



National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Consulting Parties Meeting #3

May 30, 2018



Meeting Agenda

- Introduction
- Section 106 Process
 - Identification of Historic Properties
 - Phase 1A Archaeological Assessment
- Action Alternatives
- Methodology for Assessing Effects
- Next Steps
- Questions and Comments

The Long Bridge

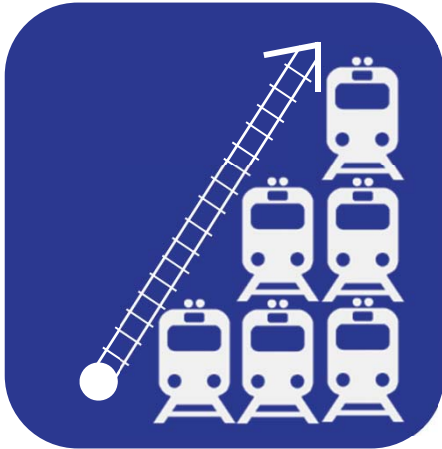


- Two-track steel truss railroad bridge (1904)
- Contributing element to East and West Potomac Parks Historic District
- Owned by CSXT
- Only railroad bridge connecting Virginia to DC
- Three tracks approaching the bridge from the north and south
- Serves freight (CSXT), intercity passenger (Amtrak), and commuter rail (VRE)
- Typically serves 76 weekday trains

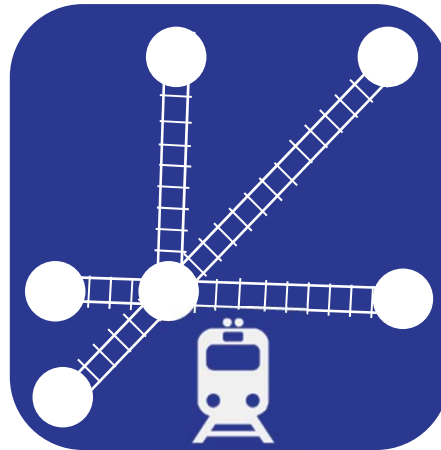


Purpose and Need

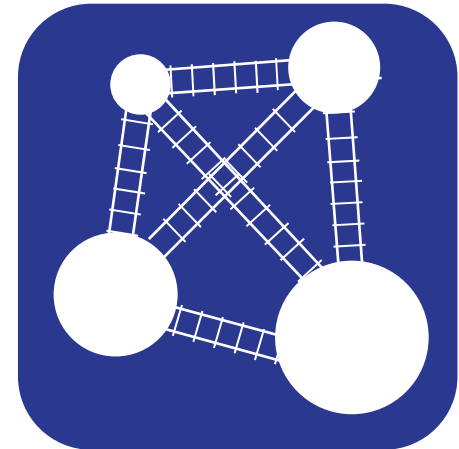
Capacity



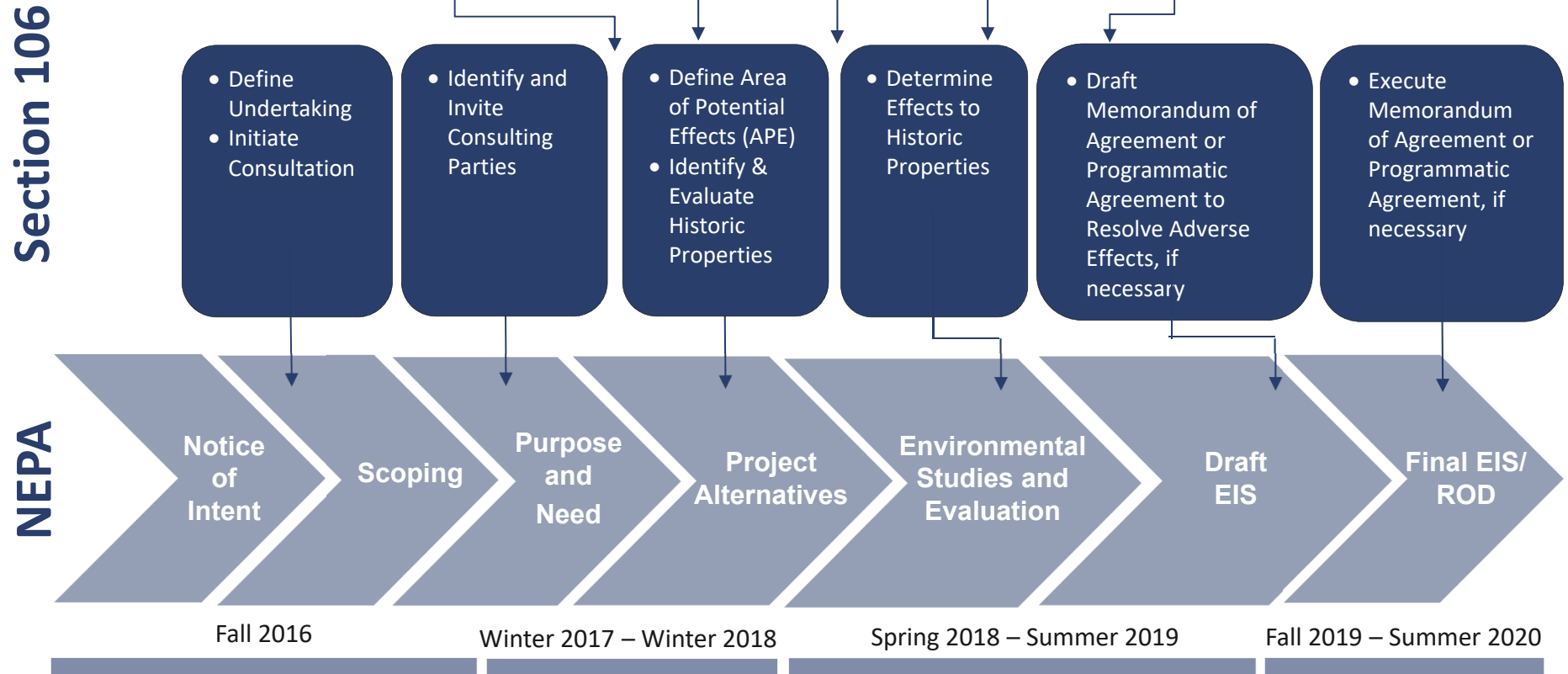
Connectivity



**Resiliency and
Redundancy**



Section 106 and NEPA Coordination



Consultation to Date

Initiate
the
Process

September 2016

- Section 106 Process initiated - DC SHPO and VDHR
- Public Meeting, EIS Scoping
- Public and Agency Scoping (August-October)

