

**INTEGRATED CULTURAL RESOURCES
MANAGEMENT PLAN REVISION**

FOR

**FACILITIES OF THE
VIRGINIA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD**

FISCAL YEARS 2014-2018

Prepared for:

Virginia Department of Military Affairs

August 2014

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AASF	Army Aviation Support Facility	EPM	Environmental Program Manager
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	EQ	Environmental Quality Report
ACSIM	Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management	EQCC	Environmental Quality Control Committee
AEC	Army Environmental Command	ERDC/CERL	US Army Engineer Research and Development Center / Construction Engineering Research Laboratories
AEDB-EQ	Army Environmental Database – Environmental Quality	FGDC	Federal Geographic Data Committee
AFTP	Additional Flight Training Program	FMO	Facility Management Office
AG	Adjutant General	FMS	Field Maintenance Shop
AHPA	Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act	FNSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
AIRFA	American Indian Religious Freedom Act	FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
AR	Army Regulation	FY	Fiscal Year
ARNG	Army National Guard	GIS	Geographic Information System
ARPA	Archaeological Resources Protection Act	HABS	Historic American Buildings Survey
ARTEP	Army Training and Evaluation Program	HAER	Historic American Engineering Record
ATM	Aircrew Training Manual	HHC	Headquarters & Headquarters Company
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure	HQDA	Headquarters, Department of the Army
CA	Comprehensive Agreement	HRMP	Historic Resource Management Plan
CADD	Data Standards for Computer Aided Drafting and Design	ICRMP	Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan
CBRNE	Chemical, Biological, Radiological/Nuclear, and Explosive	IFS	Integrated Facilities System
CERFP	CBRNE Enhanced Response Force Package	IMCOM	Installation Management Command
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality	INRMP	Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan
CFMO	Construction and Facility Management Office	IPR	In Progress Review
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations	ISR	Installation Status Report
CID	Criminal Investigation Division	ITAM	Integrated Training Area Management
CLG	Certified Local Government	JAG	Judge Advocate General
CMI	Conservation Management Institute	JRIA	James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc.
CRM	Cultural Resources Manager	LRAM	Land Rehabilitation and Maintenance
CRP	Cultural Resources Program	MACOM	Major Army Command
CSMS	Combined Support Maintenance Shop	MATES	Maneuver Area Training Equipment Site
DA	Department of the Army	MFR	Memorandum for Record
DCA	Departmental Consulting Archeologist	MOA	Memoranda of Agreement
DFAE	Director of Facilities Engineering	MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
DGPS	Differential Global Positioning System	MTC	Maneuver Training Center
DoD	Department of Defense	MTOE	Modification Table of Organization and Equipment
DoDI	Department of Defense Instruction	NAD	North American Datum
DoI	Department of the Interior	NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
DOT	Director of Training	NBC	Nuclear Biological Chemical
DPTS	Director of Plans, Training and Security	NCSHPO	National Council of State Historic Preservation Officers
DPW	Directorate of Public Works	NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
DSCOP	Directorate of Operations	NGB	National Guard Bureau
DSCR	Defense Supply Center Richmond		
DSS	Data Sharing System		
EA	Environmental Assessment		
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement		
EO	Executive Order		
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal		
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency		

NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act	TAG	The Adjutant General
NPS	National Park Service	TDA	Table of Distribution and Allowances
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places	THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
ODEP	Office of Department of Environmental Protection	TOE	Table of Organization and Equipment
OSA	Operation Support Airlift	UFC	Unified Facilities Criteria
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration	USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
PA	Programmatic Agreement	USACERL	United States Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory
PAM	Department of Army Pamphlet	USC	United States Code
PAO	Public Affairs Office	USGS	United States Geological Survey
PI	Principal Investigator	USPFO	United States Property and Fiscal Officer
PLS	Planning Level Survey	UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
POC	Points of Contact	UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
POTO	Plans, Operations, and Training Officer	VaARNG	Virginia Army National Guard
PRIDE	Planning Resources for Infrastructure Development and Evaluation	VDMA	Virginia Department of Military Affairs
REC	Record of Environmental Consideration	VaARNG-FM-E	Virginia Army National Guard-Facilities Management-Environmental
ROTC	Reserve Officer Training Corps	VDHR	Virginia Department of Historic Resources
SDS	Spatial Data Standards	VLR	Virginia Landmarks Register
SDSFIE	Spatial Data Standards for Facilities Infrastructure and Environment	WGS	World Geodetic System
SFRO	Store Front Recruiting Office	WMCAR	William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office	WW II	World War Two
SMR	State Military Reservation		
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure		
SOW	Scope of Work		
SRP	Sustainable Range Program		
STEP	Status Tool for Environmental Programs		

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SIGNATURE PAGE

This Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) meets the requirements for ICRMPs set forth in Department of Defense Instruction 4715.16 Environmental Conservation Program, Army Regulation 200-1 *Environmental Protection and Enhancement*.

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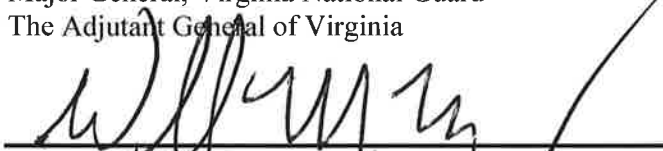


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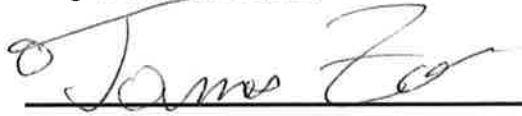


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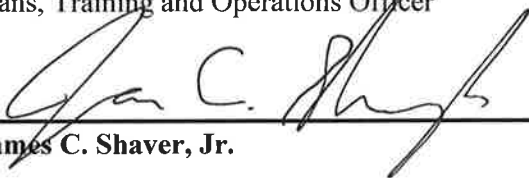


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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Virginia Army National Guard (VaARNG) has been managing cultural resources for several years under a previously developed Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP). This revised ICRMP builds upon the original ICRMP in terms of including those elements identified as significant issues by internal and external stakeholders during the review process for the previous ICRMP, but differs from the previous ICRMP in several respects. First, this ICRMP Revision includes the following:

- A focus on the results of the VaARNG cultural resources program over the past five years and how various successes and challenges have informed the goals and projects proposed for the program over the next five years.
- The addition of new policies and regulations, most notably the 2012 Army American Indian, Alaska Native Policy.
- Discussion of the Programmatic Agreement (PA) currently being negotiated to streamline VaARNG Section 106 consultation and how this will affect the future of VaARNG's cultural resources program.
- Updating roles and responsibilities for VaARNG cultural resources program personnel, including the role of curation manager, which is now a full time state position.
- Developing a conceptual plan for moving forward with ongoing tribal consultation, and adding Virginia state-recognized tribes as consulting parties.

Many Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) have been updated to reflect new or revised guidance from the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) (in Virginia, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources [VDHR]), National Guard Bureau (NGB), National Park Service (NPS), or the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. The SOPs have also been revised to reflect VaARNG organizational or other policy changes.

This ICRMP Revision follows the format of the previous FY 2008-2012 ICRMP Revision, which was developed from the NGB ICRMP template. The template was designed to standardize ICRMP format and content throughout the country and territories. Elements incorporated into the previous ICRMP Revision and the current ICRMP Revision include input from internal and external stakeholders provided during development, additional input from stakeholders obtained through the review process of the revised ICRMP documents, and information provided by the VaARNG Cultural Resources Manager (CRM). Internal and external stakeholders who participated in the development of the original ICRMP and the ICRMP revisions include VaARNG and NGB personnel, VDHR, and representatives of American Indian tribes.

Department of Defense Instruction 4715.16 and Army Regulation (AR) 200-1, require installations to develop an ICRMP as an internal compliance and management tool that integrates the entirety of the cultural resources program with ongoing mission activities. As a component of the installation master plan, the ICRMP is the VaARNG commander's decision document for conduct of cultural resources management actions and specific compliance procedures. This ICRMP is an internal VaARNG compliance and management plan that integrates the entirety of the state's cultural resources program requirements with ongoing mission activities. It also allows for ready identification of potential conflicts between the VaARNG mission and cultural resources, and identifies compliance actions necessary to maintain the availability of mission-essential properties and acreage.

This ICRMP Revision for the VaARNG is designed to support the military mission and assist the VaARNG in meeting the legal compliance requirements of federal historic preservation laws and

regulations in a manner consistent with the sound principles of cultural resources stewardship. This ICRMP Revision establishes priorities for the identification and standards for the evaluation of cultural resources within VaARNG installations, and provides a schedule to accomplish program objectives during a five (5)-year program. The ICRMP also provides a brief description of the VaARNG installations, an overview of all known cultural resources across all VaARNG sites, the status of inventory and evaluation of resources at each site and training installation, and appropriate compliance and management activities for the next five (5) years. The sites and training installations that comprise the VaARNG installations are listed in Chapter 2.

Cultural resources under the stewardship of VaARNG can consist of archaeological sites, cultural landscapes, buildings, structures, objects, and artifact collections and associated documents, buildings, and structures; and American Indian sacred sites and properties of traditional, religious, and or cultural significance. An inventory of cultural resources at the VaARNG locations has been compiled based on the results of archaeological surveys, historic architectural and landscape evaluations, and archival and site record searches that have been completed to date. To date, two (2) historic districts, one with 130 contributing resources and the second historic district with three (3) contributing resources, twelve (12) other buildings and structures, and sixty-five (65) National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligible or potentially eligible archaeological sites have been identified. No resources of traditional, cultural, or religious significance to American Indian tribes have been recorded on VaARNG sites and training installations.

VaARNG operational and training activities have the potential to impact cultural resources. Management actions proposed by the VaARNG under the original ICRMP to avoid or minimize impacts to cultural resources included:

- Completion of archaeological evaluations at Fort Pickett MTC in areas where training or forestry activities are anticipated, thus providing “free and clear” land usage in these areas (Fiscal Year (FY) 2002).
- Development of a Programmatic Agreement (PA) with VDHR to implement the Historic Resources Management Plan (HRMP) for Camp Pendleton (FY 2002).
- Modification of Record of Environmental Consideration form to reflect HRMP procedures at Camp Pendleton (FY 2002).
- Revision of existing archaeological predictive model for Fort Pickett MTC (FY 2003).
- Completion of architectural inventory and evaluation of all buildings, structures, and historic cemeteries at Fort Pickett MTC; this project will determine whether a HRMP is necessary (FY 2003).
- Conduct archaeological evaluation of previously identified sites at Fort Pickett MTC that were recommended for additional work or as potentially eligible for the NRHP (FY 2003).
- Inventory and evaluation of cultural resources at VaARNG Readiness Centers and Field Maintenance Shops (FMS) within the next five fiscal years (FY 2002-2006).
- Maintenance of all NRHP-listed, eligible or potentially eligible buildings and structures (ongoing).
- Protection of natural resources (especially rare, threatened, and endangered species) while implementing this ICRMP (ongoing).
- Review of existing field discovery form and revision as necessary (FY 2003).

- Development of a public access or interpretive program for Camp Pendleton and development of public access rules for use, such as for film making (FY 2003-2006).
- Provision of cultural resources and Section 106 training for Environmental Section staff and others as necessary (FY 2003-2006).
- If determined useful, creation of a part-time or full-time staff position for a trained or professional cultural resources manager (FY 2003-2006).

Of these, many were successfully implemented and some initiatives are ongoing. The management actions that have been completed, or are currently underway, include the following:

- the architectural inventory and evaluation of properties on Fort Pickett MTC found that a historic district eligible for listing in the NRHP does not exist at Fort Pickett MTC;
- the scope for the PA for Camp Pendleton was changed to combine Camp Pendleton with actions at Fort Pickett MTC and all other VaARNG properties, and is currently in final draft form, with consultation ongoing with VDHR, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and other consulting parties (it will reference the current ICRMP Revision once complete);
- and, a professional cultural resources manager position was created and filled in 2010.

Other significant accomplishments include the listing of the Camp Pendleton on the NRHP, and the ARNG Environmental Security Award was presented to the VaARNG Cultural Resources Team for outstanding performance in FY06. A full discussion of the successes and challenges of the VaARNG cultural resources program over the past five years is provided in Chapter 2 of this ICRMP Revision.

Review of the successes and challenges with internal and external stakeholders led to the development of the following goals and proposed management actions for the VaARNG cultural resources program included in the FY 2008-2012 ICRMP Revision:

- Complete architectural inventory and evaluation of Readiness Centers and FMS facilities across the state approaching 50 years of age (ongoing).
- Complete PA exempting routine ground disturbing activities in previously disturbed areas and historic building maintenance from Section 106 review. Submit annual report to VDHR listing the activities and their location (FY 2008).
- Conduct architectural inventory and evaluation of all WWII buildings on Fort Pickett MTC (FY 2008).
- Continue protection of natural resources (ongoing).
- Continue archaeological evaluations of proposed timber harvests and ground disturbing training activities on Fort Pickett MTC completing ~2000 acres per year (ongoing).
- Continue cultural resources training for personnel stationed, employed, and training at VaARNG facilities to ensure understanding of CRM practices and appreciation of VaARNG's historic properties (ongoing).
- Update VaARNG inventory of historic properties on an annual basis (ongoing).
- Continue to communicate with VDHR on cultural resources projects as necessary (ongoing).

- Conduct archaeological evaluations at VaARNG properties statewide that have been identified as having high or medium potential or in advance of ground disturbing activities in previously unsurveyed areas to ensure identification and protection of cultural resources.

As of the end of FY 2013, many of these goals and actions have been accomplished. Architectural inventory at the intensive level and evaluation of Readiness Centers and FMS facilities across the state approaching 50 years of age was nearly complete, pending consultation with SHPO on NRHP eligibility findings. As noted above, consultation is well underway on a PA for VaARNG actions and facilities statewide, and depending upon comments from consulting parties, it is anticipated that the PA will be executed in FY 2015. Also, the architectural documentation and evaluation of buildings at Fort Pickett MTC, to determine the potential for the presence of a NRHP-eligible historic district at the post, has been completed. Protection of natural resources in concert with implementation of the ICRMP and cultural resources actions continues, as does Phase I archaeological investigations at Fort Pickett to support training and forestry programs, contingent on funding availability. The VaARNG inventory of historic properties is updated regularly as projects are completed and consultation with VDHR is concluded. VDHR consultation is also routinely conducted according to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act for all VaARNG projects subject to VaARNG-Facilities Management (FM) review that have the potential to cause impacts to historic properties. Archaeological investigations at facilities statewide have been conducted on an as-needed basis to support mission driven projects; during FY 2012-2013, efforts were made to also conduct Phase I archaeology at readiness centers and FMS facilities according to findings of high and medium potential.

For the coming five years, with input from stakeholders, the VaARNG cultural resources program has identified the following major goals and management objectives:

- Complete consultation and implement the PA for actions statewide, entitled the *Programmatic Agreement Among the Virginia Army National Guard, the National Guard Bureau, the Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Regarding Management of Cultural Resources at Virginia Army National Guard Properties Throughout Virginia*, which will exempt all routine actions from Section 106 review, and will streamline consultation procedures. The PA will implement a program for consultation with tribes and for regular reporting to VDHR on minor projects (those with “no historic properties” findings, and potentially a classification of projects with “no adverse effect” findings).
- Implement plans for consultation with tribes (including Virginia state tribes, many of which are actively seeking federal recognition) as set forth in the PA.
- Complete architectural inventory and evaluation of Readiness Centers and FMS facilities across the state approaching 50 years of age, and that might meet NRHP Criteria Consideration G, for achieving historic significance within the past 50 years, for association with Cold War developments or with other more recent historic contexts.
- Continue archaeological investigations to support the VaARNG mission by testing parcels proposed for Forestry Program management activities and areas where ground disturbing training or construction activities will occur at Fort Pickett MTC, completing Phase I/II investigations on a minimum of 350 acres per year, with additional acreage tested as funding allows (ongoing).
- Complete archaeological investigations at Fort Pickett MTC begun by the Conservation Management Institute (CMI) contract in-house archaeological team during 2003-09, and in various states of completion ranging from initiation of field work to initial preparation of draft reports, to the extent possible depending on available funding (ongoing).

