

CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATIONS PLAN

Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind Commercial Project

Attachment G-9 Section 106 Cultural Resources Draft Avoidance, Minimization, and Monitoring Plan – Terrestrial Archaeological Resources

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BOEM	Bureau of Ocean Energy Management
CVOW	Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind
Dominion Energy	Virginia Electric and Power Company, d/b/a Dominion Energy Virginia
ft	feet
GPR	Ground penetrating radar
HDD	horizontal directional drilling
Lease Area	the OCS-A 0483 Lease, located approximately 27 mi (23.75 nautical miles, 43.99 kilometers) off the coast of Virginia and includes approximately 112,799 acres (45,658 hectares) of submerged lands
m	meter
NAS	Naval Air Station
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
PAPE	Preliminary Area of Potential Effects
PDE	Project Design Envelope
Project	Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind Commercial Project
SOI	Secretary of the Interior
SMR	State Military Reservation
ST	Shovel Test
TARA	Terrestrial Archaeological Resources Assessment
UDP	Unanticipated Discoveries Plan
VDHR	Virginia Department of Historic Resources

G.1 INTRODUCTION

G.1.1 Project Overview

This Avoidance, Minimization, and Monitoring Plan is prepared in support of the Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind (CVOW) Commercial Project (Project). This work was performed for the Virginia Electric and Power Company, doing business as Dominion Energy Virginia (Dominion Energy). The Project is located in the Commercial Lease of Submerged Lands for Renewable Energy Development on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Offshore Virginia (Lease No. OCS-A-0483, Lease Area), which was awarded to Dominion Energy (Lessee) through the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) competitive renewable energy lease auction of the Wind Energy Area (WEA) offshore of Virginia in 2013. The Lease Area covers approximately 112,799 acres (ac; 45,658 hectares [ha]) and is approximately 27 statute miles (mi) (23 nautical miles [nm], 43 kilometers [km]) off the Virginia Beach coastline. The CVOW Offshore Export Cable Route Corridor will connect the Lease Area to a Cable Landing Location at the State Military Reservation (SMR) in Virginia Beach, VA. From the Cable Landing Location, the Onshore Export Cable will connect to the Harpers Switching Station north of Harpers Road. The Interconnection Cable will travel from the Harpers Switching Station to the Onshore Substation. The Onshore Substation will be located at the existing Fentress Substation, which will be updated and expanded to accommodate the power generated by the Project (Figure G-9-1).

G.1.2 Regulatory Context

The purpose of this Avoidance, Minimization, and Monitoring Plan is to support Dominion Energy and aid the Bureau of Offshore Energy Management (BOEM) with compliance under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR Part 800 – Protection of Historic Properties, with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Coordination of the Section 106 process and NEPA is authorized under 36 CFR Part 800.8 Coordination with the National Environmental Policy Act. The integration of Section 106 and NEPA was adopted by BOEM as the Federal agency's preferred approach in December 2020.

This Avoidance, Minimization, and Monitoring Plan will aid BOEM and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) in making decisions about the avoidance, minimization, and monitoring of impacts to terrestrial archaeological resources located within the PAPE. This Avoidance, Minimization, and Monitoring Plan is required under BOEM's *Guidelines for Providing Archaeological and Historic Property Information Pursuant to 30 CFR Part 585* (2020) and is intended to support the integration of Section 106 and NEPA.

If archaeological sites potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) are identified, Dominion Energy has worked to avoid them to the extent possible. However, if avoidance is not a practicable option, then appropriate minimization and monitoring measures will be put in place. This Avoidance, Minimization, and Monitoring Plan will identify any potentially sensitive archaeological resources within the PAPE and describe avoidance, minimization, and monitoring measures recommended by Tetra Tech. Appropriate avoidance, minimization and mitigation measures for impacts to historic

resources will be specified in a separate plan (See CVOW Commercial Project Construction and Operations Plan, Appendix H: Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis).

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G.2 TERRESTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES AVOIDANCE, MINIMIZATION, AND MONITORING MEASURES

G.2.1 Summary of Identified Resources

Twelve previously identified sites and two newly identified sites are located within the current PAPE (Table 1). The 12 previously identified sites within the PAPE consist of two pre-contact sites, seven post-contact sites, and three sites with both pre-contact and post-contact materials. Two sites are potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP: site 44VB0162, a multicomponent pre-contact site that contains early post-contact material, and site 44VB0412, a World War II-era airstrip. Site 44CS0250, a legacy site dated to the Middle Archaic period, has no eligibility status. The remaining nine sites are ineligible for listing on the NRHP.

Table G.2.1-1. Archaeological Sites within the PAPE

ID	Site Type	Time Period	NRHP Eligibility Status	Anticipated Effect
Onshore Export Cable				
44VB0204	Trash scatter	Antebellum Period (1830–1860), Civil War (1861–1865), Reconstruction and Growth (1866–1916)	Not Eligible	NHPA*
44VB0361	Farmstead	Reconstruction and Growth (1866–1916), World War I to World War II (1914–1945), The New Dominion (1946–1991)	Not Eligible	NHPA*
44VB0389	Lithic scatter, Military base/facility	Pre-Contact, World War I to World War II (1917–1945), The New Dominion (1946–1991)	Not Eligible	NHPA*
44VB0395	Lithic scatter, Military base/facility	Pre-Contact, Antebellum Period (1830–1860), Civil War (1861–1865), Reconstruction and Growth (1866–1916), World War I to World War II (1914–1945), The New Dominion (1946–1991)	Not Eligible	NHPA*
44VB0396	Military base/facility	World War I to World War II (1914–1945), The New Dominion (1946–1991)	Not Eligible	NHPA*
44VB0443	Site, Artifact Scatter	Reconstruction and Growth (1866–1916), World War I to World War II (1914–1945), The New Dominion (1946–1991)	Not Eligible	NHPA*
31-46	Isolate	Post-contact, undetermined	Not Eligible	NHPA*
33-08	Isolate	Post-contact, undetermined	Not Eligible	NHPA*
34-02	Isolate	Post-contact, undetermined	Not Eligible	NHPA*
37-27	Isolate	Post-contact, undetermined Modern (potential association with site 44VB0361)	Not Eligible	NHPA*
Interconnection Cable				
44VB0162	Camp, temporary, Cemetery	Early Archaic Period (8500–6501 B.C.E), Middle Archaic Period (6500–3001 B.C.E), Late Archaic Period (3000–1201 B.C.E), Early Woodland (1200 B.C.E–299 C.E), Middle Woodland (300–999 C.E), Late Woodland (1000–1606), Early National Period (1790–1829)	Potentially Eligible	No Adverse Effect with Recommended Avoidance

