

National Aeronautics and  
Space Administration  
**Goddard Space Flight Center**  
**Wallops Flight Facility**  
**Wallops Island, VA 23337**



Reply to Attn of: 228

December 3, 2009

Office of Review and Compliance  
Attn: Mr. Ronald Grayson  
Archaeologist  
Virginia Department of Historic Resources  
2801 Kensington Avenue  
Richmond, VA 23221

Subject: Request for Project Review for the Proposed Shoreline Restoration and Infrastructure Protection Program (SRIPP)  
NASA, Goddard Space Flight Center's Wallops Flight Facility, Wallops Island, VA  
VDHR File #: 2007-0084

To satisfy its obligations under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) has retained the URS Group, Inc. (URS) and EG&G to assist with the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for its proposed Shoreline Restoration and Infrastructure Protection Program (SRIPP) at Wallops Island in Accomack County, Virginia. NASA is the lead agency preparing the SRIPP EIS; the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and the Department of the Interior's Minerals Management Service (MMS) are cooperating agencies on the EIS and other SRIPP-related compliance including Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, and the Abandoned Shipwreck Act of 1987. The SRIPP is intended to provide shoreline damage reduction and beach restoration to protect valuable infrastructure at Wallops Island from wave damage during storms, thereby ensuring continued operations.

Because the proposed undertaking has the potential to affect historic properties, NASA, USACE, and MMS are initiating consultation with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA and its implementing regulations provided in 36 CFR Part 800. Section 106 consultation is occurring concurrent with the development of the EIS under NEPA. Accordingly, NASA is evaluating potential effects to historic properties for all three proposed action alternatives, and will summarize the resolution of the Section 106 process for this undertaking in the final EIS.

## Proposed Action Alternatives

The EIS evaluates three proposed action alternatives that include a combination of beach fill, seawall extension, and sand retention structures (groin or breakwater) that would be placed in nearshore state waters.

**Alternative One.** Alternative One, the preferred alternative, would involve an initial construction phase with follow-on renourishment cycles. The initial construction phase would include two distinct elements: extending Wallops Island's existing rock seawall a maximum of 1,400 meters (4,500 feet) south of its southernmost point; and placing sand dredged from Unnamed Shoal A, located offshore in Federal waters, on the Wallops Island shoreline. For renourishment activities, it is anticipated that approximately half of the fill volume could be excavated from the north Wallops Island borrow site, and the remaining half could be dredged from either Unnamed Shoal A or Unnamed Shoal B.

**Alternative Two.** Under Alternative Two, the beach fill and seawall extension would be the same as described under Alternative One (although slightly less fill volume would be required for initial and renourishment phases). In addition, a terminal groin would be constructed at the south end of the Wallops Island shoreline. Groin construction would likely follow seawall construction and would involve the placement of rocks in a linear structure perpendicular to the shoreline at approximately 445 meters (1,460 feet) north of the Wallops Island-Assawoman Island border. The groin would extend approximately 50 meters (165 feet) offshore and have an approximate 15 meter (50 foot) wide footprint on the seafloor.

**Alternative Three.** Under Alternative Three, the beach fill and seawall extension would be the same as described under Alternative One (although slightly less fill volume would be required for initial and renourishment phases). In addition, a nearshore breakwater structure would be constructed at the south end of the Wallops Island shoreline. The breakwater would be located approximately 230 meters (750 feet) offshore and would measure 90 meters (300 feet) long and have an approximately 35 meter (110 foot) wide footprint on the seafloor.

## Previous Surveys and Section 106 Consultation

In November 2003, URS and EG&G prepared a *Cultural Resources Assessment of Wallops Flight Facility, Accomack County, Virginia* that examined each of the three land areas of the facility within WFF's property boundaries: Wallops Main Base, Wallops Mainland, and Wallops Island. This report established a predictive model for archaeological potential for the entire WFF property. VDHR concurred with the findings of this report in a letter dated December 3, 2003.

In December 2004, URS and EG&G prepared a *Historic Resources Survey and Eligibility Report for Wallops Flight Facility* that included an evaluation of buildings and structures at WFF built prior to 1956 for their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Two resources—the Wallops Coast Guard Lifesaving Station (VDHR #001-0027-0100; WFF# V-065) and its associated Coast Guard Observation Tower (001-0027-0101; WFF# V-070)—

were found to be eligible for listing in the NRHP and Virginia Landmarks Register. The other surveyed resources were determined not to be NRHP eligible because they lacked the historical significance or integrity necessary to convey significance. In a letter dated November 4, 2004, the VDHR concurred with the findings and determinations in the *Historic Resources Survey and Eligibility Report*.