- Complete Camp Pendleton cultural landscape study and plan, to support the master planning visioning initiative and inform projects for upgrading facilities at the installation (ongoing).
- Continue to provide cultural resources training, when possible and as appropriate, and at least on a biannual basis, for personnel stationed, employed, and undergoing training at VaARNG facilities, to foster understanding of CRM practices and appreciation of VaARNG's historic properties; and continue ongoing direct coordination with all program areas for which cultural resources program support is needed, to promote awareness of the importance of compliance with historic preservation laws and regulations (ongoing).
- Update the VaARNG inventory of historic properties and PRIDE on a routine basis, as projects are completed and VDHR consultation is concluded (ongoing).
- Continue to consult with VDHR according to Section 106 and Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act, and in particular under Section 106 for all VaARNG projects that receive VaARNG-FM review that constitute undertakings and have the potential to cause impacts on historic properties (ongoing).
- Continue to conduct archaeological evaluations at VaARNG properties statewide that have been identified as having high or medium potential according to National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 110, and at minimum, in advance of ground disturbing activities in previously unsurveyed areas in compliance with NHPA Section 106, to ensure identification and protection of cultural resources.
- Complete implementation of an Access-based projects tracking database, corresponding to and ultimately replacing the existing Excel spreadsheet system of project tracking, and tied to the GIS cultural resources data recordation system (ongoing).
- Continue compliance with the Standards and Guidelines for Curation of Federally owned and Administered Archaeological Collections (36 CFR 79) for the curation facility located at Fort Pickett MTC, which houses materials resulting from projects conducted at VaARNG facilities in compliance with the NHPA (ongoing).
- Continue protection of natural resources in concert with implementation of actions under the ICRMP and realization of cultural resources studies (ongoing).

Implementation of these actions over the next five years will support VaARNG's goal of efficiently meeting obligations of compliance with cultural resources legislation, while supporting the vital military mission at each of its facilities and training installations. By implementing the management actions in this plan, the VaARNG goes beyond minimal compliance to accept the leadership role that the National Historic Preservation Act envisions for federal agencies to manage cultural resources in a spirit of stewardship for the inspiration and benefit of present and future generations.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plans (ICRMP) are required by internal military statutes and regulations, which include Army Regulation (AR) 200-1: *Environmental Protection and Enhancement*, Department of Defense (DoD) Instruction 4715.3: *Environmental Conservation Program*, and DoD Measures of Merit. AR 200-1 requires the designation of an installation Cultural Resources Manager (CRM) to coordinate the installation's cultural resources management program. The ICRMP is a five-year plan that supports the military training mission through identification of compliance actions required by applicable federal laws and regulations concerning cultural resources management. The ICRMP is an instruction manual for the cultural resources management program for the next five years.

The Virginia Army National Guard (VaARNG)'s mission is to provide the premier ready, relevant, resilient and responsive Army and Air National Guard and Virginia Defense Force personnel and units to support and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Virginia. The forces must anticipate requirements and rapidly deploy where directed while executing the orders of the President of the United States and the Governor of Virginia in order to save lives, protect people and property, ensure safety and relieve suffering.

The VaARNG has a responsibility to sustain the environment through means that enable the Army mission and secure the future. Identifying and managing cultural resources is part of environmental stewardship. The VaARNG has been managing cultural resources from 2008 to 2012 under a previously developed ICRMP. This ICRMP revises the previous ICRMP through (1) updating roles and responsibilities of VaARNG cultural resources program and staff, (2) addressing how the integration of a draft Programmatic Agreement (PA) for Section 106 consultation could affect the VaARNG cultural resources program over the next five years, (3) developing the beginnings of a conceptual plan for tribal consultation, and (4) revising and updating many of the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP). The format of this ICRMP remains based on the National Guard Bureau (NGB) template developed to standardize ICRMP format and content throughout the country and U.S. territories. The ICRMP template was reviewed by the staff of NGB and Army, selected State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPO), selected Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPO), federally recognized tribes (Tribes), and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP). The installation added state-specific information including descriptions of cultural resources, state regulations and requirements, installation goals, and projects.

This introductory chapter describes the purpose of the ICRMP, the goals of VaARNG's cultural resource management program, the organization of the ICRMP, and scoping.

1.1 PURPOSE OF AND GOALS FOR THE ICRMP

The purpose of VaARNG's cultural resources management program is to achieve regulatory compliance and ensure that Army National Guard (ARNG) stewardship responsibilities are met. Fundamental to this purpose is the identification of cultural resources and determination of eligibility of these resources for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). A successful cultural resources management program requires collaboration with internal and external stakeholders. The goals for the cultural resources management program are listed in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1: ICRMP Goals

Goal	ICRMP Section
Support the military mission through cultural resources management on VaARNG facilities.	Chapter 3 Section 3.1.1
Enhance VaARNG personnel awareness of, and appreciation for, cultural resources preservation and improve the effectiveness of their decision making by engaging VaARNG personnel in the development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), real estate transactions, and on any specific project that may affect cultural resources.	Section 3.1.1 Section 3.1.7 Chapter 4
Incorporate cultural resources management into real property management and planning, master planning, Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM), natural resource management planning, Range and Training Land Program, Homeland Security, Force Protection, Threatened and Endangered Species Program, and other planning efforts.	Section 1.3 Section 3.1.1 Chapter 4
Enhance working relationships with the SHPO and THPOs to identify and protect cultural resources that are known or may exist at VaARNG facilities.	Section 1.3 Section 3.1.1 Chapter 5
Continue consultation with Tribes ¹ in order to further the partnership that will permit the protection of irreplaceable cultural resources.	Chapter 5
Promote outreach with interested stakeholders in natural and cultural resources and ensure their access to these resources, when possible.	Section 1.3 Section 3.1.1
Adopt an approach to protecting archaeological resources that is consistent with the Department of the Interior’s (DoI) <i>National Strategy for Federal Archeology</i> . (This strategy directs the heads of bureaus and offices within the DoI to emphasize the wise use and preservation of archaeological sites, collections, and records under their management or affected by their programs. The strategy has been widely adopted by managers, archeologists, and other historic preservationists throughout and outside of public agencies. The strategy urges preservation, protection, research, and interpretation).	Section 3.1.1 Section 3.1.4 Section 3.2.2 Section 3.2.6
Ensure that scientific and historical data recovered from cultural resources at VaARNG facilities are made available with due regard to confidentiality and security to researchers, Tribes, and other interested parties. Availability includes data entry of all surveyed resources into the Virginia Department of Historic Resources’ (VDHR) resources documentation system (previously the Data Sharing System (DSS), which is being replaced by a new system, V-CRIS, planned for implementation by the end of calendar year 2013.	Section 3.2.6 Section 3.2.7
Continue surveying resources on VaARNG facilities that are 50 years of age and potentially eligible for the NRHP. The surveys will allow VaARNG to fulfill the requirements for Section 110 compliance.	Section 2.2.4 Section 3.1.3

¹ Tribes (with a capital T) are used inclusively to include Indian tribes, Alaskan Natives and organizations, Native Americans, and Native Hawaiians, and organizations as defined in the National Historic Preservation Act and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

1.2 ORGANIZATION OF THE ICRMP

All federally owned or controlled Army, ARNG, and Army Reserve installations having statutory and regulatory cultural resources management responsibilities must prepare and implement an ICRMP as per AR 200-1. Further, NGB guidance requires that all facilities be included in the plan, regardless of whether they are state or federally owned, because federal actions or funding may be required in relation to state-owned properties, which in turn, triggers compliance with federal regulations.

The ICRMP has been organized to facilitate cultural resource management and compliance with AR 200-1 and federal and state cultural resources management regulations and requirements. The ICRMP is organized into the following sections:

Chapter 1: Introduction to the ICRMP. This chapter introduces the ICRMP, purpose and goals for the cultural resource management program, document organization, and scoping during development of the ICRMP.

Chapter 2: Cultural Resources Status and Management. This chapter briefly describes each facility that may contain cultural resources, a description of the known resources at that facility with recommendations for managing the resources, and additional projects that may need to be implemented to complete inventories and manage resources. This chapter also identifies short-term (within a five year period) planned projects that may have an effect on cultural resources and recommendations for completing these projects in compliance with cultural resources management laws and regulations. Finally, this chapter provides information about curation status of any collections under VaARNG control.

Chapter 3: Cultural Resource Manager's Guidance and Procedures. This chapter provides the CRM with tools and guidance to direct a comprehensive compliance program to address issues and projects.

Chapter 4: Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). VaARNG personnel, whose mission and responsibility is NOT the management of cultural resources, come into contact and may affect cultural resources in the course of their work. This chapter provides SOPs to aid such personnel in identifying those situations and guiding their actions to ensure compliance and protect cultural resources.

Chapter 5: Tribal Consultation. This chapter provides guidance on consultation with federally recognized Tribes.

Chapter 6: References and Preparers. This chapter includes references and resources for development of the ICRMP and the cultural resources management program as well as a list of those individuals who compiled and prepared the ICRMP.

Appendices: Include a Glossary, information completed by the VaARNG in support of the ICRMP Revision (Appendix A), an Environmental Assessment (EA) pertaining to the implementation of this ICRMP and correspondences (Appendix B), planning level survey and historical contexts (Appendix C), VDHR guidance for conducting cultural resources surveys (Appendix D), ICRMP/EA distribution list (Appendix E), Annual updates to the ICRMP (Appendix F), Tribal Consultation information (Appendix G), boilerplate text outlining current laws, regulations, and policies for cultural resources management (Appendix H), VaARNG internal stakeholder list (Appendix I), and lists of identified archaeological sites and historic buildings and structures (Appendix J).

The 12 required elements of an Army/ARNG ICRMP are listed in Table 1-2, along with information regarding where the element is found in the ICRMP.

Table 1-2: Twelve Elements of an Army ICRMP

ICRMP Element	Location in ICRMP Revision
Identification of all applicable legal requirements and procedures for integrating compliance between the various independent cultural resources legal requirements	Appendix H
Identification, to the extent possible, of specific actions, projects, and undertakings projected over a five-year period that may require cultural resources legal compliance actions	Chapter 3
Development and implementation, as appropriate, of a cultural landscape approach to installations cultural resources management and planning	Chapter 2, Appendix J
A Planning Level Survey (PLS) that includes existing information on cultural resources, development of or references to existing historic contexts, an archaeological sensitivity assessment or archaeological predictive model, and a listing of any federally recognized American Indian tribes associated with the installation	Appendices C (PLS and description of known resources) Appendix G – Tribal contacts
A plan for the actual field inventory and evaluation of cultural resources that is prioritized according to the inventory and evaluation requirements associated with specific installation compliance requirements, such as NHPA Section 106 undertakings, that could affect cultural resources. Any electronic spatial data produced by inventories shall conform to the Federal Information Processing Standards and spatial data standards for DoD to ensure that the spatial data are useable in various spatial data systems	Chapter 2
Internal procedures for consultation, survey inventory evaluations, treatment, recordation, monitoring, emergency or inadvertent discovery, reporting, etc., tailored for the particular conditions and specific requirements at the VaARNG virtual installation. Interface requirements between the cultural resources management program and other program areas (including but not limited to natural resources management, ITAM, master planning, facilities and housing, and mission-related training and testing activities) should be identified. The coordination processes within the installation and between the installation; Department of the Army (HQDA); regulatory agencies; and the interested public should be defined	Chapter 2 – Coordination Chapter 4 - SOPs
Provisions for curation of collections and records (36 CFR 79) that are associated with National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) undertakings, and procedures to reduce the amount of materials that are accessioned and permanently curated by the VaARNG virtual installation	Chapter 2
Provisions for limiting the availability of cultural resources locational information for the purposes of protecting resources from damage	Chapter 2
Provisions and procedures for conducting an economic analysis and alternative use analysis on historic properties that are being considered	Chapter 3

Table 1-2: Twelve Elements of an Army ICRMP

ICRMP Element	Location in ICRMP Revision
for demolition and replacement	
Procedures to ensure federally recognized tribes are provided access to sacred sites and are consulted when future access may be restricted, or when effects to the physical integrity of the sacred site may occur	Chapter 2, Appendix G
Development of standard treatment measures for cultural resources	Chapter 4
An estimate of resources required to execute the plan must have restricted access and be “For Official Use Only” due to the protection of government cost estimates	Appendix J

1.3 INFORMATION GATHERING, INPUT, AND REVIEW FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE ICRMP

The ICRMP is the VaARNG commander’s decision document for cultural resources management and specific compliance procedures. This ICRMP is an internal VaARNG compliance and management plan that integrates the entirety of the state’s cultural resources program requirements with ongoing mission activities. It also allows for ready identification of potential conflicts between VaARNG’s mission and cultural resources management, and identifies compliance actions necessary to maintain the availability of mission-essential properties and acreage.

All cultural resources will be viewed as having the potential to contribute information of value to various groups, including the academic community, Tribes, local historical societies, people whose ancestors settled the area, and others with an interest in the history and heritage associated with these resources. If the VaARNG proposes an undertaking (as defined in NHPA Section 301) that has the potential to impact a cultural resources, the VaARNG must ensure that all potentially effected types of cultural resources are inventoried and evaluated for NRHP eligibility, and that historic properties are identified and treated in accord with the requirements set forth in federal regulations, including the NHPA, promulgated by the ACHP. In addition, VDHR and Tribes must have an opportunity to participate in the identification, evaluation, and management of the cultural resources at each installation, and the general public and other stakeholders should be offered the opportunity to participate as well.

For these reasons, during the preparation of the ICRMP, information and input was gathered from VaARNG personnel, agencies, and stakeholders to determine and resolve issues to be addressed in this ICRMP. This phase also included participation by any agency with jurisdiction by law or expertise (including VDHR) and Tribes to obtain input early in the development process. This also serves as scoping as defined in 40 CFR 1501.7 for the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (NEPA) process.

Table 1-3 identifies key VaARNG staff included in the information and input phase and specific areas of solicited input in the development of the ICRMP.

Table 1-3: Information and Input Comments

Title/Area of Responsibility	Topics	Sections of ICRMP
Leadership – The Adjutant General (TAG), ATAG, Chief of Staff	No Comments	N/A
Construction and Facility Management Office (CFMO)	No Comments	N/A
Assistant Chief of Staff, Facilities Engineering and Management	No Comments	N/A
Facility Master Planner	No Comments	N/A
Real Estate Manager	Various	Throughout
CFMO Planning, Programming, and Real Estate	No Comments	N/A
United States Property and Fiscal Officer (USPFO)	No Comments	N/A
Judge Advocate General (JAG)	No Comments	N/A
Plans, Operations, and Training Officer (POTO)	No Comments	N/A
MTC Commander	No Comments	N/A
MTC Directorate of Public Works	No Comments	N/A
Facility Managers, Custodians	No Comments	N/A
MTC Directorate of Plans, Training and Security	No Comments	N/A
Environmental Program Manager	Various	Throughout
Cultural Resources Manager	Various	Throughout
Geographic Information System (GIS) Manager	Facility boundaries	Graphics in Chapter 3
Collections Manager/Curator	Various	Throughout
Public Affairs	No Comments	N/A

Appendix G contains a list of Tribes contacted during the preparation of the ICRMP. Issues identified by VDHR, other jurisdictional agencies, external stakeholders, and Tribes will be summarized in Table 1.4.

