Final Environmental Assessment for the Replacement of the Administrative Building Complex and Construction of the Next Big Thing Experience at the John F. Kennedy Space Center, Florida

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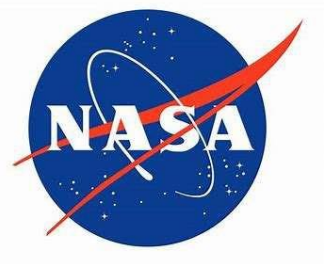
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
John F. Kennedy Space Center, Florida



Prepared for:
Delaware North

FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
FOR THE REPLACEMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING COMPLEX AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEXT BIG THING EXPERIENCE AT THE JOHN F. KENNEDY SPACE CENTER, FLORIDA

Abstract

This Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluates the environmental effects of the proposed replacement of the existing Administrative Building Complex and construction of the Next Big Thing (NBT) experience at the existing Kennedy Space Center (KSC) Visitor Complex (VC) site. Under the Proposed Action, the Administrative Building Complex would be relocated to the existing Parking Lot 2 footprint, the existing Administrative Building Complex would be demolished, the existing retail warehouse would be demolished, the two trailers south of the existing Administrative Building Complex would be demolished or removed, and the NBT experience would be constructed at the former Administrative Building Complex site. The VC is south of NASA Causeway at KSC.

The purpose of the Proposed Action is to modernize the Administrative Building Complex used by VC support employees for offices, restrooms, break areas, and utility and storage areas. The purpose of the new NBT experience would be to attract additional visitors and immerse them in a uniquely themed, enhanced interactive environment of National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA's) past and future. The Proposed Action is needed to provide visitors with continued access to NASA's history through educational programs, attractions, and other similar experiences consistent with the KSC Master Plan and existing concession agreement between Delaware North Parks & Resorts and KSC.

This EA evaluates the potential environmental effects associated with the No Action Alternative and the Proposed Action (Preferred Alternative) and includes the following resource categories: transportation, utilities, cultural resources, and socioeconomics.

Environmental effects from the Proposed Action and No Action Alternatives were classified as **none, negligible,** or **minor.** Under the No Action Alternative, the modernized Administrative Building Complex and new NBT experience would not be constructed; the No Action Alternative would result in **no effects** to the environment. The No Action Alternative was not selected because this alternative does not meet the purpose and need of the Proposed Action; however, the No Action Alternative was carried forward for analysis in the EA for the purposes of analyzing the consequences of not undertaking the Proposed Action and establishing a comparative environmental baseline.

The construction portion of the Proposed Action would result in **no effects** to cultural resources, **negligible to minor adverse effects** to utilities, **minor adverse effects** to transportation, and **minor beneficial effects** to socioeconomics. Further, operation of the Proposed Action would

result in **no effects** to cultural resources, **negligible adverse effects** to transportation and utilities, and **minor beneficial effects** to socioeconomics.

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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

AADF	Annual Average Daily Flow
AADT	Average Annual Daily Traffic
APE	Area of Potential Effect
ARPA	Archaeological Resource Protection Act
BMP	Best Management Practice(s)
CCSFS	Cape Canaveral Space Force Station
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
cm	centimeter(s)
EA	Environmental Assessment
ERP	Environmental Resource Permit
FDEP	Florida Department of Environmental Protection
FDOT	Florida Department of Transportation
FPL	Florida Power & Light
FY	Fiscal Year
gsf	Gross Square Feet
HVAC	Heating, Ventilation, and Air-Conditioning
ICRMP	Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan
IRL	Indian River Lagoon
km	Kilometer
km^2	Square Kilometers
KSC	Kennedy Space Center
kV	kilovolt
kVA	kilovolt-amp
m^2	Square Meters
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAGPRA	Native American Graves and Repatriation Act
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NBT	Next Big Thing
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPR	NASA Procedural Requirement
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
O_3	Ozone
PEA	Programmatic Environmental Assessment
$PM_{2.5}$	Particulate Matter 2.5 Micrometers or less in Diameter
RWWTF	Regional Wastewater Treatment Facility
SJRWMD	St. Johns River Water Management District
SLD	Space Launch Delta
SR	State Road
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

TCP	Traditional Cultural Properties
USC	U.S. Code
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
VC	Visitor Complex
WWTF	Wastewater Treatment Facility
ZAP	Zone of Archaeological Potential

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Environmental Assessment (EA) has been prepared in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) (42 U.S. Code [USC] Sections 4321–4370), as implemented by the Council on Environmental Quality Regulations (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Parts 1500–1508), and National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Procedural Requirements for implementing NEPA (NASA Procedural Requirements 8580.1).

This EA addresses the Proposed Action, which is also the Preferred Alternative, and the No Action Alternative.

The purpose of the Proposed Action is to modernize the Administrative Building Complex used by Visitor Complex (VC) support employees for offices, restrooms, break areas, and utility and storage areas. The purpose of the new Next Big Thing (NBT) experience would be to attract additional visitors and immerse them in a uniquely themed, enhanced interactive environment of NASA's past and future. The Proposed Action is needed to provide visitors with continued access to NASA's history through educational programs, attractions, and other similar experiences consistent with the Kennedy Space Center (KSC) Master Plan and existing concession agreement between Delaware North Companies Parks & Resorts and KSC.

Under the Proposed Action, the Administrative Building Complex would be relocated within the existing Parking Lot 2 footprint. Following construction of the new Administrative Building Complex, the existing Administrative Building Complex would be demolished, the existing retail warehouse would be demolished, the two trailers south of the existing Administrative Building Complex would be demolished or removed, and a new NBT experience would be constructed in its location to provide visitors with an additional space-exploration experience. The new Administrative Building Complex would comprise approximately 1.1 acres (0.4 hectare), up to 50,000 gross square feet (gsf) (4,645.2 square meters [m^2]) in size, and one story in height. The new NBT experience is expected to occupy approximately 4.1 acres (1.7 hectares) of a previously developed impervious area with a height no greater than nine stories. The former Administrative Building Complex is one story and 28,000 gsf (2,601.3 m^2) in size. The Proposed Action may require permits from the St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) and Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP). An existing stormwater management system is in place at the VC. Any necessary stormwater permit modifications to that system will be obtained as required by SJRWMD.

Under the No Action Alternative, the existing Administrative Building Complex would not be relocated and modernized and a new NBT experience would not be constructed. The No Action Alternative would not meet the purpose and need for the Proposed Action; however, as required by NEPA, the No Action Alternative is carried forward for analysis and will be used to analyze the consequences of not undertaking the Proposed Action. The No Action Alternative serves to establish a comparative baseline for analysis.

This document describes those portions of the KSC environment that relate to each of the proposed alternatives. Resources evaluated in this document include transportation, utilities, cultural resources, and socioeconomics.

Environmental effects from the Proposed Action and No Action Alternatives were classified as **none, negligible,** or **minor.** Under the No Action Alternative, the modernized Administrative Building Complex and new NBT experience would not be constructed; the No Action Alternative would result in **no effects** to the environment. The No Action Alternative was not selected because this alternative does not meet the purpose and need of the Proposed Action; however, the No Action Alternative was carried forward for analysis in the EA for the purposes of analyzing the consequences of not undertaking the Proposed Action and establishing a comparative baseline.

The construction portion of the Proposed Action would result in **no effects** to cultural resources, **negligible to minor adverse effects** to utilities, **minor adverse effects** to transportation, and **minor beneficial effects** to socioeconomics. Further, implementation of the operations portion of the Proposed Action would result in **no effects** to cultural resources, **negligible adverse effects** to transportation and utilities, and **minor beneficial effects** to socioeconomics. No mitigation or monitoring strategies are necessary or recommended for these resource areas.

A cumulative effects analysis indicates that **no significant cumulative effects** would occur to transportation, utilities, cultural resources, and socioeconomics from implementation of the Proposed Action.

The Proposed Action would occur over 5 years. Construction on the new Administrative Building Complex is expected to begin in spring/summer 2024 and be completed within 12 months. Following construction of the new Administrative Building Complex, demolition of the previous Administrative Building Complex would begin and construction of the new NBT experience in its location would occur. Demolition would begin in early 2026, and construction of the new NBT experience would be completed within 24 months after the onset of construction activities.

1.0 PURPOSE OF AND NEED FOR THE PROPOSED ACTION

1.1 Introduction

This Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluates the environmental effects of the proposed replacement of the Administrative Building Complex and construction of a new Next Big Thing (NBT) experience at the existing Kennedy Space Center (KSC) Visitor Complex (VC) site. Under the Proposed Action, the Administrative Building Complex would be relocated within the existing Parking Lot 2 footprint, the existing Administrative Building Complex would be demolished, the existing retail warehouse would be demolished, the two trailers south of the existing Administrative Building Complex would be demolished or removed, and a new NBT experience would be constructed at the site. The VC is south of NASA Parkway West at KSC.

Delaware North Companies Parks & Resorts (Delaware North) has prepared this EA in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) (42 U.S. Code [USC] Sections 4321–4370), as implemented by the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) Regulations (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Parts 1500–1508), and National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Procedural Requirements (NPR) for implementing NEPA (NASA NPR 8580.1). NASA is the lead federal agency in the preparation of this EA and has participated in the document's scoping and development to ensure the document meets their agency requirements.

1.2 Background

NASA's visitor program dates to 1963 when Congressman Olin Teague, then Chairman of the House Subcommittee on Manned Space Flight, asked the NASA Administrator to create a visitor program (NASA 2023). What started out as a drive-through tour at (now referred to) neighboring Cape Canaveral Space Force Station (CCSFS) on Sunday afternoons developed into a 42-acre (17.0-hectare) Visitor Information Center offering daily tours in August 1967 (NASA 2023). In 2021, nearly 960,000 guests visited the 70-acre (28.3-hectare) KSC VC (NASA 2022a). The VC complex includes exhibits, displays, historic spacecraft, space memorabilia, and two IMAX theaters and supports tour buses. In total, during Fiscal Year (FY) 2021, the VC resulted in an economic output effect of approximately $148.3 million for Florida, which supported approximately 1,390 jobs and $79.3 million total income (value added) (NASA 2022a).

Delaware North began managing the KSC VC in 1995 (Delaware North 2023a). The current concession agreement between NASA and Delaware North began in May 2010 and is valid through April 2030 (Delaware North 2023b). The concession agreement provides Delaware North with preferential rights to conduct revenue-producing concession activities associated with the KSC Public Visitor Program with the intent to showcase space exploration to the general public.

1.3 Location

KSC is on Merritt Island in Brevard and Volusia Counties, Florida, north-northwest of Cape Canaveral on the Atlantic Ocean, midway between Miami and Jacksonville on Florida's Space Coast, approximately 50 miles (81 kilometers [km]) east of Orlando. It is 34 miles (55 km) long

and approximately 6 miles (10 km) wide. The total KSC land and water area jurisdiction is approximately 140,000 acres (56,656 hectares). Only a very small portion (4 percent) of the total acreage of KSC is developed or designated for NASA's operational and industrial use.

The KSC VC is on Space Commerce Way, off NASA Parkway West just before the KSC entrance. The KSC VC is accessible via State Road (SR) 528, Interstate 95, SR 50, SR 3, and Space Commerce Way (Figure 1-1). The Proposed Action area includes the existing Administrative Building Complex and Parking Lot 2 (Figure 1-2).

1.4 Purpose of and Need for the Proposed Action

The KSC Master Plan states that "existing public outreach areas are retained and designated in the Future Land Plan promoting educational, research or informational connections between the community and KSC" (KSC 2022c). The purpose of the Proposed Action is to modernize the Administrative Building Complex used by VC support employees for offices, restrooms, break areas, and utility and storage areas.

KSC VC Rocket Garden

Due to the growth of the park and space needed for additional administrative staff a need was identified for a new admin building. The site for the new admin building was selected due to its proximity to M6-0409 where other admin employees are housed. The purpose of the new NBT experience would be to attract additional visitors and immerse them in a uniquely themed interactive environment of NASA's historic past and future. The NBT would transform the KSC VC to a "must see" attraction for guests who might interpret the complex as a museum instead of the space experience the VC is striving to provide. The NBT would provide an additional experience to the complex to educate visitors about the NASA story while creating an environment where they can experience/feel space.

The Proposed Action is needed to provide visitors with continued access to NASA's history through educational programs, attractions, and other similar experiences consistent with the KSC Master Plan and the existing concession agreement between Delaware North and KSC.

Figure 1-3 provides a map of the KSC VC. Delaware North submitted an Environmental Checklist to the KSC Environmental Management Branch, and a Record of Environmental Consideration (REC) for the Proposed Action was issued that required preparation of an EA. Appendix A provides the REC.

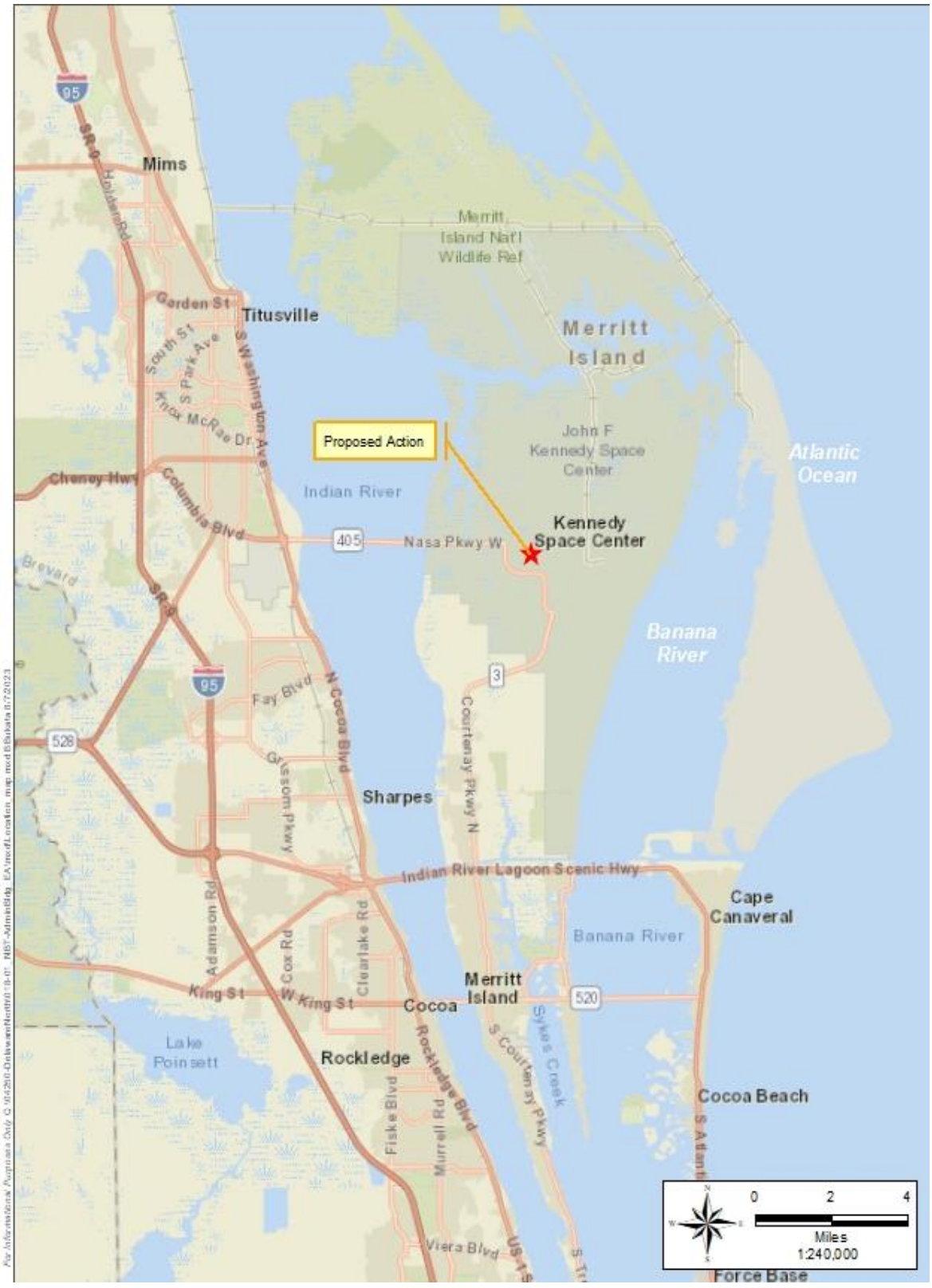

Figure 1-1 Regional Location Map

Figure 1-2 Aerial Location Map

Figure 1-3 KSC Visitor Complex General Site Layout Map

1.5 Decision to be Made

The decision to be made is selecting an alternative for NASA regarding the Proposed Action. The decision options include the following:

- Maintain status quo (the No Action Alternative).
- Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement if the Proposed Action/Preferred Alternative would likely result in significant environmental effects.
- Select a preferred alternative and prepare a Finding of No Significant Impact.

1.6 Lead and Cooperating Agencies

This EA was prepared by Delaware North, the Proposed Action proponent. Delaware North manages the KSC VC in accordance with an existing concession agreement with NASA. NASA is the lead federal agency for the Proposed Action.

Due to the unique specificity of the Proposed Action and limited expected effects to potentially affected resource categories, Cooperating Agencies' participation is not warranted for this EA.

2.0 DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

2.1 Proposed Action

The Proposed Action is to relocate and modernize the existing Administrative Building Complex by constructing a new Administrative Building Complex with modernized employee offices, restrooms, break areas, and utility and storage areas on the existing Parking Lot 2 footprint. Following construction of the new complex, the existing Administrative Building Complex would be demolished, the existing retail warehouse would be demolished, the two trailers south of the existing Administrative Building Complex would be demolished or removed, and a new NBT experience would be constructed in its location to provide visitors with an enhanced space-exploration experience.

The Proposed Action would occur over a 5-year span. Construction on the new Administrative Building Complex is expected to begin in early 2024 and be complete within 12 months. Following construction of the new Administrative Building Complex, demolition of the previous complex and retail warehouse as well as removal of the two trailers would occur before construction of the new NBT experience. Demolition would begin in early 2026, and construction of the new NBT experience would be completed within 24 months from the onset of construction.

The new Administrative Building Complex is proposed on an approximately 1.1-acre (0.4-hectare) portion of Parking Lot 2 and would be approximately 50,000 gross square feet (gsf) (4,645.2 square meters [m^2]) in size and one story in height (Figure 2-1). The new NBT experience is expected to occupy approximately 4.1 acres (1.7 hectares) of a previously developed impervious area with a height no greater than nine stories. The former Administrative Building Complex is one story and 28,000 gsf (2,601.3 m^2) in size.

Major elements of the Proposed Action would include the following:

- Construction staging areas (i.e., laydown areas for the temporary storage of equipment and supplies) have not been identified in the preliminary design documents; however, staging areas would be on previously disturbed concrete, gravel, or grassy areas within the VC boundaries.

- Clean, unstained, unpainted concrete from demolition activities would be transported to the Diverted Aggregate Reclamation and Collection Yard. All other concrete would be sampled, and based on the results, transported to the Diverted Aggregate Reclamation and Collection Yard for reuse or the local construction and demolition debris landfill that is appropriate for receiving these materials. No burning of vegetation piles would occur, and all refuse would be disposed of in accordance with KSC regulations.

- The Proposed Action would maintain the KSC-required 100-foot (30.5-meter) fire buffer around the VC perimeter.

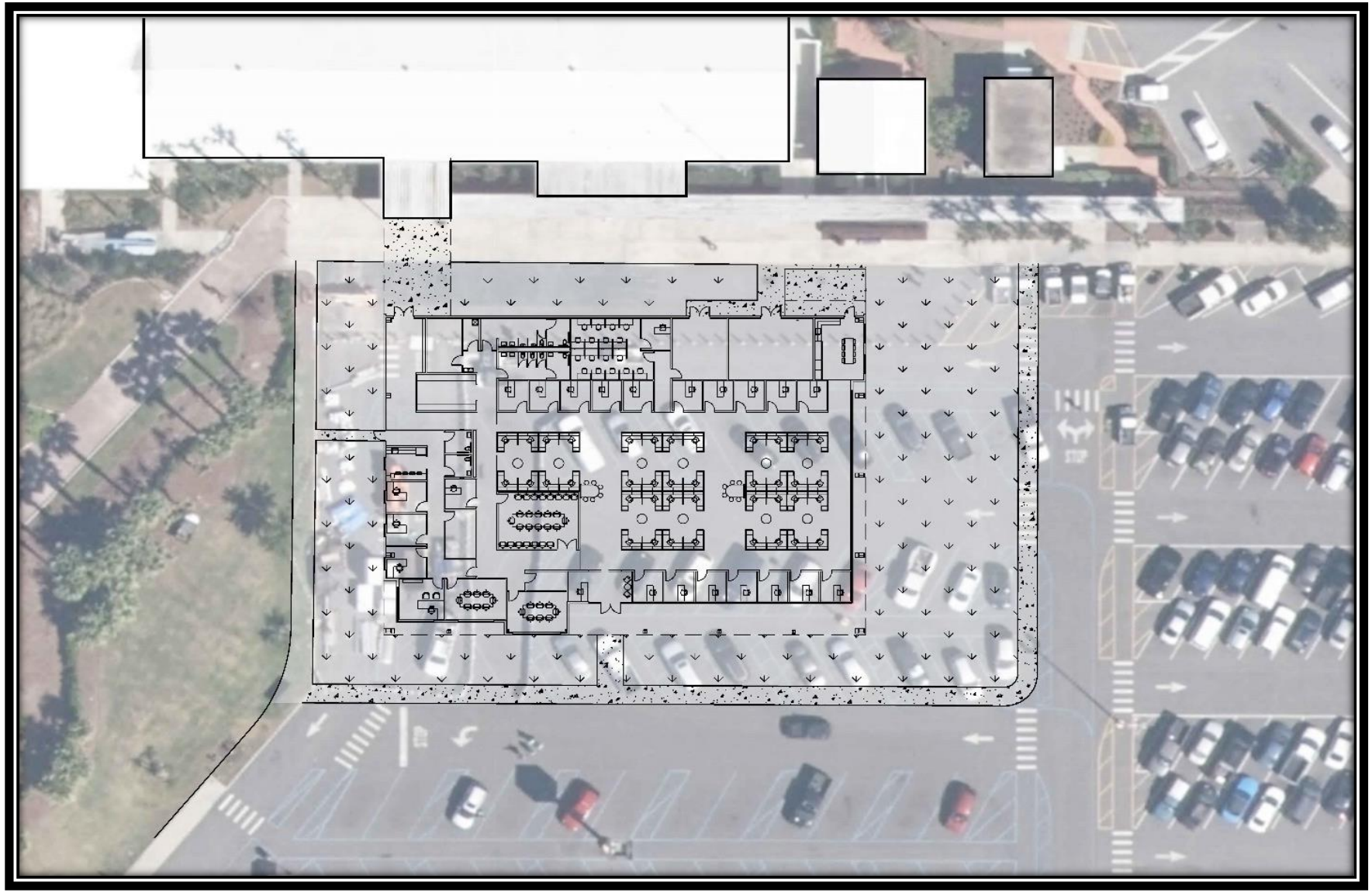

Figure 2-1 Conceptual Plan View Map of the Proposed Administrative Building Complex

- Construction workers would arrive at the KSC VC via buses, work trucks, or personal vehicles. Parking for these workers would be provided in the construction laydown area.

- Construction activities would occur during regular business hours. However, certain construction activities, such as concrete placement, may extend beyond these hours to accomplish activities that must be performed without interruption until completed. Most work is expected to occur during daylight, and no artificial lighting is expected to be needed.

- Typical construction equipment would include milling machines, excavators, bulldozers, graders, asphalt pavers, material transfer vehicles, compactors/rollers, water trucks, dump trucks, forklifts, scrapers, trenchers, line-up trucks, and pickup trucks.

- The Proposed Action would include installing appropriate power utilities, water/sewage utilities, and communication/fiber optic cables.

- The Proposed Action would incorporate site-specific health and safety requirements for construction workers per Occupational Safety and Health Administration regulations.

- Construction activities would be conducted in accordance with federal and state permits and applicable environmental regulations.

- The Proposed Action would incorporate Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design, commonly referred to as LEED, and sustainable development concepts to achieve optimum resource efficiency, sustainability, and energy conservation.

- The Proposed Action would comply with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Biological Opinion for artificial lighting to mitigate impacts on nesting and hatchling sea turtles. Specifically, all facilities at KSC will operate amber light-emitting diode or exterior lights off between 9:00 PM and dawn May 1 through October 31, except where essential to support launch-related activities at active launch complexes.

2.2 Screening Factors

NEPA's implementing regulations provide guidance on the consideration of alternatives to a Proposed Action and require rigorous exploration and objective evaluation of reasonable alternatives. Only those alternatives determined to be reasonable and to meet the purpose and need require detailed analysis. Potential alternatives that meet the purpose and need of the Proposed Action were evaluated against the following screening factors:

- Operational Growth. Any proposed alternative must support the potential future growth of the VC consistent with the KSC Master Plan.

- Location. Any proposed alternative must occur within the Space Commerce District's 70-acre (28.3-hectare) VC to maintain consistency with the KSC Master Plan and concession agreement between Delaware North and KSC.

- Minimize or Avoid Unnecessary Adverse Environmental and Cultural Effects. Any alternative that would meet the Proposed Action's purpose and need but would result in adverse environmental or cultural effects that could otherwise be avoided or minimized was not carried forward for detailed analysis. This criterion is consistent with NASA's environmental stewardship commitments and reduces unnecessary mitigation and monitoring expenses.

2.3 Alternatives Carried Forward for Analysis

Using the screening factors listed in Section 2.2, reasonable alternatives were considered that met the purpose and need for the Proposed Action. As a result of that effort, the Preferred Alternative and No Action Alternative were carried forward for analysis.

2.3.1 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the existing Administrative Building Complex would not be relocated and modernized and a new NBT experience would not be constructed. Delaware North would not be able to achieve its goals and objectives of maintaining or increasing visitor attendance consistent with the existing concession agreement between Delaware North and KSC. Furthermore, connections between the community and KSC would be impeded since elements of the VC would not be refreshed to provide visitors with an ever-evolving, exceptional experience consistent with developments in space exploration.

The No Action Alternative would not meet the purpose and need for the Proposed Action; however, as required by NEPA, the No Action Alternative is carried forward for analysis and will be used to analyze the consequences of not undertaking the Proposed Action. The No Action Alternative establishes a comparative baseline for analysis.

2.3.2 Proposed Action (Preferred Alternative) – Replace Existing Administrative Building Complex and Construct the NBT Experience

After the screening factors were applied, only one reasonable action alternative existed; therefore, the Preferred Alternative, as described in Section 2.1, will be known as the Proposed Action; Figures 1-2 and 2-1 depict the project locations.

The Proposed Action would require compliance with the following permits:

- An Environmental Resource Permit (ERP) through St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) to construct a new stormwater management system. Although the VC has an existing stormwater management system in place, any necessary stormwater permit modifications will be obtained from SJRWMD, as required.

- A National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit through the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) for stormwater discharges associated with construction activities greater than 5 acres (2.0 hectares).

- FDEP water and wastewater permit modifications, if necessary.

Project construction under the Proposed Action is expected to begin in spring/summer 2024 and be completed within 5 years after the onset of demolition activities.

2.4 Alternatives Considered But Not Carried Forward to Detailed Analysis

NEPA (40 CFR 1502.14) requires that a reasonable range of alternatives be analyzed that are technically and economically feasible and meet the purpose and need of the Proposed Action. The following alternatives were considered but not carried forward for detailed analysis in this EA because they were not considered feasible, did not meet the purpose and need of the Proposed Action, and/or did not satisfy the screening factors presented in Section 2.2:

- Alternatives that would completely relocate the Administrative Building Complex or NBT experience outside the VC boundary were considered but eliminated from further consideration due to the existing infrastructure in place and the concession agreement between Delaware North and KSC.

- Alternative site locations for the new Administrative Building Complex or NBT experience within the VC boundary were considered but eliminated from further consideration due to the potential for greater adverse effects to wetland habitats, listed species, and/or floodplains.

2.5 Best Management Practices Included in the Proposed Action

This section presents an overview of the best management practices (BMPs) that are incorporated into the Proposed Action. BMPs are existing policies, practices, and measures included to reduce the environmental effects of designated activities, functions, or processes.

Although BMPs lessen potential effects by avoiding, minimizing, or reducing/eliminating effects, BMPs are distinguished from formal mitigation measures because BMPs are (1) existing requirements for the Proposed Action; (2) ongoing, regularly occurring practices; or (3) not unique to this Proposed Action. In other words, the BMPs identified in this EA are inherently part of the Proposed Action and are not potential mitigation measures proposed as a function of the NEPA environmental review process for the Proposed Action. Table 2-1 lists the BMPs.

Table 2-1 Best Management Practices

BMP	Description	Effects Reduced/Avoided
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan	Identifies how the contractor will implement procedures and practices to ensure compliance with the Installation's stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) permit during construction activities. This Plan also includes an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan to eliminate and/or minimize non-point-source pollution in surface waters, as well as a Stormwater Management Plan to reduce discharge of pollutants to storm drainage systems.	Reduces stormwater pollution.
Hazardous Materials Management Plan	Identifies how the contractor will safely transport, store, and dispose of hazardous materials. In addition, the plan will describe how spills will be controlled, personnel will be trained, and equipment maintained.	Reduces effects from hazardous materials.
Hazardous Waste Management Plan	Identifies how the contractor will minimize the generation of hazardous waste; control any spills; train personnel; and transport, store, use, handle, and dispose of hazardous waste.	Reduces generation of hazardous waste.
Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan	Identifies how the contractor will protect water bodies; minimize risks of spills, leaks, and releases; respond to spills, leaks, or releases; and minimize risk of human exposure to contaminated media.	Reduces effects from potentially hazardous materials.
Noise Abatement	Requires the contractor to ensure that all equipment has the manufacturer's recommended noise-abatement measures intact, inspect construction equipment, turn off idling equipment when not in use, and perform work only during normal business hours.	Reduces effects from noise exposure.
Air Quality	Requires the contractor to inspect and maintain equipment, turn off idling vehicles and equipment to reduce emissions, and use new equipment when practicable that meets the most stringent applicable federal standards.	Reduces adverse effects to air quality.

