STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE SITE EVALUATION COMMITTEE
DOCKET NO. 2015-06

JOINT APPLICATION OF NORTHERN PASS TRANSMISSION, LLC AND PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE D/B/A EVERSOURCE ENERGY FOR A CERTIFICATE OF SITE AND FACILITY

PREFILED DIRECT TESTIMONY OF D. SCOTT NEWMAN MS, EDFP

106 ASSOCIATES

ON BEHALF OF
DEERFIELD ABUTTERS INTERVENERS
DECEMBER 30, 2016

Q. Please state your name, position and your employer.

A. My name is Scott Newman, Principal of 106 Associates, historic preservation consultant, and an expert in evaluating the effects of public infrastructure projects on historic properties.

Q. Please summarize your educational background and employment background.

A. I am a 36-CFR-61 qualified architectural historian with over 25 years professional experience in the practice of historic preservation in New England. I hold certifications from the states of New Hampshire and Vermont to conduct Section 106 reviews. My education includes a B.A. in Economics, and an M.Sc. in Conservation of the Built Environment. As Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer for the State of Vermont Transportation Agency from 1999 – 2014, I completed over 2,200 Section 106 regulatory reviews of publically-funded infrastructure projects to determine their effects on historic sites. Please see my Curriculum Vitae attached as Exhibit A.

Q. Have you previously testified before the New Hampshire Site Evaluation Committee or other regulatory bodies?

A. I have not testified before the New Hampshire Site Evaluation Committee. I have testified before other regulatory bodies including Vermont Act 250 District Environmental Commissions, and VT District Court as part of property condemnation hearings.

Q. What is the purpose of your testimony?

A. 106 Associates Historic Preservation Consulting was hired by the Deerfield Abutters Interveners to provide an expert evaluation of the effects of the proposed Northern Pass project on above-ground historic properties in the Town of Deerfield. The SEC process requires an assessment of effects on historic sites as part of its evaluation of the project relative to the public interest.

Q. Please describe the format and order of your Report.

My testimony, summarized below and detailed in my report is sequenced as follows:

1. Introduction

2. Description of methods used in my evaluation

3. Identification of Historic Sites

4. Assessment of Effect

- 4A: Comments on Applicants Assessment of Effect on Historic Sites
- 4B: 106 Associates Assessment of Adverse Effect on Historic Sites
- 4C: 106 Associates Assessment of Unreasonable Adverse Effect on Historic Sites

6. Report conclusions.

Q. What are the overall conclusions of your analysis?

A. The proposed Northern Pass corridor bisects the Town of Deerfield from west to east, with its eastern terminus located at the Deerfield Sub-Station. The proposed project is aligned within an existing electrical transmission corridor, but adds an alignment of metal poles, metal lattice towers, and high voltage wires extending substantially higher than the existing infrastructure which is generally at or below the height of the tree canopy.

Specific to historic sites, the proposed project runs closely beside, and between the Deerfield Center Historic District which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places, and the Nottingham Road Rural Historic District recommended by NHDHR for additional inventory work as a potential National Register Rural Historic District.

Proposed new towers and electrical lines would cut closely behind the Deerfield Center National Register-listed properties located adjacent south of the proposed alignment. The existing transmission infrastructure is generally obscured and backdropped by tree cover and hillsides. The proposed project increases the height by up to 50% and the tower profile by up to 500%, with the result that the new towers would extend well above the tree canopy, be backdropped by the sky and horizon in many instances, and loom over the historic district in a way that substantially degrades its scale, aesthetics, and integrity. In my expert opinion, based on my experience reviewing over 2,200 infrastructure projects for effects to historic sites, the net effect of the proposed Northern Pass project on the Deerfield Center Historic District is unreasonably adverse.

The proposed project would also impact the National Register-eligible Nottingham Road Rural Historic District, sited adjacent north of and parallel to the proposed project. The effects would be similar to those imposed on the village historic district, with new transmission towers and electrical lines parallel to the southern edge of the district and clearly visible above the tree line. The proposed transmission line would degrade the rural character of the District by introducing a prominent and incongruous visual element. Rural Historic Districts such as the Nottingham Hill District derive their qualifying characteristics from multiple factors including buildings, integrity of the rural landscape setting, and patterns of land use evidenced by spatial relationships among landscape features. The introduction of metal lattice towers and electrical lines that would closely backdrop this rural district would severely degrade the characteristics that qualify the District for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and constitute and unreasonable adverse effect in my expert opinion.

We base our recommended finding of unreasonable adverse effect on the severity of adverse impacts to the two historic districts, and because the applicant has not availed themselves of readily available tools (undergrounding) to mitigate the unreasonable adverse effect which they plan to deploy elsewhere in the project, specifically the White Mountain area. We further find that the applicant in its expert assessment of effects to historic sites failed to follow SEC rules, adopting methods of analysis with regulatory foundation that weighed in favor of construction of the project.

END

1. INTRODUCTION

On behalf of the Deerfield Abutter interveners, 106 Associates has prepared this Expert Assessment of the anticipated impacts to historic sites within the Area of Potential Effect APE in the Town of Deerfield from the proposed Northern Pass Transmission Project (the Project), proposed by Northern Pass Transmission and Eversource Energy (the Applicants). The project requires a Certificate of Site and facility from the State of New Hampshire Site Evaluation Committee pursuant to SA162-H:5, and a determination that the proposed project will not unreasonably adversely impact historic sites and scenic resources. This report will assist the New Hampshire Site Evaluation Committee (SEC) in their deliberations to determine whether the Project would have unreasonable adverse effects to historic sites.

