

part 4

170410054

ATTACHMENT A: DIRECT AND INDIRECT PROJECT APE MAPS

Figure No. 1

Direct APE Map- Archaeological Resources

Client/Project
Dominion Virginia Power
Sunny-Kittitas Creek-Wheatland
Proposed 500/230 KV LHP

Project Location
James City County, Berry County,
York County, City of Newport News,
and City of Hampton, Virginia

Map Information
Map No. 2114-04-01
Revision: 2114-04-01
Date: 08/14/13
Prepared by: [redacted]
Reviewed by: [redacted]
Approved by: [redacted]



- Direct APE
- Sheet Index
- Archaeological Resources
 - Resources to be Managed as Unevaluated for Listing on NHP
 - Resources Potentially Eligible for Listing on NHP
 - Resources Eligible for Listing on NHP
 - Unlikely to be Eligible for Listing on NHP
 - Resources to be Managed as Unevaluated for Listing on NHP
- Structure Activity
 - Proposed New Structure
 - Reconstructing Existing Structure
 - Remove and Replace Existing Structure

1:60,000 (at original document size of 22x34)



- Note:**
1. Coordinates System: NAD 1983 StatePlane Virginia South (FIPS 5007 Feet)
 2. Tower Locations and Project Limits provided by Dominion Virginia Power
 3. Only historic resources are shown on this map
 4. Only historic resources under the authority of Section 106 are shown. National Register of Historic Places eligibility status provided by the Corps with DHR concurrence on May 1, 2013 and the Register of the National Register on August 14, 2013.
 5. Map data provided by Aerial Imagery (Aerial Imagery) prepared with permission from Microsoft Corporation.



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Figure No. 1

2014-05-14
 2014-05-14
 2014-05-14

Indirect APE Map - Architectural Resources

Client/Project
 Dominion Virginia Power
 Sunny-Saffles Creek-Wheelation
 Proposed 500/230 KV Line

Project Location
 James City County, King County,
 Stafford County, West Virginia,
 and City of Harrison, Virginia

2014-05-14
 Prepared by AECI on 2014-05-14
 Initial Review by AECI on 2014-05-14
 Independent Review by AECI on 2014-05-14

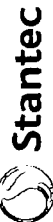


- Direct APE
- Indirect APE
- Street Index
- Architectural Resources
- Resources Listed on NHP
- Resources Not Individually Eligible, Contributing to Escorted Wharf Historic District
- Resource Potentially Eligible for Listing on NHP
- Resource Eligible for Listing on NHP
- Eligible Historic District
- Buffer of Green Spacing
- Buffer of Yorktown
- Structure Authority
- Proposed New Structure
- Reconstructing Existing Structure
- Remove and Replace Existing Structure

US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
 DIGITAL DATA ACQUISITION
 DATE: MAY 12, 2014



- Notes
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane Virginia South FIPS 4502 Feet
 2. Lower Locations and Project Limits provided by Dominion Virginia Power
 3. Orthorectified by Bing Maps
 4. All other data are the property of Esri. All are shown.
- National Register of Historic Places eligibility status provided by the Corps with DHP concurrence on May 1, 2015 and May 11, 2015, and the Keeper of the National Register on August 14, 2015.
- Microsoft product screen snip(s) captured with permission from Microsoft Corporation



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ATTACHMENT B: LIST OF DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED BY DOMINION IN SUPPORT OF CONSULTATION

- 1) *Phase II Evaluation Site 44JC0662 for the Dominion Virginia Power Skiffes Switching Station, James City County, Virginia (CRI, May 2012).*
- 2) *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Approximately 20.2-mile Dominion Virginia Power Skiffes Creek to Whealton 230kV Transmission Line in James City and York Counties, and the Cities of Newport News and Hampton, Virginia, Volumes I and II (CRI, July 2012).*
- 3) *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Dominion Virginia Power Skiffes Creek to Surry 500 kV Transmission Line Alternatives in James City and Surry Counties, Virginia, Volumes I and II, (Stantec, July 2013, Revised April 2014).*
- 4) *Memoranda Titled: Phase IA Walkover and Phase I Archaeological Survey - BASF Corridor Realignment – Surry to Skiffes Creek 500 kV Transmission Line Project (Stantec, July 2014).*
- 5) *Addendum to the Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Dominion Virginia Power Skiffes Creek to Surry 500 kV Transmission Line in James City, Isle of Wight and Surry Counties, Virginia (Stantec, October 2014). (Additional information regarding three properties {i.e. 047-5307; Artillery Site at Trebell's Landing, 090-0121; Hog Island, and 099-5282; Battle of Williamsburg} per VDHR's request was provided in Stantec's letter dated February 2, 2015.)*
- 6) *Addendum to A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey to the Proposed Approximately 20.2-mile Dominion Virginia Power Skiffes Creek to Whealton 230 kV Transmission Line in James City and York Counties, and the Cities of Newport News and Hampton, Virginia, Volumes I: Technical Report (Stantec, July 2015).*
- 7) *Visual Effects Assessment for the Proposed Dominion Virginia Power Surry to Skiffes Creek 500kV Transmission Line Project and Skiffes Creek 500-230-115 kV Switching Station James City, Isle of Wight, and Surry Counties (Stantec, March 2014).*
- 8) *Addendum to the Visual Effects Assessment for the Proposed Dominion Virginia Power Surry to Skiffes Creek 500 kV Transmission Line Project James City, Isle of Wight, and Surry Counties (Stantec, October 2014).*

- 9) *Addendum to the Visual Effects Assessment for the Proposed Dominion Virginia Power Surry to Skiffes Creek 500 kV Transmission Line Green Spring Battlefield (Stantec, November 2014).*
- 10) *Interactive Simulations Surry-Skiffes Creek 500 kV Transmission Line James River Crossing (Dominion/TRUESCAPE, March 2015).*
- 11) *Cultural Resource Affects Assessment, Surry-Skiffes Creek-Whealton Transmission Line Project, Surry, James City, and York Counties, Cities of Newport News and Hampton, Virginia (Stantec, September 2015).*
- 12) *Photo Simulation Overview Surry-Skiffes Creek-Whealton Transmission Line Project, Surry, James City and York Counties, Cities of Newport News and Hampton, Virginia. (Dominion/TRUESCAPE, Revised August 2016).*

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**ATTACHMENT C: LIST OF EFFECTED HISTORIC PROPERTIES UNDER
CONSIDERATION**

DHR ID#	Resource Name/Address	VLR/NRHP Status	Distance	COE Effect Determination	Proposed Mitigation and Project Oversight
046-0031	Bourne-Turner House at Smith's Beach	Potentially Eligible – Criterion C	8.75	No Adverse Effect	
046-0037	Fort Huger	NRHP-Listed – Criterion D	3.21	No Adverse Effect	
046-0044	Bay Cliff Manor on Burwell's Bay/James C. Sprigg, Jr. House	Potentially Eligible Under Criterion C	7.11	No Adverse Effect	
046-0094	Basses Choice (Days' Point Archeological District, Route 673)	NRHP-Listed; Archeological Sites 44IW0003- 44IW0237 – Criterion D	9.85	No Adverse Effect	
046-0095	Fort Boykin Archeological Site/Herbert T. Greer House and Gardens, ...	NRHP-Listed – Criterion D	8.84	No Adverse Effect	
046-5045	Barlow-Nelson House, 5374 Old Stage Highway	Potentially Eligible Under Criterion C	6.33	No Adverse Effect	
046-5138	Bay View School, 6114 Old Stage Hwy	Potentially Eligible Under Criteria A and C	6.84	No Adverse Effect	
046-5415	USS Sturgis (MH - 1A Sturgis, Nuclear Barge, James River Reserve Fleet)	Eligible	1.92	No Adverse Effect	
047-0001	Carter's Grove	NFL, NRHP-Listed – Criterion C	0.43	Adverse Effect	<p>1) Landscape enhancement and protection of 6,000 linear feet of shoreline at Carters Grove. [Stipulation III.a.1.A]. Administered through The Conservation Fund. An alternative mitigation project is identifying specific landscape and viewshed enhancement, shoreline protection, and other projects that enhance the affected setting and feeling of Chippokes Plantation State Park.</p> <p>2) The development of interpretive signs to inform visitors about the historic significance and character of Jamestown Island-Hog Island-Captain John Smith Trail Historic District and other thematically related locations in and outside the APE. [Stipulation I.c].</p> <p>3) The creation of a HALS photo document of Jamestown Island-Hog Island-Captain John Smith Trail Historic District and other adversely affected historic properties. [Stipulation I.d].</p> <p>4) Examination of all available and feasible tower coating and finishing materials and methods that will further minimize and/or maintain the visual intensity of the</p>

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DHR ID#	Resource Name/Address	VLR/NRHP Status	Distance	COE Effect Determination	Proposed Mitigation and Project Oversight
047-0002	Colonial National Historic Park; Colonial Parkway Historic District	NRHP-Listed – Criteria A and C	3.16	Adverse Effect	<p>transmission line infrastructure crossing the river, above and beyond the visibility reduction achieved by standard weathered galvanized steel coatings, that meet and comply with all applicable state and federal law. [Stipulation I.e].</p> <p>1) Landscape enhancement and shoreline protection to preserve the setting and feeling of the Colonial Parkway unit at the Colonial National Historical Park consistent with the National Park Service's Cultural Landscape Inventory (2008) [Stipulation III.b.i.A.]. Administered by the Conservation Fund.</p> <p>2) Visitor interpretation and visitor engagement opportunities at Colonial National Historical Park [Stipulation III.c.i.A.]. Administered through The Conservation Fund.</p> <p>3) An alternative mitigation project is identifying specific landscape and viewshed enhancement, shoreline protection, and other projects that enhance the affected setting, feeling and overall understanding of the Jamestown Island-Hog Island-Captain John Smith Trail Historic District and thematically related areas including Jamestown Settlement and Fort Monroe in Stipulation III.b.7-11..</p> <p>4) The development of interpretive signs to inform visitors about the historic significance and character of Jamestown Island-Hog Island-Captain John Smith Trail Historic District and other thematically related locations in and outside the APE. [Stipulation I.c].</p> <p>5) The creation of a HALS photo document of Jamestown Island-Hog Island-Captain John Smith Trail Historic District and other adversely affected historic properties. [Stipulation I.d].</p> <p>6) Examination of all available and feasible tower coating and finishing materials and methods that will further minimize and/or maintain the visual intensity of the transmission line infrastructure crossing the river, above and beyond the visibility reduction achieved by standard weathered galvanized steel coatings, that meet and comply with all applicable state and federal law. [Stipulation I.e].</p>
004-0009	Jamestown National Historic Site / Jamestown Island / Jamestown Historic District	NRHP-Listed – Criteria A and D	3.26	Adverse Effect	<p>1) Seawall rehabilitation or replacement at Historic Jamestown to provide protections from erosion and sea level rise and to execute a project that provides further protections through a series of breakwaters, sills and revetments greater than those provided in the 2004 and restoration of Back Creek at Historic Jamestown [Stipulation III.c.i.B.i]. Administered through The Conservation Fund.</p> <p>2) Archaeological investigation and identification at Historic Jamestown to support ongoing investigations including excavations around Memorial Church with a focus on discovering the early churches that stood on the site of the 1617 church, the site of the nation's first representative government [Stipulation III.c.i.B.iii]. Administered through The Conservation Fund.3) Visitor interpretation and visitor engagement opportunities at Historic Jamestown [Stipulation III.c.i.B.iv]. Administered through the Conservation Fund.</p> <p>4) An alternative mitigation fallback project to Stipulations III.c.i.B.i. to.iv is identifying specific landscape and viewshed enhancement, shoreline protection, and</p>



DHR ID#	Resource Name/Address	VLR/NRHP Status	Distance	COE Effect Determination	Proposed Mitigation and Project Oversight
					<p>other projects that enhance the affected setting, feeling and overall understanding of the Jamestown Island-Hog Island-Captain John Smith Trail Historic District and thematically related areas.</p> <p>5) Conservation, preservation, and study of collections from previously excavated archaeological sites throughout the APE, including, but not limited to, at Martin's Hundred, Carter's Grove, and Kingsmill, as well as newly located archaeological sites as a result of this project [Stipulation III.c.1.C].</p> <p>6) The enhancement and preservation of Werowocomoco with associated supporting facilities at York River State Park will allow visitors there to see the landscape as it existed in pre-colonial days [Stipulation III.d.1.B.].</p> <p>7) The development of interpretive signs to inform visitors about the historic significance and character of Jamestown Island-Hog Island-Captain John Smith Trail Historic District and other thematically related locations in and outside the APE. [Stipulation I.c].</p> <p>8) The creation of a HALS photo document of Jamestown Island-Hog Island-Captain John Smith Trail Historic District and other adversely affected historic properties. [Stipulation I.d].</p> <p>9) Examination of all available and feasible tower coating and finishing materials and methods that will further minimize and/or maintain the visual intensity of the transmission line infrastructure crossing the river, above and beyond the visibility reduction achieved by standard weathered galvanized steel coatings, that meet and comply with all applicable state and federal law. [Stipulation I.e].</p>
047-0010	Kingsmill Plantation	NRHP-Listed – Criteria A and D	3.16	No Adverse Effect	
047-0043	Amblers-on-the-James	Eligible (Recently NRHP- Listed) – Criterion C	6.64	No Adverse Effect	
047-0082	Governor's Land Archaeological District	NRHP-Listed – Criteria A and D	5.7	No Adverse Effect	
047-5307	Artillery Landing Site at Trebell's Landing	Potentially Eligible – Criterion D	0.52	No Adverse Effect	
047-5333	Martin's Hundred Graveyard (Cemetery)	Eligible – Criteria A and D	0	No Adverse Effect	
047-5432	4H Camp, 4H Club Road	Potentially Eligible – Criteria A and C	9.2	No Adverse Effect	
090-0020	Pleasant Point (Crouches Creek Plantation)	NRHP-Listed – Criteria A and C	4.32	No Adverse Effect	