March 2017

- Invitations sent to Consulting Parties (CPs)

April 25, 2017 Consulting Party Meeting #1

- Introduced the Project
- Preliminary Historic Properties ID

May 2017

- Public Meeting (May 2017), Level 1 Concept Screening

November 15, 2017 Consulting Party Meeting #2

- Level 1 Concept Screening Results
- Draft Area of Potential Effect (APE)
- Identification of Historic Properties

December 2017

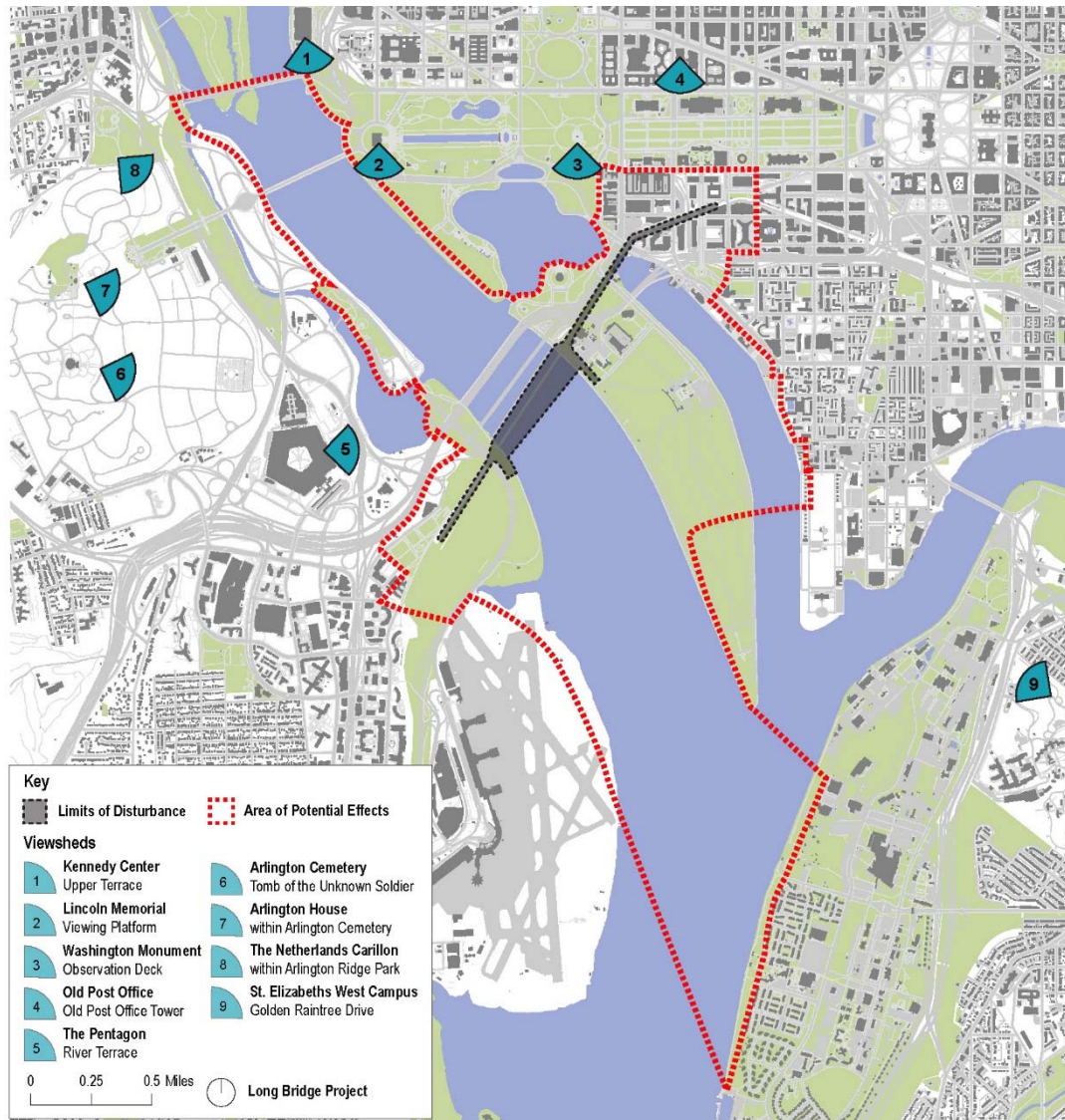
- Public Meeting, Alternatives to be Evaluated in DEIS