2. METHODOLOGY

106 Associates Principal Scott Newman conducted the evaluation. Historic sites were identified and included for evaluation in this study based on existing listings in the National Register of Historic Places, eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as determined by 106 Associates using criteria generated by the National Park Service,and sites data and recommendations by NHDHR. Properties were evaluated for inclusion through survey of existing historic property records on file with the New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources, documentation submitted by the applicant related to the SEC and 106 reviews, pre-filed testimony of Patricia O'Donnell of Heritage Landscapes LLC, and interviews with Deerfield Abutters. An understanding of the setting within which historic sites are located was informed by the Town of Deerfield Master Plan and a site survey of the project APE. Written documentation was ground-proofed by Mr. Newman who conducted visual evaluations of the project area within the Town of Deerfield over 12 hours on 12/1/16 and 12/9/16.

Assessments of the scope and the severity of anticipated impacts of the project on identified historic sites were generated through application of the Criteria of Adverse Effect promulgated in the 36-CFR-800, regulations implementing the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended. The effort included evaluation of existing conditions as viewed from the public right of way and from private property with permission from multiple sites within the two historic districts, and comparing them to anticipated conditions arising from the proposed Northern Pass project as mapped and described in the applicant's submittals. Opinions of the affected public were documented through collection and evaluation of Deerfield voting results related to the project, and interviews with owners of affected sites.

3. IDENTIFICATION OF HISTORIC SITES

This study utilized a conservative approach to identifying historic sites, including for impact evaluation only those properties listed in, or considered or recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The APE selected was also conservative, comprising one mile either side of the transmission line.

106 Associates confirmed the presence of two National Register Historic Districts within the one mile APE zone in the Town of Deerfield. They include the Deerfield Center Historic District which is listed in the National Register, the potential Nottingham Hill Rural Historic District which would include the James City Road as recommended by NHDHR. Both Historic Districts are mapped in the appendices to this report which highlight their immediate proximity to the proposed Project.

The Deerfield Center Historic District was listed by the Keeper of the National Register on September 09, 2002 and includes 17 historic properties, 14 major and 3 outbuildings fronting Church St. and Candia Street in Deerfield Center. Note that the National Register listing notes many of the buildings fronting "Old Center Street" which is now called Church Street. All the buildings are of wooden construction, including private homes, religious architecture, and civic architecture built between 1834 and 1949. Historic architectural styles vary, and include Gothic Revival and the spectrum of Victorian forms. Together, the buildings form a classical, compact New England village streetscape with white color and wooden clapboards predominant. The Deerfield Center National Register Historic District retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The Deerfield Center Historic District is significant under National Register Criterion C in the area of Community Planning and Development, for its development in the 19th and early 20th century as the religious and governmental center of Deerfield, and in the area of Architecture for its fine collection of mid and late 19th century and early 20th century buildings. Much has been documented regarding the historic significance of Deerfield Center, both in the National Register nomination and other historical records, but there is agreement that the central location of the growing village was paramount in attracting populations of several faiths to build within the village limits their houses of worship in the first half of the 19th century. This cemented the growing village's prominence as Deerfield's religious and civic center to this day. As excerpted from the National Register nomination: *"The concentration of public buildings in Deerfield Center can only be explained as the deliberate choice of church congregations, town officials and community groups to create a truly central place, a place where the residents of this largely rural town could come together for religious services, town meetings, governmental services, community gatherings, and social functions".*

The Deerfield Center National Register Historic District is mapped in Figures 1 and 2, showing its boundaries and proximity to the proposed Project.

The Nottingham Road Rural Historic District is noted as potentially eligible for the National Register by the applicant in the Area Form documentation prepared as part of the ongoing Section 106 review, and recommended for further inventory work as a Rural Historic District by the NHDHR. The potential District contains several intact 19th century intact farmsteads and agricultural buildings stretched along Nottingham Road, and several residential properties in the James City Road Area as recommended by NHDHR. The District represents a significant concentration and continuity of sites, buildings and structures, united historically and by physical development that together comprise a National Register eligible Historic District. While the existence of the Historic District and its location abutting the proposed Project is not disputed, confirmation of the precise boundaries is pending completion of the Section 106 process. Scott Newman from 106 Associates conducted a field survey of the potential Nottingham Road Rural Historic District on December 9 and 12, 2016. It is our assessment that, in conformance with NHDHR's recommendations for additional inventory work, that the Nottingham Road Rural Historic District has the following boundaries: to the east, at 2 James City Road; to the north at 4

Harvey Road; to the west at 76 Nottingham Road; and to the south at 7 Mountain Road. These addresses correspond to the maps in attached Figures 1 and 3.

4. ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT

Assessment of effect in this expert testimony is three-part. The first part (A) provides our expert assessment of the applicant's effort at evaluating effects of the project on historic sites; the second part (B) comprises the 106 Associates opinion as to whether the identified historic properties in Deerfield would be adversely affected by the proposed project using the 36-CFR-800 regulations promulgated by the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation, and SEC regulations pertaining to visual impact; and the third part (C), includes our opinion as to whether adverse effects identified in part 2 are unreasonable by applying criteria established in SEC Site 301.14(b) rules addressing historic sites.