ID	Site Type	Time Period	NRHP Eligibility Status	Anticipated Effect
44VB0175	Artifact scatter	Contact Period (1607–1750), Colony to Nation (1751–1789), Early National Period (1790–1829), Antebellum Period (1830–1860), Civil War (1861–1865), Reconstruction and Growth (1866–1916)	Not Eligible	NHPA*
44CS0250	Camp	Middle Archaic (6500–3001 B.C.), Late Archaic (3000–1201 B.C.)	Potentially Eligible	No Adverse Effect with Recommended Avoidance
44VB0274	Artifact scatter, Farmstead	Paleo-Indian (15000–8501 B.C.E), Early Archaic Period (8500–6501 B.C.E), Middle Archaic Period (6500–3001 B.C.E), Late Archaic Period (3000–1201 B.C.E), Early Woodland (1200 B.C.E–299 C.E), Middle Woodland (300–999 C.E), Late Woodland (1000–1606)	Not Eligible	NHPA*
44VB0306	Canal	Early National Period (1790–1829), Antebellum Period (1830–1860), Civil War (1861–1865), Reconstruction and Growth (1866–1916), World War I to World War II (1914–1945), The New Dominion (1946–1991), Post-Cold War (1992–Present)	Not Eligible	NHPA*
44VB0314	Dwelling, single	Antebellum Period (1830–1860), Civil War (1861–1865), Reconstruction and Growth (1866–1916)	Not Eligible	NHPA*
44VB0444	Site, Artifact Scatter	Reconstruction and Growth (1866–1916), World War I to World War II (1914–1945), The New Dominion (1946–1991)	Not Eligible	NHPA*
11-56	Isolate	Post-contact, undetermined	Not Eligible	NHPA*
12-09	Isolate	Post-contact, undetermined	Not Eligible	NHPA*
26-21	Isolate	Post-contact, undetermined	Not Eligible	NHPA*
26-234	Isolate	Post-contact, undetermined	Not Eligible	NHPA*
28-08	Isolate	Post-contact, undetermined	Not Eligible	NHPA*
28-09	Isolate	Post-contact, undetermined	Not Eligible	NHPA*
Laydown Yard				
44VB0412	Military base/facility	World War I to World War II (1917 - 1945)	Potentially Eligible	No Adverse Effect with Recommended Avoidance

* NHPA = No Historic Properties Affected

Sites 44VB0396, 44VB0395, and 44VB0389 are located within State Military Reservation (SMR) Camp Pendleton and have been recommended not eligible to the NRHP. An extensive previous archaeological survey has been conducted at the SMR (Monroe et al. 2017) and, as a result, reevaluation of these sites was not required as part of the Phase IB survey associated with the Project. Additionally, while site 44VB0388 is not currently within the PAPE, in consultation with SMR a buffer of at least 10 feet will be established around the resource to avoid any possible impacts.

A Phase IB archaeological survey was carried out from July 2021 to August 2022 which reevaluated these 12 sites. With the exception of site 44VB0162, the reevaluation concurred with all NRHP evaluations.

Approximately fifty-two percent of site 44VB0162 lies within the PAPE. Consequently, only slightly more than half of the site was tested during the Phase IB survey. A definitive assessment of eligibility to the NRHP cannot be made as only a portion of the site was tested as part of the current survey. However, the evidence of deflated soils and extensive subsurface disturbance within the PAPE suggests little possibility of intact subsurface deposits or cultural features. The artifacts recovered were all from either the surface or deflated soils and, consequently, are likely from tertiary contexts due to repeated cultivation and extensive logging. Because of this extensive disturbance, along with the scant and fragmentary nature of the assemblage, the investigated portion of site 44VB0162 within the PAPE lacks data potential and integrity of materials (relevant for Criterion D of the NRHP), and integrity to convey association with locally or regionally significant individuals or events (Criteria A and B of the NRHP). While any further survey by others outside of the Project PAPE may alter this view, the results from within the PAPE indicate that site 44VB0162 has low research potential.

The two new sites identified within the PAPE are 44VB0443 and 44VB0444 (Table 1). Both sites are trash scatters in agricultural fields dating from the later nineteenth to the twentieth century. Tetra Tech has recommended that sites 44VB0443 and 44VB0444 are not eligible to the NRHP.

Virginia DHR ID	Site Type	Time Period	Recommendation
44VB0443	Site, Artifact Scatter	Reconstruction and Growth (1866–1916), World War I to World War II (1917–1945), The New Dominion (1946–1991)	Not Eligible
44VB0444	Site, Artifact Scatter	Reconstruction and Growth (1866–1916), World War I to World War II (1917–1945), The New Dominion (1946–1991)	Not Eligible

In addition to these archaeological sites, the grave, or memorial, of an unknown infant was also identified in Aeropines Golf Course on Naval Air Station (NAS) Oceana. The grave/memorial site consists of a concrete slab, approximately 4 ft (1.2 m) long, with an embedded metal plaque of the type supplied by funeral homes, often as temporary markers. The area is surrounded by a low fence which appears to be a recent addition. There are no dates, but the grave/memorial appears to date generally to the mid-twentieth century based on similar dated examples observed in other cemeteries in Virginia, particularly the plaque supplied by the funeral home. A Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey conducted around the grave was inconclusive. The GPR findings did not display typical responses of a buried vault, body, or casket type anomaly, other anomalies that could represent excavations, graves, or other disturbances in soil stratigraphy were documented. Historic graves would generally be expected to appear as parallel rows of anomalies aligned east to west. The anomalies identified by the GPR are scattered and at varying angles, a pattern which is not indicative of burials. The identified anomalies are also located to the south of the grave/memorial on the edge of the golf course, an area which has undergone significant landscaping. The use of this location as an agricultural field and then the construction of the golf course would have resulted in significant subsurface disturbance such as drainage/irrigation ditches, plow scars, and tree removal. These activities could have likely contributed to the type of anomalies identified by GPR.

Following the GPR survey, and in coordination with cultural resources managers at NAS Oceana and the Navy, Tetra Tech undertook Phase IB shovel testing of the area surrounding the grave/memorial. Six shovel tests (STs) were placed in the immediate vicinity of the grave/memorial. None of these STs contained cultural material and there was no indication of grave shafts or voids. The soils in the STs were deflated with a single stratum of gray (10YR 6/1) to light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) silty clay which is consistent with the subsoil identified in other areas of the golf course. The presence of a single stratum of subsoil is indicative of previous grading and is consistent with the area's use as an agricultural field and subsequent landscaping associated with the golf course.

Due to the lack of information about the grave, an assessment of its eligibility to the NRHP is necessarily tentative. Lack of information about the individual interred and the circumstances of the internment means that an assessment of eligibility under Criteria A or B cannot be made at this time. However, eligibility under these criteria seems unlikely given the occupant is described as an unknown infant. Given that the grave marker itself consists of a common mass-produced metal plaque and a concrete slab, it would not be eligible to the NRHP under Criterion C. Eligibility under Criterion D is currently unknown, though it is unlikely that it would be eligible under this criterion either.

