other stone tools/artifacts of obvious human origin.
- **Potential Human Remains:** Any indications of potential human remains, such as bones or bone fragments, that cannot definitely be determined to be non-human.
- **Area of Potential Effect (APE):** All areas of potential soil disturbance associated with the construction and operation of the proposed Onshore Facilities.
- **Compliance Manager:** Sunrise Wind's designated on-site staff person responsible for monitoring compliance with permitting conditions and commitments during construction (see Attachment A).
- **Archaeologist:** Sunrise Wind's cultural resources consultant/s (see Attachment A). Review of any potential unanticipated discoveries will be conducted under the supervision of a cultural resource professional who meets the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications for Archeology (36 CFR 61). Review of any potential unanticipated human skeletal remains will be conducted under the supervision of EDR's experienced subcontractor osteologist/forensic anthropologist who is available to respond in an on-call capacity.
- **Cultural Monitor:** Sunrise Wind's on-site site consultant to conduct the cultural monitoring in the recommended portions of the proposed Onshore Interconnection Facilities. This individual may be the Archaeologist or another cultural resource professional with experience in archaeological monitoring working under the direct supervision of the Archaeologist.

2 Training and Orientation

Sunrise Wind will, in coordination with the Archaeologist, provide a summary presentation to the General Construction Manager and construction contractor personnel (hereafter, Construction Personnel) of the relevant results/findings of the Phase IB archaeological survey. Sunrise Wind's training for Construction Personnel will also include the following:

- Review and education of federal and state laws protecting cultural resources and BOEMs responsibilities to identify and protect cultural resources and resource integrity;
- An overview of the general cultural history of the Onshore Facilities area so that personnel have a greater understanding of what cultural resources may be encountered and so that they can be more readily identified in the field;

- An orientation presentation regarding the types of finds that could be discovered (e.g., artifacts, buried shell deposits), including representative photographs of potential cultural features or finds.
- An overview of common debris and refuse of modern origins that may be encountered during construction.

Note that as different construction crews and/or subcontractors join the Project, this training may need to be conducted multiple times to insure everyone is familiar with materials presented in this Plan. Sunrise Wind will extend an invitation to consulting Native American Tribes to participate in these training sessions.

Sunrise Wind will assure that Construction Personnel are made aware of the procedures they must follow in the event of an unanticipated discovery. All construction personnel, including operators of equipment involved in grading, stripping, or trenching activities, will be advised of the need to immediately stop work if they observe any indications of the presence of an unanticipated cultural resource discovery as defined above. Construction personnel will be instructed to immediately contact the Compliance Manager upon the observation of a potential unanticipated discovery as defined in the introduction.

Sunrise Wind will stress the necessity of compliance with this Plan and special emphasis and attention will be given to potential circumstances involving human remains. Sunrise Wind will stress the importance of treating any human remains, or potential human remains, encountered during construction of the Onshore Facilities with the utmost dignity and respect (see Section 9.2 below concerning human remains).

3 Documentation

Copies of this MDRDP, as well as the representative photographs provided in Attachment B, will be provided to Construction Personnel at an easily accessible and centralized location (such as a field office or mobilization point) so that they have readily available access to the MPRDP protocols at all times.

4 Cultural and Tribal Monitoring

Sunrise Wind will retain one onsite Cultural Monitor to conduct the cultural monitoring at the locations described in Section 5, below. Sunrise Wind will also invite consulting Native American Tribes to designate a Tribal Monitor/s to participate in the monitoring effort and be onsite (at the Tribes' discretion). It will be the responsibility of the Cultural Monitor to coordinate logistics with ensuring proper access, safety, and time-lines for participation of any Tribal Monitors. The Cultural Monitor will be in regular communication with the Construction Personnel, to insure Cultural and Tribal Monitors are onsite to observe construction and installation activities when those activities are conducted in the recommended portions of the proposed Onshore Interconnection Facilities.

5 Locations where Monitoring is Required

The locations of previously recorded archaeological sites and the archaeological sensitivity identified in the Phase IA and Phase IB surveys (EDR 2020, 2021a, 2021b, 2021c) led EDR to recommend monitoring of ground disturbing activities during construction and installation in the Carmans River area. Sunrise Wind

has presented these recommendations during ongoing consultation with Native American Tribes. In meetings hosted by Sunrise Wind with the Shinnecock Indian Nation's Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (Jeremy Dennis) and other tribal representatives between September and July 2023 and a separate field meeting with Chief Harry Wallace of the Unkechaug Indian Nation in August 2023, both tribal nations shared their views that, in addition to the Carmans River crossing, additional portions of the export cable route east of the River crossing including areas along Smith Point, Mastic Beach, and in proximity to the Intercoastal Waterway are culturally sensitive and could contain archaeological or other cultural sites of concern. In coordination with Jeremy Dennis and Chief Wallace, Sunrise Wind plans for further discussions and/or cooperative field reviews of general areas indicated below to further refine or amend sections of the terrestrial PAPE that will be subject to archaeological and/or tribal cultural monitoring during construction.

As a result of the Phase IA and IB archaeological surveys and ongoing consultation with Native American Tribes, Sunrise Wind has identified the following areas to be including in archaeological monitoring for the Project:

- **The Carmans River crossing** - Victory Avenue, between Candido Avenue and Gerard Road.
- **The ICW Work Area** – Within the Smith Point Marina County Park and on Fire Island (managed by the NPS).
- **Smith Point/Mastic Beach Area** – South side of Sunrise Highway to the northern margins of the ICW Work Area.

If necessary, Sunrise Wind will update this Plan with the additional monitoring locations following continuing Section 106 consultation with BOEM, NYSHPO, and consulting Native American Tribes regarding the Project.

6 Temporary Avoidance Measures

This section is typically reserved for the discussion of any site specific avoidance measure that will be enacted for archaeological sites identified within the PAPE. Since no archaeological sites have been identified within the PAPE, no temporary avoidance measures are anticipated to be necessary.

In the event that avoidance measures become necessary, the Cultural Monitor will be given at least a two week notice prior to any construction or installation activities in the area. Any fencing and/or signage will be installed by the Cultural Monitor and/or other archaeological staff. Avoidance measures may include the installation of orange safety fencing, t-posting and flagging, signage, and/or monitoring. Avoidance measures will be maintained for the duration of any construction or installation activities in the area and this maintenance will be the responsibility of the Compliance Manager. Signage will indicate avoidance of the area but will not include reference to any archaeological sites or materials.

7 Process for Determining if Monitoring a Construction Activity is Necessary

Three locations have been identified for archaeological monitoring during construction and installation of the Project (see Section 5). Continuing Section 106 consultation with BOEM, NYSHPO, and consulting Native American Tribes regarding the Project may identify additional monitoring areas. If Construction Personnel have questions about whether monitoring is necessary for a specific activity, they will contact the Project's Archaeologist, who will consult with BOEM cultural staff to receive a decision.

8 Reporting

The Cultural Monitor will submit written weekly updates via email (with photographs, if applicable), end of day on every Friday, providing a summary of the week's activities, and a look-ahead of upcoming activities. Monitoring may not take place every week, however, the Cultural Monitor will be onsite whenever Construction Personnel are conducting construction and installation activities in the recommended portions of the proposed Onshore Interconnection Facilities. A compiled Monitoring Report will be provided within 6 months of the completion of construction and installation activities for the proposed Onshore Interconnection Facilities. It will include:

- A summary of the monitoring effort;
- Any site form updates (if needed) and/or newly recorded sites that were inadvertently discovered during construction;
- Any Site Specific Treatment Plans devised (if applicable, see Section 9 below);
- and Reference to any in-progress Phase II/III survey reports, if applicable.

9 Post Review Discoveries

9.1 Post Review Discovery Procedures and Notifications

In the event that an unanticipated archaeological discovery occurs, procedures and notifications will include the following:

- **Post Review Discovery:** If previously unidentified cultural materials/features are identified during monitoring, Sunrise Wind (or its Contractor) will notify the Archaeologist and/or Cultural Monitor of the discovery and request an expedited field evaluation. The Archaeologist and/or Cultural Monitor will provide immediate notification to BOEM, NJHPO, consulting Native American Tribes, and other relevant Consulting Parties. If the cultural materials/features can be entirely avoided by the construction and installation activities, a stop-work order is not required, and the previously unidentified cultural materials/features can be summarized as part of the weekly monitoring update and reported on in the Monitoring Report (and any associated Site Form), when construction and installation activities for the Projects are completed (see Section 8).

