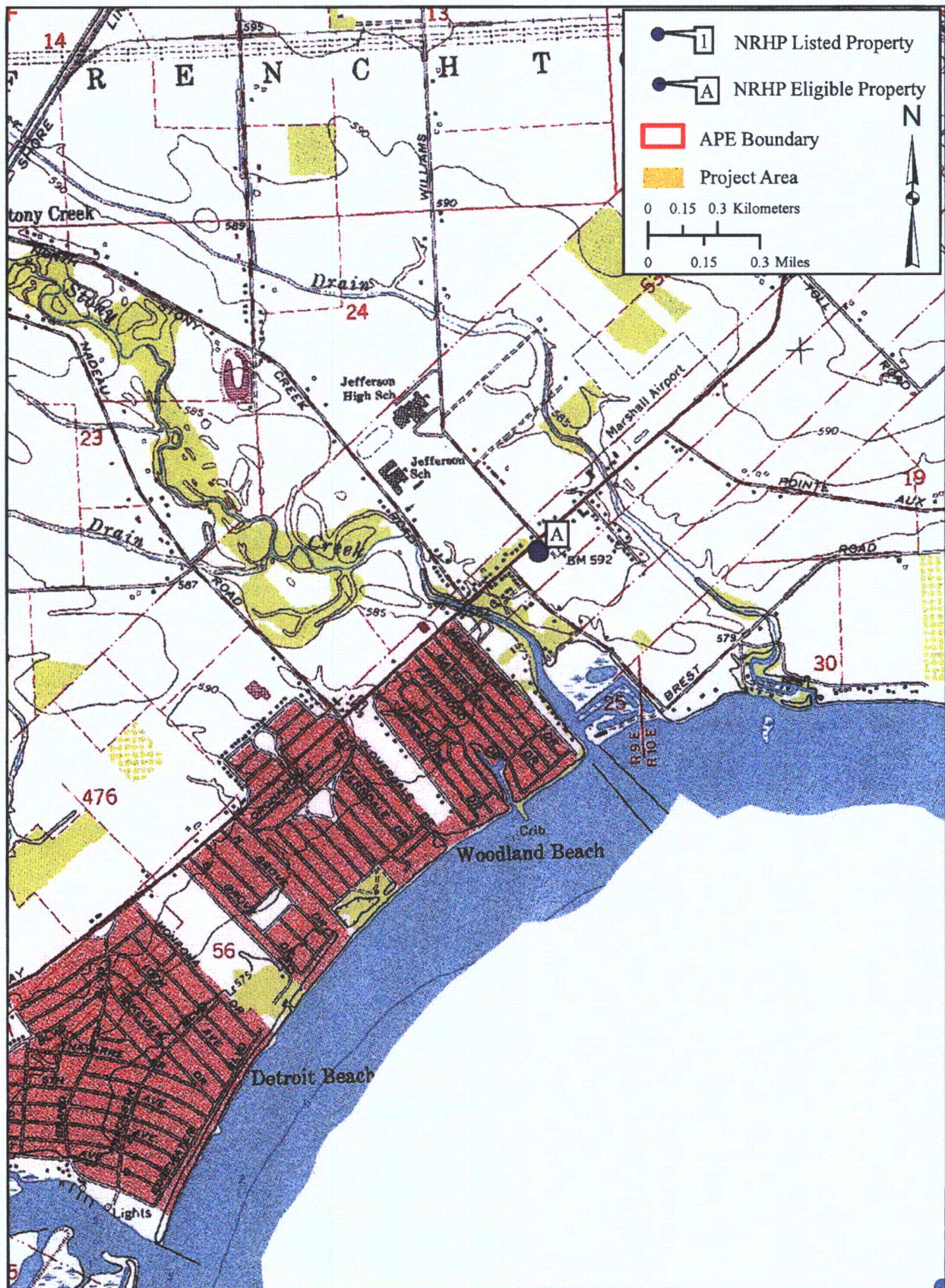
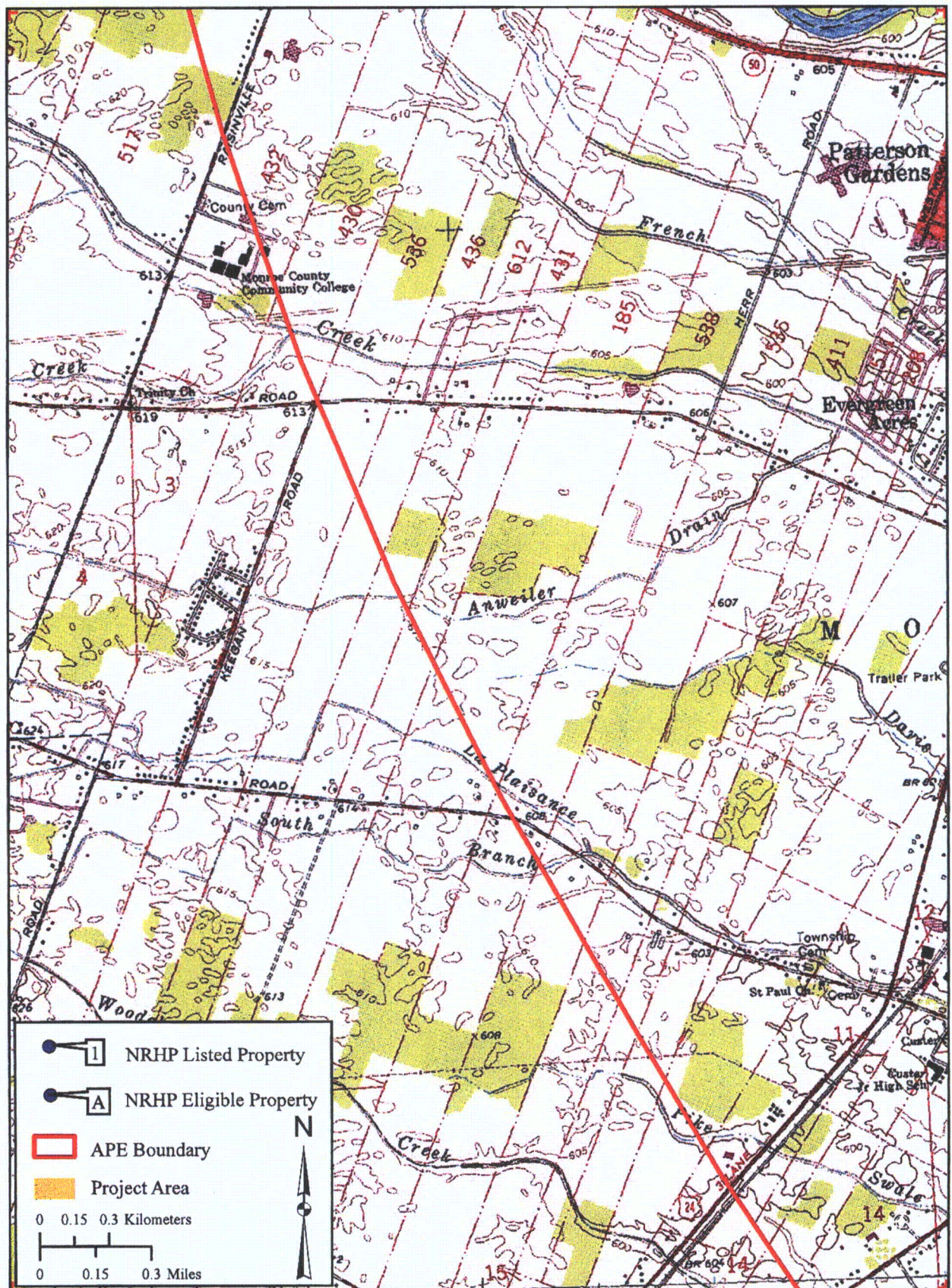