Table 2-1 Best Management Practices

BMP	Description	Effects Reduced/Avoided
Health and Safety Plan	29 CFR Part 1910, *Occupational Safety and Health Standards*, and 29 CFR Part 1926, *Safety and Health Regulations for Construction*, require employees and their supervisors be trained in the specific hazards and control measures associated with their assigned tasks. The contractor will be required to prepare and implement a site-specific health and safety plan to document compliance with Occupational Safety and Health Administration regulations to include but not limited to management commitment and employee involvement, site characterization and job hazard analysis, hazard prevention and control, safety and health training, personal protective equipment, medical surveillance, exposure monitoring, emergency response, and recordkeeping and program evaluation. In addition to site-specific information, the job hazard analysis will include items related to construction-related noise, asbestos-containing materials, lead-based paint, polychlorinated biphenyls, and mercury-containing light bulbs.	Reduces potential risks associated with health and safety.

3.0 Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences

This chapter describes the environmental resources and baseline conditions that could be affected from implementing the Proposed Action and analyzes the potential direct and indirect effects.

Changes to the natural and human environment that could result from the Proposed Action are evaluated relative to the existing environmental conditions. The following four levels of effects may be identified:

- None – No measurable consequences.
- Negligible – The effect is barely perceptible or measurable, remains confined to a single location, and would not result in a sustained recovery time for the resource affected.
- Minor – The effect is readily perceptible and measurable; however, the effect would be temporary, and the resource should recover in a relatively short period.
- Moderate – The effect is perceptible and measurable, and may not remain localized, affecting areas adjacent to the Proposed Action area; adverse effects to a resource may require several years to recover.
- Major – An effect is predicted that meets the intensity/context significance criteria for the specified resource.

All potentially relevant environmental resource categories were initially considered for analysis in this EA. Discussion and analysis of the affected environment (i.e., existing conditions) focus only on resource areas potentially subject to effects. In addition, the level of detail describing each resource below is commensurate with the expected level of potential environmental effect. Section 3.1 presents, describes, and justifies resource categories that were assessed but not carried forward for detailed analysis due to negligible or non-existing adverse effects expected as a result of the Proposed Action.

3.1 Resource Categories Not Carried Forward for Detailed Analysis

The potential effects to the following resource areas are considered to be negligible or non-existent and were eliminated from detailed analysis in this EA – air quality, land use, biological resources, threatened and endangered species, geology and soils, noise, water resources, and environmental justice (Table 3-1). The following presents, describes, and justifies this determination for these resource categories.

Table 3-1 Summary of Potential Environmental Effects

Resource Category	Activity	Proposed Action	No Action
Transportation	Construction	Minor Adverse	None
	Operation	Negligible	None
Utilities	Construction	Negligible	None
	Operation	Negligible to Minor	None

Resource Category	Activity	Proposed Action	No Action
Air Quality	Construction	Negligible	None
	Operation	Negligible	None
Land Use	Construction	None	None
	Operation	None	None
Biological Resources	Construction	None	None
	Operation	None	None
Threatened and Endangered Species	Construction	None	None
	Operation	Negligible	None
Cultural Resources	Construction	None	None
	Operation	None	None
Geology and Soils	Construction	Negligible	None
	Operation	None	None
Noise	Construction	Negligible	None
	Operation	Negligible	None
Water Resources	Construction	Negligible	None
	Operation	None	None
Environmental Justice	Construction	None	None
	Operation	None	None
Socioeconomics	Construction	Minor Beneficial	None
	Operation	Minor Beneficial	None

Air Quality: Under the Proposed Action, the Administrative Building Complex would be relocated to the existing Parking Lot 2 footprint, the existing Administrative Building Complex and retail warehouse would be demolished, the two trailers south of the existing Administrative Building Complex would be demolished or removed, and a new NBT experience would be constructed at the former Administrative Building Complex site. The new Administrative Building Complex would be on an approximately 1.1-acre (0.4-hectare) portion of Lot 2, up to 50,000 gsf (4,645.2 m^2) in size, and one story in height. The new NBT experience is expected to occupy approximately 4.1 acres (1.7 hectares) of impervious area with a height no greater than nine. The existing Administrative Building Complex is one story and 28,000 gsf (2,601.3 m^2) in size. In addition to the construction and demolition activities, temporary emissions from heavy-duty diesel-powered construction equipment, vehicular traffic, and fugitive dust emissions generated during construction are expected to occur. Following construction, operational-related emissions would occur from vehicular traffic and normal building operations (e.g., power generation, water heaters).

Construction is expected to occur over 5 years. Construction of the new Administrative Building Complex is expected to begin in early 2024 and be completed within 12 months. Following construction of the new Administrative Building Complex, demolition of the previous Administrative Building Complex would begin and construction of the new NBT experience in its location would occur. Demolition would begin in early 2026 and construction of the new NBT experience would be completed within 24 months from the onset of construction.

A negligible, localized, increase in annual emissions would occur at KSC from the implementation of the Proposed Action; additionally, implementation of the BMPs identified in Table 2-1 would further minimize air quality effects. These small increases in criteria pollutant emissions would have a negligible effect on Brevard County's air quality, which is designated as "in attainment" with the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). Therefore, **negligible adverse effects** to air quality would occur from implementation of the Proposed Action.

Land Use: The KSC VC is in an area currently classified as Public Outreach land use, which includes facilities and associated land areas that promote an educational, research, or informational connection between the community and KSC. The Proposed Action would be consistent with the existing and future land use and visual character of the area; therefore, **no adverse effect** to land use would occur from implementation of the Proposed Action.

Biological Resources: The Proposed Action area comprises buildings and impervious parking lots and does not contain any vegetation communities or natural/vegetated habitat. As a result, the Proposed Action areas do not support wildlife species except for a few common species such as common lepidopteran or other insect species and potentially brown anoles (*Anolis sagrei*) that may forage among sparse ornamental plants that occur next to the existing administration complex building. Therefore, construction and operation of the Proposed Action are expected to have **no adverse effects** to biological resources.

Threatened and Endangered Species: The Proposed Action area comprises buildings and impervious parking lots and does not contain any habitat that could be used for refugia, foraging, or nesting by threatened and endangered species. As a result, construction and operation of the Proposed Action are expected to have **negligible adverse effects** to threatened and endangered species.

Geology and Soils: The Proposed Action would require the demolition and removal of the existing Administration Building Complex and parking lot including portions of Parking Lot 2. Areas would be regraded and excavation would occur for facility foundations, which may require the upper soil strata layers be removed. This limited excavation and subsequent construction of new facilities as a result of the Proposed Action would result in **negligible adverse effects** to geologic strata or soils of the local area or region. Furthermore, the BMPs listed in Table 2-1 would control runoff and prevent erosion during construction activities. No operational activities would require disturbing soils or geology of the Proposed Action site since the sites would be paved or contain buildings. As a result, operation of the Proposed Action would be expected to produce **no adverse effects** on the geologic strata or soils of the local area or region.

Noise: Ambient noise levels are expected to increase during construction activities and daily operations as a result of the Proposed Action site construction. Noise generated by construction vehicles is expected to be below all noise thresholds and would occur for a limited period. In addition, noise levels would increase marginally in the vicinity of Space Commerce Way and NASA Causeway temporarily due to increased construction traffic. However, this construction-related noise increase would be **negligible** compared to highway and regional noise levels. Furthermore, the BMPs listed in Table 2-1 would be used to reduce the effects from noise exposure. Operation of the Proposed Action is expected to have **negligible adverse effect** on noise

levels locally along and adjacent to Space Commerce Way or NASA Causeway and **negligible adverse effect** on the noise levels regionally.

Water Resources: Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) contaminated surface and groundwater has been documented approximately 700 feet southwest of the proposed administration building (at the bus wash station) and approximately 900 feet northeast (site on the north side of NASA Causeway) of the proposed NBT. Any dewatering in association with site preparation before construction of the Proposed Action has the potential to cause migration of these contaminants. If dewatering is required, the contractor will prepare a dewatering plan and submit to the KSC Remediation Program for review and approval. Construction would not affect existing or off-site surface waters, wetlands, or floodplains since the Proposed Action area consists of buildings and impervious parking lots. Stormwater generated from the Proposed Action sites would be treated by the existing stormwater management system in accordance with SJRWMD regulations. As a result, construction and operation of the Proposed Action are expected to have **negligible adverse effects** to water resources.

Environmental Justice: The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA's) Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool was used to determine if the area within 5 miles (8.0 km) of the Proposed Action had any Environmental Justice Indexes that were in the 50th or higher percentile when compared to the State of Florida or United States. The Environmental Justice Index combines demographic factors with a single environmental factor. USEPA reports an Environmental Justice Index for 13 variables, including particulate matter 2.5 micrometers or less in diameter ($PM_{2.5}$), ozone (O_3), diesel particulate matter, air toxics cancer risk, air toxics respiratory hazard index, toxic releases to air, traffic proximity, lead paint, Superfund proximity, Risk Management Program facility proximity, hazardous waste proximity, underground storage tanks, and wastewater discharge (USEPA 2023). Within 5 miles (8.0 km) of the Proposed Action location, no Environmental Justice Indexes exist that exceed the 50th percentile compared to the rest of the State of Florida or United States (USEPA 2023). Construction activities and VC operations would not alter the physical or social structure of the nearby community and **no adverse effects** would occur. Furthermore, no disproportionate high or adverse effects to minority or low-income populations or disproportionate environmental, health, and safety risks to children would occur from implementation of the Proposed Action.

3.2 Resource Categories Carried Forward for Detailed Analysis

Resource categories for which the Proposed Action is expected to cause potential effects include transportation, utilities, cultural resources, and socioeconomics. The sections below present the analyses of these resource categories.

3.2.1 Transportation

The existing road and bridge network serves all facilities and operations on KSC and CCSFS. KSC has 1.5 million square yards (1.3 km^2) of parking areas, 2.8 million square yards (2.3 km^2) of roads, six major automotive bridges, and one railroad bridge that serve KSC and CCSFS. KSC is served by over 564 miles (907.7 km) of roadways that include 184 miles (296.1 km) of paved roads and 380 miles (611.6 km) of unpaved roads, trails, and access roads (NASA 2022d).

The KSC VC is on Space Commerce Way, off NASA Parkway West, just before the KSC entrance. Of the four access roads onto KSC, NASA Parkway West serves as the primary access road for cargo, tourists, and personnel entering and leaving. This four-lane road originates in Titusville as SR 405 and crosses the Indian River Lagoon (IRL) onto KSC. The second point of entry onto KSC is from the south via Kennedy Parkway South, which originates on north Merritt Island as SR 3 (North Courtenay Parkway). This road is the major north-south artery for KSC. The third entry point is accessible from Titusville along Beach Road, which intersects Kennedy Parkway North. The fourth entry point is south of Oak Hill at the intersection of US Highway 1 and Kennedy Parkway North in Volusia County (Figure 3-1). Additionally, the KSC VC can be accessed from CCSFS via NASA Parkway East and Samuel C. Phillips Parkway.

Table 3-2 lists the average annual daily traffic (AADT) volumes, which reflect the total volume of traffic for a year divided by the total number of days per year.

Table 3-2 Daily Traffic Counts by Road Segment

Road Segment	Average Annual Daily Traffic				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Space Commerce Way between NASA Parkway West and Kennedy Parkway	3,600	3,600	2,800	2,800	4,600
NASA Parkway W. between South Washington Avenue and Space Commerce Way	12,600	11,800	11,500	11,500	9,200
N. Courtenay Parkway between Space Commerce Way and Judson Road	—	—	14,400	—	14,100
N. Courtenay Parkway between Judson Road and Hall Road	15,000	14,800	14,400	14,400	14,100

Note: — = No data available.
Source: Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) 2023a.

3.2.1.1 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the Proposed Action would not occur and no change to traffic patterns or additional trips would occur. Therefore, **no adverse effects** to Transportation would occur with implementation of the No Action Alternative.

3.2.1.2 Proposed Action

Construction: During the construction period, workers would arrive at the KSC VC via buses, work trucks, or personal vehicles and park at the construction laydown area. The construction laydown area would be on previously disturbed concrete, gravel, or grassy areas within the VC boundaries. The increase in vehicles would be temporary and occur during normal working hours. Therefore, during the construction of the Proposed Action, **minor adverse effects** on transportation would occur from the temporary increase in vehicles.

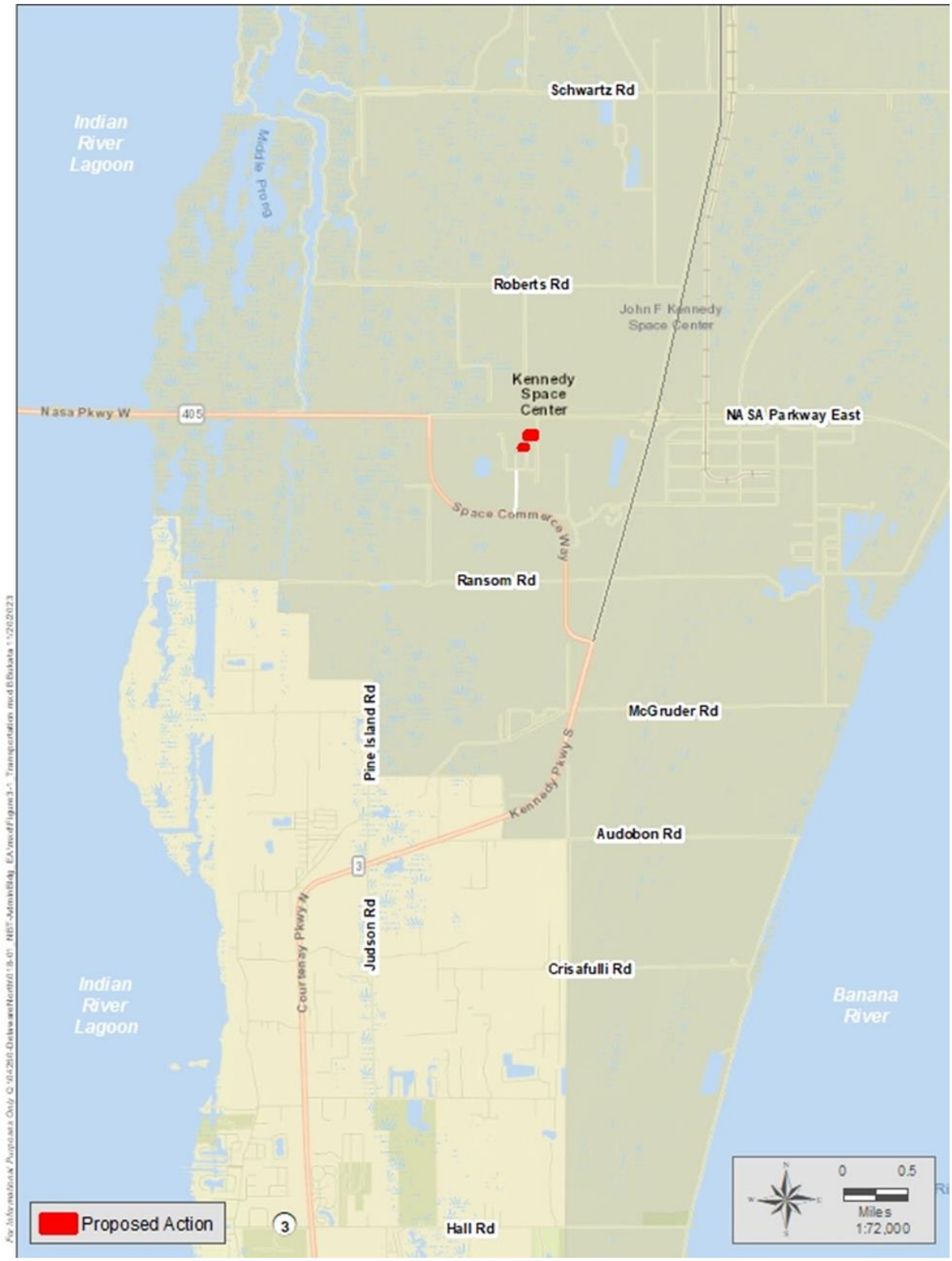

Figure 3-1 Transportation Map

Operation: The Proposed Action is not expected to increase the total number of permanent staff; however, the new NBT experience is expected to increase the total number of visitors by 10 percent annually. Therefore, daily traffic count numbers associated with the implementation of the Proposed Action for Space Commerce Way and NASA Parkway West are expected to increase slightly; however, FDOT has funded a $22.9-million project to widen 2.7 miles (4.3 km) of Space Commerce Way between NASA Parkway West to Kennedy Parkway from two lanes to four lanes (FDOT 2023b).

One purpose of the project is to provide improved access for daily visitors to the KSC VC; the project began in summer 2023 and is expected to be completed by spring 2025 (FDOT 2023c), which is before the opening of the new NBT experience. Since the widening of Space Commerce Way would reduce the overall effect from the increase in visitors, **negligible adverse effects** on transportation are expected during the operational phase of the Proposed Action.

3.2.2 Utilities

3.2.2.1 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the Proposed Action would not occur and no changes in utility demand would occur. Therefore, **no adverse effects** to utilities would occur with implementation of the No Action Alternative.

3.2.2.2 Proposed Action

Wastewater: Sanitary sewer service at KSC is provided by a wastewater collection and transmission system that is separated into two primary areas – one in the Industrial Area and one in the Vehicle Assembly Building area. The combined flows are pumped through a force main across the Banana River to the CCSFS Regional Wastewater Treatment Facility (RWWTF). The VC has on-site wastewater system components including gravity sewers, manholes, lift stations, and force mains serving the VC facilities. These wastewater system elements are part of KSC's greater Industrial Area system. The KSC wastewater system and the downstream CCSFS RWWTF are approaching capacity limits due to current flows and ongoing development at KSC.

For the Proposed Action, the wastewater collection would be modified to collect domestic wastewater flows from the new facilities. This would be accomplished with gravity laterals or via new wastewater lift stations and force mains depending on topography and proximity to existing wastewater collection system infrastructure.

The wastewater flows expected to be produced by the Proposed Action would be a relatively negligible increase in the existing flows at the VC. The only added flows would be the result of increased visitor attendance attracted by the NBT experience and additional staff operating the attraction. The proposed new Administrative Building Complex is a relocation of an existing function, so the relocation construction does not add flow to the wastewater system. Furthermore, the Proposed Action would incorporate LEED, which would consider and include measures to conserve water. In March 2022, the Space Florida Executive Board approved $10 million for design and construction of new pumping stations and a sanitary sewer force main to the Brevard

County Sykes Creek WWTF to convey all wastewater flow from the Space Commerce District south and north areas of KSC, which are areas east of Kennedy Parkway and south of Sharkey Road occupied by commercial aerospace companies including Blue Origin, SpaceX, and others. This will divert a significant wastewater load away from the CCSFS RWWTF and KSC's regional lift station LS-1AA. This diversion ensures that the CCSFS RWWTF does not exceed its permitted capacity of 0.80 MGD annual average daily flow (AADF) until 10 to 15 years in the future.

The current KSC system should have available capacity for the minor increase in wastewater flows expected from the Proposed Action. As such, the construction and operation of the Proposed Action are considered to cause **negligible to minor adverse effects** to the wastewater system.

Power: The electric power distribution system at KSC is provided by Florida Power & Light Company (FPL), which transmits 115 kilovolts (kV) to KSC through two major substations – the C-5 substation that serves the Launch Complex 39 (LC-39) area providing 13.8 kV and the Orsino substation that serves the Industrial Area providing 13.2 kV. From 2014 through 2019, electricity usage on KSC ranged between 102,832 (2019) and 187,793 (2014) megawatt-hours. Electricity consistently provides 91 percent of KSC's total energy (NASA 2020a). The high-voltage power is distributed from the substations by over 270 miles (434.5 km) of overhead and underground power lines to transformers and substations at various facilities. In late 2016, FPL installed a new "Mars" substation along Space Commerce Way to serve commercial aerospace customers along Space Commerce Way, Space Florida facilities in Exploration Park I, and the KSC VC. In addition, FPL has constructed a solar farm south of Jerome Road on Kennedy Parkway South and recently completed construction of an approximately 500-acre (202.3-hectare) solar farm north of the VC.

As part of the new South Entrance completed in 2021 (Galaxy Way), FPL extended a feeder from the Mars substation to a service connection point on Galaxy Way southeast of the new VC Parking Plaza. This service provides power to the Parking Plaza, Lots 7 and 8, and the wastewater lift station in the area. The FPL service is a 150-kilovolt-amp (kVA) transformer with three-phase, 480-volt service. This transformer was designed to be loop fed to allow the service to continue using the same circuit and provide additional power to the area.

For this Proposed Action, Delaware North is planning and designing an extension of FPL's medium-voltage (13.2 kV) distribution system to the VC. The new service distribution system would extend to the VC north from Galaxy Way near the Parking Plaza and Lot 7, would serve future developments along the main access drive that runs along the east side of Parking Lots 1, 6, and 7 north of the VC entrance, and is expected to be constructed within the next 5 years.

The Proposed Action facilities would be LEED Silver facilities, which would reduce energy consumption of the buildings. As a result, the construction and operation of the Proposed Action are expected to have **negligible to minor adverse effects** on power.

Communications: The KSC communications system provides a variety of services at KSC including (1) conventional telephone service, (2) transmission of large volumes of test data to central collection or reduction stations, (3) transmission of timing information from operation centers to data-gathering instrumentation at widely scattered locations, (4) transmission of weather and range safety data, and (5) communication with satellites and other hardware in space. The

major segments are the three distribution and switching stations in the Industrial Area (First Switch) and the LC-39 area (Second and Third Switches).

The VC area is served with communications infrastructure from KSC and independent vendors. These communications currently flow through the communications infrastructure housed within the Industrial Area at KSC. For the Proposed Action, necessary communication lines would be installed and connected to the existing system using the existing NASA infrastructure. The existing communications system can provide the necessary increased capacity for these new facilities. As such, the construction and operation of the Proposed Action are expected to have **negligible to minor adverse effects** to the communications system.

Potable Water: KSC's potable water is supplied by the City of Cocoa, which obtains its water from artesian wells west of the St. Johns River in Orange County as well as the Taylor Creek Reservoir. Water enters KSC along SR 3 from a 24-inch (61.0-centimeter [cm]) water main and extends north along Kennedy Parkway to serve KSC. The average daily demand for water is 700,000 gallons per day (2.6 million liters per day). Various aboveground storage tanks and secondary pump systems supply water throughout KSC (NASA 2019).

For the Proposed Action, new water service pipelines for fire protection and potable water are expected to be extended from a 12-inch (30.5-cm) water main (currently under construction), running along the main access road adjacent to the east of the proposed NBT experience and Administrative Building Complex sites. Based on the occupancy of the proposed facilities, the potable water consumption is expected to be relatively low and a negligible increase over current water demands. Fire flow requirements are expected to be commensurate with other similar occupancies in the area. KSC water system modeling for this area indicates sufficient flow would be available to accommodate fire flows. As such, the existing water distribution system can provide the necessary increased capacity for the new facilities. Based on the size of the existing water main and expected demand associated with new facilities, the construction and operation of the Proposed Action are expected to have a **negligible to minor adverse effect** on the potable water infrastructure.

3.2.3 Cultural Resources

Cultural resources that are historic properties are one component of the human environment considered under NEPA. Sites, buildings, structures, objects, or districts, including Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) containing enough significance and integrity to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), are defined as historic properties that are protected under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 as amended. These cultural resources generally become eligible for consideration as a historic property after reaching 50 years of age. Section 106 of the NHPA requires that every federal agency "take into account" how each undertaking could affect historic properties. NASA complies with 36 CFR Part 800 (Protection of Historic Properties), the implementing regulations to Section 106 of the NHPA. In addition, KSC Cooperative Agreement 4185 (Programmatic Agreement for Management of Historic Properties at KSC) outlines how the Section 106 process will be implemented at KSC including consultation and a comment period for the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), and tribes. Other federal laws that NASA complies with, such as the

Native American Graves and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), consider impacts to cultural resources that may or may not meet the NRHP criteria to be considered a historic property under the NHPA. KSC's Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) outlines the various statutes and regulatory framework governing protection and documentation of the United States' heritage (NASA 2018).

For this project, an Area of Potential Affect (APE) was established to identify cultural resources present and to evaluate potential effects to historic properties, those cultural resources that are significant enough for inclusion in the NRHP. The APE encompasses the construction footprints for the two project areas, as well as the viewshed of the proposed projects within the KSC VC built environment.

For archaeological resources, no known archaeological sites exist within the APE, and all work will take place within previously developed and disturbed areas. A 1990 survey titled *Archaeological Survey to Establish Zones of Archaeological Potential (ZAPs) in the Vehicle Assembly Building and Industrial Areas of the Kennedy Space Center* (Florida Master Site File [FMSF] Report No. 2471) identified this area as having a low potential for archaeological resources. Within KSC, areas that have low ZAPs and/or no known archaeological sites within or in the vicinity of the APE generally do not require an archaeological survey, and the presence of significant archaeological sites was determined to be unlikely within the archaeological APE.

Furthermore, a review of historic topographic maps indicated that the parking lot where the new Administration Building Complex is proposed was once a ponded wetland and subsequently disturbed with construction (Figures 3-2 and 3-3). Likewise, the new NBT experience area was previously disturbed by agricultural and construction activities (Figures 3-4 and 3-5). Although not directly subject to subsurface testing, multiple areas adjacent to the KSC VC have undergone subsurface survey with negative results; therefore, intact archaeological remains are likely not present in the APE.

In 2023 and 2024, LG2 Environmental Solutions, Inc. conducted a survey of 52 buildings, structures, and objects 45 years or older within the APE. The four administration buildings slated for demolition are not eligible for the NRHP and have no exceptional importance that would warrant consideration for NRHP eligibility. The Guard House (M6-0362) was built in 2001; the Receiving Building (M6-0409H) was built in 1982; and two temporary trailers (TRM-0054 and TRM-0055) were installed in 2004.

The new administration building would be constructed adjacent to four structures built in the 1960s and 1970s. This includes the original KSC Visitor Center (M6-0409) built in 1967, a restaurant building (M6-0409C) built in 1972, a dog kennel (M6-0409F) built in 1976, and a first-aid station (M6-0411) built in 1963. A determination of eligibility for these structures concluded that none are eligible for the NRHP.

The new exhibit hall would be constructed within the viewshed of seven buildings and structures constructed in the 1960s and 1970s. This includes the four discussed above in addition to a cafeteria (M6-0409D) built in 1976, the Space Flight Exhibit (M6-0409E) built in 1976, and a tour bus servicing structure (M6-0455) built in 1979. A determination of eligibility for these buildings

and structures concluded that none are eligible for the NRHP. The remaining 43 buildings within the viewshed were also determined ineligible for the NRHP and have no exceptional importance that would warrant NRHP eligibility.

One object, the historic Countdown Clock and Flagpole (M6-0409X) built in 1969, would be within the viewshed of the new exhibit hall. This object was listed on the NRHP in 2000. Originally located at KSC's Press Site, it was retired from service in 2014 and moved to its current location at the entrance of the KSC VC for exhibition purposes in 2016. The construction of the new exhibit hall would not adversely affect this historic property.

The KSC VC was also evaluated as a potential historic district. It was concluded that a historic district does not exist due to extensive changes and additions within the KSC VC leading to a lack of historic continuity or an aesthetic or historic plan that links them together.