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DHR ID#	Resource Name/Address	VLNR/NRHP Status	Distance	COE Effect Determination	Proposed Mitigation and Project Oversight
090-0024	New Chippokes (Jones-Stewart Mansion)	NRHP-Listed; associated with Chippokes Plantation Historic District – Criterion C	2.07	No Adverse Effect	
090-0070/ 090-0003	Chippokes Plantation Historic District (Chippokes State Park)	NRHP-Listed – Criteria A, C, and D	1.26	No Adverse Effect	
090-0121	Hog Island Wildlife Management Area	Potentially Eligible – Criteria A and D for purposes of 106 review	0	Adverse Effect	<p>1) Enhancement of 1,100 acres of palustrine emergent marsh at Hog Island [Stipulation III.e.1.B.i]. Administered through DGIF.</p> <p>2) Living shoreline and shoreline restoration in Surry County [Stipulation III.e.1.B.ii]. Administered through DGIF.</p> <p>3) History and remote viewing and interpretation facility at Hog Island that recognizes Hog Island's connection and contributions to the Jamestown Island-Hog Island-John Smith Trail Historic District, and the individual significance to the Captain John Smith NHT [Stipulation III.e.1.B.iv]. Administered through DGIF.</p> <p>4) Comprehensive archaeological identification survey of Hog Island [Stipulation III.e.1.B.v]. Administered through DGIF.</p> <p>5) The development of interpretive signs to inform visitors about the historic significance and character of Jamestown Island-Hog Island-Captain John Smith Trail Historic District and other thematically related locations in and outside the APE. [Stipulation I.c].</p> <p>6) The creation of a HALS photo document of Jamestown Island-Hog Island-Captain John Smith Trail Historic District and other adversely affected historic properties. [Stipulation I.d].</p> <p>7) Examination of all available and feasible tower coating and finishing materials and methods that will further minimize and/or maintain the visual intensity of the transmission line infrastructure crossing the river, above and beyond the visibility reduction achieved by standard weathered galvanized steel coatings, that meet and comply with all applicable state and federal law. [Stipulation I.e].</p>
090-5046	Scotland Wharf Historic District	Potentially Eligible – Criteria A and C	5.03	No Adverse Effect	
90-5046-0001	House, 16177 Rolfe Hwy (Rt 31)	Not Individually Eligible; Contributing to Scotland Wharf Historic District	5.16	No Adverse Effect	
90-5046-0002	House, 16223 Rolfe Hwy (Rt 31)	Not Individually Eligible; Contributing to Scotland Wharf Historic District	5.16	No Adverse Effect	
090-5046-0003	House, 16239 Rolfe Hwy	Not Individually Eligible; Contributing to Scotland	5.16	No Adverse Effect	

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DHR ID#	Resource Name/Address	VLR/NRHP Status	Distance	COE Effect Determination	Proposed Mitigation and Project Oversight
090-5046-0004	(Rt 31) House, 16271 Rolfe Hwy (Rt 31)	Wharf Historic District Not Individually Eligible; Contributing to Scotland Wharf Historic District	5.14	No Adverse Effect	
090-5046-0008	House, 16206 Rolfe Hwy (Rt 31)	Not Individually Eligible; Contributing to Scotland Wharf Historic District	5.12	No Adverse Effect	
099-5241	Yorktown and Yorktown Battlefield (Colonial National Monument/Historic al Park)	Listed (as part of Colonial National Historical Park) – Criteria A, C, and D	1.37	No Adverse Effect	
099-5283	Battle-of Yorktown (Civil War)	Eligible – Criteria A and D	0	Adverse Effect	<p>1) Battlefield land conservation on local government or private lands associated with the Battle of Yorktown and Fort Crafford [Stipulations III.g.1.A, III.g.1.B and III.g.1.C]. Administered through the Virginia Land Conservation Foundation.</p> <p>2) Development of public interpretive programs, signage, and exhibits focusing on the Peninsula Campaign including the Battle of Hampton Roads, the Battle of Yorktown, the Battle of Williamsburg, and the strategic importance of Fort Monroe in each. [Stipulation III.g.1.A].</p> <p>3) The development of interpretive signs to inform visitors about the historic significance and character of Jamestown Island-Hog Island-Captain John Smith Trail Historic District and other thematically related locations in and outside the APE. [Stipulation 1.c].</p> <p>4) The creation of a HALS photo document of Jamestown Island-Hog Island-Captain John Smith Trail Historic District and other adversely affected historic properties. [Stipulation 1.d].</p> <p>5) Examination of all available and feasible tower coating and finishing materials and methods that will further minimize and/or maintain the visual intensity of the transmission line infrastructure crossing the river, above and beyond the visibility reduction achieved by standard weathered galvanized steel coatings, that meet and comply with all applicable state and federal law. [Stipulation 1.e].</p>
121-0006	Matthew Jones House	Listed – Criterion C	1.93	No Adverse Effect	
121-0017	Crafford House Site/ Earthworks (Fort Eustis)	Listed (as part of 121- 0027) – Criteria A and D	3.38	No Adverse Effect	
121-0027	Fort Crafford	Listed – Criteria A and D	3.28	Adverse Effect	<p>1) Battlefield land conservation on local government or private lands associated with the Battle of Yorktown and Fort Crafford [Stipulation III.g.1.A, III.g.1.B and III.g.1.C]. Administered through the Virginia Land Conservation Foundation.</p> <p>2) The development of a 3D Laser Scan of Fort Crafford and an earthwork preservation</p>

DHR ID#	Resource Name/Address	VLR/NRHP Status	Distance	COE Effect Determination	Proposed Mitigation and Project Oversight
121-0045	S.S. John W. Brown	Listed – Criterion A	2.18	No Adverse Effect	plan to include a landscape management plan
121-5068	Village of Lee Hall Historic District	Eligible – Criteria A and C (Public Notice notes that Lee Hall NRHP- Listed – Criterion C)	0.25	No Adverse Effect	3) The development of interpretive signs to inform visitors about the historic significance and character of Jamestown Island-Hog Island-Captain John Smith Trail Historic District and other thematically related locations in and outside the APE. [Stipulation I.c]. 4) The creation of a HALS photo document of Jamestown Island-Hog Island-Captain John Smith Trail Historic District and other adversely affected historic properties. [Stipulation I.d]. 5) Examination of all available and feasible tower coating and finishing materials and methods that will further minimize and/or maintain the visual intensity of the transmission line infrastructure crossing the river, above and beyond the visibility reduction achieved by standard weathered galvanized steel coatings, that meet and comply with all applicable state and federal law. [Stipulation I.e].
121-5070	Ghost Fleet (James River Reserve Fleet/ Maritime Admin. Non- Retention Ships)	Eligible – Criterion A	1.64	No Adverse Effect	
N/A	Battle of Green Springs	Eligible – Criterion A	5.7	No Adverse Effect	
N/A	Historic District (formally Jamestown Island-Hog Island Cultural Landscape) including CAIO	Eligible – Criteria A, B, C, and D	0	Adverse Effect	1) Captain John Smith Chesapeake NHT enhanced experiences, land acquisition, visitor interpretation and facilities, archeological investigation and preservation of Werowocomoco, Gloucester County, Virginia (principal residence of Powhatan, paramount chief of Indian Tribes in Virginia's coastal region at the time English colonists arrived in 1607, and located along the Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail on the York River); and natural and cultural values on the James River and the north and south sides of the York River in the area of Werowocomoco that will preserve and provide the visitor with an undisturbed landscape and vista that evokes the setting and feeling of the river during the period of Captain John Smith's exploration [Stipulation III.d.i.B]. Administered through The Conservation Fund. 2) Historic resource identification and documentation for the Jamestown Island-Hog Island-Captain John Smith Trail Historic District, including the contributing section of the Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail within the APE including Historic American Landscape documentation of the Jamestown Island-Hog Island-Captain John Smith Trail Historic District Cultural Landscape in accordance with NPS Heritage Documentation Program Standards and Guidelines [Stipulation III.c.i.B.iii]. Administered through The Conservation Fund.

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DHR ID#	Resource Name/Address	VLR/NRHP Status	Distance	COE Effect Determination	Proposed Mitigation and Project Oversight
					<p>3) Captain John Smith NHT visitor engagement and visitor interpretation programs and projects at the National Park Service's visitor center on Jamestown Island [Stipulation III.c.i.B.iv]. Administered through the Conservation Fund.</p> <p>4) Acquisition of 400 acres of upland/emergent marsh adjacent to the Chickahominy Wildlife Management Area, Charles City County, Virginia to improve water quality within the APE, subject to the approval of the Board of Game and Inland Fisheries [Stipulation III.e.iii]. Administered through DGHF.</p> <p>5) Riparian buffer creation and replacement projects and erosion and sediment control projects within the James River watershed [Stipulation III.f.1]. Administered by Virginia Environmental Endowment.</p> <p>6) Landscape preservation to include land and easement acquisition with an emphasis on projects within the Indirect APA [Stipulation III.f.1].</p> <p>7) The development of interpretive signs to inform visitors about the historic significance and character of Jamestown Island-Hog Island-Captain John Smith Trail Historic District and other thematically related locations in and outside the APE. [Stipulation I.c].</p> <p>8) The creation of a HALS photo document of Jamestown Island-Hog Island-Captain John Smith Trail Historic District and other adversely affected historic properties. [Stipulation I.d].</p> <p>9) Examination of all available and feasible tower coating and finishing materials and methods that will further minimize and/or maintain the visual intensity of the transmission line infrastructure crossing the river, above and beyond the visibility reduction achieved by standard weathered galvanized steel coatings, that meet and comply with all applicable state and federal law. [Stipulation I.e].</p>
44JC0048	17th Century Cemetery Martin's Hundred	Eligible – Criteria A and D	0	No Adverse Effect	
44JC0649	Indet. Historic	manage as unevaluated	0	No Adverse Effect	
44JC0650	Indet. 18th Cent	manage as unevaluated	0	No Adverse Effect	
44JC0662	18th to 19th Cent Dwelling	Eligible – Criterion D	0	Adverse Effect	Archaeological Data Recovery [Stipulation I.a]. Administered through Dominion.
44JC0751	Prehistoric Camp, 18th to 19th Century Dwelling	Manage as Unevaluated	0	No Adverse Effect	
44JC0826	19th Century Farmstead	Manage as Unevaluated	0	No Adverse Effect	
44NN0060	Indeter. Woodland	Potentially Eligible – Criterion D	0	No Adverse Effect	

DHR ID#	Resource Name/Address	VLR/NRHP Status	Distance	COE Effect Determination	Proposed Mitigation and Project Oversight
44Y00092	Civil War Earthworks	Potentially Eligible – Criterion D	0	No Adverse Effect	
44Y00180	Prehistoric Camp	Manage as Unevaluated	0	No Adverse Effect	
44Y00181	Indet. Late Archaic	Manage as Unevaluated	0	No Adverse Effect	
44Y00183	18th Century Domestic	Manage as Unevaluated	0	No Adverse Effect	
44Y00184	Indet. 19th to 20th Century	Manage as Unevaluated	0	No Adverse Effect	
44Y00233	Civil War Military base	Potentially Eligible – Criterion D	0	No Adverse Effect	
44Y00237	Archaic & Woodland Camp	Manage as Unevaluated	0	No Adverse Effect	
44Y00240	Historic Bridge & Road	Manage as Unevaluated	0	No Adverse Effect	
44Y00592	Mid 18th to 19th Century Military Camp	Potentially Eligible – Criterion D	0	No Adverse Effect	
44Y01059	Prehistoric Camp, Early to Mid-18th Century Dwelling	Potentially Eligible – Criterion D	0	No Adverse Effect	
44Y01129	Historic Dwelling	Manage as Unevaluated	0	No Adverse Effect	
44Y01131	19th Century Dwelling	Manage as Unevaluated	0	No Adverse Effect	
N/A	76 submerged anomalies, managed in 23 buffer areas	Potentially Eligible – Criteria A and D	0	No Adverse Effect	

ATTACHMENT D: KEEPER'S DOE LETTER AND MAP

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United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20240

AUG 14 2015

H32(2280)

Mr. William T. Walker
Chief, Regulatory Branch
Department of the Army
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Norfolk District
Fort Norfolk
803 Front Street
Norfolk, VA 23510-1011

Dear Mr. Walker:

We have received your letter dated July 2, 2015 (arrived at the National Register of Historic Places on July 6, 2015), requesting a determination of eligibility for the National Register for properties located within the vicinity of the Dominion Virginia Power-proposed Surrey-Skiffes Creek-Wheaton aerial transmission line project. The proposed project calls for construction of 7.4 miles of overhead transmission lines from Surry, Virginia, to a proposed switching station in James City County, Virginia. The proposal calls for the transmission line to cross the James River, thus requiring a permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, which would constitute a Federal undertaking subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

You have requested that the National Register provide a determination of eligibility for properties located within the project's "Indirect Area of Potential Effect" (Indirect APE) which the Corps of Engineers defines as having both inland land-based and water-based components. The water-based section of the APE extends from just west of Jamestown Island to include portions of the James River downstream to the Pagan River near Smithfield, VA, and its boundary is drawn to include adjacent lands extending several thousand feet from the river's shoreline. The Indirect APE is defined in U.S. Army Corps of Engineers report *Dominion Virginia Power Surry-Skiffes Creek-Wheaton Proposed 500/230kV Line, NAO-2012-00080/13-V0408*, May 7, 2015, p. 1, (hereafter referred to as *Corps of Engineers report*) and is shown as a blue line drawn on the map titled "Indirect APE Map, Surry-Skiffes Creek-Wheaton Proposed 500/230kVline" included as Enclosure 1 with the Determination of Eligibility request.

This request for a determination of eligibility does not extend to the inland, land-based portion of the Indirect APE, which is comprised primarily of an existing overhead utility right-of-way that extends generally from Skiffes Creek south to Hampton, VA (*Corps of Engineers Report*, p. 1).

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All further references in this letter to the Indirect APE should be understood to exclude the inland land-based portion referenced above. You have specifically requested a determination of eligibility for the portion of the Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail (CAJO) and the Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route National Historic Trail that are located within the Indirect APE.

The Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail (CAJO) was established by Congress in 2006, following a feasibility study by the National Park Service and a determination by the National Park System Advisory Board that the trail was nationally significant. The initial trail route extended approximately 3,000 miles along the Chesapeake Bay and the tributaries of the Chesapeake Bay in the States of Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware, and the District of Columbia; it traced the 1607-1609 voyages of Captain John Smith to chart the land and waterways of the Chesapeake Bay. The trail was extended by order of the Secretary of the Interior in 2012 through designation of four rivers as historic components of CAJO. This action extended the trail by 841 miles to include: the Susquehanna River Component Connecting Trail (a 552-mile system of water trails along the main-stem and West Branch of the Susquehanna River in Maryland, Pennsylvania and New York); the Chester River Component Connecting Trail (a 46-mile system of the Chester River and its major tributaries); the Upper Nanticoke River Component Connecting Trail (23-miles of the Nanticoke River, Broad Creek and Deep Creek); and the Upper James River Component Trail (a 220-mile water trail of the James River in Virginia). CAJO, the first designated national historic trail that is composed primarily of a water trail route, now extends along waterways from Cooperstown, New York, to Norfolk, Virginia.

The Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route National Historic Trail (designated in June 2007) includes over 680 miles of land and water trails that follow the route taken by General George Washington and the Continental Army and French General Jean-Baptiste de Rochambeau and the Expédition Particulière to and from the siege of Yorktown, a pivotal event in the American Revolution. The Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route National Historic Trail passes through Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Washington, D.C., and Virginia.

After considering all documentation submitted, we have determined that the entire area encompassed by the Indirect APE is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district under National Register Criteria A, B, C, and D, in the areas of significance of Exploration/Settlement, Ethnic Heritage, and Archeology. This historic district forms a significant cultural landscape associated with both the American Indian inhabitants of the area and the later English settlers.