NASA has since determined that the Wallops Coast Guard Lifesaving Station is located inside the explosive hazard arc of a nearby rocket motor storage facility and, as a result, is planning the demolition or removal of the Lifesaving Station and Observation Tower. In compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, NASA, and VDHR are currently negotiating a Memorandum of Agreement to resolve the effects of demolition or removal.

In January 2007, in anticipation of the need for slurry pits for installation of geotextile tubes along the shoreline, URS conducted a limited cultural resources survey along 2.98 kilometers (1.85 miles) of beach. This survey included a portion of beachfront that the predictive model indicated to have moderate potential for the presence of historic archaeological sites. During the survey, archaeologists searched for all significant cultural materials within the geotextile tubes project area. No significant cultural remains or archaeological sites were discovered during this evaluation. An architectural historian identified and evaluated three buildings on the beach within the Area of Potential Effects (APE). The Tracking Camera Turret with Dome (WFF #Z-35, VDHR #001-0027-0122), was previously determined to be ineligible for listing in the NRHP in the *Historic Resources Survey and Eligibility Report for Wallops Flight Facility* (2004). The two other buildings – the Launch Pad Terminal Building (WFF #Z-42) and Launch Control Center (WFF #Z-40) —were evaluated and found to be ineligible for listing in the NRHP. Based upon the findings of the cultural resources survey of the APE, NASA determined no further archaeological evaluation of this beachfront was merited and that no historic properties would be affected by the installation of the geotextile tubes. In a response letter dated January 27, 2007, VDHR concurred with NASA's determination that the proposed undertaking would have no adverse effect on historic properties.

### **Area of Potential Effects (APE)**

As the proposed SRIPP project area extends beyond that of the installation of the geotextile tubes and includes the construction of sand retention structures, NASA engaged URS to conduct additional cultural resources survey to determine whether maritime related cultural resources were present in the project area.

Since September 2006, archaeological studies have been conducted to identify maritime related cultural resources, particularly submerged watercraft, and buried archaeological sites within the survey areas. The survey consisted of four tasks: remote sensing of the proposed breakwater location, a scientific diving survey of the proposed groin location, a pedestrian survey of the Wallops Island shoreline, and archaeological monitoring of geotextile tube installation on the shoreline. A total of 37 hectares (92 acres) was evaluated during the survey efforts.

The studies were conducted within three separate survey parcels that include the proposed beach groin location, the proposed breakwater location, and the entire Wallops Island coastline. The APE for the Wallops Island shoreline is 6.2 kilometers (3.85 miles), or approximately 28 hectares (69 acres), of coastal beach in Accomack County. A pedestrian survey was undertaken from the waterline to the beach edge within this portion of WFF. Archaeological monitoring of the 1,400 meters (4,600 feet) of shoreline protected by geotextile tubes occurred within this study area, beginning at the southern terminus of the seawall and extending to the camera station at the southern end of WFF property. The APE for the proposed groin is located in the Atlantic Ocean, directly opposite of the camera station at the southern end of WFF. It measures approximately 150 meters (500 feet) by 30 meters (100 feet), or 0.45 hectares (1.1 acres). The APE of the proposed breakwater is located on the seaward edge of the proposed beach groin, and extends 120 meters (400 feet) to either side of the groin. It measures approximately 350 meters (1,200 feet) by 250 meters (800 feet), or 9 hectares (22 acres).

### **Identification of Historic Properties – Terrestrial**

**Archaeological Resources.** In anticipation of the need for shoreline restoration measures, URS conducted a pedestrian survey of 6.2 kilometers (3.85 miles) of Wallops Island shoreline on September 18, 2006. The north and south beaches were littered with modern materials thrown to shore during recent storm events. These materials included wooden pallets, portions of wooden decks, and fishing nets. According to the 2004 *Historic Resources Survey and Eligibility Report for Wallops Flight Facility*, no extant evidence remains of the two structures that may have existed on the northern half of the island. These resources included the U.S. Lifesaving Station established in 1883 and a small resort and hunting lodge built by a private association in 1889, both of which were completely demolished by a hurricane in 1933. The 2003 *Cultural Resource Assessment of Wallops Flight Facility*, identified Site 44AC159 as a three-foot high shell pile located on the southern end of the island that probably dates to the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The 2006 pedestrian survey stated that the southern portion of the beach contained evidence of structures at the surf line and in the sea itself, including caisson foundation posts and pier remnants. These structural features relate to the above-referenced civilian occupation of Wallops Island and were noted in the 2003 *Cultural Resource Assessment of Wallops Flight Facility*. None of the identified features appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP. No further work on this shoreline is recommended.