March 2018

- DC SHPO and VDHR provided concurrence on APE

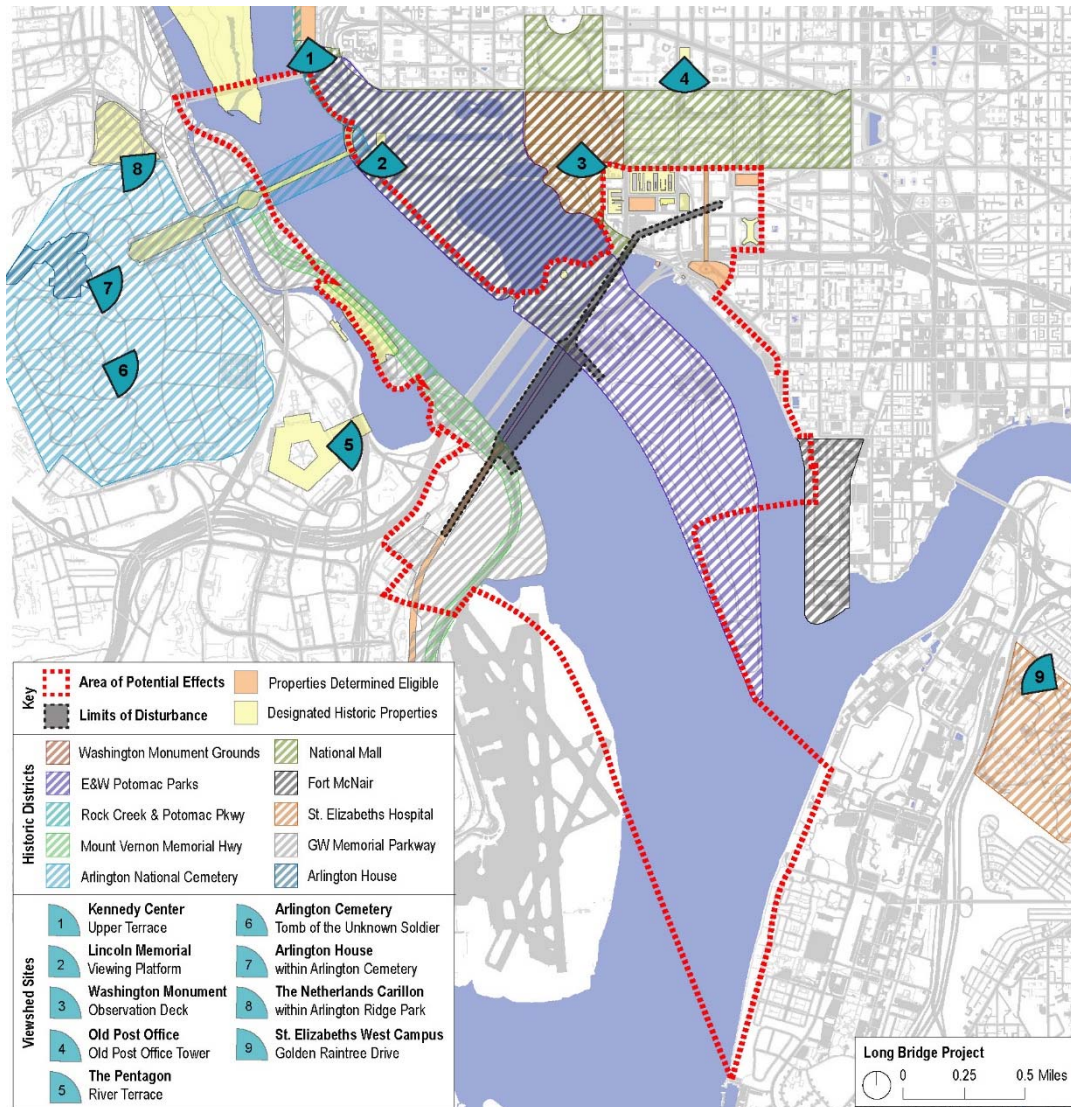
Identify
Historic
Properties
and
Define
APE

Area of Potential Effects (APE)



- Draft APE shared with consulting parties in November 2017
- Additional field survey conducted in response to comments
- Concurrence from DC SHPO and VDHR on March 23, 2018

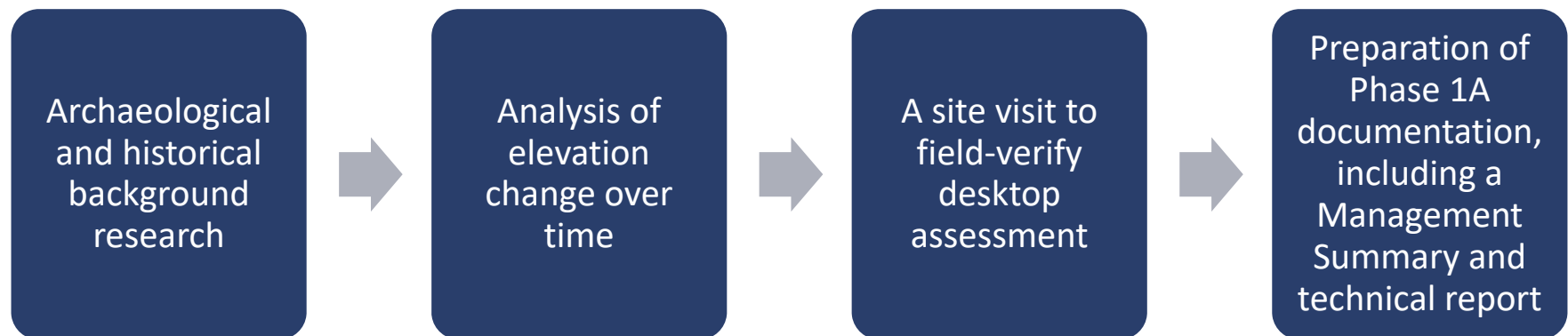
Identification of Historic Properties



- List of historic properties shared with the consulting parties in November 2017
- Revisions to viewshed properties and classification of eligible properties made in response to consulting party comments
- Initiated Phase 1A archaeological assessment underway to identify known and potential archaeological resources