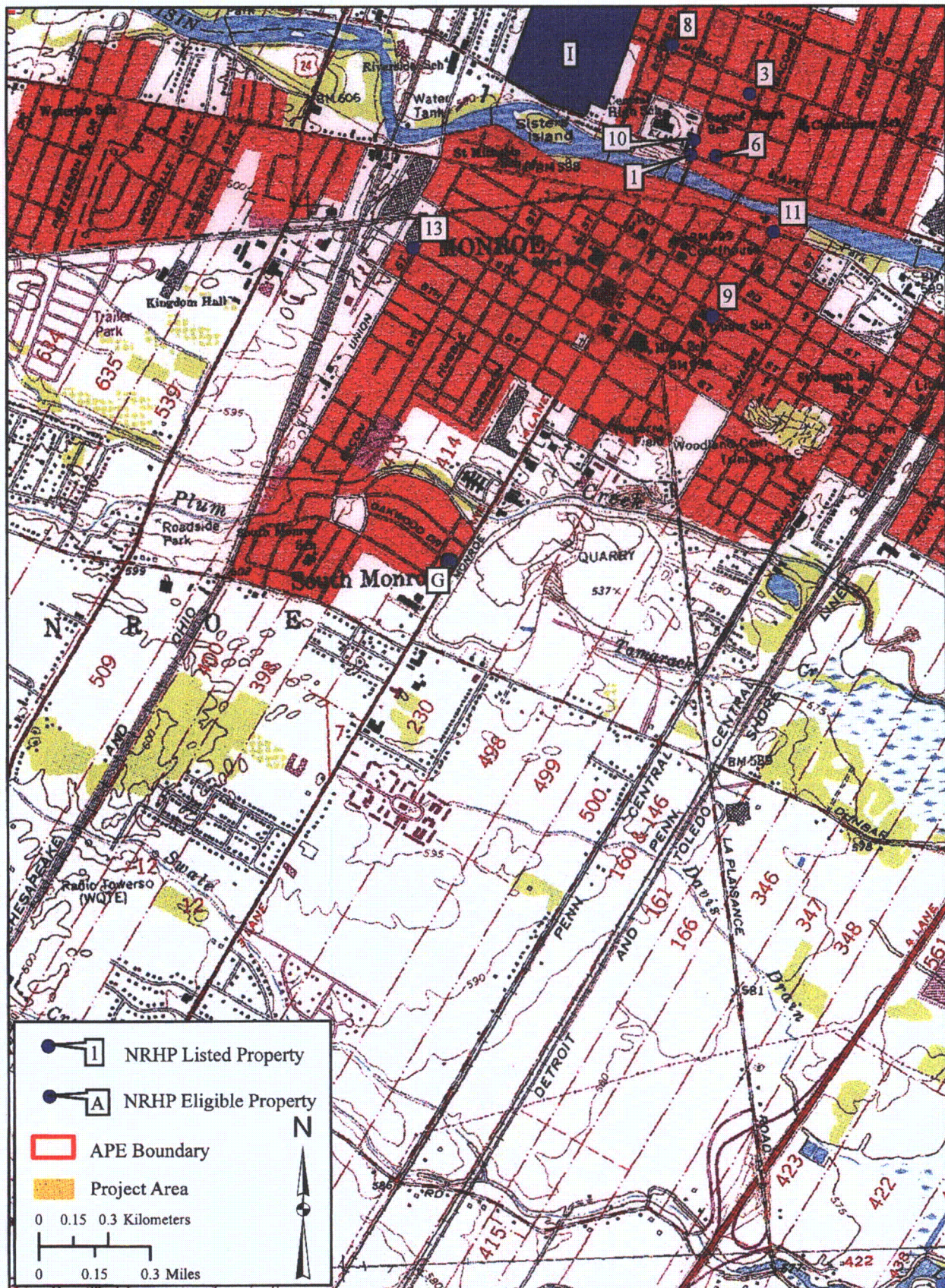
Map 22. NRHP Listed and NRHP Eligible Above-Ground Properties within the Above-Ground Resources Area of Potential Effect



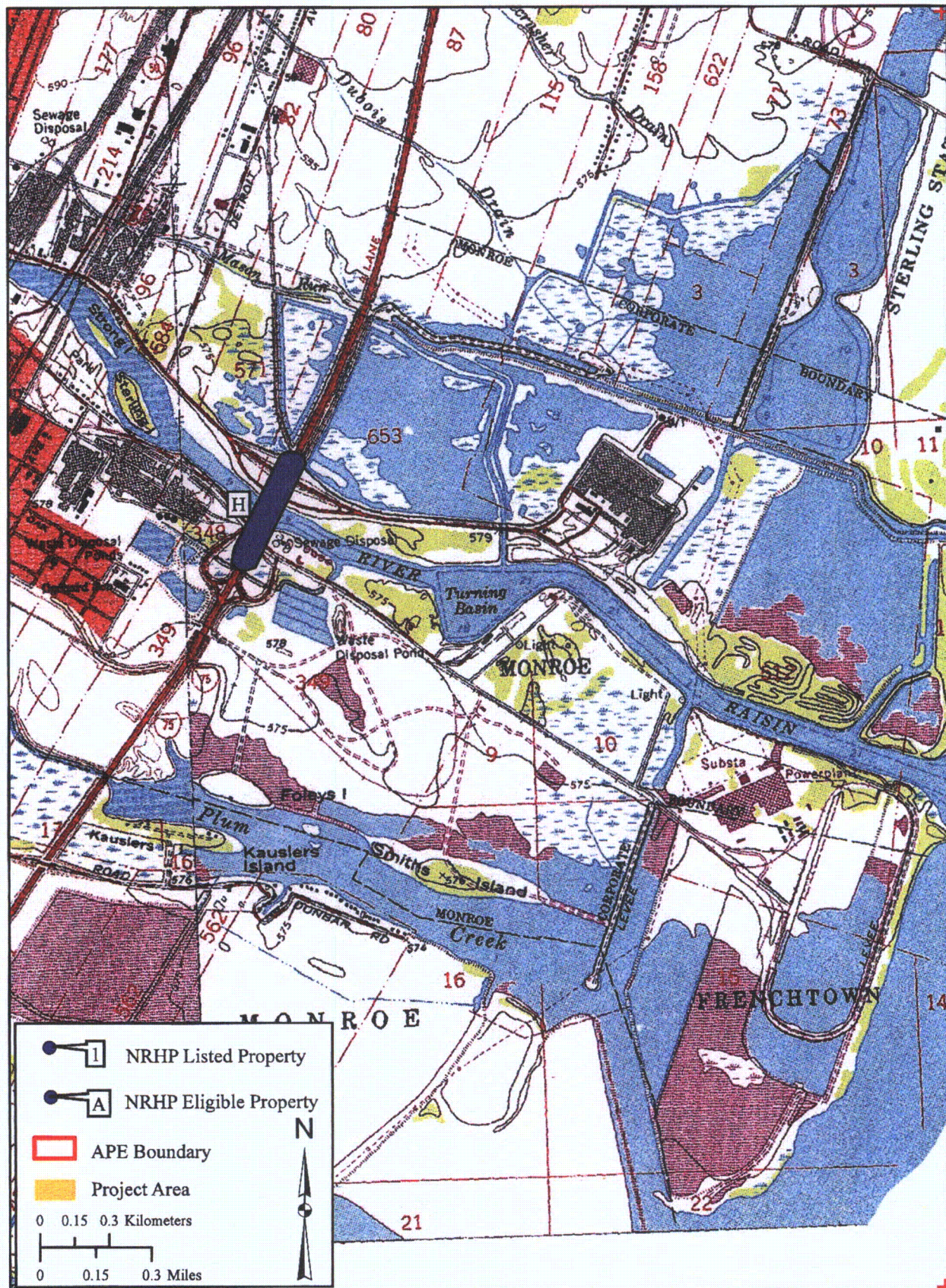
Map 23. NRHP Listed and NRHP Eligible Above-Ground Properties within the Above-Ground Resources Area of Potential Effect



Map 25. NRHP Listed and NRHP Eligible Above-Ground Properties within the Above-Ground Resources Area of Potential Effect



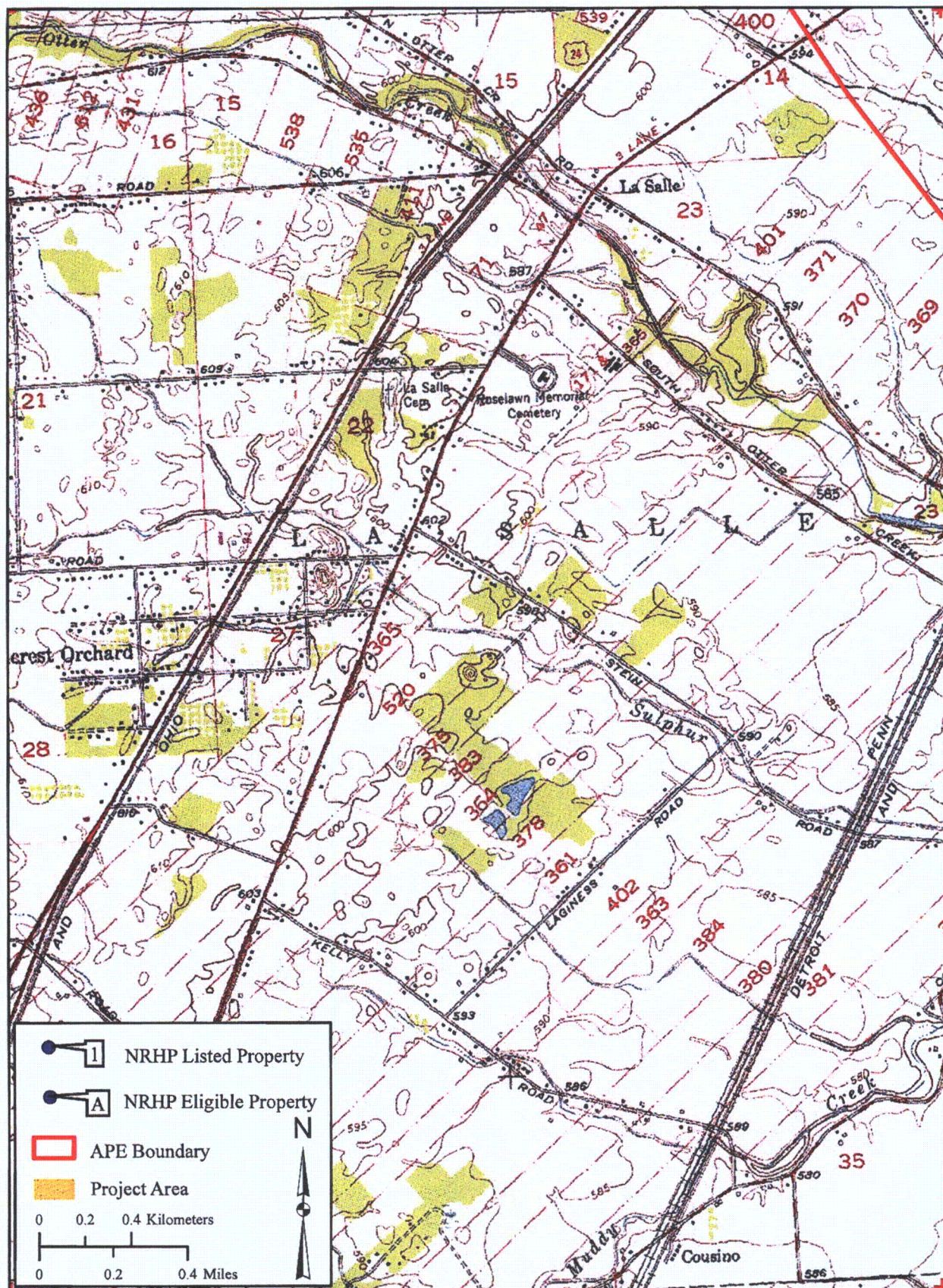
Map 26. NRHP Listed and NRHP Eligible Above-Ground Properties within the Above-Ground Resources Area of Potential Effect