**Above-ground Resources.** The majority of above-ground resources over fifty years of age located at WFF and in the project vicinity were formally evaluated and determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP in the 2004 *Historic Resources Survey and Eligibility Report for Wallops Flight Facility*. Only the Lifesaving Station and the Observation Tower, referenced above, have been determined to be eligible for listing in the NRHP. No additional evaluation of above-ground resources was undertaken for this project; however, since no structures or buildings are present in the APE for this project, no further work is recommended.

## **Identification of Historic Properties – Underwater**

***Proposed Groin Location.*** A wading survey was undertaken of the first 75 meters (250 feet) of the proposed beach groin location. Scientific diving was not possible at this location because the corroded rebar that littered the area represented a serious impalement and laceration hazard to divers operating in the near zero visibility water of the turbulent swash zone. Comprehensive analysis of survey data was conducted using criteria that included magnetic complexity, amplitude, duration, and contouring, along with the spatial patterning of all anomalies. Analysis included review of all side scan sonar data to identify any structures or geomorphic features associated with submerged historic cultural materials. The wading survey did not identify any significant cultural resources. The final 60 meters (200 feet) of the proposed beach groin location was not surveyed due to the aforementioned safety concerns and because this section has a very low potential to contain significant historic resources. This assessment is based on the general ground disturbance that has occurred in this area, which includes the construction of the original groin, the disposal of concrete construction waste throughout the area, and the general erosion and sediment transport that routinely takes place in the first 125 to 200 meters (500 to 600 feet) of the Wallops shoreline. No further work is recommended for the proposed beach groin location.

***Proposed Breakwater Location.*** The breakwater survey area measured approximately 400 meters by 250 meters (1200 feet by 800 feet) and consisted of 17 transects spaced at 15 meter (50 foot) intervals. A total of 5 target clusters were identified from the four acoustic anomalies and 21 magnetic anomalies recorded during the breakwater survey. Acoustic and magnetic signatures from the five targets and isolated anomalies are consistent with modern debris that has originated from two sources. The first source was the rubble and construction debris deposited on the eastern edge of beach groin. Other debris has likely emanated from early beach engineering efforts along the Wallops Flight Facility shoreline. This may include refuse derived from piers, pilings, and other materials deposited by wave energy reflection. None of the detected anomalies have the potential to represent significant submerged cultural resources. The final 60 meters (200 feet) of the survey area were not surveyed because it has a very low potential to contain significant cultural resources and there was a serious safety risk to the crew and survey array. No further work is recommended within the proposed breakwater survey area.

## **Determination of Effects**

***Above-ground Resources.*** NASA, USACE, and MMS have determined that the proposed undertaking, including all three alternatives, does not have the potential to directly affect above-ground historic properties within the APE. Additionally, NASA has determined that the project may have indirect (visual) effects on above-ground historic properties should they be present in the APE, but that these would not be adverse.

***Archaeological Resources.*** Because there were no historic properties identified within the APE and because the archaeological review of recent ground disturbance in the area found no archaeological resources, NASA, USACE, and MMS have determined that no archaeological historic properties will be affected by the proposed undertaking.

Accordingly, NASA, USACE, and MMS have determined that the proposed SRIPP project, including all three alternatives, will have no adverse effect on historic properties. NASA, USACE, and MMS request that VDHR review the attached report and concur with this finding.

If you have any questions or comments regarding this portion of the project, please contact me, Randall Stanley, at (757) 824-1309 or Shari Silbert at (757) 824-2327.