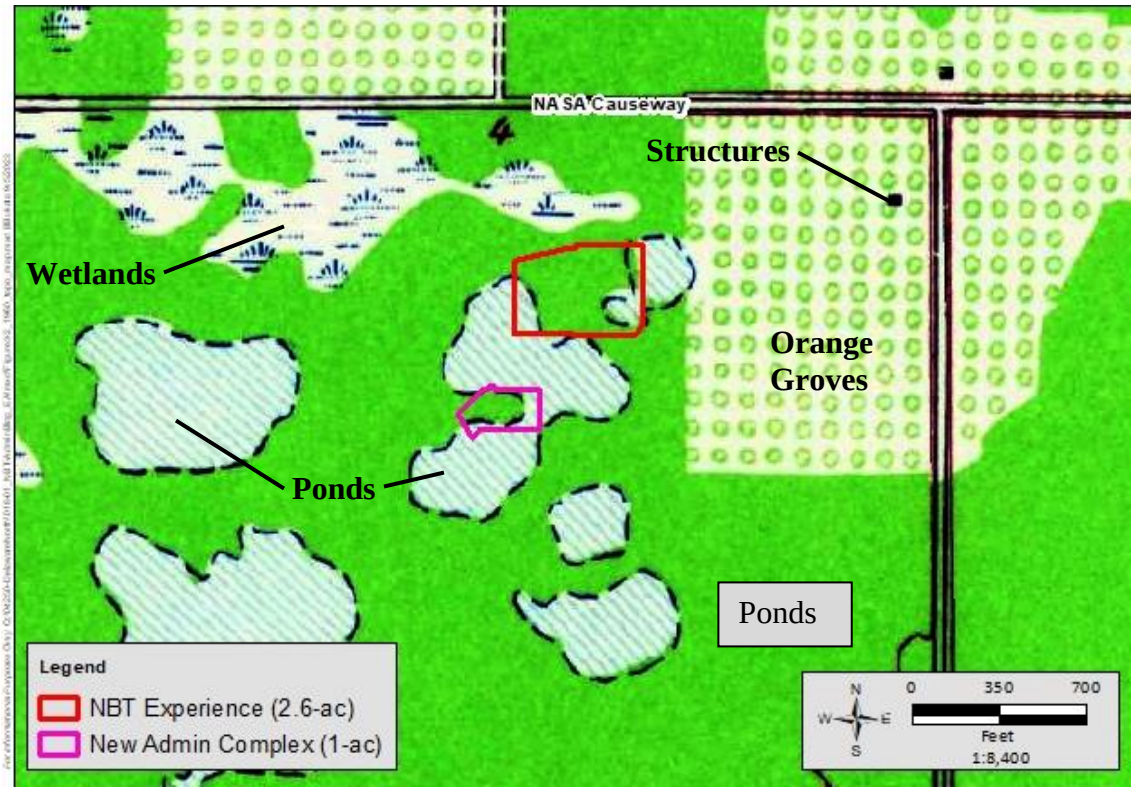

Figure 3-2 c.1960 USGS Topographic Location Map, Orsino, Florida, Showing APEs in Ponded Wetlands

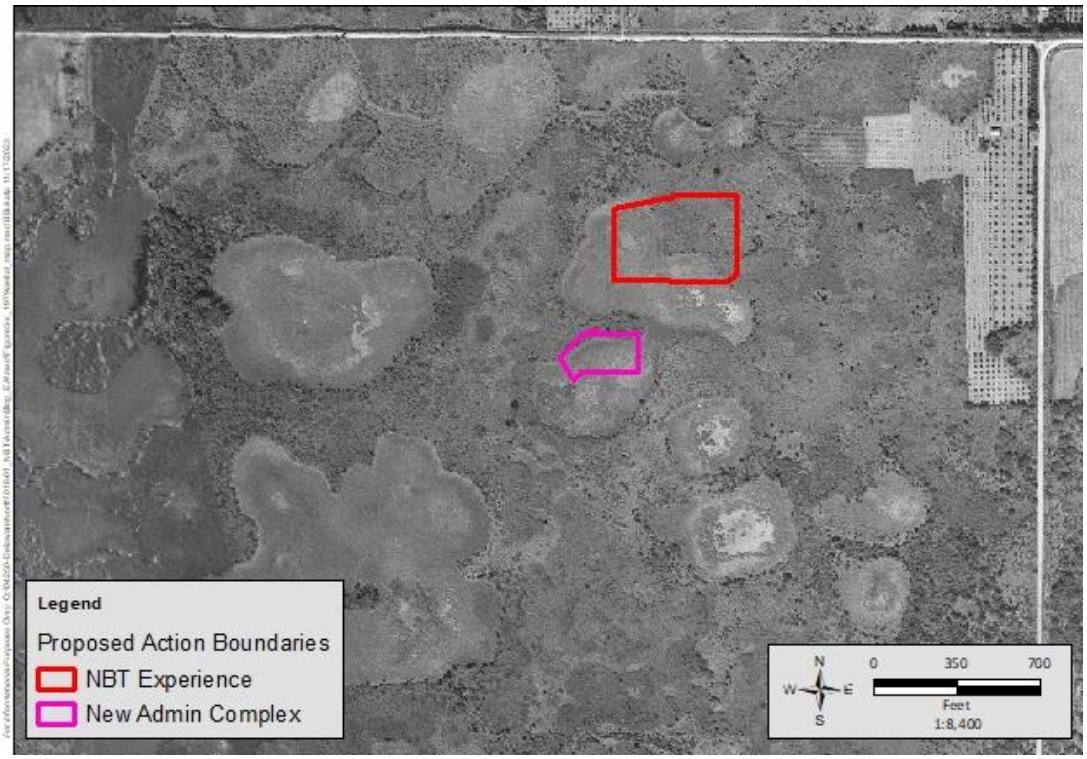

Figure 3-3 c.1943 Aerial Photograph, Flight 2C, Showing APEs in Ponded Wetlands

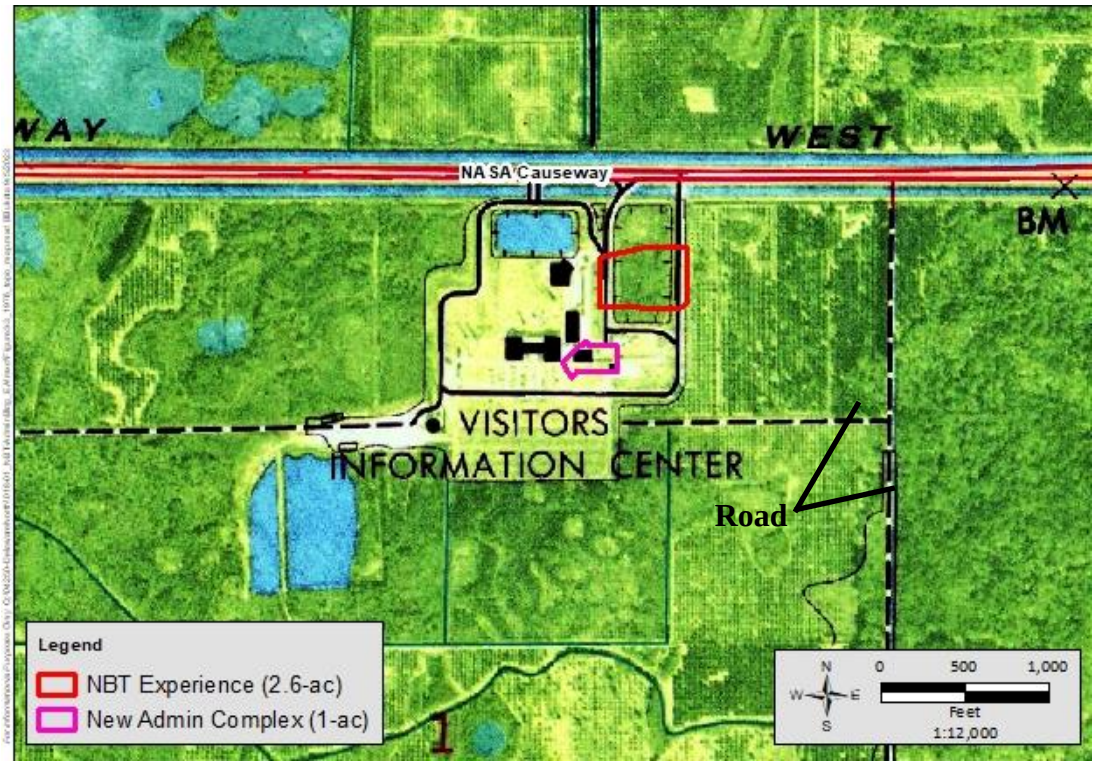

Figure 3-4 c.1976 USGS Topographic Location Map, Orsino, Florida, Showing VC Experience in Previously Disturbed Area

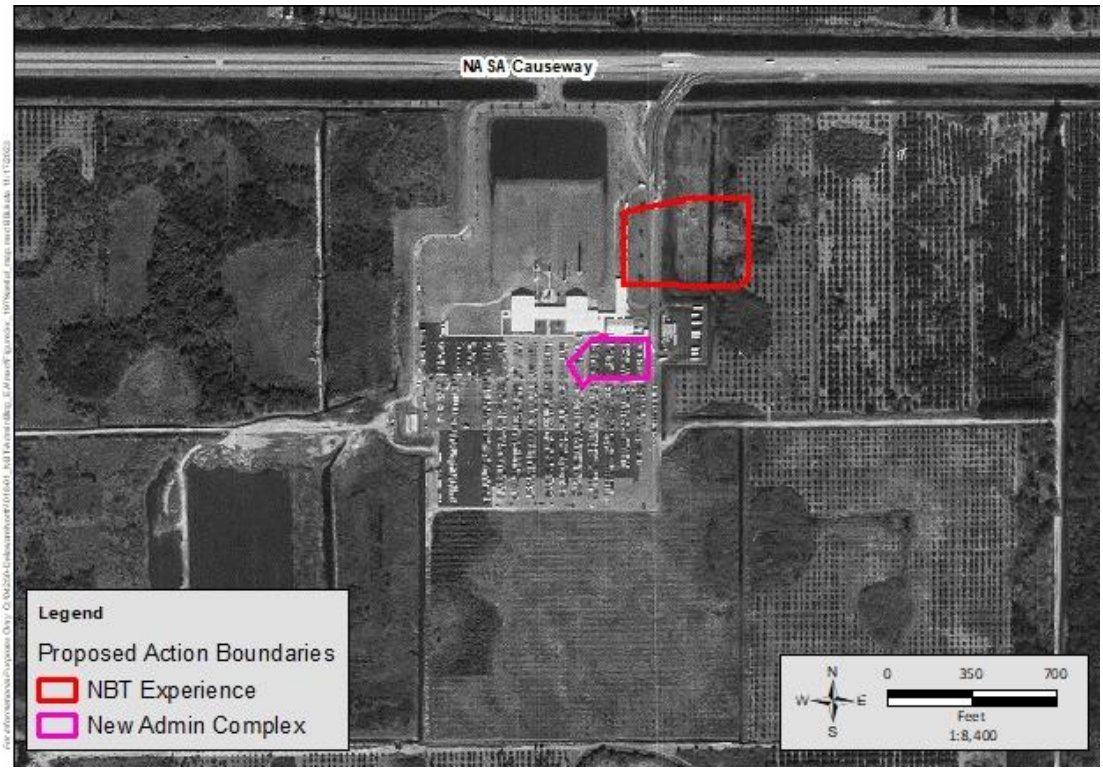

Figure 3-5 c.1969 Aerial Photograph, Flight 1KK, Showing VC Experience in Previously Disturbed Area

In accordance with applicable laws and regulations, NASA's Cultural Resources Manager initiated consultation with appropriate agencies and interested parties on October 24, 2023, and February 13, 2024. On March 18, 2024, the SHPO concurred with NASA's determination that no historic properties would be adversely affected. Appendix B of this EA includes the October 2023 and February 2024 structures survey letter report and agency correspondence letters.

3.2.3.1 No Action Alternative

Under the No-Action Alternative, the Proposed Action would not be implemented, and the area would remain undeveloped. As such, **no effects** to cultural resources would occur.

3.2.3.2 Proposed Action

NASA KSC has determined that no historic properties would be affected by the undertaking. The presence of unknown archaeological sites would be unlikely due to previous land modifying activities, but in the event that any unexpected discovery of archaeological material or human remains were to occur during construction activities for the project, KSC would follow the procedures outlined in the ICRMP and the KSC Cooperative Agreement 4185 through consultation with the appropriate parties. On November 21, 2023, SHPO requested the following special conditions for unexpected discoveries be implemented by NASA:

> *If prehistoric or historic artifacts, such as pottery or ceramics, projectile points, dugout canoes, metal implements, historic building materials, or any other physical remains that could be associated with Native American, early European, or American settlement are encountered at any time within the project site area, the permitted project shall cease all activities involving subsurface disturbance in the vicinity of the discovery. … Project activities shall not resume without verbal and/or written authorization. In the event that unmarked human remains are encountered during permitted activities, all work shall stop immediately and the proper authorities notified in accordance with Section 872.05, Florida Statutes.*

Construction: Construction of the Proposed Action would result in **no effects** to cultural resources.

Operation: Operation of the Alternative Action would result in **no effects** to cultural resources.

3.2.4 Socioeconomics

The FY 2021 economic output effect associated with NASA KSC expenditures was approximately $5.25 billion for Florida, yielding a total income contribution of $2.77 billion. Overall, the economic activity associated with KSC supported 27,004 Florida jobs in FY 2021, an 11.8-percent increase over FY 2019. Specific to Brevard County, 21,444 jobs were attributable to KSC, an increase of 8.5 percent (NASA 2022a).

During FY 2021, the KSC VC resulted in an economic output effect of approximately $148.3 million for the State of Florida, which supported approximately 1,390 jobs and $79.3 million in total income (value added) (NASA 2022a).

KSC is a cultural attraction, and the VC provides educational opportunities to guests from all over the world. Founded in 1960s to build on the support and goodwill of the public with the Mercury program, KSC VC has grown to encompass a launch-viewing area, virtual space exploration experiences, an IMAX theatre, eateries, retail, and objects of significance on display, like the rocket garden. With the increase in launches to space with commercial space entities comes an increase in visitors to the KSC VC. As the space industry continues to grow, expand, and evolve, the KSC VC would grow as well.

3.2.4.1 No Action Alternative

Under the No-Action Alternative, the Proposed Action would not be implemented. As a result, **no adverse effects** would occur to socioeconomics.

3.2.4.2 Proposed Action

Construction: The Proposed Action would support the local economy since the construction phase of this project is expected to generate temporary jobs for the local workforce with an expected positive effect on the local economy. Construction of the Proposed Action would not significantly affect the local housing market and would not negatively affect the local economy.

KSC is a cultural attraction with visitors who may have sensitivities to the dust or noise from construction, which could affect their experience. The BMPs listed in Table 2-1 would be used to reduce effects from dust and noise. Therefore, during the construction of the Proposed Action, **minor beneficial effects** to socioeconomics would occur.

Operation: Operation of the Proposed Action is not expected to significantly increase the total number of employees immediately; however, as the number of visitors increase, a small number of additional support staff are expected to be employed. Although a slight increase in the local population from the Proposed Action may occur with a minor increase in the VC workforce, the population growth rate is expected to be nominal. Furthermore, the Proposed Action would not significantly affect the local housing market and would not negatively affect the local economy. Additional development within the KSC VC footprint would allow for more guests to experience the attractions and provide innovative technological advancements to the VC by constructing a new NBT experience. The location would provide a fluid transition from the current attraction footprint to the new, proposed NBT adjacent to the Space Shuttle Atlantis experience. Therefore, during the operational phase of the Proposed Action, **minor beneficial effects** would occur.

4.0 CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

4.1 Definition of Cumulative Effects

The approach taken in the analysis of cumulative effects in this document follows the objectives of NEPA, CEQ regulations, and CEQ guidance. Cumulative effects are defined in 40 CFR Section 1508.1 as follows:

> *…effects on the environment that result from the incremental effects of the action when added to the effects of other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions regardless of what agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative effects can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.*

Cumulative effects are most likely to arise when a relationship or synergism exists between a Proposed Action and other actions expected to occur in a similar location or during a similar time period. Actions overlapping with or near the Proposed Action would be expected to have more potential for a relationship than those more geographically separated. Similarly, relatively concurrent actions would tend to offer a higher potential for cumulative effects. To identify cumulative effects, the analysis needs to address the following three fundamental questions:

1. Does a relationship exist such that the effects to affected resource areas by the Proposed Action might interact with the effects to resources of past, present, or reasonably foreseeable actions?

2. If so, what would the combined effect be?

3. Do any potential unidentified significant effects exist when the Proposed Action is considered alone?

4.2 Scope of Cumulative Effects Analysis

The scope of the cumulative effects analysis involves the geographic extent of the effects and their timeframes in which the effects could be expected to occur. For this EA, the study area delimits the geographic extent of the cumulative effects analysis. In general, the study area includes the areas previously identified in Chapter 3 for the respective resource areas. The timeframe for cumulative effects centers on the timing of the Proposed Action. Although the construction timeline is not finalized, the Proposed Action is expected to take approximately 5 years, beginning in spring/summer 2024.

Another factor influencing the scope of cumulative effects analysis involves identifying other actions to consider. Beyond determining the geographic scope and timeframe for the actions interrelated to the Proposed Action, the analysis employs the measure of "reasonably foreseeable" to include or exclude other actions. For this analysis, reasonably foreseeable is defined in

40 CFR 1508.1 as, "sufficiently likely to occur such that a person of ordinary prudence would take it into account to reach a decision."

Documents used to identify other actions include notices of intent for Environmental Impact Statements and EAs, management plans, land use plans, and other planning-related studies or publications.

4.3 Past, Present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Actions

In determining which projects to include in the cumulative effects analysis, a preliminary determination was made regarding the past, present, or reasonably foreseeable action. First, it was determined whether a relationship exists such that the affected resource areas of the Proposed Action (included in this EA) might interact with the affected resource area of a past, present, or reasonably foreseeable action. If no such potential relationship exists, the project was not carried forward into the cumulative effects analysis. To focus the analysis on meaningful actions relevant to informed decision-making, projects not carried forward into the cumulative effects analysis are not catalogued in this EA.

4.3.1 Widening of Space Commerce Way (2023–2025)

FDOT has funded a $22.9-million project to widen 2.7 miles (4.3 km) of Space Commerce Way between NASA Parkway West to Kennedy Parkway from two lanes to four lanes (FDOT 2023b) (refer to Figure 4-1). This widening project will support future growth and economic vitality by allowing the transportation of oversized space industry vehicles to launch sites, as well as regular public and commercial traffic between the mainland near Titusville and North Merritt Island (and other barrier islands in that vicinity). The project will also provide visitors with access to the KSC VC and support the manufacturing and research workforce of Exploration Park (FDOT 2023b).

During the widening effort, intermittent lane closures on Space Commerce Way will occur; however, signage will be erected to alert drivers of detours. No closure to side streets, residences, and business will occur (FDOT 2023c).

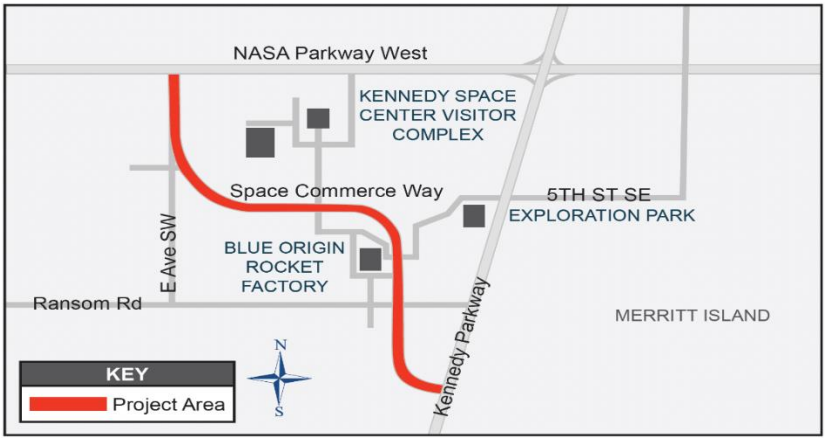

Figure 4-1 Space Commerce Way Widening Project Area

Source: FDOT 2023c.

4.3.2 KSC VC 15-Year Development Plan (2025 – 2040)

Delaware North is preparing a Programmatic EA (PEA) to assess the potential environmental effects associated with a 15-year development plan. The Draft PEA is expected to be released for public review in summer 2024; however, areas identified for development within the upcoming 15-year planning horizon are shown in Figure 4-2.

Specific to the timing of projects, in addition to this EA, NEPA documentation is being developed for the new warehouse. A new education center is also expected to be constructed in the next 5 years. A new launch-viewing area, parking areas, and regional stormwater treatment and natural areas are expected to occur in the next 6 to 10 years. The new attractions proposed for Lots 3 and 4 and a hotel or conference center would occur in the next 11 to 15 years. Although how these proposed future projects would increase personnel or visitor counts is not known, changes in both would be reasonably expected to occur. However, without a defined project, personnel changes cannot be predicted with any fidelity at this time. The PEA is expected to include an analysis of these projects and their potential effects.

4.4 Cumulative Effect Analysis

As discussed in Section 3.1, the Proposed Action was found to result in no or negligible direct/ indirect adverse effects to air quality, land use, biological resources, threatened and endangered species, geology and soils, noise, water resources, and environmental justice. Since the direct and/or indirect effects to these resource areas are localized and temporary and the respective resources are expected to recover within a short period, another action would need to occur in the same localized area at the same time for cumulative effects to be possible. Therefore, these resource areas are not carried forward in the cumulative effects analysis.

4.4.1 Transportation

As discussed in Section 3.2.1, minor adverse effects would occur from construction of the Proposed Action and negligible adverse effects from operation of the Proposed Action. Overlapping the Proposed Action construction timeline is the widening of Space Commerce Way, which began in summer 2023 and is expected to be completed by spring 2025. During the widening effort, lane closures will occur intermittently, resulting in cumulative adverse effects. To minimize the effects from these closures, signage will be used to alert drivers of detours, and side streets, residence, and businesses will remain available. The widening project is expected to be completed before the opening of the new NBT experience and is expected to provide visitors with improved access to the KSC VC. Therefore, the overall cumulative effect when combined with other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions on transportation during the construction phase of the Proposed Action is considered minor.

4.4.2 Utilities

As discussed in Section 3.2.2, negligible to minor adverse effects would occur from construction of the Proposed Action and negligible adverse effects from operation of the Proposed Action.

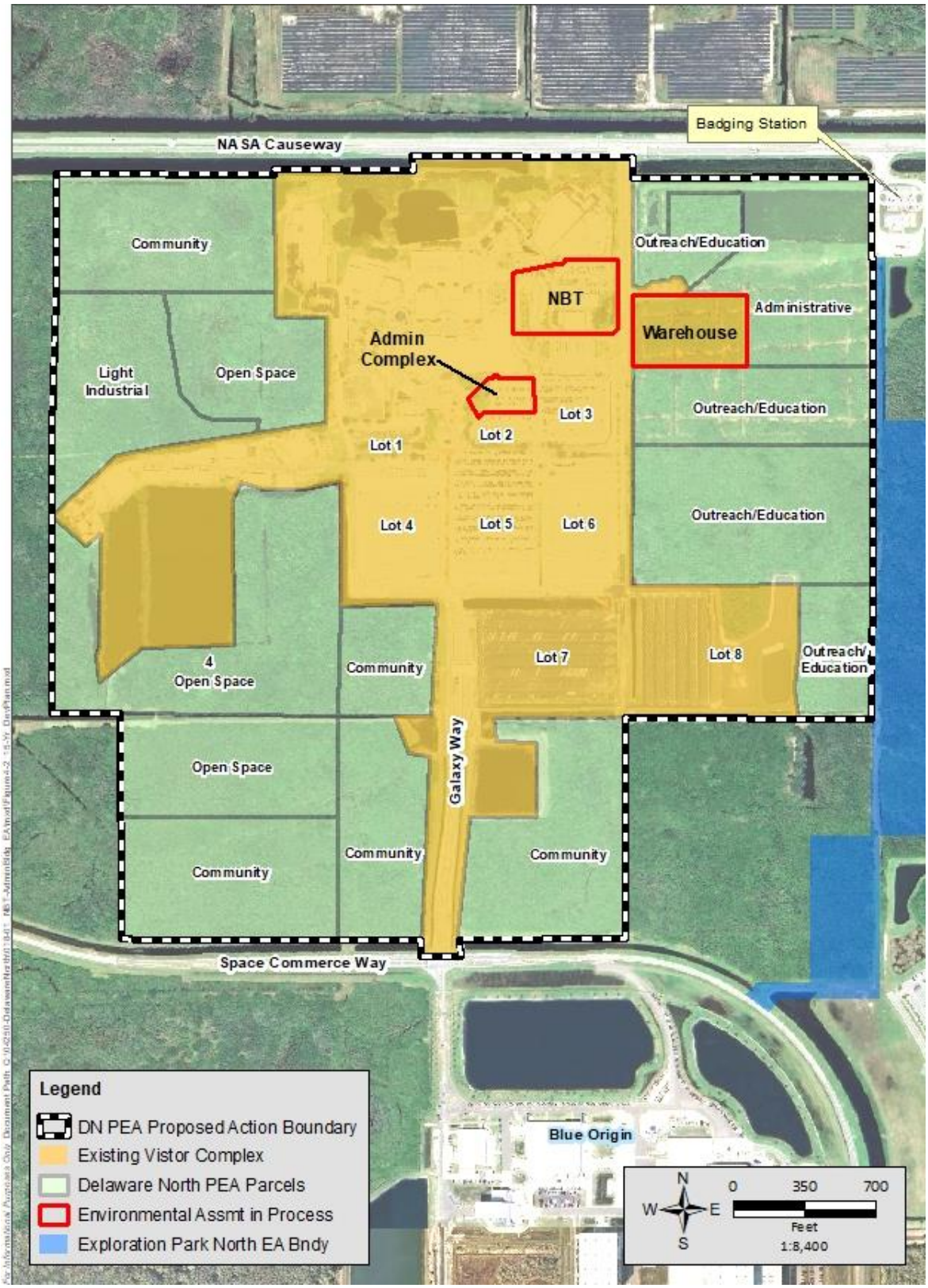

Figure 4-2 Proposed 15-Year KSC VC Development Plan

4.4.3 Wastewater System

The KSC wastewater system and the downstream CCSFS RWWTF are approaching capacity limits due to current flows and ongoing development at KSC. NASA completed a Wastewater Reliability Study and Master Plan (KSC-NE-15841) in July 2022 to address the capacity concerns with KSC's wastewater system. The Study created a systemwide hydraulic model and evaluated needed wastewater system improvements over a 20-year horizon based on future wastewater flow projections. The Study included assessing the condition and capacity of master pumping stations LS-4A and LS-1AA and their force mains, evaluating emergency power needs, determining upgrades to correct existing system deficiencies, and identifying projects for increasing capacity to handle projected flows. The capacity concerns with KSC's system and the CCSFS RWWTF are being addressed via several major planned steps, including the following.

1. The KSC Wastewater Reliability Study and Master Plan identified system improvements that will be needed over time as flows at KSC increase, including upgrading LS-4A and LS-1AA, upsizing major force mains, and replacing an obstructed and underperforming force main crossing the Banana River to CCSFS. Upgrade timeframes for the CCSFS RWWTF are also outlined in the Study.

2. In March 2022, the Space Florida Executive Board approved $10 million for the design and construction of new pumping stations and a sanitary sewer force main to the Sykes Creek WWTF to convey all wastewater flow from the Space Commerce District south and north areas of KSC, which are areas east of Kennedy Parkway and south of Sharkey Road occupied by commercial aerospace companies including Blue Origin, SpaceX, and others. This will divert a significant wastewater load away from the CCSFS RWWTF and KSC's regional lift station LS-1AA. The Study shows that by diverting wastewater flows from Space Commerce Districts south and north to the Brevard County Sykes Creek WWTF, the CCSFS RWWTF does not exceed its permitted capacity of 0.80 MGD AADF until 10 to 15 years in the future.

3. In November 2023, the U.S. Space Force, Space Launch Delta 45 (SLD-45), announced in a Memorandum to all Eastern Range Users, that to ensure adequate capacity at the CCSFS RWWTF into the future, and to improve processing efficiency, the SLD-45 is eliminating any new non-nutritive discharges (e.g., chiller blowdown, heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning [HVAC] condensate, launch deluge water, etc.) to the CCSFS RWWTF and existing non-nutritive wastewater discharges from existing facilities by June 1, 2027. This will create/recover capacity at the CCSFS RWWTF and in the KSC wastewater system.

4.4.4 Water System

The KSC water distribution system recently underwent a major, multi-year, multi-phase upgrading that ensures sufficient domestic water and fire flow to most areas of KSC. Certain parts of the system, including the former Shuttle Landing Facility and KSC VC, have more localized capacity limitations that are being addressed by ongoing projects. At the KSC VC, Delaware North is currently constructing a new water main extension to complete a water system "loop." The KSC VC is currently supplied water from a NASA 12-inch-diameter water main along NASA

Causeway. The new loop will connect the KSC VC water system supply main to an existing water main along Space Commerce Way that is supplied by NASA's 36-inch diameter main along Kennedy Parkway. The looping will boost fire flow and pressure to support all foreseeable growth at the KSC VC including the proposed growth outlined in the separately prepared PEA.

As mentioned in Section 3.2.2.2, the Proposed Action does not add significant new flow to the KSC Wastewater System. The new buildings under the Proposed Action are expected to seek LEED certification, which would help to conserve water and reduce wastewater.

4.4.5 Power Supply

As mentioned in Section 3.2.2.2, Delaware North is planning and designing an extension of FPL's medium-voltage (13.2 kV) distribution system to serve future developments along the KSC VC main access drive, which runs along the east side of Parking Lots 1, 6, and 7 to the north VC entrance, expected within the next 5 years. Therefore, adequate power supply will be available for all near-term developments including the NBT and new Administrative Building Complex as well as other planned developments such as electric vehicle bus charging locations, a warehouse, and a new Launch Stadium (to be evaluated further in the PEA).

The new buildings under the Proposed Action are expected to seek LEED certification, which would help to conserve water, reduce wastewater, and reduce energy consumption. As part of the Delaware North PEA (being prepared separately), utility demands and capacity of these KSC systems would be re-evaluated to ensure the existing capacity is adequate for the planned development or identify what system changes would be necessary. Therefore, the overall cumulative effect when combined with other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions on utilities is considered negligible.

4.4.6 Cultural Resources

As discussed in Section 3.2.3, no effects would occur from construction of the Proposed Action or operation of the Proposed Action. KSC will continue to comply with Section 106 of the NHPA, KSC Cooperative Agreement 4185, the ICRMP, an unexpected discovery plan, and all other relevant laws and regulations. Therefore, no overall cumulative effects when combined with other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions would occur on cultural resources.

4.4.7 Socioeconomics

As discussed in Section 3.2.4, minor beneficial effects would occur from construction and operation of the Proposed Action.

Short-term beneficial effects from the Proposed Action and other similar efforts would occur from past, present, and reasonably foreseeable projects. However, the overall scope of the construction associated with the Proposed Action is relatively small and short in duration. Although an increase in construction spending resulting from a short-term demand for construction and secondary jobs is expected, the regional labor force would likely absorb the increased demand for direct construction and associated secondary jobs. Furthermore, construction spending as well as

additional taxes would accrue to federal, state, and local governments as a result of the increased construction activities; however, these would be minor and temporary.

Long-term cumulative effects are associated with the Proposed Action and other similar efforts from present and reasonably foreseeable projects as a result of an increase of visitors. In 2021, nearly 960,000 guests visited the 70-acre (28.3-hectare) KSC VC (NASA 2022a). During FY 2021, VC visitation resulted in an economic output effect of approximately $148.3 million for the State of Florida, which supported approximately 1,390 jobs and $79.3 million total income (value added) (NASA 2022a).

As discussed in Section 3.2.4, minor adverse effects would occur from construction of the Proposed Action and minor beneficial effects from operation of the Proposed Action. Implementation of BMPs listed in Table 2-1 as part of the Proposed Action would minimize any short-term adverse effects associated with dust and noise. As part of the PEA, cultural socioeconomic effects would be evaluated to ensure that no long-term adverse cumulative effects occur.

The beneficial cumulative effects associated with the Proposed Action and other past, present, and future actions would not be significant as a development plan is underway to ensure the proper infrastructure exists to accommodate the increase in visitors. Therefore, the beneficial socioeconomic effect from other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions when considered incrementally with the Proposed Action would not be significant.

5.0 PREPARERS, CONTRIBUTORS, AND CONTACTS

Table 5-1 lists the individuals who provided details, data, or analyses and who prepared this document. The table provides information concerning which section(s) each person was involved in writing or assembling.