- **Inadvertent/Unanticipated Discovery:** If unanticipated archeological discovery of a potentially significant resource occurs during onshore construction, and continuing construction in the immediate vicinity (150 feet) would be incompatible with the objective of preserving the quality and integrity of the resource, Sunrise Wind (or its Contractor) shall stabilize the area, if necessary to protect the resource, and immediately cease all ground-disturbing activities in the vicinity (150 feet) of the find and protect the find from further damage. The only earth-moving activities that may occur within the restricted areas prior to notifications are those necessary for immediate stabilization of the exposed archaeological feature or deposit. Sunrise Wind (or its Contractor) will notify the Archaeologist and/or Cultural Monitor of the discovery and request an expedited field evaluation. The restricted areas would extend 150 feet from the maximum discernable limit of the archaeological resource, or further at the discretion of the Archaeologist and/or Cultural Monitor. The only earth-moving activities that may occur within the restricted areas prior to notifications are those necessary for immediate stabilization of the exposed archaeological feature or deposit. Sunrise Wind (or its Contractor) shall flag, fence off, or securely cover with steel plates the archaeological discovery location and take reasonable measures to ensure site security. If any member of the construction workforce believes that potential archaeological materials/artifacts or stone features have been encountered and the Cultural Monitor is not on-site, he/she/they will be required to stop work in the immediate vicinity of the find and notify the Compliance Manager. If the Cultural Monitor is onsite and a potential discovery is made construction staff will stop work in the immediate vicinity of the find and notify the Cultural Monitor of the potential findings. If human remains are involved, the procedure described in Section 9.2 concerning human remains will be followed.
- **Do Not Disturb Potential Archaeological Materials:** The potential archaeological features and/or artifacts will be left in place and not disturbed. No materials will be collected or removed until appropriate consultation has taken place and a plan of action has been developed. If artifacts are discovered after they have been removed from the ground, the Cultural Monitor will carefully secure such artifacts to prevent further damage. If the Cultural Monitor is not on-site at the time of discovery, the Compliance Manager will secure any artifacts that have been inadvertently removed from the ground. No artifacts or potential cultural materials shall be removed from the site of the discovery prior to the arrival of the Cultural Monitor.
- **Stop Work Order – Protect and Secure Potential Archaeological Materials:** If Sunrise Wind (or its contractors/consultants) believe that an unanticipated discovery has been made, all ground-disturbing activities within 150 feet of the discovery will be stopped until such time as it is determined that construction in this area may continue. Sunrise Wind will be responsible for taking appropriate steps to protect and secure the evidence of the discovery. Construction personnel will delineate the immediate area of the discovery with flagging tape and/or construction fencing. Open trenches or other excavations will be covered (with steel plates, plywood, etc.) as necessary, to secure the discovery and ensure public safety. The area will be regarded as off-limits but will not be identified as an archaeological site in order to protect the resource via discretion and confidentiality. Vehicles and equipment may be permitted to traverse the area surrounding the

delineated area if necessary; however, such movement will be minimized to the extent practical, and no vehicles or equipment will be permitted within the delineated area.

- **Notification Process for Potential Archaeological Materials:** Within 24 hours of the identification of a potentially-significant discovery, as determined by the Archaeologist, Sunrise Wind will notify BOEM, NYSDPS, NYSHPO, the Town of Brookhaven, consulting Native American Tribes and other applicable Consulting Parties. BOEM, NYSDPS, NYSHPO, and Town of Brookhaven contacts are listed in the Notifications Contact List in Section 10. No construction activities will be permitted in the vicinity of the find until such time as the significance of the resource has been evaluated by BOEM and NYSHPO and the need for and scope of impact mitigation has been determined by BOEM, NYSDPS, NYSHPO, and other applicable Consulting Parties. Any discovery made on a weekend will be protected until the parties identified above are notified of the discovery. No construction activities shall be permitted in the vicinity of the find until such time as the significance of the resource has been evaluated by NYSHPO (per the process outlined below) and the need for and scope of impact mitigation has been determined in consultation with BOEM, NYSHPO, and Sunrise Wind.
- **Notification to BOEM and NYSHPO following Site Visit:** Sunrise Wind's Archaeologist will examine/review the finds and provide additional information to BOEM, NYSHPO, and consulting Native American Tribes. The additional information will either:
 - Explain why the Archaeologist believes the resource is not significant with respect to the State/National Register of Historic Places (S/NRHP); or
 - Explain why the Archaeologist believes the resource to be potentially significant with respect to the S/NRHP and propose a Site-Specific Treatment Plan for evaluating the significance of the resource and evaluating Onshore Facilities-related impacts to it. Sunrise Wind anticipates that the proposed Site-Specific Treatment Plan would provide a basis for initiating consultation with BOEM, NYSHPO, and applicable Consulting Parties (see Section 10). Sunrise Wind and BOEM, in consultation with the NYSHPO and Consulting Parties, as necessary, will discuss options and develop a plan for the treatment of unanticipated significant discoveries.
- **Site Specific Treatment Plan:** Sunrise Wind will submit the Site-Specific Treatment Plan to BOEM, NYSHPO, and consulting Native American Tribes. If the proposed mitigation measures can reasonably be conducted concurrently with ongoing Onshore Facilities construction, the submission to BOEM and NYSHPO will be accompanied by a request to resume construction in the area of the discovery.
- **Written Authorization to Proceed:** Proposed mitigation measures will not proceed until Sunrise Wind receives written authorization, following consultation with BOEM, NYSHPO, the Town of Brookhaven, and applicable Consulting Parties. Sunrise Wind will notify BOEM, NYSHPO,

consulting Native American Tribes, and the Town of Brookhaven at the completion of all mitigation measures. If construction has been halted during mitigation, Sunrise Wind will also request authorization from BOEM, NYSHPO, and NYSDPS to resume construction at the conclusion of mitigation.

- **Summary Report:** Sunrise Wind will submit a summary report describing the results of mitigation to BOEM within a reasonable timeframe from the completion of mitigation fieldwork. The time required to complete the Summary Report may vary depending on the specific circumstances and the nature of any significant archaeological properties subject to mitigation. Sunrise Wind anticipates that reporting of most mitigation activities would be completed within six months of the conclusion of field investigations. All such reporting would be completed within one year of the conclusion of field investigations unless otherwise agreed in writing among Sunrise Wind, NY SHPO, and BOEM. Sunrise Wind shall ensure that all archaeological or human remains-related encounters and their handling are reported in the status reports summarizing construction activities.
- **Phase III Report:** If archaeological data recovery is conducted, a full Phase III report will be submitted to BOEM, NYSHPO, and applicable Consulting Parties based on a schedule to be established as part of review of the Site-Specific Treatment Plan through consultation with BOEM.

9.2 *Human Remains Protocol*

Should human remains or evidence of human burials be encountered during the conduct of archeological data recovery fieldwork or during construction, all work in the vicinity of the find shall be halted immediately for the remains to be protected from further disturbance. Immediately upon any such discovery, Sunrise Wind shall notify and consult with BOEM, NYDPS, and NYSHPO. Sunrise Wind shall ensure that treatment of human remains is done in accordance with the NYSHPO's *Human Remains Discovery Protocol* (dated January 2021; Attachment A) and NY State's recently enacted "Unmarked Burial Site Protection Act". In the event of an unanticipated discovery of potential human remains and/or funerary objects, all work in the immediate vicinity will stop until further notice and BOEM, NYSHPO, NYSDPS, the county coroner/medical examiner, local law enforcement, representatives from NY State's Unmarked Burial Site Committee, and all Consulting Parties identified herein will be contacted. The potential remains/funerary objects will be treated with respect, left *in situ* by all on site personnel, and protected from further disturbance. The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's (ACHP) and NYSHPO human remains protocols (Attachment A), as well as NY State's Unmarked Burial Site Protection Act all require temporary suspension of activity in the vicinity of the discovery, protection of discovered remains, notification of NYSHPO and Native American representatives, and consultation regarding treatment of remains. The coroner and local law enforcement will make the official ruling on the nature of the remains within ninety-six hours, being either forensic or archaeological. If any such remains appear to the coroner or medical examiner to be more than fifty years old, the coroner or medical examiner shall immediately provide notice of the discovery of such remains

to the state archaeologist (Notifications Contact List in Section 10), who shall in turn notify the other members of the Unmarked Burial Site Committee.

All such remains will be secured and protected pending completion of the notification and consultation procedures described below. If human remains or funerary objects are determined to be archaeological by the coroner (and not forensic/modern remains) and of potential Native American origin by the State Archaeologist or their qualified designee, a treatment plan will be developed in consultation with BOEM, members of the Unmarked Burial Site Committee, and consulting Native American Tribes, consistent with established protocols and guidance. These will include the ACHP's "Policy Statement Regarding Treatment of Burial Sites, Human Remains and Funerary Objects" (ACHP 2023; Attachment A), NYSHPO's *Human Remains Discovery Protocol* (NYSHPO 2021; Attachment A), and the Unmarked Burial Site Protection Act. A decision concerning avoidance or hand excavation of the burial and final disposition of the remains shall be made by BOEM in consultation with the Consulting Parties and consistent with all applicable state statutes and regulations (such as the Unmarked Burial Site Protection Act).

- **Protocol for Skeletal Remains:** The following protocol for dealing with skeletal remains will be followed during any circumstances in which any possible human skeletal remains are identified during construction activities ("skeletal remains" is defined as any articulated or disarticulated bones or teeth). If obviously non-human (i.e., animal) skeletal remains are discovered, the procedures outlined in Section 9.1 of this Plan will be followed.
- **Respect Human Remains:** It is crucial that all human remains (or possible human remains) be treated with the utmost respect and dignity.
- **Unanticipated Discovery Involving Possible Human Skeletal Remains:** Any member of the construction team who believes an unanticipated discovery involving possible human skeletal remains has occurred is required to stop work in the immediate vicinity of the discovery and notify the Compliance Manager.
- **Plan of Action:** Human remains and associated artifacts will be left in place and not disturbed. No skeletal remains or materials associated with the remains will be collected or removed until appropriate consultation has taken place and a plan of action has been developed.
- **Area of Discovery:** If Sunrise Wind believes that possible human skeletal remains have been discovered, they will immediately stop all work within 150 feet of the discovery location until it is confirmed that construction may resume. The area of the discovery will immediately be protected and secured by (at a minimum) the installation of flagging tape and/or construction fencing delineating the discovery location. The area will be regarded as off-limits but will not be identified publicly as an archaeological site or the location of skeletal remains in order to protect the resource via discretion and confidentiality. Vehicles and equipment may be allowed to pass through the area surrounding the discovery, if necessary; however, such movement will be minimized, and no vehicles or equipment will be permitted within the delineated area around the discovery. No

additional work or examination will occur until the county coroner and local law enforcement have arrived on the scene and made an official ruling on the nature of the remains (i.e., if they are forensic or archaeological in nature).