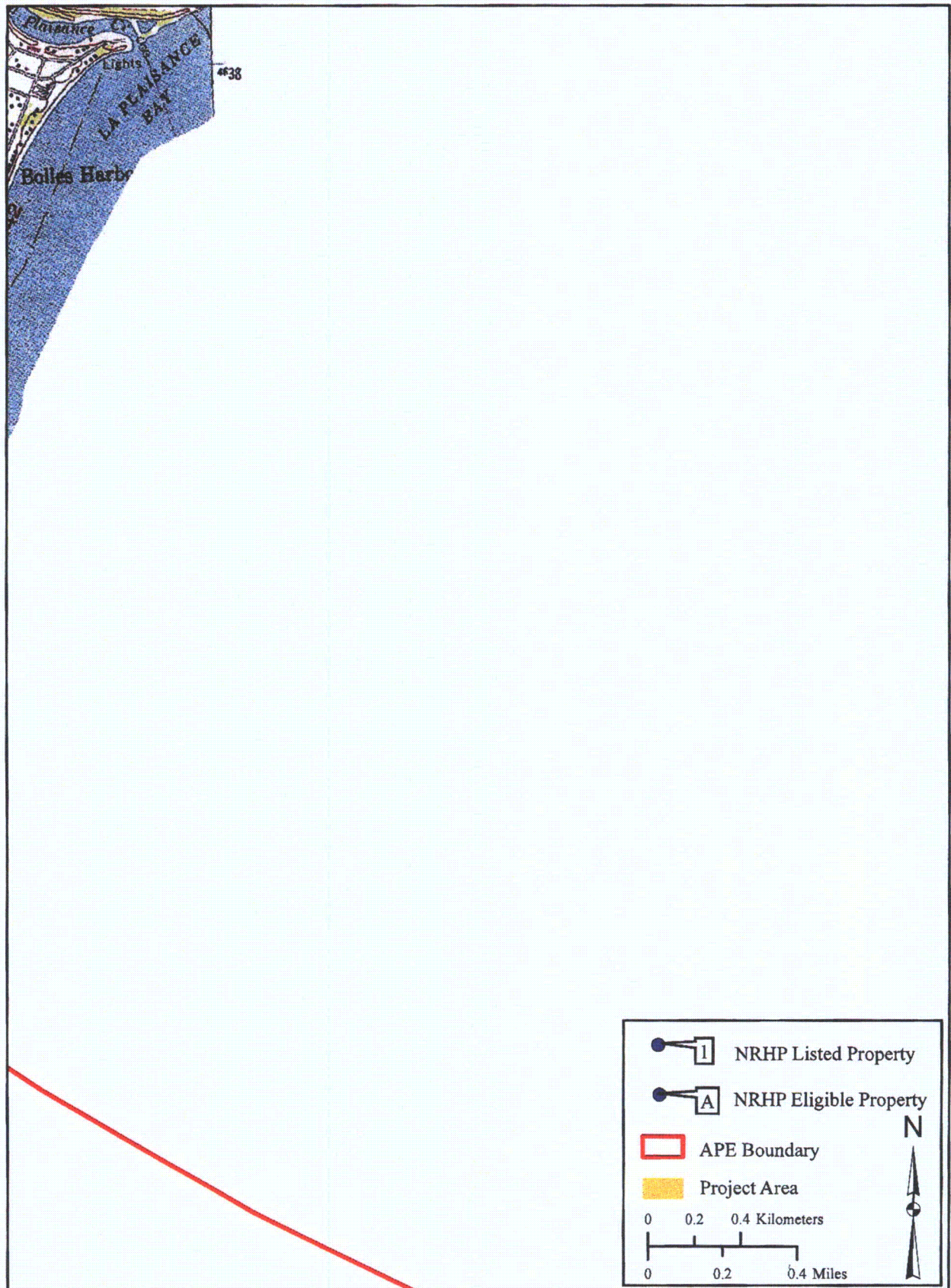
Map 27. NRHP Listed and NRHP Eligible Above-Ground Properties within the Above-Ground Resources Area of Potential Effect



Map 28. NRHP Listed and NRHP Eligible Above-Ground Properties within the Above-Ground Resources Area of Potential Effect



Map 29. NRHP Listed and NRHP Eligible Above-Ground Properties within the Above-Ground Resources Area of Potential Effect



Map 31. NRHP Listed and NRHP Eligible Above-Ground Properties within the Above-Ground Resources Area of Potential Effect



RECEIVED NOV 13 2007

JENNIFER GRANHOLM
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY, ARTS AND LIBRARIES
LANSING

DR. WILLIAM ANDERSON
DIRECTOR

November 7, 2007

DON WEIR
COMMONWEALTH CULTURAL RESOURCES GROUP
2530 SPRING ARBOR ROAD
JACKSON MI 49203

RE: ER06-683 Enrico Fermi Atomic Power Plant - Potential New Facility, Monroe County (NRC)

Dear Mr. Weir:

The State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) received your request for preliminary consultation for the Enrico Fermi Atomic Power Plant. Based on the information provided for our review, we have the following comments:

- The State Archaeologist, Dr. John Halsey, notes that the Lake Erie shoreline is very sensitive archaeologically, and this area has never been systematically examined. Therefore, the possibility exists that archaeological resources may be affected at the project site.
- In addition, the proposed twenty-mile-diameter APE for above-ground resources seems excessive. We suggest a smaller APE that includes the nearest shoreline settlements, from Estral Beach on the northeast to Woodland Beach and Detroit Beach on the southwest. The north boundary for this APE could correspond to Masserant Road and a westerly extension west to North Dixie Highway, the west boundary the North Dixie Highway between Masserant on the north and Sandy Creek on the south, and the south boundary Sandy Creek. In addition, the APE should include the properties fronting on North Dixie Highway's north side and the settlement of Oldport. This area is shown on maps 16, 17, 18, 22, 23, and 24 provided with your letter of September 10.

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended requires federal agencies to take into account the effect of their undertakings on historic properties. It is the responsibility of the federal agency to fulfill the requirements of Section 106. In some instances, the federal agency may delegate legal responsibility to a state, local, or tribal government. Consultants or designees contracted to prepare information, analyses, or recommendations, are *not* recognized as federally-delegated authorities. For your reference, a complete version of the Section 106 regulations can be found at www.achp.gov/regs.html.

The Section 106 regulations specify what is required for a Section 106 review [36 CFR § 800.11]. The SHPO receives approximately 3,500 projects for review annually. Consistency and accuracy in the information submitted is necessary to facilitate the timely review of these projects. For this reason, we cannot review projects that do not meet this standard and that do not provide us with adequate information in the required format. Please ensure that the project is submitted utilizing the mandatory Section 106 application form, which may be downloaded in MS Word format from our website at <http://www.michigan.gov/shposection106>. Please read each requirement carefully in its respective field, and respond in full. Incomplete applications and projects not submitted on the application forms will be sent back to the applicant without comment.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Brian D. Conway
State Historic Preservation Officer

BDC:JRH:ROC:bgg



January 11, 2008
J-0584 BC1

Mr. Robert O. Christensen
State Historic Preservation Office
Michigan Historical Center
Department of History, Arts and Libraries
P.O. Box 30740
702 W. Kalamazoo St.
Lansing, MI 48909-8240

RE: ER06-683, Enrico Fermi Atomic Power Plant Project Area Clarification

Dear Mr. Christensen:

Thank you for your preliminary consultation for the Enrico Fermi Atomic Power Plant project. In Brian Conway's November 7, 2007, letter, he provides a suggested reduced project area of potential effect (APE) for the investigations required in support of the planned work at Fermi II. As you recall, you suggested a much reduced APE from the originally utilized 20-mile diameter APE. Your suggested project area included the nearest shoreline settlements from Estral Beach on the northeast to Woodland Beach and Detroit Beach on the southwest.

In December 2007, CCRG's architectural historians Rachel Bankowitz and Elaine Robinson visited the proposed project area. Like you, the historians assumed they would find lakeshore communities consisting largely of seasonal residences or seasonal residences converted into year-round dwellings. For the most part, this was not what was found. The communities appear to be much like many suburban areas, with predominately year-round residences that happen to have been constructed near the waterfront, possibly the result of extensive infill construction during the last few decades, which dramatically alters the perception of the area.

CCRG historians identified approximately 500 resources within the smaller APE which appeared to be at least 50 years old. The majority of these buildings have been extensively altered, including multiple large additions, application of modern siding, and replacement windows. This may have been the result of converting the originally seasonal buildings into year-round use, but it has resulted in an extensive loss in the historic integrity of the building fabric. About 20 percent of the buildings viewed appeared to retain some level of historic integrity, while only about 10 buildings/complexes were among those initially considered possibly eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

We would like to propose that, in support of the planned work at the Fermi II site, CCRG carry out a reconnaissance level survey on only those buildings that retain a high level of architectural



Mr. Robert O. Christensen
Fermi Atomic Power Plant Project Area Clarification
January 11, 2008

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and historic integrity. Additionally, we would prepare a series of streetscapes to illustrate the character of those areas within your suggest APE that have undergone extensive loss of integrity. Of course, among those resources surveyed will be those we identified as possibly eligible for the NRHP in our initial field visit, as well as any others that become evident during survey of the area. This effort will also include the resurvey of the one property that was recorded as possibly eligible for the NRHP in 1999.