4(A): Comments on Applicants Assessment of Effect

106 Associates strongly disagrees with the applicant's assertion that there are no unreasonable adverse effects to historic sites in the Town of Deerfield. Constructing a line of single pole and metal lattice towers to support high voltage wires through the middle of Deerfield's rural, scenic setting dotted with farmsteads and historic districts abutting the project *does* result in unreasonable adverse effects. The applicant's analysis failed to reach the correct conclusion regarding effects to historic sites for the following reasons:

<u>Applicant Used Faulty Visual Impact Assessment Methodology</u>
The applicant's conclusion that unreasonable adverse effects are not imposed anywhere within the Deerfield historic areas from the construction of the proposed infrastructure project is not credible, and a conclusion reached due to arbitrary and faulty methodology. The applicant elected not to utilize the visual impact evaluation requirements codified in the SEC rules, but instead used a method of assessment without any regulatory basis, one that is inconsistent with SEC regulations, and one that resulted in outcomes favoring the applicant's project. SEC 301.05(b)(1) clearly requires a bare-earth visual impact analysis, in addition to one with vegetative screening. The applicant elected instead to perform a visual impact assessment *with* vegetation, and *with* leaf-on conditions. Vegetation between the historic districts and the proposed project was observed to be primarily deciduous. The applicant ignored the fact that leaves are *off* the trees for six months of the year in this climate, and assessed the visual impact in conditions that favored construction of the proposed project. Furthermore, many trees between the historic districts and the proposed project were observed to be in poor health with bark and limb loss, demonstrating the ephemeral nature of any vegetative screening. Logging in unprotected areas, as well as disease could also reduce any vegetative screening. Finally, trees are susceptible to storm events that can result in large scale loss of tree screening. The ephemeral nature of vegetative screening relative to the scale and scope of the proposed undertaking was not taken into consideration by the applicant.

<u>Applicant Omitted Major Infrastructure Component in Visual Impact Analysis</u>
The applicant ignored a substantial element of the visual intrusion, comprising the numerous transmission wires supported at a higher elevation by the proposed higher towers. High voltage transmission wires strung by steel lattice towers impose a substantial visual intrusion on their

surroundings. Intrusion is exponentially higher when the wires are not backdropped as they generally are at present by trees and hillsides. Wires backdropped by the sky, be it cloudy or sunny, appear as a series of sagging black demarcations, interrupting the natural horizon and creating a visual barrier between the tree canopy and sky. The effect of this artificial backdrop on historic districts is adverse, imposing a prominent visual element which is out of scale and character with the ambient, human-scaled settings.

Applicant Omitted Staging and Access

There is no indication in the applicant's assessment regarding impacts to historic sites from staging of equipment and material, and movement of same in and out of the corridor. Heavy construction and infrastructure projects in close proximity to historic sites can cause temporary and permanent adverse effects to streetscape and historic landscape elements.

4(B): Assessment of Adverse Effect

106 Associates assessed the nature and scope of adverse effects of the proposed Project on identified historic sites in the Town of Deerfield using the 36CFR800 regulations implementing the National Historic Preservation Act. The regulations state that an adverse effect is caused as follows:

> *800.5(a)(1) Adverse effects occur when an undertaking may directly or indirectly alter characteristics of a historic property that qualify it for inclusion in the Register. Reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance, or be cumulative also need to be considered.*
>
> *800.5(a)(2) Examples of adverse effects include physical destruction or damage; alteration not consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards; relocation of a property; change of use or physical features of a property's setting; visual, atmospheric, or audible intrusions; neglect resulting in deterioration; or transfer, lease, or sale of a property out of Federal ownership or control without adequate protections.*

Adverse Effects from Transmission Lines are Well Established

The adverse visual effects of industrial scale electrical transmission infrastructure on scenic and historic sites are well established, including, that the scale and appearance of this infrastructure has the capacity to visually scar the built and natural environment. It's for this reason that communities nationwide have led efforts to bury wires within or adjacent to village and downtown centers (e.g. Concord NH), and larger groups have advocated to have wires undergrounded across scenic and cultural landscapes in many regions, e.g. "Responsible Electrical Transmission for Albertans" www.retasite.wordpress.com.) Some jurisdictions in an effort to protect historic districts from the adverse effects of overhead wires have enacted ordinances to require undergrounding (e.g. Clayton NY).

Adverse visual effects from the proposed Northern Pass infrastructure are also acknowledged by the applicant and led to the undergrounding of a portion of the Northern Pass infrastructure in the White Mountains. This same accommodation should be afforded to the residents of Deerfield who are rightfully concerned about the adverse effects of the transmission infrastructure on their historic districts. Put another way, why would Deerfield historic districts (and residents) be excluded by the applicant from an available mitigation measure utilized elsewhere in the project corridor?

The Northern Pass Adversely Affects the Deerfield Center Historic District and Nottingham Road Historic Districts

Figure 1 shows the proposed transmission line including poles and metal lattice towers supporting high voltage wires ranging up to 140' tall in close proximity to two historic districts in Deerfield. Contrary to the applicant's assertion, the proposed transmission line will be clearly and prominently visible from multiple locations within the Deerfield Center and Nottingham Road Historic Districts, and form a visual barrier between the two districts.