- **Notification Upon Discovery:** Upon the discovery of potential human remains, Sunrise Wind will immediately notify BOEM, NYSDPS, NYSHPO, consulting Native American Tribes, Sunrise Wind's Archaeologist, representatives of the Unmarked Burial Site Committee, the coroner, and local law enforcement listed in the Notifications Contact List (see Section 10), via telephone and email. The Archaeologist will examine the remains as soon as possible, make a preliminary assessment of their nature (i.e., if they are human or non-human), and immediately notify the parties listed above of the results of the preliminary assessment.
- **Examination of Skeletal Remains:** As soon as possible following the discovery, law enforcement personnel and the Archaeologist will examine the skeletal remains at the site and determine if they are human.
- **Determination of Animal Remains:** If the remains are determined to be animal (i.e., non-human), the Archaeologist will assess whether they occur in an archaeological context. Additionally, if the remains are determined to be animal, Sunrise Wind will immediately notify the parties listed the Notifications Contact List (see Section 10) that no human remains were identified.
- **Determination of Animal Remains in an Archaeological Context:** If the remains are non-human and are determined to occur in an archaeological context, the procedures outlined in Section 9.1 of this Plan will be followed.
- **Determination of Animal Remains without Archaeological Context:** If the remains are non-human and the Archaeologist determines no archaeological resource is present, they will immediately advise the Compliance Manager. Sunrise Wind will consult with BOEM, NYSDPS, and NYSHPO and request that construction may resume at the discovery site. The Archaeologist and/or Cultural Monitor will prepare and submit a letter including photographs of the (non-) discovery site to Sunrise Wind within a reasonable timeframe.
- **Determination of Human Remains:** If local law enforcement and/or the Archaeologist determines the remains are human, the county coroner, BOEM, NYSDPS, NYSHPO, representatives of the Unmarked Burial Site Committee, and consulting Native American Tribes will be notified immediately (see Notifications Contact List, Section 10). No additional work or examination will occur until the county coroner and local law enforcement have arrived on the scene (required to occur within ninety-six hours) and made an official ruling on the nature of the remains (i.e., if they are forensic or archaeological in nature). If the coroner or law enforcement rules the remains to be archaeological in nature, Sunrise Wind will prepare a Site-Specific Treatment Plan (see Section 9.1).

- **Determination of Native American Human Remains:** If the human remains are determined to be archaeological and if the State Archaeologist or their qualified designee identifies them as Native American in origin, the remains will be left in place and protected from further removal or disturbance until the feasibility of their avoidance by further disturbance can be assessed in consultation with BOEM, consulting Native American Tribes, representatives of the Unmarked Burial Site Committee, NYSHPO, and NYSDPS. Note that Sunrise Wind understands that avoidance is preferred by the NYSHPO and the Native American Tribes (see ACHP, 2023; NYSHPO, 2021).
- **Determination of non-Native American Human Remains:** If human remains are determined by the State Archaeologist or their qualified designee to be archaeological but non-Native American, they will be left in place and protected until a Site-Specific Treatment Plan for avoidance or removal is developed through consultation with BOEM, NYSDPS, NYSHPO, and applicable Consulting Parties.
- **Site-Specific Treatment Plan – Special Consideration:** The Site-Specific Treatment Plan will give special consideration to the presence of human remains. Proposals will also include provisions for evaluating the area for the presence of additional graves.

10 Notifications Contact List

Point of Contacts	Point of Contacts
<p>BOEM Sarah Stokely Section 106 Team Lead Office of Renewable Energy Programs 45600 Woodland Road, VAM-OREP Sterling, Virginia 20166 703-787-1085 Sarah.Stokely@boem.gov</p>	<p>Sunrise Wind Michael Evans Project Manager 56 Exchange Terrace, Suite 300 Providence, Rhode Island 02903 614-218-4286 micev@orsted.com</p>
<p>Compliance Manager TO BE DETERMINED</p>	<p>New York State Historic Preservation Office Timothy Lloyd Scientist – Archaeology 518-268-2186 timothy.lloyd@parks.ny.gov</p>
<p>Native American Burial Site Review Committee Dr. Christina B. Rieth State Archaeologist, Co-Director of the Cultural Resource Survey Program New York State Museum Cultural Education Center 3118 Albany, New York 12230 518-402-5975 christina.rieth@nysed.gov</p>	<p>Native American Burial Site Review Committee Lisa Anderson Co-Chair, Human Remains & Unmarked Burial Sites Committee for NYAC and Curator of Bioarchaeology and NAGPRA Coordinator for the New York State Museum Cultural Education Center 222, Madison Avenue Albany, NY 12230 518-486-2020 lisa.anderson@nysed.gov</p>

Point of Contacts	Point of Contacts
<p>Cultural Resources Consultant/Archaeologist Daniel Forrest Environmental Design and Research 860-367-5754 dforrest@edrdpc.com</p>	<p>New York State Department of Public Service (NYSDPS) Utility Supervisor (Environmental) Corey Strub Department of Public Service 3 Empire Plaza Albany, NY 12223 518-486-7847 (Office) 518-225-7677 (Mobile)</p>
<p>Town of Brookhaven TO BE DETERMINED</p>	<p>Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe David Weeden Tribal Historic Preservation Officer 483 Great Neck Road South Mashpee, MA 02649 774-327-0068 david.weeden@mwtribe-nsn.gov</p>
<p>Shinnecock Indian Nation Rainbow Chavis Director, Shinnecock Cultural Resources Dept. Jason Cofield, Director of Tribal Operations The Shinnecock Indian Nation P.O. Box 5006, 100 Church Street Southampton, NY 11969 culturalresources@shinnecock.org Cofield@shinnecock.org</p>	<p>Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation Michael Kickingbear Johnson Acting Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Tribal Historic Preservation Office Indiantown Rd. P.O. Box 3060 Mashantucket, CT 06339-3060 (860) 396-7575 mejohanson@mptn-nsn.gov</p>
<p>Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) Bettina Washington Tribal Historic Preservation Officer 20 Black Brook Road Aquinnah, MA 02535-1546 508-560-9014 thpo@wampanoagtribe-nsn.gov</p>	<p>Narragansett Indian Tribe John Brown, III Tribal Historic Preservation Officer P.O. Box 463 Charlestown, RI 02813 401-491-9459 tashtesook@aol.com</p>
<p>Delaware Tribe of Indians Susan Bachor Deputy THPO & Archaeologist Delaware Tribe Historic Preservation 126 University Circle Stroud Hall, Room 437 East Stroudsburg, PA 18301 570-422-2023 sbachor@delawaretribe.org sbachor@DelawareTribe.onmicrosoft.com</p>	<p>Mohegan Tribe James Quinn Tribal Historic Preservation Officer 1 Church Lane Uncasville, CT 06382 860-862-6893 jquinn@moheganmail.com</p>

Point of Contacts	Point of Contacts
<p>Unkechaug Indian Nation and Native American Burial Site Review Committee Harry Wallace Chief 151 Poospatuck Lane Mastic, NY 11950-5201 hwal1@aol.com 631-281-6464</p>	
<p>Suffolk County Coroner Odette Hall, M.D. Chief Medical Examiner Sidney B. Weinberg Forensic Sciences Bldg. #487 725 Veteran’s Memorial Highway Hauppauge, NY 11787-4311 (Physical Address) P.O. Box 6100 Hauppauge, NY 11788-0099 (Mailing Address) 631-853-5555 (Phone) 631-853-5812 (Fax)</p>	<p>Alternate Marianne Chiarello Assistant to the Chief Medical Examiner Sidney B. Weinberg Forensic Sciences Bldg. #487 725 Veteran’s Memorial Highway Hauppauge, NY 11787-4311 (Physical Address) P.O. Box 6100 Hauppauge, NY 11788-0099 (Mailing Address) 631-853-5555 (Phone) 631-853-5812 (Fax)</p>
<p>Law Enforcement Agency Suffolk County Sheriff Errol D. Toulon, Jr. 100 Center Drive South Riverhead, NY 11901 631-852-2200 (Main Office)</p>	

11 References

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP). 2023. *Policy Statement Regarding the Treatment of Burial Sites, Human Remains, and Funerary Objects*. ACHP, Washington, DC. March 2023.

Environmental Design and Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering, and Environmental Services, D.P.C. (EDR). 2020. *Phase IA Archaeological Survey, Sunrise Wind Onshore Facilities, Town of Brookhaven, Suffolk County, New York*, 19PR00055. Prepared for *Sunrise Wind* by Environmental Design and Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering, and Environmental Services, D.P.C., Syracuse, NY. August 2020.

EDR. 2021a. *Phase IA Archaeological Survey, Sunrise Wind Onshore Facilities – Victory Avenue Segment, Town of Brookhaven, Suffolk County, New York*, 19PR00055. Prepared for *Sunrise Wind* by Environmental Design and Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering, and Environmental Services, D.P.C., Syracuse, NY.

EDR. 2021b. *Phase IA Archaeological Survey, Sunrise Wind Onshore Facilities – Onshore Interconnection Cable, Town of Brookhaven, Suffolk County, New York*, 19PR00055. Prepared for *Sunrise Wind* by Environmental Design and Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering, and Environmental Services, D.P.C., Syracuse, NY.