Table 5-1 List of Individuals Who Prepared This Document

Preparers	Affiliation	Professional Title	Contribution
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Clark, Mike, PE	Jones Edmunds	Senior Engineer	Utilities
Berry, Stephen	LG2 Environmental Solutions	Senior NEPA Analyst	DOPAA, Senior QA/QC Document Review
Everson, Chrystal	LG2 Environmental Solutions	Senior NEPA Lead	DOPAA, Cumulative Effects, QA/QC Document Review
Puckett, Wendy	LG2 Environmental Solutions	Cultural Resource Manager Team Lead	Cultural Resources, Socioeconomics
Schmid, Joe	Jones Edmunds	Department Manager, Technical Communications	Document Review
Vaseen, Nancy	Jones Edmunds	Technical Editor	Document Review
Parrish, Gina	Delaware North	Environmental Manager	Document Review
Mayo, Jennifer	Delaware North	Sr. Manager of Project Development	Document Review
Dankert, Don	NASA/KSC	KSC NEPA Program Manager	Document Review
Brooks, James	NASA/KSC	KSC NEPA Coordinator	Document Review
Collins, Jeff	NASA/KSC	KSC Environmental	Document Review
Zeringue, Katherine	NASA/KSC	KSC Cultural Resources Manager	Cultural Resources Review

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APPENDIX A
Record of Environmental Consideration

Avoid Verbal Orders

TO: DNPS/Gina Parrish **DATE: 08/14/2023**

FROM: SI-E3/Environmental Management Branch

SUBJECT: KSC Record of Environmental Consideration (REC) **REC #: 12431**

1. PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: Construct Admin Building

Project Lead: Leslie Winkler, DNPS, 410-493-8165 **Project No.:** PCN 99307 (REV D)

Project Description:

07/31/2023 Update: Future expansion of the Visitor Complex will occur at this location (existing admin building and warehouse) with what is currently being called the "Next Big Thing" exhibit. This expansion is projected to happen 2025-2026.

06/12/2023 Update: Delaware North Visitor Center is constructing a new administration building within the parking lot 2 footprint. The administrative building will include updated employee offices, bathrooms, break areas, utility and storage areas. The scope of work includes the demolition of the warehouse and trailers (M6-0410, M6-0409H, TRM-0054, TRM-0055). Funding for preliminary environmental work is currently being awarded and Jones Edmunds will develop the Environmental Assessment. Construction and demolition is expected to begin in the first quarter of 2024.

04/14/2023 Update: The project will include the new construction of an administration building within the current parking lot 2 footprint. The planned admin building location is identified as the blue square and labeled as Phase 1. The Phase 1 project also includes the demo of the existing admin building, retail warehouse and trailers (M6-0410, M6-0409H, TRM-0054, TRM-0055).

Phase 2 area(s) are outlined in red on the attached map. This phase will include the construction of a new retail warehouse. All aspects of Phase 2 will be funded separately at a later date and new environmental checklist(s) will be submitted upon initiation.

02/03/2023 Update: Ivey's construction would like to access paths in the brush, approximately 10' wide, 100' o.c. North/South and 200' o.c. East/West to gather information and prepare pricing for an Environmental Assessment. Brush cutting only, no excavation or tree removal, the majority of the vegetation is pepper trees. **NOTE: Brush removal for geotech and survey only is allowed prior to completion of EA.**

Original Project Description 2019: The project will include the new construction of an Administration Building. The project is not at 30% design yet, updated will be sent as the project progresses. The building will replace the current Admin building that is on the south side of the Atlantis building and will be moved near the current Human Resources building. Please see map attached to checklist for location.

EPB Reviewer: LPH **Facility No.:** M6-0410/Admin Building, M6-0409H/Receiving Building, TRM-0054, TRM-0055

2. NEPA DETERMINATIONS

- ☐ **a. Categorical Exclusions per 14 CFR Part 1216.304(d)**
- ☑ **b. Environmental Assessment (EA) Required**
- ☐ **c. Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Required**
- ☐ **d. Existing FONSI or ROD**
- ☐ **e. Centerwide EIS**
- ☐ **f. AF Project on KSC/813**
- ☐ **g. NASA Project on CCAFS/813**

3. ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

a. Non-Permit Requirements	☑ **YES**	☐ **NO**
b. Permit Requirements	☑ **YES**	☐ **NO**

*****UPDATE of REC 10939, issued to Gina Parrish 12-20-2019. Clearing for Survey and Geotech Only prior to EA. POC updates*****

*********UPDATE REC 12145 ISSUED 02/03/2023 Added SWMU #116 and demolition of facilities, updated haz/non-haz waste, SPCC, exterior lighting, and excavation permit request statements**********

**********UPDATE REC 12261 ISSUED 04/24/2023 Construction of Retail Warehouse covered under REC 12309, removed SWMU sites and PRL 204, storage tanks, and NPDES statements, revised T&E sp and stormwater ERP statements, added transformers/generators and radiation source statements**********

Avoid Verbal Orders

TO: DNPS/Gina Parrish **DATE: 08/14/2023**

FROM: SI-E3/Environmental Management Branch

SUBJECT: KSC Record of Environmental Consideration (REC) **REC #: 12431**

**********UPDATE REC 12327 ISSUED 06/13/2023 Added note on Next Big Thing, new biological survey POC, revised EA and Exterior Lighting statements to include the Next Big Thing, updated concrete washout requirement**********

2.b.1. ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (EA): This project cannot be categorically excluded (CATEX) from further NEPA review based on information provided with the Environmental Checklist. The project proponent must develop an Environmental Assessment (EA) for construction of the new admin building and the Next Big Thing at the KSC Visitor Complex, in accordance with KDP-P-1726. For additional information, please contact Don Dankert of the NASA Environmental Management Branch (SI-E3, 861-1196).

3.a.1. SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNIT (SWMU)/POTENTIAL RELEASE (PRL) SITE: The admin building boundary is within PRL #128, Visitor Complex. This area has been deemed a No Further Action (NFA) site. There is no knowledge of any existing environmental contamination due to this PRL.

3.a.2. HAZARDOUS/NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE: All hazardous and non-hazardous wastes generated on KSC must be managed, controlled and disposed of per the KSC Waste Management requirements outlined in KNPR 8500.1. The onsite hazardous waste site environmental coordinator/point of contact shall have formal RCRA training and provide proof of training as identified in 40 CFR 262.17 and subpart M. Please contact NASA Environmental Assurance Branch at 861-0863 if assistance is required.

A Process Waste Questionnaire (PWQ), KSC Form 26-551 along with any supporting documentation (SDS, product formulation, lab analyses) must be submitted to the NEMCON Waste Management Office for each waste stream generated. That office will then generate a Technical Response Package (TRP) which will give direction on proper handling, storage, and disposal of the waste stream. Please contact NEMCON Waste Management Services at 867-8642 for assistance.

3.a.3. HAZARDOUS AND CONTROLLED WASTE (PAINT): This project will involve the application of paint coatings. All practical precautions must be taken to eliminate the possibility of a release of material or waste into the environment (primers/paints) from the paint surface preparation and painting operation. Paint chips, rust, debris, blast media, wastewater, etc. generated during preparation of surfaces will be contained and disposed of according to waste management guidelines given in Item 3.a.3. Please contact NEMCON Waste Management Services at 867-8640 for assistance. There are special handling and waste management requirements for inorganic zinc (IOZ) coatings. When placed in a sealed container, IOZ paint can produce hydrogen and other gases from chemical reactions that occur during the curing process. The gas production builds pressure in the container and can cause the container to bulge and/or rupture thus creating a safety hazard. To meet environmental requirements and mitigate safety concerns, users of IOZ paint must physically separate IOZ paint related waste streams from other waste streams at the job site and manage their IOZ paint related waste streams according to the three categories below:

1) Leftover or unusable IOZ paint

Leftover or unusable IOZ paint must be stored in the original product containers supplied by the manufacturer with a loosely secured lid. Original product containers must then be placed into a larger closed drum or container that meets hazardous waste storage requirements and prevents any possible release to the environment. The larger closed drum or container must have a 5 psi pressure relief vent to avoid potential safety hazards. Cleaning solvents may NOT be placed into these containers.

2) Spent cleaning solvents

Waste cleaning solvent containers must have 5 psi pressure relief vents to avoid potential safety hazards

3) Solids from IOZ paint mixing and painting operations

Includes rags, brushes, rollers, empty cans, empty buckets, liners, stirring sticks, personal protective equipment, masking paper/tape, and any other waste materials that have contacted IOZ paint - Solid waste containers must have 5

psi pressure relief vents to avoid potential safety hazards - Empty paint cans and buckets can be disposed as unregulated waste provided that all paint is wiped out of them. The spent rags/wipes used to wipe paint out of the cans or buckets shall be managed as waste under this category. Contractors are responsible for contacting the KSC Waste Management Office (867-8640) to arrange pickups of leftover/unusable paints, and to remove solvent or regulated paint waste when the containers are full. Contact Al Gibson (SI-E2, 861-0863) if you have any questions.

3.a.4. PAINT DISTURBANCE/REMOVAL: This project will involve disturbance/removal of paint coatings. Unless known to be non-hazardous, the coatings must be sampled and analyzed for the 8 RCRA hazardous metals (Ag, As, Ba, Cd, Cr, Hg, Pb, and Se) and PCBs. If the coatings contain heavy metals or PCBs, OSHA standards must be followed. It is recommended that the control zone and personal protective equipment requirements established in the lead standard be complied with to prevent exposure to workers and adjacent unprotected areas. The sampling analysis will dictate the level of PPE required and the handling/disposal requirements. Contact your company's Safety and Health Office or NEMCON Industrial Hygiene (IH) for recommendations on personal protective equipment (PPE). NEMCON IH can be contacted at 867-2400 or at KSC-DL-EnvHealth/(KSC-DL-EnvHealth@mail.nasa.gov). Paint chips, rust, debris, blast media, etc. generated during preparation of metal, fiberglass, or concrete surfaces and/or deconstruction will be contained and disposed of according to waste management guidelines given above in Item 3.a.3.

Recycling of painted materials: Painted non oil-filled electrical equipment and other painted materials may go to the KSC Reutilization, Recycling, and Marketing Facility (RRMF) or taken off KSC for salvage by a contractor if PCBs are less than 50 ppm. Oil-filled and grease or oil-contacted equipment with PCB concentrations less than 50 ppm in the oil and in the paint on the equipment may go to the contractor or the RRMF for reuse. There is no requirement for TCLP analysis on items to be reused.

Disposal of painted materials: Painted construction and demolition waste items will be accepted at the KSC Class III Landfill without PCB or TCLP analysis. Construction and demolition debris that has not been tested for PCBs or has been found to contain PCBs greater than 50 ppm will be accepted at the KSC landfill but must be managed according to PCB bulk product waste storage regulations until disposal in the landfill. This includes covering the materials and storing them on an impermeable surface for protection against precipitation, and prevention of soil contamination.
Oil-filled and grease or oil contacted equipment with PCB concentrations greater than or equal to 50 ppm in the oil or in the paint on the equipment must be managed as regulated PCB waste.

Welding/torch cutting: Organizations shall not directly torch cut or use heat on any materials that contain PCBs as burning of PCBs can create toxic byproducts (such as dioxins). Paint samples shall be collected and analyzed for PCBs prior to using heat or torch cutting of materials that could potentially contain PCBs. Heating or torch cutting of materials with PCB concentrations greater than or equal to 50 mg per kg, is a regulatory violation and is prohibited without a permit issued by the EPA. See KNPR 8500.1 for details.

3.a.5. HAZARDOUS AND CONTROLLED WASTE (DEMOLITION OF FACILITIES): This project may include the deconstruction/demolition of load-bearing structures. All demolition activities that destroy the functionality of any load-supporting structural member of a facility, no matter of the size of the facility or the amount of material disturbed, must submit a "Notice of Asbestos Renovation or Demolition" (FDEP Form Number 62-257.900(1)) to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection. NOTE: This form must be submitted regardless of whether Asbestos-Containing Material (ACM) is identified. The FDEP must be notified at least 10 days prior to any demolition activity. The Environmental Assurance Branch Permitting and Compliance Group (Zach Hall, SI-E2, 867-5178) must be copied on all reports submitted to FDEP. Please contact Zach if clarification of this requirement is necessary.

3.a.6. SPILL PREVENTION, CONTROL, AND COUNTERMEASURES (SPCC) PLAN: The Kennedy Space Center SPCC Plan documents the procedures for the prevention, response, control, and reporting of spills of oil at KSC. This plan serves as a guide for KSC personnel and organizations to ensure that all measures are taken to prevent and contain spills and leaks of oil in accordance with all applicable state and federal regulations. An SPCC Site Specific Plan may need to be developed if a new tank is installed. Oil storage includes all containers (including assets prior to turnover to the government) with the exception of motive power containers, which are equal to or greater than 55 gallons. Petroleum tanks associated with generators and having a capacity greater than or equal to 55 gallons must also meet SPCC regulatory requirements. The plan must be reviewed and signed/sealed by a P.E. For additional clarification of the SPCC rules, contact Jeff Bobersky (SI-E2, 861-6035).

3.a.7. THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES: The demolition work and establishment of materials and equipment staging areas for this project has the potential to affect the protected gopher tortoise. Measures must be taken to minimize impacts to their habitat. A biological survey will be required to identify potential impacts prior to disturbances. Please contact Russ Lowers (NEM-022, 321-759-6022) or Aleena Hess (NEM-022, 440-413-9439), 14 days prior to beginning work to schedule a biological survey.

3.a.8. EXTERIOR LIGHTING: The installation/modification and use of any lighting that is visible from the exterior of a facility or structure must be in compliance with the requirements in the KSC Lighting Operations Plan (KSC-PLN-1210, Rev. A) and requirements of the US Fish and Wildlife Service Biological Opinion for KSC regarding dark skies and artificial lighting. Submit the manufacturers cut sheet data and spectral power distribution graphs for the actual lighting to be installed for review by the NASA Environmental Management Branch (EMB). Safety and hazardous operations can apply for a waiver to allow for use of non-compliant lighting; however, justification must be provided to the EMB. Development of a lighting operations manual (LOM) that meets these criteria is required for all new structures or facilities. Please contact Jeff Collins (SI-E3, 861-6554) for additional information, and for guidance on development of a LOM or for a copy of the referenced documents.
Note: The LOM for the KSC Visitor Complex must be updated to include the proposed Administration Building and the Next Big Thing.

3.a.9. EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs): Precautions must be made to eliminate or reduce to the greatest extent possible any discharge of sediments outside established project boundaries. This can be accomplished by initiating proactive erosion control BMPs. Installation and maintenance of appropriate erosion/sediment control devices (such as wattles, turbidity screens, silt fences, inlet protectors, floating turbidity booms, etc.) must be completed prior to initial land disturbance where the possibility of sediment discharge could impact surrounding stormwater conveyances and other surface waters. The BMPs must be maintained so they remain functional until such time that the newly exposed soils are stabilized with sod or natural vegetation.

3.a.10. CONCRETE WASHOUT: Water used to rinse out concrete trucks and other equipment used for concrete work must not be allowed to discharge to surface waters. Concrete washout water shall be diverted to a leakproof container for appropriate disposal. Contact Doug Durham (SI-E2, 867-8429) with any question on this requirement. Remove and dispose of hardened concrete waste consistent with your handling of other construction wastes. After drying/settling, the residue may be disposed of at the Diverted Aggregate Reclamation and Collection Yard (DARCY); and the ground restored. Clean, unstained, unpainted concrete residue is accepted at the DARCY without any sampling and analysis. Contact Zach Hall (SI-E2, 867-5178) with any questions on this requirement.

3.a.11. RECYCLING: The contractor must make every practical effort to reclaim and segregate materials that have the ability to be recycled. All reclaimed concrete (see Item 3.a.12) must be segregated from other wastes and transported to the KSC Landfill (L7-0071) on Schwartz Road. All reclaimed scrap metal, not being recycled by contractor outside of KSC, must be transported to the Reutilization, Recycling and Marketing Facility (RRMF) with a KSC Form 7-49. Please turn these items and the KSC Form 7-49 in to RRMF personnel to ensure the proper disposition of the materials prior to

leaving the recycling area. For any other information regarding materials that can be recycled or other general information regarding recycling policies at KSC, please contact the Environmental Management Branch Jonathan Haling, SI-E3, 867-8414).

3.a.12. CONCRETE RECYCLING/DISPOSAL: Clean, unstained, unpainted concrete is accepted at the Diverted Aggregate Reclamation and Collection Yard (DARCY) without any sampling and analysis. Painted concrete must have PCB and Total Metals analyses (limited to Pb, Cd, and Cr) performed to determine whether it will be accepted at the DARCY for reuse. The results of the analysis must show metal concentrations below the residential cleanup level (Pb = 400 ppm, Cd = 82 ppm, Cr = 210 ppm) and PCB levels below 0.5 ppm. If no testing is done or if PCB and/or Total Metals concentrations are above residential cleanup levels, coated concrete goes to the landfill as construction/demolition debris. When feasible, painted concrete should be segregated from unpainted concrete for placement in the DARCY. No oil-stained concrete will be accepted at the DARCY. Due to the potential for PCB contamination, all removed concrete associated with oil-containing electrical equipment must be disposed through the KSC Waste Management Office as regulated PCB waste. To coordinate or for more information, contact Zach Hall (SI-E2, 867-5178).

3.a.13. GREEN PURCHASING/SUSTAINABLE ACQUISITION: Federal agencies and their contractors are required to purchase products made from recycled or recovered materials and other environmentally preferable products whenever possible. The Green Compilation Tool found at https://sftool.gov/greenprocurement provides information and useful links and tools to identify applicable green/sustainable acquisition requirements for products and services (Ref. FAR subpart 23.1 and NPR 8530.1). A Request for Waiver Form (KSC 28-825 NS) must be submitted when a product or service meets the green/sustainable requirements but is not procured. Please contact Jonathan Haling (SI-E3, 867-8414) with any questions on this requirement.

3.b.1. EXCAVATION PERMIT: A KSC Excavation Permit will be required for any digging proposed by this project. Please contact the Utility Locate/Excavation Permit Request Customer Helpline at 867-2406 or go to website at http://epr.ksc.nasa.gov/Home/ for an underground utility scan and dig permit. NOTE: If a trench or pit is to be left open all day or overnight, the trench/pit must be checked for trapped animals at the beginning and end of each work shift. If an animal is observed trapped, contact Russ Lowers (NEM-022, 321-759-6022) or the Duty Office (861-5050, email KSC-BOSS-DutyOffice@mail.nasa.gov) to arrange removal/release. Do not handle the animal(s). If any archaeological material (e.g., artifacts and/or cultural features or human remains) is found, work must stop immediately, and the discovery reported to the KSC Cultural Resources Manager (CRM). For questions or to report a discovery, contact Katherine Zeringue (SI-E3) at 867-8454.

3.b.2. STORMWATER ERP: The proposed admin building and facilities to be demolished locations are covered under an existing Environmental Resource Permit (ERP) stormwater system (#24100, Orbiter DIsplay Facility - All Visitor Complex areas combined) issued by the St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) and is subject to periodic inspection by the regulator. Ensure the final configuration of the stormwater system swales/slopes/berms, etc., and final dimensions of the structures meet the engineering requirements of the permitted stormwater facility. If this project proposes changes in ground cover, stormwater flow patterns, or impervious area (increase or decrease), the information should be provided to Doug Durham (SI-E2, 867-8429) at the design phase for a permit modification determination.

3.b.3. DEWATERING: Construction dewatering is exempted from permitting under conditions of Rule 40C-2.051 (7) providing the conditions of exemption are met including: limiting withdrawal methods, limiting withdrawal to less than 300,000 gpd and limiting withdrawal to 30 days. Additional limitations are placed on discharge of produced water to prevent harm to the environment. If conditions of the exemption cannot be met, a construction dewatering general permit is required from SJRWMD using Form 40C-2.900(12). No dewatering may begin until 10 days after submittal of the complete form.If the dewatering activity does not qualify for a general permit by rule under Rule 40C-2.042(9), F.A.C., you must complete and submit a SJRWMD application for an individual Consumptive Use Permit pursuant to Rule 40C-2.041, F.A.C. Approval of the application must be obtained before starting the dewatering activity.If produced water discharge will reach surface waters, an FDEP permit may be required under Rule 62-621.300-2. Contact Doug Durham (SI-E2, 867-8429) with questions related to these requirements.

3.b.4. WATER RESOURCE PERMITTING (Domestic Wastewater): The proposed project may require a permit for the alteration or installation of utilities for transport of domestic wastewater. Please submit data and drawings required for permit determination to the NASA Permitting and Compliance Group. Additionally, any work done will be per standards and criteria set forth in the permit requirements, and not jeopardize the health and safety of personnel due to effects of the construction/modification on the KSC wastewater system. The organization responsible for the work will ensure thatbest engineering practices, codes, specifications and standards are followed. Contact Doug Durham (SI-E2, 867-8429) for permit requirement determination and if further assistance is required.

3.b.5. WATER RESOURCE PERMITTING (Potable Water): The proposed project may require a permit for the alteration or installation of utilities for transport of potable or FIREX water. Please submit data and drawings required for permit determination to the NASA Permitting and Compliance Group. Additionally, any work done will be per standards and criteria set forth in the permit requirements, and not jeopardize the health and safety of personnel due to effects of the construction/modification on the KSC potable water system (i.e. disinfection and verification prior to use). The organization responsible for the work will ensure that best engineering practices, codes, specifications, and standards are followed. Pressure and leak tests as well as disinfection are also required. Contact Doug Durham (SI-E2, 867-8429) for permit requirement determination and if further assistance is required.

3.b.6. TRANSFORMERS/GENERATORS: The temporary operation of portable generators during construction is allowed and is not considered a stationary source of air emissions. New generators proposed for permanent use at the facility, and associated air emissions must be reviewed for determination of construction permit and RICE (Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engine) NESHAP (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants) requirements. If a new transformer or generator with a maximum capacity of fuel/oil equal to or greater than 55 gallons is to be installed, it is also subject to SPCC rules. Please contact Zach Hall (SI-E2, 867-5178) for more information.

3.b.7. RADIATION: Use of ionizing and non-ionization radiation sources must comply with KNPR 1860.1 and 1860.2 requirements. Controlled ionization sources include but are not limited to moisture density gauges, X-ray machines, and radioactive materials used by industrial radiographers for non-destructive evaluations of structural components such as pipes or welds. controlled non-ionizing radiation devices include but are not limited to Class 3R, Class 3B and Class 4 lasers, RF devices or systems operating at frequencies between 3kHz and 300GHz, and UV sources with and accessible effective irradiance greater than 0.1 mW/cm^2. Requests for use of radiation sources must be submitted to the NEMCON Health Physics Office for evaluation. Contact Health Physics (NEM-022, 867-2400) with any questions.

Avoid Verbal Orders

TO: DNPS/Gina Parrish **DATE: 08/14/2023**

FROM: SI-E3/Environmental Management Branch

SUBJECT: KSC Record of Environmental Consideration (REC) **REC #: 12431**

No other environmental issues were identified based upon the information provided in the KSC Environmental Checklist. This Record of Environmental Consideration (REC) does not relinquish the project lead from obtaining and complying with any other internal NASA permits or directives necessary to ensure all organizations potentially impacted by this project are notified and concur with the proposed project.

Due to potential changes in regulations, permit requirements and environmental conditions, statements in this REC are valid for 6 months, and subject to review after this period. It is the responsibility of the project lead to submit current project information for a REC update prior to project commencement if REC is older than 6 months; and also to notify the Environmental Management Branch (SI-E3) if the scope of the project changes at any time after the REC is issued.

G. Parrish/DNPS

cc:

L. Winkler/DNPS

D. Durham/SI-E2

J. Bobersky/SI-E2

R. Lowers/NEM-022

A. Hess/NEM-022

J. Mayo/DNPS

T. Timm/NEM-022

E. Beilewech/NEM-022

4. Upon evaluation of the subject project, the above determinations have been made and identified. Contact the Environmental Management Branch (SI-E3) at 861-1196 for re-evaluation should there be any modifications to the scope of work.

James Brooks

08/14/2023 16:23

Date

APPENDIX B

2023 and 2024 Structures Survey Letter Report and Section 106 Correspondence

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

John F. Kennedy Space Center
Kennedy Space Center, FL 32899

February 13, 2024

Reply to Attn of: SI-E3

Florida Division of Historical Resources and
State Historic Preservation Officer
500 S. Bronough Street
R. A. Gray Building
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250

Subject: Continuing Section 106 Consultation Regarding Demolition of KSC Visitor Center Administrative Buildings and Construction of a New Exhibit Building at Kennedy Space Center and Finding of No Adverse Effect

Dear Mr. Edwards:

On October 24, 2023, NASA's Kennedy Space Center (KSC) submitted a Section 106 consultation titled "Demolition/Construction of KSC Visitor Center Administration Buildings and Construction of a New Exhibit Building." Your office concurred on November 21, 2023 with KSC's No Historic Properties Affected finding in a response titled, "DHR Project File No.: 2023-6370, Demolition of KSC Visitor Center (KSCVC) Administration Buildings and Construction of a New Exhibit Building." Since that submission, the design for the construction of the new exhibit building has changed. The purpose of this letter is to continue consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and its implementing regulations (36 CFR 800).

Changes to the Undertaking

The construction of the new exhibit building has been expanded vertically from a three-story building to a twelve-story building. The height of the building is now proposed to be approximately 120 feet (37 m) in height. The footprint and location remain the same. No new or additional ground disturbance is proposed.

Expanded Area of Potential Effects

Due to its new height, the proposed exhibit building will have a viewshed of approximately half a mile (0.8 km). This viewshed encompasses nearly all of the buildings and structures in the KSC Visitor Complex. The expanded Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this project therefore consists of the respective footprints of the proposed new Administrative Building

Complex, the old Administrative Building Complex where the new exhibit building will be built, and the viewsheds of these project areas (Enclosure, Figure 1).

Identification of Historic Properties

Fifty buildings and one object were identified within the APE (Tables 1, 2, and 3; Enclosure, Figure 2). Of the buildings, three are at least 50 years old (M6-0409, M6-0409C, and M6-0411) and four buildings will likely be 50 years old by the time the project is implemented (M6-0409D, M6-0409F, M6-409E, and M6-0455) (Table 1). The object was listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 2000.

All buildings over 45 years of age were subject to previous consultation with the SHPO and were determined ineligible for the NRHP. KSC consulted on M6-0409E and M6-0455 in 2015 and SHPO concurred that they were ineligible for the NRHP on January 29, 2015 (Project File No. 2015-0205). Due to the passage of time, KSC reevaluated M6-409E and M6-0455 and still determined that the buildings are not eligible for the NRHP under any of the significance criteria for evaluation. Support for this finding is that the buildings have a weak association with historical themes, are not associated with the lives of significant people, do not possess unique design characteristics, and are not likely to yield important historical information (Enclosure, Figures 3-7).

Table 1. Buildings That Meet the 45-year Threshold for Evaluation

State Site Number	Structure ID	Structure Name	Construction Date	NRHP Eligibility	SHPO Concurrence
8BR02998	M6-0409	Space Port Central	1967	Not Eligible	November 21, 2023
8BR04578	M6-0409C	Food Services	1972	Not Eligible	November 21, 2023
8BR04575	M6-0409D	Cafeteria	1976	Not Eligible	November 21, 2023
8BR04576	M6-0409F	Kennel	1976	Not Eligible	November 21, 2023
8BR04577	M6-0411	First Aid Station	1963	Not Eligible	November 21, 2023
8BR04599	M6-0409E	Space Flight Exhibit	1976	Not Eligible	January 29, 2015
8BR04600	M6-0455	Tour Bus Servicing	1979	Not Eligible	January 29, 2015

Forty-three of the buildings are not 45 years old and will not be by the time of construction of the new exhibit building (Table 2). These buildings do not meet the 45-year threshold for evaluation and have no exceptional importance individually that would warrant consideration under Criteria Consideration G. Buildings that were previously evaluated for NRHP eligibility do not warrant reevaluation at this time.

Table 2. Buildings That Do Not Meet the 45-year Threshold for Evaluation

Structure ID and Name	Construction Date	NRHP Eligibility, Criteria Consideration G	SHPO Concurrence
L6-2015/Discovery Solar Energy Center	2020	Not Eligible	
M6-0213/Shuttle Launch Experience Facility	2006	Not Eligible	November 21, 2023
M6-0224/Pass and Identification Building	2008	Not Eligible	September 28, 2016
M6-0259/(Astronaut Memorial) Space Mirror Memorial	c.1991	Not Eligible	
M6-0306/Center for Space Education	1994	Not Eligible	
M6-0306A/Technical Training Center	2002	Not Eligible	
M6-0307/Gateway to Space	2022	Not Eligible	
M6-0310/Comfort Station	1994	Not Eligible	September 28, 2016
M6-0312A/Guard House	2023	Not Eligible	
M6-0319/Chilled Water Plant	2008	Not Eligible	September 28, 2016
M6-0362/Guard House	2001	Not Eligible	September 28, 2016
M6-0407/Voyages Retail Building	2013	Not Eligible	
M6-0408/Turnstile Entry	2013	Not Eligible	
M6-0409G/Souvenir Sales Building	1982	Not Eligible	September 28, 2016
M6-0409H/Receiving Building	1982	Not Eligible	September 28, 2016
M6-0409I/Theater Complex	1985	Not Eligible	September 28, 2016
M6-0409K/Sky Frame Pavilion	1983	Not Eligible	September 28, 2016
M6-0409P/Kodak Building	2008	Not Eligible	September 28, 2016
M6-0409R & S/Ticket Booth	2013	Not Eligible	
M6-0409U/Ticket Kiosk	2013	Not Eligible	
M6-0409W/NASA Logo Sphere	2013	Not Eligible	
M6-0410/Administration Building	1997	Not Eligible	September 28, 2016
M6-0454/Main Campus Storage	2002	Not Eligible	September 28, 2016

M6-0455A/Bus Wash Facility	1994	Not Eligible	September 28, 2016
M6-0455B/Maintenance Shop Building	2001	Not Eligible	September 28, 2016
M6-0455C/Maintenance Shop Building	2001	Not Eligible	September 28, 2016
M6-0455D/Storage Shed	2001	Not Eligible	September 28, 2016
M6-0455E/Maintenance Shop Building	2001	Not Eligible	September 28, 2016
M6-0455F/Fuel Tank	2008	Not Eligible	September 28, 2016
M6-0457/Early Space Exploration Building	2001	Not Eligible	
M6-0457A/Guard House	2001	Not Eligible	September 28, 2016
M6-0458/Commissary Building	2005	Not Eligible	September 28, 2016
M6-0459/Dumpster/Compactor Area	2007	Not Eligible	September 28, 2016
M6-0504/Maintenance/Exhibit Building	1982	Not Eligible	September 28, 2016
M6-0507/Chilled Water Plant	2001	Not Eligible	September 28, 2016
M6-0508/Hazardous Waste Storage	2007	Not Eligible	September 28, 2016
M6-0509/Flammable Storage Building	2007	Not Eligible	September 28, 2016
M6-0510/Fueling Station	2007	Not Eligible	September 28, 2016
M6-0552/Artifact Storage Warehouse	2010	Not Eligible	September 28, 2016
M6-0553/Exhibits Maintenance Building	2000	Not Eligible	
M6-0553A/Dumpster Enclosure	2001	Not Eligible	September 28, 2016
M6-0554/Equipment Storage Building	2019	Not Eligible	
M6-0709/Parking Plaza	2019	Not Eligible	

One historic object is located at the main entrance to KSCVC. The historic Countdown Clock and Flagpole (M6-0409X) was built in 1969 and listed in the NRHP in 2000 (Table 3). In 2014, the Countdown Clock and Flagpole were retired, and the clock moved from the KSC Press Site to KSCVC in 2016 for exhibition purposes. On January 22, 2016, KSC consulted with your office on this move and submitted an updated Florida Master Site File (FMSF) noting its new location. SHPO accepted the FMSF on October 25, 2016.