Table 1-4: Stakeholder Information and Input Comments

Title/Area of Responsibility	Topics	Sections of ICRMP
Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) (SHPO)	Adoption of ICRMP template and its compatibility with VDHR survey methodology and site recordation	Throughout
Catawaba Indian Nation (Federal)		Section 5
Cayuga Nation of Indians (Federal)		Section 5
Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma		Section 5

Table 1-4: Stakeholder Information and Input Comments

Title/Area of Responsibility	Topics	Sections of ICRMP
(Federal)		
Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians (Federal)		Section 5
Tuscarora Nation (Federal)		Section 5
United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians (Federal)		Section 5
Chickahominy Indian Tribe (State)		Section 5
Chickahominy Indians-Eastern Division (State)		Section 5
Mattaponi Indian Tribe (State)		Section 5
Monacan Indian Nation (State)		Section 5
Nansemond Indian Tribe (State)		Section 5
Pamunkey Indian Tribe (State)		Section 5
Rappahannock Indian Tribe (State)		Section 5
Upper Mattaponi Tribe (State)		Section 5
Chereonhaka (State)		Section 5
Patawomeck (State)		Section 5
Nottoway (State)		Section 5
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service		
NGB		Throughout
Landowners		

The ICRMP was also subject to a number of internal and external reviews. Appendix E includes a distribution list for the draft and final ICRMP. The NGB ICRMP template has been subjected to review by:

- SHPOs
 - State of Alaska
 - State of Arizona
 - State of Georgia
 - State of Kansas
 - State of Maryland
 - State of Massachusetts
 - State of Ohio
 - State of Texas
 - State of Virginia
 - State of Washington
- THPOs and tribal representatives
 - Caddo Tribe of Oklahoma
 - Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin
 - Navajo Nation

- Penobscot Nation
- Poarch Band of Creek Indians
- Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Hear-Aquinnah
- Alaska Native Organizations
 - Association of Village Council Presidents (Southwest Alaska)
 - Central Council of the Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska
- Native Hawaiian Organizations
 - The Kamehameha Schools
 - Kanakamaoli Religious Institute

- State ARNG
- Office of Department of Environmental Protection (ODEP)/Army Environmental Command (AEC)
- ACHP
- National Guard Bureau Conservation Staff (CRM, NEPA, GIS)
- NGB Judge Advocate General (JAG)
- NGB Cultural Resources Subcommittee
- NGB Installation Staff
- NGB Training Staff

The VaARNG ICRMP has been reviewed by and comments received from (Tables 1-3 and 1-4; Appendix E):

- VaARNG staff – TAG, POTO, CFMO, USPFO, Facility Master Planning, Real Estate Manager, MTC Commander, MTC Directorate of Public Works, MTC Directorate of Plans, Training and Security (DPTS)/ITAM, Environmental Program Manager (EPM), Cultural Resources Manager, Collections Manager/Curator, JAG, Public Affairs Office (PAO), GIS Manager
- NGB CRM
- NGB JAG
- SHPO
- Federally Recognized American Indian Tribes for Virginia (Cayuga Nation of Indians, Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee-Indians of Oklahoma; and Tuscarora Nation)
- Virginia-recognized Native American Tribes, many of which are seeking federal recognition (the Mattaponi, Pamunkey, Chickahominy, Eastern Chickahominy, Rappahannock, Upper Mattaponi, Nansemond, Monacan, Cheroenhaka (Nottoway), Nottoway, and Patawomeck)
- Public and interested stakeholders

1.4 SITE INFORMATION RESTRICTIONS

The Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA) and the NHPA provide for confidentiality of archaeological site locations. Therefore, it is extremely important that persons using this document and other cultural resources reports and maps understand that all archaeological resource descriptions and locations are absolutely confidential. For this reason, no maps delineating the locations of archaeological resources are included in this ICRMP, nor will any be released to the public. Site locations are only exempt from the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) through ARPA and then only when approved by the ACHP. While this is the only way to explicitly restrict site location information and the nature of archaeological resources to the general public, it is common practice to keep such information confidential until such time as a request is submitted. Tribes also have an interest in site confidentiality and are not expected to divulge such information unless confidentiality can be reasonably assured.

2.0 CULTURAL RESOURCES STATUS AND MANAGEMENT PLAN

This chapter provides a brief description of the state ARNG installation, an overview of all known cultural resources across the VaARNG installations, the status of those resources at each installation, and appropriate compliance and management activities for the next five years. This chapter also identifies areas where cultural resources could exist; however, sufficient research has not been completed to identify these potential and unknown resources. In addition, VaARNG projects planned for the next five years that require cultural resources compliance and management activities are identified.

The VaARNG has been managing cultural resources from 2002 to 2006 under a previously developed ICRMP. The initial ICRMP was superseded by the FY 2008-2012 ICRMP revision. The present ICRMP revises the previous five-year ICRMP (and includes data for FY 2013), and maintains the original format, which was based on the NGB template. Projects completed under the previous ICRMP are listed in Section 2.2.

2.1 INSTALLATION OVERVIEW

VaARNG has a dual mission. The federal mission is to maintain properly trained and equipped units available for prompt mobilization for war, national emergency, or as otherwise needed. The state mission is to provide trained and disciplined forces for domestic emergencies or as otherwise required by state laws. The state mission provides for the protection of life and property and to preserve peace, order, and public safety under the competent orders of the governor of the state. The Army also has an environmental mission in order to sustain readiness, improve the soldier's quality of life, provide sound stewardship of resources, and strengthen community relationships.

The VaARNG comprises a diverse group of units including branches from combat arms, combat support, and combat service support. Table 2-1 provides a facility list of all properties currently owned or managed by VaARNG.

**Table 2-1: Facilities, Readiness Centers and Field Maintenance Shops
Managed by the VaARNG**

Note: Properties shown in bold-face font are federal; others are state property or fall under a VDMA property use agreement.

Name	Type	Location	Facility No
Fort Pickett Maneuver Training Center (MTC)	Facility	Blackstone	51541
Camp Pendleton	Facility	Virginia Beach	51419
Army Aviation Support Facility (AASF), Byrd Field	Facility	Sandston	51417
Abingdon Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Abingdon	51A33
Bedford Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Bedford	51A10
Big Stone Gap Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Big Stone Gap	51A20
Blackstone Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Blackstone	51A25
Cedar Bluff Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Cedar Bluff	51B90
Cedar Bluff FMS #14	Field Maintenance Shop	Cedar Bluff	51B90
Charlottesville Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Charlottesville	51A35
Chatham Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Chatham	51A40
Chesterfield County Airport	Facility	Chesterfield	

**Table 2-1: Facilities, Readiness Centers and Field Maintenance Shops
Managed by the VaARNG**

Note: Properties shown in bold-face font are federal; others are state property or fall under a VDMA property use agreement.

Name	Type	Location	Facility No
Christiansburg Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Christiansburg	51A50
Clifton Forge Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Clifton Forge	51A60
Danville Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Danville	51A70
Danville FMS #8	Field Maintenance Shop	Danville	51A70
Emporia Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Emporia	51A80
Fairfax Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Fairfax	51712
Fairfax SFRO	Facility	Alexandria	51A00
Farmville Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Farmville	51A90
Fort Pickett FMS	Field Maintenance Shop	Blackstone	51541
Fort A.P. Hill Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Caroline County	51A32
Fort Belvoir Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Fairfax	51A03
Fort Belvoir FMS #13	Field Maintenance Shop	Fairfax	51A03
Franklin Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Franklin	51A95
Fredericksburg Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Fredericksburg	51B00
Fredericksburg FMS #7	Field Maintenance Shop	Fredericksburg	51B00
Gate City Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Gate City	51B10
Gate City FMS #9	Field Maintenance Shop	Gate City	51B10
Hampton Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Hampton	51B15
Harrisonburg Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Harrisonburg	51B20
Leesburg Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Leesburg	51B27
Lexington Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Lexington	51B28
Lynchburg Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Lynchburg	51B30
Lynchburg FMS #11	Field Maintenance Shop	Lynchburg	51B30
Manassas Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Manassas	51B40
Martinsville Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Martinsville	51B45
Norfolk Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Norfolk	51B55
Norfolk FMS #5	Field Maintenance Shop	Norfolk	51B55
Onancock Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Onancock	51B60
Pennington Gap Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Pennington Gap	51B62
Petersburg Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Petersburg	51B65
Portsmouth Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Portsmouth	51B70
Portsmouth FMS #6	Field Maintenance Shop	Portsmouth	51B70
Powhatan Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Powhatan	51B75
Pulaski Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Pulaski	51B80
Radford Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Radford	51B85
Richmond Combined Support Maintenance Shop (CSMS) at the Defense Supply Center Richmond (DSCR) Alcott Road	Facility	Richmond	51C00
Richmond Readiness Center at DSCR	Readiness Center	Richmond	
Richmond Warehouse 15 at DSCR	Facility	Richmond	

Table 2-1: Facilities, Readiness Centers and Field Maintenance Shops Managed by the VaARNG

Note: Properties shown in bold-face font are federal; others are state property or fall under a VDMA property use agreement.

Name	Type	Location	Facility No
Richmond Waller Depot	Facility	Richmond	51C05
Rocky Mount Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Rocky Mount	51C25
Rocky Mount FMS #10	Field Maintenance Shop	Rocky Mount	51C25
Sandston Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Sandston	51415
South Boston Readiness Center	Readiness Center	South Boston	51C45
Staunton Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Staunton	51C50
Staunton FMS #12	Field Maintenance Shop	Staunton	51C55
Suffolk Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Suffolk	51C65
Virginia Beach Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Virginia Beach	51C72
Warrenton Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Warrenton	51C75
West Point Readiness Center	Readiness Center	West Point	51C85
Winchester Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Winchester	51C92
Woodstock Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Woodstock	51C96

There are five major individual facilities that support the VaARNG mission by providing training sites, maintaining and storing equipment and weapons, and housing VaARNG staff. These facilities include:

- Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone (Facility No. 51541)
- Camp Pendleton, Virginia Beach (Facility No.51419)
- Waller Depot, Richmond (Facility No.51C05)
- Combined Support Maintenance Shop at the Defense Supply Center Richmond (DSCR), Alcott Road, Richmond (Facility No.51C00)
- Sandston Army Aviation Support Facility, Sandston (Facility No.51417)

In addition to the facilities listed above, there are 44 readiness centers (armories) and 11 Field Maintenance Shop (FMS) facilities located throughout the state. The locations of all VaARNG facilities, readiness centers and FMS facilities are shown in Figure 2-1.

To date, a number of cultural resources identified at VaARNG facilities and readiness centers have been deemed eligible or recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP. These resources are identified in Table 2-2. No traditional cultural properties have been recorded on VaARNG facilities.

Table 2-2: NRHP Listed, Eligible, and Potentially Eligible Sites

FAC NO	Name	VDHR ID NO	Resource Name/Type	Ownership	Date/Period	NRHP Eligibility
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	067-0110-0027	Building #T0025	Federal	1942	Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44BR0076	Archaeological Site	Federal	Woodland	Potentially Eligible

Table 2-2: NRHP Listed, Eligible, and Potentially Eligible Sites

FAC NO	Name	VDHR ID NO	Resource Name/Type	Ownership	Date/Period	NRHP Eligibility
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44BR0087	Archaeological Site	Federal	19th-20th century	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44BR0088	Archaeological Site/Cemetery	Federal	Prehistoric and Historic	Potentially Eligible (site only)
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44BR0089	Archaeological Site	Federal	Prehistoric	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44BR0091	Archaeological Site	Federal	Historic	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44BR0094	Archaeological Site	Federal	Late Woodland	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44BR0166	Archaeological Site	Federal	Late Archaic	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44BR0167	Archaeological Site	Federal	Prehistoric	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44BR0186	Archaeological Site	Federal	Prehistoric	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44BR0196	Archaeological Site	Federal	Woodland	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44BR0199	Archaeological Site	Federal	20 th century	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44BR0215	Archaeological Site/Cemetery	Federal	Historic	Potentially Eligible (site only)
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44BR0217	Archaeological Site	Federal	Prehistoric	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44BR0218	Archaeological Site	Federal	Prehistoric	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44BR0226	Archaeological Site	Federal	Woodland	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44BR0230	Archaeological Site	Federal	Prehistoric	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44BR0233	Archaeological Site	Federal	Prehistoric	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44BR0235	Archaeological Site	Federal	Prehistoric	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44BR0236	Archaeological Site	Federal	Prehistoric	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44BR0244	Archaeological Site	Federal	Prehistoric	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44BR0245	Archaeological Site	Federal	Prehistoric	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44BR0246	Archaeological Site	Federal	Prehistoric	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44BR0249	Archaeological Site	Federal	Prehistoric	Potentially Eligible

Table 2-2: NRHP Listed, Eligible, and Potentially Eligible Sites

FAC NO	Name	VDHR ID NO	Resource Name/Type	Ownership	Date/Period	NRHP Eligibility
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44BR0257	Archaeological Site	Federal	Prehistoric	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44BR0258	Archaeological Site	Federal	Prehistoric	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44BR0264	Archaeological Site	Federal	Historic	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44BR0267	Archaeological Site	Federal	Historic	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44BR0274	Archaeological Site	Federal	Middle Archaic-Late Woodland	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44DW0240	Archaeological Site	Federal	Woodland	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44DW0244	Archaeological Site	Federal	Archaic	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44DW0245	Archaeological Site	Federal	Late Woodland	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44DW0250	Archaeological Site	Federal	Woodland	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44DW0255	Archaeological Site/Cemetery	Federal	Historic	Potentially Eligible (site only)
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44DW0305	Archaeological Site	Federal	Archaic/Woodland	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44DW0317	Archaeological Site	Federal	19th century	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44DW0318	Archaeological Site	Federal	Early Woodland/ Middle Archaic/ Historic	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44DW0333	Archaeological Site	Federal	Archaic/ Woodland	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44DW0338	Archaeological Site	Federal	Archaic/ Woodland	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44DW0347	Archaeological Site	Federal	Prehistoric	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44DW0357	Archaeological Site	Federal	19 th and 20 th centuries	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44DW0358	Archaeological Site	Federal	Woodland	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44DW0359	Archaeological Site	Federal	Prehistoric and 20 th century	Potentially Eligible

Table 2-2: NRHP Listed, Eligible, and Potentially Eligible Sites

FAC NO	Name	VDHR ID NO	Resource Name/Type	Ownership	Date/Period	NRHP Eligibility
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44NT0026	Archaeological Site	Federal	Woodland	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44NT0034	Archaeological Site	Federal	Woodland	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44NT0041	Archaeological Site	Federal	Historic	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44NT0042	Archaeological Site	Federal	Woodland	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44NT0077	Archaeological Site	Federal	Woodland	Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44NT0078	Archaeological Site	Federal	Woodland	Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44NT0111	Archaeological Site	Federal	Woodland	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44NT0113	Archaeological Site	Federal	Woodland	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44NT0123	Archaeological Site	Federal	Archaic, Woodland	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44NT0154	Archaeological Site	Federal	Prehistoric	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44NT0173	Archaeological Site	Federal	Woodland	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44NT0181	Archaeological Site	Federal	Woodland	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44NT0182	Archaeological Site	Federal	Woodland	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44NT0183	Archaeological Site	Federal	Archaic	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44NT0192	Archaeological Site	Federal	Middle Archaic-Late Woodland	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44NT0193	Archaeological Site	Federal	Middle Archaic-Late Woodland	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44NT0197	Archaeological Site	Federal	Middle Archaic-Late Woodland	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44NT0200	Archaeological Site	Federal	Middle Archaic-Late Woodland	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44NT0223	Archaeological Site	Federal	19 th -20 th Century	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44NT0227	Archaeological Site	Federal	19 th -20 th Century	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44NT0232	Archaeological Site	Federal	19 th Century	Potentially Eligible

Table 2-2: NRHP Listed, Eligible, and Potentially Eligible Sites

FAC NO	Name	VDHR ID NO	Resource Name/Type	Ownership	Date/Period	NRHP Eligibility
51419	Camp Pendleton	134-0413	Historic District	State	1911-1950	Virginia Landmark; NRHP
51A40	Chatham Readiness Center	187-5001-0059	National Guard Armory	State	1954	Eligible
51A90	Farmville Readiness Center	144-5005	National Guard Armory	State	1955	Eligible
51A95	Franklin Readiness Center	145-5007	National Guard Armory	State	1954	Eligible
51B55	Norfolk Readiness Center	122-5400	National Guard Armory	State	1961	Eligible
51B60	Onancock Readiness Center	273-5001	National Guard Armory	State	1954	Eligible
51B95	Radford Readiness Center	126-5004	National Guard Armory	State	1955	Eligible
51C00	CSMS at DSCR-Bldg 150***	020-5336-0080	Vehicle Maintenance	Federal	1954	Eligible**
51C05	Richmond Waller Depot	043-5126 043-5127 043-5128	Warehouse Warehouse Warehouse	State (leased)	1949-1950 1954 1954	Eligible Eligible Eligible
N/A	Fort Belvoir Readiness Center	029-0209	National Guard Armory	Federal (leased)	1943	Eligible; Contributes to Historic District
N/A	Fort Belvoir FMS 13	029-0209	Vehicle Maintenance	Federal (leased)	1963	Eligible; Contributes to Historic District