EDR. 2021c. *Phase IB Archaeological Survey, Sunrise Wind Onshore Facilities, Town of Brookhaven, Suffolk County, New York*. 19PR00055. Prepared for *Sunrise Wind* by Environmental Design and Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering, and Environmental Services, D.P.C., Syracuse, NY.

New York State Historic Preservation Office (NYSHPO). 2021. *State Historic Preservation Office/New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation Human Remains Discovery Protocol*. NYSHPO, Waterford, NY.

Attachment A
Human Remains Protocols and Guidance

**State Historic Preservation Office/
New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Human Remains Discovery Protocol
(January 2021)**

If human remains are encountered during construction or archaeological investigations, the New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) recommends that the following protocol is implemented.

- Human remains shall be treated with dignity and respect. Should human remains or suspected human remains be encountered, work in the general area of the discovery shall stop immediately and the location shall be secured and protected from damage and disturbance.
- If skeletal remains are identified and the archaeologist is not able to conclusively determine if they are human, the remains and any associated materials shall be left in place. A qualified forensic anthropologist, bioarchaeologist or physical anthropologist shall assess the remains in situ to help determine if they are human.
- If the remains are determined to be human, law enforcement, the SHPO, the appropriate Indian Nations, and the involved state and federal agencies shall be notified immediately. If law enforcement determines that the burial site is not a criminal matter, no skeletal remains or associated materials shall be removed until appropriate consultation takes place.
- If human remains are determined to be Native American, they shall be left in place and protected from further disturbance until a plan for their avoidance or removal is developed. Please note that avoidance is the preferred option of the SHPO and the Indian Nations. The involved agency shall consult SHPO and the appropriate Indian Nations to develop a plan of action. Photographs of Native American human remains and associated materials should not be taken without consulting with the involved Indian Nations.
- If human remains are determined to be non-Native American, the remains shall be left in place and protected from further disturbance until a plan for their avoidance or removal is developed. Please note that avoidance is the preferred option of the SHPO. The involved agency shall consult SHPO and other appropriate parties to develop a plan of action.
- The SHPO recommends that burial information is not released to the public to protect burial sites from possible looting.



ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION POLICY STATEMENT ON BURIAL SITES, HUMAN REMAINS, AND FUNERARY OBJECTS

March 1, 2023

Preamble. The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) developed this policy statement to establish a set of principles and rules that the ACHP will encourage federal agencies to adopt as they carry out their day-to-day responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). This statement also establishes a set of standards and guidelines that federal and state agencies, local entities, Indian Tribes, industry applicants, and other relevant entities should, at a minimum, seek to implement in order to provide burial sites, human remains, and funerary objects the consideration and protection they deserve.

This policy statement is not bound by geography, ethnicity, political or socioeconomic status, or a system of belief and recognizes that the respectful consideration for burial sites, human remains, and funerary objects is a human rights concern shared by all. However, the burial sites, human remains, and funerary objects of certain groups of people, including but not limited to Indian Tribes, Native Hawaiians, enslaved Africans and their descendants, and other Indigenous Peoples, have a higher probability of being unmarked and undocumented and thus more likely to be affected by development projects. As such, this policy statement emphasizes the need for consultation and coordination with those communities, including seeking consensus in decision making and providing deference to their practices, protocols, and preferences, where feasible.

Section 106 requires agencies to consult and seek agreement with consulting parties on measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects to historic properties. Accordingly, and consistent with Section 106, this policy does not recommend a specific outcome from the consultation process. Rather, it focuses on issues and perspectives that federal agencies should consider while carrying out their consultation and decision-making responsibilities. The ACHP will incorporate these principles in its work and encourages federal agencies and other entities to apply the principles in this policy any time there is potential to encounter burial sites, human remains, or funerary objects.

In many cases, burial sites, human remains, and funerary objects are subject to other applicable federal, Tribal, state, or local laws or protocols that may prescribe a specific outcome, such as the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). In those scenarios, the federal agency should identify and follow all applicable laws or protocols and implement any prescribed outcomes. NHPA and NAGPRA are separate and distinct laws, with separate and distinct implementing regulations and categories of parties that must be consulted.¹ Compliance with one of these laws does not equate to or fulfill the compliance requirements of the other. Implementation of this policy and its principles does not, in any way, change, modify, or detract from NAGPRA or other applicable laws.

Authority: The authority for this policy stems from the ACHP's statutory responsibility to advise on matters relating to historic preservation (which includes the role of Indian Tribes, Tribal Historic

¹ The ACHP's publication [Consultation with Indian Tribes in the Section 106 Process: The Handbook](#) (2021) and the National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers' publication [Tribal Consultation: Best Practices in Historic Preservation](#) (2005) provide additional guidance.

Preservation Officers [THPOs], and Native Hawaiian organizations [NHOs] in that process), to advise the President and Congress regarding historic preservation matters, and to recommend methods to federal agencies to improve the effectiveness, coordination, and consistency of their historic preservation policies. While the ACHP recognizes that not all burial sites, human remains, and funerary objects may constitute or be associated with historic properties eligible for or listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the consideration and treatment of such places fall within the concerns of the historic preservation community.²

This policy statement recognizes the unique legal and political relationship between the federal government and federally recognized Indian Tribes as set forth in the Constitution of the United States, treaties, statutes, and court decisions, and acknowledges that the federal Indian trust responsibility is a legal obligation under which the United States “has charged itself with moral obligations of the highest responsibility and trust” toward Indian Tribes.³ Part of the ACHP’s trust responsibility is to ensure that the regulations implementing Section 106 incorporate the procedural requirement that federal agencies consult with Indian Tribes and NHOs that attach religious and cultural significance to historic properties that may be affected by undertakings the federal agency proposes to carry out, license, permit, or assist.⁴ In general, the trust responsibility establishes fiduciary obligations on the part of federal agencies to Tribes, including a duty to protect Tribal lands and cultural and natural resources for the benefit of Tribes and individual Tribal members.

The ACHP views its trust responsibility as encompassing all aspects of historic resources including intangible values.⁵ As part of that trust responsibility, the ACHP offers this policy statement to inform how the Section 106 consultation process should consider burial sites, human remains, and funerary objects.

Principles. The care for and consideration of burial sites, human remains, and funerary objects is of significant social and moral consequence in the United States and U.S. territories. When burial sites, human remains, or funerary objects are or have the potential to be encountered during the planning or implementation of a proposed federal undertaking, the following principles should be adhered to:

Principle 1: Burial sites, human remains, and funerary objects should be treated with dignity and respect in all circumstances regardless of National Register eligibility or the circumstances of the action. This includes, but is not limited to, all times prior to and during consultation, during field surveys, when handling must occur, in documenting and/or reporting, if treatment actions occur, and in all other forms of interaction.

Principle 2: Disturbing or disinterring burial sites, human remains, or funerary objects, when not requested by descendants, associated Indian Tribes or NHOs, or required by applicable law or regulation, should not be pursued unless there are no other alternatives available and only after consultation with descendants or associated communities and fully considered avoidance of impact and preservation in place.

Principle 3: Only through consultation, which includes the early and meaningful exchange of information and a concerted effort to reach consensus, can informed decisions be made about the identification, documentation, National Register eligibility, and treatment of burial sites, human remains, and funerary objects.

² 54 U.S.C. §§ 304102 and 304108

³ *Seminole Nation v. United States*, 316 U.S. 286 (1942)

⁴ [“The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation’s Statement on Its Trust Responsibility”](#) (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, 2004)

⁵ [“Policy Statement Regarding the Council’s Relationship with Indian Tribes”](#) (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, 2000)

Principle 4: To the maximum extent possible, decision making should give deference to the treatment requests of descendants or associated communities. Where known, and in accordance with applicable law, cultural practices of the descendants or associated communities should be followed if burial sites, human remains, or funerary objects may be encountered, are inadvertently identified, impacted, or must be disinterred.

Principle 5: The Indigenous Knowledge held by an Indian Tribe, NHO, or other Indigenous Peoples is a valid and self-supporting source of information. To the fullest extent possible, deference should be provided to the Indigenous Knowledge and expertise of Indian Tribes, NHOs, and Indigenous Peoples in the identification, documentation, evaluation, assessment, and treatment of their burial sites, human remains, and funerary objects.

Principle 6: Burial sites, human remains, and funerary objects are important in and of their own right. They may also constitute or be part of a sacred site and may include or incorporate several possible elements of historic significance including religious and cultural significance. The integrity of burial sites, human remains, and funerary objects is best informed by those who ascribe significance to them.

Principle 7: Burial sites, human remains, and funerary objects are frequently associated with cultural practices, sacred sites, Indigenous Knowledge, and other forms of culturally sensitive actions and/or information unique to a people. Maximum effort should be taken to limit the disclosure of confidential or sensitive information through all available mechanisms including, but not limited to, the proper handling and labeling of records, limiting documentation to necessary information, and through the application of existing law.

Principle 8: The federal Indian boarding school system directly targeted American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian children in the pursuit of a policy of cultural assimilation that coincided with territorial dispossession. In partnership with the historic preservation community, federal agencies should seek to implement the recommendations identified in the Department of the Interior's *Federal Indian Boarding School Investigative Report* by supporting community-driven identification, documentation, interpretation, protection, preservation, reclamation, and co-management of burial sites, human remains, and funerary objects across that system, including marked and unmarked burial areas, and supporting repatriation where appropriate.