Phase 1A Archaeological Assessment

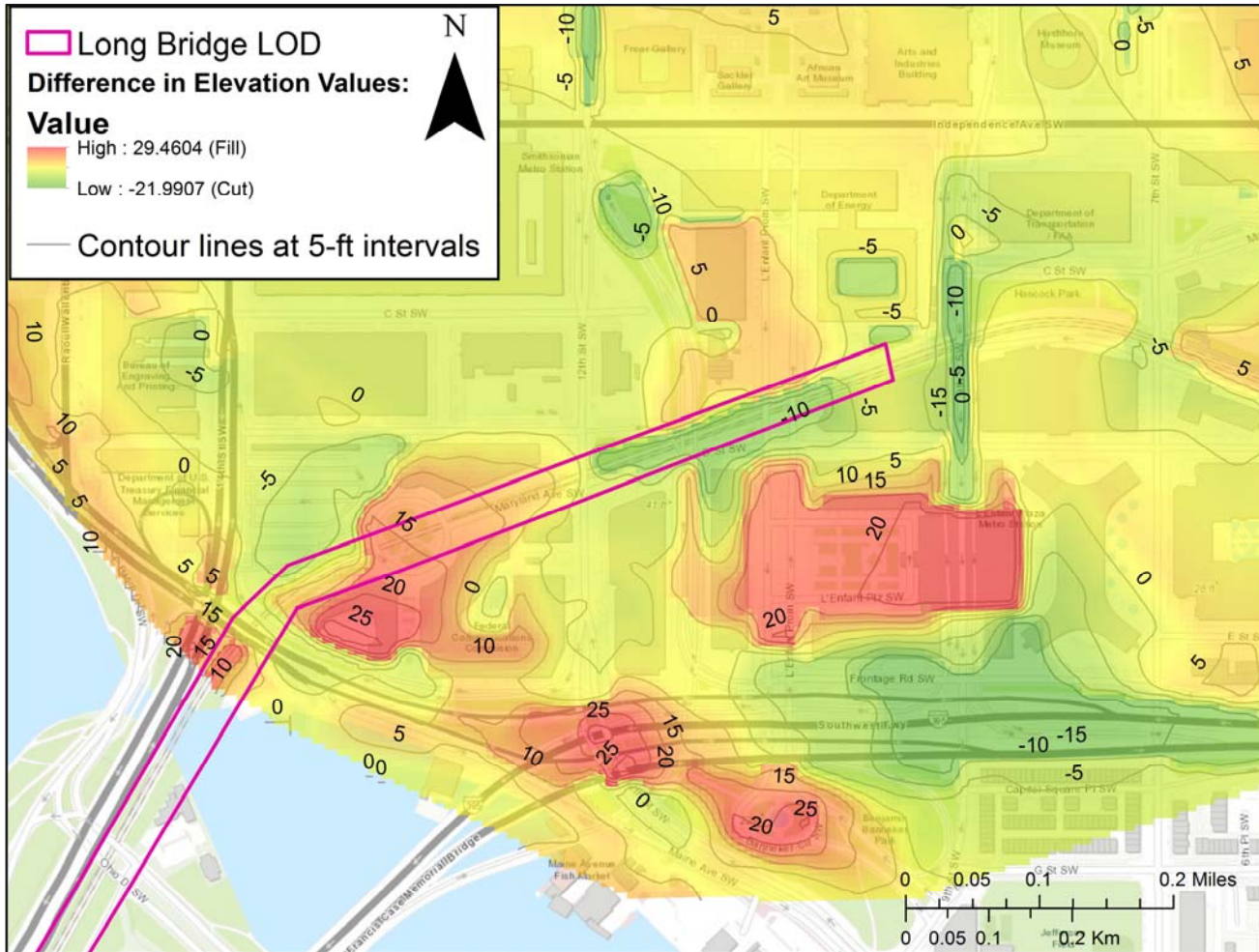
The Phase 1A will be utilized to identify known and potential archaeological resources within the limits of disturbance (LOD). This information will inform the identification of and assessment of effects on historic properties.



Findings of the Phase 1A technical report will be shared with the consulting parties for the Long Bridge Project to inform the ongoing Section 106 consultation process.

Concurrence received from DC SHPO and VDHR on Phase 1A Work Plan in May 2018.