G.2.2 Recommended Avoidance and Minimization Measures

Dominion Energy commits to the following avoidance and minimization measures during Project construction:

- All Project personnel involved in construction activities must be familiar with the Unanticipated Discoveries Plan (UDP) and the processes for notification of appropriate individuals if archaeological material is encountered (see Attachment G-1).
- An archaeological monitor will be on call and ready to assess unanticipated discoveries during all construction activities along the length of the APE including horizontal direct drilling operations and construction within existing roadways (Figure G-9-2). If the archaeological monitor is at a different location when potential cultural material is encountered, they will be notified immediately, proceed to the location of the unanticipated discovery, and make an on-site assessment of the potential cultural material as soon as possible. Work at the specific location of the unanticipated discovery will be halted until after the archaeological evaluation has been completed. At designated locations the archaeological monitor will be on site during all construction activities (see below).
- An archaeological monitor will be present at SMR Camp Pendleton during all construction activities that involve subsurface disturbance.
- Due to the possibility of extant archaeological deposits in the vicinity of site 44CS0250, Tetra Tech recommends the presence of an archaeological monitor at this location during construction activities that involve subsurface disturbance.
- In consultation with the Navy, and in accordance with Code of Virginia §18.2-126, violation of sepulture; defilement of dead human body, Tetra Tech recommends a buffer of 10 ft (3 m) beginning at the existing fencing of the grave/memorial site identified on NAS Oceana/Aeropines Golf Course. This area will be surrounded by fencing during all construction activities. Tetra Tech

also recommends having an archaeological monitor present during construction activities at this site. Any archaeological removal of human remains would require a permit from Virginia DHR, pursuant to Code of Virginia §10.1-2305, “Permit required for the archaeological excavation of human remains.”

- Where feasible, any portions of identified archaeological sites outside of the present APE will be delineated with temporary fencing during all construction activities (sites 44CS0250, 44VB0162, and 44VB0388). Otherwise, only the APE will be delineated by fencing. Construction personnel will be instructed to stay within the fenced area and avoid work outside of the APE (site 44VB0412).
- The identity of the avoided, or partially avoided resources as archaeological sites will not be disclosed to the public or to construction/installation staff but will be known to the archaeological monitor.

G.2.2.1 Monitoring Plan

G.2.2.1.1 Purpose

This Monitoring Plan addresses areas within the Project’s APE where there is potential to find soil layers, deposits, or interfaces with sufficient integrity, contents, and characteristics to contain cultural resources and provide potentially significant information about the activities of past people of either the precontact or periods that may be affected by Project construction activities. Cultural resources in this context are defined as archaeological sites, objects, and features. Human remains and associated grave goods may also be encountered during ground-disturbing construction activities. This Monitoring Plan serves to identify, recover, protect/and or document archaeological information and materials that might be found during construction activities in accordance with Virginia (commonwealth) and federal laws and guidelines.

G.2.2.1.2 Training

Training of construction personnel will be conducted by a professional archaeologist who meets the Secretary of Interior’s Professional Qualification Standards (36 CFR Part 61) for archaeology. Training will occur as part of the pre-construction on-site training program for all construction personnel. Training will include:

- A description of the nature and type of archaeological resources that may be encountered within the Project’s APE, including precontact and historic artifacts, deposits, and features;
- A description of the procedures described in the UDP for reporting unanticipated archaeological discoveries and human remains encountered during Project construction activities; and
- An emphasis on the need to treat all potential human remains with dignity and respect.

G.2.2.1.3 Documentation

Copies of this Plan will be incorporated into all relevant construction documents and will be available in hard copy format onsite during construction. The Project Manager will maintain a log with the name and signature of personnel who have received the archaeological training developed for this Project including

the protocols described in the UDP. The Project Manager will be responsible for compliance with the provisions of this plan including coordination with the archaeological monitor(s) and appropriate Stakeholders as may be required.

G.2.2.1.4 Archaeological and Tribal Monitors

Any archaeological investigations, including archaeological monitoring, on state and federal land must be permitted by VDHR and will meet the Secretary of the Interior's (SOI's) qualifications (NPS 2022), including:

- A graduate degree (minimum Masters) in archeology, anthropology, or closely related field;
- At least one year of full-time professional experience or equivalent specialized training in archeological research, administration, or management;
- At least four months of supervised field and analytic experience in general North American archeology; and
- A demonstrated ability to carry research to completion.

At least one archaeological monitor will be on call and ready to assess unanticipated discoveries during all construction activities within the APE, though more may be added as needed. At designated locations an archaeological monitor will be on site during all construction activities.

Tribal monitors may participate in the archaeological monitoring at their discretion. It is the responsibility of the archaeological monitor to coordinate the logistics for tribal monitors.

G.2.2.1.5 Locations where Monitoring is Required

While archaeological monitors will be on call during all construction activities within the APE, there are three specific locations where they will be required to be present to observe construction activities as agreed upon as part of the Section 106 consultation:

- SMR Camp Pendleton (Figure G-9-3)
- The vicinity of site 44CS0250 (Figure G-9-4)
- The grave/memorial on NAS Oceana (Figure G-9-5)

Tribes may request additional areas for monitoring at their discretion. The archaeological monitors should be informed a minimum of twenty-four hours prior to work occurring in these specific areas.

G.2.2.1.6 Temporary Avoidance Measures

Portions of three sites outside of the present APE will be physically delineated during all construction activities. The primary method for delineating the sites will be temporary fencing. In specific locations where it is not possible to install fencing due to ground conditions or other obstructions (drainage ditches, existing access roads, etc.) flagging and/or signage will be used in conjunction with fencing. As part of the pre-construction on-site training program construction personnel will be instructed not to enter these areas. Fencing, flagging, and signage will be installed and removed by the archaeological monitors in coordination with construction personnel. These sites to be physically delineated are:

- 44CS0250 (Figure G-9-4)
- 44VB0162 (Figure G-9-6)
- 44VB0388 (Figure G-9-7)

The northern portion of site 44VB0162 contains extensive existing access roads that are within the APE as well as a large retention pond and spoil pile from the development of the Princess Anne Athletic Complex. These portions of site 44VB0162, which are already heavily disturbed, will not be fenced, though flagging and/or signage may be used.

Fencing will be placed around the paved areas of the Pungo Laydown Yard by construction personnel in coordination with the archaeological monitor. The Pungo Laydown Yard is located within the boundaries of site 44VB0412, and only existing paved areas will be used for construction activities. The size of the VDHR delineated boundaries of site 44VB0412, which is approximately 0.6 mile (0.96 kilometer) in diameter, precludes fencing the portion of the site outside the APE. Construction personnel will be instructed to avoid the portion of site 44VB0412 that is outside the APE, which will be marked by the fencing (Figure G-9-8).

The identity of the avoided, or partially avoided, resources as archaeological sites will not be disclosed to the public or to construction/installation staff but will be known to the archaeological monitor. The maintenance of the fencing is the responsibility of the archaeological monitors in coordination with the Project Manager or those delegated by them. The archaeological monitor should be notified a minimum of one week prior to work occurring in these areas so that the protection measures can be installed in a timely manner.

G.2.2.1.7 Process for Determining if Monitoring a Construction Activity Is Necessary

If construction personnel are unsure if a monitor is required for work in at certain locations or for certain activities, they should consult with the Project Manager or those delegated by them who will coordinate with the archaeological monitors. Any newly proposed work areas need to go through the review process.

G.2.2.1.8 Reporting

For each day of on-site monitoring, the archaeology monitor will produce a daily monitoring report that will be comprised of notes summarizing observations made on each day. The archaeology monitor will also include photos of the working locations and conditions and characteristic soils/profiles (as appropriate) and provide any sketch maps, plans, profiles, etc. along with the daily monitoring report. These reports will be sent to the project management team daily.

Daily Monitoring Field Report will include:

- Date
- Weather
- Monitor's Name
- Identify monitoring location
 - Indicate the activity and location of what was monitored as specifically as possible.