The English colonization of North America was an extraordinary undertaking which had a profound impact on the Old World and the New and much of what was to come had its origins here along the James River: the establishment and growth of the first permanent English settlement in the New World; some of the earliest and most sustained interactions (both cooperative and antagonistic) between the original inhabitants of the area - the American Indians - and the Europeans; the initial English voyages of discovery which took them throughout the Chesapeake Bay and into the interiors following the numerous rivers and led to expanding

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contact with the American Indians and the spread of English settlement; the foundation and development of the tobacco economy which would dominate the Chesapeake Bay world; the introduction and firm establishment of chattel slavery; the architectural evolution of buildings in the James River area from the first crude huts built by the English to the flowering of the dominant Georgian architectural style; and the growth of the unique political and social institutions which would lead to the development of representative democracy and the growing impulse of the colonists to gain independence and self-rule from the corporate founders of the colony and later their royal master the King.

The Indirect APE includes numerous significant historic properties already listed in the National Register of Historic Places including all or parts of: Colonial National Historical Park; Jamestown National Historic Site; Colonial Parkway; Yorktown Battlefield; Kingsmill Plantation (which includes a series of important archeological sites); Carter's Grove National Historic Landmark, one of colonial America's most impressive examples of Georgian architecture (built 1750-1755) noted for its exquisite brickwork and finely crafted, fully-paneled interior; the archeological site of Martin's Hundred located at Carter's Grove (established in 1619 as one of the earliest English settlements outside of Jamestown Island, it was destroyed in the American Indian uprising of 1622); and a number of other archeological sites. A significant contributing feature of the district is Hog Island, which was fortified in 1609 to help defend Jamestown Island. In a letter dated March 11, 2015, to the Corps of Engineers, the Virginia State Historic Preservation Office notes that three 17th century archeological sites have been identified on Hog Island and that in their opinion the island is individually eligible for the National Register. In addition to the properties enumerated above, the Virginia State Historic Preservation Office, in letters dated June 12, 2014, and June 19, 2015, to the Corps of Engineers, identify an additional twelve properties within the Indirect APE which are either listed in the National Register or they are considered to be potentially eligible (including the James River National Defense Reserve Fleet, also known as the Ghost Fleet).

The Indirect APE encompasses a portion of the Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail (CAJO). The boundary of CAJO extends from shore to shore of the James River. Jamestown Island and Hog Island (an isthmus) are located within the James River and are thus within the boundary of CAJO.

The National Park System Advisory Board in March, 2006, found that the trail was nationally significant for its association with the following historic patterns of events:

- Captain John Smith's Chesapeake Bay voyages are nationally significant because they accelerated the process that destroyed the Powhatan polity and disrupted the native people's world throughout the region.

The Water Trail is significant as:

- a) the route that John Smith followed in his voyages to American Indian towns and territories;
- b) a symbol of the independence of the English colonists from Powhatan's control;
- c) a symbol of the impact on and eventual collapse of the Powhatan polity

and the native peoples' world of the Chesapeake Bay and beyond.

- Captain John Smith's Chesapeake Bay voyages are nationally significant because of their impact on the exploration and settlement of North America.

The Water Trail is significant as:

- a) the route that John Smith followed in his program of exploration and discovery in the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries;
- b) a symbol of the spirit of adventure and wonder that were important components of Smith's voyages and the English exploration;
- c) the route by which Smith gathered information vital to the survival and growth of the English settlements in North America.

- Captain John Smith's Chesapeake Bay voyages are nationally significant because of their impact on the commerce and trade of North America.

The Water Trail is significant as:

- a) the route by which John Smith surveyed the Bay and explored for gold, silver, copper, and the Northwest Passage, for the benefit of the commerce and trade of the colony and England;
- b) the route by which Smith made contact with American Indian tribes, established trade agreements with them, and increased the chances that the English colony would survive;
- c) a symbol of England's trading power, soon to be increased by the production of tobacco for export from the colony;
- d) a symbol of the long-term impact on the cultural contact between the native peoples and European colonists.

This segment of CAJO is among the most historically significant portions of the overall National Historic Trail's 3,000 plus miles of waterways. Jamestown was the starting and ending point for all of Smith's voyages and was Smith's base of operations and center of political power over the new colony. Properties within and along this segment of the trail are directly associated with the historic patterns of events for which the trail was found to be nationally significant and thus this section of the trail itself is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing element in the larger historic district defined by the Indirect APE boundary.

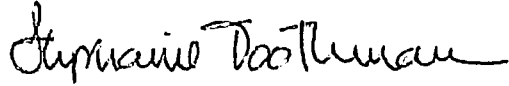
We note that the Virginia State Historic Preservation Office, in a letter to the Corps of Engineers dated May 11, 2015, advised that, in their opinion, what they describe as an eligible cultural landscape within the APE may extend further upstream beyond the boundary of the Indirect APE. We do not have sufficient information to evaluate properties upstream from the district at this time.

As to the Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route National Historic Trail, no information has been provided with this determination of eligibility request regarding the trail section located within the APE, thus we cannot provide a determination of the trail's eligibility.

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Please let us know if you have any questions concerning this determination of eligibility.

Sincerely,



Stephanie S. Toothman, Ph.D.
Associate Director, Cultural Resources, Partnerships,
and Science
Keeper, The National Register of Historic Places

Enclosure

270410054

IDENTICAL LETTER SENT TO:

Cc: Ms. Julie Langan
State Historic Preservation Officer
Department of Historic Resources
2801 Kensington Avenue
Richmond, VA 23221

Mr. Frank Hays
Acting Associate Regional Director, Stewardship
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Northeast Region
United States Custom House
200 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106

Mr. Charles Hunt
Superintendent
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Chesapeake Bay Office
410 Severn Avenue, Suite 314
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Ms. Charlene Dwin Vaughn, AICP
Assistant Director
Federal Permitting, Licensing and Assistance Section
Office of Federal Agency Programs
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
401 F Street NE, Suite 308
Washington, DC 20001-2637

Ms. Stephanie Meeks
National Trust for Historic Preservation
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Ms. Sharee Williamson
Associate General Council
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Mr. Randy Steffey, Environmental Scientist
US Army Corps of Engineers - Southern Virginia Regulatory Section
803 Front Street
Norfolk, VA 23510

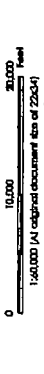
Ms. Courtney R. Fisher
Sr. Siting and Permitting Specialist
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Ms. Pamela Goddard
Senior Manager
Chesapeake & Virginia Program
National Parks Conservation Association
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Washington, DC 20001-3723

Leighton Powell
Executive Director
Scenic Virginia
4 East Main Street, Suite 2A
Richmond, VA 23219

Mr. Edward A. Chappell
Shirley and Richard Roberts Director
of Architecture and Archaeological Research
The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation
P.O. Box 1776
Williamsburg, VA 23187-1776

Figure No. 1
Indirect APE Map - Architectural Resources
 Client/Project:
 Dominion Virginia Power
 Sunny-Salford Creek-Kincaid
 Proposed 500/230 KV Line
 Project Location:
 Sunny-Salford Creek
 York County, City of Newport News,
 and City of Henric, Virginia
 Project No.: 2014-0320
 Issue No.: 01
 Issued: 08/11/2014
 Prepared by: JAC
 Checked by: JAC
 Approved by: JAC
 Indirect APE by: JAC on 08/11/2014
 Indirect AR by: JAC on 08/11/2014



- Direct APE**
 Indirect APE
 JVI Viewshed Analysis - Not Visible
 JVI Viewshed Analysis - Visible
 Street Center
 Anticipated Features
 Resources Listed on NRHP
 Resources Not Includably Eligible, Contributing to Scotland Wharf Historic District
 Resources Includably Eligible in Using an AHP
 Resources Eligible for Listing on NRHP
Resource Activity
 Replacement with < 10% or 20 Feet Change in Height
 Reconstruction Existing Structure
 Addition of Replacement with > 10% or 20 Feet Change in Height

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- Notes**
 1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane Virginia South FIPS 4021 Feet
 2. Base Location and Project Limits provided by Dominion Virginia Power
 3. APE boundaries are shown in yellow
 4. Only historic properties under the authority of Section 106 are shown.
 National Register of Historic Places eligibility status provided by the Corps with DOI concurrence on May 1, 2013 and May 11, 2013.
 5. Resources shown in green indicate replacement with permission from Stantec Corporation.



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ATTACHMENT E: CORPS' SECTION 106 CONSULTATION AND PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT PLAN .

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**Section 106 Consultation and Public Involvement Plan
Dominion Virginia Power's Surry - Skiffes Creek - Whealton Project
NAO-2012-00080 / 13-V0408**

Introduction

Dominion proposes to construct a new high voltage aerial electrical transmission line, known as the Surry-Skiffes Creek -Whealton project. The proposed project consists of three components; (1) Surry – Skiffes Creek 500 kilovolt (kV) aerial transmission line, (2) Skiffes Creek 500 kV – 230 kV – 115 kV Switching Station, and (3) Skiffes Creek – Whealton 230 kV aerial transmission line. In total, the proposed project will permanently impact 2,712 square feet (0.06 acres) of subaqueous river bottom and 281 square feet (0.01 acres) of non-tidal wetlands, and convert 0.56 acres of palustrine forested wetlands to scrub shrub non-tidal wetlands. (See *Exhibit 1*)

Dominion indicates the proposed project is necessary to ensure continued reliable electric services, consistent with North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standards, are provided to its customers in the North Hampton Road Load Area. The NHRLA consist of over 285,000 customers, including Newport News Shipbuilding, Joint Base Langley-Eustis, Yorktown Naval Weapons Station, NASA, Cannon, and Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility.

A permit is required from the Norfolk District Corps of Engineers under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899, and constitutes a Federal undertaking, subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to take into account the effects of their actions, including permitted actions, on historic properties.

In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 800.2), USACE will provide opportunities for consulting parties and the general public to provide comments concerning project effects on properties and districts listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Key elements of the Section 106 process include USACE's plan to integrate Section 106 with other environmental reviews, in accordance with 36 CFR 800.3(b), and the plan for conducting consultation and public involvement per the requirements of 36 CFR 800.3 (e) and (f). This document provides further detail about how USACE will integrate reviews and conduct consultation and public involvement.

Approach

In accordance with the requirements of National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section 106, USACE solicited public comments on the undertaking via public notice on August 28, 2013. These comments helped facilitate the initial steps of Section 106

review process and will be considered when preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) for NEPA compliance. The public notice also provided interested members of the public with an opportunity to comment on the identification of historic properties and potential effects. The Corps intends to use the studies and information generated during the Virginia State Corporation Commission's review of Dominion's proposed project to inform, not to replace, the Section 106 consultation process. USACE will continue to coordinate with agencies and organizations that have demonstrated an interest in cultural resource impacts resulting from the undertaking.

USACE will continue to provide the public with information about the undertaking and its effects on historic properties, and seek their comment and input at various steps of the process. Members of the public may provide views on their own initiative for USACE officials to consider during the decision-making process.

Public Involvement

Opportunities for public comment regarding historic resource identification and potential effects have previously been provided through USACE's August 28, 2013, November 13, 2014, and May 21, 2015 public notices. Requests for a public hearing due to concerns regarding historic resources, in addition to other issues, were acknowledged by USACE. After careful consideration, USACE conducted a hearing on October 30, 2015. During the 106 process, general information has been, and continues to be, available for review at <http://www.nao.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory/SkiffesCreekPowerLine.aspx>. Our website also contains links to the applicant's and consulting party websites, which contain additional project information and perspectives on the project.

Consulting Parties

As a result of the August 2013 Public Notice and the State Corporation Commission review process, USACE, in coordination with the SHPO, identified organizations that have a demonstrated interest in the treatment of historic properties associated with this undertaking. In addition to those requests received in response to the public notice, Kings Mill Community Services Association and Southern Environmental Law Center were also invited to participate as consulting parties in a letter dated March 5, 2014. On June 20, 2014, USACE notified local governments within the limits of the project (Surry County, City of Williamsburg, York County, City of Newport News, and City of Hampton) by mail, inviting their participation as consulting parties. To date, these parties have not responded positively to their participation invitation. A separate invite included First California Company Jamestowne Society who has accepted the invite to participate. On November 25, 2014, written correspondence was received from the new steward of Carter Grove Plantation indicating an inability to participate at this time. Any organization invited to be a consulting party may elect to participate in current and future steps of the process (but not previous steps) at any time.

At the initial stages of the project, when consulting parties were invited (summer, 2014), the Commonwealth of Virginia had no federally recognized tribes within its state

boundaries. However, based on coordination through other projects, the Delaware Tribe of Indians, the Delaware Nation, and the Catawba Indian Nation had expressed an interest in Virginia. In an effort to consider tribal interest, USACE consulted on August 25, 2014 with the aforementioned federally recognized Tribes on a government to government basis. In addition, USACE coordinated with the following state recognized tribes to determine their interest in participating as consulting parties: Cheroenhaka, Chickahominy, Eastern Chickahominy, Mattaponi, Upper Mattaponi, Nansemond, Nottoway, and Rappahannock Tribes. The Pamunkey Tribe, which became federally recognized on January 28, 2016, was consulted on August 25, 2014 when the tribe was state-recognized. Dominion's consultants developed a summary of the historic properties, with an emphasis on those with prehistoric Native American components, which was provided with the August 25, 2014 coordination letters USACE provided to the tribes. On October 5, 2016, Chief Gray with the Pamunkey Indian Tribe reached out to USACE requesting to participate. USACE immediately acknowledged and accepted the Tribes request.

On March 16, 2017, written correspondence was received from Kingsmill Resort requesting participation. USACE has accepted the request and will engage the Resort in any future actions specific to the "Resolution of Adverse Effects".

Throughout the process, USACE has maintained a complete list of active "Consulting Parties" (*See Attachment A*). Consulting parties have been afforded an opportunity to comment on identification of historic properties, effect recommendations, proposed measures to avoid or minimize effects and suggested mitigation options for historic properties that would be adversely affected.

Meetings

On September 25, 2014, December 9, 2014, June 24, 2015, October 15, 2015, and February 2, 2016 USACE, SHPO, ACHP, and consulting parties have held Section 106/110 National Historic Preservation Act Meeting at Legacy Hall, 4301 New Town Avenue, Williamsburg, VA 23188. General meeting objectives:

September 25th:

- Status of permit evaluation
- Corps jurisdiction
- Project Overview, Purpose & Need, Alternatives, Construction Methods
- Historic Property Identification Efforts
- Potential Effects on historic properties

December 9th:

- General Item Updates
- Historic Property Identification
- Historic Property Eligibility
- Potential Effects
- Potential Mitigation

June 24th:

- General Updates
- Resolution of Adverse Effects
 - Avoidance, Minimization, Mitigation Considerations/Measures
 - Feedback/Ideas

October 15th:

- General Updates
- NPS Visual Effects Analysis
- Stantec Consolidated Effects Report
- Resolution of Adverse Effects

February 2nd:

- General Updates
- Resolution of Adverse Effects

Numerous additional meetings have been held between various consulting parties at various stages in the process.