Principle 9: The legacies of colonization, including cultural assimilation, forced relocation, and slavery, have led to an uneven awareness of where and why practitioners are likely to encounter burial sites, human remains, and funerary objects across the United States and its territories. The historic preservation community has a key role in expanding public education to support greater awareness of and consideration for the histories and lifeways of Indian Tribes, Native Hawaiians, enslaved Africans and their descendants, and Indigenous Peoples including recognizing and respecting the historical trauma that these groups and individuals may experience.

Principle 10: Access to and/or repatriation of burial sites, human remains, and funerary objects should be enabled through fair, transparent, and effective mechanisms developed in conjunction with descendant communities to the fullest extent of the law.

Principle 11: Human remains and funerary objects may be relocated or removed from a location by or at the request of descendant communities for a variety of reasons. The continued presence of human remains or funerary objects may not be essential to the ongoing significance and integrity of a site or its relevance to a broad theme in history. The historic significance and integrity of such sites are best determined in consultation with lineal descendants and/or associated communities.

Principle 12: Climate change can impact the burial sites, sacred sites, cemeteries, and associated cultural practices significant to Indian Tribes, NHOs, and other groups of people. Climate plans should be developed in consultation and should include mechanisms to support the advanced identification and protection or treatment of these locations.

Principle 13: Respectful consideration of burial sites, human remains or funerary objects may require additional assistance from consulting parties to properly identify, document, evaluate for National Register eligibility, and/or conduct treatment actions. If a federal agency requests or relies on an Indian Tribe, NHO, or other party to carry out activities that are the federal agency's responsibility under the NHPA, the Indian Tribe, NHO, or other consulting party should be reimbursed or compensated.⁶

Implementation of the Policy. Implementation of this policy statement is the responsibility of the ACHP's leadership and staff; however, the ACHP recognizes that appropriate expertise and experience to ensure effective implementation may also reside in other parties. Accordingly, the ACHP commits to advancing consideration of burial sites, human remains, and funerary objects in the Section 106 process with its preservation partners through the following:

- A. Train ACHP staff regarding the implementation of this policy statement.
- B. Development of informational resources that address the NHPA, Section 106, and the following:
 - i. The Federal Indian Boarding School Initiative
 - ii. The intersection of NAGPRA
 - iii. Acquiring and managing sensitive information
 - iv. Climate change and burial sites, human remains, and funerary objects
 - v. Best practices in the treatment of marked and unmarked burial sites, human remains, and funerary objects.
- C. ACHP staff will seek opportunities to implement the policy principles into Section 106 agreement documents and program alternatives to advance consideration of burial sites, human remains, and funerary objects.
- D. The ACHP will advise federal agencies, Indian Tribes, Tribal and State Historic Preservation Officers, and NHOs in their development of historic preservation protocols for appropriate consideration of burial sites, human remains, and funerary objects.
- E. Encourage federal agencies and other relevant parties to give full and meaningful consideration to burial sites, human remains, and funerary objects consistent with this policy statement.

Policy Review Period. The ACHP commits to reviewing this policy statement approximately every five years from the date of its adoption to ensure its continued applicability. The ACHP executive director will seek input regarding the need to update this policy statement through appropriate ACHP committees, including Federal Agency Programs and Native American Affairs. Amendments shall be pursued when the executive director or ACHP members determine that such action is required and/or would significantly improve the policy statement. This policy statement shall be in effect until rescinded by ACHP members.

Definitions. The definitions provided below are meant to inform the application of this policy statement. However, terms such as burial site, intact, disturbance, and human remains, among others, often require the input of associated parties to more fully understand how to interpret or apply each term. The

⁶ Consistent with ACHP's [Guidance on Assistance to Consulting Parties in the Section 106 Review Process](#), when the federal agency (or in some cases the applicant) seeks the views and advice of any consulting party in fulfilling its legal obligation to consult with them, the agency or applicant is not required to pay that party for providing its views.

definitions provided below are intended to be inclusive and to advance the preservation and protection of burial sites, human remains, and funerary items, as appropriate.

- **Burial Site:** Any location, whether originally below, on, or above the surface of the earth, where human remains are or have been located.
- **Confidential:** Information that is protected by law, regulation, or federal policy. Preserving authorized restrictions on information access and disclosure, including means for protecting personal privacy and proprietary information
- **Consultation:** The process of seeking, discussing, and considering the views of other participants and, where feasible, seeking agreement with them. A foundational activity in the Section 106 review process.
- **Consulting parties:** Persons or groups the federal agency consults with during the Section 106 process. They may include the State Historic Preservation Officer; Tribal Historic Preservation Officer; Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations; representatives of local governments; applicants for federal assistance, permits, licenses, and other approvals; and/or any additional consulting parties.⁷ Additional consulting parties may include individuals and organizations with a demonstrated interest in the undertaking due to the nature of their legal or economic relation to the undertaking or affected properties, or their concern with the undertaking's effects on historic properties.⁸
- **Culturally sensitive:** Tangible and intangible property and knowledge which pertains to the distinct values, beliefs, and ways of living for a culture. It often includes property and knowledge that is not intended to be shared outside the community of origin or outside of specific groups within a community.⁹
- **Disturbance:** Disturbance of burial sites that are listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places likely would constitute an adverse effect under Section 106. An adverse effect occurs when "an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association".¹⁰ Determination of what constitutes a "disturbance" should be defined in consultation with proper deference provided to the views and opinions of descendant individuals and/or communities.
- **Funerary objects:** Objects that, as part of the death rite or ceremony of a culture, are reasonably believed to be associated with human remains.
- **Historic property:** Any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. It includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties, and it includes properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and that meet the National Register of Historic Places criteria.¹¹
- **Human remains:** The physical remains of a human body including cremains, fragmented human remains, hair, and fluid, among other components. When human remains are believed to be comingled with other material (such as soil or faunal), the entire admixture should be treated as human remains.
- **Indian Tribe:** An Indian Tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, including a Native village, Regional Corporation or Village Corporation, as those terms are defined in Section 3 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act¹², which is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians.¹³
- **Indigenous Knowledge (IK):** Information provided by an Indian Tribe, Tribal member, Native Hawaiian, or other Indigenous person uniquely reflective of their knowledge, experience, understanding, or observation relating to cultural resources, practices, or actions. Indigenous Knowledge often constitutes sensitive information.

⁷ Based on 36 CFR § 800.2(c)

⁸ 36 CFR § 800.2(c)(6)

⁹ "[Native American Archival Materials](#)," (First Archivist Circle, 2007)

¹⁰ 36 CFR § 800.5(a)(1)

¹¹ 36 CFR § 800.16(1)

¹² 43 U.S.C. § 1602

¹³ 36 CFR § 800.16(m)

- **Native Hawaiian:** Any individual who is a descendant of the aboriginal people who, prior to 1778, occupied and exercised sovereignty in the area that now constitutes the state of Hawaii.¹⁴
- **Native Hawaiian organization (NHO):** Any organization which serves and represents the interests of Native Hawaiians; has as a primary and stated purpose the provision of services to Native Hawaiians; and has demonstrated expertise in aspects of historic preservation that are significant to Native Hawaiians.¹⁵
- **Preservation in place:** Taking active steps to avoid disturbing a burial site, human remains, or funerary objects including, to the maximum extent practical, any access, viewsheds, setting, and/or ongoing cultural activity that may be associated with the location.
- **Section 106:** That part of the NHPA which establishes a federal responsibility to take into account the effects of undertakings on historic properties and to provide the ACHP a reasonable opportunity to comment with regard to such action.
- **Sensitive:** Information that may be protected by law, regulation, or federal policy; information that may be identified as sensitive by the sponsoring entity/original source.
- **State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO):** The official appointed to administer a state's historic preservation program.¹⁶
- **Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO):** The official appointed or designated to administer the Tribe's historic preservation program.¹⁷
- **Treatment:** Measures developed and implemented to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects to historic properties.

¹⁴ 36 CFR § 800.16(s)(2)

¹⁵ 36 CFR § 800.16(s)(1)

¹⁶ 54 U.S.C. § 302301

¹⁷ 54 U.S.C. § 302702

Attachment B
Representative Archaeological Artifacts and Features



Photo 1
Native American projectile
point example



Photo 2
Native American projectile
point example



Photo 3

Native American worked
stone tool example



Photo 4

Native American worked
stone tool example



Photo 5

Native American worked
stone tool example



Photo 6

Native American worked
stone tool example



Photo 7
Native American pottery
fragments



Photo 8
Native American pottery
fragments



Photo 9

A midden is a widespread layer of archaeological material. This is a Native American shell midden



Photo 10

A midden of mostly bottle glass



Photo 11

A cellar feature, defined by the distinct soil color change



Photo 12

Remains of a house foundation



Photo 13
Ceramics



Photo 14
Ceramics, in context



Photo 15

Historical nails and metal



Photo 16

Glass bottles

Photo 17

Large mammal bone, in context



Photo 18

Bone and shell artifacts



**ATTACHMENT 7 – LANS AND PROCEDURES ADDRESSING UNANTICIPATED
DISCOVERIES OF CULTURAL RESOURCES AND HUMAN REMAINS, IN SUPPORT
OF THE
SUNRISE OFFSHORE WIND FARM (SRW01) LOCATED ON THE OUTER
CONTINENTAL
SHELF BLOCK OCS-A 487, AND OFFSHORE NEW YORK**