- Note if any historical features are anticipated in this area
- General observations on excavated soils
 - Describe the soils, sediments, or other excavated matrix and indicate which layers or horizons appear to be undisturbed native soils, natural sediment accumulations, or artificial fills:
 - For each layer or group of related layers, consider and describe the following:
 - Are the sediments the products of natural processes or human activities?
 - Are the soils an undisturbed soil with apparently natural horizonation?
 - Have the soils been excavated and replaced?
 - Are the layers predominantly demolition debris? construction debris?
 - Are the layers a primary or secondary historical midden?
 - Describe the specific evidence that leads to the interpretation.
 - Characterize the soil as to color(s), pattern of lensing/stratification/soil horizonation, gross texture, including abundance of coarse materials like pebbles or cobbles; abundance, types, and character of principal kinds of artifacts, manuports, and debris.
 - If you observe different areas of soil within a monitoring observation area, write a separate brief discussion of each. Be sure to specify location.
 - Comment on any underground utilities or other buried infrastructure observed (e.g., presence/absence of active or abandoned electrical lines, pipelines, and drains).
 - Historical relevance or significance of the field observations, if any.
 - Approximate depth of excavations and/or thickness of deposits, strata layers, and soil horizons.
- Comment on any features (e.g., dark stains that may result from former organic material that resulted from human activity like a burial, storage pit, garbage pit) that were observed or examined during the day's monitoring.
 - Describe each feature briefly, including measurements, location, and orientation.
 - Associated soils and artifacts.
 - Inferred age or period of the feature and indicate the basis for the age estimate, such as associated diagnostic artifacts recovered from the deposit.
 - Note whether archaeological examination of finds, features, or deposits, required a substantial (>~15 minutes) interruption of work?
 - Support notes with annotations on construction plans (if available), sketch maps or drawings, and photographs as appropriate.

Field photographs should include:

- For each area on each day of monitoring, record work in progress with a photograph taken from a vantage point that shows the work area and identifiable surroundings to provide location and context.
- Take a photo of a representative profile or area of soil from each area monitored.
- Keep a photo log to distinguish photographs that may look similar to all others once back in the office. Include Subject, Date, View of Direction, Identification of monitoring location.
- Photograph any soil anomalies, features, and typical/unusual pieces of underground infrastructure.

The archaeological monitor will produce a bi-weekly report which, in coordination with BOEM, will be sent via email to Section 106 consulting parties who request it (e.g., BOEM, SHPOs, Tribes, and any interested state or federal agencies). These bi-weekly reports will include a description of observed construction activities, photos of these activities, and a summary of upcoming work. The archaeological monitor will also produce a final report on the monitoring activities which will be provided to the Section 106 consulting parties within a reasonable amount of time following the conclusion of construction.

G.2.2.1.9 Post Review Discoveries

Detailed protocols for dealing with unanticipated discoveries, including precontact, historic, and human remains, are included in the UDP, which is Attachment G-1 of the TARA.

G.2.2.1.10 Notifications and Contact List

A detailed list of individuals and offices to contact in the event of an unanticipated discovery including BOEM cultural and environmental staff, project management, archaeological monitor(s), Tribes, VDHR, construction contacts, law enforcement, and medical examiner/coroner's office is included in the UDP, which is Attachment G-1 of the TARA.

G.3 CONSULTING PARTY ENGAGEMENT FOR AVOIDANCE, MINIMIZATION, AND MONITORING PLANNING

Consulting Parties will be provided an opportunity for review and comment on the Avoidance, Minimization, and Monitoring Plan concurrent with BOEM's anticipated NHPA Section 106 review schedule for the Project. Dominion Energy will provide the draft Avoidance, Minimization, and Monitoring Plan to BOEM for review by participating parties as part of BOEM's NHPA Section 106 review to provide meaningful input on the Plan. Dominion Energy anticipates that document exchanges, or similar means of communication of information. The final Avoidance, Minimization, and Monitoring Plan may be included in any Section 106 Memorandum of Agreement and as conditions of any BOEM COP approval.

In consultation with BOEM, a list of Tribes who wish to participate in the consultation process for the UDP will be developed. Tribes will be invited to express their interest in participating in the UDP consultation process at meetings organized by BOEM. When a list of interested Tribes has been developed the contact information either for Tribal Historic Preservation Offices (THPOs) or tribal contact persons will be verified. Tribes who have expressed interest will be consulted in the event of the discovery of unanticipated cultural material of indigenous creation and on avoidance and data recovery proposals. Both THPOs and designated Tribal Representatives will be consulted regarding whether a find is associated with an NRHP eligible resource in coordination with BOEM.

G.4 REFERENCES

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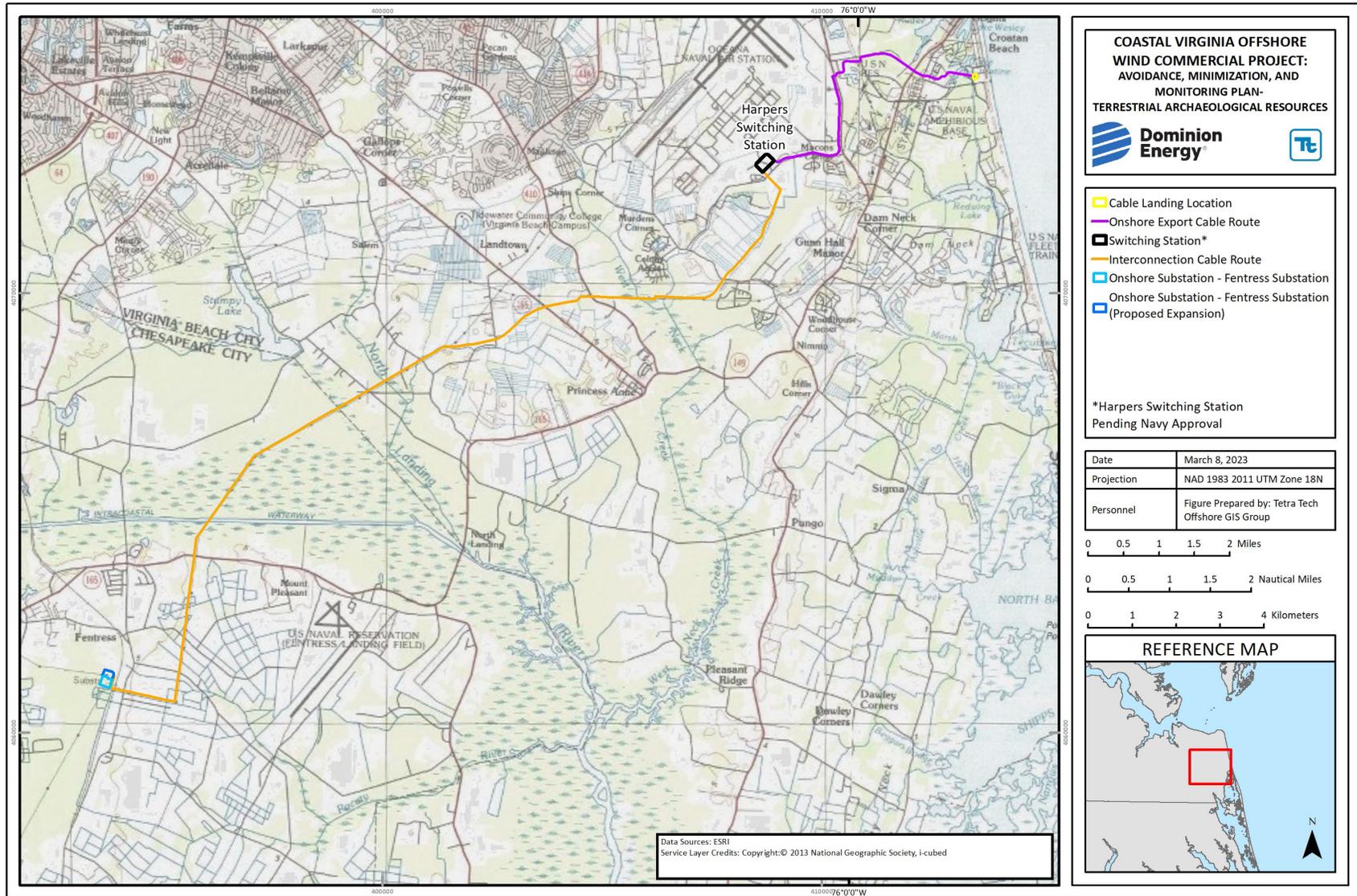