Figure 2 shows the proposed transmission line abutting the Deerfield Center National Register Historic District with locations and heights of the proposed towers. Heights of the new towers which are located within the existing corridor ROW at the closest location to the Historic District, increase by 30' to 40' in height, and would visibly backdrop the structures as seen looking north from Church Street. Moreover, where the current transmission facility is generally capped under the tree canopy, the proposed towers will loom over the tree canopy by 30' to 40' and silhouette the metal towers and wires against the sky forming a visually barrier at the northern backdrop to the historic district.

Figure 4 illustrates existing conditions and the height of the planned infrastructure at a sample location within the Deerfield Center Historic District. The visual impact of the new infrastructure would be jarring, and offend the expectations of the typical viewer within the District boundaries. The visual intrusion would be in close proximity to (abutting) the Historic District, would extend east and west as far as the viewer could see, would be effectively permanent, and there is no way to effectively screen this equipment which varies in heights up to 140'.

Figure 3 shows the Project as currently designed abutting the Nottingham Road Rural Historic District. The current transmission lines run within an existing corridor, but now comprise single poles which at their present heights and design do not mar the visual setting of the rural area. The proposed lattice towers increase heights by up to 40', representing a 50% increase in height. The design of the new poles, some as metal lattice towers would increase the width by over 500%. The new towers and suspended wires would scar the landscape in this area, forming a new, prominent, and ubiquitous southern visual element in the setting of this Rural Historic District. In our expert opinion, based on over 2,200 historic preservation reviews of infrastructure projects, the Project would constitute a severe, negative effect to characteristics that qualify this Rural Historic District for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Figure 5 shows the view south from 15 Nottingham Road, a historic property located within the boundaries of the proposed Nottingham Road Rural Historic District. New lattice towers and wires would extend to the black line and impose a new industrial-scaled visual element within the most prominent view from the historic district, degrading the rural characteristics that would qualify the District for listing in the National Register.

Figure 6 shows the close proximity of the transmission line to Nottingham Road, and the heights of the existing poles. It is not credible within the accepted practice of historic preservation review to suggest that installing new towers and wires to the anticipated height of the blue line would not unreasonably adversely affect the qualities of this recommended Rural Historic District. The Transmission line would be clearly out of character with the area, mar the visual qualities of the District and lower home values, substantially degrade and diminish the scenic views from the historic district, and constitute a severe adverse effect on historic sites.

4(C): Assessment of Unreasonable Adverse Effect

SEC Criteria For Findings Unreasonable Adverse Effect

106 Associates used the appropriate SEC criteria to generate its expert assessment on whether the adverse effects detailed in Section 4 of this report constitute unreasonable adverse effects. The SEC rules define unreasonable adverse effects by applying criteria established in Site 301.14(b) addressing historic sites. We address each criterion below its description, as follows:

Site 301.14(b) Criteria Relative to Findings of Unreasonable Adverse Effects on Historic Sites

(a) In determining whether a proposed energy facility will have an unreasonable adverse effect on historic sites, the committee shall consider:

(1) All of the historic sites and archaeological resources potentially affected by the proposed facility and any anticipated potential adverse effects on such sites and resources;
Comment: Affected sites include 2 National Register Districts, one listed, one potential Rural Historic District, each of which directly abut the proposed project. Both Districts retain their status for the NR, and possess the integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

(2) The number and significance of any adversely affected historic sites and archeological resources, taking into consideration the size, scale, and nature of the proposed facility;
Comment: The project affects a diversity of historic sites spanning the historic development of Deerfield from the time of its founding. Both the historic civic center of the Town, and an intact and broad representation of it agricultural heritage are at stake in the SEC's deliberations. The size of the project is massive: with increased heights, footprints, and widths of proposed infrastructure completely at odds with the character of the affected Deerfield village center, and rural historic district. The scale of the project is clear when considering it bisects the entire Town of Deerfield from west to east, visually and physically separating the Town's two historic districts from one another. The nature of the proposed facility is industrial-scaled electrical power infrastructure installed on towers up to 140' above the ground, and visible for miles. Its important to note here that this nature of this facility could change in a way that would enhance the scenic and historic character of Deerfield, as well as its economic vitality, by undergrounding the transmission lines.

(3) The extent, nature, and duration of the potential adverse effects on historic sites and archeological resources;
Comment: As detailed in Section 4 of this report, the effects on historic sites of the proposed transmission line are adverse, severe, and permanent. The ephemeral nature of what existing screening vegetation is in place makes any benefits limited in scope, and impermanent. The applicant's basis for concluding that there would not be an unreasonable effect to the abutting historic sites is based on a flawed and incomplete analysis and strains credulity.

(4) Findings and determinations by the New Hampshire division of historical resources of the department of cultural resources and, if applicable, the lead federal agency, of the proposed facility's effects on historic sites as determined under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, 54 U.S.C. §306108, or RSA

Comment: The findings of the ongoing Section 106 process between the DOE and NHDHR have been useful in identifying historic sites within the APE, including the Deerfield Center National Register Historic District and the potential Nottingham Road Historic District. However, the 106 process is still in the historic resource identification phase and assessments on historic properties have not been made.