NOVEMBER 2023

**PLANS AND PROCEDURES ADDRESSING
UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERIES OF CULTURAL
RESOURCES AND HUMAN REMAINS,
IN SUPPORT OF THE SUNRISE OFFSHORE WIND
FARM (SRW01) LOCATED ON THE OUTER
CONTINENTAL SHELF BLOCK OCS-A 487, AND
OFFSHORE NEW YORK**

PREPARED FOR:

**SUNRISE WIND, LLC
437 MADISON AVENUE, SUITE 1903
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UNDER CONTRACT TO:

STANTEC, LLC

**R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOCIATES, INC.
241 EAST FOURTH STREET, SUITE 100 FREDERICK, MD 21701**

**Plans and Procedures Addressing
Unanticipated Discoveries of Cultural Resources
and Human Remains, in Support of the
Sunrise Offshore Wind Farm (SRW01)
Located on the Outer Continental Shelf
Block OCS-A 487, and
Offshore New York**

by

**R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
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November, 2023

Prepared for:

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**Under Contract To:
Stantec, LLC**

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Despite intensive background research and remote sensing surveys, there is always the potential to encounter cultural resources such as shipwrecks during construction or bottom disturbing activities. In order to minimize the potential for the accidental discovery of cultural resources, systematic review of remote sensing data was conducted for the Sunrise Wind Project (Project). To ensure full and complete compliance with all Federal and State regulations concerning the protection of cultural resources, an Unanticipated Discoveries Plan was prepared for this project. All inspectors have the responsibility to monitor construction sites for potential cultural resources throughout construction. R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc, acting as the approved Qualified Marine Archeological (QMA) consultant, will inspect the discovery and provide an immediate verbal report. The Unanticipated Discovery Plan will include a stop-work order and coordination with the Project, the QMA, the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM), and relevant stakeholders on the manner to proceed.

This plan has been written to support Sunrise Wind in its compliance to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and its implementing regulations (36 CFR 800) entitled "Protection of Historic Properties;" the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974; the Abandoned Shipwreck Act of 1987; Title 36 of the CFR, Parts 60-66 and 800, as appropriate; standards set forth in the *Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*; the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGRPA); the Guidelines for Providing Geophysical, Geotechnical, and Geohazard Information Pursuant to 30 CFR Part 585 (May 27, 2020) and Guidelines for Providing Archaeological and Historic Property Information Pursuant to 30 CFR Part 585 (May 27, 2020) set forth by BOEM; and with relevant laws of the State of New York.

2.0 PROCEDURES FOR THE DISCOVERY OF A POTENTIAL CULTURAL RESOURCE

When a potential cultural resource is encountered during construction or operation/maintenance activities, the following steps should be taken:

- Consistent with OCS-A 0487 Lease stipulation 4.2.7.1, all bottom disturbing activities in the area of discovery will cease as soon as it is safe to do so (for health and safety purposes) and every effort will be made to avoid or minimize damage to the potential submerged cultural resource(s).
- The field/construction crew will immediately notify Sunrise Wind or Sunrise Wind's designated on-vessel representative of the discovery.
- Sunrise Wind will immediately notify the QMA and provide the QMA with relevant information concerning the potential find(s). The QMA will then initiate an assessment of the find's (finds')

potential significance. Information shared with the QMA will include, but not be limited to, coordinates, discernable characteristics, photographs, and survey data. If necessary to support an initial assessment, the QMA may request to visit the site to inspect the find. If the QMA determines the find(s) represent a potential historic property, the QMA will immediately advise Sunrise Wind of his/her/their determination.

- If the QMA determines that the find (i.e., site, feature, or potential cultural resource) is not cultural and not associated with a potential historic property, the QMA will notify relevant federal and state agencies on behalf of Sunrise Wind. Work may then resume.
- If the QMA determines that the find is associated with a potential cultural resource, the QMA will notify Sunrise Wind and work may not resume at the given location until the field/construction crew is notified by Sunrise Wind in writing.
- Sunrise Wind will notify BOEM of the discovery of a potential submerged cultural resource within 24 hours of such discovery. Sunrise Wind will also notify the State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs) of New York, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Connecticut and the Tribal Historic Preservation Offices (THPOs) or other designated representatives of federally-recognized Native American Tribes listed above of any discoveries in federal waters. Sunrise Wind will notify the NY SHPO, New York State Department of Public Service (NYS DPS) and the federally-recognized Tribes in the event of a discovery in NY state waters.

For discoveries in federal waters

- Within 72 hours of the discovery of a potential submerged cultural resource the QMA will prepare, and Sunrise Wind will submit to BOEM, a report summarizing the available information concerning the nature and characteristics of the resource and observed attributes relevant to the resource’s potential eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The report will include a detailed description of the discovery, including a narrative description of the manner of discovery (e.g., date, time, heading, weather, information from logs); a narrative description of the potential resource, including measurements; images of the potential resource that may have been captured; portions of raw and processed datasets relevant to the discovery area; and any other information considered by the QMA or Sunrise Wind to be relevant to BOEM’s understanding of the potential resource. Sunrise Wind and the QMA will consult, as feasible, with BOEM during the preparation of the report and preliminary assessment of the resource’s significance.

- If BOEM determines the affected resource is eligible for listing in the NRHP, Sunrise Wind will prepare a mitigation plan and submit that plan to BOEM. The mitigation plan will prioritize avoidance and minimization measures to the extent practicable based on the specific location and circumstances of the discovery. Sunrise Wind will address any BOEM comments in a revised draft mitigation plan before submitting the document to the SHPOs and Tribes. The SHPOs and Tribes will have one week from receipt of the mitigation plan to provide Sunrise Wind and BOEM any comments or suggestions.
- Sunrise Wind will respond to all timely comments on the mitigation plan in preparing the final mitigation plan for submittal to BOEM. Work in the vicinity of the discovery may not resume until Sunrise Wind receives written authorization from BOEM. Sunrise Wind will be responsible for implementing the final mitigation plan in such circumstances.
- If BOEM determines the potential submerged cultural resource is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, Sunrise Wind may proceed with construction activities in the vicinity of the find upon receipt of BOEM's written authorization.

For discoveries in New York state waters

- If unanticipated archaeological discoveries occur during offshore construction, Sunrise Wind shall stop work in the immediate vicinity (within 150 feet) of the find and consult the QMA to assist in determining the origin of any finds and immediate measures, if appropriate and feasible, to stabilize the archaeological resource. The avoidance distance would extend from the maximum discernible extent of the archaeological resource.
- Within 24 hours of such onshore or offshore discovery, Sunrise Wind shall notify and consult with BOEM, NY SHPO, and NYSDPS to determine the best course of action. Any discovery made on a weekend will be protected until DPS Staff and NY SHPO staff are notified of the discovery. No construction activities shall be permitted in the vicinity of the find until such time as the significance of the resource has been evaluated by SHPO and the need for and scope of impact mitigation has been determined by BOEM in consultation with Sunrise Wind, SHPO, and NYSDPS.
- Within 72 hours of the discovery of a potential submerged cultural resource the QMA will prepare, and Sunrise Wind will submit to BOEM and the New York SHPO, a report summarizing the available information regarding the nature and characteristics of the resource and observed attributes relevant to the resource's potential eligibility for listing in the NRHP. Sunrise Wind and the QMA will consult, as feasible, with BOEM and New York SHPO during the preparation of the report and

preliminary assessment of the resource's significance. Sunrise Wind shall ensure that all archaeological or human remains-related encounters and their handling are reported in the NYSDPS status reports summarizing construction activities.

- If BOEM, in consultation with New York SHPO, determines the affected resource is eligible for listing in the NRHP, Sunrise Wind will prepare a mitigation plan and submit that plan to BOEM and New York SHPO. The mitigation plan will prioritize avoidance and minimization measures to the extent practicable based on the specific location and circumstances of the discovery. Sunrise Wind will address any BOEM comments in a revised draft mitigation plan before submitting the document to the SHPOs and Tribes. The SHPOs and Tribes will have one week from receipt of the mitigation plan to provide Sunrise Wind and BOEM any comments or suggestions.
- Sunrise Wind will respond to all timely comments on the mitigation plan in preparing the final mitigation plan for submittal to BOEM and New York SHPO. Work in the vicinity of the discovery may not resume until Sunrise Wind receives written authorization from BOEM. Sunrise Wind will be responsible for implementing the final mitigation plan in such circumstances.
- If BOEM determines the potential submerged cultural resource is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, Sunrise Wind may proceed with construction activities in the vicinity of the find upon receipt of BOEM's written authorization and New York SHPO's written approval of the final mitigation plan.

3.0 POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT CULTURAL RESOURCES

Any of the following would be considered potentially significant submerged cultural resources:

- Prehistoric shell middens;
- Lithic and ceramic artifacts;
- Animal bone;
- Wooden ship timbers or sections of iron or steel hulls;
- Scattered cargo remains, such as ceramics, glass, wooden barrels or barrel staves;
- Any distinct mound of stones indicative of a ballast pile;
- Cannon and swivel guns and/or ammunition;
- Debris comprised of ship rigging, gear and fittings;
- Groups of anchors or other objects that indicate the presence of a shipwreck.

4.0 UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS

If potential human remains are encountered during Project construction activities, different procedures are to be followed depending on whether the remains were located in federal or New York state waters.

For Discoveries in federal waters

If suspected human remains are encountered in federal waters, the below procedures, which comply with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's (ACHP) *Policy Statement Regarding Treatment of Burial Sites, Human Remains and Funerary Objects*, should be followed.