Table 3. Historic Object

FMSF Number	Building ID	Object Name	Construction Year	NRHP Eligibility
8BR1690	M6-0409X	Countdown Clock and Flagpole	1969	Listed, 2000

KSC reconsidered the presence of a historic district due to the expanded APE. The KSCVC was first constructed in 1967 and consisted initially of only two buildings and a Rocket Garden, with the latter located on the north side of Building M6-0409 and viewed via a plate glass window on that building's north side. Since the late 1960s, there have been fourteen buildings added to the complex, along with various landscape features (such as two ponds on the north side and the Space Mirror Memorial). The Rocket Garden was moved to the west and redesigned during expansion efforts in the late 1970s/early 1980s to support interpretation of the Space Shuttle Program. There have been extensive and continual additions and changes to the KSCVC design and interpretive plan since its 1967 construction. Therefore, the buildings and structures within the KSCVC do not appear to constitute a historic district, as they do not currently possess historic or design linkages or continuity, nor are they historically or aesthetically united by plan or historic physical development.

Assessment of Effects

The only historic property identified in the APE is the Countdown Clock and Flagpole (8BR1690). There will be a direct line of sight between this property and the new exhibit building. However, the Countdown Clock is not in its original location and setting and now functions as one of the exhibits at the KSCVC. Therefore, the construction of a new exhibit building will have **No Adverse Effect** on this historic property.

Consulting Parties are being copied on this correspondence and may provide comment to NASA within 30 days.

NASA KSC requests your concurrence with its eligibility and effects findings. If you have any questions or require further assistance, please contact me at Katherine.s.zeringue@nasa.gov or 321-867-8454.

Sincerely,

Katherine Zeringue Digitally signed by Katherine Zeringue
Date: 2024.02.13 11:28:18 -05'00'

Katherine Zeringue
KSC Cultural Resources Manager

Enclosure:
KSC Visitor Complex Property and Buildings Overview

cc:
HQS FPO/R. Klein
KSC/SI-E3/D. Dankert
KSC/AD/D. Thorpe
KSD/AD/J. Krouchick
KSC/CC/A. Vinson
KSC/SI-C2/R. Griffin

Consulting Parties:
FWS/T. Penn
NPS/K. Kneifl
CCSFS/MS-9125/T. Penders
Apollo One Memorial Foundation, Inc.
Brevard County Historical Commission
Cape Canaveral Space Force Museum
Florida Public Archaeological Network – East Central Region
Historical Society of North Brevard
Indian River Anthropological Association
North Brevard Heritage Foundation
South Brevard Historical Society

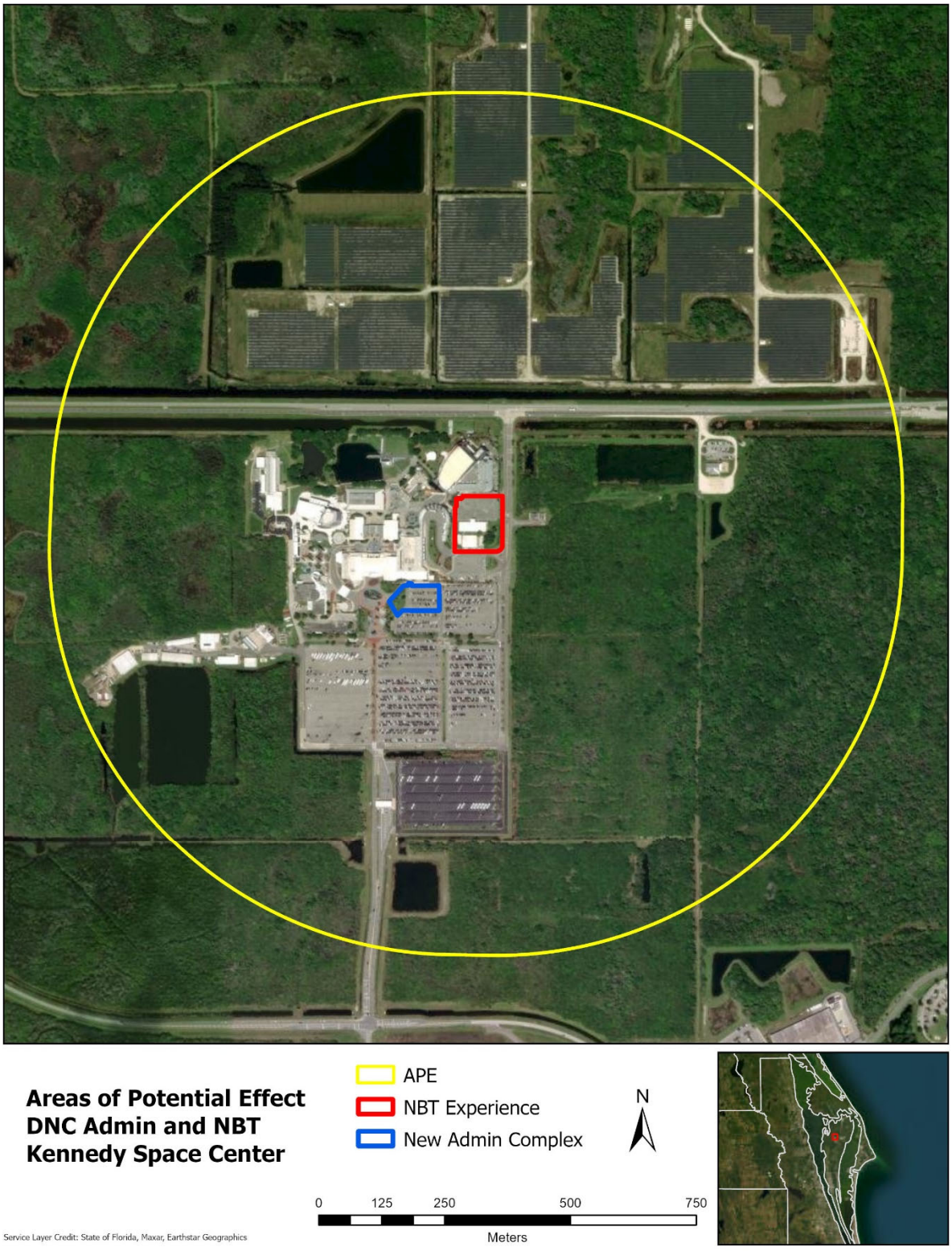

Figure 1. Project Areas and Area of Potential Effects (APE).
NBT Experience is the new exhibit building.

Enclosure

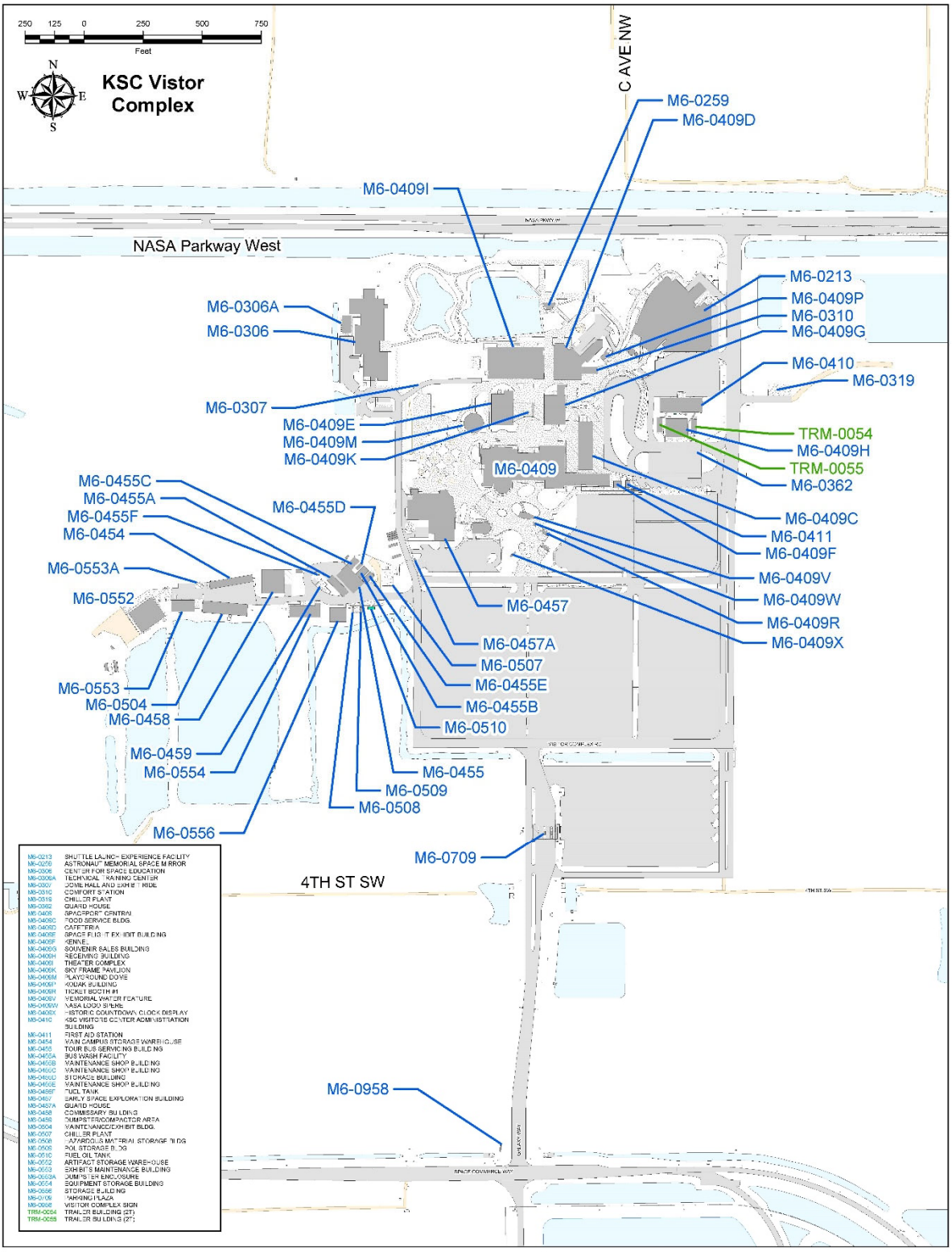

Figure 2. KSCVC Property Map

Enclosure

Figure 3. Oblique Angle of West Façade of M6-0409E Space Flight Exhibit

Figure 4. East Façade of M6-0409E Space Flight Exhibit

Figure 5. South Façade of M6-0409E Space Flight Exhibit

Figure 6. North Façade of M6-0409E Space Flight Exhibit

Enclosure

Figure 7. South Façade of M6-0455 Tour Bus Servicing

Enclosure

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT of STATE

RON DESANTIS
Governor

CORD BYRD
Secretary of State

Ms. Katherine Zeringue
KSC Cultural Resources Manager
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Kennedy Space Center, Florida 32899

March 18, 2024

RE: DHR Project File No.: 2023-6370-B
Continuing Consultation of the Demolition of KSC Visitor Center Administrative Buildings and Construction of a New Exhibit Building at Kennedy Space Center, Brevard County

Dear Ms. Zeringue:

The Florida State Historic Preservation Officer reviewed the referenced project in accordance with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966*, as amended, and its implementing regulations in *36 CFR Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties.*

We note that the construction of the new exhibit building has been expanded vertically from a three-story building to a twelve-story building. The height of the building is now proposed to be approximately 120 feet (37 m) in height. The footprint and location remain the same. No new or additional ground disturbance is proposed. As a result of the increase in height of the building, the Area of Potential Effects (APE) was expanded. Additional identification and evaluation of historic properties for the *National Register of Historic Places* (NRHP) was conducted by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration at the Kennedy Space Center (NASA KSC) and that one historic property is within the APE. The Countdown Clock and Flagpole (8BR1690), which was listed in the NRHP in 2000, is within the APE and will not be adversely affected as a result of the undertaking.

Based on the information provided, this office concurs with your finding that the proposed undertaking will have no adverse effect on historic properties.

If you have any questions concerning our comments, please contact Scott Edwards, Historic Preservationist, by electronic mail *scott.edwards@dos.myflorida.com*, or at 850.245.6333 or 800.847.7278.

Sincerely,

Alissa Slade Lotane, SHPO

Alissa Slade Lotane
Director, Division of Historical Resources
and State Historic Preservation Officer

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

John F. Kennedy Space Center
Kennedy Space Center, FL 32899

October 24, 2023

Reply to Attn of: SI-E3

Florida Division of Historical Resources &
State Historic Preservation Officer
Attn: Scott Edwards
500 S. Bronough Street
R. A. Gray Building
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250

Subject: Demolition/Construction of KSC Visitor Center Administration Buildings and Construction of a New Exhibit Building
Finding: No Historic Properties Affected

Dear Mr. Edwards:

Delaware North operates the Kennedy Space Center (KSC) Visitor Complex (KSCVC) on behalf of NASA. Delaware North intends to demolish buildings within the existing Administration complex at the main KSCVC in order to construct a new exhibit hall and build a new Administration building in a different location. Because these properties are owned by KSC, this project qualifies as a Federal Undertaking subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and its implementing regulations (36 CFR 800). These projects do not involve historic properties listed or determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and construction will take place in previously disturbed areas.

Description of the Undertaking

The Undertaking consists of the following two projects (locations provided in Figure 1 of the attached building survey report):

Demolishing four existing buildings in the Administrative complex and constructing a new exhibit hall (also referred to as the Next Big Thing). The new exhibit hall will occupy 179,000 gross square feet (gsf) and be three or fewer stories; and

Constructing a new administration building within the footprint of the current Parking Lot #2. It will be 50,000 gsf and one story in height, directly adjacent to existing buildings and infrastructure.

Area of Potential Effects

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) encompasses the construction footprints for the two project areas, as well as the viewshed of the proposed projects within the KSCVC (see Figure 2 in the building survey report for the APE).

Identification of Historic Properties

In August 2023, LG2 Environmental Solutions, Inc. conducted a survey of buildings and structures 45 years or older located within the APE. The enclosure contains determinations of eligibility and NRHP findings. In summary:

The four administration buildings slated for demolition do not meet the 45-year threshold for evaluation and have no exceptional importance that would warrant consideration under Criteria Consideration G. The **Guard House** (M6-0362) was built in 2001; the **Receiving Building** (M6-0409H) was built in 1982; and the two **temporary trailers** (TRM-0054 and TRM-0055) were installed in 2004.

The new administration building will be constructed adjacent to four structures built in the 1960s and 1970s. This includes the **original KSC Visitor Center** (M6-0409) built in 1967; a **restaurant** building (M6-0409C) built in 1972; a **dog kennel** (M6-0409F) built in 1976; and a **First Aid station** (M6-0411) built in 1963. A determination of eligibility for these structures concluded that none are eligible for the NRHP due to loss of integrity and/or lack of significance under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

The new exhibit hall will be constructed within the viewshed of five buildings constructed within the 1960s and 1970s. This includes the four structures mentioned in the paragraph above, as well as a **cafeteria** (M6-0409D) built in 1976. A determination of eligibility for this structure concluded that it is likewise ineligible for the NRHP due to loss of integrity and lack of significance under Criterion A, B, C, or D. Other buildings within the viewshed are the Shuttle Launch Experience Facility (M6-0213) built in 2006 and the Souvenir Sales Building (M6-0409G) built in 1982. These buildings do not meet the 45-year threshold for evaluation and have no exceptional importance that would warrant consideration under Criteria Consideration G.

The KSCVC was also evaluated as a potential historic district. It was concluded that a historic district does not exist due to extensive changes and additions within the KSCVC, leading to a lack of historic continuity - an aesthetic or historic plan that links them together.

For archaeological resources, no known archaeological sites exist within the project area and all work will take place within previously developed and disturbed areas. While not directly subject to subsurface testing, multiple areas adjacent to the KSCVC have undergone subsurface survey with negative results. A 1990 survey entitled *Archaeological Survey to Establish Zones of Archaeological Potential (ZAPs) in the VAB and Industrial Areas of the Kennedy Space Center* (FMSF Report No. 2471) identified this area as having a low potential for archaeological resources; the State Historic Preservation Office concurred [see Project File Number 902439].

NASA KSC has determined that the APE does not contain any historic properties or districts that are eligible for or listed in the NRHP.

Assessment of Effects

NASA KSC has determined that no historic properties are present, therefore **No Historic Properties Will be Affected** by this Undertaking.

Consulting Parties are being copied on this correspondence and may provide comment to NASA by November 27, 2023.

NASA KSC requests your concurrence with this determination. If you have any questions or require further assistance, please contact me at 321-867-8454.

Sincerely,

Katherine Zeringue
Digitally signed by Katherine Zeringue
Date: 2023.10.24 09:59:03 -04'00'

Katherine Zeringue
Cultural Resources Manager

Enclosure:
Building Survey Report

cc:
HQS FPO/R. Klein
KSC/SI-E3/D. Dankert
KSC/SI-E3/L. Phillips
KSC/AD/D. Thorpe
KSD/AD/J. Krouchick
KSC/CC/A. Vinson
KSC/SI-C2/R. Griffin

Consulting Parties:
FWS/T. Penn
NPS/K. Kneifl
CCSFS/MS-9125/T. Penders
Apollo One Memorial Foundation, Inc.
Brevard County Historical Commission
Cape Canaveral Space Force Museum
Florida Public Archaeological Network – East Central Region
Historical Society of North Brevard
Indian River Anthropological Association
North Brevard Heritage Foundation
South Brevard Historical Society

bcc:
SI-E3/Official/Read
SI-E/Read

SI-E3/KZeringue:kl:79098:10/05/2023:KSCVC Admin NBT FL SHPO Letter.docx

LG2 Environmental Solutions, Inc.
A Sustainment and Restoration Services Company
10475 Fortune Parkway, Suite 201
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October 3, 2023

Ms. Katherine Zeringue
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
John F. Kennedy Space Center
Environmental Program Office
Kennedy Space Center, FL 32899

Re: Section 106 Consultation Regarding Historic Buildings and Structures, Replacement of the Administrative Building Complex and Construction of the Next Big Thing at John F. Kennedy Space Center, Brevard County, Florida

Dear Katherine Zeringue:

The purpose of this letter is to present Section 106 review findings regarding the effects of proposed actions at the John. F. Kennedy Space Center (KSC) Visitor Complex on historic buildings and structures. Because this property is owned by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) any undertakings on this property are subject to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The letter includes Enclosure 1 (letter report figures), Enclosure 2 (references cited), and Enclosure 3 (Florida Master Site File [FMSF] forms). This effort is in support of an upcoming Environmental Assessment (EA) for a new Administrative Building Complex and the Next Big Thing at KSC.

This Section 106 review is limited to analysis of effects on historic buildings and structures. **Based on our findings, this project would result in no adverse effect to historic buildings and structures.**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT

The current Administrative Complex is in use by the Visitor Complex for employee offices, restrooms, break areas, and utility and storage areas. Under the Proposed Action, the Administrative Building Complex will be relocated within the existing Parking Lot 2 footprint. Following construction of the new Administrative Building Complex, the existing Administrative Building Complex will be demolished, and the new Next Big Thing experience will be constructed in its current location to provide visitors with a complimentary space exploration experience (see Enclosure 1, Figure 1 for project area map).

This project will involve construction of a new Administrative Building Complex within the footprint of the current Parking Lot #2, of 50,000 gross square feet (gsf) (4,645.2 square meters [m^2]) in size and one story in height, directly adjacent to four buildings constructed in the 1960s and 1970s: Building M6-0409 (1967) (8BR02998), M6-0409C (1972) (8BR04578), M6-0409F (1976) (8BR04576), and M6-0411 (1963) (8BR04577). M6-0409C (1972) (8BR04578) was once a separate building but has since been conjoined with Building M6-0409 (8BR02998) by a covered walkway. The project will also involve demolition of the four buildings within the current Administrative Building Complex, M6-0362, M6-0409H, TRM-0054, and TRM-0055. These latter buildings are of recent construction and do not require historic building survey and evaluation.

The project will also involve construction of the Next Best Thing (NBT) experience, which will occupy approximately 179,000 gsf (16,630 m^2) of a previously developed impervious area with a height no greater than three stories. The new NBT complex will be within viewshed of five buildings constructed in the 1960s and 1970s: the four buildings previously listed, in addition to M6-0409D (1976) (8BR04575).

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for this project therefore consists of the respective footprints of the proposed new Administrative Building Complex, the old Administrative Building Complex (the NBT project site), and the viewsheds of these project areas to buildings that are fifty years old or older (see Enclosure 1, Figure 2).

KSC VISITOR CENTER HISTORIC CONTEXT

The KSC Visitor Complex originated with a 1963 request from Texas Congressman Olin Teague (Chairman of the House Subcommittee on Manned Space Flight) for NASA to create a visitor drive-through program at Cape Kennedy (now the Cape Canaveral Space Force Station) to encourage public support and goodwill for NASA. The tour's first year of operation (1963-1964) proved extremely popular, with about 100,000 tourists participating. In 1965 NASA authorized tours of KSC. These proved so successful that Congress authorized $1.2 million to develop a KSC visitor center (KSCVC 2017).

On August 1, 1967, the Visitor Information Center (or VIC as it was then called) opened to the public. Planned with the help of the National Park Service, the VIC consisted of 42 acres and included Mercury, Gemini, and Apollo rockets and capsules, plus exhibits, two theaters, concession and souvenir stands housed within two main buildings, one of which was M6-0409 (8BR02998) (Enclosure 1, Figures 3 – 5). With the Apollo missions building to the moon, initial visitation skyrocketed. A single day's visitation reached 10,000 guests in December 1968. By 1969 the KSC VIC had become the second-ranked Florida tourist destination, behind Bush Gardens in Tampa, with expansion plans underway for a new reception area and exhibit hall, a Hall of History, another theater and classrooms, and various other planned improvements, built out in the 1970s (Kennedy Space Center Visitor Complex [KSCVC] 2017).

A second round of improvements occurred between 1995 and 2000, when NASA built out multiple new exhibits and attractions, "dramatically changing the landscape of the visitor complex" (KSCVC 2017). This work included construction of a new conference facility, building new restaurants, and renovating the Rocket Garden (KSCVC 2017).

PREVIOUS SURVEYS AND SURVEY RESULTS

The APE has been subject to three cultural resource surveys (see Table 1). Only one structure has been previously recorded within the APE, Building M6-0409. Building M6-0409 is recorded as BR02998, and the accompanying survey report (Price 2013a) evaluated the building as not eligible for the NRHP.

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resource Surveys Within APE

Report Number	Authors	Report Title	Date
260	Griffin, John W. and Miller, James J.	Cultural Resource Reconnaissance of Merritt Island National Wildlife Refuge	1978
20744	Price, David L.	Architectural Survey and Evaluation of 45 Facilities that have Reached the Age of 45-50 Years, John F. Kennedy Space Center, Brevard County, Florida	2013a

Report Number	Authors	Report Title	Date
20760	Price, David L.	Architectural Survey and Evaluation of NASA-Owned Facilities at Cape Canaveral Air Force Station	2013b

FIELDWORK DESCRIPTION

On August 25, 2023, Architectural Historian Sierra DeVanie conducted fieldwork at KSC Kennedy Space Center to survey historic period buildings and structures on the property. Ms. DeVanie photographed and took notes for all buildings within the viewshed of the existing Administrative Complex and Parking Lot 2. Ms. DeVanie also photographed the existing Administrative Complex structures.

SURVEY RESULTS

Five buildings were identified as being in the viewshed of the Administrative Complex and NBT projects (Table 2 and Enclosure 1, Figure 1). Three of the buildings are at least 50 years old (M6-0409, M6-0409C, and M6-0411). Two buildings will likely be 50 years old by the time the projects are implemented and were therefore evaluated as historic period structures (M6-0409D and M6-0409F) for this analysis.

Table 2. Buildings Surveyed for this Project

Official State Number	Structure ID	Structure Name	Construction Date	NRHP Eligibility
8BR02998	M6-0409	Space Port Central	1967	Not Eligible
8BR04578	M6-0409C	Food Services	1972	Not Eligible
8BR04575	M6-0409D	Cafeteria	1976	Not Eligible
8BR04576	M6-0409F	Kennel	1976	Not Eligible
8BR04577	M6-0411	First Aid Station	1963	Not Eligible

M6-0409 (8BR02998)

Building M6-0409 is the original KSC Visitor Center constructed in 1967. Building M6-0409 is rectangular in plan. The original M6-0409 consists of two projecting gables flanking a central bay and main entrance (Enclosure 1, Figures 6 - 9). East of the main entrance is a wall, visually shielding the rest of the building from a metal paneled and stucco addition on the building's east side (Enclosure 1, Figure 10). The building's north façade faces a courtyard area and is directly opposite the Space Shop and Journey to Mars attraction, and features multiple-themed garish, theme park-style entrances to multiple attractions within M6-0409 (Enclosure 1, Figure 11).

Since the KSC VIC's unveiling in the late 1960s, the KSC and its tours of space launch operations have been counted as one of the State of Florida's most popular tourist attractions. The Visitor Complex has fired imaginations and inspired countless visitors as NASA's first attempt at interpretation and commemoration of its space mission. Construction of the KSC VIC was part of a larger, post-war pattern of development of Florida tourist destinations beyond roadside attractions, to prepackaged attractions such as Bush Gardens

(opened 1959) and Disneyworld (opened 1971). The building would therefore be potentially eligible under Criterion A under themes of the U.S. space program, NASA's efforts to popularize and interpret its mission, and the post-war development of the Florida tourist industry. The building, however, lacks integrity (see discussion below).

Building M6-0409 is not associated with the lives of persons significant to history and is therefore not eligible under Criterion B.

The building's original design featured two gabled wings clad in metal panels flanking a central bay. The north side of the central bay featured a plate glass curtain wall, from which tourists could view the rocket garden. Although not possessing any formal architectural style, the building did make use of modern, twentieth century construction techniques but did not possess any formal architectural style. Also, the building and its surroundings have been significantly altered during the past thirty years (see integrity discussion below). The building is not eligible under Criterion C.

Building M6-0409 is unlikely to yield information about important historic or prehistoric themes and is not eligible under Criterion D.

The integrity of Building M6-0409 has been heavily modified during multiple interior and exterior alterations and additions since the 1970s. The building has multiple additions on its east, west, and north sides, and is physically attached to an expanded Building M6-0409C by a covered walkway (Enclosure 1, Figures 8-13). The building's north exterior has been completely altered from a glass curtain wall central bay looking out to the rocket garden to the north (now moved to the west of the building), to a multi-themed exterior featuring entrances to various tourist attractions and shops, giving M6-0409 a distinctly Disneyworld-type design theme. A tourist who visited the KSC Visitor Center in the late 1960s or early 1970s and who revisited the building today would be completely unfamiliar with its present-day conditions (Enclosure 1, Figures 11 and 12).

The setting of M6-0409 has also completely changed since the building's construction. The building was originally designed so that the north façade faced out to the Rocket Garden. Now the Rocket Garden and its equipment and displays are located west of the building. NASA has also constructed multiple buildings and structures north and west of M6-0409, affecting the original visitor center design and its viewsheds (Enclosure 1, Figures 11 – 13).

In conclusion, Building M6-0409 lacks integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling and is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP.

M6-0409C (8BR04578)

Building M6-0409C is a former restaurant built in 1972. A 1996 plan indicates Building M6-0409C was a restaurant called "The Lunch Pad", and only occupied a fraction of its current space (Enclosure 1, Figures 14 and 15). The building is rectangular in plan and oriented north – south. The building features a gabled metal panel roof. The building is surrounded entirely by a covered metal walkway, which connects Building M6-0409C to M6-0409. The building features a variety of exterior materials, including stucco and various kinds of decorative artificial veneer (Enclosure 1, Figures 16 – 19).

Building M6-0409C was originally less than half its current size, was not connected to Building M6-0409, and did not have a surrounding walkway. A mid-1990s site plan indicates it was at one time a restaurant

called "The Lunch Pad". Since the mid-1990s KSC has doubled this building's size, greatly increasing the building's mass and scale, as well as adding a large covered walkway to the building.

Building M6-0409C is part of the first generation of KSC Visitor Center expansions, built to accommodate the massive visitation of the site from the opening of the VIC. Although the building is a component of an important postwar Florida tourist attraction, the building has only a weak association with historical themes relating to early Florida space tourism, and is not significant as an individual resource under Criterion A.

Building M6-0409C is not associated with the lives of persons significant to history and is therefore not eligible under Criterion B.

Building M6-0409C does not possess unique design characteristics, is not a work of a master, and does not exemplify a particular style or type of architecture and is not eligible under Criterion C.

Building M6-0409C is unlikely to yield information about important historic or prehistoric themes and is not eligible under Criterion D.