We look forward to your comments on this proposed work plan. If you have any additional questions or comments on this project, please feel free to contact either me or Elaine Robinson at CCRG. You can reach me at 1-800-731-3550, extension 12. Elaine can be reached at the same telephone number, extension 23.

Sincerely,

Donald J. Weir, RPA
President



JENNIFER GRANHOLM
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY, ARTS AND LIBRARIES
LANSING

DR. WILLIAM ANDERSON
DIRECTOR

March 24, 2008

DON WEIR
COMMONWEALTH CULTURAL RESOURCES GROUP
2530 SPRING ARBOR ROAD
JACKSON MI 49203

RE: ER06-683 Enrico Fermi Atomic Power Plant - Potential New Facility, Monroe County (NRC)

Dear Mr. Weir:

This is a response to your letter dated January 11 to Robert Christensen of our office, and follows up on the site visit to the project area on March 19 that included Mr. Christensen along with Cheryl Chidester and Elaine Robinson of Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group (CCRG). That visit confirmed CCRG's opinion; stated in the January 11 letter; that the project area seems to contain a relatively small number of properties that have the potential to meet the national register criteria.

It was agreed that for this project, only those properties of obvious historic significance would be surveyed, with photography, mapping, and research being performed and inventory forms created. Other properties that appeared to be fifty or more year old that possess a degree of integrity above the norm for the area would be photographed, their sites mapped, and listed by street address in the project report. The properties to be inventoried include the St. Charles Borromeo Church Complex, the two church cemeteries, and a few other houses at Oldport; several of the houses/cottages (including the outdoor fireplace at one) at the tip of Stony Point; selected individual properties at Detroit Beach, Woodland Beach, Stony Point, and Estral Beach, including two of the subdivision entrance portals; and various other houses, farm complexes, the Ste. Anne's Church and Grotto, one school building, and a roller skating rink. The work should include inspecting the interiors of St. Charles Borromeo Church and the roller rink as part of evaluations of national register eligibility for those properties. Streetscape views may be provided as appropriate to illustrate the general character of the platted areas for purposes of the report.

The project work will include research on the history of the study area in general and on the Oldport settlement and the communities of Estral Beach, Stony Point, and Woodland Beach, including such aspects as the platting and developmental history, ethnic history, and social and recreational history. If the research suggests additional properties, including districts, may be eligible for the national register based on historical considerations not evident from visual inspection of the project area, the project team and national register coordinator will consult on what further steps need to be taken to complete the project. The project report will include recommendations concerning national register eligibility with the rationale, in terms of the national register criteria, for each property or district evaluated as eligible specifically defined.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Brian D. Conway
State Historic Preservation Officer

BDC:JRH:ROC:bgg

The Detroit Edison Company
2000 2nd Ave., Detroit, MI 48226-1279



July 29, 2008

Mr. Brian D. Conway
State Historic Preservation Officer
Department of History, Arts and Libraries
702 West Kalamazoo Street
PO Box 30740
Lansing, MI 48909-8240

RE: ER06-683, Enrico Fermi Atomic Power Plant-Proposed New Facility,
Monroe County (NRC)
Phase I Cultural Resources Evaluation

Dear Mr. Conway:

In compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, please find enclosed two copies of the technical report titled, *Phase I Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Fermi Atomic Power Plant Unit 3 (Fermi 3) Project, Frenchtown and Berlin Townships, Monroe County, Michigan*. This report details the archaeological and above-ground resources surveys conducted from November 2007 through July 2008.

Six sites were found within the archaeological area of potential effect (APE). Four of these sites are isolated prehistoric findspots, one site is a multi-component prehistoric findspot and historic (1870s to 1920s) artifact scatter, and one site is a historic (1930s to 1960s) farmstead site containing building foundations and historic debris. None of the six sites are recommended eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Survey was also conducted to field verify previously recorded prehistoric site 20MR702 on the Lake Erie shoreline. No evidence of this site was found.

Within the above-ground resources APE, 83 properties were recorded. Of these, 19 individual properties and one four-property historic district are recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. One previously recorded above-ground resource, a nineteenth-century dwelling, is located within the above-ground resources APE; however, it is situated approximately 2.5 miles distant from the Fermi facility. None of the surveyed properties or the previously recorded NRHP-eligible property will be directly impacted by the Fermi 3 project. Indirect effects are limited to visual impacts from construction of a third cooling tower. The current Fermi facility contains two cooling towers; therefore, the introduction of a third tower is not considered a significant impact.

Detroit Edison is currently conducting a preliminary evaluation of the likelihood for maritime resources occurring in the Fermi 3 impact area in Lake Erie. In addition, the Fermi 1 facility, which is in the above-ground resources APE, is being evaluated for its National Register significance. Both the maritime evaluation and the Fermi 1 evaluation will be reported separately and submitted to the SHPO for review in or near October 2008.

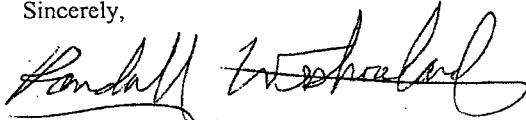
A DTE Energy Company

Mr. Brian D. Conway
July 29, 2008
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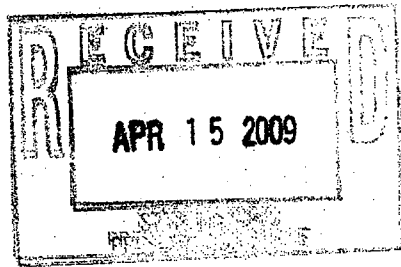
RE: ER06-683, Enrico Fermi Atomic Power Plant-Proposed New Facility,
Monroe County (NRC)
Phase I Cultural Resources Evaluation

The technical report will be incorporated into the Environmental Report portion of Detroit Edison's Combined Operating License application to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for the Fermi 3 project. The SHPO review letter will also be included as soon as it is received. In the meantime, if I can provide any further information to assist in your review please feel free to call.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Randall Westmoreland", written over a horizontal line.

Randall Westmoreland
Technical Expert-Nuclear
313-235-3368



The Detroit Edison Company
2000 2nd Ave., Detroit, MI 48226-1279



April 13, 2009

Mr. Brian D. Conway
State Historic Preservation Officer
Department of History, Arts and Libraries
702 West Kalamazoo Street
PO Box 30740
Lansing, MI 48909-8240

RE: ER06-683, Enrico Fermi Atomic Power Plant-Proposed New Facility,
Monroe County (NRC)
Preliminary National Register of Historic Places Evaluation, Fermi 1; Maritime Site
Sensitivity Study

Dear Mr. Conway:

In compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, please find enclosed two copies of the technical report titled, *Preliminary National Register of Historic Places Evaluation for the Enrico Fermi Atomic Power Plant, Monroe County, Lagoona Beach, Michigan*, and a letter report dated March 12, 2009, detailing the Fermi 3 submerged sites sensitivity study for that portion of the area of potential effect (APE) that extends into Lake Erie.

The Fermi 1 preliminary National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) evaluation was conducted by Dean Doerrfeld of R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. Mr. Doerrfeld has extensive experience in process engineering, having worked several years as a Resident and Project Engineer for an international engineering and construction firm. Mr. Doerrfeld recommends that Fermi 1 is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for its role in the development of the U.S. nuclear power industry and under Criterion C for the engineering design of the reactor and its associated components. Fermi 1 was the nation's only commercial-sized liquid-metal cooled fast breeder reactor, and at the time of its completion it was the world's largest reactor of its type. Although components of the plant were removed during initial decommissioning in 1975, the facility retains sufficient physical integrity, supported by extensive archival evidence.

The maritime evaluation was conducted by Andrew Weir of Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc. (CCRG). Mr. Weir holds an M.A. in Anthropology (Archaeology) from East Carolina University with a focus on Maritime Studies. Based on the proximity to recorded submerged resources in the vicinity of the project area and the potential existence of shoreline or near-shoreline historic resources, CCRG has recommended that the entire maritime APE exhibits

Mr. Brian D. Conway
April 13, 2009
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a moderate to high sensitivity for maritime-related resources. The evaluation found that four submerged shipwrecks are reported within 3 miles (4.8 kilometers) of the APE; none of the locations has been verified and none are within the APE. Historic records document commercial and recreational activities along the Lake Erie shoreline in vicinity of the project area, none of which has been field verified. One previously recorded prehistoric site of unknown age and cultural affiliation is reported on the Lake Erie shoreline of the existing Fermi property. During CCRG's 2008 archaeological survey of the Fermi property, no evidence of the site was found.¹

Please feel free to contact Craig Tylanda (313.235.3767, tylandac@dteenergy.com) if DTE can provide any further information to assist in your review.

Sincerely,



Peter Smith, Director
Nuclear Development--Licensing

¹C. Stephan Demeter, et al., *Phase I Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Fermi Atomic Power Plant Unit 3 (Fermi 3) Project, Frenchtown and Berlin Townships, Monroe County, Michigan* (Jackson, MI: Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc.)



March 12, 2009
J-0584/R-0767

Mr. Douglas Timpe
Black & Veatch Corporation
11401 Lamar Avenue
Overland Park, KS 66211

RE: Submerged Sites Sensitivity Study, Fermi 3 Project, Monroe County, Michigan

Dear Mr. Timpe:

Commonwealth Cultural Resource Group, Inc. (CCRG) was contracted by Black & Veatch Corp. to undertake a submerged sites sensitivity study of the proposed near-shore dredging/outfall activity area associated with the Fermi 3 Project. The project is located adjacent to the western shore of Lake Erie, Monroe County, Michigan (Figure 1). For this effort, CCRG identified previously reported submerged sites and maritime-related resources within the vicinity of the area of potential effect (APE) of the dredging/outfall activity area and developed a predictive model to determine the likelihood of the APE to contain cultural resources. Information was gathered at the Michigan State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and the Michigan Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA), and additional research was completed at the Michigan State Library. The purpose of the study is to assess the Project's potential to impact underwater resources in the APE. No survey has been conducted for the underwater resources assessment.