Figure G-9-1. Project Overview

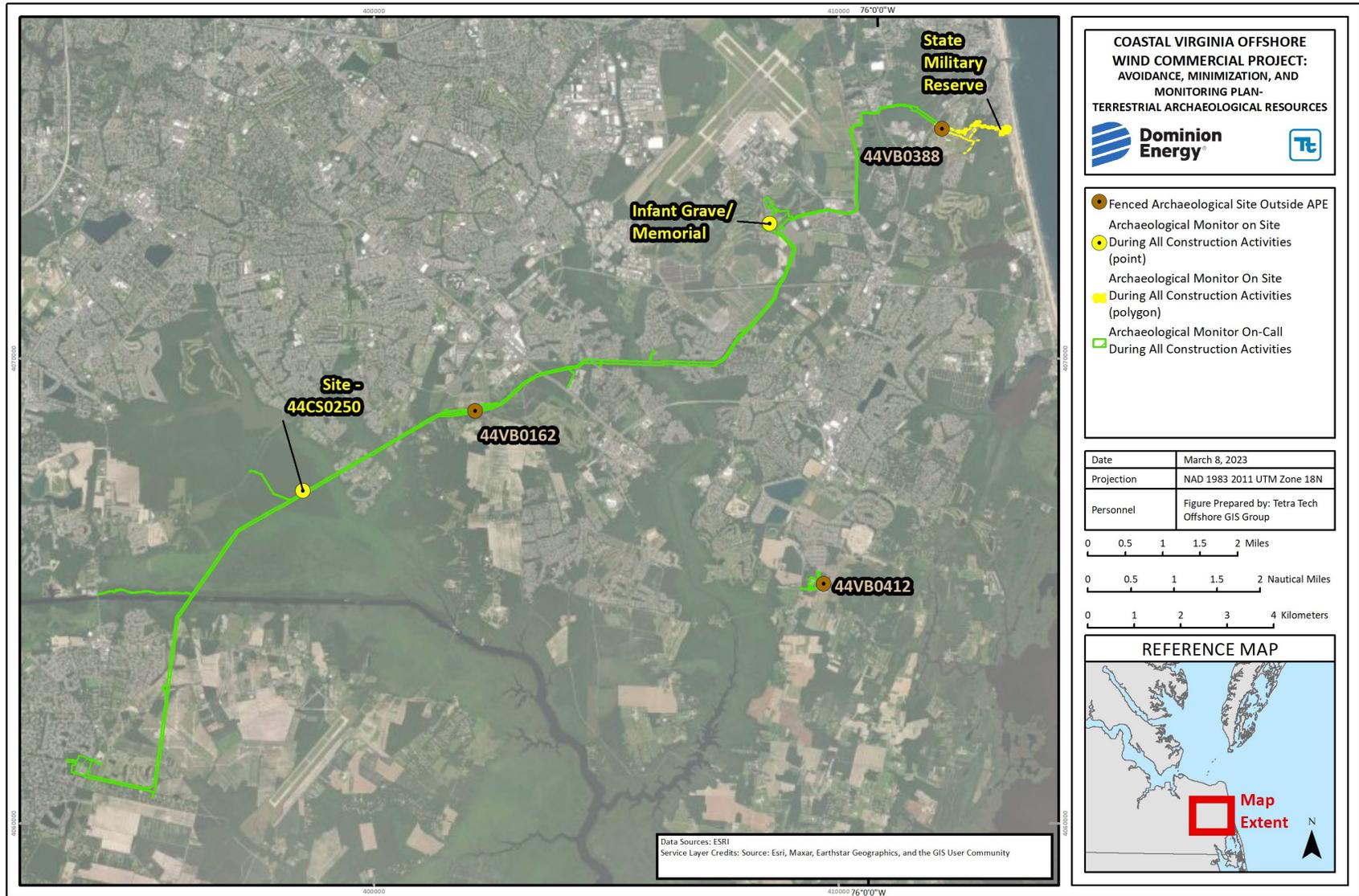


Figure G-9-2. Overview of Terrestrial Archaeological Monitoring and Avoidance

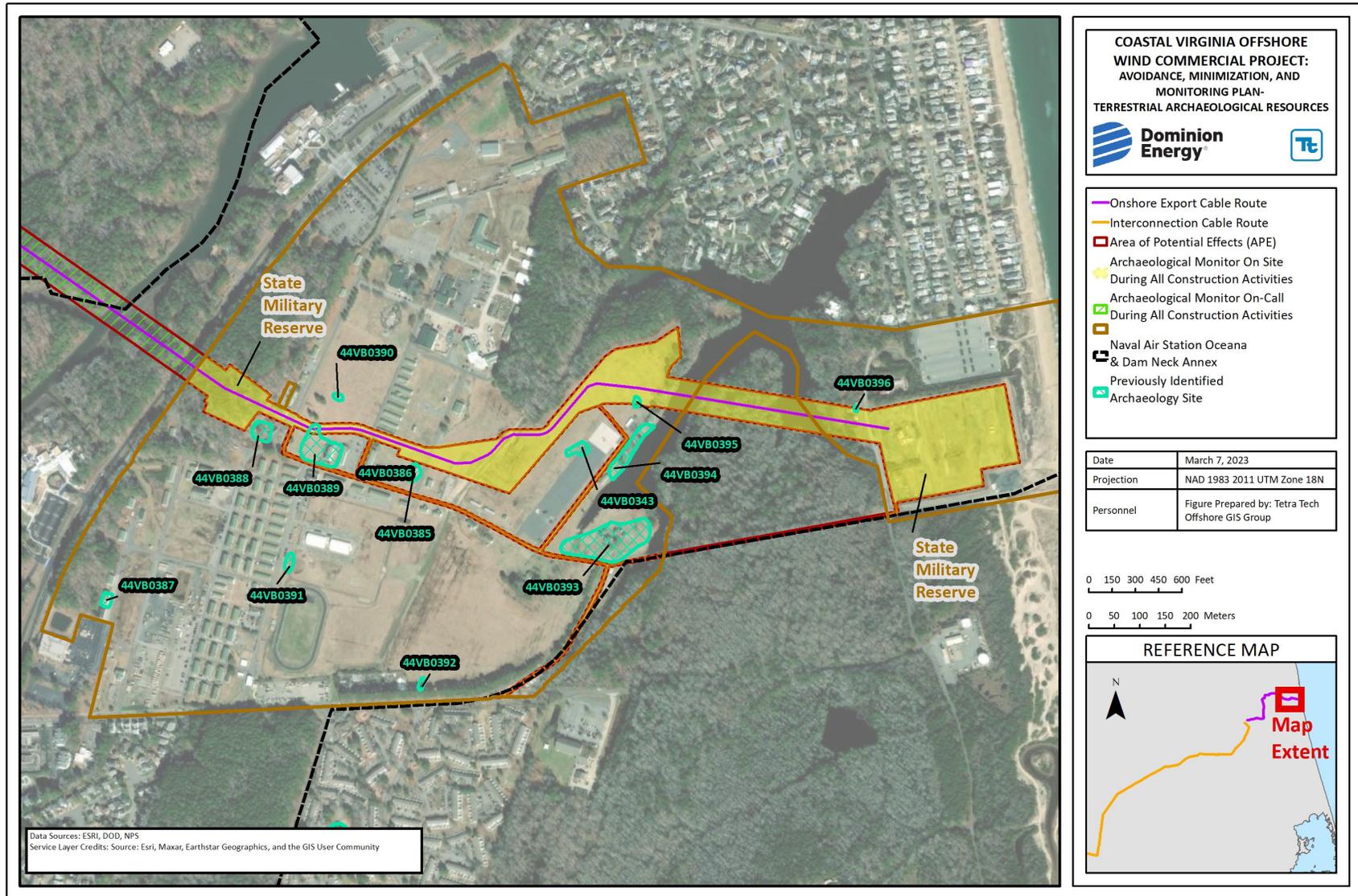