Although the authors of this report were unable to locate any original design drawings or photographs of the Building M6-0409C, and only one site plan, the building has clearly been greatly altered since the mid-1990s. KSC has since more than doubled the size of the building, added a surrounding covered walkway, and attached Building M6-0409C to Building M6-0409. Much of the building's original exterior material has also evidently been replaced. Building M6-0409C therefore lacks integrity of design, workmanship and materials.

In conclusion, Building M6-0409C lacks significance under any criteria and is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP.

M6-0409D (8BR04575)

Building M6-0409D is a cafeteria added as part of the KSC Visitor Center Complex's initial expansions in the early and mid-1970s. The building is of somewhat irregular plan, oriented northeast-southwest, and features a flat roof, plate glass windows, exaggerated signage, and a corner entrance with a cantilevered overhanging roof (see Enclosure 1, Figures 20 – 22).

Building M6-0409D is part of the first generation of KSC Visitor Center expansions, built to accommodate the massive visitation of the site from the opening of the VIC. Although the building is a component of an important postwar Florida tourist attraction, the building has only a weak association with historical themes relating to early Florida space tourism, and is not significant as an individual resource under Criterion A.

Building M6-0409D is not associated with the lives of persons significant to history and is therefore not eligible under Criterion B.

Building M6-0409D does not possess unique design characteristics, is not a work of a master, and does not exemplify a particular style or type of architecture and is not eligible under Criterion C.

Building M6-0409D is unlikely to yield information about important historic or prehistoric themes and is not eligible under Criterion D.

Because the authors of this report were unable to locate any original design drawings or photographs of the Building M6-0409D, integrity of design, workmanship, materials, and feeling could not be satisfactorily assessed. It is almost certain that the exterior signage and possibly the roof fascia are

modern additions, while the exterior glass and metal paneling almost certainly consist of replaced material (although this may have been in-kind replacement). The building does lack integrity of setting, for reasons enumerated in the discussion of integrity for Building M6-0409.

In conclusion, Building M6-0409D lacks significance under any criteria and is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP.

M6-0409F (8BR04576)

Building M6-0409F is a dog kennel constructed in 1976 (see Enclosure 1, Figures 23 – 27). The building is a small gabled building with a rectangular plan, located adjacent to and east of Building M6-0409/M60409C. The building features a front gabled, standing seam metal roof with exaggerated eaves, a striated concrete block and metal panel exterior, and fixed metal windows. The centered front entrance, featuring a double glass door framed in metal, is protected by a tall chain-link fence and gate (Enclosure 1, Figure 24). At the building's northwest corner is an original concrete breeze block fence, adding a touch of mid-century character to the kennel (Enclosure 1, Figure 25).

Building M6-0409F has only a weak association with historical themes relating to early Florida space tourism, and is not significant as an individual resource under Criterion A.

Building M6-0409F is not associated with the lives of persons significant to history and is therefore not eligible under Criterion B.

Building M6-0409F does not possess unique design characteristics, is not a work of a master, and does not exemplify a particular style or type of architecture and is not eligible under Criterion C.

Building M6-0409F is unlikely to yield information about important historic or prehistoric themes and is not eligible under Criterion D.

Although the authors of this report were unable to locate any original design drawings or photographs of the Building M6-0409F, it is evident the exterior materiel, roof material, and fenestration have been entirely replaced within the past twenty years. Building M6-0409F therefore lacks integrity of workmanship and materials. The building also lacks integrity of setting, for reasons enumerated in the discussion of integrity for Building M6-0409.

In conclusion, Building M6-0409D lacks significance under any criteria and is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP.

M6-04011 (8BR04577)

Building M6-0411 is a First Aid station supposedly constructed in 1963. If this date was accurate, this would potentially make Building M6-0411 one of the oldest, if not the oldest building within the KSC Visitor Complex. However, the building's exterior material (striated concrete block) indicates a later construction date of the 1970s or even the 1980s.

Building M6-0411 is of a simple rectangular, single-room plan. The building features a flat roof, with the only fenestration being two double metal hollow-core doors, one on its west façade, the other on its north end. Its exterior material consists of striated concrete block (see Enclosure 1, Figures 27 – 30).

Although its construction date is unclear, Building M6-0411 has acted as a support structure for the KSC Visitor Center Complex. Although the building is a component of an important postwar Florida tourist attraction, the building has only a weak association with historical themes relating to early Florida space tourism, and is not significant as an individual resource under Criterion A.

Building M6-0411 is not associated with the lives of persons significant to history and is therefore not eligible under Criterion B.

Building M6-0411 does not possess unique design characteristics, is not a work of a master, and does not exemplify a particular style or type of architecture and is not eligible under Criterion C.

Building M6-0411 is unlikely to yield information about important historic or prehistoric themes and is not eligible under Criterion D.

Although the authors of this report were unable to locate any original design drawings or photographs of the Building M6-04011, it is clear that either the exterior materiel has been completely replaced at some point in the 1970s or 1980s, or the building was actually constructed during the 1970s or 1980s and not 1963. If the former explanation is the case, Building M6-04011 lacks integrity of workmanship and materials. The building does lack integrity of setting, for reasons enumerated in the discussion of integrity for Building M6-0409.

In conclusion, Building M6-0411 lacks significance under any criteria and is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP.

Analysis of a Potential KSC Visitor Center Complex Historic District

In addition to evaluating Buildings M6-0409 (8BR02998), M6-0409C (8BR04578), M6-0409D (8BR04575), M6-0409F (8BR04576), and M6-0411 (8BR04577) for individual NRHP eligibility, their eligibility as components of a larger historic district must be analyzed. The KSC Visitor Center Complex was first constructed in 1967 and consisted initially of only two buildings and a rocket garden, with the latter located on the north side of Building M6-0409, viewed via a plate glass window on that building's north side. This was a conscious design decision on the part of NASA (and the NPS, which assisted NASA in its initial Visitor Center plan) to have the rocket garden visible from the main interpretive area (see Enclosure 1, Figures 3 – 5, and 12).

Since the late 1960s there have been fourteen buildings added to the complex, along with various landscape features (such as two ponds on the north side and the Space Mirror Memorial), while the rocket garden was shifted from north of Building M6-0409 to its west, which completely altered the original Visitor Center design and interpretive plan. There have also been extensive and continual additions and changes to the KSC Visitor Center Complex plan since its 1967 construction. The buildings and structures within the KSC Visitor Center Complex do not appear to constitute a historic district, as they do not currently possess historic or design linkages or continuity, nor are they historically or aesthetically united by plan or historic physical development (see Enclosure 1, Figures 6, 7, 11, 13, 21, 22, and 26).

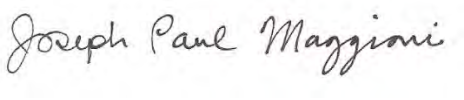
Therefore, Buildings M6-0409/M6-0409C, M6-0409D, M6-0409F, and M6-0411 are also recommended as not eligible as contributing components of a historic district.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

All buildings evaluated for historic significance for the Administrative Complex and NBT projects—Buildings M6-0409 (8BR02998), M6-0409C (8BR04578), M6-0409D (8BR04575), M6-0409F (8BR04576), and M6-0411 (8BR04577)—are recommended as not eligible for the NRHP. The projects should incur no effect to historic above ground properties.

Should you have any questions or require clarification on any part of this submittal, please do not hesitate to contact Mr. Joseph Paul Maggioni via email at pmaggioni@oescgroup.com or by phone at 912.308.4188.

Regards,



Joseph Paul Maggioni

Principal Investigator and Co-Author
LG2 Environmental Solutions

Sierra DeVanie

Co-Author
LG2 Environmental Solutions

Enclosures

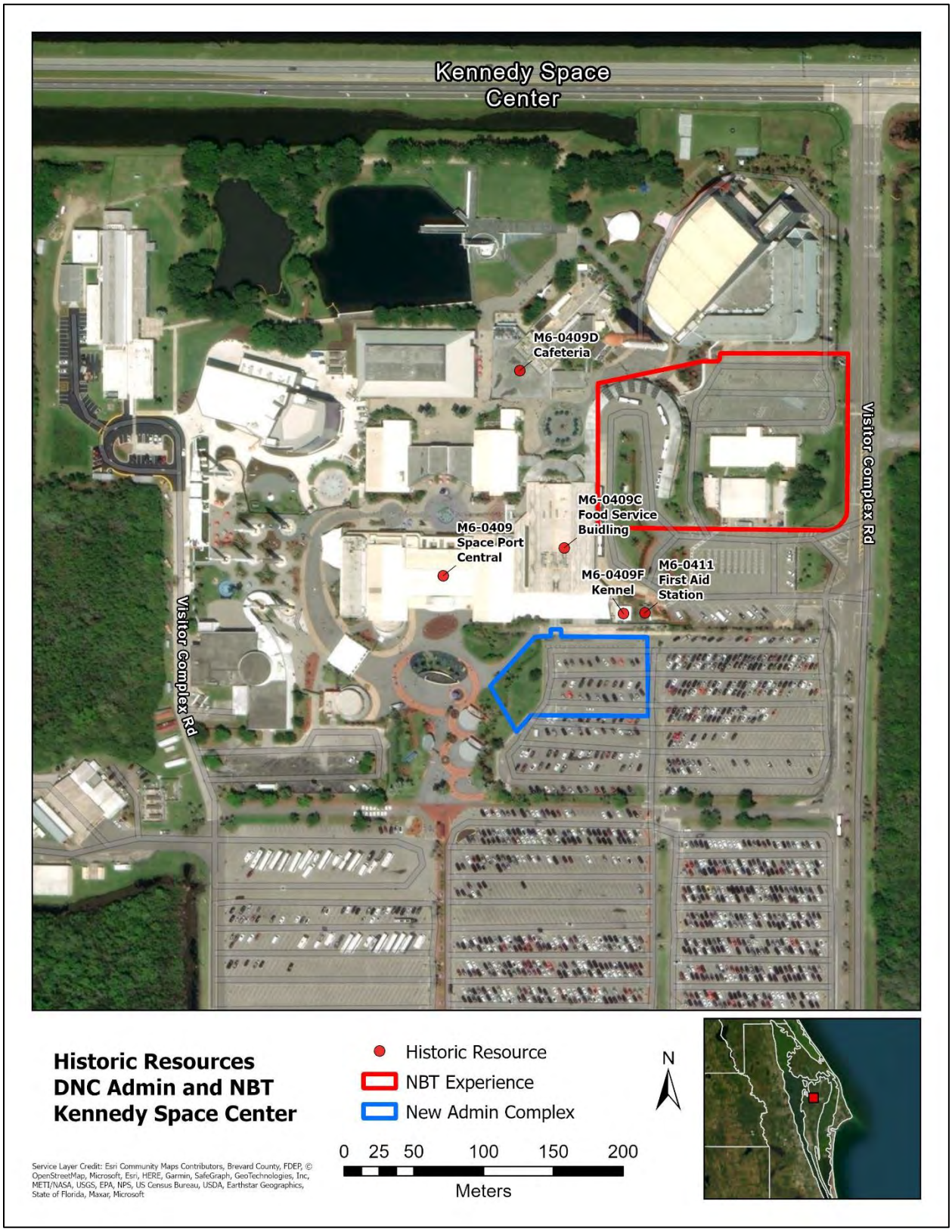


Figure 1 Project Areas and Surveyed Resources

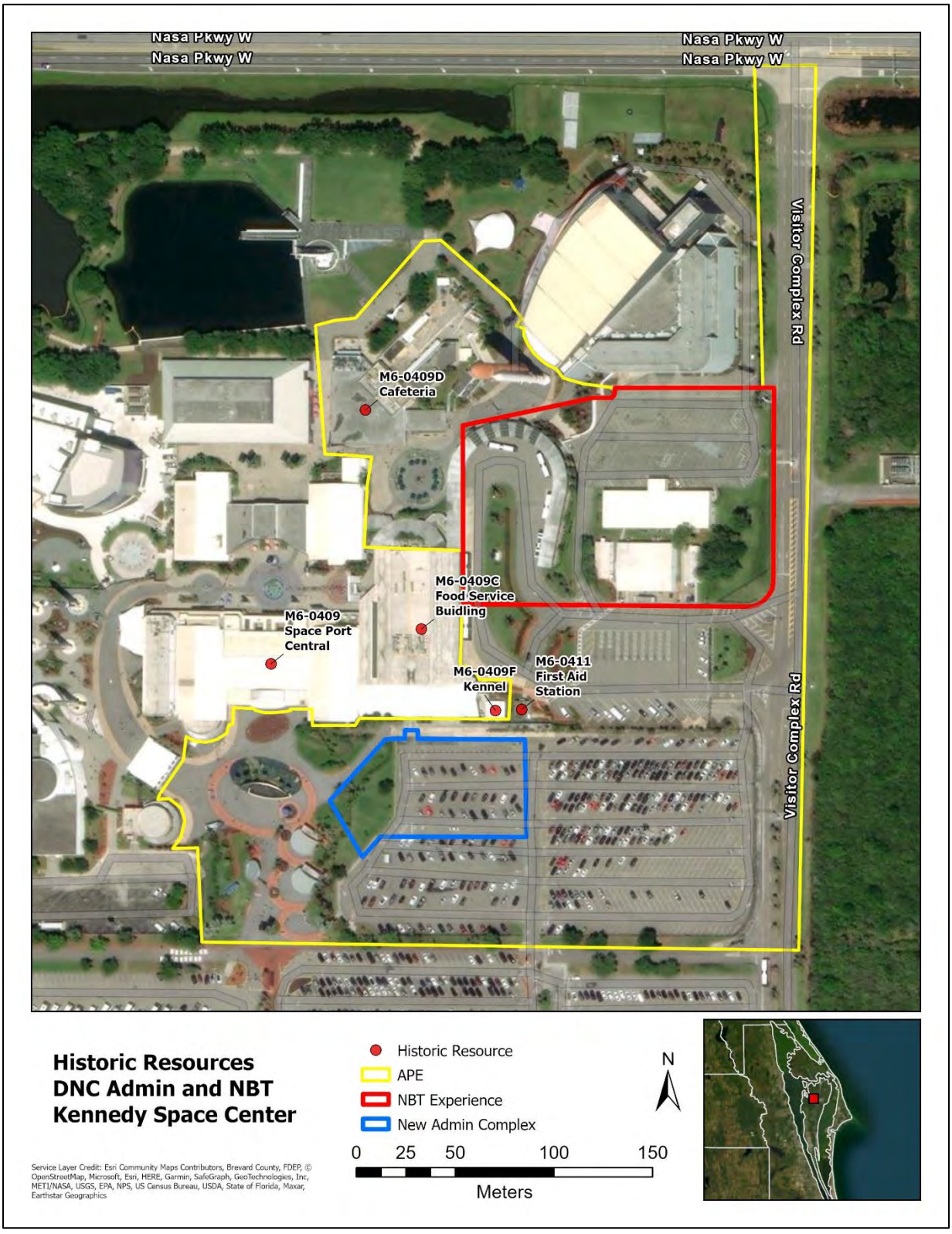


Figure 2 Project Areas and APE

Figure 3 KSC Visitor Center, ca. 1970 (Florida Memory)

Figure 4 KSC Visitor Center (Bldg. M6-0409), view northwest, 1969 (Spaceport News, July 1969, Wikipedia Commons)

Figure 5 Page from 1968 brochure, note interior of M6-0409 at bottom left and lunar module at top right (Florida Memory)

Figure 6 Bldg. M6-0409, view north to south façade, west end (note additions in foreground and left of photo)

Figure 7 Bldg. M6-0409, view north to south facade, center bay (original main entrance)

Figure 8 View of Bldg. M6-0409 entrance (Figure 11) in late 1960s (Florida Memory)

Figure 9 Bldg. M6-0409, view north to south facade, original flanking gabled wing (addition to right)

Figure 10 Bldg. M6-0409, view north to south facade, east addition

Figure 11 Bldg. M6-0409, view southeast to heavily modified south façade

Figure 12 View southeast to Bldg. M6-0409 and original rocket garden site, ca. 1970 (Florida Memory)

Figure 13 View north from Bldg. M6-0409 to site of original rocket garden, original setting completely altered

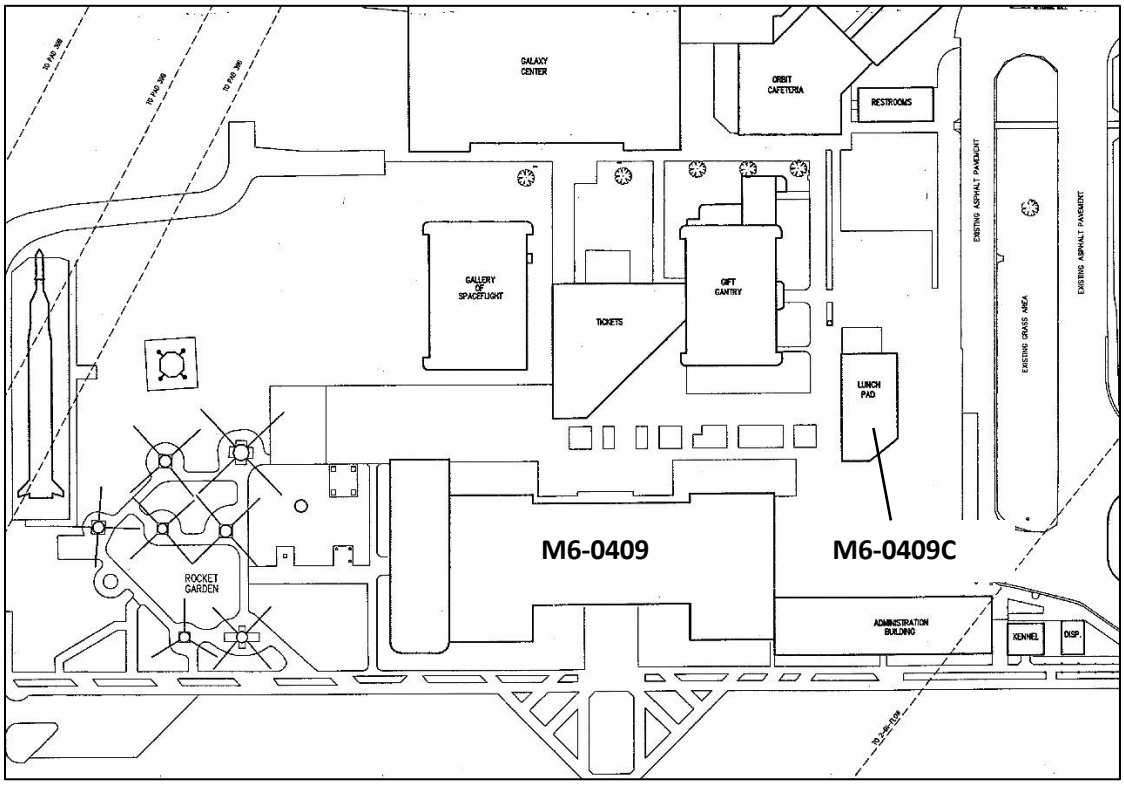


Figure 14 Buildings M6-0409 and M6-0409C in 1997 (HWH 1997)

Figure 15 Bldg. M6-0409 and M6-0409C, connected by walkway in 2023 (GoogleMaps)

Figure 16 View northwest to east side of Bldg. M6-0409C

Figure 17 View north from north side of Bldg. M6-0409C showing wrap-around walkway

Figure 18 North side of Bldg. M6-409C

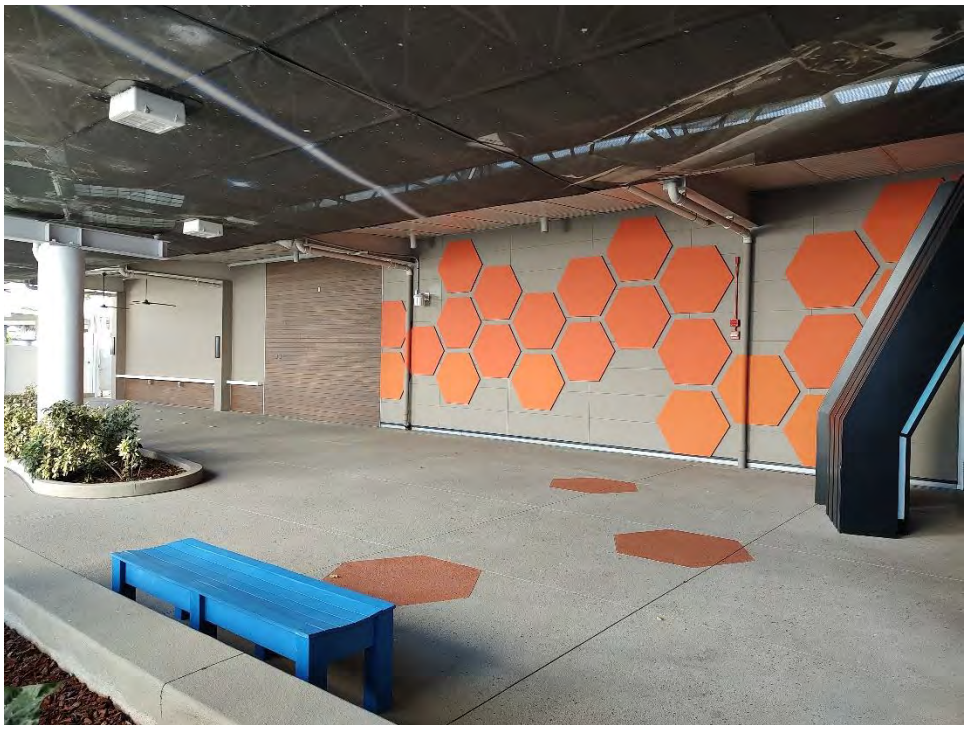


Figure 19 West side of Bldg. M6-409C

Figure 20 View northwest to Building M6-0409D

Figure 21 View east towards Building M6-0409D entrance

Figure 22 View southeast from Building M6-0409D

Figure 23 View southwest to Building M6-0409F

Figure 24 View north to Building M6-0409F

Figure 25 View west to Building 0409F breeze block wall and adjacent Building M6-0409/M6-0409C

Figure 26 View north from Building M6-0409C

Figure 27 View east from Building M6-0409F to Building M6-0411

Figure 28 View west to Building M6-0411 facade

Figure 29 View southwest to Building M6-0411, with Buildings M6-0409F and M6-0409/M6-0409C in background

Figure 30 View southeast to Building M6-0411

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2013b *Architectural Survey and Evaluation of 45 Facilities that have Reached the Age of 45-50 Years, John F. Kennedy Space Center, Brevard County, Florida*. Prepared for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Kennedy Space Center. Prepared by New South Associates, Nashville, Tennessee.

☐ Original
☒ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 BR2998
Field Date 8-25-2023
Form Date 9-25-2023
Recorder # _____

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) M6-0409 Space Port Central Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name DNC Admin and NBT Historic Resource Survery Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	8082		Space Commerce	Way	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5 Map Name ORSINO USGS Date 2018 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) North Merritt Island In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown County Brevard
Township 23S Range 36E Section 1 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 23-26-01-00-750 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 531127 Northing 3155224
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) Kennedy Space Center

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1967 ☐approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Art gallery/Museum/Planetarium From (year): 1976 To (year): Unkno
Current Use Entertainment From (year): Unkno To (year): 2023
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature Multiple major alterations.
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature Multiple major additions.
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

Originally constructed by the Kennedy Space Center

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Describe N/A

DESCRIPTION

Style Unspecified Exterior Plan L-shaped Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. Metal 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable-intersecting 2. Flat 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:5V crimp 2. Unspecified 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

Fixed, metal; fixed, metal, floor-to-ceiling.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

North side w/ mult. garish amusement park-type entrances to attractions, connected to BR04578 w/ covered walkway. Mult. roof surfaces, ext. materials.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)

Buildings M6-0409C Food Service (BR04578), M6-0409F Kennel (BR04576), M6-0411 Medical Clinic (BR04577), Memorial water feature, Rocket Garden

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init._____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

Florida Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R. A. Gray Bldg / 500 S Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250
Phone 850.245.6440 / Fax 850.245.6439 / E-mail SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 BR2998

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Metal skeleton 2. Unknown 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Poured Concrete Footing 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Building has multiple amusement park-type entrances for its separate attractions, with glass sliding or double doors.

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)

S/ENTRANCE, open, w/ stucco columns. Mult. N/ENTRANCE, incised & open. W/SHELTER connects bldg to bus pickup loop and Food Services bldg.

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource

Large, complex building with mult. additions, mult. roof types, amusement park-type ornamentation.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐library research	☐building permits	☐Sanborn maps
☒FL State Archives/photo collection	☐city directory	☐occupant/owner interview	☐plat maps
☐property appraiser / tax records	☒newspaper files	☐neighbor interview	☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☐cultural resource survey (CRAS)	☒historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☒other methods (describe) pedestrian survey
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

HWH Architects, Engineers, Planners. Spaceport USA New Admin Bldg. 1997, Kennedy Space Center.
NASA John F. Kennedy Space Center Spaceport Public Welcome Brochure, 1968. 1968-04-01.

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

The Resource is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district, due to a lack of integrity of materials, design, and workmanship.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization LG 2 Environmental Solutions, Inc.
Document description Photos, maps, aerials, notes File or accession #'s _____

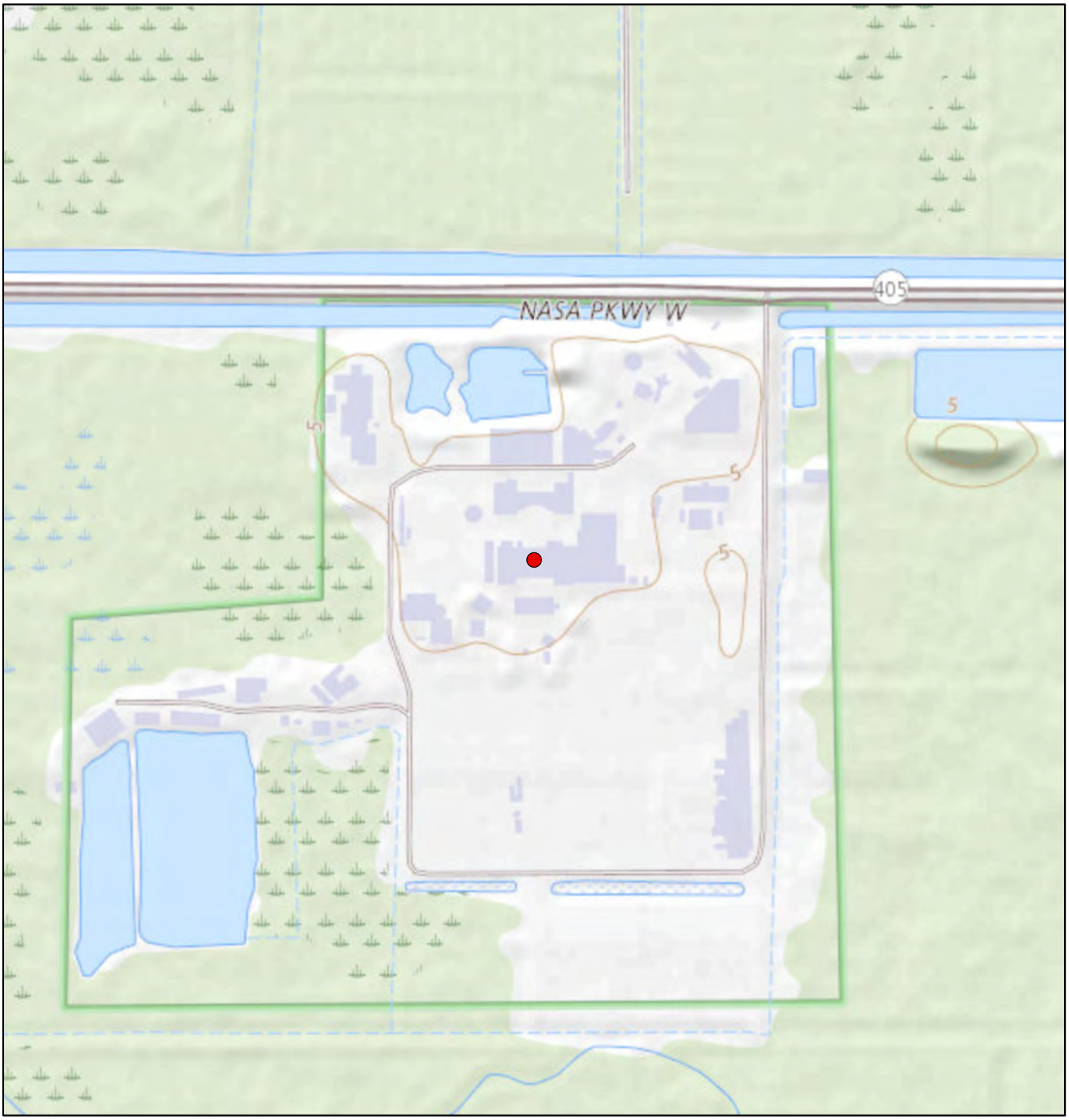
2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Sierra DeVanie Affiliation LG 2 Environmental Solutions, Inc.
Recorder Contact Information 10475 Fortune Pkwy Ste 201 Jacksonville/18004350072/SDeVanie@oescgroup.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

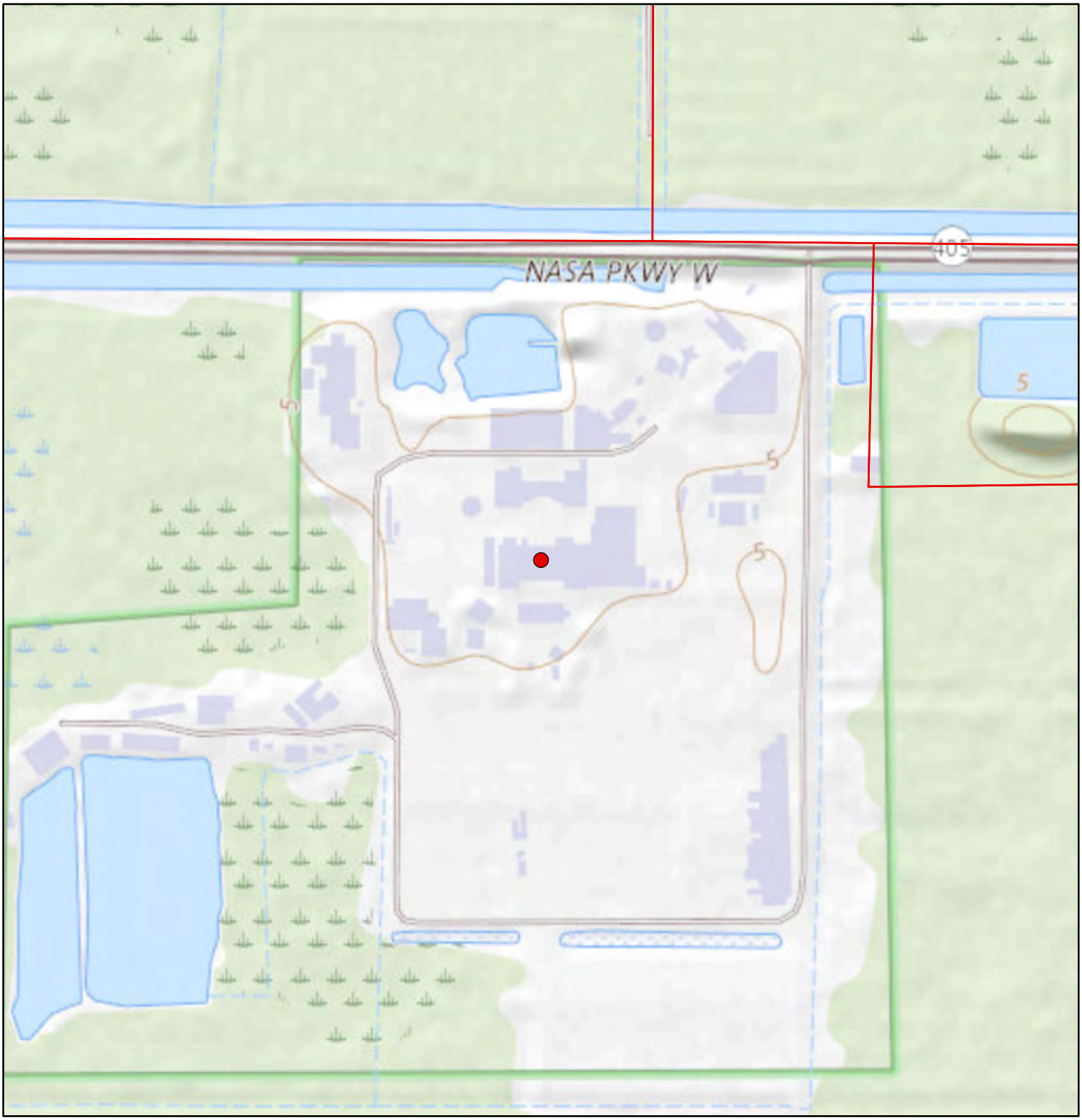


Structure: BR2998
DNC Admin and NBT Historic Resource Survey
USGS 7.5' Topographic Map: 2018 Orsino

Resource

0 100 200 300 400 500

Meters

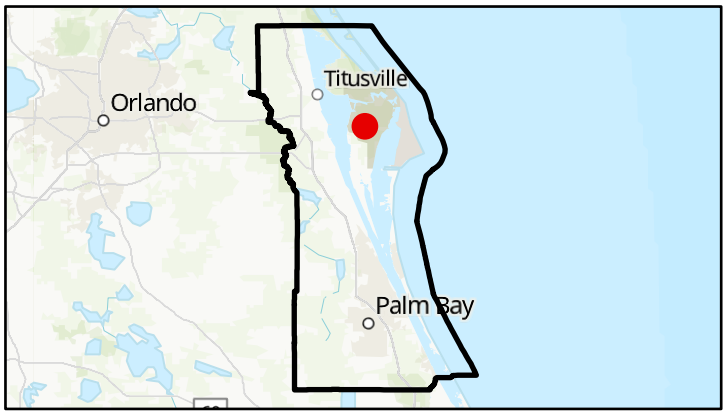


Structure: BR2998
Tax Parcel Map
Kennedy Space Center

Resource Tax Parcel

0 140 280 420 560

Meters



FDEP, Esri, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USGS The National Map: National Boundaries Dataset, 3DEP Elevation Program, Geographic Names Information System, National Hydrography Dataset, National Land Cover Database, National Structures Dataset, and National Transportation Dataset; USGS Global Ecosystems; U.S. Census Bureau TIGER/Line data; USFS Road Data; Natural Earth Data; U.S. Department of State Humanitarian Information Unit; and NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information, U.S. Coastal Relief Model. Data refreshed April, 2023.