Project Overview

The Detroit Edison Company (DECo) proposes to construct and operate a new nuclear power plant at the existing Fermi site, to be designated as Fermi 3, for the purpose of generating electricity for sale. The Fermi 3 Project site is located in the northeastern corner of Monroe County in southern Michigan, near the northern border of Ohio and about 20 mi (32 km) north of the Michigan/Ohio border. The site is on the west bank of Lake Erie, approximately 24 mi (39 km) northeast of Toledo, Ohio, and 30 mi (48 km) southwest of Detroit, Michigan. The U.S./Canada international border runs through Lake Erie about 7 mi (11 km) east of the site, and the River Raisin is located about 6 mi (10 km) southwest of the site. The project site lies within



Mr. Douglas Timpe
March 12, 2009
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Private Claim 528 and encompasses portions of Sections 16, 17, 20, and 21, T6S/R10E, Frenchtown Township, Monroe County, Michigan. The town of Stony Point, Michigan, is about 2 mi (3 km) south of the Fermi 3 site, and the town of Monroe, Michigan, is approximately 7 mi (11 km) southwest. The location of project site was historically known as Lagoon Beach.

Previous Cultural Resources Investigations

In support of the Fermi 3 Project, CCRG has conducted surveys of cultural resources (above-ground and archaeological) to identify historic resources in and near the project site area and to assess possible impacts to these resources (see Demeter et al. 2008). All cultural resources investigations conducted by CCRG have been carried out pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (P.L. 89-665, October 15, 1966; 16 U.S.C. 470) and its implementing regulations (36 CFR 800), which require federal agencies to take into account their activities on historic resources that may be impacted as a result of project activities. The work reported herein conforms to the requirements of the NHPA, as well as the regulations contained in the Nuclear Regulatory Commission Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation Environmental Standard Review Plan (NUREG-1555), and the requirements of the Michigan SHPO.

The cultural resources investigations of archaeological and above-ground resources for the Fermi 3 Project began November 2007 and continued into April 2008. An additional archaeological survey was conducted on one small parcel on July 15, 2008. The archaeological survey resulted in the identification of six previously unrecorded archaeological sites. Four sites (20MR819, 20MR820, 20MR821, 20MR822) were prehistoric isolated findspots, one (20MR818) was a multicomponent (prehistoric and historic) site consisting of a single prehistoric chert flake and a surface scatter of historic artifacts, and one (20MR823) was composed of the remnants of five structures and associated historic artifacts. None of the archaeological sites were considered archaeologically significant and none were recommended eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). CCRG's above-ground resources survey recorded 83 properties, of which one four-building district and 19 individual properties were recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Historic Context

The Fermi 3 Project area has been intimately tied to its marine resources from the time of its earliest settlements. Early Euro-American pioneers in the area were dominated by the French who arrived during the eighteenth century, and beginning in 1786, French settlers and



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speculators routinely acquired large tracts of land extending from Sandy Creek to Swan Creek (Lowrie and Clarke 1832:190). Eventually, a 4 ac (2 ha) mill (the Meldrum and Park Mill) and still house lot on Stony Creek was constructed, allowing the project area settlement (known as Frenchtown) to produce grains to be processed as either flour or distilled spirits for the upper Great Lakes trade (Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society [MPHS] 1886:524; Wing 1890:124). The Stony Creek mill complex proved to be short lived, however, as the mill was destroyed by fire during the War of 1812 (Wing 1890:124, 127).

In 1816, a number of French-Canadian families obtained land grants from the government, which led to the settlement and eventual formal organization of Monroe County (Menard 1995:32). The settlers were reminded of the coast of their native France and named their settlement and the bay after the French seaport of Brest (*Observer* 1944; *Monroe Commercial* 1876:1). A decade later, the 1827 opening of the Federal Land Office in the community commenced a period of slow but steady growth during which time newcomers sought rich land to develop towns and shipping on the lake (*Observer* 1944; Wing 1890:124, 137).

The settlements of Brest (on Stony Creek) and Newport (on Swan Creek) both were navigable by light draught boats; however, Brest was to become a significant regional fishing center. Commercial fishing operations were begun at Brest Bay (southwest of the Fermi 3 Project area) in 1857 by the firm of Chittenden and Company, which soon sold out to the Detroit-based shipbuilder and fishing fleet owner John P. Clark (Wing 1890:466). Clark's interest in the area continued through 1887. Two of his employees, Joseph B. Dewey and Jesse N. Dewey, began their own independent operations at the location in 1860. The Dewey brothers' business holdings included several fishing sailboats, a 100-ton passenger steamer the *L. Brickhead*, and 10 to 12 large buildings, including a refrigerator house. At the height of the industry, the brothers employed a large number of men whose catch was three to four tons a day, mostly herring and a few sturgeon. In the winter months, whitefish were harvested (Menard 1995:18-19, 21, 24; *The Observer* 1944). The Dewey brothers eventually expanded their business interests into Lakes Huron and Michigan; however, Brest remained their center of operations. With the construction of the freezer and packing plant at this location, their trade was eventually extended westward as far as Denver. By the 1890s, much of their harvest of sturgeon caviar was reportedly shipped to Europe (Dewey 1885:548; Wing 1890:467).

The commercial outlets that became available to the local fishing industry during the closing decades of the nineteenth century were primarily the direct result of ongoing railroad development initiated with the 1856 completion of the Detroit, Toledo & Monroe Railroad



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(DTM). Steamers that transported goods also contributed to the area's transportation advantages (Clark 1863:418). Steamers most often docked at the Stage House and Steamboat Hotel in Newport (Oldport).¹ With a population ranging from 500 to 550 inhabitants, Newport figured as an important forwarding center for grain, produce, and lumber well into the 1890s (Polk 1875:584, 1895:1301).

By the opening of the twentieth century, harvesting excesses and pollution had taken a toll on the local fishing industry. Species replacement in the reeded shallows along the shorefront was common after the introduction of the German Carp during the 1880s (Bulkley 1913:393), and by the opening of the century, enterprising investors had begun to develop dredged carp ponds along the margins of the Huron and Raisin rivers and Swan Creek. Catering to consumers in urban centers, stocks of carp sold at a rate of 1.5¢ to 2.5¢ per pound. As of 1926, the local commercial fishery was described as, "now confined to carp which are shipped alive to eastern markets" (Hanley 1926:n.p.). The network of multiple canals appearing on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps is likely associated with one such enterprise (Figures 2 and 3).

Tourism and resorting soon replaced commercial fishing as a significant industry. The new wealth of Detroit's growing working classes that emerged out of the region's industrial expansion during World War I created a new potential in real estate marketing. The premium placed on rural lakefront properties in Monroe County during the 1920s drew heavily on the new transportation technologies of the automobile and the removable "Rowboat Engine" or outboard motor (Mirken 1970:1045). The boom era in vacation property investments was short-lived, however, and was obliterated by the financial collapse of the Great Depression. During the 1930s, only two new subdivisions were recorded, with a similar number recorded in the 1940s. Other properties north and south of the project vicinity were acquired as state-owned parklands during this period, including the Pointe Mouillee State Game Area and Wildlife Refuge at the mouth of the Huron River and Sterling State Park at the mouth of Sandy Creek.

Previous Investigations of Underwater Resources

Lake Erie, the twelfth largest freshwater lake in the world, is the shallowest and warmest of the five Great Lakes. Consequently, it has gained the reputation as being the most treacherous. Over 1,700 shipwrecks are known to be submerged there; the locations of only 277 are known (Ohio State University Extension 2008). Despite this number of known wrecks, few systematic

¹At that time, Swan Creek was much deeper and wider than it is presently (Childs and DeVries 1956-2002).



Mr. Douglas Timpe
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surveys of submerged sites have been conducted in the area. A 2003 pilot study conducted by the Ohio Department of Natural Resources and the U.S. Geological Survey documented seven shipwrecks off the coast of Ohio using GPS technology and side-scan sonar (Liebenthal et al. 2007). That same year, Pennsylvania-based archaeologists and recreational divers began a program of identifying and mapping shipwreck sites in Lake Erie (Spice 2003). No formal investigations of underwater resources have been conducted within the Fermi 3 Project dredging/outfall area or the near vicinity.

Project Area Submerged Sites

Due to the dynamic nature of submerged sites and the absence of precise location information, all recorded resources within 3 mi (4.8 km) of the Fermi 3 Project area were included within this study. Four previously identified shipwrecks are located within this 3 mi (4.8 km) area (Figure 4), as recorded either on the 1978 map of Lake Erie shipwrecks (Midwest Explorer's League 1978) or the 1998 Lake Erie dive chart (Ackerman 1998). The *Adieu* is listed as a steamer yacht that foundered on September 16, 1906. The *Saltillo* is listed as schooner loaded with a cargo of coal and iron that collided with the vessel *Tradewinds* and sank in 1853. The *M. E. Tremble* is listed as a 692-gross-ton, 198-foot, three-masted schooner loaded with coal, which was struck by the vessel *Wetmore* while at anchor in September 1865. The *Ben-Hur*, a schooner, is listed as being sunk while engaged in the salvage of the *M. E. Tremble* in May 1891.

A search of the files maintained by the Michigan OSA indicated one previously recorded archaeological site (20MR702) on the Lake Erie shoreline of the existing Fermi property (Figure 5). This site is listed as a prehistoric site of unknown cultural period, and it has not been evaluated for possible listing in the NRHP. During CCRG's archaeological survey of the existing Fermi property, no evidence of the site was found (Demeter et al. 2008).