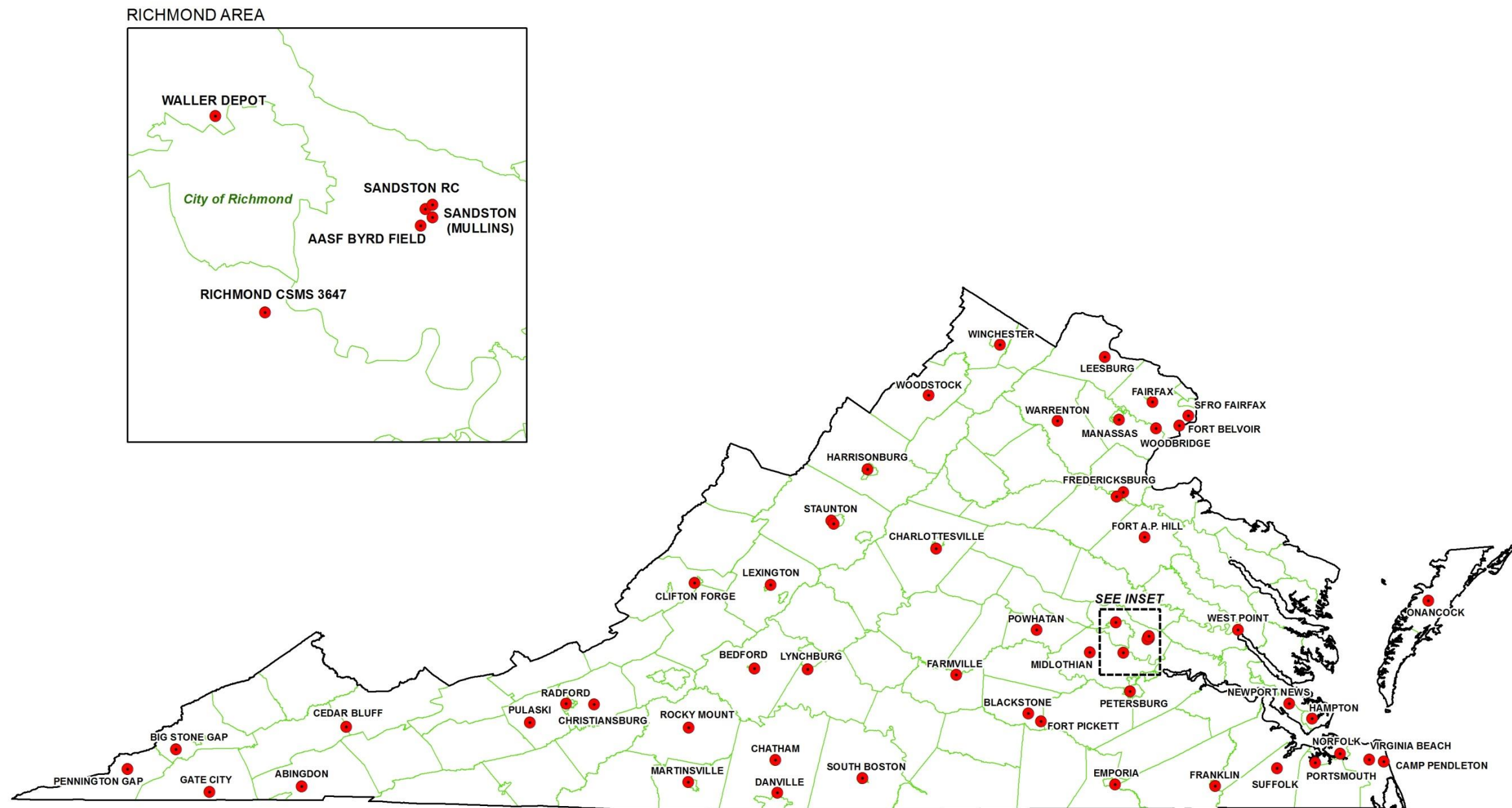
*Avoidance practiced for identified resources for which NRHP eligibility has not been determined.

**These resources were recommended as eligible for listing. Final SHPO concurrence on these recommendations is pending (see following note).

***The VaARNG CSMS facility at the DSCR is located within the boundaries of the NRHP-eligible historic district. Building #150 is not considered a contributing resource to this historic district, but is considered eligible for listing under a historic context associated with the VaARNG. Building #s T-123, T-124, 151, 153, 154, and 155, contributing resources to the NRHP-eligible DSCR historic district (which includes the NRHP-listed Bellwood Historic District), are also eligible under the context for the VaARNG.

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Figure 2-1
VaARNG FACILITIES,
READINESS CENTERS,
AND
FIELD MAINTENANCE SHOPS



Data Source:
 DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS
 FACILITIES, ENGINEERING AND MANAGEMENT
 BLDG 316, FORT PICKETT
 BLACKSTONE, VA 23824-6313

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The following sections provide a brief description of each VaARNG facility, including a short discussion of the physical environment and a summary of cultural resources identification and documentation studies, and identified cultural resources.

2.1.1 Fort Pickett MTC (Facility No.51541)

The mission of Fort Pickett MTC is to provide a training site capable of supporting up to brigade size elements for live fire and maneuver training of reserve and active components from all services. The primary uses of Fort Pickett MTC are live fire and maneuver training of combat, combat support, and combat service support units. Most units combine live fire exercises with maneuver training. All arms (air and ground) of all branches of service train at Fort Pickett MTC. Units training at Fort Pickett MTC are capable of firing all weapons in the Army's inventory with the exception of air defense weapons in an air defense mode. A wide variety of other federal and state agencies also train at Fort Pickett MTC. In addition, the Blackstone Army Airfield is located at Fort Pickett MTC and is utilized by both the VaARNG and the Town of Blackstone. Headquarters for the VaARNG is stationed at Fort Pickett MTC, as well as the Maneuver Area Training Equipment Site (MATES) for the National Guard.

Fort Pickett MTC, which is a federal training facility, is located approximately two miles east of Blackstone, Virginia, and 30 miles southwest of Petersburg, Virginia. Fort Pickett MTC incorporates approximately 41,770 acres of land within the counties of Brunswick, Dinwiddie, and Nottoway (Figure 2-2a). This area of Virginia is relatively rural with Fort Pickett MTC occupying thousands of acres formerly used for agriculture prior to the military installation's construction during World War II (WWII). The installation is bisected by State Road 40 (Darvills Road) and State Road 46 (Christanna Highway) runs along the southwestern corner of the property (Louis Berger Group, Inc. 2002:1-3).

Cultural Resources Summary

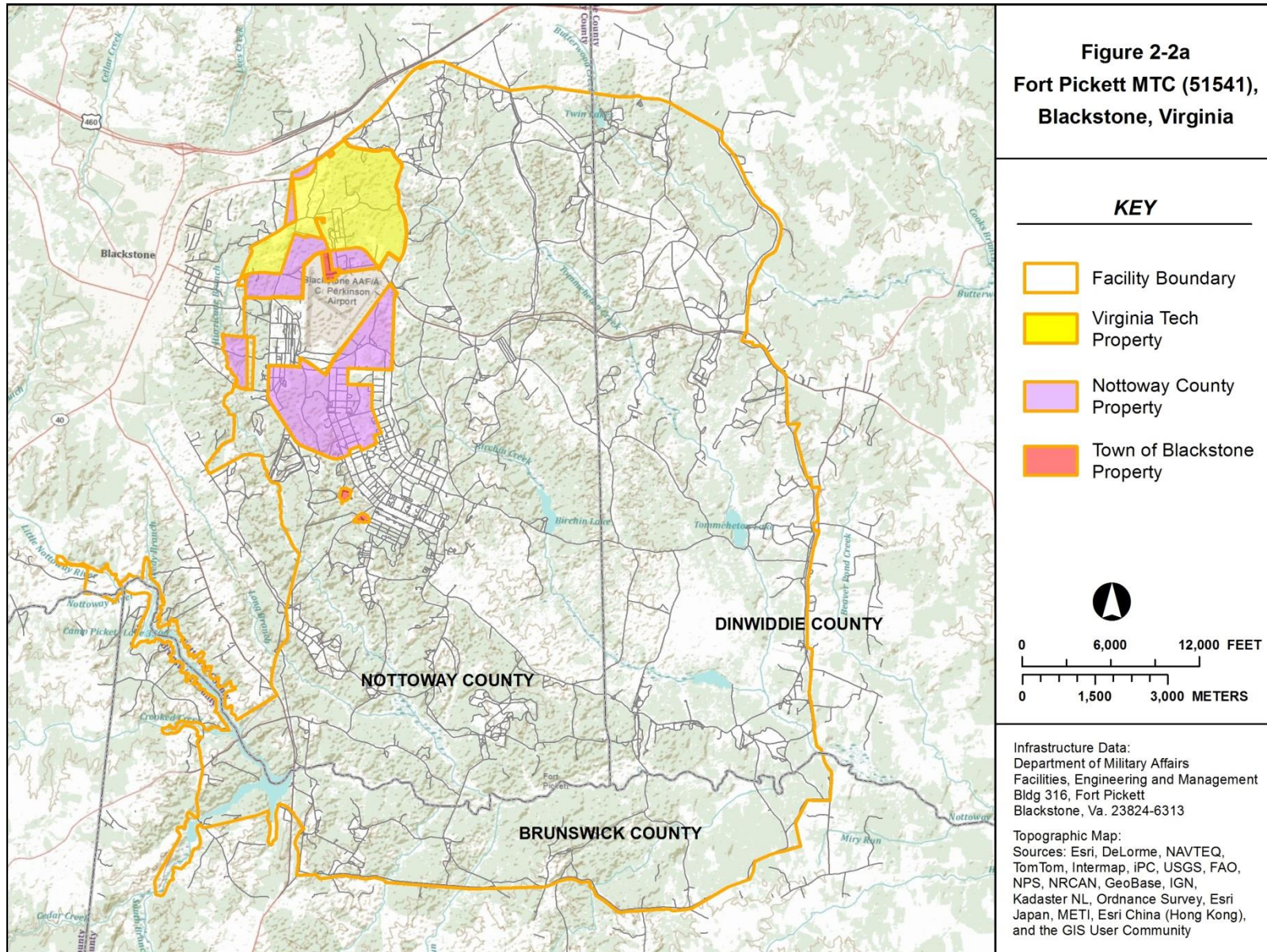
- An archaeological predictive model for Fort Pickett MTC was prepared in 1995 and found that the property retains medium to high potential for archaeological resources. A majority of the acreage is undeveloped.
- An archaeological assessment and predictive model project was nearly complete at the end of FY 2013 (completed February 2014), incorporating results from archaeological investigations conducted over thousands of acres since the mid-1990s, and employing GIS technology not available for the earlier study to synthesize data and support design of a new predictive model. The predictive model defines zones comprising significant acreage for both low and high probability. The model is intended to be employed as a guide for land use planning decisions and to target future archaeological investigations, in particular under NHPA Section 110.
- There are a total of approximately 41,770 acres at this facility; 9,319 acres have been surveyed for archaeological resources as of the end of FY 2013 (Figure 2-2b).
- A total of 93 archaeological sites that are either NRHP-eligible, or require further evaluation have been located (2 NRHP-eligible, 65 potentially eligible, and 26 unassessed); two of these sites have associated cemeteries.
- This facility contained 140 pre-World War II cemeteries according to a 1944 Fort Pickett Real Estate Map. Of these, remains from 119 cemeteries were relocated off post. Two additional cemetery sites not on the 1944 map have been initially identified during archaeological survey efforts at Fort Pickett MTC. Twenty-two (22) cemeteries have been assigned VDHR site numbers but there are many more that do not have site numbers yet. All cemeteries will eventually be assigned site numbers as a tracking mechanism. All cemeteries, including those with site numbers and without are recommended for avoidance. In addition, CMI inventoried Fort Pickett's cemeteries in 2004 – 2005

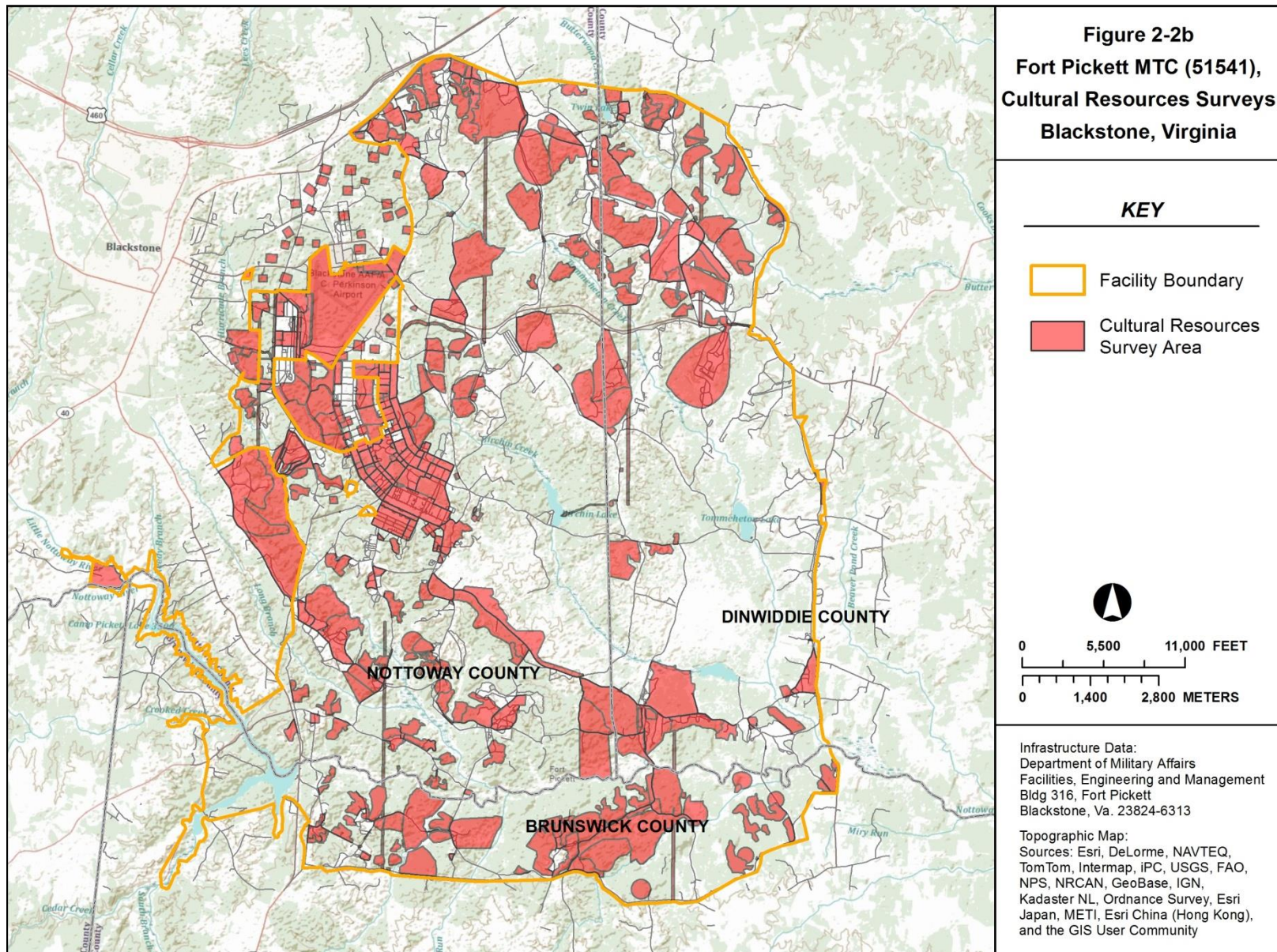
and 2006 – 2010 (Parker 2012). Of the 145 cemeteries included in their report, 35 were located in the field and documented with maps and photographs.

- Forty-one extant buildings and structures have been evaluated for individual NRHP eligibility of which only the Blackstone Army Airfield (BAAF) Hangar (T0025) has been determined eligible for listing in the NRHP.
- An intensive-level architectural documentation and evaluation project for the BAAF Hangar is currently underway, involving a more in-depth investigation into the building’s history and preparation of current intensive-level documentation, to confirm eligibility of this resource and determine whether any other resources at the airfield are eligible as part of a complex remaining from the WWII-era airfield facility.
- The potential for an existing NRHP-eligible historic district has been investigated. The investigations, conducted in 2009, concluded that the Fort Pickett installation, and in particular the World War II cantonment, does not possess sufficient integrity to qualify as a NRHP-eligible historic district, as no portion of the facility retains sufficient integrity to warrant listing in the NRHP as a historic district. VDHR has concurred with this determination.
- Eleven (11) resources will turn 50 years old over the life of this ICRMP. These resources include ten (10) structures and one (1) building (Table 2-3).
- There are no identified sacred sites. Tribal consultation was initiated in 2001 and is ongoing, as cultural resources investigations and other actions are pursued that are subject to Section 106 compliance.