BR02998

Facing north from north side 2

Facing north from north side 3

Facing north from north side_east end

facing south from south side_ east end

Facing south from south side_west end

North facade 1

BR02998

North facade 2

North facade 3

North facade 4

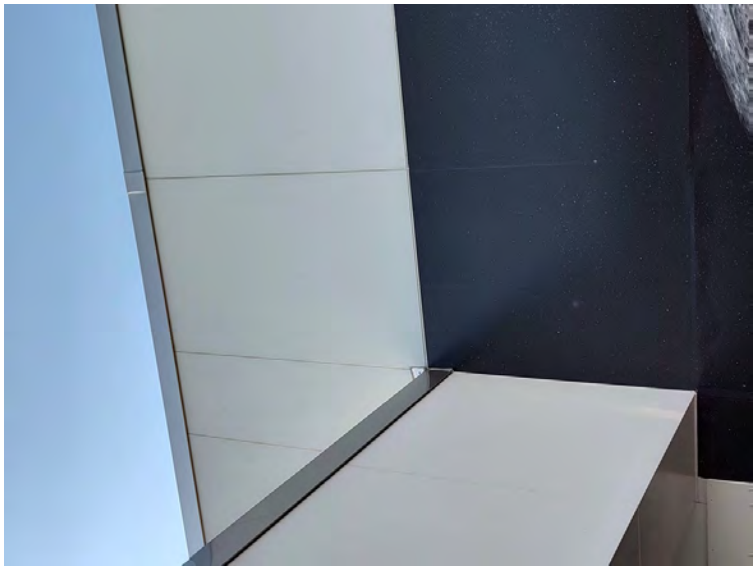
North facade 5

North facade 6

North facade west end

BR02998

Overall north facade east end



roof detail shot 1

roof detail shot 2

south facade 1

South facade 2

South facade east end

BR02998

South facade west end

South facade

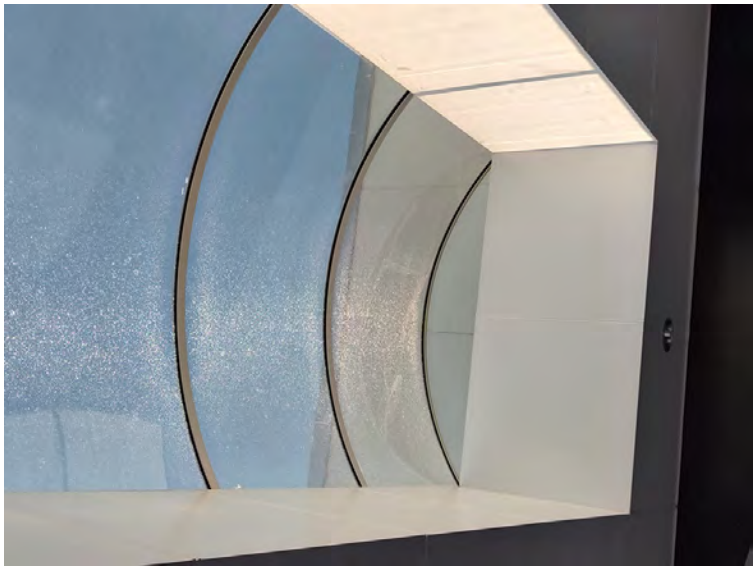
East facade 1

East facade 2

Facing north from north side_west end

Facing north from north side 1

BR02998



sun roof

Bottom of concrete pillar

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 BR04575
Field Date 8-25-2023
Form Date 9-25-2023
Recorder # _____

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) M6-0409D Cafeteria Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name DNC Admin and NBT Historic Resource Survery Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
8082		Space Commerce	Way	

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5 Map Name ORSINO USGS Date 2018 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) North Merritt Island In City Limits? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown County Brevard
Township 23S Range 36E Section 1 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 23-26-01-00-750 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 Easting 5 3 1 1 7 5 Northing 3 1 5 5 3 5 2
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) Kennedy Space Center

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1976 ☒ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later
Original Use Cafeteria, not retail From (year): 1976 To (year): 2023
Current Use Cafeteria, not retail From (year): 1976 To (year): 2023
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Date: _____ Nature Unknown
Additions: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature Additions to east and northeast
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

Originally constructed by Kennedy Space Center.

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Describe N/A

DESCRIPTION

Style Commercial Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Metal 2. Block-concrete 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Flat 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up 2. Other 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

Fixed plate glass, metal, ribbon

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Glass curtain wall with some metal panels, front entrance at building corner w/ cantilevered roof corner, striated CMU additions E end of bldg.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)

None

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐ Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ insufficient info Date _____ Init. _____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐ yes ☐ no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐ a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

Florida Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R. A. Gray Bldg / 500 S Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250
Phone 850.245.6440 / Fax 850.245.6439 / E-mail SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 BR04575

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Metal skeleton 2. Concrete block 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Poured Concrete Footing 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Double metal and glass doors, corner entrance (oriented southwest).

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)

SW/ENTRANCE, open, sheltered by cantilevered roof corner.

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource

Flat roof, exterior consists of a primarily plate glass curtain wall with some metal siding. Additions feature striated concrete block, flat roofs, no windows.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐library research	☐building permits	☐Sanborn maps
☒FL State Archives/photo collection	☐city directory	☐occupant/owner interview	☐plat maps
☐property appraiser / tax records	☒newspaper files	☐neighbor interview	☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☐cultural resource survey (CRAS)	☒historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☒other methods (describe) pedestrian/windshield survey

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

U.S. Geological Survey, Aerial Photo ID 1VECU00010021, January 18, 1978, EarthExplorer.com.

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

The Resource is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district, due to a lack of integrity of materials, design, and workmanship.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization LG 2 Environmental Solutions, Inc.
Document description Photos, maps, aerials, notes File or accession #'s _____

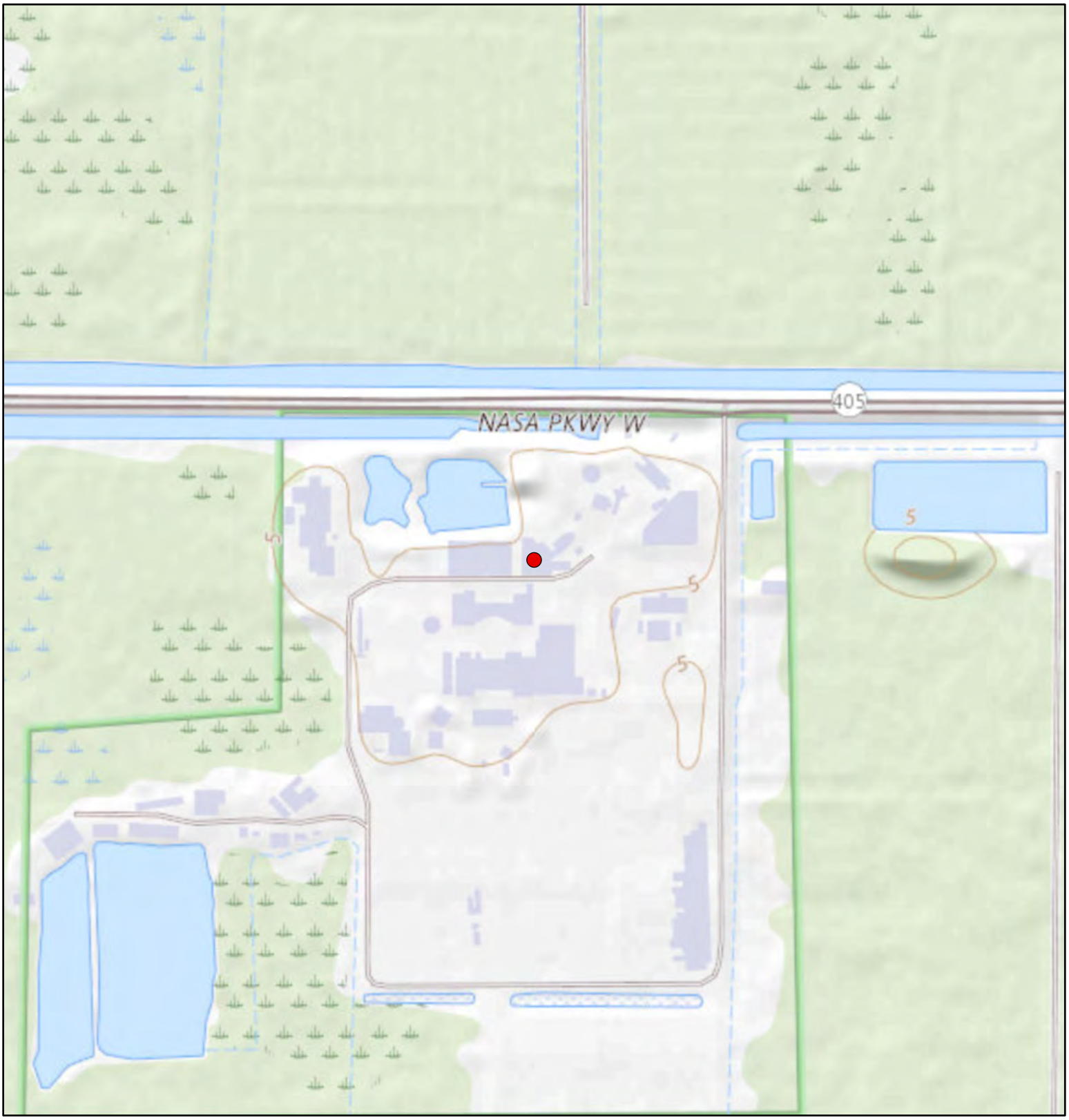
2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Sierra DeVanie Affiliation LG 2 Environmental Solutions, Inc.
Recorder Contact Information 10475 Fortune Pkwy Ste 201 Jacksonville/18004350072/SDeVanie@oescgroup.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

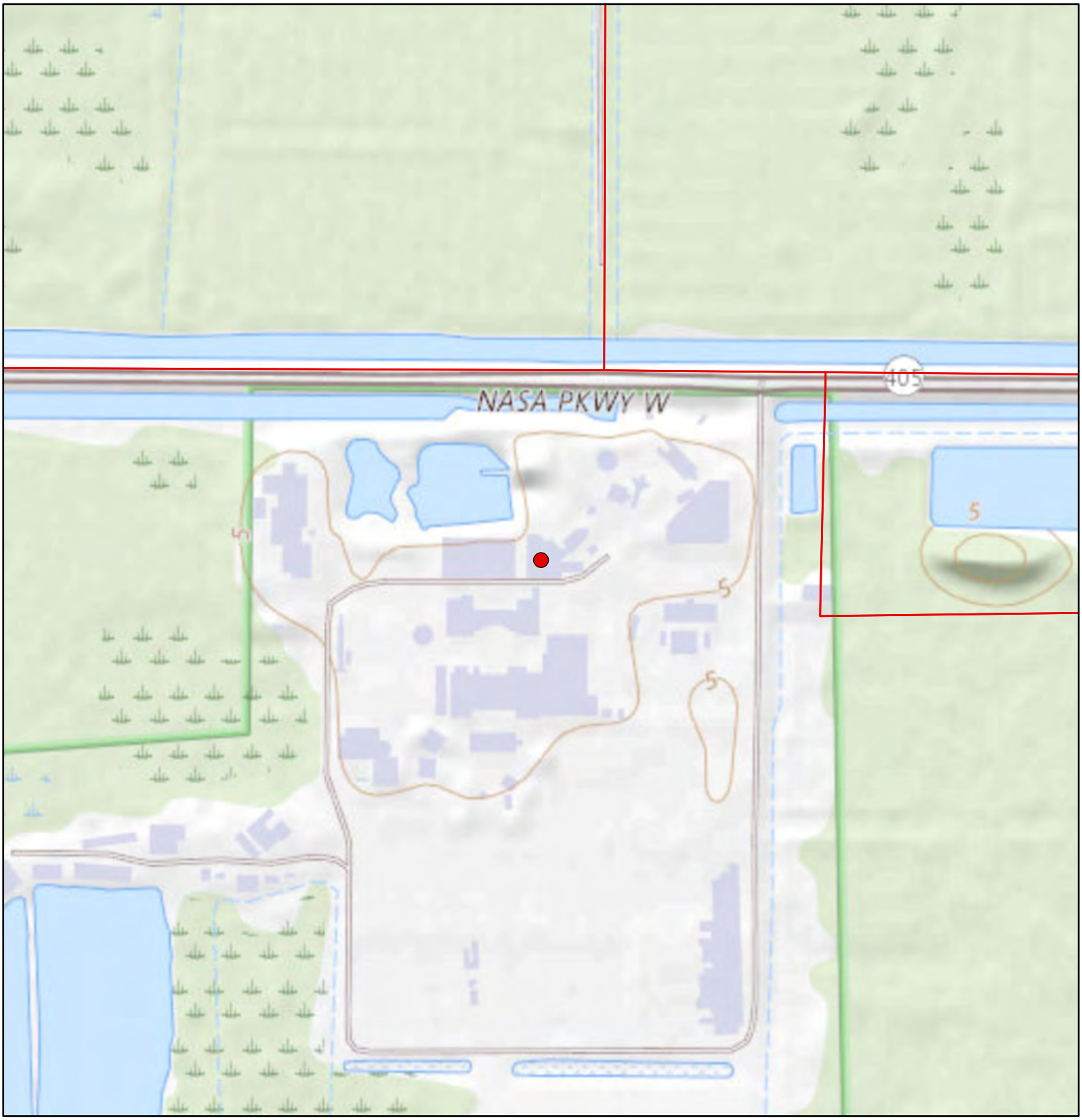


Structure: BR04575
DNC Admin and NBT Historic Resource Survey
USGS 7.5' Topographic Map: 2018 Orsino

Resource

0 100 200 300 400 500

Meters

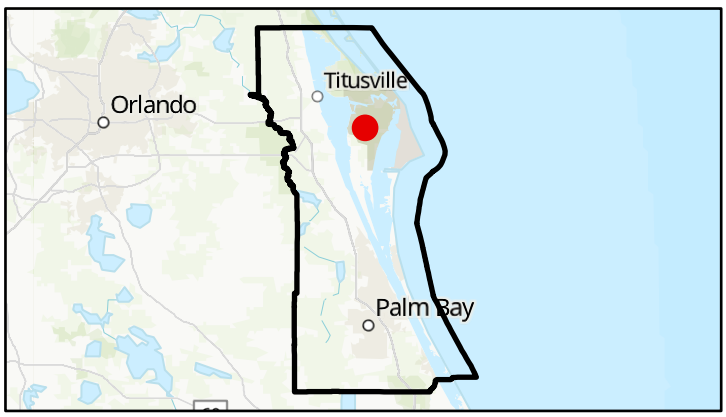


Structure: BR04575
Tax Parcel Map
Kennedy Space Center

Resource Tax Parcel

0 140 280 420 560

Meters



BR04575

West facade 1

West facade 2

South Facade

Roof overhang detail shot

Detail shot of roof

Facing east form northeast side

BR04575

Facing north from northeast side

Facing west from northwest side

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 BR04576
Field Date 8-25-2023
Form Date 9-25-2023
Recorder # _____

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) M6-0409F Kennel _____ Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name DNC Admin and NBT Historic Resource Survery _____ Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	8082		Space Commerce	Way	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5 Map Name ORSINO _____ USGS Date 2018 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) North Merritt Island In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown County Brevard
Township 23S Range 36E Section 1 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 23-26-01-00-750 _____ Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 531241 Northing 3155200
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) Kennedy Space Center _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1976 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Animal shelter/Kennel/Pound From (year): 1976 To (year): 2023
Current Use Animal shelter/Kennel/Pound From (year): 1976 To (year): 2023
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature Repl. all ext. material
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

Originally constructed by the Kennedy Space Center.

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Describe N/A

DESCRIPTION

Style Industrial Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Metal 2. Stucco 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:3V crimp 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

0

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Front doors protected by chain link fence and gate. Exterior material consists of metal paneling. Retains segment of original breezeblock fence.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)

None

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init._____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

Florida Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R. A. Gray Bldg / 500 S Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250
Phone 850.245.6440 / Fax 850.245.6439 / E-mail SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # BR04576

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Metal skeleton 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Poured Concrete Footing 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Double metal doors with large glass lights, protected by chain link fence with gate.

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource

Band of stucco around bottom portion of exterior, below metal exterior panel exterior. Exaggerated roof eaves, double glass and metal doors, and no windows.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐library research	☐building permits	☐Sanborn maps
☒FL State Archives/photo collection	☐city directory	☐occupant/owner interview	☐plat maps
☐property appraiser / tax records	☒newspaper files	☐neighbor interview	☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☐cultural resource survey (CRAS)	☒historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☒other methods (describe) pedestrian/windshield survey
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

The Resource is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district, due to a lack of historic significance and architectural distinction.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1._____ 3._____ 5._____
2._____ 4._____ 6._____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization LG 2 Environmental Solutions, Inc.
Document description Photos, maps, aerials, notes File or accession #'s _____

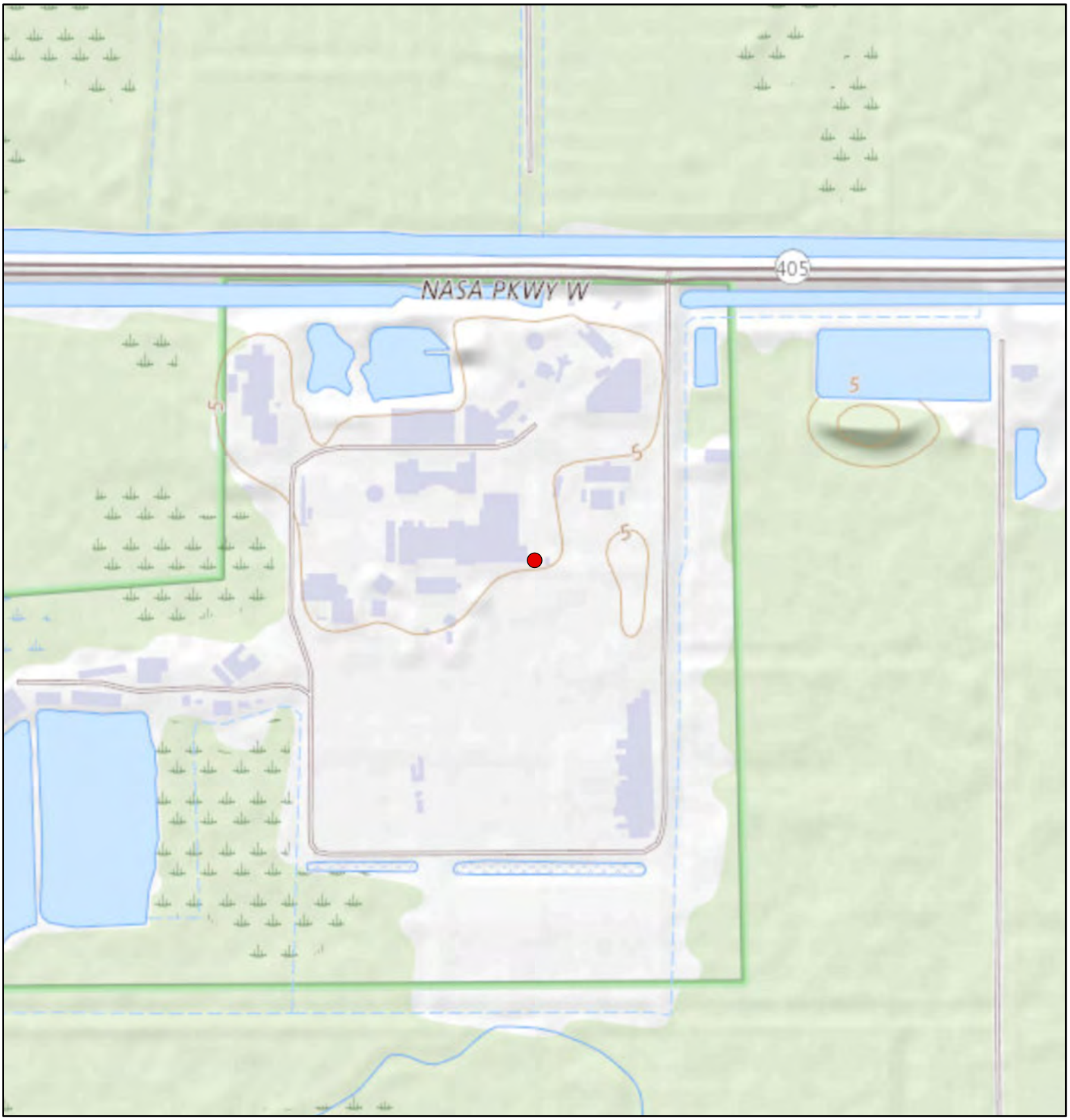
2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Sierra DeVanie Affiliation LG 2 Environmental Solutions, Inc.
Recorder Contact Information 10475 Fortune Pkwy Ste 201 Jacksonville/18004350072/SDeVanie@oescgroup.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



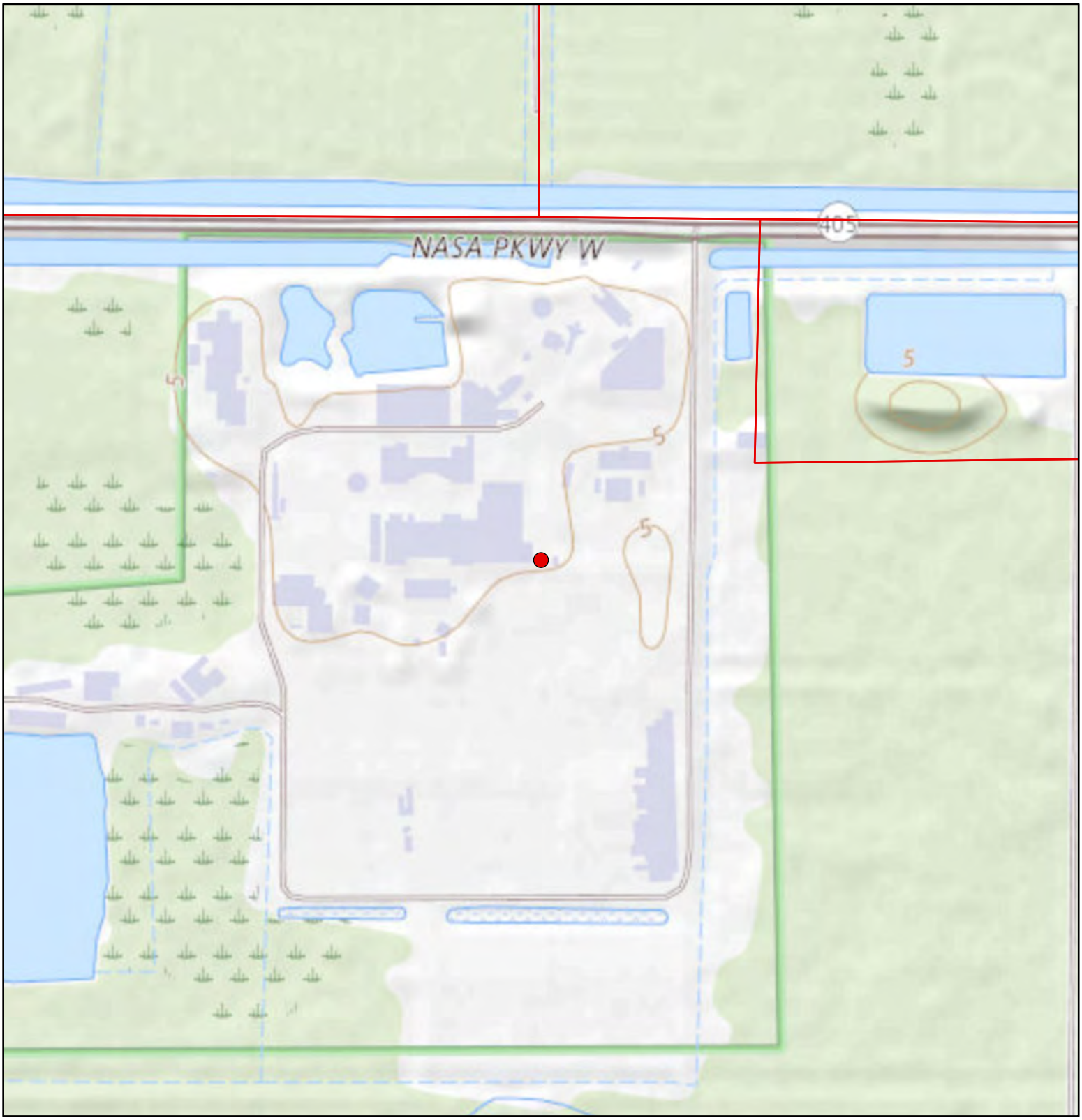
Structure: BR04576
DNC Admin and NBT Historic Resource Survey
USGS 7.5' Topographic Map: 2018 Orsino

Resource

0 100 200 300 400 500

Meters

FDEP, Esri, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USGS The National Map: National Boundaries Dataset, 3DEP Elevation Program, Geographic Names Information System, National Hydrography Dataset, National Land Cover Database, National Structures Dataset, and National Transportation Dataset; USGS Global Ecosystems; U.S. Census Bureau TIGER/Line data; USFS Road Data; Natural Earth Data; U.S. Department of State Humanitarian Information Unit; and NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information, U.S. Coastal Relief Model. Data refreshed April, 2023.