Resolution of Adverse Effects

MOA development process has included requests for written comments from all consulting parties on draft MOA's that were circulated December 30, 2015, June 13, 2016, and December 7, 2016, including discussions of resolution of adverse effects at several consulting party meetings.

The December 7, 2016 coordination, is believed to be the final opportunity for consulting parties to inform a decision on whether Dominion's proposed mitigation plan adequately avoids, minimizes, and/or mitigates adverse effects to historic properties. A teleconference was held January 19, 2017 with Dominion, SHPO, ACHP, and Consulting Parties to discuss MOA comments and path forward. The Corps will use these coordination opportunities and the input received to inform a decision on whether to fulfill responsibilities under Section 106 of the NHPA through either an executable MOA or termination of consultation.

At this time, it is anticipated that the MOA signatories (including invited signatories) would include USACE, SHPO, ACHP and Dominion. It is also expected that all other consulting parties would be afforded the opportunity to sign as concurring parties to an MOA.

Milestones and Tracking

A list of major milestones in the Section 106 review of the undertaking is provided as an attachment to this document (*See Attachment B*). The milestones table will be updated throughout the review process and distributed to the SHPO, ACHP, Consulting Parties, and Dominion as deemed necessary by USACE.

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USACE's Section 106 consultants will receive, track, and organize the responses received in conjunction to various steps throughout the process.

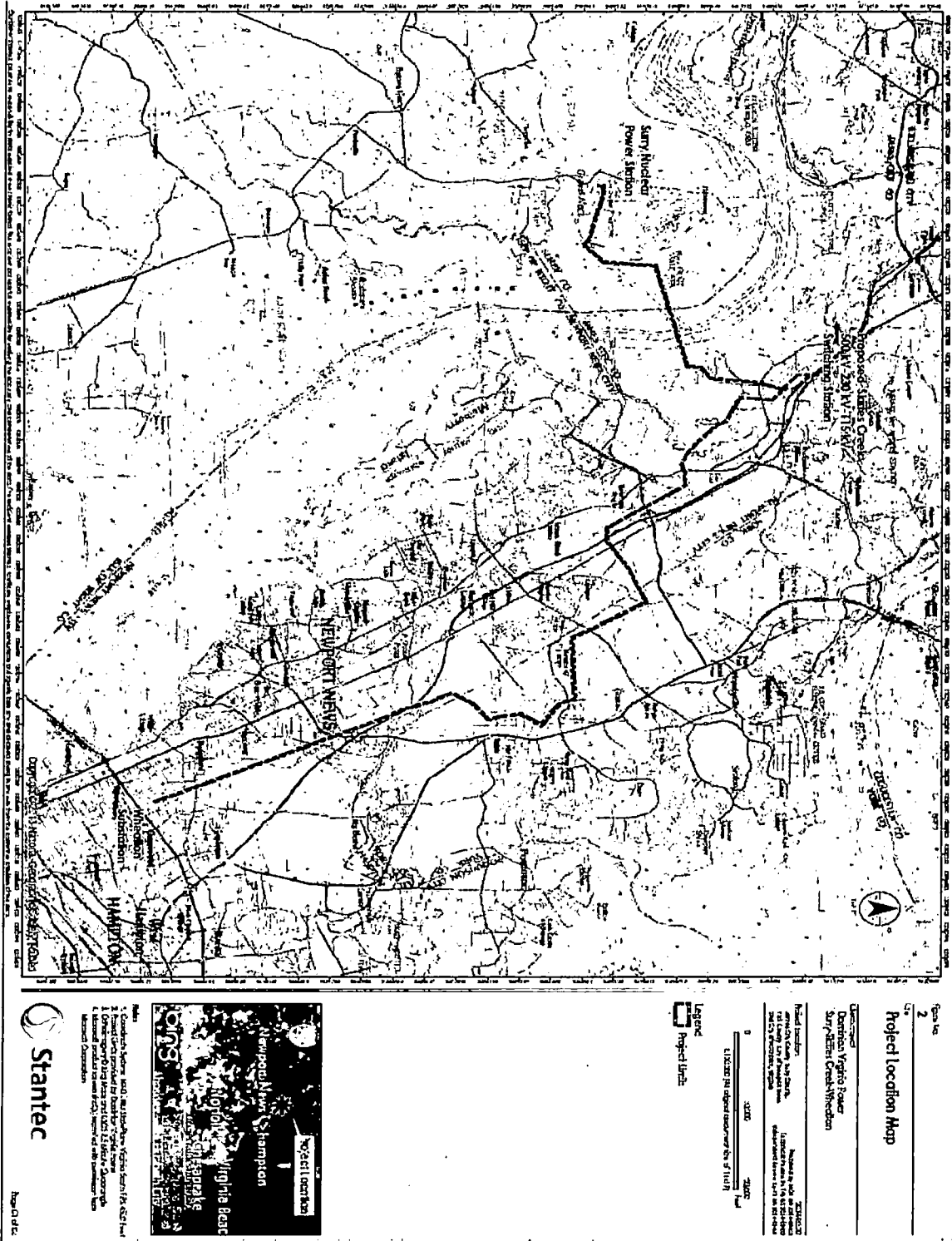


Exhibit 1: Project Location

Attachment A: Section 106 List of POC's (updated as of March 23, 2017)

- USACE; Randy Steffey (Project Manager) – randy.l.steffey@usace.army.mil
 - Applicant/Agents;
 1. Dominion (applicant); Courtney Fisher – courtney.r.fisher@dom.com
 2. Stantec (agent); Corey Gray – corey.gray@stantec.com , Dave Ramsey – dave.ramsey@stantec.com , and Ellen Brady – ellen.brady@stantec.com
 - VDHR (SHPO); Roger Kirchen – roger.kirchen@dhr.virginia.gov and Andrea Kampinen – andrea.kampinen@dhr.virginia.gov
 - ACHP; John Eddins – jeddins@achp.gov
 - Other Consulting Parties
 1. National Parks Conservation Association; Pamela E. Goddard & Joy Oakes – pgoddard@npca.org and joakes@npca.org
 2. Save The James Alliance; Wayne Williamson & James Zinn – taskforce@savethejames.com
 3. Chesapeake Conservancy; Joel Dunn – jdunn@chesapeakeconservancy.org
 4. United States Department of the Interior (National Park Service, Colonial National Historic Park); Elaine Leslie – Elaine_leslie@nps.gov
Rebecca Eggleston – becky_eggleson@nps.gov
Jonathan Connolly – jonathan_connolly@nps.gov
Dorothy Geyer – Dorothy_geyer@nps.gov
Kym A. Hall – kym_hall@nps.gov
 5. United States Department of the Interior (National Park Service, North East Region); Mike Caldwell – mike_caldwell@nps.gov - c/o: mary_morrison@nps.gov
Others – Captain Johns Smith National Historic Trail: Charles_hunt@nps.gov
Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route: joe_dibello@nps.gov
Carters Grove National Historic Land Mark: bonnie_halda@nps.gov and NPS_NHL_NERreview@nps.gov
 6. James City County; Bryan J. Hill, County Administrator – c/o: Max Hlavin & Liz Young – Maxwell.Hlavin@jamescitycountyva.gov and Liz.Young@jamescitycountyva.gov
 7. The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation; Hazel Wong – hwong@cwf.org
 8. Preservation Virginia; Elizabeth S. Kostelny – ekostelny@preservationvirginia.org
 9. Scenic Virginia; Leighton Powell – leighton.powell@scenicvirginia.org
 10. National Trust for Historic Preservation; Robert Nieweg – rnieweg@savingplaces.org
 11. Christian & Barton, LLP on behalf of BASF Corp; Michael J. Quinan – mquinan@cblaw.com
 12. James River Association; Jamie Brunkow – jbrunkow@jrava.org
 13. American Battlefield Protection Program (National Park Service); Kristen McMasters – kristen_mcmasters@nps.gov
 14. First California Company Jamestowne Society; James McCall – jhmccall1@gmail.com
 15. Delaware Tribe Historic Preservation Representatives; Susan Bachor – temple@delawaretribe.org
 16. Chickahominy Tribe; Chief Stephen Adkins – stephenradkins@aol.com
 17. Council of Virginia Archaeologist (COVA); Jack Gary – jack@poplarforest.org
 18. Margaret Nelson Fowler (Former POC under STJA) – onthepond1@gmail.com
 19. Pamunkey Indian Tribe; Chief Robert Gray – Rgray58@hughes.net
 20. Kingsmill Resort; John Hilker – John.Hilker@kingsmill.com
- =====

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Attachment B: Section 106 Milestones

Milestone	Initiation Date	Description	Completion Date
Initial Public Notice (800.3)	August 28, 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Established Undertaking - Identified SHPO (VDHR) - Requested Public Comment - Identified Cultural Resources of Concern 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment period closed September 28, 2013
Identify Consulting Parties (800.3)	August 28, 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - August 28, 2013 Public Notice Issued - Dec 3, 2013 Compiled list based on PN & coordinated w/ SHPO for any add'l parties - Mar 3, 2014 notified all requesting parties of their acceptance - Mar 5, 2015 Add'l Party Invites were sent based on SHPO recommendations - June 20, 2014 sent invites to Local Governments to participate - August 25, 2014 invited Tribes to Participate - November 21, 2014 invited Mr. Menco, new owner of Carters Grove Plantation, to participate. - October 6, 2016 Pamunkey Indian Tribe joined as a Consulting Party. - March 23, 2017 Kingsmill Resort joined as a Consulting Party. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Process will remain open until the conclusion of the Section 106 process; however any new parties will only be afforded the opportunity to join the process at its present stage moving forward.
Identify Historic Properties (800.4)	August 28, 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - August 28, 2013 Public Notice Established APE w/ SHPO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Initial APE concurrence Jan 28, 2014 ➢ Refined APE into Direct & Indirect boundaries; rec'd concurrence (verbal) Sept 2014, written Jan 15, 2015 ➢ Minor modification to Direct APE; concurrence Oct 5, 2015 (5 tower locations) ➢ Direct APE Exhibits were refined to accurately depict boundary around proposed fender protection systems; June 28, 2016 - Consulted surveys/data used in part for the VA State Corporation Commission process - May 8, 2014 coordinated w/ SHPO, ACHP, & Consulting Parties on Historic Property Identification, Surveys, and potential effects. - Re-coordinated June 20, 2014 with SHPO, ACHP, & Consulting Parties to finalize Historic Property Identification - Sept 25th & Dec 9th Consulting Party Meetings - November 13, 2014 Public Notice - Comments rec'd were considered in part from the multiple coordination opportunities. - May 1st & May 11, 2015 SHPO provided completion of 800.4. - Sept 4, 2015 SHPO concurrence with Addendum to Phase I Cultural Resources Report for five (5) tower locations not included in previous studies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initially completed May 11, 2015 • Updated Oct 5, 2015 to reflect minor APE expansions due to project modifications • Updated June 28, 2016 to capture Direct APE expansion and additional underwater survey work within the James River.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - June 24, 2016 SHPO concurrence with Revised Phase I Remote Sensing Underwater Archaeological Survey & Phase II assessment for buffer and cluster anomalies located within 200 feet of any construction activities. 	
1 st Agency & Consulting Party Meeting (800.4)	September 25, 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Status of permit evaluation - Corps Jurisdiction - Project Overview, Purpose & Need, Alternatives, Construction Methods - Historic Property Identification Efforts - Potential Effects on historic properties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • September 25, 2014
2 nd Public Notice (800.4)	November 13, 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Requested Public Comment on Historic Property Identification and Alternatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment Period Closed December 6, 2014
2 nd Agency & Consulting Party Meeting (800.4)	December 9, 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General Item Updates - Historic Property Identification - Historic Property Eligibility - Potential Effects - Potential Mitigation ➤ Requested written comments on identification, alternatives, effects, and potential mitigation from meeting participants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment Period closed January 15, 2015
Evaluate Historic Significance (800.4)	May 8, 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Several Historic Properties previously Listed on the National Register or determined Eligible. - June 12, 2014 SHPO provided recommendations of eligibility for certain properties and requested additional information on others. - September 2014- February 2015: Stantec conducted additional cultural resource surveys, submitted reports and other documentation. - May 11, 2015 SHPO provided final concurrence pertaining to individual eligibility for all identified historic resources. - July 2, 2015 Consulted with Keeper of the National Register on eligibility status of Captain John Smith Trail <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Aug 14, 2015 decision rendered by Keeper. - June 24, 2016 SHPO provided concurrence with additional Underwater Archaeological Survey work; including a Not Eligible determination based on the results of Phase II assessment for buffer and cluster anomalies located within 200 feet of any construction activities. <p>Note: Oct 22, 2015 Letter from NPS indicated satisfaction with USACE that CFR 800.4 was completed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initially Completed May 11, 2015 • Updated Aug 14, 2015 upon receipt of Keeper of the NPS Eligibility Determination • Updated June 24, 2016 upon receipt of SHPO Eligibility Concurrence with Phase II Underwater Archaeological Assessments.
Assessment of Adverse Effects (800.5)	May 11, 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Applied Criteria of Adverse Effects in consultation with SHPO, considering views of consulting parties and public <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Dominion's Effects Reports; which included visual assessments (Mar 2014, Oct 29, 2014, & Nov 10, 2014) ➤ Consulting Party Effects Analyses - May 21, 2015 Public Notice determined undertaking will have an Overall Adverse Effect <p>Note: Nov 13, 2015 SHPO concurred with USACE that undertaking will have</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed May 21, 2015

17041054

		an Adverse Effect confirming the process is at 800.6 "resolution of adverse effect"	
3 rd Public Notice (800.6)	May 21, 2015	- Request Public Comments on effects to final list of historic properties and in preparation to moving to resolution of adverse effects.	• Comment Period Closed June 20, 2015
3 rd Agency & Consulting Party Meeting (800.6)	June 24, 2015	- General Updates - Effects to individual historic properties - Resolution of Adverse Effects	• June 24, 2015
4 th Public Notice (800.6)	October 1, 2015	- October 1, 2015 Announced Public Hearing seeking input on views, opinions, and information on the proposed project. - November 5, 2015 Extension of PN comment period	• Comment Period Closed November 13, 2015
Resolve Adverse Effects (800.6)	May 21, 2015; Restated Oct 13, 2015	- May 21, 2015 Public Notice requested comments on Resolution of Adverse Effects. - May 29, 2015 consulted with the Director NPS in accordance with 36 CFR 800.6 and 800.10 re: Carters Grove NHL and adverse effects. (No Response To date) - June 24, 2015 Consulting Party Meeting - October 1, 2015 provided Consulting Parties with Dominion Consolidated Effects Report (CER) dated September 15, 2015 and stamped rec'd by USACE Sept 29, 2015. > CER was developed to address comments from VDHR and Consulting Parties. - October 15, 2015 Consulting Party Meeting - December 30, 2015 consulted with SHPO, ACHP, & Consulting Parties to seek input on Dominion's Draft MOA with Mitigation Stipulations and Context Document - January 6, 2016 Dominion's response to comments regarding the December 30 th MOA coordination were provided to SHPO, ACHP, and Consulting Parties by email. - Feb 2, 2016 Consulting Party Meeting - Feb 17, 2016 SHPO gave their concurrence with the Jan 29 th tables forwarded ahead of Feb 2 nd Consulting Party Meeting that show effect determinations for individual historic properties. - June 13, 2016 consulted with SHPO, ACHP, and Consulting Parties to seek input on Dominion's Draft MOA and Context Document. - July 27, 2016 SHPO confirms the MOA and its mitigation measures sets forth an acceptable framework to resolve adverse effects. - December 7, 2016 consulted with SHPO, ACHP, and Consulting Parties to seek input on Dominion's Draft MOA. - December 12, 2016 Dominion's response to MOA comments regarding the June 13 th coordination were provided by email, along with revised Context document and MOA attachments, to SHPO, ACHP, and Consulting Parties. - January 19, 2017 SHPO, ACHP, and Consulting Party Teleconference	• Ongoing