Sincerely,



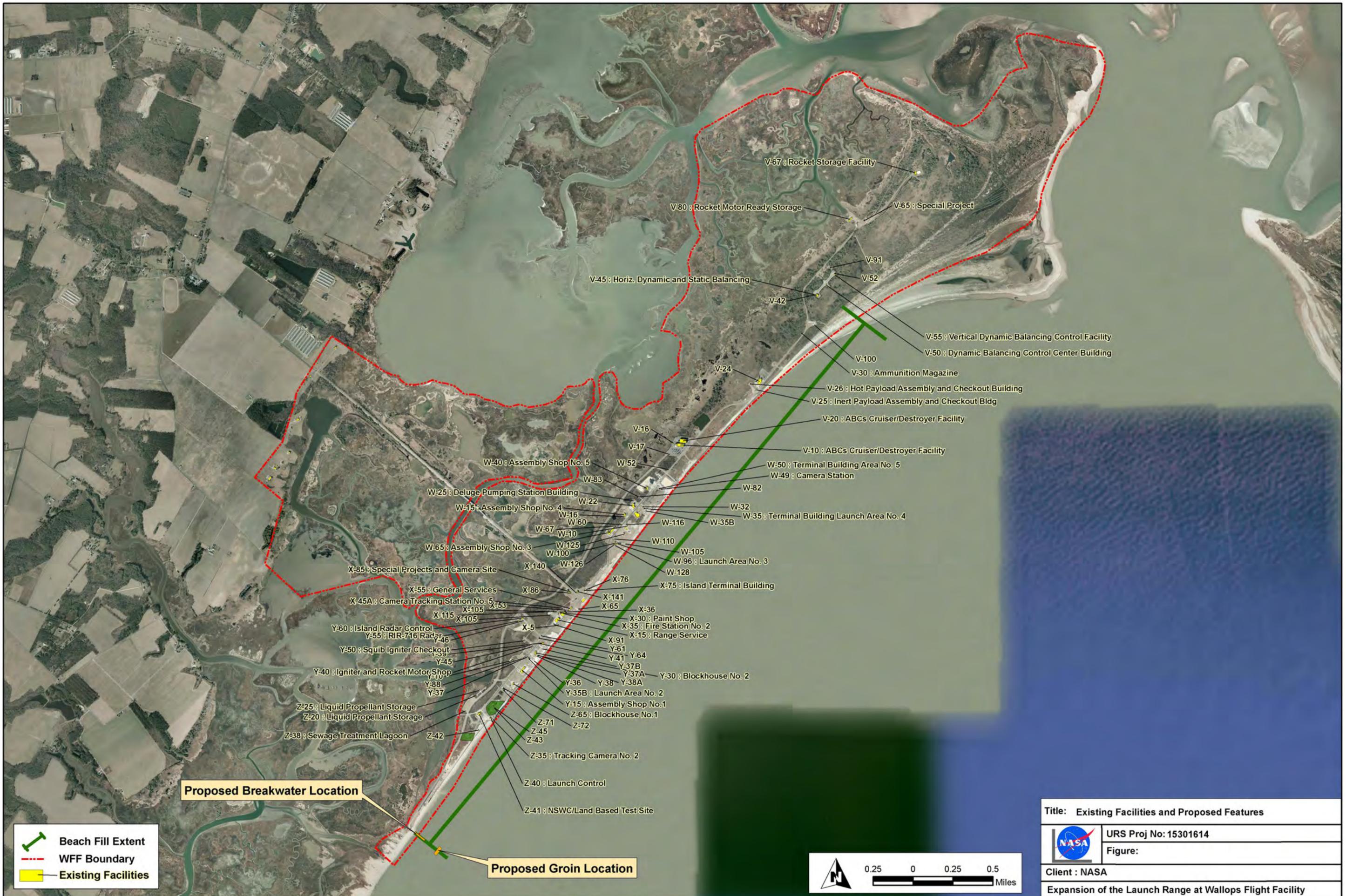
Randall M. Stanley  
WFF Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosures:

Exhibit 1: Figure 1 from EIS – Project Vicinity  
Exhibit 2: Figure 4 from EIS – Wallops Island Viewed from the South  
Exhibit 3: Figure 5 from EIS – Aerial of Geotubes and Old Groin Point  
Exhibit 4: Figure 8 from EIS – Seawall Extension and Beach Fill Overview  
Exhibit 5: Existing Facilities and Proposed Features Figure  
Report – *Draft Wallops Flight Facility Shoreline Restoration and Infrastructure Protection Program: Proposed Groin, Breakwater and Shoreline Cultural Resources Survey, Accomack County, Virginia* (November 2009)

cc:

200/Ms. C. Massey  
228/Mr. G. Lilly  
250/Ms. C. Turner  
USACE/Mr. R. Cole  
MMS/Mr. D. Herkhof  
AINS/ Ms. P. Kicklighter



 Beach Fill Extent  
 WFF Boundary  
 Existing Facilities

**Proposed Breakwater Location**

**Proposed Groin Location**



|   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| Title: Existing Facilities and Proposed Features                                      |                       |
|  | URS Proj No: 15301614 |
| Figure:   |                       |
| Client : NASA   |                       |
| Expansion of the Launch Range at Wallops Flight Facility                              |                       |

From: Herkhof, Dirk [Dirk.Herkhof@mms.gov]  
Sent: Tuesday, December 15, 2009 3:13 PM  
To: Bundick, Joshua A. (WFF-2500)  
Cc: Jeffrey\_Reidenauer@URSCorp.com  
Subject: RE: Arch - Wallops SRIPP

Josh,

Our archaeologist has finished reviewing the report and the additional information provided by you and it looks fine to him.