- All work in the near vicinity of the human remains will cease and reasonable efforts will be made to avoid and protect the remains from further damage. Potential remains shall be protected, which may include keeping the remains submerged in an onboard tank of sea water or other appropriate material.
- The vessel crew or authorized Project Representative will immediately notify Sunrise Wind of the discovery of potential human remains. Sunrise Wind will immediately notify BOEM, law enforcement, and the QMA of the discovery.
- If necessary, the QMA may request to visit the vessel to inspect the potential human remains. If the find is a cultural resource, the QMA will provide a preliminary assessment. The QMA will document and inventory the remains and any associated artifacts, and assist in coordinating with federal, state, and local officials.
- A plan for the avoidance of any further impact to the human remains and/or mitigative excavation, reinterment, or a combination of these treatments will be developed in consultation with BOEM, the SHPOs and Tribes or closest lineal descendants. All parties will be expected to respond with advice and guidance in an efficient time frame. Once the plan is agreed to by all parties, the plan will be implemented by Sunrise Wind. Sunrise Wind will not proceed with construction activities in the vicinity of the discovery until it has received written authorization from BOEM.

For Discoveries in New York state waters

Should human remains or evidence of human burials be encountered, all work in the vicinity of the find shall be halted immediately for the remains to be protected from further disturbance. Immediately

upon any such discovery, Sunrise Wind shall notify and consult with law enforcement, BOEM, NYSDPS, and SHPO. Sunrise Wind shall ensure that treatment of human remains is done in accordance with the NY SHPO's Human Remains Discovery Protocol (dated January 2021). Sunrise Wind shall ensure that all archaeological or human remains-related encounters and their handling are reported in the status reports summarizing construction activities. In the event human remains are encountered during construction activities, New York SHPO recommends implementing the following protocol:

- At all times human remains must be treated with the utmost dignity and respect. Should human remains be encountered, work in the general area of the discovery will stop immediately and the location will be immediately secured and protected from damage and disturbance.
- Human remains or associated artifacts will be left in place and not disturbed. No skeletal remains or materials associated with the remains will be collected or removed until appropriate consultation has taken place and a plan of action has been developed.
- The county coroner/medical examiner, local law enforcement, the SHPO, the appropriate Indian Nations, and the involved agency will be notified immediately. The coroner and local law enforcement will make the official ruling on the nature of the remains, being either forensic or archaeological.
- If human remains are determined to be Native American, the remains will be left in place and protected from further disturbance until a plan for their avoidance or removal can be generated. Please note that avoidance is the preferred choice of the SHPO and the Indian Nations. The involved agency will consult SHPO and appropriate Indian Nations to develop a plan of action that is consistent with NAGPRA guidance.
- If human remains are determined to be non-Native American, the remains will be left in place and protected from further disturbance until a plan for their avoidance or removal can be generated. Please note that avoidance is the preferred choice of the SHPO. Consultation with the SHPO and other appropriate parties will be required to determine a plan of action.
- Immediate notice regarding the discovery should be made to the appropriate local law enforcement agency, the lead federal agency, and the New York SHPO.
- Within 24-hours of the notification, the SHPO shall notify any Native American tribe that has indicated interest in the area of the discovery. The local law enforcement officials shall assess the nature and age of the human skeletal remains. If the coroner determines that the human skeletal remains are not a crime scene and are older than 50 years of age, the SHPO has jurisdiction over the remains and will work out appropriate plans with appropriate Tribes, living descendants, and

other interested parties to ensure compliance with existing state laws. No remains will be removed until jurisdiction is established and the appropriate permits obtained from the Department of the Army.

5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION/TRAINING

The identification of archaeological resources requires basic training in order to recognize potential archaeological resources. Training will be provided by the QMA for resident engineers and contractor field supervisors prior to the implementation of the Project. The purpose of this training will be to review state and federal regulations concerning archaeological resource compliance and to provide an overview of the Project-specific resources within and in the vicinity of the Project Area, so that both Project contractor and personnel will be aware of the kinds of unanticipated archaeological resources that may be encountered in the field. In addition, the training program will emphasize the exact procedures to be followed regarding actions to be taken and notification required if an unanticipated discovery is identified during Project implementation, as outlined herein. The training will be designed to ensure that Project personnel and contractors understand the extent of the archaeological survey program that has been performed for the Project and are fully aware of the distinction between areas and archaeological sites that have been cleared (i.e., have previously been cleared for Project implementation activities by the New York SHPO [for state waters] and BOEM [for federal waters]) and new discoveries during the Project implementation process.

6.0 GUIDANCE FOR SUPPLEMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF POST-REVIEW DISCOVERIES

Targeted geophysical survey, Remotely Operated Vehicle (ROV) inspection, and/or archaeological diver-assisted observation and inspection may be necessary to evaluate and characterize a discovery and to gather sufficient information to support BOEM's determination of a find's National Register-eligibility. The following procedures were developed to provide for informed decision-making in the event of a post-review discovery during construction of the Sunrise Wind offshore facilities. The procedures account for appropriate decisions at each step in the event of a post-review discovery. Appropriate resolution of a post-review discovery may not require completion of all the steps described below.

1. *Review available geophysical data in the vicinity of the discovery and determine if supplemental High Resolution Geophysical (HRG) survey or ROV inspection is needed and appropriate.*
 - a. Conduct HRG survey or ROV inspection.

- i. QMA to evaluate potential significance of finding in consultation with BOEM.
 - ii. May result in BOEM's determination that the find is not associated with a National Register-eligible resource and no further consideration or protective measures are required.
 - iii. May result in a recommendation for avoidance and/or further evaluations
- 1. *Determine appropriate avoidance area based on supplemental HRG survey or ROV inspections.*
 - a. No seabed disturbance may occur within any avoidance area recommended by the QMA or determined by BOEM until BOEM provides Sunrise Wind written authorization to proceed with construction.
 - b. Sunrise Wind should assess potential micro-siting of activities to avoid seabed disturbances within the avoidance area. If so, Sunrise Wind will submit to BOEM revised design parameters and/or construction methods demonstrating the feasibility of avoiding the find.
- 2. *Identify the source of the find, delineate any associated elements of a potential submerged historic property, and assess potential damage or disturbance to the resource.*
 - a. May be accomplished by ROV inspections or archaeological diver observations and inspections.
 - b. May result in BOEM's determination that no further conservation/preservation actions are warranted.
- 3. *NRHP-eligibility evaluation*
 - a. Where feasible, would be supported by archaeological diving.
 - b. May require intrusive excavations.
 - c. May require supplemental archival research.
 - d. Will require consultations among BOEM, Sunrise Wind, SHPOs, and Tribes.
- 4. *Mitigation Plan development*
 - a. Will draw upon data collected from all previous, relevant investigations and comments shared by the consulting parties to resolve adverse effects to a submerged historic

property.

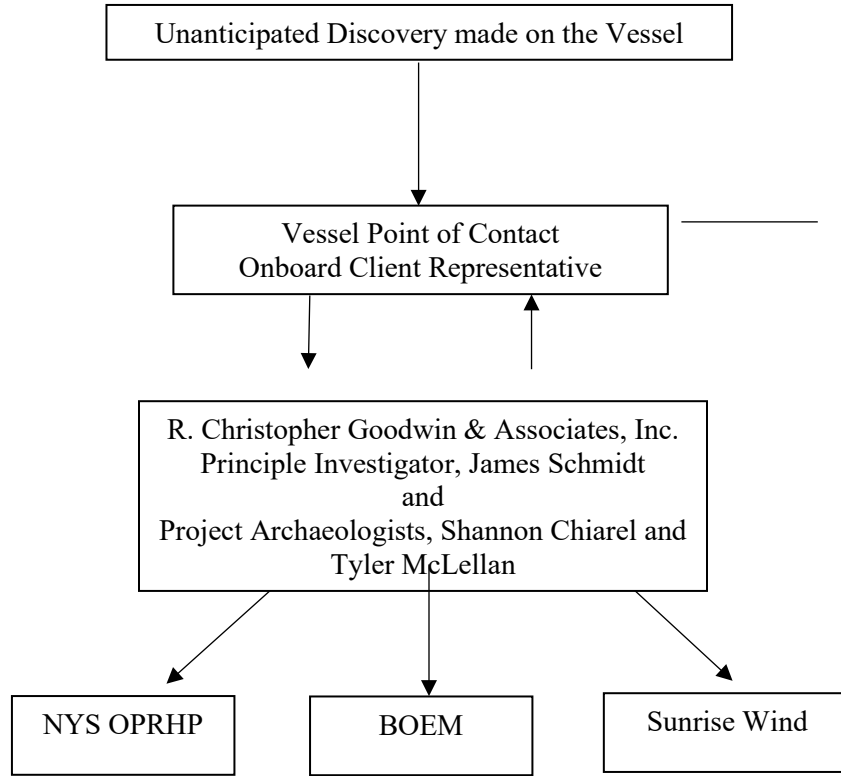
- b. Will prioritize feasible and practicable avoidance and minimization measures.
- c. May include on-site monitoring of seabed disturbing activities to avoid further damage to a submerged historic property.