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - January 27, 2017 facilitated meeting between the Pamunkey Indian Tribe and Dominion. - February 12, 2017 Chief Gray with the Pamunkey Indian Tribe confirmed mitigation measures are agreeable to the Tribe. - March 21, 2017 Chairman of ACHP Site Tour of Colonial Parkway and Jamestown Island. 	
4 th Agency & Consulting Party Meeting (800.6)	October 15, 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General Updates - NPS Visual Effects Analysis - Stantec Consolidated Effects Report - Resolution of Adverse Effects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Requested written comments on adverse effects from meeting participants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment Period Closed November 12, 2015
Public Hearing (800.6)	October 30, 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hearing held for the purpose of seeking input on views, opinions, and information on the proposed project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment Period Closed November 13, 2015
5 th Consulting Party Meeting (800.6)	February 2, 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General Updates - Resolution of Adverse Effects TOPICS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Cumulative Effects ➤ Architectural Viewshed &. Cultural Landscape ➤ Socioeconomic Impacts ➤ Visitor Experience ➤ Tourism Economy Impacts ➤ CAJO Evaluated on its Own Merit ➤ Submerged Cultural Resources ➤ Washington Rochambeau Revolutionary Trail 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • February 2, 2016
Consulting Party Teleconference (800.6)	January 19, 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Opening Remarks - Discussion Topic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Refine MOA & Identify Measures that may more effectively Resolve Adverse Effects ➤ Gather information to inform whether further consultation in the development of an MOA is warranted. 	January 19, 2017

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Surry-Skiffes Creek-Whealton Transmission Line

NOA-2012-0080/13-V0408

Basis for Proposed Memorandum of Agreement to Resolve Adverse Effects to Historic Properties

March 17, 2017

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Corps has completed the identification and evaluation of historic properties and an assessment of adverse effects to the satisfaction of the Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer ("SHPO"). In an effort to satisfy the remaining requirements under the National Historic Preservation Act ("NHPA") specific to resolving adverse effects on historic properties (36 C.F.R. § 800.6), the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers ("Corps") has elected to document resolution of those adverse effects in a memorandum of agreement ("MOA") rather than a programmatic agreement.¹ Throughout this entire process the Corps has consulted with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation ("ACHP"), SHPO, Dominion Virginia Power ("Dominion"), and the consulting parties to obtain input on all aspects of its compliance with the NHPA, including on multiple draft versions of the MOA that sets forth stipulations and actions to mitigate adverse effects on historic properties. The draft MOAs have been revised a number of times to reflect the consultation and the comments provided, as has this document.

This document provides (i) a discussion of considerations for developing mitigation under the applicable NHPA regulations and the general characteristics of the historic properties that will be adversely affected by the Project; and (ii) a description of the specific mitigation, the eight historic properties, the steps taken to avoid and minimize adverse effects and how the mitigation imposed by the MOA will mitigate the unavoidable minimized effects. With this document, Dominion concludes that the MOA will mitigate for the adverse effects to historic properties that will result from the project.

¹ The use of a MOA, as opposed to a programmatic agreement, is appropriate in this case. As discussed herein, in the Corps April 5 Letter, and throughout the record, the Corps has completed the process of identifying historic properties and obtained SHPO concurrence, determining how and the extent to which those properties are adversely effected and obtained SHPO concurrence, and resolved those effects through avoidance, minimization, and mitigation consistent with 36 C.F.R. § 800.6, and SHPO has indicated it concurs in that decision and will execute the MOA. As such, the circumstances that typically would militate in favor of using a programmatic agreement are not present here. 36 C.F.R. § 800.14(b)(1). There are no circumstances that would warrant a departure from the normal Section 106 process; that process worked as intended in this case.

DISCUSSION

1. Project Description

The project at issue is Dominion's proposed Surry-Skiffes Creek-Wheaton 500 kilovolt (kV) transmission line ("Project"), which contemplates the construction of a new high voltage aerial electrical transmission line that consists of three components: (1) Surry – Skiffes Creek 500 kV aerial transmission line, (2) Skiffes Creek 500 kV – 230 kV – 115 kV Switching Station, and (3) Skiffes Creek – Wheaton 230 kV aerial transmission line.

2. Section 106 Compliance Process

The following is a list of historic properties that the Corps determined were adversely affected by the Project, a decision in which the SHPO concurred:

1. Carter's Grove;
2. Colonial National Historic Park/Colonial Parkway Historic District;
3. Jamestown National Historic Site;
4. Hog Island Wildlife Management Area ("WMA");
5. Archeological Site 44JC0662;
6. Jamestown National Historic Site/Jamestown Island/Jamestown Island Historic District ("Historic District"),² including the contributing section of the Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail ("CAJO Trail");
7. Battle of Yorktown; and
8. Fort Crafford.

3. General Considerations

Before discussing the efficacy of the specific mitigation set forth in the MOA, it is important to describe the relevant context, *i.e.*, (a) the general approach to mitigation, (b) the general characteristics of the historic properties, how they relate to one another, and the nature of the adverse effects in a general sense, (c) how mitigation is approached in the context of the historic properties and the Project, and (d) some additional information about the mitigation proposed.

² When the Keeper of the National Register determined this district was eligible for the National Register, it did not establish a formal name for it as a historic property. In the record, it has been referred to as the Eligible Historic District, and, before the Keeper's determination, was known as the Jamestown Island-Hog Island Cultural Landscape. The SHPO has referred to this property as the Captain John Smith Trail Historic District. In the MOA, the name for this historic property is the Jamestown Island-Hog Island-Captain John Smith Trail Historic District.

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a. General Approach to Mitigation

When seeking to resolve adverse effects through avoidance, minimization, and mitigation for certain adverse effects, such as adverse visual effects that affect a historic property's setting, feeling, association, sense of place, essential character, or contribution to a larger landscape or district, it often is not possible, or even feasible or prudent, to develop or think of mitigation in quantitative terms. This is because, as the record reflects in this case, the types of resources at issue have qualities and values that often are not quantifiable in a way that directly reflects those qualities and values, and thus, the effects to those qualities and values often cannot be assessed or measured in a quantifiable way. Instead, as is the case here, these qualities and values and the potential effects thereto can be assessed and measured qualitatively. Thus, because there is no exact science or measure to quantify these types of effects, there also is no exact science or measure in determining the amount of mitigation necessary to resolve an adverse effect.

In such situations, the action agency, in consultation with the consulting parties, and relying on guidance and prior examples of mitigation in similar circumstances, among other things, uses its best judgment to reasonably and conservatively determine the types and extent of mitigation activities needed to adequately compensate for and enhance the affected values and integrity of the historic properties, while also providing added value beyond mitigation.³ This approach is consistent with the National Trust for Historic Preservation's ("NTHP") presentation at the October 15, 2015, consulting parties' meeting, as well as NTHP's January 29, 2016 letter regarding mitigation. There can be no doubt that NTHP's opinions regarding the extent of the adverse effects in this case, and thus, the appropriate amount of compensatory mitigation, differ from other parties' opinions on these subjects. What is clear, however, is that the use of compensatory mitigation to resolve adverse effects is a tried and accepted method to mitigate adverse effects. *Nat'l Parks Conserv. Ass'n v. Jewell*, 965 F. Supp. 2d 67, 75–77 (D.D.C. 2013) (upholding the National Park Service's ("NPS") mitigation decisions,

³ While the potential visual impacts from a project often are not directly quantifiable, as reflected in comments from the NPS, project proponents and action agencies sometimes use surrogate or indirect methods to attempt to quantify visual impacts and/or monetize the value of the impacted viewshed to assist in determining an appropriate scope/amount of compensatory mitigation. Early in the mitigation development process, Dominion preliminarily evaluated these types of methods to provide it an appropriate starting point regarding the development of compensatory mitigation in this matter. Thereafter, on September 16, 2016, Dominion provided a document titled *Correlating the Scope of the Proposed Compensatory Mitigation to the Adverse Impacts and/or Value of Impacted Resources* that provides an evaluation of several quantitative methods that provide further assistance in correlating the scope of the compensatory mitigation to the adverse effects from the Project, in addition to the qualitative analysis discussed in the text. The evaluation demonstrates that the scope of mitigation proposed in the MOA to resolve adverse effects on historic properties more than mitigates and resolves the adverse effects in this case, and provides substantial added value to the impacted qualities of the resources at issue and the landscape as a whole.

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including compensatory mitigation to account for, among other things, effects to historic properties).⁴

In such circumstances, as the record reflects in this case, experts consider appropriate mitigation activities that provide benefits to the historic properties by enhancing the values of the historic properties that have been affected, even if the enhancement is not addressing directly the precise aspect of the value adversely affected. Examples of acceptable compensatory mitigation include: the acquisition in fee or by easement lands that would protect or enhance a historic property's values; activities that implement, continue, restore, and enhance a historic property's values; and, activities that implement, continue, restore, and enhance a historic property's surrounding landscape, or ongoing landscape initiatives and historic resource preservation strategies and plans. See, e.g., NPS, *Susquehanna to Roseland 500 kV Transmission Line Right-of-Way and Special Use Permit Final Environmental Impact Statement* at 72–73 (Aug. 2012) (“NPS FEIS”). In the case of the Susquehanna-Roseland project, NPS also identified data recovery and treatment plans as acceptable mitigation for effects to archeological sites that could not be avoided. NPS FEIS at F-12.

For visual effects to historic properties that could not be avoided or further minimized, NPS also identified the funding or preparation of educational materials to interpret the history and architecture of the study area related to the project for the public, including publishing histories, making National Register of Historic Places (“NRHP” or “National Register”) nominations, and creating informational websites, brochures, exhibits, wayside panels, and driving/walking tours. NPS also identified the funding or completion of improvements to physical aspects of historic properties. *Id.* at F-12 to F-13. The NPS FEIS was upheld against challenge in the *Jewell* case cited above. In other comments in this matter, NPS and the consulting parties also stated a landscape-focused approach, and as such landscape-focused activities, were necessary.

As set out below, the MOA identifies compensatory mitigation that falls directly in line with the compensatory mitigation identified in the NPS FEIS, and approved of in *Jewell*, as well as called for by the consulting parties. The mitigation also is consistent with the SHPO's guidance regarding visual effects. See Virginia Dep't of Historic Resources, *Assessing Visual Effects on Historic Properties* at 6 (2010). The MOA also provides for the additional avoidance or minimization of effects, which lends further credibility and reasonableness to the identification and selection of compensatory mitigation.

b. General Considerations of the Adversely Affected Historic Properties

Many of the individual historic properties located within the APE are distinct and significant enough to be either listed or considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP by themselves. Moreover, their thematic connections make them significant contributing elements to the broader cultural landscape, and as a whole eligible for designation as a

⁴ See also 40 C.F.R. § 1508.20(e) (National Environmental Policy Act regulations saying that mitigation includes “[c]ompensating for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments”).

historic district, which documents a continuum of American history up through today from both a cultural and natural perspective. Similarly, the cultural landscape contributes historic context to each individual element.

As recognized by the Keeper of the National Register (“Keeper”) and the consulting parties, the entire river crossing APE, direct and indirect, is located within a historic district, which is a cultural landscape of national historic significance.⁵ As a cultural landscape, this area illustrates the specific local response of American Indian, European, and African cultures, land use, and activities to the inherent qualities of the underlying environment. The landscape reflects these aspects of our country’s origins and development through the natural, relatively unaltered river and segments of undeveloped shoreline, evoking the ways it was used by the early inhabitants and continuing to reveal much about our current evolving relationship with the natural world.

c. The Process of Identifying Appropriate Mitigation that Also Creates Added Value

After the Corps’ initial determination of adverse effects, which later was expanded based on comments from the SHPO, ACHP, the consulting parties, and the public, Dominion consulted first with the SHPO, and then the Corps, ACHP, and the consulting parties, on appropriate mitigation projects to address the identified adverse effects, and their scope. This was done by looking at projects and activities within the APE that could enhance the aspects of integrity of the historic properties at issue found to be adversely affected, namely setting and feeling. Dominion also considered projects or activities located outside of the APE that would have beneficial effects on the adversely affected aspects of integrity for the sites at issue. Dominion also recognized that there may be additional, not currently identified projects that could have beneficial effects.

Once the list of potential projects were developed, and due consideration was allowed for potential, future projects not currently identified, Dominion considered potential, conservative funding amounts to allow for the completion of such projects, while allowing for additional funds for projects and activities to add value beyond what is believed to be necessary to adequately mitigate the adverse effects. In so doing, Dominion did not assign a fixed amount to any one potential project. Instead, Dominion believed a more flexible approach was appropriate and therefore determined a total funding amount for each category of project or activity set out in the current MOA that are keyed to specifically affected historic properties (designated as funds in the MOA), and provided guidelines for the timing and use of money from those funds by qualified

⁵ More specifically, the Keeper stated that the Indirect APE was eligible for the National Register as a historic district under The National Register Criteria A, B, C, and D, in the areas of significance of Exploration/Settlement, Ethnic Heritage, and Archeology. “This historic district forms a significant cultural landscape associated with both the American Indian inhabitants of the area and the later English settlers.” “This segment of CAJO is among the most historically significant portions of the overall National Historic Trail’s 3,000 plus miles of waterways.” Letter from the Keeper to W. T. Walker, USACE dated August 14, 2015.

third-parties to effectuate the mitigation with oversight by the Corps, SHPO, and ACHP, and input from those agencies, Dominion, and the Participating Parties.