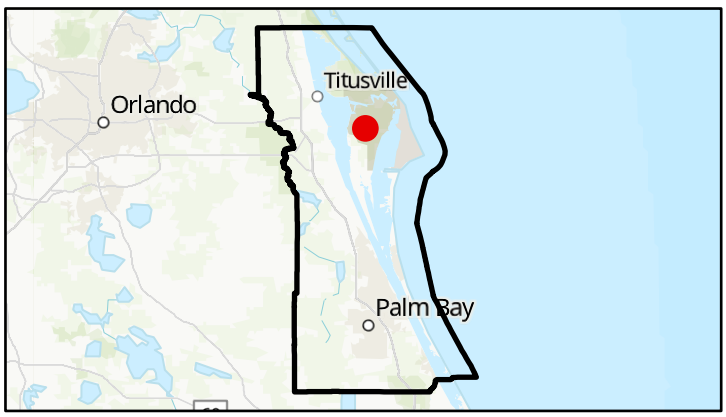


Structure: BR04576
Tax Parcel Map
Kennedy Space Center

Resource Tax Parcel

0 140 280 420 560

Meters

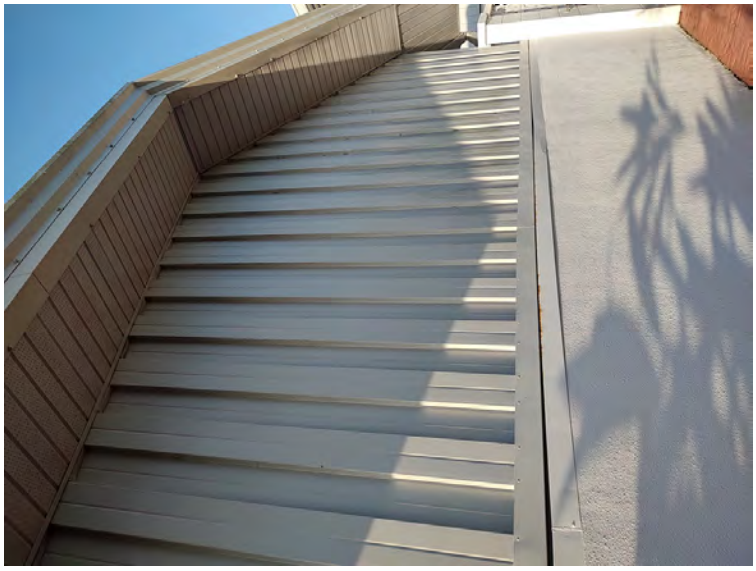


BR04576

Facing west from north side

North and east facades

North facade



roof and wall detail shot

South Facade

Facing east from north side

BR04576

Facing north from north side

Facing south from south side

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 BR04577
Field Date 8-25-2023
Form Date 9-25-2023
Recorder # _____

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) M6-0411 First Aid Station Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name DNC Admin and NBT Historic Resource Survery Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	8082		Space Commerce	Way	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5 Map Name ORSINO USGS Date 2018 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) North Merritt Island In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown County Brevard
Township 23S Range 36E Section 1 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 23-26-01-00-750 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 531254 Northing 3155201
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) Kennedy Space Center

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1980 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Clinic/Health center/Outpatient car From (year): 1980 To (year): 2023
Current Use Clinic/Health center/Outpatient car From (year): 1980 To (year): 2023
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☐yes ☐no ☒unknown Date: _____ Nature Unknown
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

Originally constructed by the Kennedy Space Center.

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Describe N/A

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Block-concrete 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Flat 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

None

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Striated concrete block exterior, no windows, and flat roof.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)

None

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init._____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

Florida Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R. A. Gray Bldg / 500 S Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250
Phone 850.245.6440 / Fax 850.245.6439 / E-mail SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 BR04577

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Poured Concrete Footing 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Double metal door with large lights at top half of door.

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)

E/ENTRANCE, metal canopy

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource

Small concrete structure. No windows.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys) ☐library research ☐building permits ☐Sanborn maps
☒FL State Archives/photo collection ☐city directory ☐occupant/owner interview ☐plat maps
☐property appraiser / tax records ☒newspaper files ☐neighbor interview ☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☐cultural resource survey (CRAS) ☐historic photos ☐interior inspection ☐HABS/HAER record search
☒other methods (describe) pedestrian/windshield survey
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

Visitor Information Center, 1969 [photo]. Spaceport News, July 1969. Wikimedia Commons.

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

The Resource is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district, due to a lack of historic significance and architectural distinction.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization LG 2 Environmental Solutions, Inc.
Document description Photos, maps, aerials, notes File or accession #'s _____

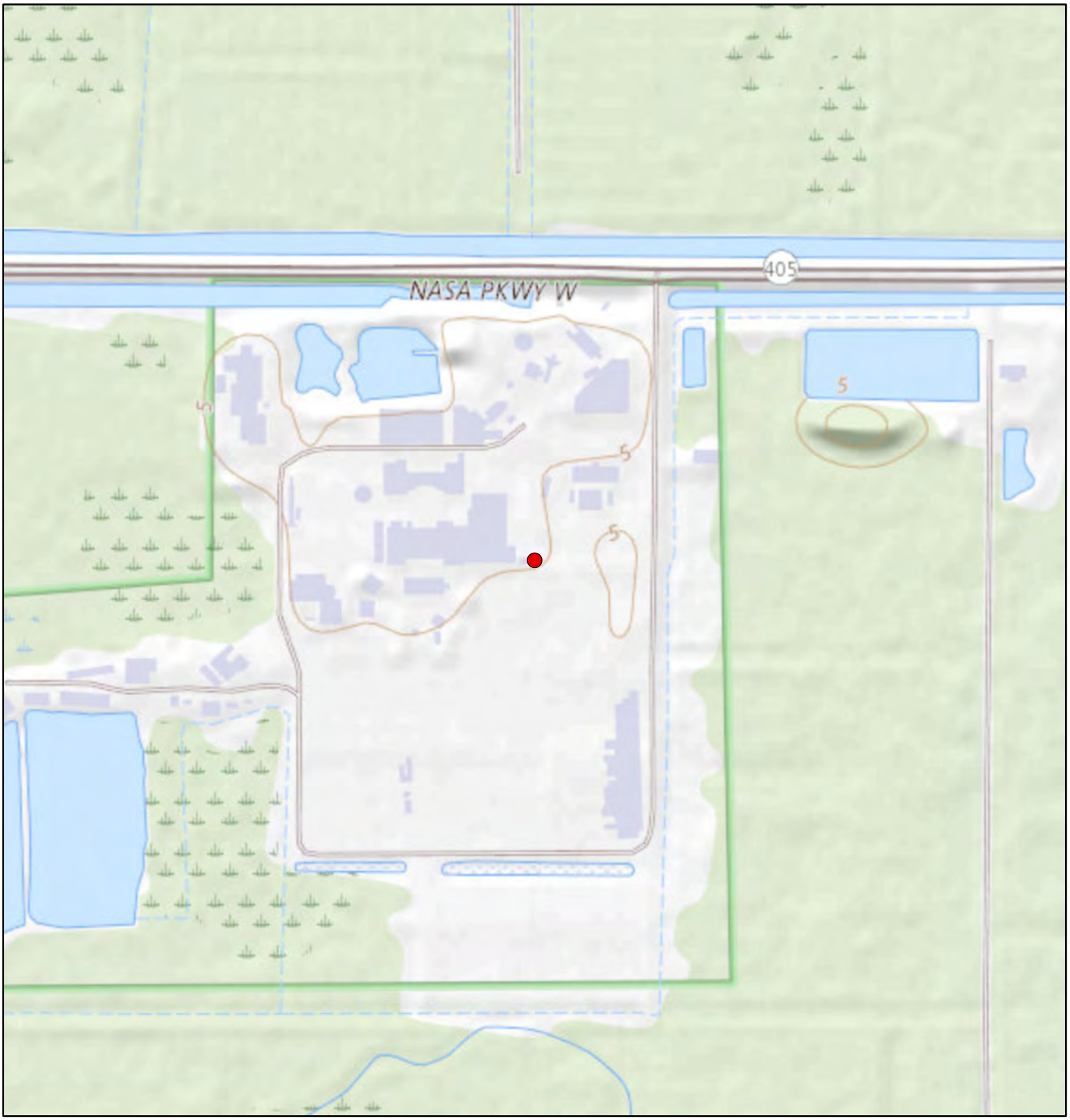
2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Sierra DeVanie Affiliation LG 2 Environmental Solutions, Inc.
Recorder Contact Information 10475 Fortune Pkwy Ste 201 Jacksonville/18004350072/SDeVanie@oescgroup.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

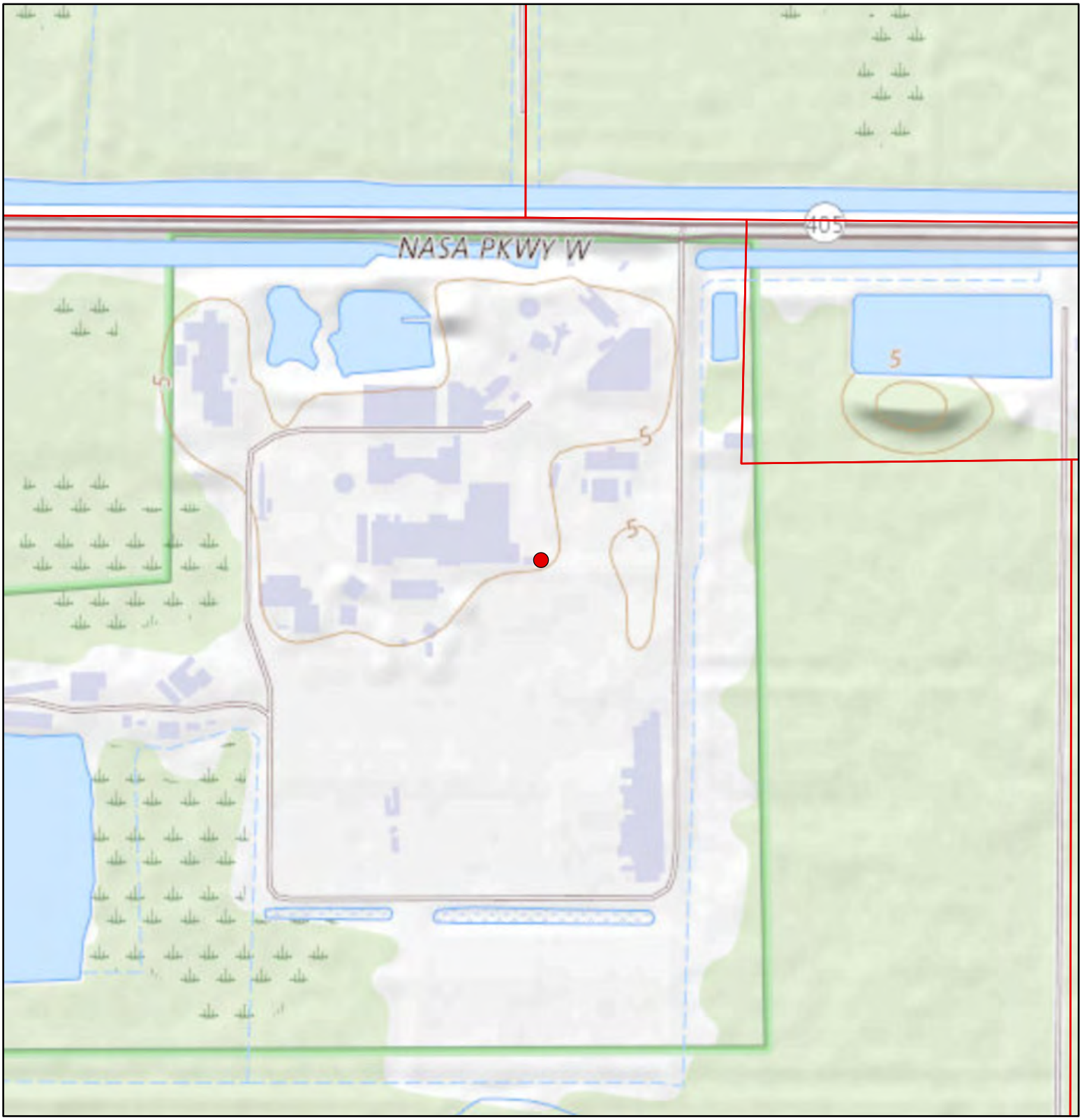


Structure: BR04577
DNC Admin and NBT Historic Resource Survey
USGS 7.5' Topographic Map: 2018 Orsino

Resource

0 100 200 300 400 500

Meters

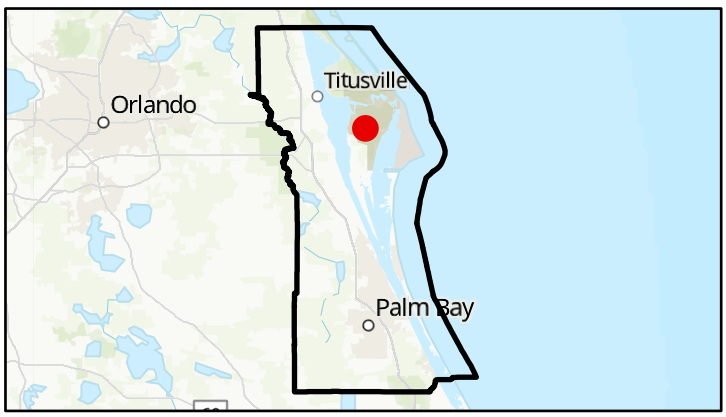


Structure: BR04577
Tax Parcel Map
Kennedy Space Center

Resource Tax Parcel

0 140 280 420 560

Meters

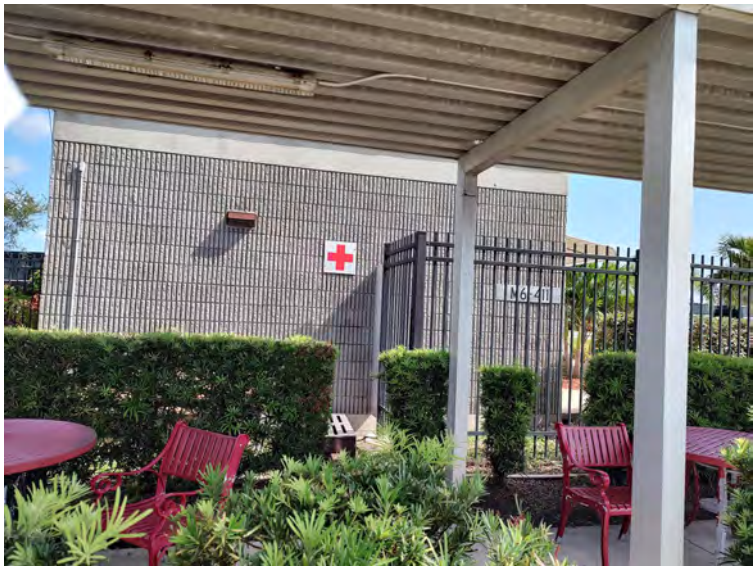


BR04577

East facade 2

East Facade

North Facade



South facade

West and North facade

Detail shot of roof and wall

BR04577

Facing southwest from south side

Facing west from north wall

Facing east from north side

Facing North from north side

Facing south from south side

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 BR04578
Field Date 8-25-2023
Form Date 9-20-2023
Recorder # _____

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) M6-0409C Food Service Buidling Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name DNC Admin and NBT Historic Resource Survery Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	8082		Space Commerce	Way	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5 Map Name ORSINO USGS Date 2018 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) North Merritt Island In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown County Brevard
Township 23S Range 36E Section 1 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 23-26-01-00-750 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 531203 Northing 3155241
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) Kennedy Space Center

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1972 ☐approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Cafeteria/Restaurant/Diner From (year): 1972 To (year): Unkno
Current Use Kitchen From (year): Unkno To (year): 2023
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature Altered exterior material, design
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature More than doubled bldg to south
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

Originally constructed by Kennedy Space Center.

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Describe N/A

DESCRIPTION

Style Mixed, none dominant Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Metal 2. Stucco 3. Cement-mineral fiber
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Unspecified 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

none

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Style is mix of Industrial Vernacular and unspecified modern style w/ mult. ext materials. Bldg w/ wraparound shelter. No windows.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)

Wraparound walkways, tropical veg. on N. side.

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init._____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

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Phone 850.245.6440 / Fax 850.245.6439 / E-mail SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # BR04578

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Unknown 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. NULL
Foundation Material(s): 1. Poured Concrete Footing 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Metal and glass double doors w/ transom.

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)

N,S,E,W/wraparound, open, round concrete columns, flat roof.

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☐good ☒fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource

The building is used as the park entrance to the tour buses.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐library research	☐building permits	☐Sanborn maps
☒FL State Archives/photo collection	☐city directory	☐occupant/owner interview	☐plat maps
☐property appraiser / tax records	☒newspaper files	☐neighbor interview	☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☐cultural resource survey (CRAS)	☒historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☒other methods (describe) pedestrian/windshield survey
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

GoogleEarth Pro. HWH Architects, Engineers, Planners. Spaceport USA New Admin Building, 1997. Kennedy Space Center.

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

The Resource is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district, due to a lack of integrity of materials, design, and workmanship.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization LG 2 Environmental Solutions, Inc.
Document description Photos, maps, aerials, notes File or accession #'s _____

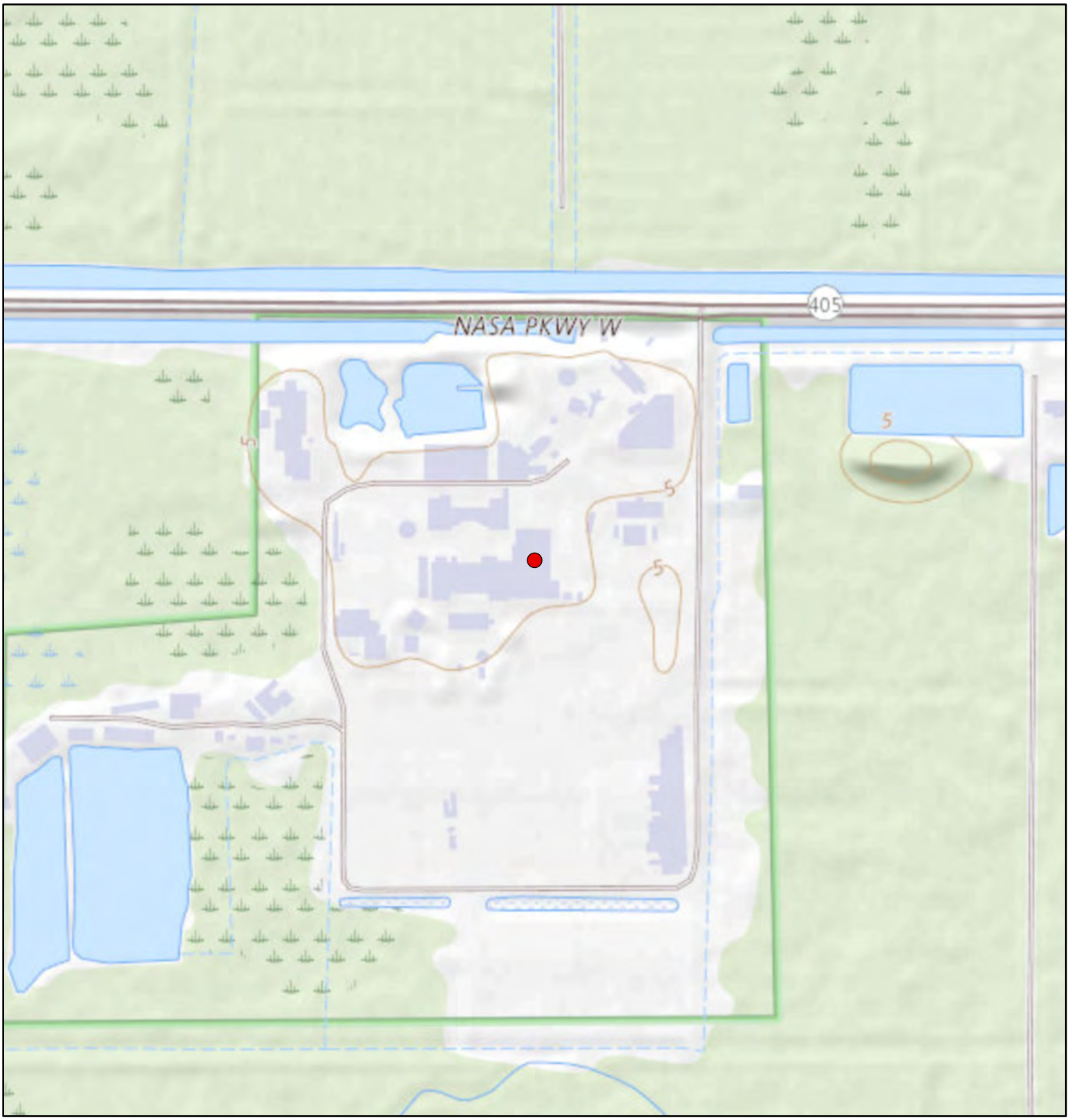
2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Sierra DeVanie Affiliation LG 2 Environmental Solutions, Inc.
Recorder Contact Information 10475 Fortune Pkwy Ste 201 Jacksonville/18004350072/SDeVanie@oescgroup.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

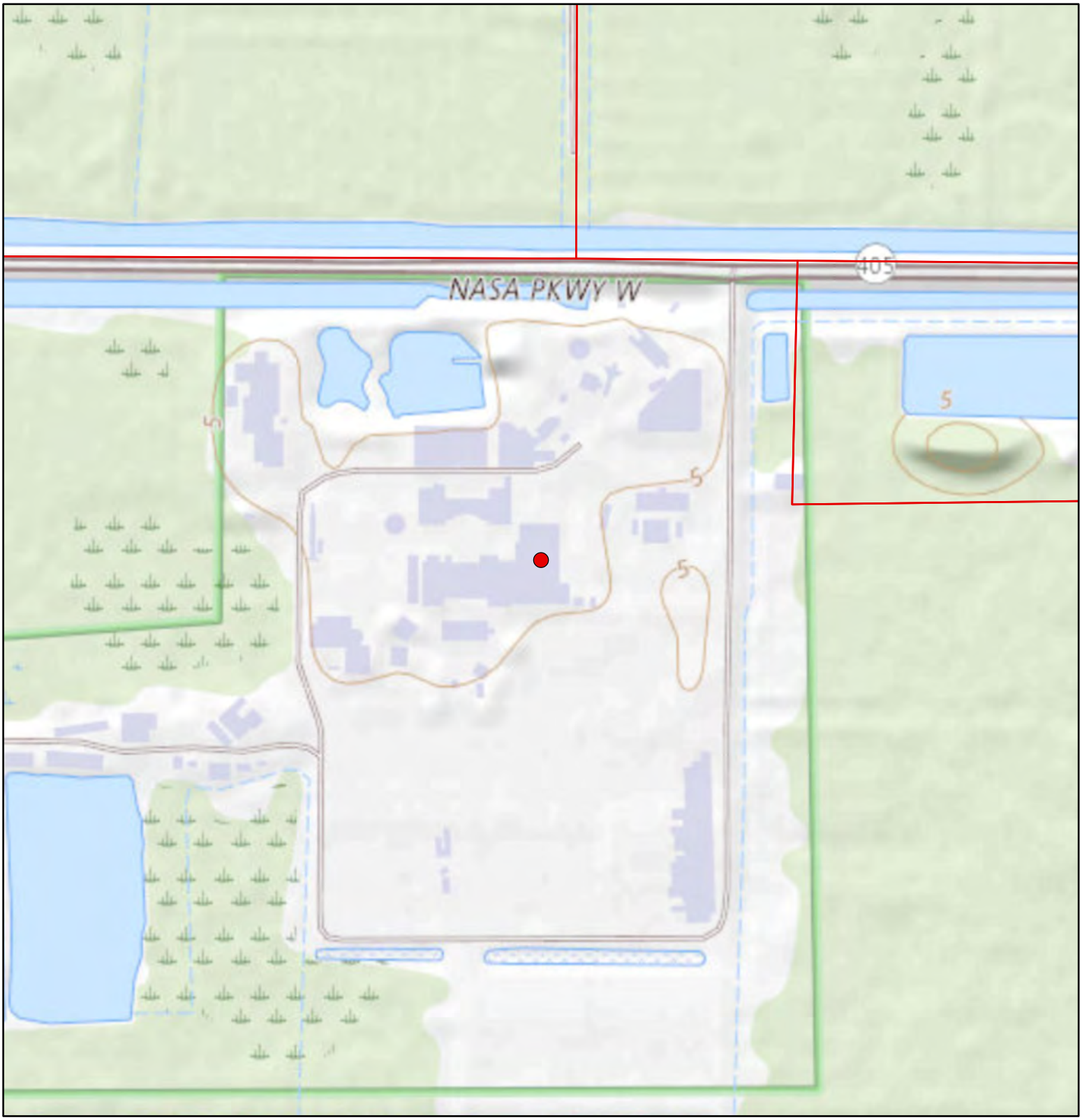


Structure: BR04578
DNC Admin and NBT Historic Resource Survey
USGS 7.5' Topographic Map: 2018 Orsino

Resource

0 100 200 300 400 500

Meters

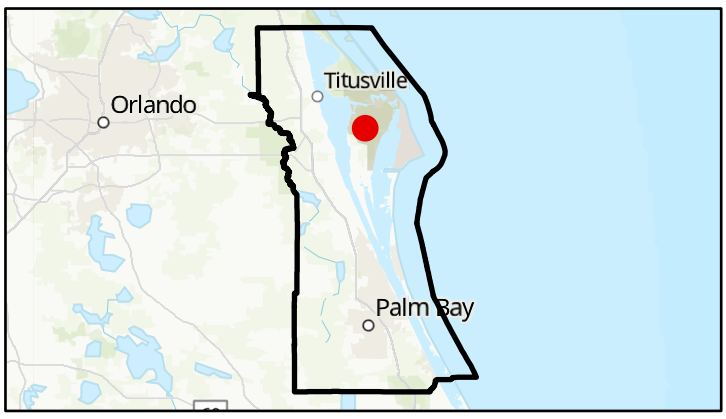


Structure: BR04578
Tax Parcel Map
Kennedy Space Center

Resource Tax Parcel

0 140 280 420 560

Meters



BR04578

Facing west from west side

north facade

roof detail shot

South facade

wall detail shot

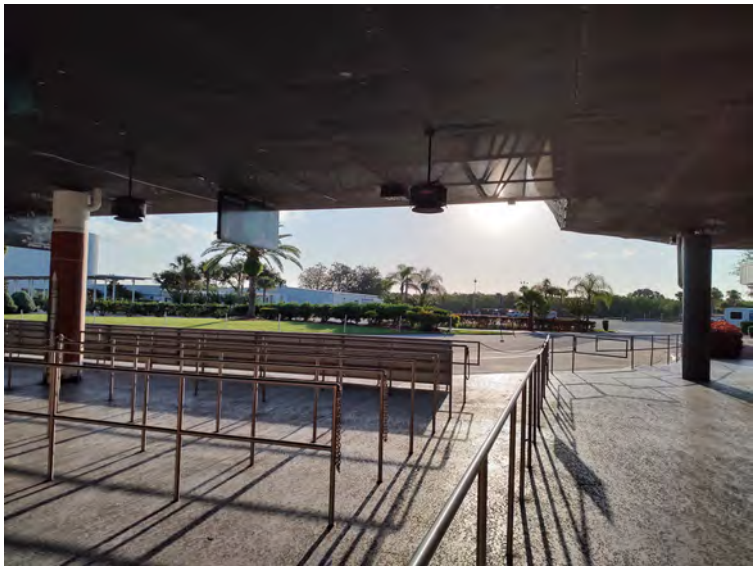
West facade 1

BR04578

West facade 2

West facade 3

East facde



Facing east from east side

facing north from north side 1

facing north from north side 2

BR04578

facing north from west side

Facing south from south side

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT of STATE

RON DESANTIS
Governor

CORD BYRD
Secretary of State

Ms. Katherine Zeringue
KSC Cultural Resources Manager
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Kennedy Space Center, Florida 32899

November 21, 2023

RE: DHR Project File No.: 2023-6370
Demolition of KSC Visitor Center Administration Buildings and Construction of a New Exhibit Building
Kennedy Space Center, Brevard County

Dear Ms. Zeringue:

The Florida State Historic Preservation Officer reviewed the referenced project in accordance with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966*, as amended, and its implementing regulations in *36 CFR Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties.*

We note that Delaware North operates the Kennedy Space Center (KSC) Visitor Complex (KSCVC) on behalf of NASA. Delaware North intends to demolish four (4) buildings within the existing Administration complex at the main KSCVC to construct a new exhibit hall and build a new Administration building in a different location under a separate submittal.

In August 2023, LG2 Environmental Solutions, Inc. conducted a survey of buildings and structures 45 years or older located within the Area of Potential Effect (APE). Eleven (11) resources were identified with the APE during the investigation. Five (5) resources were recorded and consist of the following buildings: M6-0409 Space Port Central (8BR02998), M6-0409C Food Services (8BR04578), M6-0409D Cafeteria (8BR04575), M6-0409F Kennel (8BR04576), and M6-0411 First Aid Station (8BR04577). The remaining six (6) resources were not recorded because they did not meet the 45-year threshold for evaluation and have no exceptional importance that would warrant consideration under Criteria Consideration G. The resources consist of the following buildings: M6-0362 - Guard House, M6-0409H - Receiving Building, TRM-0054 - Trailer, TRM-0055 - Trailer, M6-0213 - Shuttle Launch Experience Facility, and M6-0409G - Souvenir Sales Building.

KSCVC determined that all 11 buildings do not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the *National Register*. Our office concurs with these determinations.

In addition, KSCVC concluded that the project area has low potential for archaeological resources to exist within the previously developed and disturbed areas. Our office concurs with this conclusion, however, the project should include the following special condition regarding unexpected discoveries:

- *If prehistoric or historic artifacts, such as pottery or ceramics, projectile points, dugout canoes, metal implements, historic building materials, or any other physical remains that could be associated with Native American, early European, or American settlement are encountered at any time within the project site area, the permitted project shall cease all activities involving subsurface disturbance in the vicinity of the discovery. The applicant shall contact the Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, Compliance Review Section at (850)-245-6333. Project activities shall not resume without verbal and/or written authorization. In the event that unmarked human remains are encountered during permitted activities, all work shall stop immediately and the proper authorities notified in accordance with Section 872.05, Florida Statutes.*

KSCVC has determined that No Historic Properties will be affected by this undertaking. Based on the information provided, our office concurs with this finding.

If you have any questions concerning our comments, please contact Scott Edwards, Historic Preservationist, by electronic mail *scott.edwards@dos.myflorida.com*, or at 850.245.6333 or 800.847.7278.

Sincerely,

Alissa Slade Lotane
Director, Division of Historical Resources
and State Historic Preservation Officer