No archaeological mitigation is required for this project; however, the applicant should be reminded of the following:

If you discover any archaeological resource while conducting your operations, you must immediately halt operations within 1,000 feet of the area of the discovery and report the discovery to the Regional Supervisor, Leasing and Environment, Gulf of Mexico Region within 72 hours of discovery. Once notified, the Regional Supervisor will tell you how to proceed.

If you have any questions, please let me know.

Dirk

Dirk Herkhof  
Meteorologist  
Environmental Assessment Branch  
Minerals Management Service  
381 Elden Street  
Herndon, VA 20170  
Ph. 703-787-1735  
Fax 703-787-1026  
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# COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

## Department of Historic Resources

2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond, Virginia 23221-0311

L. Preston Bryant, Jr.  
Secretary of Natural Resources

Kathleen S. Kilpatrick  
Director

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January 5, 2010

Mr. Randall Stanley  
Facility Historic Preservation Officer  
NASA / WFF FMB, Code 228  
Building N-161, Room 127  
Wallops Island, VA 23337

Re: Proposed Shoreline Restoration and Infrastructure Protection Program (SRIPP)  
Wallops Flight Facility, Wallops Island, Accomack County  
DHR File #: 2007-0087  
Date Received: December 11, 2009

Dear Mr. Stanley:

We have received information regarding our review of the above referenced undertaking, including a copy of the report *Wallops Flight Facility Shoreline Restoration and Infrastructure Protection Program: Proposed Groin, Breakwater and Shoreline Cultural Resource Surveys, Accomack County, Virginia* (Randolph et al: 2009). Based upon information presented in the report, the level of effort appears to be sufficient to have identified any historic properties within the area investigated. We are pleased to inform you that the report meets the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for the Documentation of Archaeological Sites* (48 FR 44734-44742) as well as our Department's *Survey Guidelines*. Based upon the information provided, we concur with your determination that there are no historic properties located within the project area and that no further work is needed within the area studied.

Based upon the information provided, we concur with your determination that the Alternative 1, 2, and 3 will *not adversely affect any historic properties*. In the event that previously unrecorded historic properties are discovered during project activities, stop work in the area and contact DHR immediately.

If you have any questions about our comments, please contact me at: [ron.grayson@dhr.virginia.gov](mailto:ron.grayson@dhr.virginia.gov) or (804) 367-2323, Ext. 105.

Sincerely,

Ronald Grayson, RPA, Archaeologist  
Office of Review and Compliance

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# COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

L. Preston Bryant, Jr.  
Secretary of Natural Resources

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Director

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March 16, 2010

Mr. Josh Bundick  
NEPA Manager  
NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, Wallops Flight Facility  
Wallops Island, VA 23337

Re: Proposed Shoreline Restoration and Infrastructure Protection Program (SRIPP)  
Wallops Island, Accomack County  
DHR File #: 2007-0087  
Date Received: February 17, 2010

Dear Mr. Bundick:

We have received information regarding our review of the above referenced undertaking, including a copy of the report *DRAFT Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement, Wallops Flight Facility Shoreline Restoration and Infrastructure Protection Program* (URS: 2010).

Based upon the information provided, we concur with your determination that the Proposed Alternatives 1, 2, and 3 will *not adversely affect any historic properties*. In the event that previously unrecorded historic properties are discovered during project activities, stop work in the area and contact DHR immediately.

If you have any questions about our comments, please contact me at:  
[ron.grayson@dhr.virginia.gov](mailto:ron.grayson@dhr.virginia.gov) or (804) 367-2323, Ext. 105.