Working with the Corps and SHPO, Dominion has identified a suite of many different types and kinds of projects and activities that are designed to enhance qualitatively the integrity and values of the historic properties at issue, although each in different ways, to resolve the identified adverse effects, nearly all of which are visual effects. In so doing, relative mitigatory values were not assigned to individual activities and projects, because, consistent with accepted mitigation practices, those values ultimately are subjective to experts as well as to visitors to historic properties; the numerous types of mitigation that the MOA employs and contemplates (e.g., land acquisition, natural and cultural resource restoration, enhancement, or preservation, cultural interpretation, historical education, etc.) all create acceptable mitigatory value. Dominion has proposed a flexible structure that will implement a diverse suite of mitigation at a scope and level that is conservative and that, based on the parties' experience and expertise, will appropriately mitigate the Project's adverse effects and provide significant additional value to the historic properties and their greater landscape. Notably, in cases in which an initially specified mitigation project cannot be accomplished, for example due to a current property owner's unwillingness to provide access to the relevant property, the MOA provides for specified alternatives in each fund to ensure that historic property-specific mitigation proceeds. Like the primary choices, the alternatives also create acceptable mitigation value keyed to the historic properties at issue.

d. Mitigation in Light of These General Considerations and the Nature of the Project

In light of the situation where there are individual and landscape-scale historic properties that will be adversely affected by the Project, a proposed transmission line over open water, and as recognized by the NPS, assessing effects to historic properties from this Project is especially challenging given the nature of the project and the manner that reflects individual perceptions and interests. As noted in the Cultural Resource Effects Assessment ("CREA"), there are certain direct effects from the project that can be documented and mitigated in the traditional sense. However, direct, indirect, and cumulative effects to the cultural landscape and historic district, as well as some individual contributing elements to that district, are difficult to mitigate in a direct, traditional manner such as landscape screening, documentation, or data recovery. The Section 106 process has resulted in significant agreement among the parties regarding which properties are and are not adversely affected. The Corps, SHPO, ACHP, Dominion, NPS, and consulting party experts could indefinitely debate the merits of various parties' arguments about the adversity and severity of effects to individual properties or the landscape as a whole. In light of this range of perceptions, mitigation of adverse effects to historic properties must be approached more broadly and in a manner that pursues a substantially larger range of more permanent resource documentation, enhancement, and preservation efforts. While the proposed mitigation recognizes that the Project will leave intact the characteristics for which the historical properties have been listed or determined to be eligible for listing, it reflects the effects to setting and feeling of the individual historic properties and the cultural landscape that

will result from the Project. The remaining question is whether the current characterization of adversity of effects and the amount of proposed mitigation is sufficient to allow a determination that the proposed mitigation is appropriately targeted and more than adequate to resolve the adverse effects, in full compliance with the requirements 36 C.F.R. § 800.6. The record demonstrates that it is.

e. Additional Information on the Proposed Mitigation

In the selection of the alternative and proposed Stipulations in the MOA, the adverse effects will be avoided and minimized to the greatest extent possible. Thereafter, the MOA defines a series of mitigation initiatives that, in addition to enhancing the affected values and integrity of the historic properties and the cultural landscape, will strengthen the general public and visitor's understanding of and experience at significant places within and related to this landscape through enhanced heritage tourism opportunities including development of additional interpretive and orientation facilities. Proposed mitigation also seeks to ensure future permanent preservation of existing above-ground cultural landscape features, such as natural resources and systems, vegetation, landform and topography, land uses, circulation, buildings and structures, Native American settlements, views, and small-scale features through land acquisition, and acquisition of historic preservation and open space easements.

Mitigation to support water quality improvement of the James River watershed also is provided and will have direct benefits to waters within the APE, which will further enhance visitor experience and enjoyment of the district's cultural and natural features, and otherwise maintain and improve the setting and feeling of the river as a key component of the Jamestown Island-Hog Island Cultural Landscape Historic District, as well as the other historic properties at issue that are within the district and border the river. Lastly, mitigation for shoreline protection at Jamestown Island, the Colonial Parkway, and Carter's Grove is intended to help address expected effects from erosion and sea level rise at these iconic resources, that, along with the Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail and Hog Island, are the key character-defining elements of the eligible historic district. Other more traditional mitigation (data recovery) is proposed to address direct effects to archaeological site 44JC0662, as well as avoidance of effects to identified underwater cultural anomalies and terrestrial archaeological sites.

The proposed mitigation components are both specific to identified adversely affected resources and broad-based to recognize the landscape attributes of the historic property and the entire historic district. Landscape and viewshed enhancement, shoreline protection and water quality improvement mitigation measures collectively recognize the individual significance and integrity of the segment of the CAJO Trail, as well as its connection to the individual sites of Jamestown, the Colonial Parkway, Hog Island, and Carter's Grove. The proposed mitigation will also ensure that the visitor experience and understanding of Virginia's prehistory and colonial experience is enhanced beyond today's story with additional viewshed preservation of the Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail on the York River and the enhancement of Werowocomoco, the seat of Virginia Indian society, culture, and governance during

the time of the English settlement at Jamestown. Preservation of this Native American settlement provides a mirror image of the Jamestown site in which a more fulsome understanding of the confluence of cultures is reflected. In the event some of the mitigation activities cannot proceed, Dominion shall proceed with mitigation alternatives within the APE, such as at Chippokes Plantation State Park in Surry, Virginia directly across the James River from Jamestown. Chippokes Plantation is the oldest, continuously farmed site in the Nation established in 1619. The site possesses archeology associated with the first wave of settlement for agricultural and other pursuits outside of James Fort, and provides values, experiences, and history similar to that of Carter's Grove. Mitigation alternative activities could also include scholarly exhibits and facilities at the Jamestown-Yorktown Settlement on the landscapes and watershed before, during and after the convergence of the three cultures in the area and their role in understanding the newly defined Jamestown Island-Hog Island-Captain John Smith Trail Historic District. Additional mitigation alternatives could also include projects at Ft. Monroe, which is linked to Virginia's pre-colonial period, Captain John Smith's journeys of exploration of the Chesapeake Bay, and the first landing place of Africans brought forcibly to the colony. These projects enhance the setting and feeling of the Historic District and its component historic properties at issue. In sum, while there are adverse effects that are unavoidable, the proposed mitigation will result in future long-term positive and expanded benefits to the historic district and related properties and visitor experience that are both substantial and meaningful.

Under Stipulation III.g.1, Dominion shall coordinate with the entities identified in therein to ensure that due consideration of a landscape-scale approach to the development and implementation of projects is given and employed to the extent practicable under the circumstances. A landscape-scale approach considers the historic district in its entirety and each historic property at issue within the context of the broader cultures and historic themes to which it relates in a wider geographic area. Among other things, relevant here are the cultures and historic themes related to the Virginia Indian cultures and the early English settlement in the areas within, nearby, and thematically related to the APE, as well as the Virginia river flowing into and through these areas and out to the Chesapeake Bay.

4. How the MOA Mitigates the Adverse Effects to the Historic Properties

The following provides a discussion about how the projects and activities committed to in the MOA are designed to mitigate fully the identified adverse effects on the above listed historic properties, and provide additional value. The Stipulations are first explained, followed by an explanation of how the adverse effects to each historic property are mitigated.

a. Avoidance and Minimization Measures

When Dominion developed and proposed the Project, it incorporated project designs to avoid and minimize the visibility of the transmission line infrastructure, while still meeting state and federal requirements. Avoidance and minimization occurred through selection of the alternative and the specific route of the river crossing, given all of the constraints

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imposed by conservation easements, land use regulations, and military and aviation restrictions. This minimization helps reduce the unavoidable visual effects discussed above. Minimization also is achieved through the use of naturally weathered galvanized steel towers, whose color will provide substantial visibility reduction. Further, through the MOA, under Stipulation I.e, Dominion has agreed to reexamine all viable and feasible tower coatings and finishing materials and methods to determine if they can further minimize the visibility of the transmission line infrastructure beyond that achieved by naturally weathered galvanized steel towers, and if they can be applied such that they adhere initially and over the longer term and are consistent with federal and state law. Dominion also has agreed to maintain the visibility reduction obtained by the use of weathered galvanized steel. If Dominion can identify suitable coatings and methods (e.g., that will adhere to the galvanized steel after it weathers sufficiently to accept the coating and that further minimize the visibility of the towers used in the river crossing), it will apply them when conditions allow effective application.

Additional avoidance has been incorporated through the MOA, under Stipulation I.b, where prior to construction, Dominion will develop an avoidance plan for archeological and underwater resources located within the APE. Avoiding potential historic properties (e.g., the underwater resources) and maintaining their integrity preserves and enhances the integrity of the historic properties at issue, particularly the Historic District and CAJO Trail.

b. Additional Mitigation by the Enhancement of Heritage Tourism

According to the NTHP, heritage tourism is “traveling to experience the places, artifacts and activities that authentically represent the stories and people of the past,” which can include cultural, historic and natural resources.⁶ Heritage tourism has a symbiotic relationship with historic preservation. As NTHP states, “[h]eritage tourism helps make historic preservation economically viable by using historic structures and landscapes to attract and serve travelers. . . . [S]tudies have consistently shown that heritage travelers stay longer and spend more money than other kinds of travelers.”⁷ “As an added bonus,” NTHP states, “a good heritage tourism program improves the quality of life for residents as well as serving visitors.”⁸ Information from NPS regarding the number of heritage tourists over the years to certain historic properties in the APE and in the Historic Triangle generally demonstrates that the number of heritage tourists visiting this area varies seasonally throughout the year. It also demonstrates that the overall annual levels of tourism do not appear to be impacted by the construction of industrial facilities (e.g., the Surry Power Plant, BASF facility) nearby or within view of the historic properties or other heritage tourist destinations, as well as with the advent of modern developments and recreation nearby (e.g., Busch Gardens). Similarly, the information shows that heritage tourism levels also do not appear to be impacted

⁶ NTHP, Heritage Tourism, at <http://www.preservationnation.org/information-center/economics-of-revitalization/heritage-tourism/> (last visited Mar. 14, 2016).

⁷ *Id.*

⁸ *Id.*

significantly by heavily advertised events showcasing one or more historic properties (e.g., the 400th Anniversary at Jamestown). Nevertheless, the parties agree that heritage tourism would benefit from further study and targeted enhancement.

Through the MOA, Dominion has agreed to take advantage of the symbiotic link between heritage tourism and historic preservation to enhance the integrity (namely, the setting and feeling) of the historic properties, as well as the visitor experience to those properties. Specifically, under Stipulation II.b., prior to construction within the James River, Dominion, in consultation with the Corps, SHPO, ACHP, and Participating Parties as appropriate, will initiate a heritage tourism and visitor experience study regarding such tourism within the Indirect APE. The purpose of the study is to evaluate current heritage tourism and visitor experience within the Indirect APE to allow for the development of a marketing and visitation program (program) to promote and enhance heritage tourism sites and visitor experiences within the Indirect APE. The study will be done in collaboration with the heritage tourism site stakeholders (e.g., historic property site operators and tourist amenity (e.g., hotels, theme park) owners/operators). When completed, the study will recommend a program to the Corps, SHPO, ACHP, and Participating Parties as appropriate for review and comment. Following review and comment, Dominion shall address any comments received, and submit the final study and program to the Corps and SHPO for concurrence. Upon receiving concurrence, Dominion will make a onetime contribution to fund the implementation of the program.⁹ The results of the study will also be used to inform development of the various visitor experience and interpretation enhancement projects identified in the MOA and these stipulations are cross-referenced in the MOA accordingly.

c. Stipulations that Compensate for Visual and Physical Effects to Historic Properties (aside from Archeological site)

Stipulation I.c contemplates that, prior to construction within the James River, Dominion will develop interpretative signage to inform visitors about the historic significance and character of the Jamestown Island-Hog Island-Captain John Smith Trail Historic District and other thematically related locations in and outside the APE. No less than ten signs will be developed in consultation with the Corps, ACHP, SHPO, and the Participating Parties to the MOA, and will be located on publically accessible lands, including recreation and heritage tourism destinations. In developing the interpretive signs, Dominion will review and evaluate existing and any planned signage and other interpretive media currently serving the historic properties at issue so as to develop signage that is complementary. This mitigative measure will enhance and improve the

⁹ The mitigation of adverse effects to historic properties through the enhancement of heritage tourism also would act as mitigation for potential adverse effects to heritage tourism itself as a result of the Project. Based on available information regarding heritage tourism in the Historical Triangle area, specifically including the historic properties at issue here, it does not appear that the Project will have an effect on heritage tourism, adverse or otherwise. Instead, it appears that seasonal weather patterns, large storms and park closures may impact heritage tourism temporarily, while the construction and placement of modern intrusions, including, for example, the Surry Nuclear Power Plant, had no impact on tourism. Indeed, during the time the Surry plant was constructed and thereafter, the evidence shows that tourism numbers increased.

setting and feeling of the CAJO Trail within the historic district, the district itself, and all of the historic properties located therein by establishing and providing for education and recreation missions that focus on supporting the reasons the district was determined to be eligible for the National Register (*i.e.*, for its significance regarding exploration/settlement, ethnic heritage, and archeology).

Stipulation I.d.1. requires that, prior to construction within the James River, Dominion will complete the necessary photography, illustrations maps and drawings to complete a Historic American Landscapes (HALS) photo-document for the Jamestown Island-Hog Island-Captain John Smith Trail Historic District, and all of the other adversely affected historic properties identified in Attachment B to the MOA in a manner consistent with NPS Heritage Documentation Program Standards and Guidelines. Dominion submit the HALS document to the NPS heritage Documentation Program for review.. This mitigative measure will provide a permanent visual record of the historic district (and its component historic properties) and its setting as it existed prior to construction of the project. This documentation will be placed in the Library of Congress and available to the general public in perpetuity. Consistent with NPS guidance, the HALS Survey and photo-documentation will be used to inform the mitigation projects under this MOA, as well as to aid in educational, investigative, preservation, and interpretive activities that enhance, directly or indirectly, the historic properties at issues here, including preservation and education missions that focus on supporting the reasons the district and the properties were determined to be eligible for the National Register.

Stipulations II.a.1.A through II.a.1.E. of the MOA contemplate that Dominion will establish five legally separate mitigation compensation funds. The five funds are focus on effects related to Jamestown Island-Hog Island-Captain John Smith Trail Historic District and the thematically related areas including the CAJO Trail Hog Island Wildlife Management Area; Water Quality Improvements; and Landscape and Battlefield Conservation. Dominion will provide a total of \$85,000,000 in mitigation funds, to be distributed to the five funds as set forth in Stipulation II.a.1. Stipulation II.a.1.A . allocates \$27,700,000 to projects and activities at and related to Carter's Grove, Colonial National Historic Park/Colonial Parkway Historic District, Jamestown National Historic Site, and Jamestown National Historic Site/Jamestown Island/Jamestown Island Historic District including the contributing section of the CAJO Trail, and alternative projects at Ft. Monroe, Chippokes Plantation and the Jamestown Settlement by the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation as specified in Stipulations III a.to c. Stipulation .II a.1.B. allocates \$25,000,000 for the projects related to the York River and the York River State Park as the gateway to visitor understanding of Werowocomoco) in accordance with Stipulation III.d., Stipulation III.a.1.C. allocates \$4,205,000 for enhancement and improvement projects at and related to Hog Island WMA in accordance with Stipulation III.e, Stipulation II.a.1.D. allocates \$15,595,000 in water quality improvement projects in accordance with Stipulation III.f.. Stipulation II.a.1.E. allocates \$12,500,000 for landscape and battlefield improvement projects associated with, among other things, the Battle of Yorktown, Fort Crafford, and Fort Monroe.