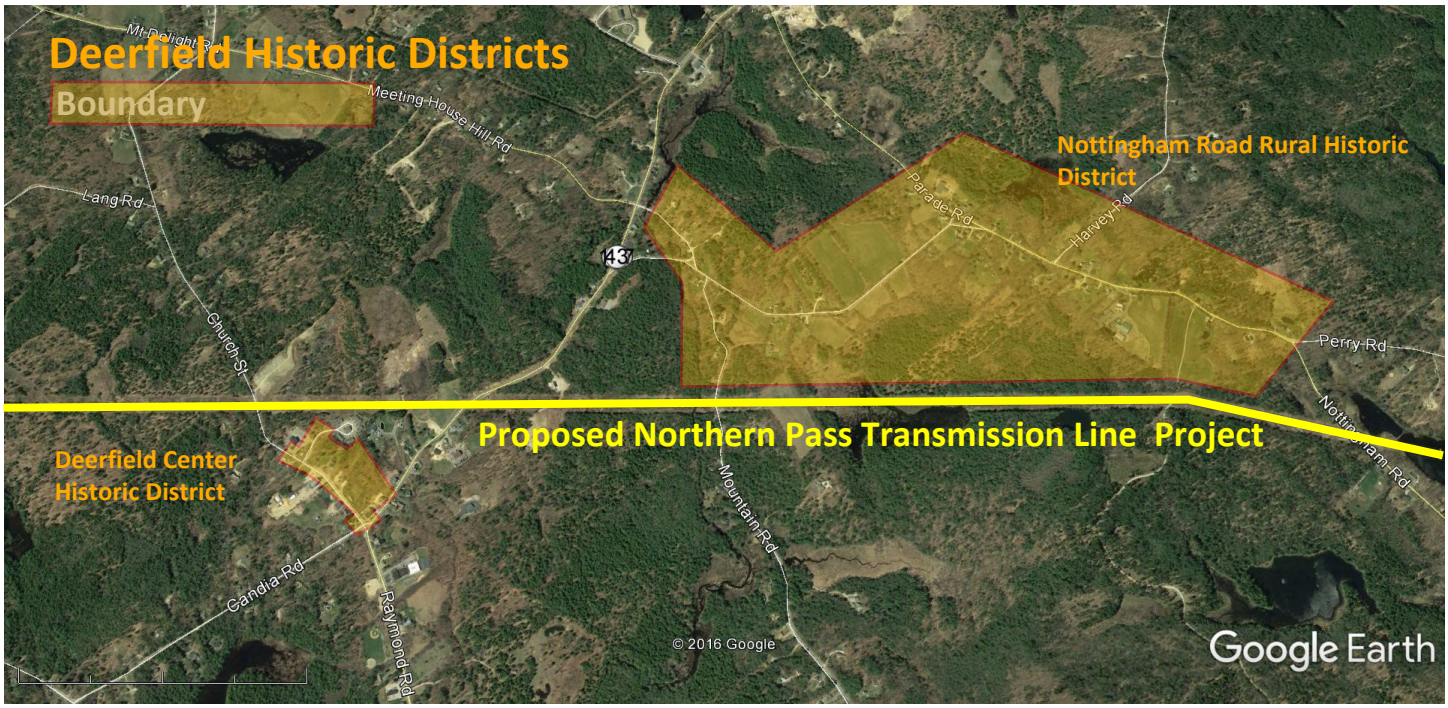
That said, based on my having personally reviewed over 2,200 infrastructure projects for impacts to historic sites under the Section 106 regulations, I offer the following two points regarding the Northern Pass project. First, the Section 106 regulations are consultative in nature, requiring that federal agencies consider the views of the public and affected parties in their project reviews. Deerfield residents are on record voting against the project as designed by a 2-1 margin. The Deerfield Abutters group is active in opposing the Project to protect the cultural heritage of the Town from the adverse effects of the project. And Stop Northern Pass signs are ubiquitous in the area of the project. Moreover, the Town of Deerfield recognizes and states an intention to preserve the rural and scenic character of the Town in its 2009 Master Plan. The proposed project is at odds with this array of public input the Section 106 process is mandated to invite and consider.

(5) The effectiveness of the measures proposed by the applicant to avoid, minimize, or mitigate unreasonable adverse effects on historic sites and archaeological resources, and the extent to which such measures represent best practical measures.

This is best responded to with the second point under Section 106 due to the similarity of review intent. The stated mandate of Section 106 in its implementing regulations is to avoid, minimize, and mitigate adverse effects to historic properties, with avoidance being the preferred alternative when feasible. In the case of the Northern Pass, the project planning has demonstrated that a practical avoidance measure exists, demonstrated by its deployment elsewhere in the project, i.e., undergrounding wires. The 106 process will rightly question why the taxpayers and residents of Deerfield would be excluded from this available tool that would eliminate adverse effects and enhance the long term historic, scenic, and economic valued embraced by their residents as detailed in their Master Plan. The SEC under this criterion should ask the same question. Considering the long term benefits, the stated desire of the community to protect their heritage and economy, the financial capacity of the corporate interests involved, and fact that undergrounding has been planned for other parts of the project, it is my expert assessment that the Section 106 process would find in favor of undergrounding the transmission line as a practical and feasible avoidance measure.