Table 2-3: Resources Maturing to 50 Years of Age Over Course of ICRMP

Facility-Site Number	Function	Real Property Date	Resource Type
51541-F045A	Butterwood Bridge	1966	Structure
51541-F045C	Lake Road Bridge	1966	Structure
51541-F045D	Pelham Road Bridge	1966	Structure
51541-F045E	Pendleton Road Bridge	1966	Structure
51541-F045F	Wilcox Road Bridge	1966	Structure
51541-F045G	Sweeney Road Bridge	1966	Structure
51541-F045J	Pendleton/Tower Road Bridge	1966	Structure
51541-F045K	Range Road Bridge	1966	Structure
51541-F045L	Nottoway River/Longstreet Bridge	1966	Structure
51541-F045M	Butterwood Creek Bridge	1966	Structure
51541-T0497	Storage Building	1966	Building





2.1.2 Camp Pendleton (Facility No.51419)

Camp Pendleton, formerly known as Camp Pendleton State Military Reservation (SMR) is located just south of the main resort area of Virginia Beach, Virginia (Figure 2-3). Camp Pendleton's primary mission is to provide training and support facilities for the VaARNG, as well as tenants including the Commonwealth Challenge Program, and federal and local government agencies. The VAANG 203rd Civil Engineer Flight Unit (REDHORSE) occupies a portion of the facility consisting of 60 acres.

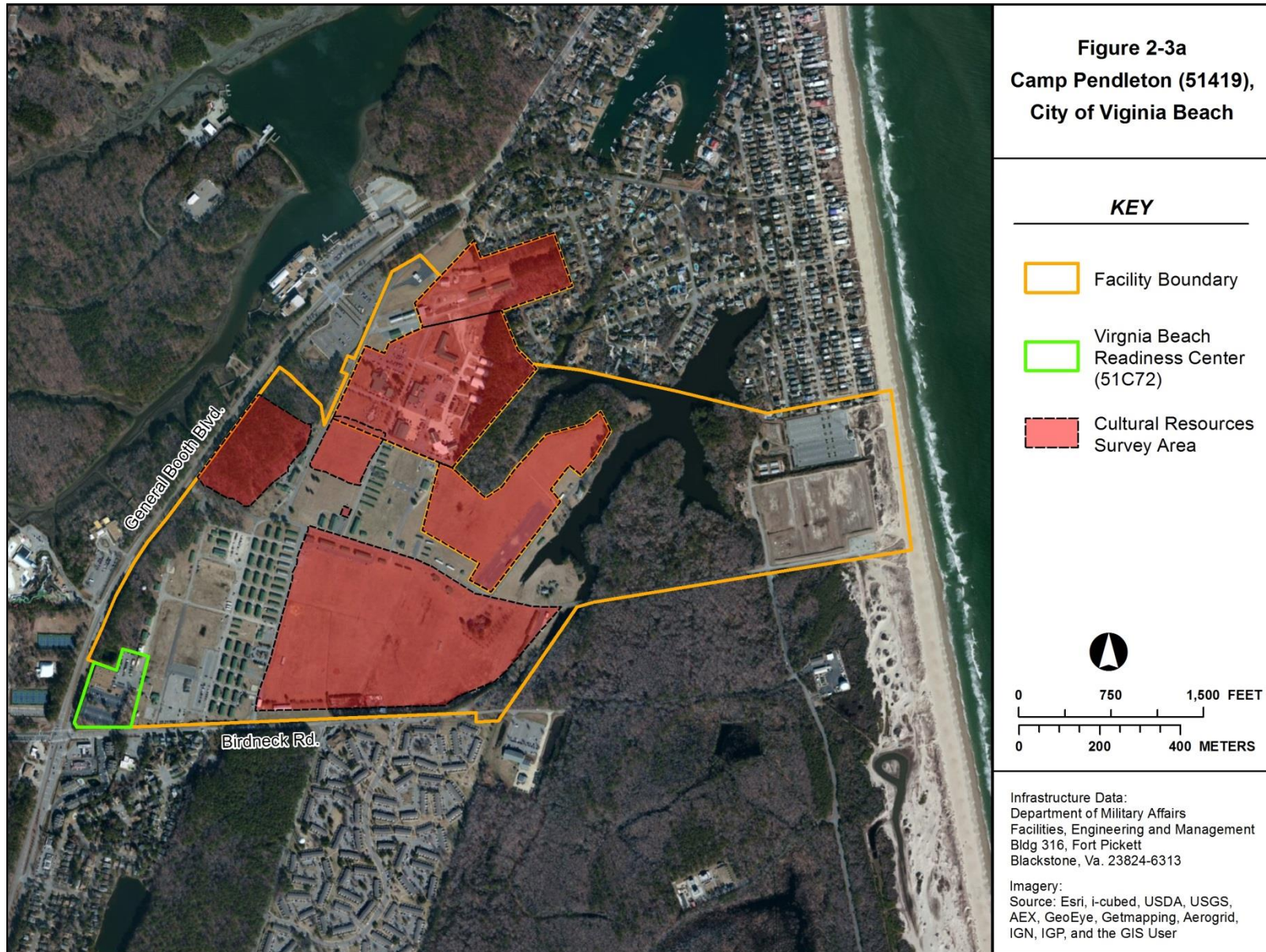
The state-owned facility incorporates approximately 327 acres and is bounded by General Booth Boulevard to the west, Birdneck Road to the south, the Croatan residential neighborhood to the north and the Atlantic Ocean to the east. The facility was originally laid out on approximately 400 acres in 1911 with construction beginning in 1912; during the height of its training mission, Camp Pendleton consisted of as much as 1,200 acres. Currently, the facility occupies approximately 300 acres. The Virginia Beach Readiness Center (Facility No.51C72) occupies the southwest corner of the Camp Pendleton reservation. The facility was constructed during three distinct building campaigns with interspersed construction on a smaller scale since its establishment as the State Rifle Range in 1912. The first campaign in 1912 laid out the original core of the rifle range, and, though most of the buildings were demolished by World War II, the layout remains extant. The second campaign of major construction performed by the U.S. Navy in 1919 brought further development of the rifle ranges. Although the buildings constructed by the U.S. Navy no longer exist, the layout and configuration of the original development areas have been retained. The final major construction campaign completed by the U.S. Army during World War II provides the majority of extant buildings on the property. This is also when the facility was dedicated as Camp Pendleton.

The Camp Pendleton/State Military Reservation Historic District (Camp Pendleton Historic District) was listed on the NRHP and as a Virginia Landmark in 2004 (Figure 2-3b). Appendix J contains an inventory of contributing and non-contributing resources.

Cultural Resources Summary

- A predictive archaeological model for the Camp Pendleton has been completed. The property is considered to retain medium potential for archaeological resources.
- Hurt Hall Parking Lot Project (.12 acres) was surveyed at a Phase I level for archaeological resources. No archaeological sites were identified (Bowen et al. 2004).
- Phase I archaeological survey of 206 acres was conducted, and no sites were identified (Boyko and Boyko 2008).
- Survey of the Architectural and Archaeological Cultural Resources at the Virginia Air National Guard Installations at the Richmond International Airport, Henrico County and the State Military Reservation, Camp Pendleton, City of Virginia Beach, Virginia, resulted in the identification of one site identified (44VB0343), determined not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.
- An architectural survey of Camp Pendleton was nearly complete at the end of FY 2013 (completed FEB 2014), to record all resources 50 years of age or older according to VDHR standards. The survey updates the NRHP resources count; and contributing vs. non-contributing status. This study has identified 113 buildings, 8 sites (non-archaeological), 8 structures, and 1 object as contributing resources to the Camp Pendleton Historic District; 58 resources are non-contributing.
- A cultural landscape study and plan is currently ongoing, building on information developed for the architectural survey and NRHP nomination update project.

- This facility does not contain a cemetery.
- One building, a recreational cottage (Building #84) will turn 50 years of age during the course of this ICRMP. Building #84 was constructed in 1965.
- Two resources that contribute to the historic district, a water tower (430c) and Building #424, have been demolished through Section 106 consultation. An MOA was signed for each undertaking between the VaARNG and VDHR (with VaARNG signing as a concurring party), providing for mitigation through the recordation of the resources in VDHR's DSS database and the installation of interpretive signage.
- Standardized interpretive signage has been prepared for future signage needs in interpreting both cultural and natural resources. Design specs have been prepared for signage to be consistent with existing signage on post.
- There are no known sacred sites or traditional cultural properties. Tribal consultation is ongoing, as cultural resources investigations are conducted.



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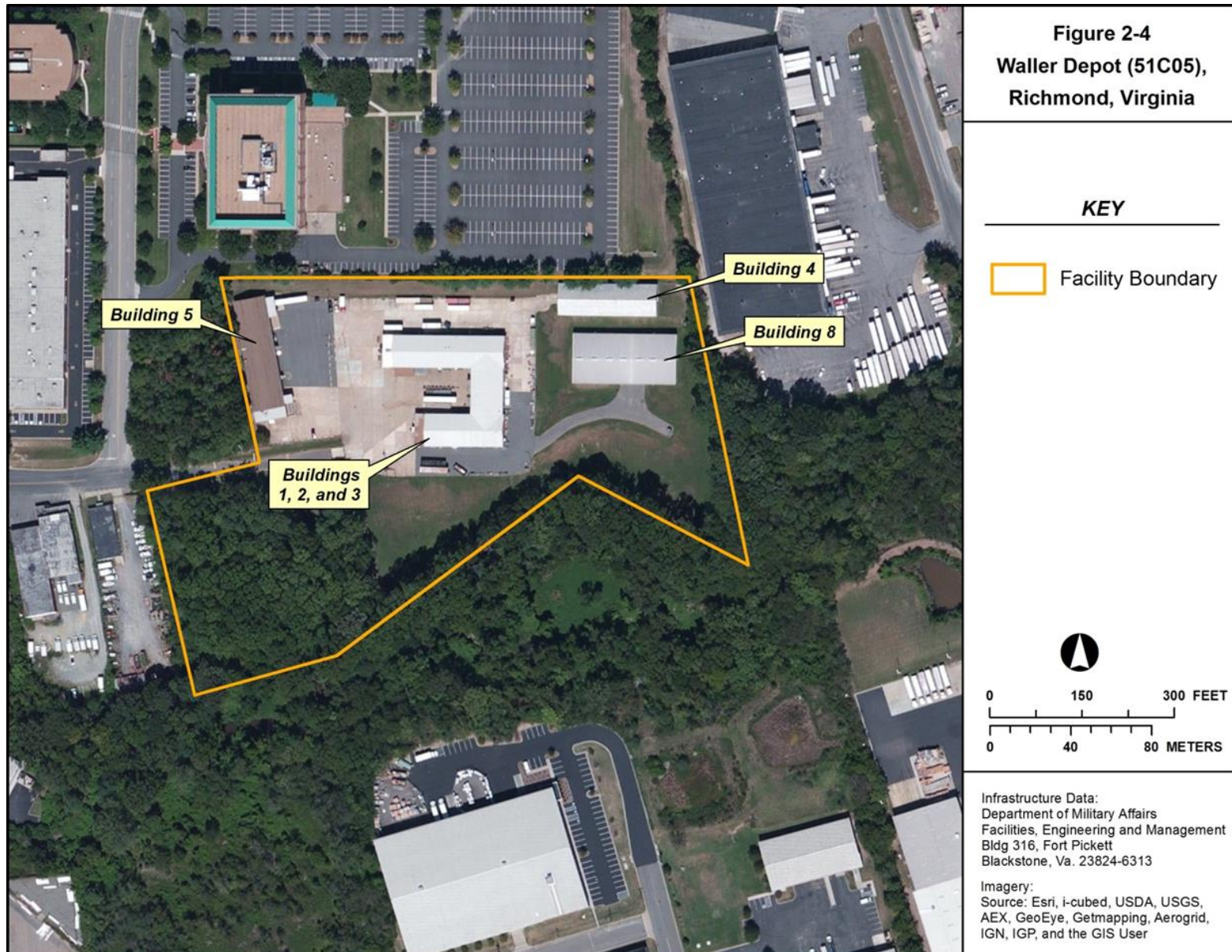
2.1.3 Waller Depot, Richmond (Facility No.51C05)

The state-owned Waller Depot originally provided central storage and distribution capabilities for the VaARNG. Today, it houses a Counter Drug Task Force, CBRNE Enhanced Response Force Package (CERF-P), and the Virginia Defense Force. Waller Depot is located in Henrico County just north of Richmond.

There are six buildings at Waller Depot; three of these (Building #s 1, 2, and 3) comprise a single warehouse. The other three warehouses correspond to individual building numbers (Buildings #s 4, 5, and 8) (Figure 2-4). These buildings occupy higher portions of the landform on the north side of the property. Areas surrounding the structures are paved. South of the main access road, the terrain drops toward Jordan's Branch. These areas are open and covered with grass. The northern two thirds of the property containing the four warehouses have been heavily graded. By contrast, the open areas on the southern third of the property appear to be intact, where most of the area slopes steeply toward Jordan's Branch. These slopes are open and planted with grass. The Jordan's Branch floodplain is forested in mature hardwoods. A narrow area that appears not to have been graded is present along the perimeter fence in the southeastern corner of the property.

Cultural Resources Summary

- A predictive archaeological model for Waller Depot has been completed. The property is considered to retain a medium potential for prehistoric sites and a low potential for historic sites. The disturbed ground condition of the developed portions of the facility greatly reduces the probability for intact archaeological sites in those areas. The potential for intact archaeological sites is limited to the southern, undeveloped side of the installation. Systematic subsurface testing is recommended for the undeveloped areas to identify archaeological sites at the Waller Depot.
- There are a total of 9.4 acres at this facility, of which none have been surveyed for archaeological resources.
- Three of the four warehouses at Waller Depot have been recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP as contributing resources to a Waller Depot Historic District, under NRHP Criterion A for the property's contribution to the Guard's overall mission.
- There are no known sacred sites or traditional cultural properties. Tribal consultation is ongoing, as cultural resources investigations are conducted.
- This facility does not contain a cemetery.
- Historic District boundaries for Waller Depot may change in the future. VDHR wants district boundaries to be redrawn to reflect changes to the district over time.