Funding will also be provided for mitigation projects requested by the Pamunkey Indian Tribe, which are detailed in Stipulation III.h. These funds will be provided directly to the Tribe who will be responsible for their administration and project implementation.

While Dominion ultimately will be responsible for funding these projects and ensuring implementation of agreed upon mitigation, each fund sets out specific projects and activities, along with certain guidelines and requirements, about the allocation of these funds for those projects and activities. Each fund will be operated and administered by a third party along with independent subject matter experts. To ensure the funds are used to mitigate effects as they occur within the Project's life, the funds must be obligated within 10 years of the effective date of the MOA.

The projects and activities contemplated by the funds have been designed to directly enhance and improve the various aspects of integrity of the historic properties that have been identified as adversely affected, as discussed above, as well as otherwise enhance all aspects of the historic properties and increase their value. As discussed above, the visual effects on the historic properties affect their setting and feeling. Physical effects can also affect location. Setting "is the physical environment of a historic property that illustrates the character of the place"; feeling "is the quality that a historic property has in evoking the aesthetic or historic sense of a past period of time. Although it is itself intangible, feeling is dependent upon the significant physical characteristics that convey historic qualities;" and association "is the direct link between a property and the event or person for which the property is significant." CREA § 1.4 (quoting NPS guidance). As the projects below demonstrate, they work to enhance the physical environment and characteristics of the historic properties, as well as their ability to evoke the historic sense of the past through a number of diverse projects, all of which have been recognized as important ways to mitigate unavoidable effects. See *supra* discussion in Section 3, General Considerations.

In light of the foregoing, below is a property-by-property list of the historic properties, along with the characteristics for which they are eligible for listing on the NRHP, how they will be adversely affected by the Project, and an identification of the projects and activities that enhance and improve those properties' values or otherwise mitigate for the unavoidable adverse effects. In reviewing this information, it is important to remember that each property is a contributing element of the historic district, therefore, in reviewing the effects and mitigation, each effect on a property applies to the district and all mitigation for the district applies to each property and vice-versa. While not listed here, but as noted above, the MOA provides for specified alternatives to the mitigation projects listed below that will be implemented if the enumerated projects cannot be accomplished due to, for example, a landowner's unwillingness to provide access to her land for the accomplishment of the project. The alternatives provide like-kind or similar projects that provide comparable mitigative value for the historic properties at issue.

1. Carter's Grove

- Eligibility: Carter's Grove was listed on the National Register in 1969 and specified as a National Historic Landmark in 1970 for its significance under Criterion C (architecture). Its well-preserved architectural features are indicative of its period of significance dating from the eighteenth century through the early twentieth century. Further, significant archaeological resources are located within the grounds of the property; thus, the property is also eligible for listing under Criterion D for information potential.
- Effects: The Project has avoided any direct effect on Carter's Grove because there will be no ground disturbing or physical effects to the resource's assets or character defining elements, which include the mansion, grounds, archaeological sites, and associated resources. Indirect effects to the property were determined to be visual. At its closest point, the property is approximately 3,000 feet from the Project's switching station, but it is not visible at Carter's Grove. The property is also in close proximity to the Project's river crossing. The photographic simulations indicate that the Project is visible some 1.76 miles from the manor house and 1.49 miles from the shore of the James River at Carter's Grove, which would detract from the resource's characteristics of setting and feeling.
- Mitigation: Stipulation III.a.1.A. – Landscape and viewshed enhancement projects and shoreline protection activities will be the focus of mitigation to ensure the ongoing preservation strategies and efforts and to physically protect the setting and feeling of the National Historic Landmark. An alternative mitigation project is identifying specific landscape and viewshed enhancement, shoreline protection, and other projects that enhance the affected setting and feeling of Chippokes Plantation State Park. Funding will be made available if these alternative projects are pursued.
- Stipulation I.c. – The development of interpretive signs to inform visitors about the historic significance and character of Jamestown Island-Hog Island-Captain John Smith Trail Historic District and other thematically related locations in and outside the APE.
- Stipulation I.d. – The creation of a HALS photo document of Jamestown Island-Hog Island-Captain John Smith Trail Historic District and other adversely affected historic properties will be submitted to the NPS heritage Documentation Program for acceptance. The HALS document will be placed in the Library of Congress.
- Stipulation I.e. - Dominion will examine all available and feasible tower coating and finishing materials and methods that will further minimize

and/or maintain the visual intensity of the transmission line infrastructure crossing the river, above and beyond the visibility reduction achieved by standard weathered galvanized steel coatings that meet and comply with all applicable state and federal law.

2. Colonial National Historical Park/Colonial Parkway Historic District

- **Eligibility:** The Colonial National Historical Park is comprised of the Colonial Parkway Historic District, the Jamestown National Historic Site/Jamestown Historic District, and Yorktown and Yorktown Battlefield, each of which are discussed specifically below. The Colonial Parkway Historic District was listed on the National Register in 1966 under Criterion A and C. The Parkway is eligible under criterion A for its association with the early twentieth-century trends of recreation and conservation with respect to the NPS's conservation ethic as applied to historic resources and as an intact example of an early twentieth-century recreational parkway constructed partially in response to the popularity of recreational "motoring" during the period of construction. The Parkway is eligible under Criterion C for landscape architecture as an intact example of Parkway Design and for its architectural features, which reflect the Colonial Revival style utilized during the renovation of Colonial Williamsburg. The parkway exhibits integrity of setting, location, feeling, association, design, materials, and workmanship.
- **Effects:** The Project has an adverse visual effect on certain portions of the Parkway in the APE adjacent to the James River which area not blocked by vegetation. The Project will detract from the resource's characteristics and integrity qualifying it for listing on the National Register.
- **Mitigation:** Stipulation III.b.1.A. – Funds shall be allocated for landscape and viewshed enhancement projects and shoreline improvement activities to preserve setting and feeling of the Colonial Parkway in a manner consistent with its design, open and forested areas, other natural elements, and interpretive areas as documented in NPS's Cultural Landscape Inventory (2008), and to physically protect the integrity of the property. An alternative mitigation project is identifying specific landscape and viewshed enhancement, shoreline protection, and other projects that enhance the affected setting, feeling and overall understanding of the Jamestown Island-Hog Island-Captain John Smith Trail Historic District and thematically related areas including Jamestown Settlement and Fort Monroe in Stipulation III.b.7.-11. Funding for these alternative projects will be made available if these projects are pursued. **Mitigation:** Stipulation III.c.1.A.. – Funds shall be allocated for heritage tourism enhancement projects for the Colonial National Historic Park that include additional visitor

interpretation and visitor engagement opportunities. These projects will enhance and improve the historic properties' setting and feeling and promote their preservation, educational, and recreational missions and strategies. An alternative mitigation project is identifying specific landscape and viewshed enhancement, shoreline protection, and other projects that enhance the affected setting, feeling and overall understanding of the Jamestown Island-Hog Island-Captain John Smith Trail Historic District and thematically related areas, including Fort Monroe and Chippokes Plantation State Park in Stipulation III.c.7.-11.. Funding will be made available if these alternative projects are pursued.

- Stipulation I.c. – The development of interpretive signs to inform visitors about the historic significance and character of Jamestown Island-Hog Island-Captain John Smith Trail Historic District and other thematically related locations in and outside the APE.
- Stipulation I.d. – The creation of a HALS photo document of Jamestown Island-Hog Island-Captain John Smith Trail Historic District and other adversely affected historic properties will be submitted to the NPS heritage Documentation Program for acceptance. The HALS document will be placed in the Library of Congress.
- Stipulation I.e. - Dominion will examine all available and feasible tower coating and finishing materials and methods that will further minimize and/or maintain the visual intensity of the transmission line infrastructure crossing the river, above and beyond the visibility reduction achieved by standard weathered galvanized steel coatings, that meet and comply with all applicable state and federal law.

3. Jamestown National Historic Site

- Eligibility: Jamestown Island was listed on the National Register in 1966 under Criterion A as the first permanent English settlement and its association with the colonization of Virginia, and under Criterion D for its archaeological potential. This site is part of the larger Colonial National Historical Park. Character defining characteristics of Jamestown Island Historic District include its numerous archaeological resources and its significance in history. The site retains integrity with respect to association, location, setting, feeling, workmanship, materials, and design.
- Effects: The Project would have an adverse effect on Jamestown National Historic Site due to the visual effects from the transmission lines. While the transmission lines will not be visible from the Jamestown National Historic Site itself, visitors to Black Point, located about a mile down a trail toward the James River, will be able to see

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the transmission lines about 3.52 miles in the distance. This detracts from the site's characteristics and integrity qualifying it for listing on the National Register.

- Mitigation: Stipulation III.c.1.B.i. – Funds shall be allocated to rehabilitate or replace the seawall at Historic Jamestowne to physically protect the setting and feeling of the larger island property from erosion and sea level rise.
- Mitigation: Stipulation III.c.1.B.i.– Funds shall be allocated to build a series of breakwaters, sills, and revetments to provide greater physical protection to the larger island property than provided by revetments installed in 2004, which will protect its setting and feeling
- Mitigation: Stipulation III.c.1.B.ii.– Funds shall be allocated to restore Back Creek at Historic Jamestowne to enhance and improve an important historic feature to this property, protecting and improving its location, setting, feeling, and association. Mitigation: Stipulation III.c.1.b.iii. provides for archeological investigations at Historic Jamestowne at specified locations
- Mitigation: Stipulation III.c.1.B.iv. – Funds shall be allocated for heritage tourism enhancement projects at the NPS visitor center on Jamestown Island that include additional landscape enhancement, visitor interpretation, and visitor engagement opportunities. These projects will enhance and improve the historic properties' setting and feeling and promote their preservation, educational, and recreational missions and strategies.
- An alternative mitigation fallback project to Stipulations III.c.1.B.i. to iv. is identifying specific landscape and viewshed enhancement, shoreline protection, and other projects that enhance the affected setting, feeling and overall understanding of the Jamestown Island-Hog Island-Captain John Smith Trail Historic District and thematically related areas. Funding will be made available if these alternative projects are pursued.
- Mitigation: Stipulation III.d.1.B. – The enhancement and preservation of Werowocomoco with associated supporting facilities at York River State Park will allow visitors there to see the landscape as it existed in pre-colonial days.
- Stipulation I.c. – The development of interpretive signs to inform visitors about the historic significance and character of Jamestown Island-Hog Island-Captain John Smith Trail Historic District and other thematically related locations in and outside the APE.

- Stipulation I.d. – The creation of a HALS photo document of Jamestown Island-Hog Island-Captain John Smith Trail Historic District and other adversely affected historic properties will be submitted to the NPS heritage Documentation Program for acceptance. The HALS document will be placed in the Library of Congress.
- Stipulation I.e. - Dominion will examine all available and feasible tower coating and finishing materials and methods that will further minimize and/or maintain the visual intensity of the transmission line infrastructure crossing the river, above and beyond the visibility reduction achieved by standard weathered galvanized steel coatings, that meet and comply with all applicable state and federal law.

4. Hog Island WMA

- Eligibility: The Hog Island WMA has been determined as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A for Broad Patterns in History as one of the earliest settlements outside of Jamestown and under Criterion D for its archaeological potential to yield important information in prehistory and history. Hog Island WMA exhibits integrity of association, setting, feeling, and location. The extant resources are not individually eligible or outstanding and therefore the aspects of the integrity including workmanship, materials, and design are not applicable.
- Effect: The Project would have an adverse effect on the Hog Island WMA as the visual effects from the transmission lines would detract from the site's characteristics and integrity qualifying it for listing on the National Register. The line-of-sight modeling indicates that the Project's transmission lines would be visible from the site.
- Mitigation: Stipulation III.e.– Funds shall be allocated for natural resource enhancement and cultural resource identification and interpretation for the Hog Island WMA, including for: the enhancement of 1,100 acres of palustrine emergent marsh; shoreline restoration; acquisition of 400 acres of upland/emergent marsh at adjacent to the Chickahominy WMA, which is upriver of the Hog Island WMA, to improve water quality in the APE; creating a history and viewing interpretation facility on Hog Island that connects to the Jamestown National Historic Site/Jamestown Island/Jamestown Island Historic District including the contributing section of the CAJO Trail; and a comprehensive archeological identification survey of Hog Island. These projects will enhance and improve the physical location of Hog Island, as well as its setting and feeling as a historic property, as well as promote its preservation and education missions and strategies. It also will do the same for the historic district and the CAJO Trail.

- Stipulation I.c. – The development of interpretive signs to inform visitors about the historic significance and character of Jamestown Island-Hog Island-Captain John Smith Trail Historic District and other thematically related locations in and outside the APE.
- Stipulation I.d. – The creation of a HALS photo document of Jamestown Island-Hog Island-Captain John Smith Trail Historic District and other adversely affected historic properties will be submitted to the NPS heritage Documentation Program for acceptance. The HALS document will be placed in the Library of Congress.
- Stipulation I.e. - Dominion will examine all available and feasible tower coating and finishing materials and methods that will further minimize and/or maintain the visual intensity of the transmission line infrastructure crossing the river, above and beyond the visibility reduction achieved by standard weathered galvanized steel coatings, that meet and comply with all applicable state and federal law.

5. Jamestown National Historic Site/Jamestown Island/Jamestown Island Historic District including the contributing section of the CAJO Trail

- Eligibility: Historic Jamestowne is the cultural heritage site that was the location of the 1607 James fort and the later 17th century city of Jamestown. The site was designated the Jamestown National Historic Site on December 18, 1940 and listed on the National Register in 1966 and the Virginia Landmarks Register in 1983. The island contains both above ground elements as well as archaeological sites related to the first permanent settlement in the New World. This resource is listed on the National Register for its significance as the first permanent English settlement in the New World, and also for its potential to yield significant information about the past related to both English and Native American settlement in the James River region. On August 14, 2015, the Keeper determined that the portion of the CAJO Trail located in the Indirect Area of Potential Effect is a contributing factor to the Eligible Historic District, which is eligible for listing in the National Register and coterminous with the limits of the Indirect Area of Potential Effect. The Eligible Historic District, which encompasses a portion of the CAJO Trail, is eligible for listing on the National Register under Criteria A, B, C, and D, in the areas of significance of Exploration/Settlement, Ethnic Heritage, and Archeology.
- Effect: The Project would have an adverse effect to the Jamestown National Historic Site/Jamestown Island/Jamestown Island Historic District, including the contributing section of the CAJO Trail, as the visual Effects from the Project's transmission lines would detract from the resource's integrity of feeling and would diminish the character

defining elements qualifying the resource for listing on the National Register.