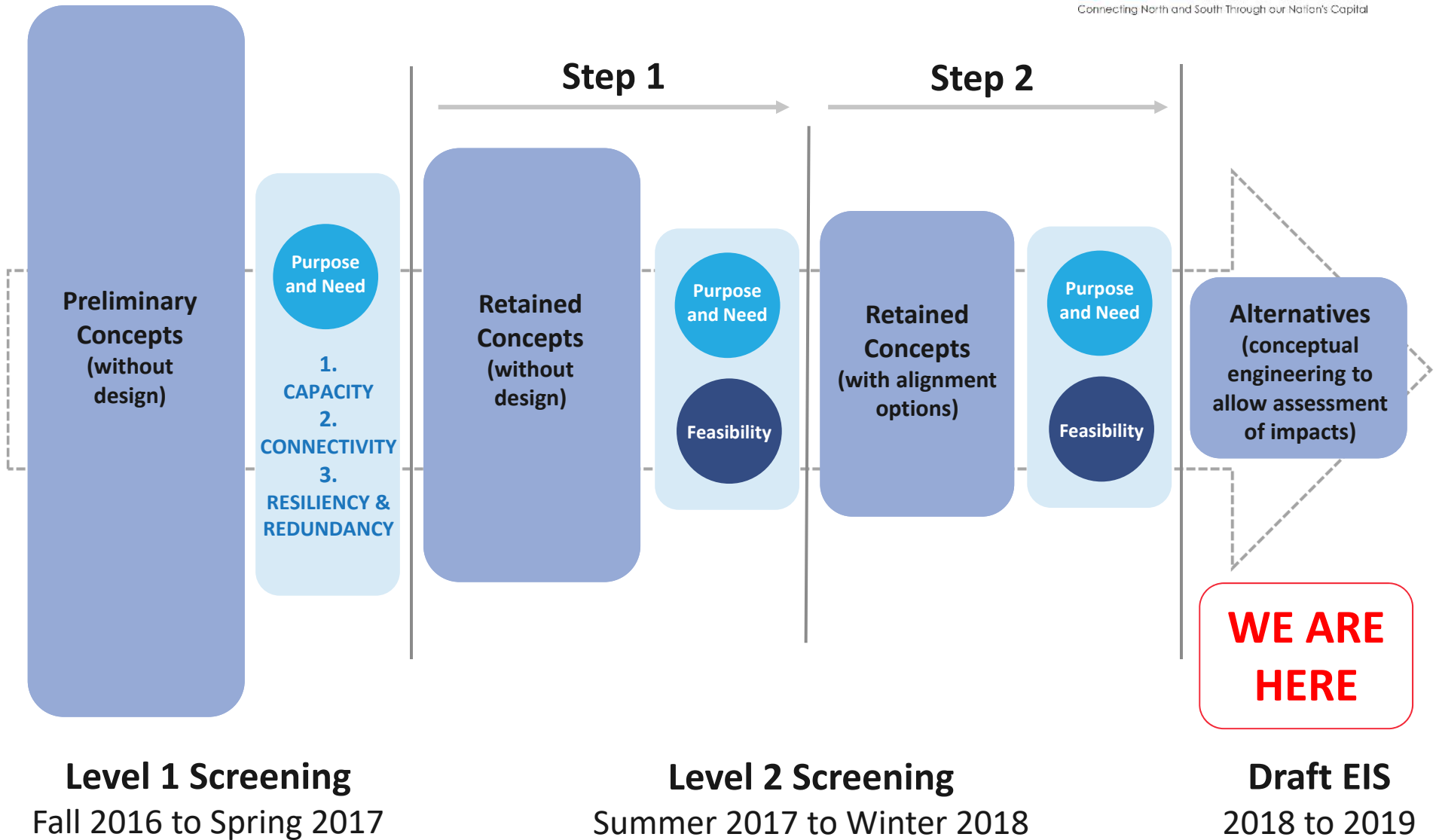
Phase 1A Archaeological Assessment



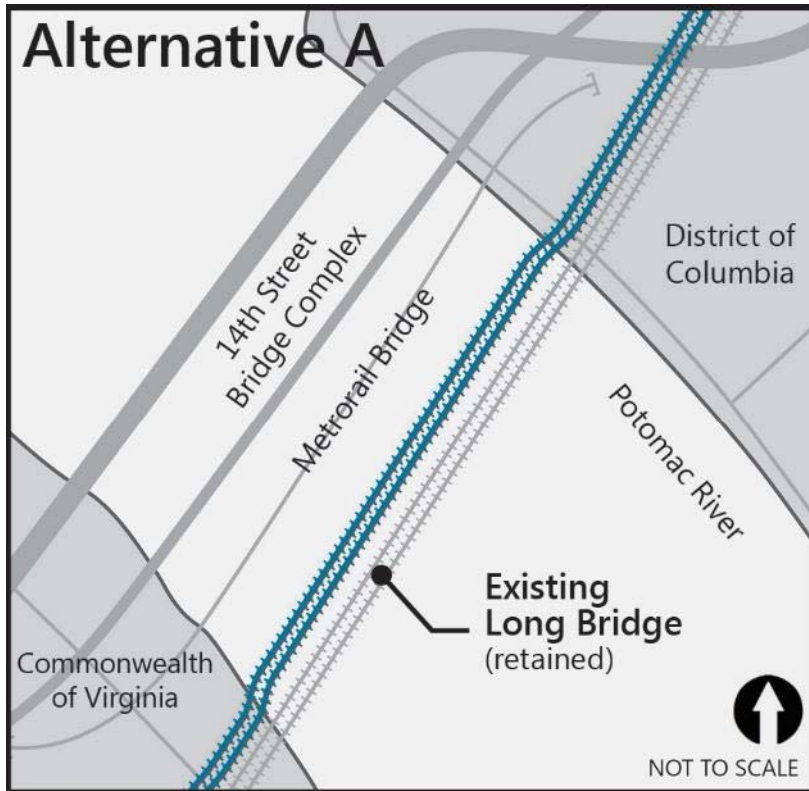
- If applicable, the technical report will include recommendations for additional archaeological investigations within subareas of the Long Bridge LOD.
- Elevation change analysis is mapped visually to show areas of “cut” (green) and “fill” (red).