Project Area Submerged Sites Sensitivity Evaluation

Submerged Prehistoric Archaeological Sites

One prehistoric archaeological site of unknown age/cultural affiliation (20MR702) is recorded on the Lake Erie shoreline within in the Fermi 3 Project site. CCRG archaeologists investigated the shoreline in the area of 20MR702 during the spring of 2008 and found the entirety of the beach along the south half of the Fermi tract as either rip rap boulder fill or as a naturally



Mr. Douglas Timpe
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occurring cobble beach (Figures 6 and 7). Freshly exposed cobbles farther to the north, towards Swan Creek, appeared where the soils had been heavily eroded (Figures 8 and 9). No evidence of 20MR702 was encountered, nor was there evidence of archaeological remains in any other area along the beach.

With regard to shoreline prehistoric habitation or use sites, it is assumed that lakeshores were densely occupied during the Archaic period; however, many occupation sites are currently underwater as a result of water level fluctuations in the Huron-Michigan-Erie basins beginning eight millennia ago (Shott 1999:73). The Fermi 3 Project area has been extensively modified by landfilling and dredging operations that have likely destroyed any evidence of prehistoric occupation that may be submerged. Fermi 3 Project activities are unlikely to impact submerged prehistoric archaeological sites.

Submerged Historic Maritime Sites

The bathymetric data show that the depth of the project area ranges from 2 ft (0.6 m) to 16 ft (5.1 m) (National Geophysical Data Center 1998). This shallow-water environment indicates that submerged resources within the APE would be easily locatable. The imprecise location data for the four previously identified submerged resources in the vicinity of project area, combined with dynamic nature of submerged sites, indicates a distinct possibility that these sites may reside in whole or in part within the APE. The lack of recorded submerged cultural resources directly within the APE is likely the result of limited research in the area rather than an absence of submerged sites.

Furthermore, the historic record documents a number of commercial and recreational activities along the Lake Erie shoreline in vicinity of the project area. The shallow depth of the lake further enhances the possible existence and preservation of near-shore maritime resources such as historic docks, rock and fish cribs, or other maritime-related structures.

Based on proximity to known submerged resources in the vicinity of the project area, the lack of research on submerged sites within the area, and the shallow-water environment of the project area, the entire APE must be considered as having a moderate to high sensitivity for containing



Mr. Douglas Timpe
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previously unidentified maritime resources. Despite the proposed project area's previous disturbance from construction and dredging activities for Fermi I, the dynamic nature of the near-shore environment supports this high sensitivity assessment.

Sincerely,

Andrew J. Weir,
Project Underwater Archaeologist

References

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Midwest Explorer's League, Chicago.

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Clark, C. F.

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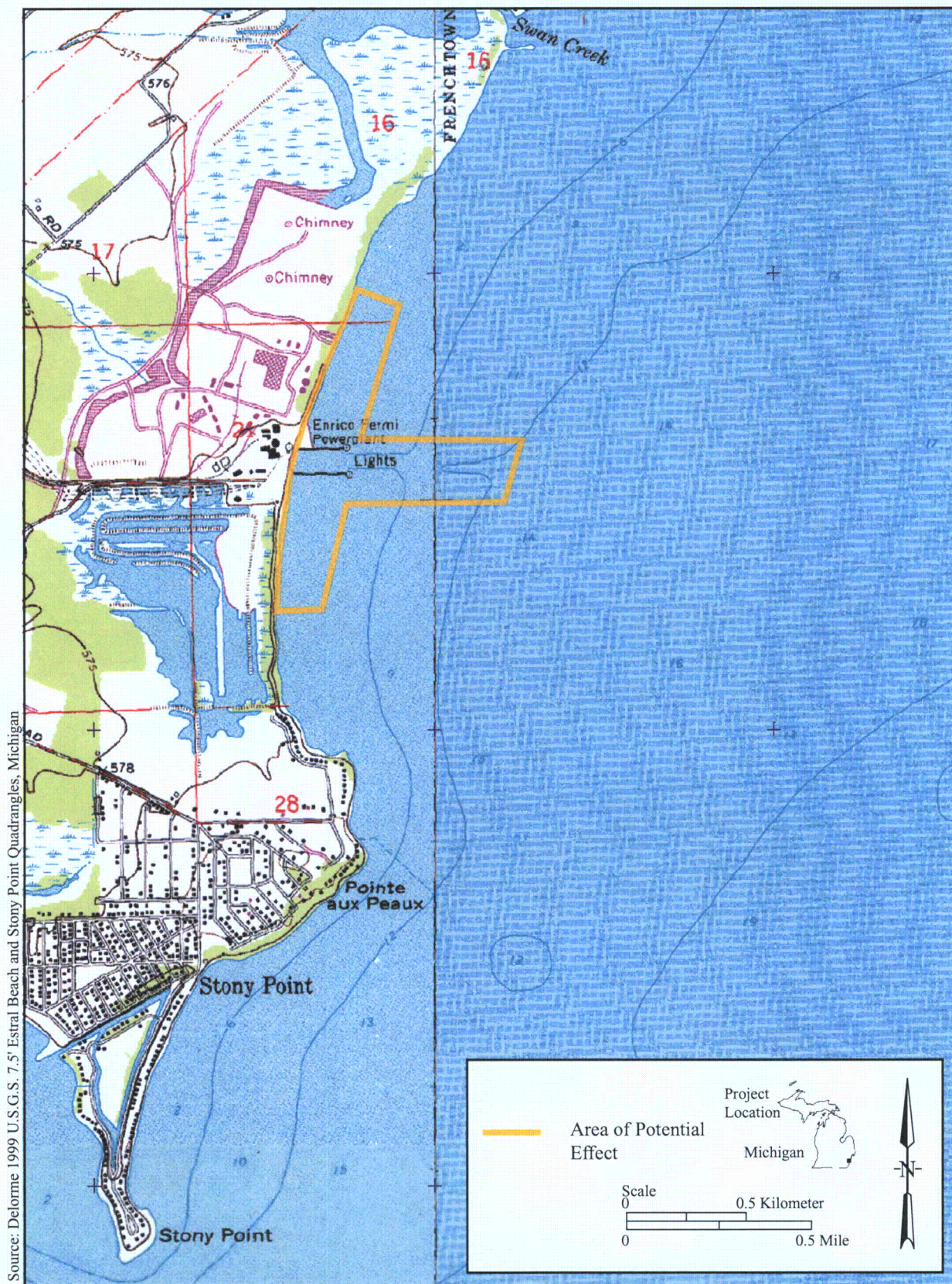