7.0 NOTIFICATION LIST

<p><u>Sunrise Wind, Ørsted</u> Michael Evans Permit Manager 614-218-4286 micev@orsted.com</p>	<p><u>BOEM</u> Sarah Stokely Project Coordinator Bureau of Ocean Energy Management Office of Renewable Energy Programs 45600 Woodland Road (VAM-OREP) Sterling, VA 20166 3- 8 -1 8 Sarah.Stokely oem.go renewable_reporting@boem.gov</p>
<p><u>Sunrise Wind, Stantec</u> oy Prescott Principal Project Manager 3 Park Drive Topsham, ME 4 8 -1 3 2 -4 - 8 oy.Prescott@stantec.com</p>	<p><u>Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE)</u> OSWSubmittals@bsee.gov</p>
<p><u>Sunrise Wind, Eversource</u> John Case Director, Siting-Offshore Wind Office- 860-665-6211 Cell- 860-982-2647 john.case@eversource.com</p>	<p><u>New York State Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation</u> Division for Historic Preservation New York State Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation Peebles Island State Park, P.O. Box 189 Waterford, NY 12188-0189 Attn: Historic Preservation Program — Archaeology 518-237-8643</p>
<p><u>Principal Investigator</u> James Schmidt R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. 241 East 4th Street, Suite 100 Frederick, MD 21701 (Work) 301-694-0428, ext. 226 (Cell) 301-514-9014 sschmidt@rcgoodwin.com</p>	<p><u>New York State Department of Public Service (NYS DPS)</u> Daniel Connor Utility Analyst II (Environmental) Department of Public Service 3 Empire State Plaza, Albany, NY 12223 Desk (518) 474-5541 Mobile (518)-605-0836 www.dps.ny.gov</p>

<p><u>Project Archaeologists</u> Shannon Chiarel & Tyler McLellan R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. 241 East 4th Street, Suite 100 Frederick, MD 21701 (Work) 301-694-0428, ext. 238 & 223 (Cell) 301-514-1290 & 240-446-0545 SChiarel@rcgoodwin.com TMcLellan@rcgoodwin.com</p>	<p><u>Shinnecock Indian Nation</u> Jeremy Dennis Junior Tribal Historic Preservation Officer P.O. Box 5006 Southampton, NY 11969 631-283-6143 jeremynative@gmail.com</p>
<p><u>Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe</u> David Weeden Tribal Historic Preservation Officer 483 Great Neck Road, South, Mashpee, MA 02649 774-327-0068 David.Weeden@mwtribe-nsn.gov</p>	<p><u>Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah)</u> Bettina Washington Tribal Historic Preservation Officer 20 Black Brook Road Aquinnah, MA 02535-1546 508-560-9014 thpo@wampanoagtribe-nsn.gov</p>
<p><u>Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation</u> Michael Kicking Bear Johnson Deputy Tribal Historic Preservation Officer 110 Pequot Trail Mashantucket, CT 06338 860-501-7988 mejohanson@mptn-nsn.gov</p>	<p><u>Mohegan Tribe of Indians in Connecticut</u> James Quinn Tribal Historic Preservation Officer 1 Church Lane (Parking address) (35.68 mi) Uncasville, CT, CT 06382 860-862-6893 jqquinn@moheganmail.com</p>
<p><u>Delaware Tribe of Indians</u> Susan Bachor Archaeologist, Delaware Tribe Historic Preservation 126 University Circle Stroud Hall, Room 437 570-422-2023 sbachor@delawaretribe.org</p>	<p><u>Narragansett Indian Tribe</u> John Brown, III Tribal Historic Preservation Officer PO Box 463 Charlestown, RI 02813 401-491-9459 tashtesook@aol.com</p>
<p><u>Suffolk County, NY</u> Odette R. Hall, Chief Medical Examiner Suffolk County Office of the Medical Examiner William J. Lindsay County Complex, Bldg. 487 725 Veterans Memorial Highway Hauppauge, NY 11788 631-853-5538 Michael.Caplan@suffolkcountyny.gov Odette.Hall@suffolkcountyny.gov</p>	<p><u>Suffolk County, NY</u> Errol D. Toulon Jr., County Sheriff 400 Carleton Ave, Central Islip, NY 11722 631-852-2200</p>

8.0 COMMUNICATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS PLAN FOR UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERIES



**ATTACHMENT 8 – SUNRISE WIND LIST OF 47 ADVERSELY
AFFECTED PROPERTIES**

List of 47 Adversely Affected Properties – Sunrise Wind

Resource Name	Official ID #	Designation	Location
3 Windy Hill Drive	GAY.55	MHC Historic Inventory Site	Aquinnah, MA
71 Moshup Trail	GAY.31	MHC Historic Inventory Site	Aquinnah, MA
Beach Avenue (Historic District)	PAL.E	NRHP-Eligible (RIHPHC-Determined)	New Shoreham, RI
Beacon Hill (Historic District)	PAL.M	NRHP-Eligible (RIHPHC-Determined)	New Shoreham, RI
Bellevue Avenue Historic District	72000023	NHL	Newport, RI
Block Island North Light	74000008	NRHP-Listed	New Shoreham, RI
Block Island South East Lighthouse	90001264	NHL	New Shoreham, RI
Caleb W. Dodge Jr. House	PAL.110	NRHP-Eligible (RIHPHC-Determined)	New Shoreham, RI
Captain Mark L. Potter House	PAL.48	NRHP-Eligible (RIHPHC-Determined)	New Shoreham, RI
Captain Samuel Hancock - Captain Mitchell West House	CHL.35	NRHP-Eligible (BOEM Determined)	Chilmark, MA
Captain Welcome Dodge Sr. House	PAL.105	NRHP-Eligible (RIHPHC-Determined)	New Shoreham, RI
Champlin Farm	PAL.296	NRHP-Eligible (RIHPHC-Determined)	New Shoreham, RI
Chappaquiddick Island TCP	N/A	NRHP-Eligible (BOEM Determined)	Edgartown, MA
Corn Neck Road (Historic District)	PAL.B	NRHP-Eligible (RIHPHC-Determined)	New Shoreham, RI
Edwin DeVries Vanderhoop Homestead	GAY.40	NRHP-Listed	Aquinnah, MA
Ernest Flanders House, Shop, and Barn	CHL.11; CHL.80; CHL.81	MHC Historic Inventory Site	Chilmark, MA
Flaghole	CHL.5	MHC Historic Inventory Site	Chilmark, MA
Gay Head - Aquinnah Coast Guard Station Barracks	GAY.52	MHC Historic Inventory Site	Aquinnah, MA
Gay Head - Aquinnah Town Center Historic District	99000187	NRHP-Listed	Aquinnah, MA
Gay Head Light	87001464	NRHP-Listed	Aquinnah, MA
Gay Head-Aquinnah Shops Area (Historic District)	GAY.B	MHC Historic Inventory Site	Aquinnah, MA
Hippocampus Boy's Camp	PAL.307	NRHP-Eligible (RIHPHC-Determined)	New Shoreham, RI

List of 47 Adversely Affected Properties – Sunrise Wind

Resource Name	Official ID #	Designation	Location
Hon. Julius Deming Perkins/ "Bayberry Lodge"	PAL.130	NRHP-Eligible (RIHPHC-Determined)	New Shoreham, RI
Indian Head Neck Road (Historic District)	PAL.D	NRHP-Eligible (RIHPHC-Determined)	New Shoreham, RI
Island Cemetery/Old Burial Ground	BI.001	RI Historical Cemetery	New Shoreham, RI
Leonard Vanderhoop House	GAY.4	MHC Historic Inventory Site	Aquinnah, MA
Lewis-Dickens Farm (Historic District)	PAL.K	NRHP-Eligible (RIHPHC-Determined)	New Shoreham, RI
Miss Abby E. Vaill/1 of 2 Vaill Cottages	PAL.131	NRHP-Eligible (RIHPHC-Determined)	New Shoreham, RI
Mitchell Farm (Historic District)	PAL.C	NRHP-Eligible (RIHPHC-Determined)	New Shoreham, RI
Mohegan Cottage/Everett D. Barlow House	PAL.169	NRHP-Eligible (RIHPHC-Determined)	New Shoreham, RI
New Shoreham Historic District	N/A	Local Historic District	Newport, RI
Ocean Drive Historic District	76000048	NHL	Newport, RI
Old Harbor Historic District	74000012	NRHP-Listed	New Shoreham, RI
Pilot Hill Road and Seaweed Lane (Historic District)	PAL.H	NRHP-Eligible (RIHPHC-Determined)	New Shoreham, RI
Point Judith Lighthouse	88000279	NRHP-Listed	Narragansett, RI
Russell Hancock House	CHL.38	MHC Historic Inventory Site	Chilmark, MA
Scrubby Neck Schoolhouse	WTI.170	MHC Historic Inventory Site	West Tisbury, MA
Simon Mayhew House	CHL.4	MHC Historic Inventory Site	Chilmark, MA
Spring House Hotel	PAL.99	NRHP-Eligible (RIHPHC-Determined)	New Shoreham, RI
Spring House Hotel Cottage	PAL.100	NRHP-Eligible (RIHPHC-Determined)	New Shoreham, RI
Spring Street (Historic District)	PAL.G	NRHP-Eligible (RIHPHC-Determined)	New Shoreham, RI
The Breakers (Historic District)	71000019	NHL	Newport, RI
Theodore Haskins House	GAY.51	MHC Historic Inventory Site	Aquinnah, MA

List of 47 Adversely Affected Properties – Sunrise Wind

Resource Name	Official ID #	Designation	Location
Tom Cooper House	GAY.53	MHC Historic Inventory Site	Aquinnah, MA
Vineyard Sound and Moshup's Bridge	N/A	NRHP-Eligible (BOEM Determined)	Aquinnah, MA
World War II Lookout Tower - Spring Street	PAL.82	NRHP-Eligible (RIHPHC-Determined)	New Shoreham, RI
World War II Lookout Tower at Sands Pond	PAL.137	NRHP-Eligible (RIHPHC-Determined)	New Shoreham, RI