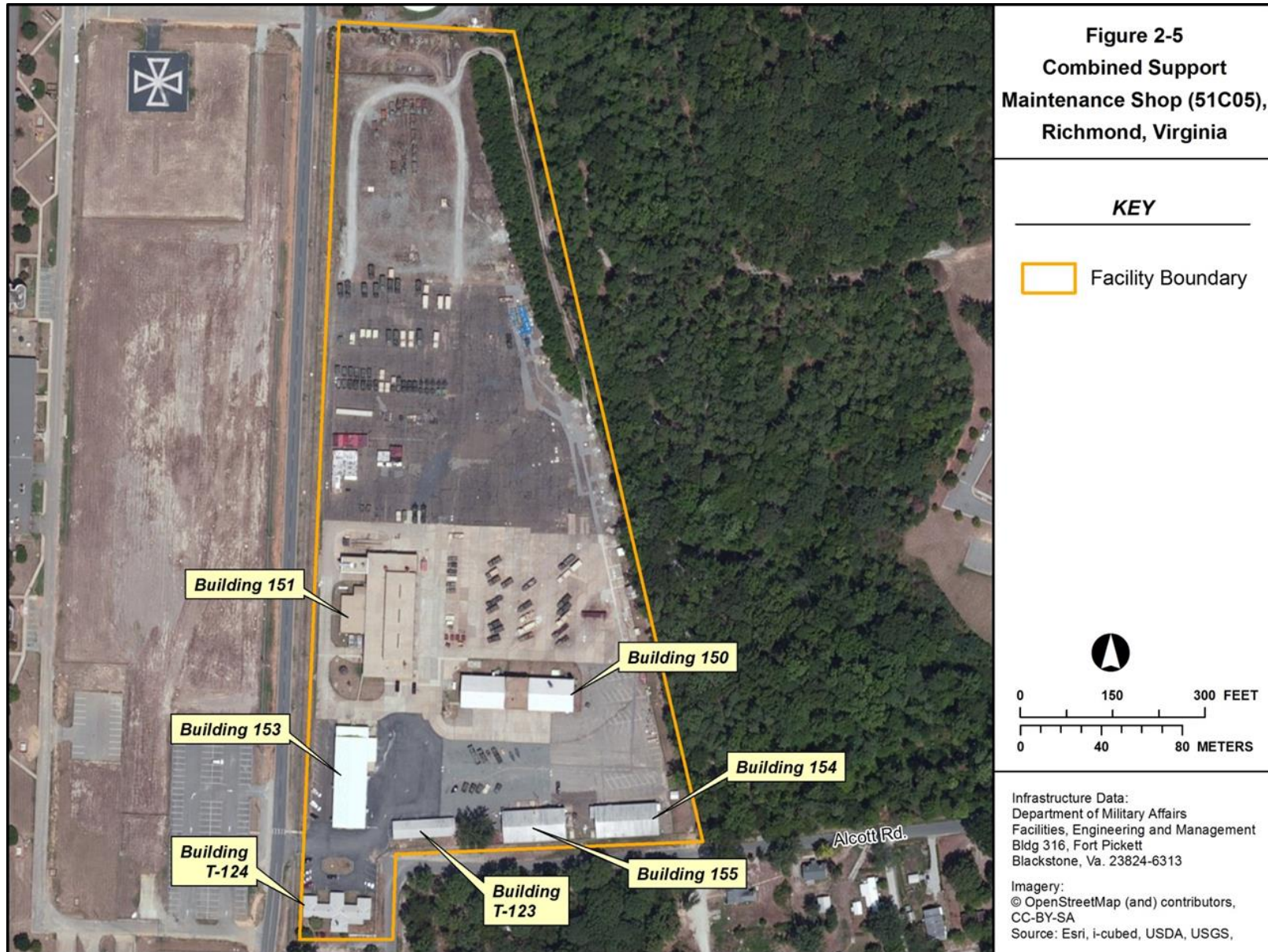
2.1.4 Combined Support Maintenance Shop (CSMS) at the Defense Supply Center Richmond (DSCR), Alcott Road, Richmond (Facility No.51C00)

The federally-owned CSMS for the VaARNG is located on Alcott Road within the boundaries of the DSCR, which is within Chesterfield County just south of the City of Richmond (Figure 2-5). The mission of the CSMS is to provide personnel, equipment, and facilities to conduct direct and general support and limited maintenance for equipment and military vehicles.

Seven buildings comprise the CSMS and they are located on the southern end of the property (Figure 2-5b). The north end of the property is used primarily for vehicle and equipment storage. There is essentially no undeveloped land on the property. All of the land (14.8 acres) is either taken by buildings or paved over to accommodate the movement and storage of vehicles and equipment.

Cultural Resources Summary

- A predictive archaeological model for the CSMS has been completed. The property is considered to retain a low potential for archaeological resources.
- There are a total of 14.8 acres at this facility, of which none have been surveyed for archaeological resources.
- Of the seven buildings and structures, seven are currently 50 years old or older.
- One building, a storage facility (Building 126) will turn 50 years of age during the course of this ICRMP. Building 126 was constructed in 1964.
- This facility has been surveyed for a historic district/historic landscape and six buildings (Building #s T-123, T-124, 151, 153, 154 and 155) are eligible as contributing resources to the NRHP-eligible DSCR historic district, which includes the NRHP-listed Bellwood Historic District (VDHR #020-5336). All seven buildings at the facility, including Building #150 and those listed above, are recommended as eligible for listing under the historic context for the VaARNG.
- This facility is currently part of a NRHP-eligible DSCR historic district, the Bellwood/Richmond Quartermaster Depot Historic District.
- Due to the execution of a building demolition program by DSCR, the historic district boundaries are subject to revision; but as of the end of FY 2013, consultation with VDHR had not been completed by DSCR to redefine the historic district boundaries. When this is accomplished, the CSMS facility might fall outside the revised boundaries.
- There are no known sacred sites or traditional cultural properties. Tribal consultation is ongoing, as cultural resources investigations are conducted.
- The CSMS facility does not contain a cemetery.



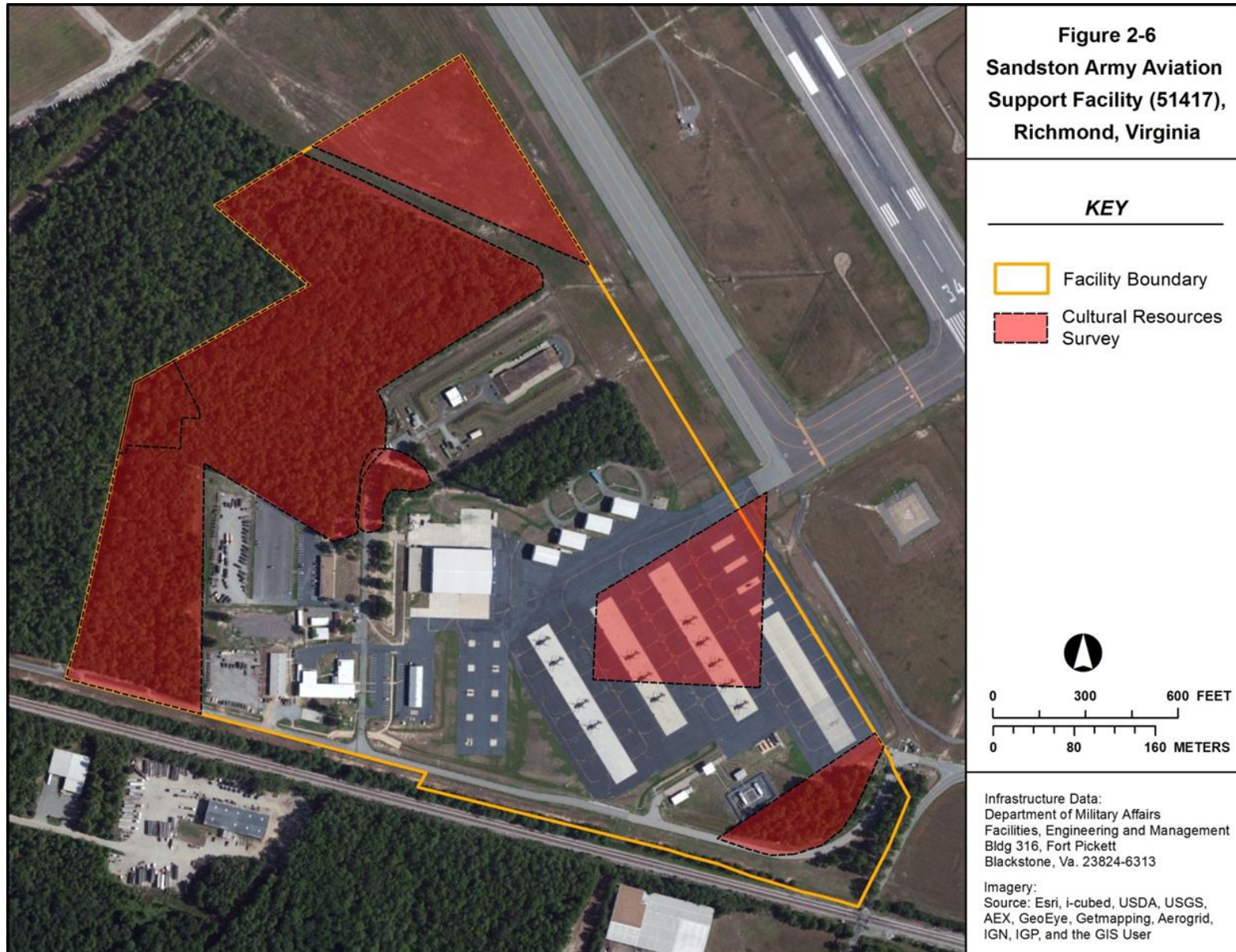
2.1.5 Sandston Army Aviation Support Facility (AASF), Sandston (Facility No. 51417)

The VaARNG units stationed at Sandston AASF, which is located in Henrico County, include the Headquarters & Headquarters Company (HHC), Bravo and Delta Companies, the 2nd Battalion, and the 224th Aviation Battalion. The mission of the AASF is to provide supervision and coordination of VaARNG aviation operations, aviation safety, aviation maintenance, standardization, flying hour program, and the Additional Flight Training Program (AFTP); and to ensure that individual aviators and crewmembers maintain required proficiency and currency in the aircraft assigned, and operate aircraft in accordance with the appropriate Aircrew Training Manual (ATM), unit Army Training and Evaluation Program (ARTEP) unit Modification Table of Organization and Equipment (MTOE), equipment availability, and individual requirements.

Sandston AASF is located along the southwest corner of the Richmond International Airport (Figure 2-6). The privately-owned facility is contained within a triangular-shaped tract between the south end of a runway and Portugee Road. The facility includes helicopter aprons, hangars, administrative buildings, and vehicle parking areas. There are no historic buildings located in the vicinity of the Sandston AASF. This facility includes a readiness center. The aircraft aprons, building footprints, and vehicle parking lots have been graded and the potential for intact archaeological sites in these areas is low. Relatively undisturbed ground is limited mostly to the undeveloped, western portion of the installation (approximately 33 acres). The potential for prehistoric and historic sites on the undisturbed portions of the property was determined to be medium. Phase I archaeological survey was conducted in FY 2012-2013, to conclude prior survey efforts and complete work on unsurveyed areas. One potentially NRHP-eligible site, 44HE1166, was identified, and will be avoided through “preservation in place” measures until such time that Phase II investigation is determined to be necessary and economically feasible. The facility will need to be evaluated for architectural significance once it reaches 50 years of age.

Cultural Resources Summary

- A predictive archaeological model for Sandston AASF has been completed. The property is considered to retain a low to medium potential for archaeological resources.
- Phase I archaeological survey of 88 acres was completed in 2012 (Dutton 2012). One site (44HE1166) was identified and determined to be potentially eligible for NRHP listing.
- No buildings and structures have been evaluated for NRHP eligibility.
- Seven (7) resources associated with the installation will turn 50 years old over the life of this ICRMP. This includes six buildings and one landscape feature. Real property records indicate the building functions are as follows: one access control building, four (4) aircraft maintenance hangars, and one administration building. The landscape resource is an aircraft runway.
- This facility has not been surveyed as a historic district or as a cultural landscape.
- This facility does not contain a historic landscape and is not considered to comprise or contain a historic district. The facility does not contain a historic cemetery.
- There are no known sacred sites or traditional cultural properties. Tribal consultation is ongoing, as cultural resources investigations are conducted.



2.1.6 Readiness Centers (Armories) and Field Maintenance Shops (FMS)

A readiness center (armory) supports individual and collective training, administration, automation and communications, and logistical requirements for the ARNG. The center is the single gathering point for ARNG personnel and is a mobilization platform during federal and state activation of ARNG troops. The building serves as a headquarters for Table of Organization and Equipment (TOE) and Table of Distribution and Allowances (TDA) organizations and provides support to the community. Functional areas included in this single category are assembly space, classrooms, FMS, distributive learning centers, locker rooms, physical fitness areas, kitchen, weapons and protective masks storage, other storage, enclosed areas to support training with simulation, operator level maintenance on assigned equipment, and use of Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC) Defense Systems equipment.

There are 44 readiness centers in Virginia that are currently under the control of the VaARNG (Figure 2-1b). Most readiness centers are located on lots between five and ten acres in size. The readiness centers usually consist of the building, parking lot, driveways, a motor pool area, a maintained lawn, and in certain instances, an additional garage or storage building. FMS facilities within the state are located within the facility property of the individual readiness centers with the exception of an individual FMS facility located in Staunton (Facility No.51C55). These are either privately-, state-, or federally-owned properties (refer to Table 2-1, above). The Fort Belvoir Readiness Center (Facility No.51A03) and FMS (#13) are located at Fort Belvoir. The federal government owns Fort Belvoir and the U.S. Army is responsible for the management of cultural resources at these facilities. The following readiness centers are currently managed by VaARNG as of the end of FY 2013:

- Abingdon Readiness Center, Abingdon, 2003, Facility No.51A33
- Bedford Readiness Center, Bedford, 1957, Facility No.51A10
- Big Stone Gap Readiness Center, Big Stone Gap, 1960, Facility No.51A20
- Blackstone Readiness Center, Blackstone, 1986, Facility No.51A25
- Cedar Bluff Readiness Center and FMS #14, Cedar Bluff, 2000, Facility No.51B90
- Charlottesville Readiness Center, Charlottesville, 1974, Facility No.51A35
- Chatham Readiness Center, Chatham, 1954, Facility No.51A40
- Christiansburg Readiness Center, Christiansburg, 1960, Facility No.51A50
- Clifton Forge Readiness Center, Clifton Forge, 1990, Facility No.51A60
- Danville Readiness Center and FMS #8, Danville, 2000 and 1988, Facility No.51A70
- Emporia Readiness Center, Emporia, 1993, Facility No.51A80
- Fairfax Readiness Center, Fairfax, 1988, Facility No. 51712
- Farmville Readiness Center and FMS #7, Farmville, 1955, Facility No.51A90
- Fort A.P. Hill Readiness Center, Fort A.P. Hill, 1989, Facility No.51A32
- Franklin Readiness Center, Franklin, 1954, Facility No.51A95
- Fredericksburg Readiness Center, Fredericksburg, 1958, Facility No.51B00
- Gate City Readiness Center and FMS #9, Gate City, 1959 Facility No.51B10
- Hampton Readiness Center, Hampton, 1993, Facility No.51B15
- Harrisonburg Readiness Center, Harrisonburg, 1988, Facility No.51B20
- Leesburg Readiness Center, Leesburg, 1989, Facility No.51B27
- Lexington Readiness Center, Lexington, 1989, Facility No.51B28
- Lynchburg Readiness Center and FMS #11, Lynchburg, 1983, Facility No.51B30
- Manassas Readiness Center, Manassas, 1959, Facility No.51B40
- Martinsville Readiness Center, Martinsville, 1965, Facility No.51B45
- Norfolk Readiness Center and FMS #5, Norfolk, 2002 and 1962, Facility No.51B55
- Onancock Readiness Center, Onancock, 1954, Facility No.51B60

- Pennington Gap Readiness Center, Pennington Gap, 1951, Facility No.51B62
- Petersburg Readiness Center, Petersburg, 1971, Facility No.51B65
- Portsmouth Readiness Center and FMS #6, Portsmouth, 1966 and 1972, Facility No.51B70
- Powhatan Readiness Center, Powhatan, 2001, Facility No.51B75
- Pulaski Readiness Center, Pulaski, 1960, Facility No.51B80
- Radford Readiness Center, Radford, 1956, Facility No.51B85
- Rocky Mount Readiness Center and FMS #10, Rocky Mount, 1957, Facility No.51C25
- Sandston Readiness Center and FMS #1 & #2, Sandston, 1942 and 1949, 1990, Facility No.51415
- South Boston Readiness Center, South Boston, 1986, Facility No.51C45
- Staunton Readiness Center, Staunton, 1956, Facility No.51C50
- Suffolk Readiness Center, Suffolk, 1971, Facility No.51C65
- Virginia Beach Readiness Center, Virginia Beach, 1987, Facility No.51C72
- Warrenton Readiness Center, Warrenton, 1964, Facility No.51C75
- West Point Readiness Center, West Point, 1990, Facility No.51C85
- Winchester Readiness Center, Winchester, 2009, Facility No.51C92
- Woodstock Readiness Center, Woodstock, 1996, Facility No.51C96

Cultural Resources Summary

- Intensive Architectural Survey and Evaluation of 22 Virginia Army National Guard Armory and Organizational Maintenance Shop Properties at Alleghany (Clifton Forge), Blackstone, Charlottesville, Danville, Danville FMS #8, Farmville, Fort A.P. Hill, Fredericksburg FMS #7, Gate City FMS #9, Leesburg, Lexington, Lynchburg FMS #11, Martinsville, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Portsmouth FMS #6, Sandston, South Boston, Staunton, Suffolk, Virginia Beach, and West Point was conducted in 2012. VDHR concurred with the finding that none of these properties is eligible for NRHP listing.
- Phase I Archaeological Resource Survey of the Virginia Army National Guard Armory at Sandston, Virginia is currently ongoing, initiated during FY 2012.
- Phase I Archaeological Survey and Reporting of Readiness Centers located at Chatham, Christiansburg, Clifton Forge, Lexington, Norfolk, Onancock, Portsmouth, Staunton, and Warrenton, and the Staunton FMS #12, is currently ongoing, initiated at the end of FY 2013.
- Phase I Archaeological Survey and Reporting of Readiness Centers located at Petersburg, Charlottesville, Harrisonburg, and South Boston, is currently underway.
- Armories (Readiness Center) and Field Maintenance Shop Intensive Architectural Survey is currently underway, initiated at the end of FY 2013, for Lynchburg Armory, Franklin (Vaughan) Armory, Harrisonburg Armory, Norfolk Armory, Onancock Armory, and at Norfolk FMS 5, Chatham Armory, and Staunton FMS 12.
- Architectural Survey and Evaluation of Twelve Virginia Army National Guard Readiness Centers located at Bedford, Big Stone Gap, Christiansburg, Fredericksburg, Gate City, Harrisonburg, Manassas, Norfolk, Pulaski, Radford, Rocky Mount, and Warrenton was conducted in 2008.
- Phase I Archaeological Survey of 2.5 Ha (6.2 ac) at the Proposed VaARNG FMS Shops #1 and #2 Fence Installation and Parking Lot Expansion, Richmond International Airport, Henrico County, Virginia was conducted in 2006.