5. CONCLUSIONS

The assessment detailed in this report concludes that under the appropriate regulations, using the appropriate assessment techniques, and building on past work undertaken by the SEC, DOE, and NHDHR, the appropriate finding is that the project as proposed constitutes an unreasonable adverse effect on historic sites in the Town of Deerfield. The report further concludes, that this adverse effect is 100% avoidable through the application of avoidance measures, i.e. undergrounding, already being planned in the implementation of the proposed Project.



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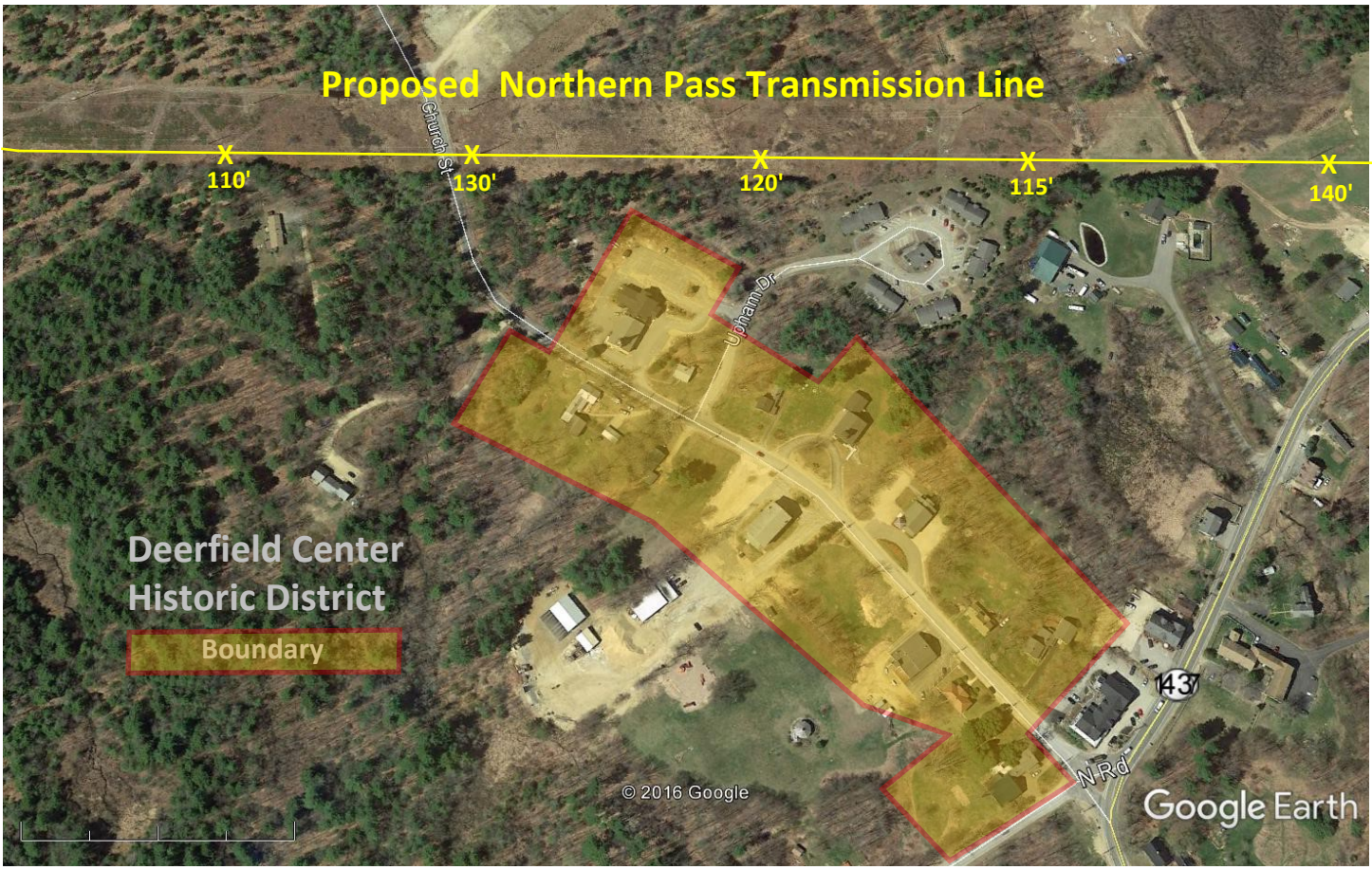