***DRAFT** example of elevation change analysis for Long Bridge Phase 1A*

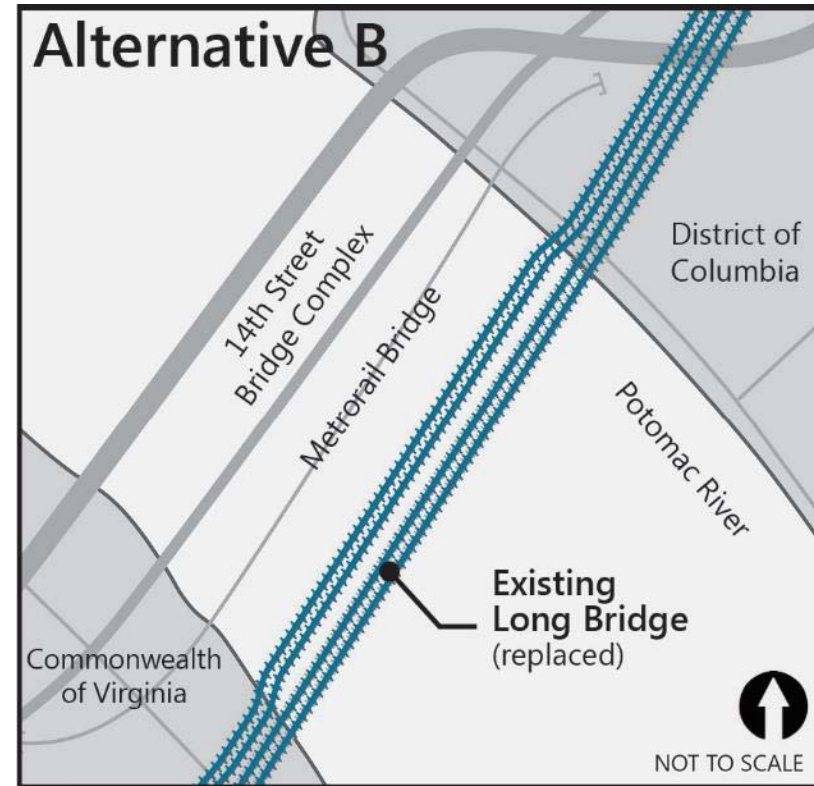
Screening Process



Action Alternatives for Draft EIS

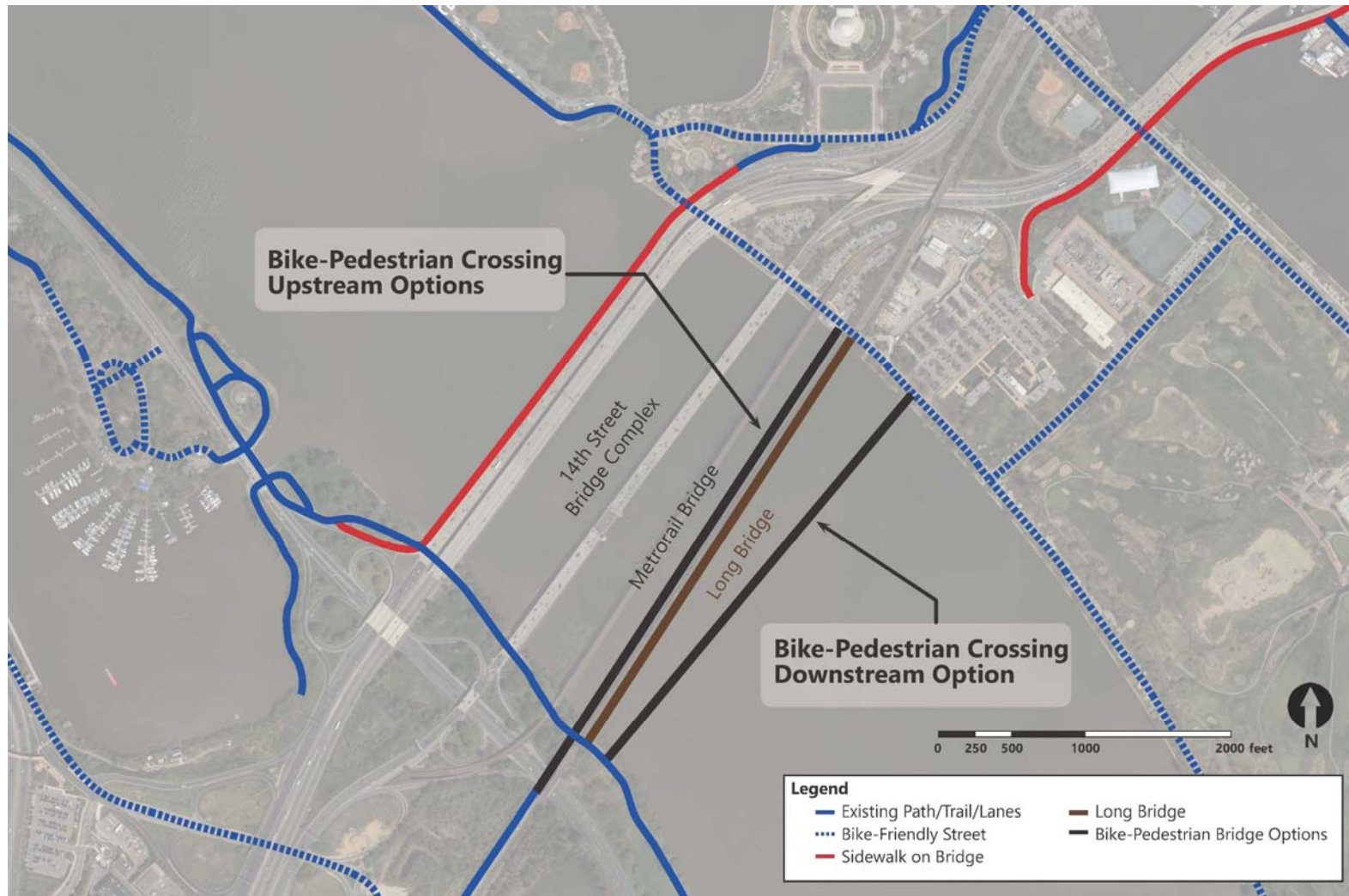


- New two-track bridge upstream of existing bridge
- Retain existing bridge



- New two-track bridge upstream of existing bridge
- Replace existing bridge

Potential Bike-Pedestrian Crossing Opportunities



Assessment of Effects

Per the implementing regulations for Section 106 (36 CFR 800.5):

- An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may directly or indirectly alter any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify it for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the property's integrity of:

LOCATION

DESIGN

SETTING

MATERIALS

WORKMANSHIP

FEELING

ASSOCIATION

Assessment of Effects

Per the implementing regulations for Section 106 (36 CFR 800.5), examples of adverse effects include:

- Physical destruction of or damage
- Alterations to a property (including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, etc.) that are not consistent with the *Secretary's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*
- Removal of a property from its historic location
- Change to a property's significant use or setting
- Introduction of visual, atmospheric or audible elements that diminish integrity
- Neglect of a property (except in certain religious and cultural cases)
- Transfer, lease, or sale of property out of Federal ownership or control without adequate preservation protections



Overview of Potential Effects



Direct physical effects that remove, damage or alter a historic property within the LOD.



Indirect visual effects that change the character of a historic property's setting or alter significant views.



Direct or indirect effects resulting from ***vibration***, or ***indirect effects from noise*** that may alter a historic property or diminish its integrity.



Methodology for Assessing Physical Effects

Based on the results of Conceptual Engineering for the Action Alternatives:

Alternatives will be described and evaluated to determine their potential for direct physical effects on historic properties.



For each historic property, the physical effect will be assessed against **all seven** aspects of historic integrity.



If physical effects are determined to diminish any aspects of integrity that contribute to a property's historic significance, a finding of **adverse effect** will be made.

Evaluation will be documented in an Assessment of Effects Report and presented to consulting parties for feedback.



Methodology for Assessing Physical Effects

Historic properties within the LOD have the greatest potential to incur direct physical effects resulting in adverse effects.