Figure G-9-3. Archaeological Monitoring Areas at State Military Reserve Camp Pendleton

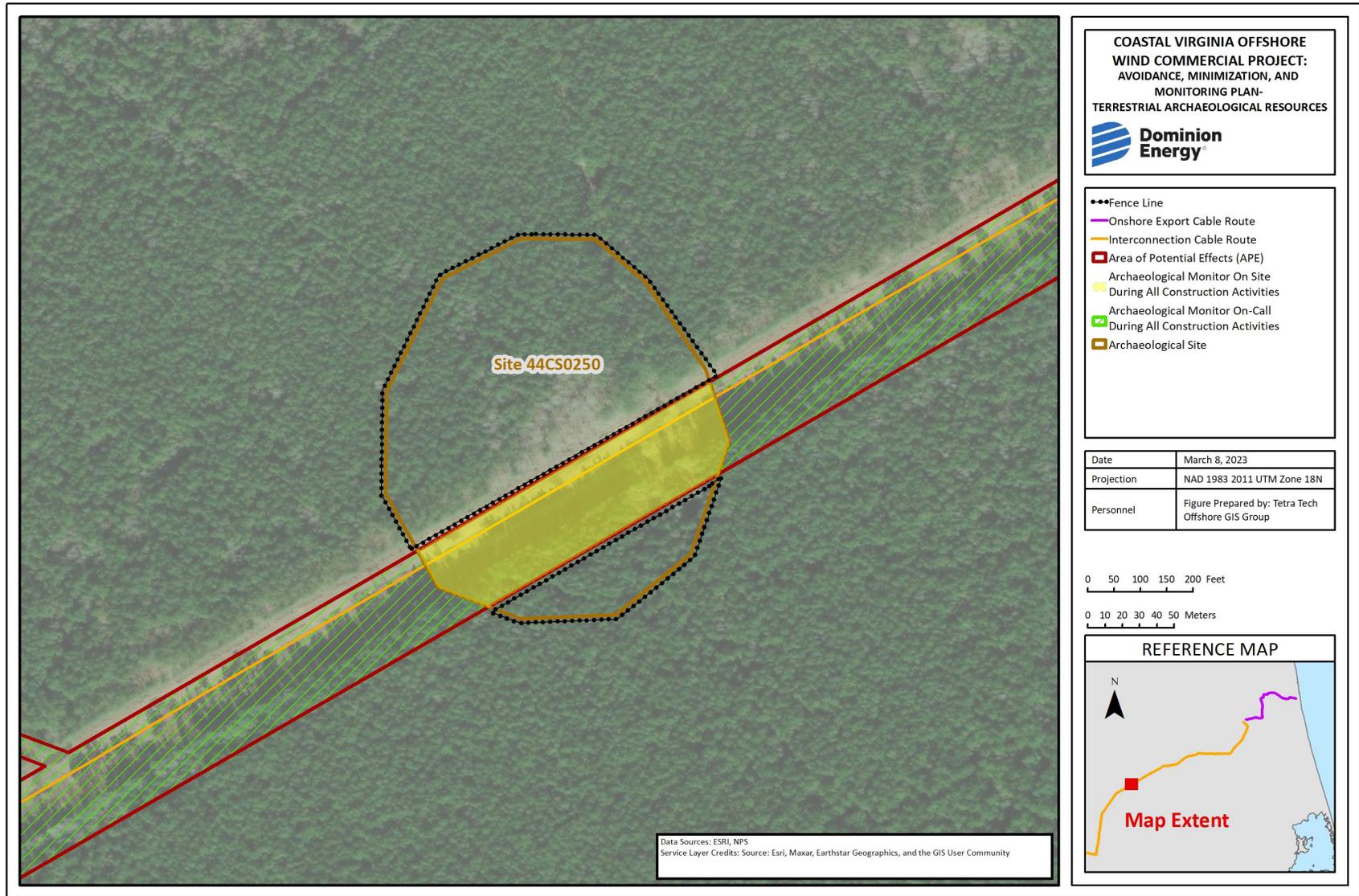


Figure G-9-4. Archaeological Monitoring Areas and Avoidance Measures at Site 44CS0250