- Archaeological Assessments and Architectural Surveys were conducted at VaARNG facilities in 2004. This effort included archaeological assessments at 52 facilities, including 33 individual readiness centers, 12 co-located readiness centers and FMS facilities, one individual FMS, the Sandston AASF, Camp Pendleton, two Special Forces facilities, one depot, and one military vehicle compound. Architectural evaluations were conducted at Fort Belvoir, in Fairfax County; one resource each at Bristol, Chatham, Franklin, Onancock, Pennington Gap, and Powhatan; three resources at Waller Depot, Richmond; and 10 resources in Sandston.
- There are no known sacred sites or traditional cultural properties at these locations. Tribal consultation is ongoing, as cultural resources investigations are conducted.
- The Chatham Armory is considered by the VaARNG to be a contributing resource in the Chatham Historic District, which is listed in the NRHP, but not individually NRHP-eligible, based upon analysis of new information since the resource was considered individually NRHP-eligible; VDHR has concurred with this finding
- Documentation and evaluation data for the following readiness centers will turn 10 years of age at the end of the duration of this ICRMP Revision, in 2018; documentation updating and re-evaluation may be needed for these properties: Bedford, Big Stone Gap, Christiansburg, Fredericksburg, Gate City, Manassas, Pulaski, Rocky Mount, and Warrenton readiness centers.
- Leesburg Readiness Center will turn 50 years of age in 2016; it was previously evaluated for NRHP Criteria Consideration G and was found ineligible under this Criteria, reevaluation of the property at 50 years of age may be needed.
- Four (4) buildings at the Fort Belvoir Readiness Center will mature to 50 years of age during the life of this ICRMP and will require survey and evaluation. These include FMS #13, two flammable storage buildings, and an organizational storage building. As per the Fort Belvoir CRM, FMS #13 was evaluated by the USACE Baltimore District in 2014 and determined to be ineligible (draft pending). Buildings 1948 and 1949 are scheduled for evaluation by Fort Belvoir in 2014-2015. Building 268 remains a contributing resource to the Fort Belvoir Historic District. Finally, in accordance with the ISSA with VAARNG, Fort Belvoir is responsible for Section 106 support for these structures.

2.2 ARMY NATIONAL GUARD CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROGRAM FOR 2014-2018

This section summarizes the specific actions required to manage the cultural resources under the stewardship of the VaARNG for the next five years, as well as summarizing the actions taken over the previous years.

Sections 2.2.1, 2.2.2, and 2.2.3 summarize the Cultural Resources Programs that have been initiated on VaARNG properties since 1977. These projects are both specific to Fort Pickett MTC and facilities-wide. Both archaeological and architectural surveys have been conducted, as the VaARNG has made substantial efforts to identify and evaluate its cultural resources in support of mission-related activities and in support of responsible stewardship of cultural resources.

Section 2.2.3 lists cultural resources and non-cultural resources projects and actions to be initiated over the next five years that are installation-wide and facilities-specific. These projects may be necessary due to mission changes or master planning initiatives, or could be initiated by the CRM as part of the overall cultural resources management program. Cultural resources' actions may include initiation or continuation of American Indian consultation not related to a specific project, GIS cultural resources layer development, development of cultural resources training and awareness program for non-CRM staff, CRM training, development of agreement documents, and fulfillment of federal curation requirements. Such actions may be a part of ITAM projects; natural resource management plans; major maintenance programs; changes in equipment, assets, mission, and/or training; and consolidating or relocating units.

2.2.1 Summary of Cultural Resources Investigations: 1977-1999

The VaARNG's approach to identifying cultural resources within the boundaries of its various facilities has primarily focused on Fort Pickett MTC and Camp Pendleton. In addition, excess property transferred to the Nottoway County Local Redevelopment Authority (LRA) through the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) process was also sampled prior to transfer. A summary of previous cultural resources investigation reports can be found in Table 2-4.

Archaeological and architectural surveys at Fort Pickett MTC since 1977 identified four extant buildings (Buildings #T0025, #1615, #3001, and the POW Camp Jailhouse) and 34 archaeological sites that were recommended as NRHP-eligible (Moffett and Bupp 2004; Huston et al. 1995; and Boyko et al. 2006). The POW Camp Jailhouse has since been assessed and is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP (Boyko et al. 2006). Building #1615 was removed from VaARNG control as a result of the BRAC process.

Mary Cecilia Godburn, Historian Clerk for the then Director of Facilities Engineering (DFAE) at Fort Pickett, undertook the earliest study executed at Fort Pickett MTC in 1977. The survey did not include evaluation of eligibility and no formal comment was issued by VDHR (Louis Berger Group, Inc. 2002).

The second cultural resources study conducted at Fort Pickett MTC was a Phase I archaeological survey. This 1984 survey did not identify any prehistoric sites and the two 20th century farmsteads on the property were not recommended for further work (Browning 1984).

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Mobile District, conducted the first archaeological assessment for Camp Pendleton in Virginia Beach in 1987. The USACE did not identify any archaeological sites (USACE 1987).

The following year USACE conducted an architectural survey at Camp Pendleton. At that time, no buildings were determined eligible for the NRHP (USACE 1988).

The eligibility of Camp Pendleton as an historic district was revisited by VDHR in 1990. As a result of a site visit conducted by VDHR staff, James Hill and Jeffery O'Dell, VDHR proposed that Camp Pendleton was eligible for listing in the NRHP as a historic district.

In 1991, Land and Community Associates, Inc. conducted a survey of state-owned properties, which included Camp Pendleton. The facility was recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP as an historic district. VDHR concurred with the recommendation and the contributing resources included most of the buildings, structures, landscapes and sites constructed prior to 1950 (Land and Community Associates, Inc. 1991).

A major cultural resources study was initiated at Fort Pickett MTC in 1994. The William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR) identified nine architectural resources, including the Field House/Gym (Building #1613), the Officers' Open Dining Facility (Building #1615), three incinerators (Buildings #2022-2024), and four representative buildings in the 3000 Barracks Area (Building #3001, 3048, 3049, and 3055) (Huston et al. 1995). In addition, WMCAR evaluated the Wells House/Commander's Residence (Building #2538) (Huston et al. 1995), first surveyed in 1972 by Zelma Lee Overby, a VDHR Regional Representative (Overby 1972). WMCAR recommended that the Officers' Open Dining Facility (Building #1615) and the representative buildings in the 3000 Barracks Area as eligible for listing in the NRHP. VDHR concurred with these findings (Huston et al. 1995). The archaeological surveys conducted by WMCAR in 1995 and 1998 covered 589 acres (235 ha), and identified 93 previously unknown archaeological sites.

Smaller archaeological studies have been conducted at Fort Pickett MTC since WMCAR's extensive survey in the mid-to-late 1990s. A Phase I survey of 195.7 acres (79.2 ha) of excess property was executed in 1997 by Gray & Pape, Inc. in association with Environmental Restoration Company, and identified three historic sites (Winter et al. 1997).

A PLS was prepared for the VaARNG by the USACE, St. Louis District in 1998. The survey was to assist in identifying previously recorded cultural resources on military facilities within the state and to provide guidelines for future cultural resources work in order to comply with Section 110 and other regulations. This survey also identified Native American tribes that could have a cultural affiliation with collections or properties controlled by the military within the state (Smoyer 1998).

A Phase I survey was conducted by the Cultural Resources Group of Louis Berger and Associates, Inc, consisting of sub-surface testing and surface survey of 635 acres (257 ha). The 1999 survey of the tank gunnery range did not identify any new archaeological sites (Meyers and Simpson 1999). Archaeological and architectural surveys at Fort Pickett MTC through 1999 identified four extant buildings (Buildings #T0025, #1615, #3001, and the POW Camp Jailhouse) and 34 archaeological sites that were recommended as NRHP-eligible (Moffett and Bupp 2004; Huston et al. 1995, and Boyko et al. 2006). The POW Camp Jailhouse has since been assessed and is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP (Boyko et al. 2006). Building #1615 was removed from VaARNG control as a result of the BRAC process, and Building #3001, which prior was only eligible as a contributing resource to a potential historic district, was downgraded to non-eligible status following the historic district evaluation of Fort Pickett in 2009-2010, leaving only one buildings formally determined eligible for the NRHP (#T0025).

2.2.2 Summary of Cultural Resources Investigations: 2000-2013

The cultural resources program for the VaARNG during FY 2000-2005 incorporated an extensive number of projects at Fort Pickett MTC and facilities-specific investigations. The Conservation Management Institute (CMI) at Virginia Tech executed a 2000-2001 survey of 410.5 acres (164.2 ha) on a number of forest management blocks at Fort Pickett MTC. The survey identified 20 new sites.

Two Phase I surveys conducted by Cultural Resources, Inc. were executed on timber harvest blocks at Fort Pickett MTC in 2001. The first survey covered 280 acres (112 ha) and resulted in the identification of six archaeological sites (Tyrer et al. 2002a). The second survey, on 250 acres (100 ha) of timber harvest blocks, identified 11 isolated find as well as one previously identified Native American lithic scatter (Tyrer et al. 2002b).

Louis Berger Group, Inc. executed a draft Historic Resource Management Plan for Camp Pendleton in 2001 to provide guidelines for the management and treatment of the contributing resources within the

NRHP-eligible historic district (Louis Berger Group, Inc. 2001). This plan was submitted to VDHR for comment, but was never finalized or implemented by the VaARNG.

An ICRMP for the VaARNG was developed in 2002 by Louis Berger Group, Inc. and established priorities for the identification and evaluation of historic properties state-wide. The priorities set forth by the ICRMP served as the basis for additional surveys conducted for the VaARNG through FY 2005. The findings of the ICRMP and EA identified that potential consequences for the proposed actions resulted in no significant impacts and resulted in beneficial effects for cultural resources areas (Louis Berger Group, Inc. 2002: ES-6).

The James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc. (JRIA) executed two Phase I surveys at Fort Pickett MTC in 2003 which did not discover any NRHP-eligible sites. There were no archaeological sites or artifacts uncovered during the first Phase I survey of a 26-acre (10.4 ha) project area (Tyner and Laird 2003a). The second survey, covering 450 acres (180 ha) identified six sites, two of which were previously identified. One of the four new sites identified during the study was a cemetery. While no Phase I archaeological study did not recommend additional archaeological testing, avoidance and non-disturbance was recommended for the cemetery site (Tyner and Laird 2003b).

A third survey conducted by JRIA in 2003 identified 13 archaeological sites and 66 isolated finds across 890 acres at Fort Pickett MTC (Tyner and Laird 2003c). This survey led to the recommendation of two archaeological sites (44BR166 and 44BR167) as eligible for listing in the NRHP. VDHR concurred with the recommendation (Huston et al. 2004:40).

An in-house Cultural Resources Program was established for facilities of the VaARNG, as a result of the recommendations of, and with funding from the NGB, in the summer of 2003. CMI at Virginia Tech was given responsibility for all the archaeological survey work conducted within the boundaries of Fort Pickett MTC. In 2003, CMI surveyed 177.3 acres at Fort Pickett MTC. Only one new historic site and several historic and prehistoric isolated finds were identified during this survey (MacCarthy 2003: ii). CMI recommended the historic site as not eligible for listing in the NRHP. A Phase I archaeological survey of 146.5 acres (59.3 ha) was conducted in 2003-2004 at Fort Pickett MTC and resulted in the identification of seven archaeological sites and 43 isolated artifact localities. Two archaeological sites (44DW317 and 44DW318) were recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP. VDHR concurred with these findings (Boyko et al. 2004:40).

During the summer of 2003, an architectural survey of historic resources at Fort Pickett MTC was undertaken to fulfill Section 110 requirements for the VaARNG. Thirty-four buildings were selected and inventoried based on their age and construction type (semi-permanent or permanent buildings only). A historic context for Fort Pickett MTC was developed in conjunction with this survey to provide a document for evaluation of NRHP eligibility for future architectural surveys. The hangar at the airfield (Building #T0025), family quarters (Building #SW101) and the POW Camp Jailhouse (no building number) were recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP (Moffett and Bupp 2004). The SHPO concurred with eligibility for Building #T0025 but did not consider Building #SW101 worthy of listing (Holma 2004). The POW Camp Jailhouse has since been assessed in light of an archaeological study of the area and is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP (Boyko et al. 2006).

CMI reported on the archaeological survey of five parcels of land totaling 228.9 acres (92.6 ha) at Fort Pickett MTC in 2004. Two archaeological sites and eight isolated artifact locations were identified. None of the isolated find locations was recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP (MacCarthy and Boyko 2005:ii). CMI conducted Phase II evaluations of Sites 44DW310 and 44NT89; both were determined potentially eligible for NRHP listing. Also in 2004, AMEC completed archaeological survey of 133.0 acres (53.8 ha) at Fort Pickett MTC for the Stryker Brigade project; no sites were identified.

In 2004, the VaARNG initiated a statewide archaeological assessment and architectural survey of its resources on facilities outside Fort Pickett MTC. Archaeological assessments included a literature search and brief walkover at 52 facilities, including 33 individual readiness centers, 12 co-located readiness centers and FMS facilities, one individual FMS, the Sandston AASF, Camp Pendleton, two Special Forces facilities at Fort A.P. Hill, Waller Depot, and one military vehicle compound (Bowen et al. 2004). The federal government owns the Special Forces facilities at Fort A.P. Hill and cultural resources responsibilities are administered through the U.S. Army.

A high potential for archaeological sites was found at 18 facilities, including:

- Camp Pendleton,
- Ft. Belvoir Readiness Center/FMS#13,
- Chatham Readiness Center,
- Christiansburg Readiness Center,
- Alleghany Readiness Center,
- Lexington Readiness Center,
- Norfolk Readiness Center/FMS #5,
- Onancock Readiness Center,
- Pennington Gap Readiness Center,
- Petersburg Readiness Center,
- Portsmouth Readiness Center/FMS # 6,
- Radford Readiness Center,
- Roanoke Readiness Center/FMS #10,
- Roanoke Military Vehicle Compound,
- South Boston Readiness Center,
- FMS #12, Suffolk Readiness Center, and
- Warrenton Readiness Center.

The federal government owns Fort Belvoir and its cultural resources responsibilities are administered through the U.S. Army. The Commonwealth leases the facility at Pennington Gap but no VaARNG units are currently stationed there. Although no previously recorded archaeological sites were noted directly on VaARNG property, potential archaeological sites or associated features were noted at Christiansburg Readiness Center, Norfolk Readiness Center, Pennington Gap Readiness Center, Petersburg Readiness Center, and FMS #12.

No further archaeological investigations are recommended at 10 facilities including:

- Fort A.P Hill (Camp Anderson),
- Abingdon Readiness Center,
- Emporia Readiness Center,
- Leesburg Readiness Center,
- Blackstone Readiness Center,
- Manassas Readiness Center,
- Martinsville Readiness Center,
- Richlands Readiness Center/FMS #14,
- Richmond Readiness Center/FMS #4, and
- Winchester Readiness Center/FMS #3.