Figure 1. Project Location and Area of Potential Effect

Source: U.S.G.S. 7.5' Stony Point Quadrangle, Michigan 1942

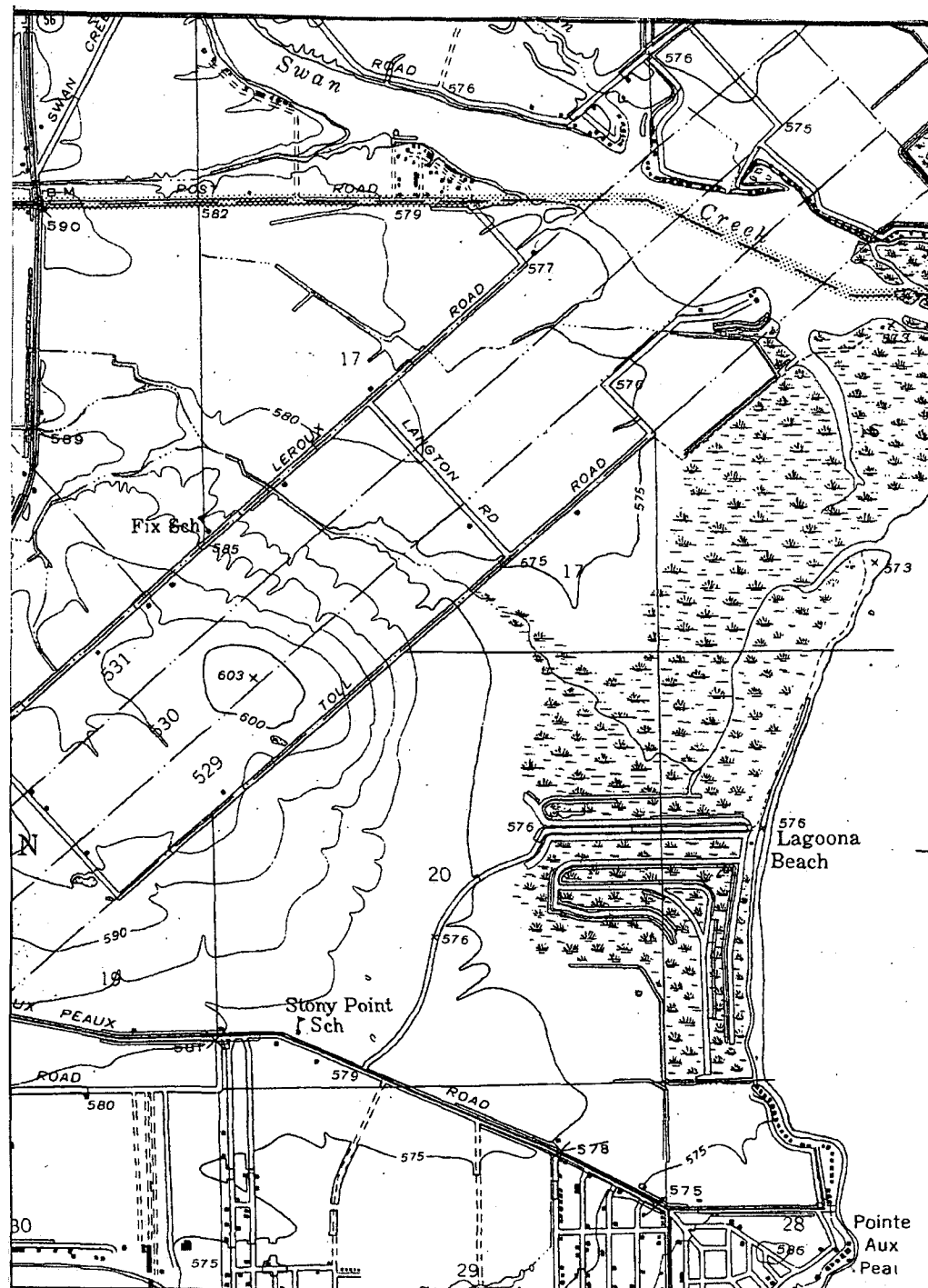


Figure 2. Fermi Site, 1940

Source: U.S.G.S. 7.5' Stony Point Quadrangle, Michigan 1952

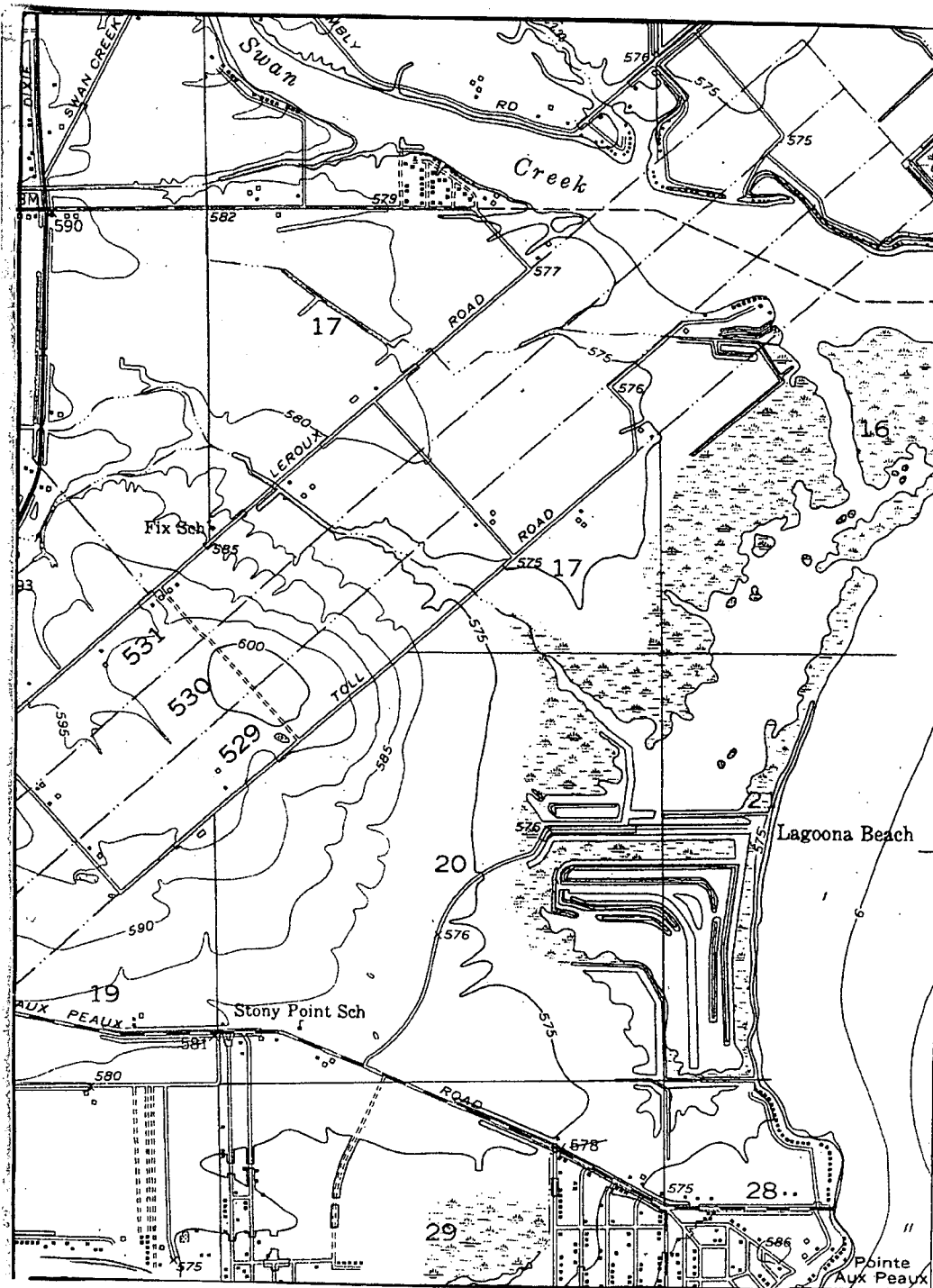


Figure 3. Fermi Site, 1952

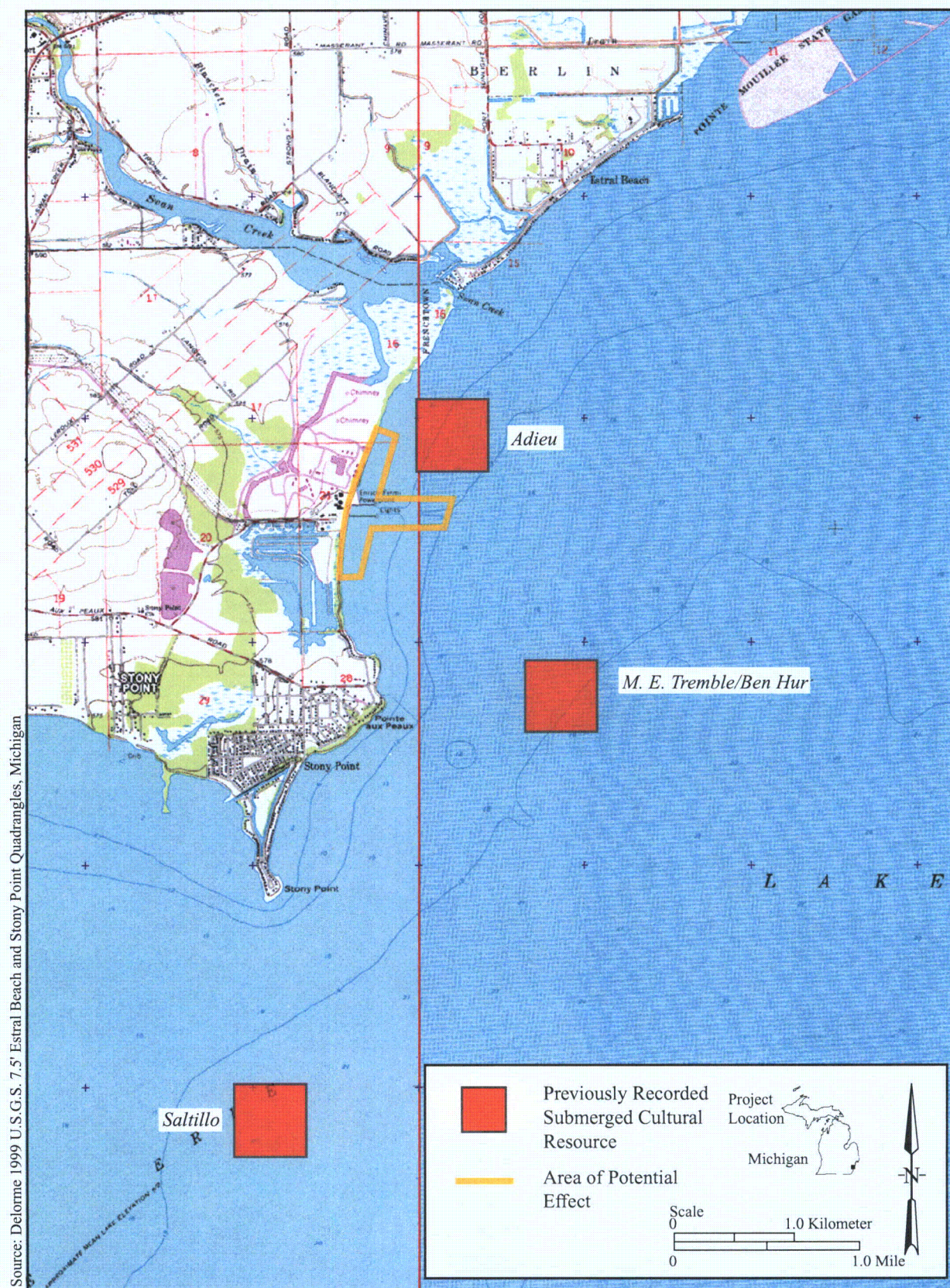


Figure 4. Previously Recorded Submerged Cultural Resources Locations

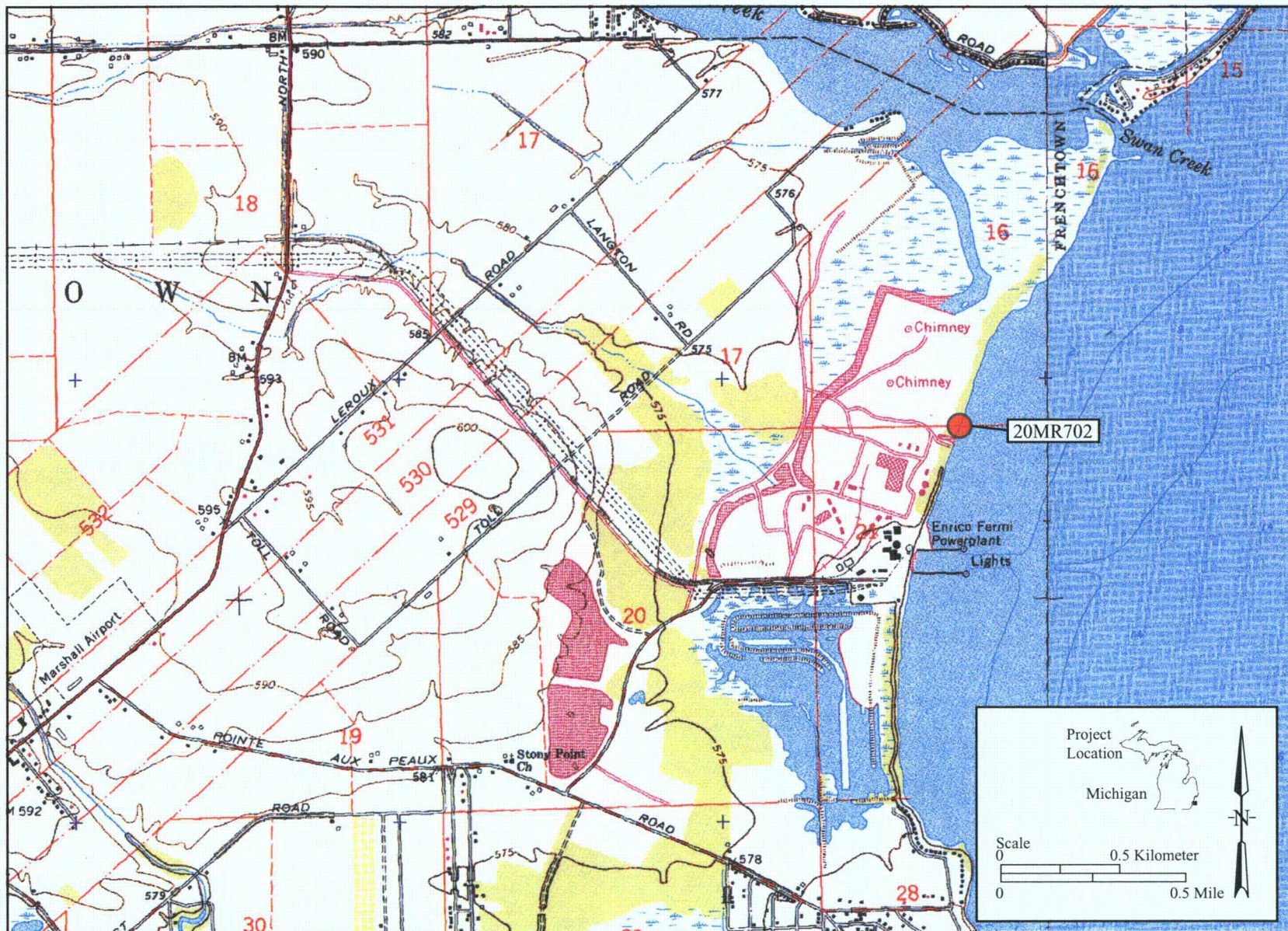


Figure 5. Fermi 3 Project Area Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites



Figure 6. Site 20MR702, Reported Site Location, Rip Rap on Lake Erie Shore, View North



Figure 7. Site 20MR702, Reported Site Location, Cobble Beach on Lake Erie Shore, View South



Figure 8. Site 20MR702, Reported Site Location, Eroded Lake Erie Shore, View North



Figure 9. Site 20MR702, Reported Site Location, Eroded Lake Erie Shore, View South

**Attachment 8
NRC3-09-0012**

Response to RAI letter related to Fermi 3 ER

RAI Question CR4.1.3-2

NRC RAI CR4.1.3-2

Provide a document describing how ITC Transmission would identify and/or protect cultural resources during ROW construction and maintenance, including measures in the event that unanticipated archaeological resources or human burials are identified during construction, and including procedures required by applicable State and Federal laws for human burials.

Supporting Information

This information will be used to complete the NEPA analysis and to support compliance with the Section 106 process.

Response

The 345 kV transmission system and associated corridors are exclusively owned and operated by ITCTransmission. As a FERC regulated utility, ITCTransmission is required to comply with all applicable NERC standards, including FAC-003-1 (Transmission Vegetation Management Program).

A description of typical ITCTransmission construction activities may be found under "Environmental Considerations" on the ITC Great Plains website (http://www.itcgreatplains.com/6_faqs.html#environment). A copy of this description is attached to this response.

Construction impacts to the Fermi 3 transmission line corridors described in the COLA are based on publicly available information, and reasonable expectations of the configurations and practices that ITCTransmission would likely follow based on standard industry practice.

**NRC3-09-0012
RAI Question CR4.1.3-2**

Enclosure 1

Typical ITC*Transmission* Construction Activities
(following 1 page)

Environmental Considerations

Q: How does ITC mitigate the impact of construction on the surrounding land?

A: ITC employs best-in-class mitigation and remediation practices to ensure land is well-preserved. These include the following.

Agricultural Lands

- All parking areas, construction staging areas, and other temporary and permanent support facilities will be located outside of active agricultural fields.
- Any grading to accommodate cranes and material storage/laydown at the structure sites will be confined to the designated work area around each structure.
- Erection cranes will be restricted to designated access roads and work pads at the structure sites.
- In agricultural fields and pasture, the contractor will pick up and dispose of pieces of wire, bolts, staples, and other metallic objects that fall to the ground in such areas.

Streams and Watercourses

- Construction vehicle access across streams and watercourses will be limited to existing bridges and culverts or temporary crossings.
- The transmission lines will span streams and watercourses, thereby avoiding construction within the surface water body.

Archaeological and Cultural Resources

- During construction, if archaeological materials are encountered, all work will cease. ITC and the State Historical Preservation Office will be notified immediately.
- The discovery area will be cordoned off to protect potential resources until compliance issues are resolved.

Soil Erosion and Sediment Control

- Soil erosion and sediment control BMPs will be implemented early in the construction process and prior to starting any activities that cause soil disturbances.
- Natural vegetation will be preserved to the maximum extent possible.
- Mulching on the soil surface to cover and hold in place disturbed soils
- Temporary seeding for areas disturbed for periods longer than 3 weeks.
- Straw bales and silt fence barriers

Erosion Control and Maintenance