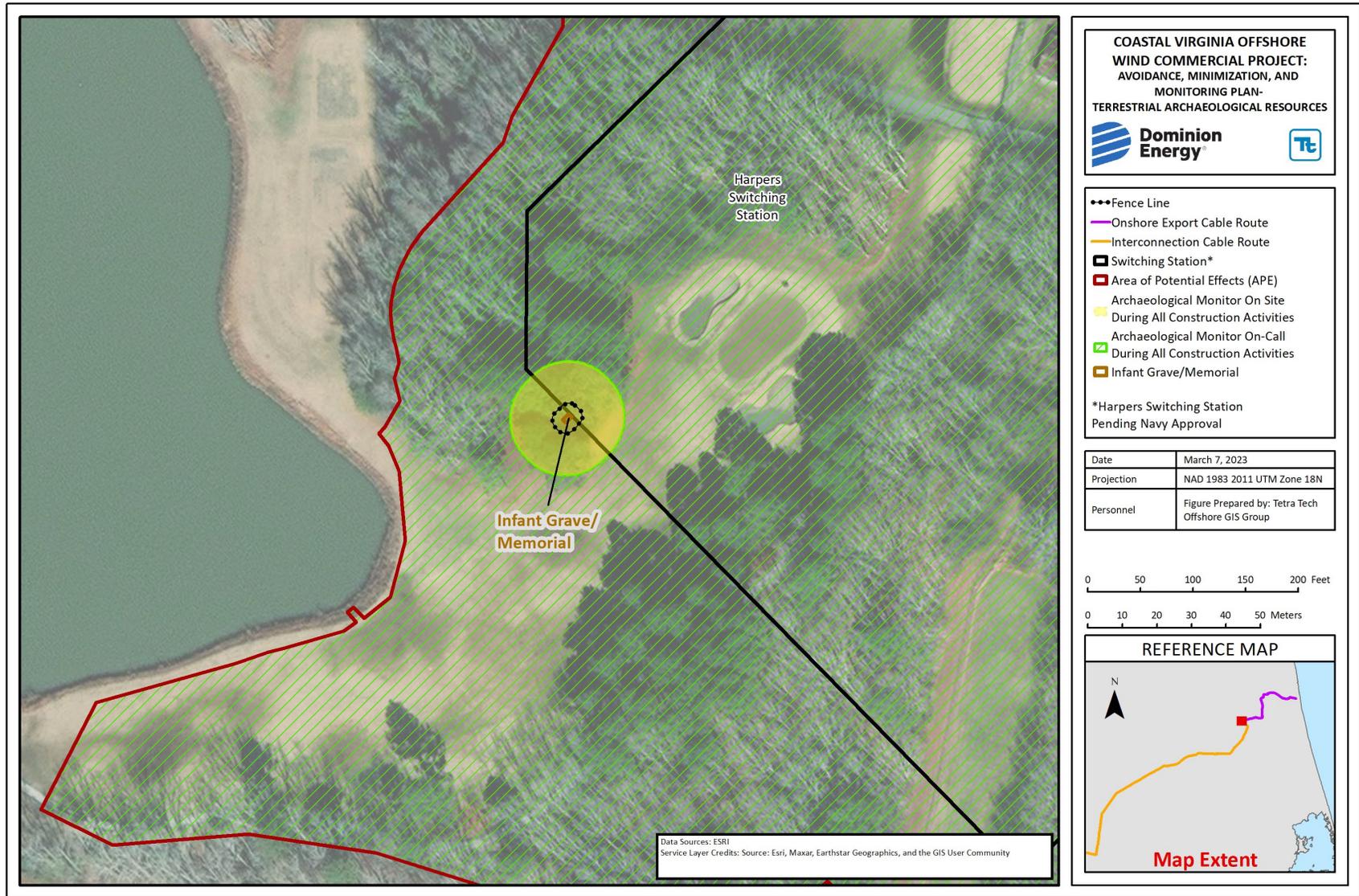


Figure G-9-5. Archaeological Monitoring Areas and Avoidance Measures at Naval Air Station Oceana