- Mitigation: Stipulation III.d.1.A. – Funds shall be allocated to acquire land and create and develop visitor site interpretation and related facilities to create enhanced visitor experiences for the CAJO Trail. These projects will enhance and improve the setting and feeling of the CAJO Trail within the historic district, as well as to further and continue its preservation, education, and recreation missions and strategies.
- Mitigation: Stipulation III.d.1.B. – Funds shall be allocated for the enhancement and preservation of Werowocomoco, including natural and cultural values on the James River and on the north and south sides of the York River near Werowocomoco. Werowocomoco was the principle residence of Powhatan, who was the paramount chief of the Indian Tribes in Virginia’s coastal region at the time the colonists arrived in 1607 along what is now the CAJO Trail. Because of the temporal, physical, social, political, and economic relationships, among others, between Captain John Smith and the colonists and the native tribes, this work will preserve and provide visitors with an undisturbed landscape and vista that evokes the setting and feeling of the rivers during the period of Captain John Smith’s exploration. This will enhance and preserve the setting and feeling of the CAJO Trail, as well as further and continue its preservation, education, and recreation missions and strategies.
- Mitigation: Stipulation III.h.3 – Upon issuance of the Permit, assuming there is willing seller, Dominion shall acquire the parcel of land containing Uttamusack (44KW0072) along with an access easement and donate the parcel and easement to the Pamunkey Indian Tribe free and clear of any encumbrances. The land donation shall be accompanied with one-time donations to the Tribe of \$500,000.00 to maintain and interpret the site and \$400,000.00 for construction of an access road. Uttamusack is of great spiritual and cultural significance to the Pamunkey Indian Tribe. The site served as a spiritual center for the tribe during the time of Powhatan, who lived nearby at Werowocomoco, located just down river from the site. Uttamusack is recognized on the John Smith Water Trail and its preservation and interpretation by the Pamunkey Indian Tribe will provide critical context for the Powhatan and Werowocomoco stories and their role in the Pamunkey culture at the time of European contact.
- Mitigation: Stipulations III.c.1.B.iii and III.c.1.C.. – Funds shall be allocated to support ongoing archeological investigations and identification around Memorial Church at Historic Jamestowne, which are focused on discovering the early churches that stood on the site of the 1617 church, as well as other archaeological investigations

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associated with the early occupation and settlement of Jamestown Island, Hog Island, and other areas related to the early settlement. In addition, funds will be allocated to support activities related to the conservation, preservation, and study of collections from previously excavated archaeological sites throughout the APE, including, but not limited to, at Martin's Hundred, Carter's Grove, and Kingsmill, as well as newly located archaeological sites as a result of this project. These projects will further and enhance ongoing preservation, investigation, and education missions and strategies at this historic property and the others at issue, as well as enhance and improve their respective setting, feeling, location, and workmanship. An alternative mitigation project is identifying specific landscape and viewshed enhancement, shoreline protection, and other projects that enhance the affected setting, feeling and overall understanding of the Jamestown Island-Hog Island-Captain John Smith Trail Historic District and thematically related areas. Funding will be made available if these alternative projects are pursued.

- Mitigation: Stipulation III.c.1.B.iv. – Funds shall be allocated for heritage tourism enhancement projects for the historic district and the CAJO Trail that include landscape enhancement, visitor interpretation, and visitor engagement opportunities, including at the NPS's visitor center on Jamestown Island. These projects will enhance and improve the historic properties' setting and feeling and promote their preservation, education, and recreation missions and strategies. An alternative mitigation project is identifying specific landscape and viewshed enhancement, shoreline protection, and other projects that enhance the affected setting, feeling and overall understanding of the Jamestown Island-Hog Island-Captain John Smith Trail Historic District and thematically related areas. Funding will be made available if these alternative projects are pursued.
- Mitigation: Stipulation III.h.1 - Within 30 days of issuance of the permit, Dominion shall make a one-time donation of \$4,500,000.00 to the Pamunkey Indian Tribe for three initiatives: (i) expansion and operation of the Pamunkey Cultural Center, (ii) establishment of a Tribal Historic Preservation Office, and (iii) expansion and operation of the Pamunkey Indian Tribe's shad hatchery facility. These projects will strengthen and enhance the Pamunkey Indian Tribe's ability to tell the story of their culture and relationship with the both the York River and James River landscapes before and at the time of European contact. The Tribe's museum and cultural center are open to the public and chronicle the tribe's existence from early prehistory up to the present. The Tribe's shad hatchery also provides a source of employment for tribal members as well as training in traditional shad fishing. Enhancing the museum's ability to tell the Tribe's story along with strengthening the Tribe's shad hatchery operation will offer visitors a unique opportunity

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to experience an enhanced interpretive experience on the role of rivers and waterways in the Tribe's history and culture. Assistance to the Tribe with establishing a Tribal Historic Preservation Office will assist the Tribe in its efforts to communicate its views and values and to play a more active role in the preservation of cultural property significant to the Tribe.Mitigation: Stipulation III.f.1.– Funds shall be allocated for riparian buffer creation and replacement, and erosion and sediment control projects in the James River watershed with priority given to projects located within the Indirect APE. These projects will protect and enhance the water quality of the James River, including within the historic district and CAJO Trail. The projects will further the preservation and recreation goals of the historic district and the CAJO Trail, as well as promote river health as a symbol of the center of the area's economy and security, as it was during the colonial periods, and thus, enhance and improve the location, association, setting, and feeling of the historic district and CAJO Trail (as well as Jamestown Island.

- Mitigation: Stipulation III.f.1. – Funds shall be allocated for landscape preservation including through land and easement acquisition to preserve river and shoreline landscapes, as well as to promote water quality and river health for the James River. These projects will enhance these properties' preservation, education, and recreation missions and strategies, as well as strengthen their setting and feeling. They also will provide mitigation for any temporary effects to water quality from the construction of the towers in the river, as well as help compensate for any loss of values from the permanent effects to the river bottom.
- Mitigation: Stipulation III.g.1.C.– Funds shall be allocated for landscape scale conservation that may lead to permanently protecting lands necessary to preclude future river crossings within the APE, to the greatest extent possible. These projects will prevent future impacts to the historic properties.
- Stipulation I.c. – The development of interpretive signs to inform visitors about the historic significance and character of Jamestown Island-Hog Island-Captain John Smith Trail Historic District and other thematically related locations in and outside the APE.
- Stipulation I.d. – The creation of a HALS photo document of Jamestown Island-Hog Island-Captain John Smith Trail Historic District and other adversely affected historic properties will be submitted to the NPS heritage Documentation Program for acceptance. The HALS document will be placed in the Library of Congress.

- Stipulation I.e. - Dominion will examine all available and feasible tower coating and finishing materials and methods that will further minimize and/or maintain the visual intensity of the transmission line infrastructure crossing the river, above and beyond the visibility reduction achieved by standard weathered galvanized steel coatings, that meet and comply with all applicable state and federal law.
- Mitigation: See also projects and activities for the Hog Island WMA and Underwater Archeological Sites.

6. Battle of Yorktown and Fort Crafford

- Eligibility: The Yorktown Battlefield comprises an area of approximately 63,960 acres. Although portions of this battlefield have been surveyed independently for a variety of undertakings, very little comprehensive survey has been conducted. The site is eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion A for its association with the Civil War as well as Criterion D for potentially significant archaeological resources that have the potential to yield significant information about the Civil War. Fort Crafford served as a line of defense for the mouth of the Warwick River and served as the extreme right flank of the Warwick Line of ground defenses working in conjunction with Fort Huger on the opposite bank of the James River. The site is listed in the National Register, and includes the Crafford House, under Criterion A for association with the Civil War and its strategic importance and Criterion D for the potential to yield significant information.
- Effect: While archaeological sites within the Battle of Yorktown battlefield and Fort Crafford will be avoided, the indirect visual effects associated with the Project would have an adverse effect because they would detract from the resources' overall integrity and diminish the character defining element qualifying the resources for listing on the National Register.
- Mitigation: Stipulation III.g.1.A. – funds shall be allocated for land conservation and preservation and open space easement projects on lands associated with the Battle of Yorktown and Fort Crafford to include preservation of landscapes associated with these properties. These projects will enhance these properties' preservation, education, and recreation missions and strategies, as well as strengthen their setting and feeling.
- Stipulation I.c. – The development of interpretive signs to inform visitors about the historic significance and character of Jamestown Island-Hog Island-Captain John Smith Trail Historic District and other thematically related locations in and outside the APE.

- Stipulation I.d. – The creation of a HALS photo document of Jamestown Island-Hog Island-Captain John Smith Trail Historic District and other adversely affected historic properties will be submitted to the NPS heritage Documentation Program for acceptance. The HALS document will be placed in the Library of Congress.
- Stipulation I.e. - Dominion will examine all available and feasible tower coating and finishing materials and methods that will further minimize and/or maintain the visual intensity of the transmission line infrastructure crossing the river, above and beyond the visibility reduction achieved by standard weathered galvanized steel coatings, that meet and comply with all applicable state and federal law.

d. **Stipulations that Mitigate for Effects to Archeological Site 44JC0662**

1. **Archeological Site 44JC0662**

- Eligibility: Archeological Site 44JC0662 is a single dwelling dating from the 18th to the 19th centuries that is associated with the Bailey family, a low- to middle-income, slave-holding family in James City County. This site previously was subject to Phase I and Phase II investigation and data recovery work. This project would stand as a Phase III data recovery work that would record and preserve historic and archeological information related to the site and times, consistent with archeological preservation strategies, prior to any direct effects to the site. The site is eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion D for its potential to provide information regarding 18th and 19th century domestic occupation associated with middling farmers in James City County.
- Effect: The site would be directly affected by construction activities and the Project would have an adverse effect on the site as it would detract from the resource's characteristics and integrity qualifying it for listing on the National Register.
- Mitigation: Stipulation I.a. – Dominion is required to fund, develop, and implement a Treatment Plan in consultation with the Corps, SHPO, ACHP, and other Participating Parties, consistent with Interior Department, SHPO, and ACHP guidelines for archeological investigations and documentations and data recovery, that specifies, among other things:
 - the areas where data recovery plans will be carried out;
 - the portion(s) of the site(s) to be preserved in place, if any, as well as the measures to be taken to ensure continued preservation;

- any property, properties, or portions of properties that will be destroyed or altered without data recovery;
- the research questions to be addressed through data recovery, with an explanation of their relevance and importance;
- the proposed disposition of recovered materials and records; and
- proposed methods of disseminating the results of the work to the interested public and/or organizations who have expressed an interest in the data recovery

Dominion shall finalize the Treatment Plan with input from the Corps, SHPO, ACHP, and the Participating Parties, and implement a final, Corps-approved plan.

e. Additional, Forward-Looking Stipulations Benefiting Historic Properties within the Direct and Indirect APE at the River Crossing

In Stipulation IV.1, Dominion agrees that from the date of construction until the towers are dismantled, it will coordinate all maintenance and repair operations that have the potential to result in ground or underwater disturbance with the SHPO and other relevant resource agencies to avoid and minimize any additional effects to historic properties. In Stipulation IV.2, Dominion agrees that from the date of construction until the towers are dismantled, it will not construct or place any new or additional transmission line infrastructure, or increase the height or scale or existing tower infrastructure. These covenants ensure that the nature and extent of the adverse effects of the Project on the historic properties will remain constant, and the determination that those effects are mitigated appropriately and effectively in the MOA remains correct.

In Stipulation IV.3, Dominion agrees from the date construction is completed, it will examine the ongoing need for the river crossing at ten year increments, taking into account the most current PJM Interconnection load forecast data. In Stipulation IV.4, Dominion agrees that if, at the conclusion of the Project life span (believed to be 50 years), Dominion determines the river crossing is no longer needed, Dominion will remove the Project and return the area to pre-Project conditions. In Stipulation IV.5, Dominion agrees that if, at the conclusion of the Project life span, Dominion determines the Project remains necessary, it shall evaluate the viability and feasibility of a submerged river crossing, and if at that time such a crossing is accepted and available and approvals are received, Dominion will replace the overhead line with a submerged crossing. These covenants represent a commitment to continue to evaluate the need for the river crossing and to remove the effects to historic properties to the extent possible.

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CONCLUSION

Dominion finds that the proposed stipulations set forth in the MOA will resolve those adverse effects consistent with 36 C.F.R. § 800.6.

-----Original Message-----

From: Steffey, Randy L CIV USARMY CENAO (US) [mailto:Randy.L.Steffey@usace.army.mil]

Sent: Tuesday, March 28, 2017 1:53 PM

To: Pamela Goddard; joakes@npca.org; taskforce@savethejames.com; jdunn@chesapeakeconservancy.org; Elaine_leslie@nps.gov; becky_eggleston@nps.gov; jonathan_connolly@nps.gov; Dorothy_geyer@nps.gov; kym_hall@nps.gov; mike_caldwell@nps.gov; mary_morrison@nps.gov; Charles_hunt@nps.gov; joe_dibello@nps.gov; bonnie_halda@nps.gov; NPS_NHL_NEReview@nps.gov; Maxwell Hlavin; liz.young@jamescitycountyva.gov; Wong, Hazel; Elizabeth Kostelny; leighton.powell@scenicvirginia.org; rnieweg@savingplaces.org; mquinan@cblaw.com; jbrunkow@jrava.org; kristen_mcmasters@nps.gov; James McCall; temple@delawaretribe.org; stephenradkins@aol.com; Jack Gary; MNFowler; Rgray58@hughes.net; John.Hilker@kingsmill.com

Cc: Kelly, Jason E COL USARMY CENAO (US); Walker, William T Jr CIV USARMY CENAO (US); Rhodes, Lynette R CIV USARMY CENAO (US); McDonough, Gregory CIV USARMY CENAO (US); Cotnoir, Audrey L CIV USARMY CENAO (US); Haynes, John H Jr CIV USARMY CENAO (US); Courtney R Fisher (Services - 6); Gray, Corey; Dave Ramsey; ellen.brady@stantec.com; John Eddins; Kirchen, Roger (DHR); andrea.kampinen@dhr.virginia.gov
Subject: [External] Dominion S-S-W Update

Consulting Parties,

The final draft MOA has been posted on our website. The required signatories (ACHP, VDHR, and USACE) are currently reviewing to determine if this MOA can be fully executed thus concluding Section 106 consultation. We expect to make a final decision shortly after March 31st.

For situational awareness, Kingsmill Resort has requested and been granted Consulting Party status moving forward.

Several supporting documents have also been placed on our project specific webpage; <http://www.nao.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory/SkiffesCreekPowerLine.aspx> For security purposes the URL provided may have to be cut and pasted into a browser with the word BLOCKED removed from the address in order to access.

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CUSTOMER SATISFACTION SURVEY:

The Norfolk District is committed to providing the highest level of support to the public. In order for us to better serve you, we would appreciate you completing our Customer Satisfaction Survey located at http://corpsmapu.usace.army.mil/cm_apex/f?p=regulatory_survey. We value your comments and appreciate your taking the time to complete the survey.

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