Sincerely,

Ronald Grayson, RPA, Archaeologist  
Office of Review and Compliance

From: Stanley, Randall M. (WFF-2280)  
Sent: Wednesday, May 26, 2010 10:11 AM  
To: Ron.Grayson@dhr.virginia.gov  
Cc: Silbert, Shari A. (WFF-200.C)[EG&G, Inc. (WICC)];  
Suzanne\_Richert@URSCorp.com; Bundick, Joshua A. (WFF-2500); Bull, Paul  
C. (WFF-2280)  
Subject: Shoreline PEIS question

Ron,

A comment arose during public review of the WFF Shoreline Restoration and Infrastructure Protection Program (SRIPP) draft Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) regarding the anchor points for the dredge pump-out buoys. A single buoy, with three anchor points, would be used at any one time. The buoy would be located within the 3-mile Virginia boundary in approximately 30 feet of water. The question was “what is usual and customary as far as cultural resources at the anchoring points for pump-out or Scotts buoys?” According to the Corps of Engineers who manage off-shore dredging projects “This has never come up with our projects, probably because the anchoring points would be so small, especially considering the borrow or channel sites, where all the dredging or borrow material removal takes place.”

We wanted to run this by you to see if you concur that no further offshore cultural surveys are required, including for the pump-out buoy anchor points? Please call Shari Silbert at 757.824.2327 or Shari.A.Silbert@nasa.gov if you have any additional questions.

Thank you.

Randall M. Stanley  
NASA / WFF FMB, Code 228  
Building N-161, Room 127  
Wallops Island, VA 23337

Direct: 757-824-1309  
Fax: 757-824-1831

From: Grayson, Ron (DHR) [mailto:Ron.Grayson@dhr.virginia.gov]  
Sent: Monday, June 07, 2010 9:30 AM  
To: Stanley, Randall M. (WFF-2280)  
Subject: RE: Shoreline PEIS question

Randy:

Temporary buoy placement, especially in shallow waters is not something we typically concern ourselves with. Usually, in the case of channel dredging, the buoys are relatively minor and we have survey coverage extending outside of the channel itself so we know if there is anything there. In the case of your project, do you know exactly where they buoys will be placed and the exact size and type of anchor? Hopefully, they will be placed in an area that has survey coverage and it won't be an issue. If not, then maybe the anchors are small and will have relatively little impact, especially in the dynamic environment you are looking at.

Hope this helps.

ron

From: Stanley, Randall M. (WFF-2280)  
Sent: Friday, July 02, 2010 8:34 AM  
To: 'Grayson, Ron (DHR)'  
Cc: Silbert, Shari A. (WFF-200.C)[EG&G, Inc. (WICC)]; Bundick, Joshua A. (WFF-2500)  
Subject: RE: Shoreline PEIS question

Ron,

In your email of June 7, 2010 (see below), you asked for the exact location of the placement of the buoys associated with the WFF Shoreline Restoration and Infrastructure Protection Program (SRIPP) project we are working on. The attached map entitled "Fig14 EIS Seawall&BeachFill pumpout buoy.pdf" should answer this question as to the location of the buoys.

Additionally, sizes and types of the anchors are detailed in the attachment entitled "Anchor info from DRP-CR-92-2.pdf". On this attachment, you will see that the mooring chains consist of four legs, each 600-ft-long, 2-in.-diam ORQ (Oil Rig Quality) stud link chain. Mooring anchors may either be 10,000-lb Navy Navmoor or 6,000-lb Bruce International FFTS anchors.