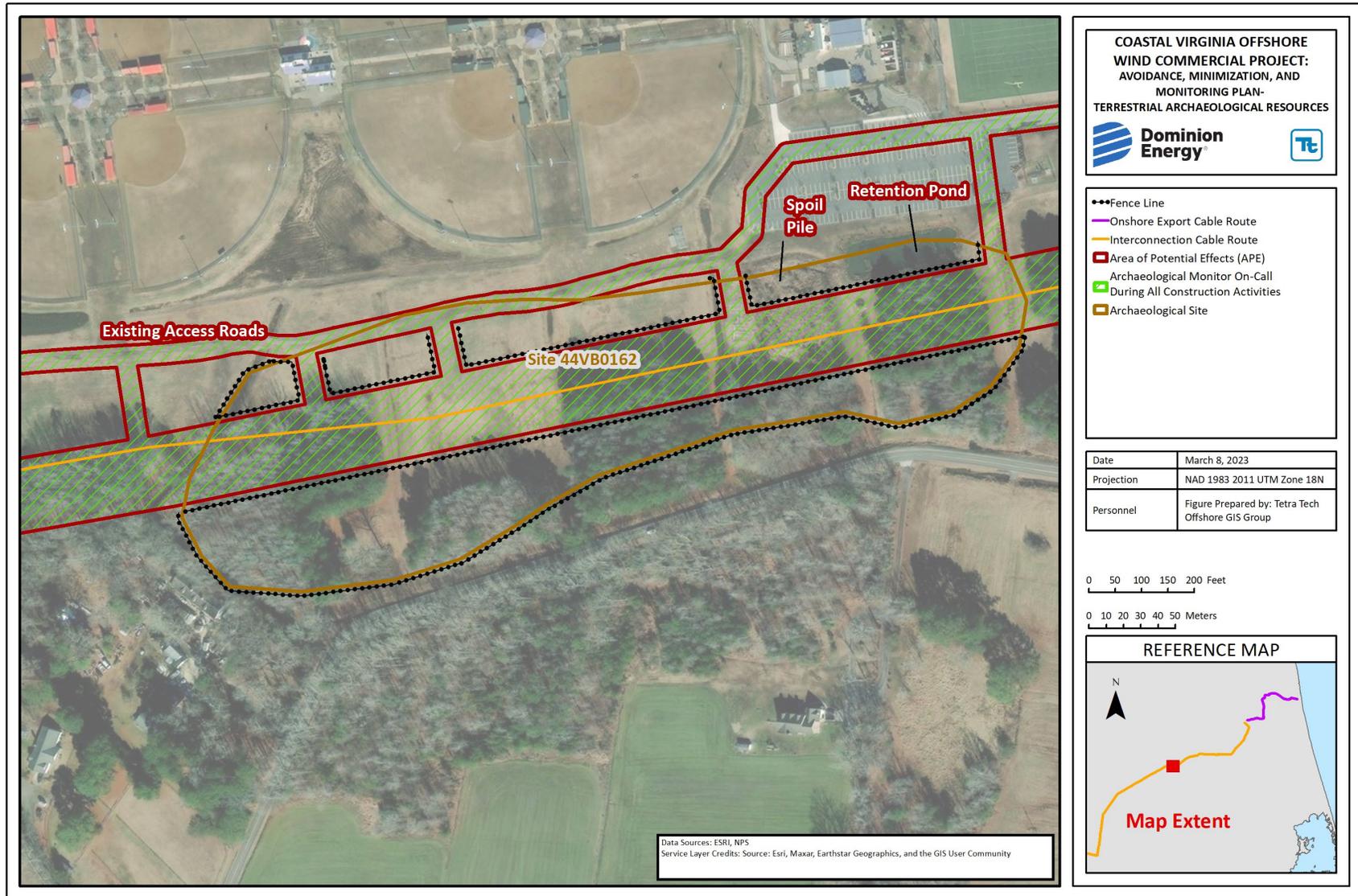


Figure G-9-6. Fencing Around Site 44VB0162

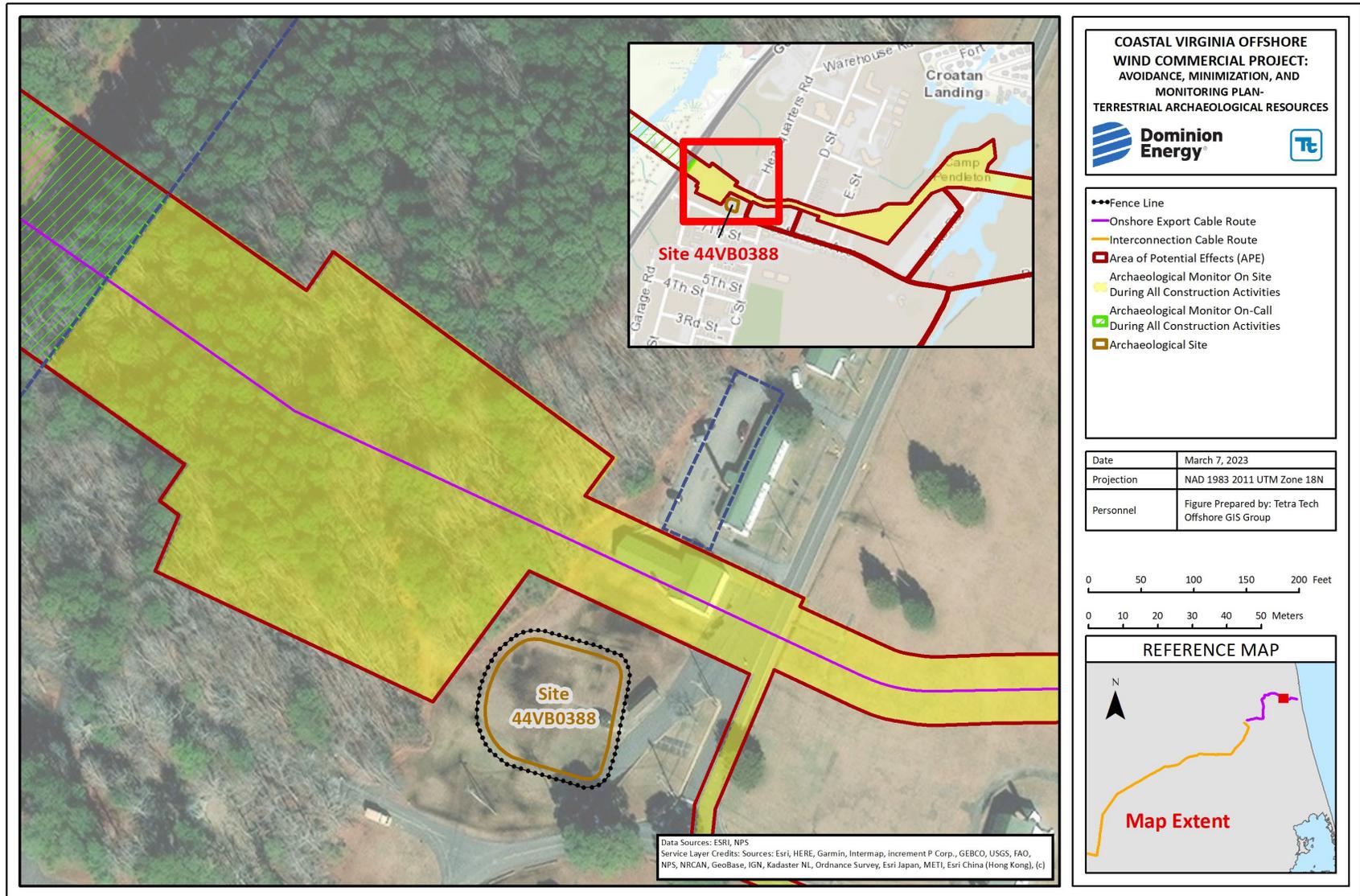


Figure G-9-7. Fencing Around Site 44VB0388

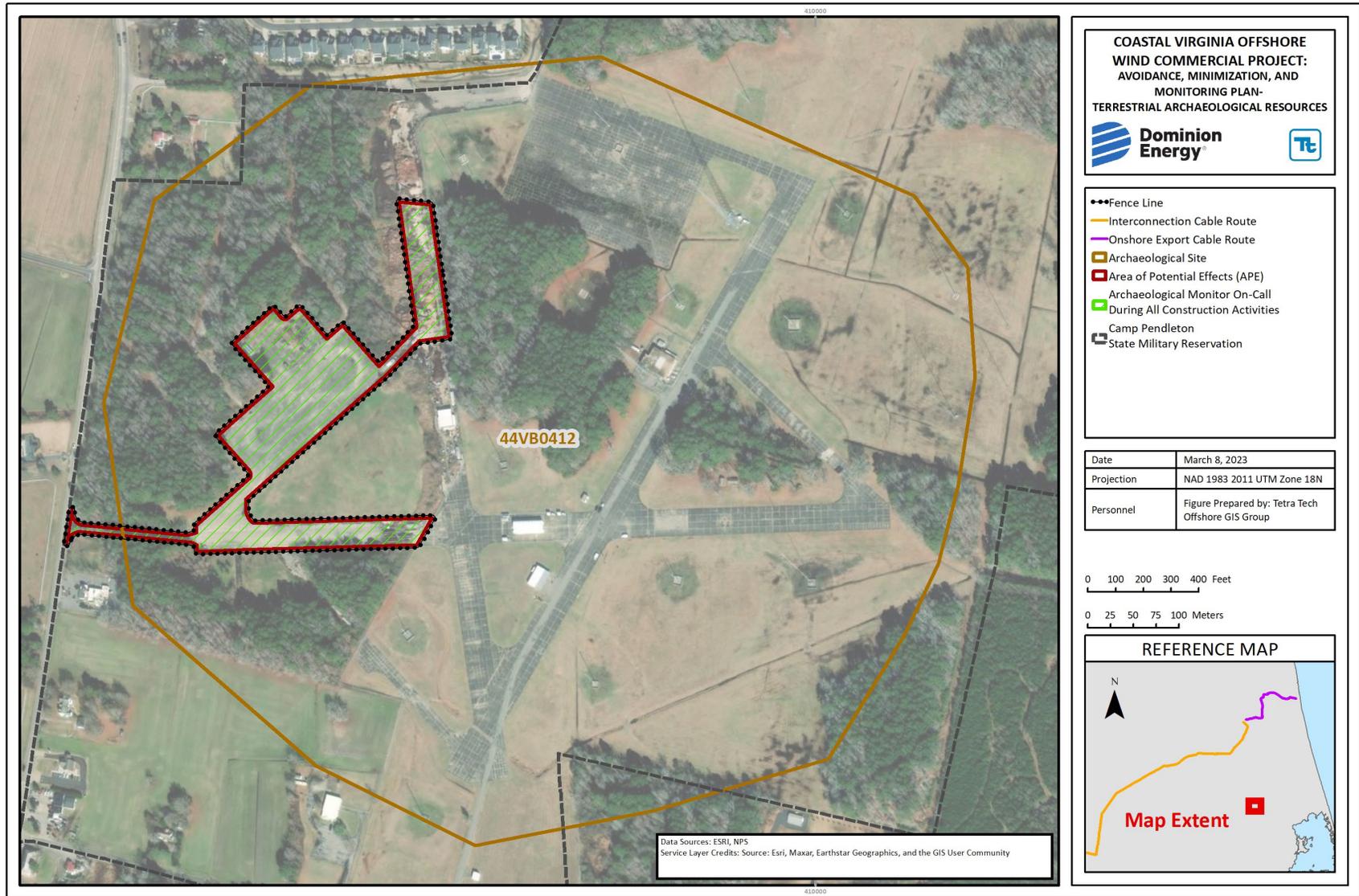


Figure G-9-8. Fencing Around Pungo Laydown Yard