This includes:

- East and West Potomac Parks Historic District (including contributing Long Bridge)
- George Washington Memorial Parkway
- Mount Vernon Memorial Highway
- Potential archaeological resources

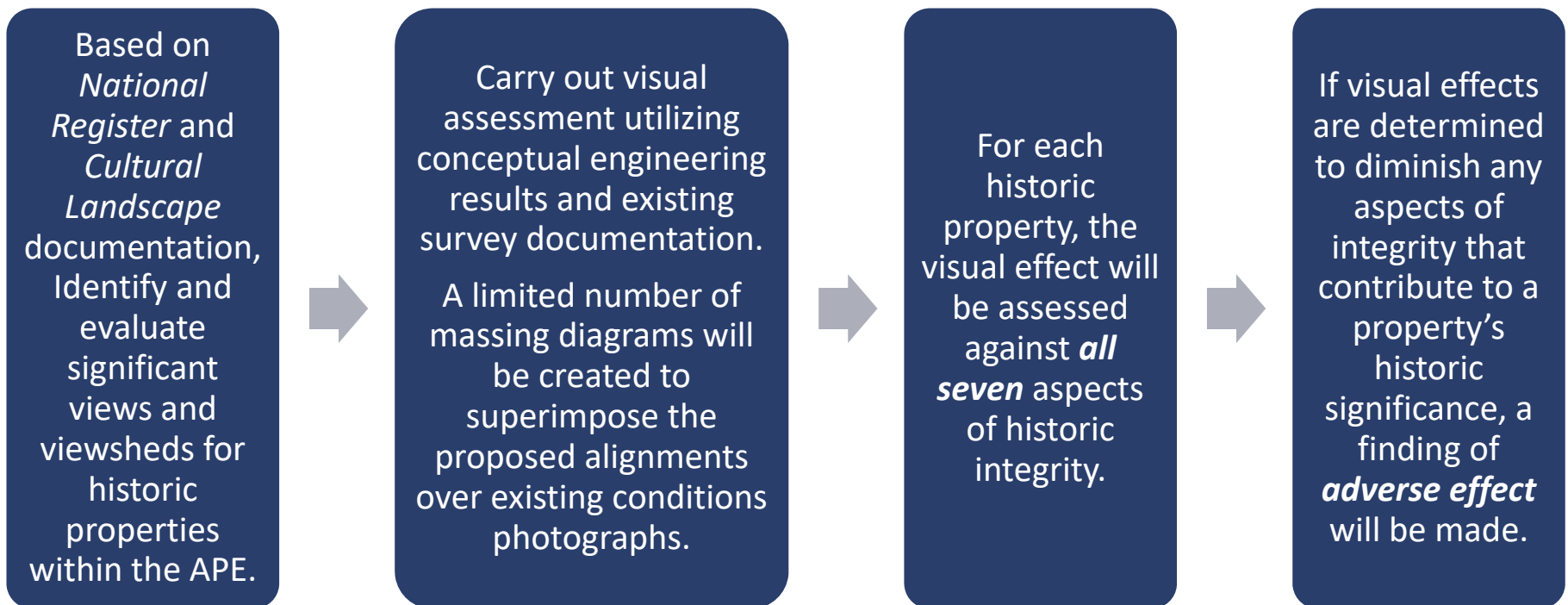
Direct, physical effects have the potential to affect all seven aspects of a property's historic integrity.





Methodology for Assessing Visual Effects

Based on the results of Conceptual Engineering for the Action Alternatives:



Evaluation will be documented in an Assessment of Effects Report and presented to consulting parties for feedback.



Methodology for Assessing Visual Effects

Indirect adverse effects will most likely result when an Alternative:

- Permanently removes or impedes views that contribute to the historic significance of a property; or
- Diminishes a property's historic integrity. Visual effects will most likely affect a property's integrity of setting, feeling, and association.

Methodology will also follow VDHR guidance for assessing visual effects on historic properties, to aid in determining whether they are adverse.





Sample Photo Simulations



Sample “Existing Conditions” photo simulation



Sample Photo Simulations

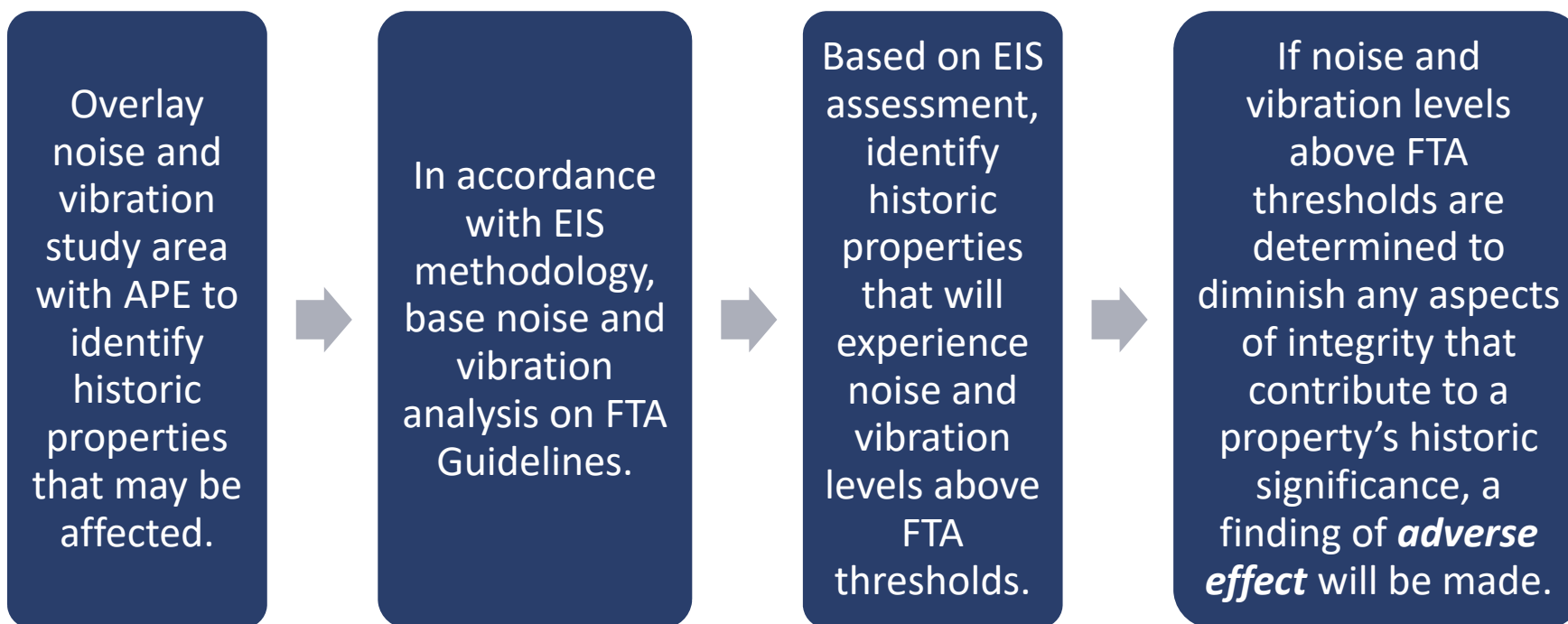


Sample "Action Alternative" simulation



Methodology for Assessing Noise and Vibration Effects

Assessment will be coordinated with EIS analysis for noise and vibration:

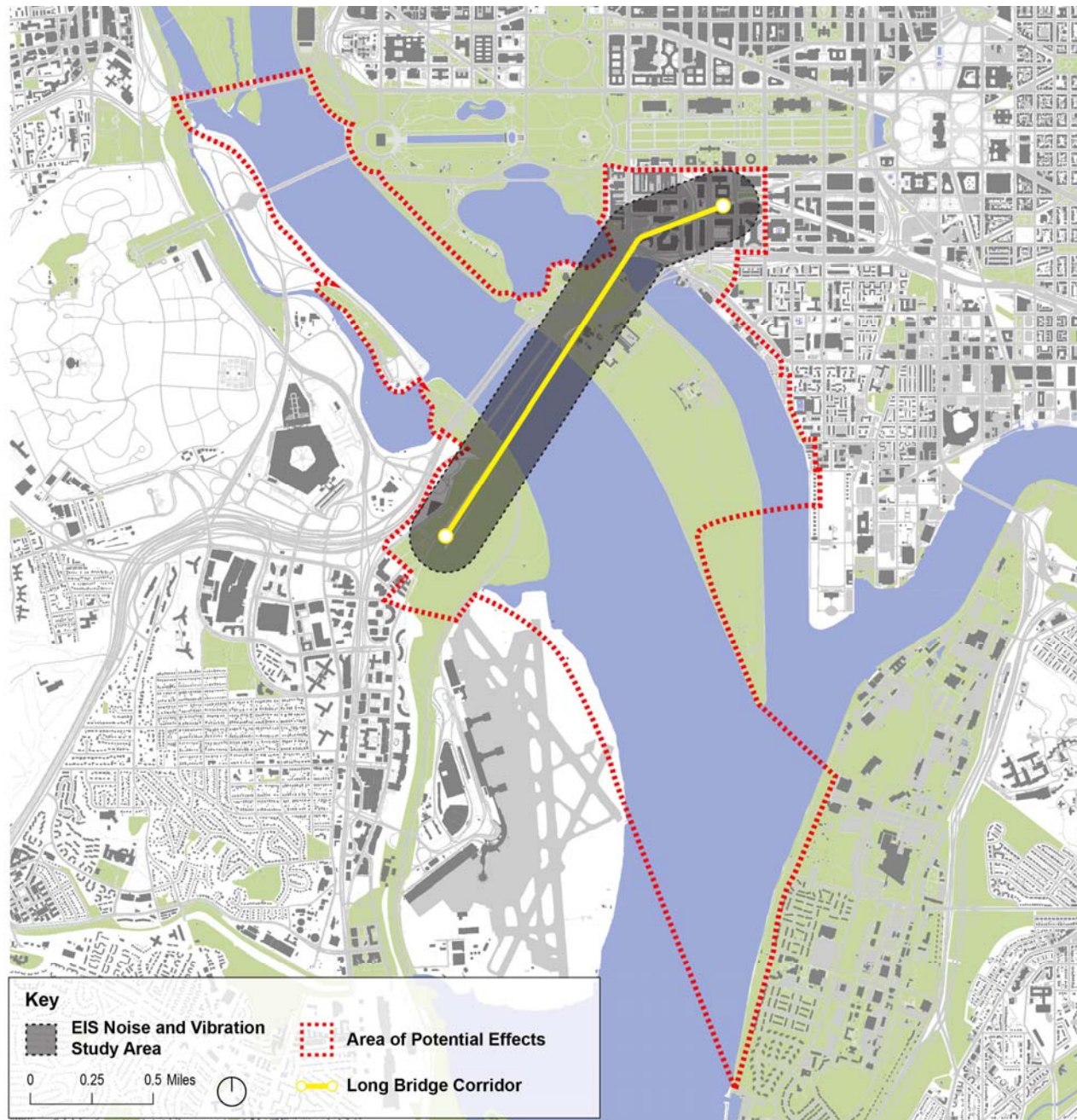


Evaluation will be documented in an Assessment of Effects Report and presented to consulting parties for feedback.

Noise and Visual Effects

The *EIS Noise and Vibration Study Area* encompasses locations where substantial noise and vibration effects may occur.

Historic Properties within the Study Area may experience effects from noise and vibration.





Methodology for Assessing Noise and Visual Effects

Effects from noise and vibration may be permanent operational impacts or temporary impacts resulting from construction and staging.

Vibration and noise have the potential to effect historic properties *indirectly*. Indirect effects resulting from noise or vibration will likely affect historic properties' integrity of setting, feeling, and association.

Additionally, vibration has the potential to affect historic properties *directly*. Direct, physical effects resulting from excessive vibration has the potential to affect integrity of design, materials, and workmanship.



Schedule for Continued Consultation

Assess
Adverse
Effects

Consulting Party Meeting #3: May 30, 2018:

- Identification of historic properties update
- Action Alternatives
- Methodology for assessing effects
- *Comments on today's meeting due June 13, 2018*

Late Summer 2018: Draft Assessment of Effects Report sent to CPs

Fall 2018: Consulting Party Meeting #4

- Review findings of the draft Assessment of Effects Report
- Solicit input from SHPOs and CPs on avoidance, minimization, and mitigation strategies

Winter/Spring 2019: Consulting Party Meeting #5 (if necessary)

- Present resolution strategies
- Discuss draft MOA or PA

Winter 2020: MOA or PA signed

Resolve
Adverse
Effects

Consulting Party Questions & Comments



- Comments can be provided in multiple ways:
 - At this meeting
 - Website: www.longbridgeproject.com
 - Email: info@longbridgeproject.com - **ENCOURAGED!**

- Correspondence addressed to:

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Federal Railroad Administration
1200 New Jersey Avenue SE
Mail Stop-20
Washington, DC 20590