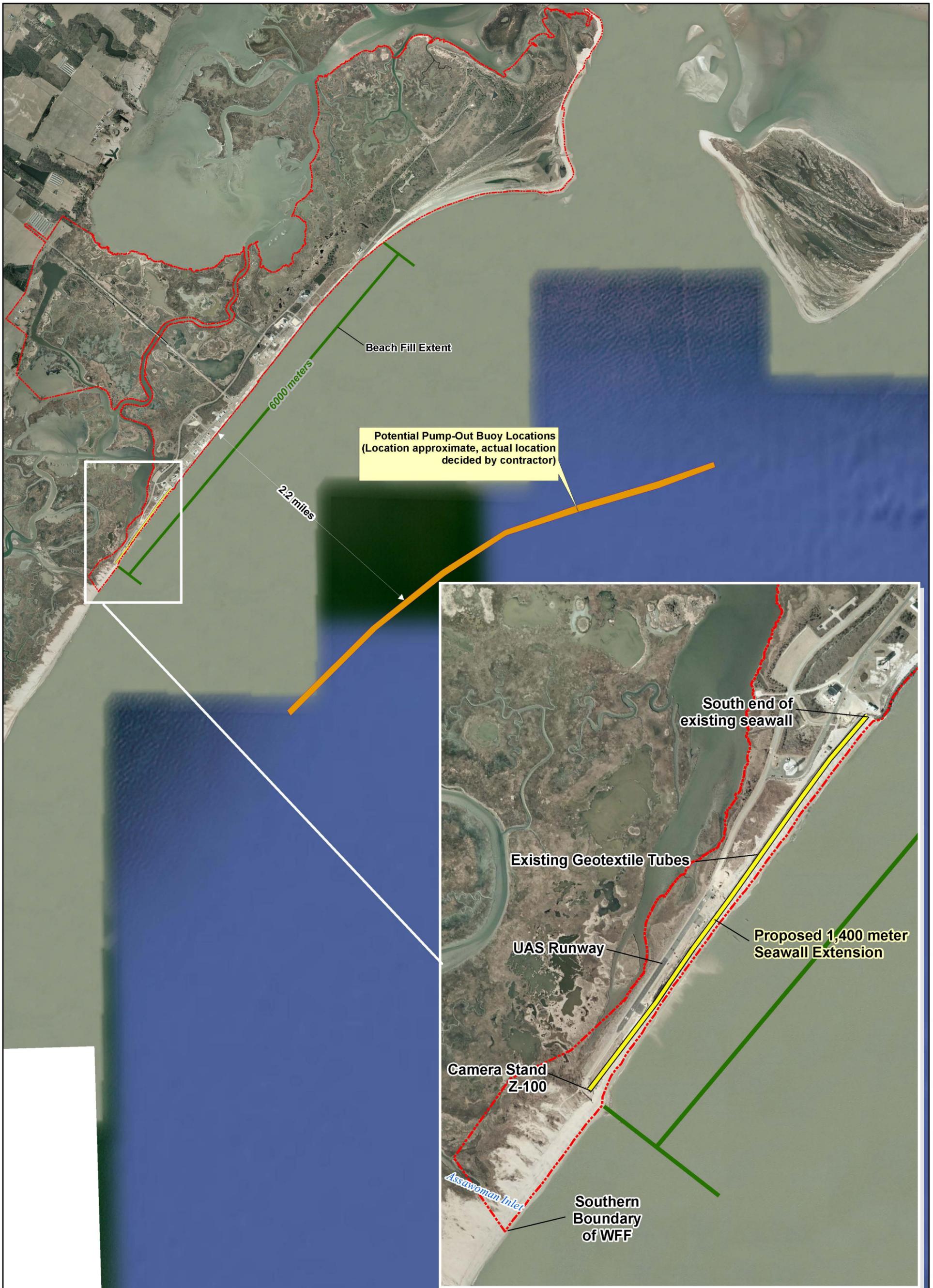
We believe that there will be no adverse affects to cultural resources within Virginia state waters as a result of the use of these anchors, and respectfully request your concurrence with this finding.

Thanks.

Randy Stanley

Randall M. Stanley  
NASA / WFF FMB, Code 228  
Building N-161, Room 127  
Wallops Island, VA 23337

Direct: 757-824-1309  
Fax: 757-824-1831



Potential Pump-Out Buoy Locations  
 (Location approximate, actual location  
 decided by contractor)

South end of  
 existing seawall

Existing Geotextile Tubes

UAS Runway

Proposed 1,400 meter  
 Seawall Extension

Camera Stand  
 Z-100

Assawoman Inlet

Southern  
 Boundary  
 of WFF



Title: **Seawall Extension and Beach Fill Overview**

URS Proj No:15301785

Figure: **14**

Client : NASA

Shoreline Restoration Environmental Impact Statement

From: Grayson, Ron (DHR) [mailto:Ron.Grayson@dhr.virginia.gov]  
Sent: Thursday, July 22, 2010 12:03 PM  
To: Stanley, Randall M. (WFF-2280)  
Subject: RE: Shoreline PEIS question

Randy:

It looks like the anchors will be pretty substantial, 4.5-6 tons each. If I am reading the plans correctly it appears that they will penetrate at least 9 feet deep and are expected to drag up to 30 feet. I have a few questions before I can comment on the effects.

1. How many buoys and anchors are going to be placed?
2. Have these buoys and associated anchors been discussed before? I can't seem to find them when we discussed the project in our Conference Call in October? I know you weren't there but it doesn't seem to be discussed in my notes.
3. Has the area of proposed buoy placement (I realized that the actual placement will be determined by the contractor but I am looking at the possible areas) been surveyed? It doesn't look like it was part of the surveys for the offshore borrow areas or the near shore impacts.