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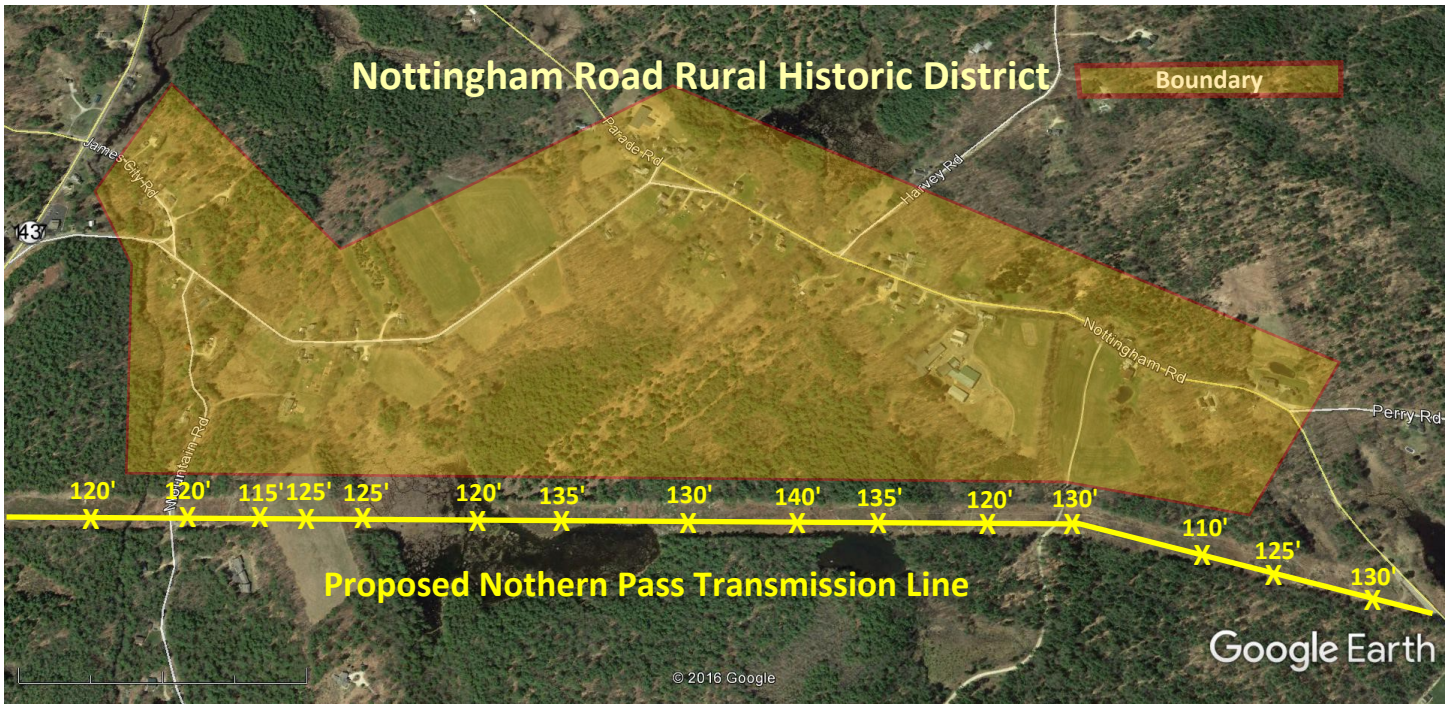

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Figure 4:
Looking north from Church Street in Deerfield Center Historic District. View shows historic Deerfield Community Church at left. Existing wires are barely visible to the right of the building, just below the height of the trees canopy. A new tower (3132-288) is proposed in this view, increasing the height of the infrastructure from 83' to 120' feet - at the height of the yellow line. The result will be new towers and lines well above the tree canopy within the sky view. In our expert opinion, construction of the Project would adversely affect the Deerfield Center Historic District, and that this effect would be unreasonable when evaluated within SEC rules.

