MITIGATION

AWT and PSL

Anne Power
National Historic Preservation Act

36 CFR PART 800 -- PROTECTION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES (incorporating amendments effective August 5, 2004)

Subpart A -- Purposes and Participants

Sec.
800.1 Purposes.
800.2 Participants in the Section 106 process.

Subpart B -- The Section 106 Process

800.3 Initiation of the section 106 process.
800.4 Identification of historic properties.
800.5 Assessment of adverse effects.
800.6 Resolution of adverse effects.
800.7 Failure to resolve adverse effects.
800.8 Coordination with the National Environmental Policy Act.
800.9 Council review of Section 106 compliance.
800.10 Special requirements for protecting National Historic Landmarks.
800.11 Documentation standards.
800.12 Emergency situations.
800.13 Post-council discoveries.

Subpart C -- Program Alternatives

800.14 Federal agency program alternatives.
800.15 Tribal, State and Local Program Alternatives. (Reserved)
800.16 Definitions.

Appendix A -- Criteria for Council involvement in reviewing individual section 106 cases

project planning. The goal of consultation is to identify historic properties potentially affected by the undertaking, assess its effects and seek ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate any adverse effects on historic properties.

(b) Relation to other provisions of the act. Section 106 is related to other provisions of the act designed to further the national policy of historic preservation. References to those provisions are included in this part to identify circumstances where they may affect actions taken to meet section 106 requirements. Such provisions may have their own implementing regulations or guidelines and are not intended to be implemented by the procedures in this part except insofar as they relate to the section 106 process. Guidelines, policies and procedures issued by other agencies, including the Secretary, have been cited in this part for ease of access and are not incorporated by reference.

(c) Timing. The agency official must complete the section 106 process “prior to the approval of the expenditure of any Federal funds on the undertaking or prior to the issuance of any license.” This does not prohibit agency official from conducting or authorizing nondestructive project planning activities before completing compliance with section 106, provided that such actions do not restrict the subsequent consideration of alternatives to avoid, minimize or mitigate the undertaking’s adverse effects on historic properties. The agency official shall ensure that the section 106 process is initiated early in...
Historical Mitigation

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires the documentation of historic government facilities prior to any significant structural changes, demolitions, or relocations. NASA Glenn Research Center has a number of historic facilities, some of which are scheduled to be demolished. The Glenn History Office, Glenn Preservation Officer, and facility managers are working with the State Historic Preservation Officer to develop documentation strategies, budgets, and work plans. The result will be a permanent documentary record for the facility, lessons learned insight for internal NASA use, increased public awareness of NASA Glenn contributions to society, educational resources, and a collected body of materials for future researchers.
FINAL HAZARDS SUMMARY
NASA PLUM BROOK REACTOR FACILITY

PART I

by
Lewis Research Center Staff
Cleveland, Ohio

December, 1959

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
Historical Mitigation
This process consists of two facets—the documentation of the facilities and their history and the interpretation and dissemination of that information to the public. The documentation includes archiving historical documents, interviewing retirees, and the collection of historical photographs and film.
Technical drawings

Oral histories
Still imaging documentation
Historical Mitigation

The documentation information that is collected is then distilled into several different media to be shared with the public. These include a book that will describe the testing and places the facility in the context of contemporary aerospace research. A web page and multimedia CD-ROM will be created which will include photographs, video clips, historical narratives, and other resources. Display panels will also be created and erected near the former facilities. Bronze Ohio historical markers will also be displayed.

Although these historic NASA Glenn facilities will be gone, their story will be preserved for future generations.

In addition, the facilities will be photographed prior to and throughout the demolition, panoramic images will be created, detailed reports will be written describing the physical structure, and detailed drawings will be created.
Historical Publications
Displays

The Centaur Upper-Stage Rocket 1958–2002

- Responsibility for the Centaur program was assigned to the Lewis Research Center in 1962.
- Under Director Dr. Alex Silverstein, pioneering and advocacy work was continued on high-energy fuels for rockets, forging the technology for safe handling of the "cold" propellants, engines at Lewis were familiar with the Centaur's liquid hydrogen/liquid oxygen cryogenic tanks.
- Lewis engineers perfected the workhorse booster, carrying out a complex research and development program to achieve its reliability.
- The Lewis team dreamed the Atlas booster, which would carry Centaur off the pad. The Spaceport Propulsion Facility was designed to provide testing in a simulated space environment for both rockets at NASA Plum Brook Station in Sandusky, Ohio. This facility is a National Historic Landmark.
- On November 77, 1963, NASA had its first successful Atlas/Centaur rocket launch. No propellant was carried, but the powerful rocket soared to a significant milestone: the first flight of the Titan III's Titan rocket engine. The Centaur was the nation's first high-energy upper stage rocket.
- NASA Lewis has edited Centaur for 50 of its 150 unmanned launches.

Educational Web sites

The Rocket Engine Test Facility

Welcome to the Rocket Engine Test Facility (RETF) website.

The RETF was a National Historic Landmark located at the NASA Glenn Research Center in Cleveland, Ohio.

Throughout its 46-year history (1957–2003), the facility played an integral part in the development of NASA rocket technology. This Web site was designed to preserve the legacy of the RETF.

You can see photographs and videos of RETF and take interactive lessons on rocket engine testing.

You can also learn about the traveling exhibit and how to bring it to a museum in your area.
Questions & Answers
"We shape our buildings; thereafter, our buildings shape us."
—Winston Churchill