I know that this may seem last minute but I just want to make sure that all the appropriate actions are taken. Please feel free to give me a call and we can talk about it.

ron

From: Stanley, Randall M. (WFF-2280)  
Sent: Wednesday, August 04, 2010 2:24 PM  
To: Grayson, Ron (DHR)  
Cc: Bundick, Joshua A. (WFF-2500); Silbert, Shari A. (WFF-200.C)[EG&G, Inc. (WICC)]; Chris\_Polglase@URSCorp.com; Jeffrey\_Reidenauer@URSCorp.com  
Subject: RE: Shoreline PEIS question

Ron,

Thanks for taking the time to discuss aspects of the Shoreline Restoration and Infrastructure Protection Program (SRIPP) with us. Does the following capture your understanding of our conversation?

As it is unknown at this time what methods a contractor may employ to pump sand from dredge barges to Wallops Island and as these methods may have an impact on unidentified cultural resources, NASA and VDHR have agreed that the Final EIS for the SRIPP will include our best known information and will state that the 106 process is still ongoing. The ROD for the SRIPP will state that the contractor shall supply NASA with a dredge plan prior to implementation. NASA shall review that plan with VDHR and jointly decide on whether or not further investigation is required and, if warranted, agree on a survey methodology. If underwater resources are discovered during the survey, they will be reported to VDHR with a proposed avoidance buffer which will be imposed on the contractor. VDHR's concurrence with the survey report shall conclude the 106 process. Avoidance buffers shall be given to the contractor without identifying the source of the avoidance.

If you agree with the above approach, we respectfully request that you concur with the above by replying to all on this email.

Thanks,

Randall M. Stanley  
NASA / WFF FMB, Code 228  
Building N-161, Room 127  
Wallops Island, VA 23337

Direct: 757-824-1309  
Fax: 757-824-1831

From: Grayson, Ron (DHR) [mailto:Ron.Grayson@dhr.virginia.gov]  
Sent: Monday, August 09, 2010 9:12 AM  
To: Stanley, Randall M. (WFF-2280)  
Subject: RE: Shoreline PEIS question

Randall:

This approach looks good to me. I concur that continued consultation regarding the nature and placement of the buoys is appropriate in this instance. Hopefully by then we will have survey guidelines for underwater surveys making the process even easier.

Let me know if you need anything else from me of if this e-mail suffices for your purposes.

ron

Previous Section 106 Consultation Correspondence



# COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

Department of Historic Resources

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Secretary of Natural Resources

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Kathleen S. Kilpatrick  
Director

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November 4, 2004

Ms Barbara Lusby  
National Aeronautics and Space Administration  
Goddard Space Flight Center  
Wallops Flight Facility  
Wallops Island, Virginia 23337-5099

RE: "Historic Resources Survey and Eligibility Report for Wallops Flight Facility"  
NASA Wallops Flight Facility  
Accomack County, Virginia  
DHR File No. 2003-0571

Dear Ms Lusby:

We have received the draft report prepared by URS titled "Historic Resources Survey and Eligibility Report for Wallops Flight Facility, Accomack County, Virginia" for our review and comment. It is our understanding that the subject survey of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) facility is in preparation for the development of an Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRM) and in compliance with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

The inventory of Wallops Flight Facility identified 124 buildings and structures fifty years old or older. Of those, the consultants from URS recommend only two as individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. These two properties are the Wallops Beach Lifeboat Station (DHR Survey No. 001-0027-0100; WFF #V-065) and Coast Guard Observation Tower (DHR Survey No. 001-0027-0101; WFF #070). The consultants recommend both properties eligible under Criteria A and C. The period of significance for both begins at the date of construction, 1936; and ends in 1947 when the United States Coast Guard decommissioned the properties. The consultants also recommend that there is not the potential for a historic district due to a large amount modern infill construction and a lack of historic integrity for most of the buildings and structures from the period of significance.

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Portsmouth Region Office  
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Winchester, VA 22601  
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November 4, 2004  
Ms Barbara Lusby

We concur that the Lifeboat Station and Observation Tower appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the National Register. However, we believe that the tower is not significant individually but as a contributing structure to the Lifeboat Station. We further agree that there does not seem to be justification for a historic district at WFF. Please note that we will need two copies of the final report once available.

If you have any questions about our comments please contact me at (804) 367-2323, Ext. 114.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Marc Holma".

Marc Holma, Architectural Historian  
Office of Review and Compliance

January 24, 2007 Correspondence between Mr. Kent Stover, WFF Historic Preservation Officer, and Kathleen Kilpatrick, VDHR, is provided in the attached “*SRIPP Proposed Groin, Breakwater, and Shoreline Restoration Cultural Resources Surveys, Accomack County, VA*”