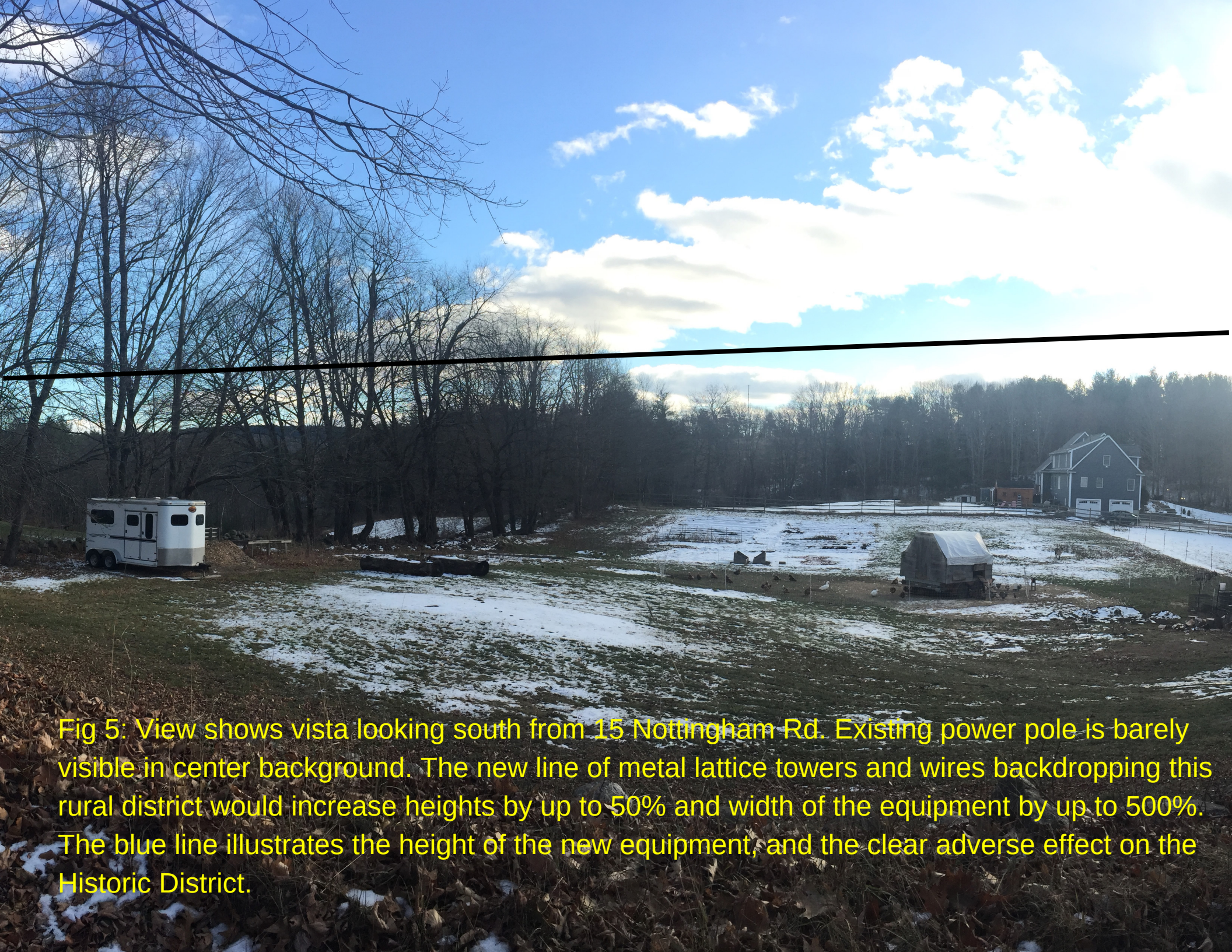

Fig 5: View shows vista looking south from 15 Nottingham Rd. Existing power pole is barely visible in center background. The new line of metal lattice towers and wires backdropping this rural district would increase heights by up to 50% and width of the equipment by up to 500%. The blue line illustrates the height of the new equipment, and the clear adverse effect on the Historic District.

Figure 6:
View looking south from Nottingham Road east of 76 Nottingham Rd. Two existing poles are barely visible in the center right background, extending upward even with the top of the tree canopy. The blue line shows the height of the proposed metal lattice towers and suspended power lines which would dramatically degrade the character of this Rural Historic District, and result in an unreasonable adverse effect on historic sites.

Curriculum Vitae

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Experience

April 2014 - Present
Principal – Section 106 Associates

106 Associates offers clients expert level knowledge of historic preservation regulations [NEPA, Act 250, Section 106, Section 4(f)]. Principal Scott Newman has gained permit approvals for 2200+ infrastructure projects over 20 years. From No Effect determinations, to bi-state, multi-agency Programmatic Agreements, 106 Associates can provide targeted services to compliment your capacity, or manage your preservation HP regulatory review from conception through construction.

We also:

- Provide comprehensive historic preservation consulting services to private, government, and corporate clients.
- Provide expertise in historic resource survey, rehabilitation investment tax credits, national register nominations, conservation assessments, grant writing, and project management.

1999 – 2014
Historic Preservation Officer – Vermont Agency of Transportation

- Research and prepare the full suite of Section 106 documentation for major and minor transportation-related infrastructure projects (over 2200 projects completed and approved).
- Conduct and prepare complete Section 4(f) evaluations for DOT-funded projects (over 225 projects prepared for, and approved by FHWA).
- Successful track record in managing complex regulatory reviews for building and infrastructure projects, including MOA and PA development.

1993 – 1998
Principal - Cultural Resource Management Consultants

- Provide complete historic preservation consulting services to institutional and private clients.
- Provide expertise in historic resource survey, rehabilitation investment tax credits, national register nominations, conservation assessments, grant writing, and project management.

Education

2013
Applied Environmental Mediation
Vermont Law School

1995
M.Sc., Historic Preservation
University of Montreal

1990
B.A., Economics
Concordia University, Montreal

Qualifications and Skills

- Professional oral and written communication skills
- Professional public speaking and media training from AASHTO
- Negotiation and mediation training from Vermont Law School
- 36 CFR 61 Qualified Architectural Historian
- Expert level knowledge of Section 106 and Section 4(f) review for building and infrastructure projects
- Experience working with New York, Vermont, and New Hampshire HP Offices
- Skilled at educating/training staff and stakeholders in preservation
- Ability to read and interpret engineering and construction plans
- Experience coordinating with the full array of preservation stakeholders
- Experienced and skilled working independently and in team environment

Notable Professional Activities and Community Involvement

- Guest lecturer, University of Vermont Historic Preservation Graduate Program on historic preservation permitting
- Guest Lecturer, Vermont Technical College on environmental permitting
- Recipient, Federal Highway Administration Environmental Excellence Award for co-authoring statewide Programmatic Agreement to streamline historic preservation review while maintaining exceptional resource protection
- Recipient, Merit Awards (3) for exceptional public service and member of VTrans Teams of the Year (2)
- Past Board of Directors, Northeast chapter of Association for Preservation Technology
- Current Board of Directors, Isle La Motte Preservation Trust

Active and Completed New Hampshire Projects

<u>Active:</u>
Modified Area Survey of the City of Lebanon, NH (With Lyssa Papazian)
Section 106: SALEM BIKE-PED CORRIDOR PHASE 2 Manchester & St. Lawrence Rail Corridor
Section 106: Wilton Kings Brook Bridge Improvements