- Stabilized construction entrances will be constructed and maintained to prevent trackout.
- The repair of all permanent or temporary erosion controls will be completed at the end of the work day.
- Silt fences and straw barriers will be inspected for barrier integrity.

Wetland Protection

- No wetlands should be directly impacted from construction of the transmission lines and substations.
- The contractor will identify wetlands to be protected and avoided by demarcation of the wetland area and the use of signage.
- All construction employees and site visitors will be instructed to avoid the wetland area.
- If necessary, BMPs, including straw bales and silt fences, will be utilized to protect the wetland.
- Selective vegetation clearing techniques (i.e., hand cutting) will be used within 100 feet of any USACE regulated wetland.

Transportation Crossings

- The appropriate State highway crossing permits will be obtained prior to construction.
- A Maintenance and Protection of Traffic plan will be implemented for each road crossing that identifies the procedures to be used to maintain traffic and provide for a safe construction zone.
- Road shoulders will be returned to original grade immediately following repair of damage.
- Permanent repair of asphalt roads and curbs will take place as soon as practicable, but in any event within 6 months of any temporary repairs.

**Attachment 9
NRC3-09-0012**

Response to RAI letter related to Fermi 3 ER

RAI Question CR4.1.3-5

NRC RAI CR4.1.3-5

Provide a description of the measures that will be used to avoid, minimize and/or mitigate any effects on all historic properties associated with construction and pre-construction work.

Supporting Information

Information included in this documentation is critical to ensuring a thorough and complete EIS review of project impacts. This information will be used to complete the NEPA analysis and to support compliance with the Section 106 process.

Response

In order to support the Fermi 3 project, surveys were performed to assess the cultural resources present on the site. The results of the surveys are published in the report, "Phase I Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Fermi Atomic Power Plant Unit 3 (Fermi 3) Projects, Frenchtown and Berlin Townships, Monroe County, Michigan", July 2008, which has been provided as a response to RAI CR4.1.3-6. While it is understood that the Fermi 1 facility is NRHP eligible and it will be addressed specifically and separately, the survey found that there are no other historical properties requiring measures to minimize or mitigate the effects of the activities associated with the construction of Fermi 3.

The report states, "At the time of the above-ground resources survey, only one NRHP-eligible above-ground resource was known in the Project area; this farmhouse is not located on DTE-owned property associated with the Fermi site. Survey of the Fermi 3 Project APE resulted in the identification of 19 buildings and one four-building district that are recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. None of the 19 properties recommended eligible for listing in NRHP are located within the DTE-owned Fermi site and none are likely to experience direct impacts resulting from construction activities. Indirect impacts resulting from the project construction and operation are limited to viewshed intrusions from an additional cooling tower. Such visual intrusions would however, be considered minimal, as two cooling towers and a water tower currently extend into the viewshed. The introduction of another visual element would not constitute a significant impact. Based on the results of the pre-field and field investigations conducted for the Fermi 3 Project, the Project will have no significant impact on cultural resources previously listed in or determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. Construction and operation impacts are SMALL." (Pages iii - iv)

Based upon the results identified above, it is Detroit Edison's position that measures to avoid, minimize or mitigate effects on the historic properties, excluding Fermi I not addressed here, associated with construction and pre-construction work are not required.

The resolution of the measures that will be taken to address Fermi I's NRHP status will be provided following the assessment by and receipt of comments from the Michigan SHPO regarding the property.