The architectural resources identified as needing survey under the 2004 state-wide initiative were based on the recommendations put forth by the 2002 ICRMP (nine facilities identified included six resources at Fort Belvoir, Alexandria, one resource each at Bristol, Chatham, Franklin, Onancock, Pennington Gap, and Powhatan, three resources at Waller Depot, Richmond, and 10 resources in Sandston) (Louis Berger Group, Inc. 2002:3-7). Of the nine facilities, Bristol is no longer under control of Virginia Department of Military Affairs (VDMA), Pennington Gap is leased by the Commonwealth of Virginia and no VaARNG units are stationed there, Fort Belvoir's resources are administered by the U.S. Army, and Chatham and three of Sandston's resources were previously surveyed. Waller Depot, Onancock, Franklin, Powhatan, and seven of the resources at Sandston were surveyed as part of this effort. Chatham was re-evaluated under the historic context that was developed as part of this survey effort. Review of VDMA's property records identified an additional five facilities, Radford, Roanoke, Farmville, Alcott Road in Richmond

(DSCR), and Staunton, that required recordation and evaluation of National Register eligibility (Bowen, et al. 2004).

The Camp Pendleton Historic District was listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register (VLR) on June 16, 2004 and was listed in the NRHP on September 26, 2005. In total, 114 contributing resources (105 buildings, 6 sites (non-archaeological), and 3 structures) were identified in the nomination. The district meets National Register Criteria A and C, and is significant under the themes of architecture and military/defense with the period of significance extending from 1911 to 1950 (Moffett 2004).

In order to provide management guidelines for the Camp Pendleton Historic District and the NRHP-eligible resources at Fort Pickett MTC, Parsons developed a Maintenance and Treatment Plan for VaARNG's historic properties (Griffitts et al. 2004). The plan provides specific guidelines in implementing the correct maintenance, rehabilitation, and/or mothballing methods to insure the retention of the resources' integrity and usefulness within the parameters of fulfilling the ARNG's overall mission. In addition, the plan aims to assist the VaARNG with streamlining its approach via a PA) for any future undertakings on the historic properties and its responsibilities under Section 106 of the NHPA and the Appropriations Act Section 4-4.01(o), 1992 Virginia Acts of Assembly, Chapter 893.

CMI has completed additional archaeological survey between 2004 and 2005 in advance of forestry, construction, and other projects at Fort Pickett MTC. As a result, 27 new sites have been identified. In 2006, archaeological surveys on Fort Pickett MTC have resulted in the identification of 16 sites. Numerous cultural resources projects are in progress for Fort Pickett MTC and other VaARNG facilities, including a Maintenance and Treatment Plan for World War II-era temporary structures at Fort Pickett MTC that the VaARNG intends to maintain for an extended period as well several archaeological survey projects.

In 2010, VaARNG hired a full-time cultural resources program manager in a VDMA state employment position to replace CMI cultural resources personnel who oversaw VaARNG cultural resources program. The approach to cultural resources project realization shifted to project-based contracting with an emphasis on project-driven Section 106 compliance to support the VaARNG mission. The VaARNG Collections Manager/Curator position continued to be served through a CMI contract until the end of calendar year 2012, when the contract ended and the position was established as a VDMA full-time state position. The Cultural Resources Program Manager and Collections Manager/Curator positions are currently staffed by personnel who meet the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards*.

The cultural resources program for FY 2007 to 2013 conducted many archaeological investigations of the range areas at Fort Pickett MTC, a Phase I archaeological survey of the Sandston Readiness Center, a Phase I archaeological survey at Camp Pendleton, an architectural and archaeological survey of Virginia Air National Guard installations at the Richmond International Airport and Camp Pendleton, an architectural evaluation of the historic district potential of Fort Pickett MTC, architectural evaluations of readiness centers throughout the state, and a maintenance and treatment plan for historic assets at Fort Pickett.

In total, from FY 2007-2012, 32 archaeological investigations were conducted in the range and operational areas at Fort Pickett MTC. All but one of these studies represented Phase I efforts. The lone Phase II effort, conducted in 2009, evaluated sites 44NT77 and 44NT78 as NRHP-eligible. The 31 Phase I studies identified 191 sites, 34 of which were determined to be potentially eligible and three sites were not evaluated. VDHR concurred with these determinations. An independent non-compliance study was also conducted at Fort Pickett MTC.

At Fort Pickett MTC, 625 acres were subjected to Phase I investigation in 2009-2011 by Michael Baker, Inc. (Baker), with subcontractor Dovetail, to support the Fort Pickett MTC Forestry Program and its need to clear acreage for training needs, in particular for realization of the Wanjou Corridor being established in the northern area of Fort Pickett. Twenty (20) sites were found, of which six (6) were determined to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. During 2009-2010, Gilmore Environmental Consulting (GECO) conducted Phase I survey of eight tracts totaling 142.6 acres, and documented 12 sites, with one (1) determined potentially eligible (Boyko 2010). The William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR) carried out Phase I survey on 295 acres during 2010-11 in support of forestry activities and ITAM (training) needs, identifying 33 sites, of which eight were found potentially NRHP-eligible (Moore 2012). In addition, during 2010-11, WMCAR conducted Phase I testing on five (5) locations to be used for borrow/spoil, totaling 32 acres, to support facilities management activities, and completed work begun by the CMI in-house archaeological team on parcels at which no sites had been discovered, but for which field work and reporting were not completed. As a result of these studies, no new archaeological sites were found. JRIA completed Phase I investigations on a parcel comprising 286 acres, where work was begun by CMI but not concluded, and identified 31 sites, of which 10 were determined potentially eligible for NRHP listing. Consultation was conducted with VDHR on all of the work carried out in 2009-11 by Baker, Dovetail, WMCAR, and JRIA, and for the eight-tract study by GECO; VDHR concurred with all of the eligibility findings resulting from these investigations.

During FY 2011-2013, JRIA conducted Phase I investigations in support of forestry activities and training (ITAM) plans including one project totaling 169 acres, a second project totaling 24.5 acres, and a third comprising a single 255-acre parcel. These investigations resulted in identification of 15 sites, of which three (3) were found potentially eligible. VDHR concurred with findings from all three projects. JRIA also carried out Phase I archaeological field work and reporting on parcels upon which CMI had begun testing, but had not finished investigations and reporting on findings. This project covered about 318 acres in the Cantonment, in support of ongoing developments in this area to meet mission needs. Two archaeological locations were discovered, but no new sites were identified. VDHR concurred with findings from this project.

WMCAR conducted Phase I survey on parcels totaling 120 acres during 2011-13, also to support forestry and training program needs. From this study, 13 locations and 12 previously unrecorded sites were identified, of which none were found to be potentially eligible. WMCAR also conducted further Phase I investigations on Site 44BR0222, originally recorded by Baker in 2010, as part of the compliance requirements for construction of the TUAV facility at Fort Pickett. Based on survey data, WMCAR recommended that Site 44BR0222 is not NRHP-eligible due to lack of integrity. VDHR concurred with this finding.

WMCAR also performed Phase I survey at Fort Pickett MTC on parcels totaling 205 acres, and a second group of parcels comprising 175 acres, in support of forestry program management activities and training. Another project involving Phase I investigations of the Blackstone Army Airfield (comprising about 655 acres) was contracted with WMCAR, in advance of planned improvements to the air field. As of the end of FY 2013, these projects were ongoing.

Archaeological investigations were also carried out at Fort Pickett MTC from 2009-2013 to support tenant use, including surface reconnaissance of 125 acres in advance of construction of a Navy training complex, the Navy Special Operations Urban Combat Training Facility, or Navy SOUC (surface reconnaissance only was possible in this area due to proximity to the impact zone, and a “no dig” restriction in place at this location). This study was conducted by Dutton & Associates, and no new sites were discovered. Also, in support of the U.S. State Department’s initiative to establish a training center at Fort Pickett MTC, the Foreign Affairs Security Training Center (FASTC), which is planned to be located primarily in the LRA area, Phase I and Phase II archaeological investigations and architectural historical

investigations have been conducted by a firm under contract to the U.S. General Service Administration (GSA), Cardno TEC. VaARNG has participated in this effort as a consulting party, and as such, cultural resources program staff have reviewed and commented on reports prepared as a result of these studies. GSA's consultation with VDHR for this undertaking is ongoing.

Three additional archaeological studies were conducted at three other VaARNG facilities. In 2007, Phase I surveys were conducted at the Air National Guard facilities at the Richmond International Airport and Camp Pendleton. The surveys identified one archaeological site at the Richmond International Airport, which was identified as potentially eligible. An additional site was identified at Camp Pendleton, but was assessed as being not NRHP-eligible. In 2008 a Phase I survey was conducted at Camp Pendleton. A total of 207 acres was surveyed, but no sites were identified. In 2012, a Phase I archaeological survey was conducted at the Sandston Readiness Center in Sandston Virginia. One site was recorded during this study and evaluated as not NRHP-eligible. VDHR concurred with the findings and recommendations of these studies. Also, near the end of FY 2013, Phase I archaeological investigations were undertaken at the Petersburg, Charlottesville, Harrisonburg, and South Boston readiness centers, to support planned upgrades at these facilities.

Architectural studies conducted as part of the FY 2007 to 2012 program included a district evaluation at Fort Pickett and a maintenance and treatment plan for World War II temporary buildings, two readiness center surveys, and surveys of Air National Guard facilities at the Richmond International Airport and Camp Pendleton. In 2007, a maintenance and treatment plan was prepared for the World War II temporary buildings at Fort Pickett to ensure adequate preservation practices consistent with the *Secretary of the Interior Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*. This plan was prepared as a measure to further comply with ACHP program comments concerning World War II temporary construction. In 2009 a post-wide architectural survey and evaluation was conducted at Fort Pickett, focusing on World War II resources, to determine if remaining construction from this era would comprise a NRHP-eligible historic district. The survey recommended Fort Pickett as not being NRHP-eligible and VDHR concurred with this determination. Surveys of readiness centers constructed during the Cold War recorded 12 properties in 2007 and 22 properties in 2012. Facilities at Norfolk and Radford were recommended as meeting NRHP eligibility criteria by the earlier study. The other recorded properties were evaluated as not meeting NRHP criteria.

Since 2010 several initiatives have required responsive cultural resources coordination and planning, and execution of project-driven cultural resources investigations to meet compliance requirements. These include upgrades to facilities statewide to increase the energy efficiency of readiness centers, FMS facilities, and other installations; projects to meet changes to functions at Camp Pendleton, and upgrades to buildings, demolition of outdated and deteriorated buildings and structures, and new construction at both Fort Pickett MTC and Camp Pendleton. In support of energy performance upgrades to readiness centers and FMS facilities statewide, an intensive-level architectural resources survey was conducted by WMCAR in 2011-2012, documenting the following 22 readiness centers and FMS facilities: Alleghany (Clifton Forge), Blackstone, Charlottesville, Danville, Danville FMS #8, Farmville, Fort A.P. Hill, Fredericksburg FMS #7, Gate City FMS #9, Leesburg, Lexington, Lynchburg FMS #11, Martinsville, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Portsmouth FMS #6, Sandston, South Boston, Staunton, Suffolk, Virginia Beach, and West Point. None of the properties was found to be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP (Hanbury and Lewes, 2012), and VDHR concurred with this finding. One cultural resources study is ongoing at Camp Pendleton at the time of this ICRMP revision, a cultural landscape survey of the entire facility, and WMCAR is conducting an architectural survey recording all buildings to VDHR standards and updating the contributing/non-contributing resource count for the NRHP-listed district, and the NRHP nomination.

To streamline the consultation process and more effectively support programs and projects essential to the VaARNG mission, efforts have been made since 2009 to develop alternative measures to Section 106 of the NHPA, including a programmatic agreement. Given the lengthy time frame required for developing and executing a PA, in 2010, in consultation with VDHR, a plan for streamlining reporting procedures for archaeological investigations was developed, based on an approach used at Fort A.P. Hill, located in Caroline County, Virginia. However, the procedures streamlining agreement was ultimately deemed legally insufficient since it did not follow the structure of a PA as set forth in the Section 106 regulations. Therefore the effort to develop a PA was resumed, and a PA, covering all VaARNG actions that might cause impacts to historic properties at facilities statewide, is currently in final draft form and is being finalized in consultation with NGB, the ACHP, VDHR, and other consulting parties. Contingent on input from consulting parties, it is planned for execution and implementation in FY 2015.

Table 2-4: Cultural Resources Studies Summary for VaARNG Installations and Facilities

Facility	Cultural Resources Study Title	Author	Date	Identified Properties	National Register Status
Petersburg Readiness Center	Phase I Archaeological Survey of Approximately 10.3 Acres at the Petersburg Readiness Center Petersburg, Virginia	Matthew R. Laird (JRIA)	2013	1 historic landscape feature	Consultant Recommendation: potentially Eligible SHPO Concurrence
Charlottesville Readiness Center	Phase I Archaeological Survey of Approximately 8.5 Acres at the Charlottesville Readiness Center Albemarle County, Virginia	Matthew R. Laird (JRIA)	2013	None	Consultant Recommendation: Not Eligible SHPO Concurrence
Harrisonburg Readiness Center	Phase I Archaeological Survey of Approximately 2.3 Acres at the Harrisonburg Readiness Center Harrisonburg, Virginia	Matthew R. Laird (JRIA)	2013	None	Consultant Recommendation: Not Eligible SHPO Concurrence
South Boston Readiness Center	Phase I Archaeological Survey of Approximately 9.7 Acres at the South Boston Readiness Center South Boston, Virginia	Matthew R. Laird (JRIA)	2013	None	Consultant Recommendation: Not Eligible SHPO Concurrence
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Archaeological Survey of 162-acre Fiscal Year 2014 Forestry Parcels, Maneuver Training Center, Fort Pickett, Nottoway and Dinwiddie Counties, Virginia	Elizabeth J. Monroe; David W. Lewes (WMCAR)	2013	2 previously identified archaeological sites and 3 sites	Consultant Recommendation: 2 sites Potentially Eligible; 3 sites Not Eligible SHPO Concurrence
Norfolk Readiness Center and Field Maintenance Shop No. 5	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Norfolk Readiness Center and Field Maintenance Shop No. 5, Norfolk, Virginia	JRIA	2013	In Progress	In Progress
Portsmouth Readiness Center and Field Maintenance Shop No. 6	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Portsmouth Readiness Center (Armory) and Field Maintenance Show No 6 Portsmouth, Virginia	JRIA	2013	In Progress	In Progress
Onancock Readiness Center	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Onancock Readiness Center (Armory) Onancock, Virginia	JRIA	2013	In Progress	In Progress

Table 2-4: Cultural Resources Studies Summary for VaARNG Installations and Facilities

Facility	Cultural Resources Study Title	Author	Date	Identified Properties	National Register Status
Lexington Readiness Center	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Lexington Readiness Center (Armory) Rockbridge County, Virginia	JRIA	2013	In Progress	In Progress
Alleghany Readiness Center	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Alleghany Readiness Center (Armory) Alleghany County, Virginia	JRIA	2013	In Progress	In Progress
Warrenton Readiness Center	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Warrenton Readiness Center Warrenton, Fauquier County, Virginia	MMA/Cardno TEC	2013	In Progress	In Progress
Staunton Readiness Center and Field Maintenance Shop Number 12	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Staunton Readiness Center and Field Maintenance Shop Number 12 City of Staunton, Augusta County, Virginia	MMA/Cardno TEC	2013	In Progress	In Progress
Chatham Readiness Center	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Chatham Readiness Center (Armory) Chatham, Virginia	JRIA	2013	In Progress	In Progress
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Archaeological Survey of 18 Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM) Parcels at Maneuver Training Center (MTC) Fort Pickett, Dinwiddie and Nottoway Counties, Virginia	WMCAR	2013	In Progress	In Progress
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Military Training Center Fort Pickett Phase I Archaeological Investigations FY15 and FY16 Timber Harvesting Project Nottoway County, Virginia	MMA/Cardno TEC	2013	In Progress	In Progress

Table 2-4: Cultural Resources Studies Summary for VaARNG Installations and Facilities

Facility	Cultural Resources Study Title	Author	Date	Identified Properties	National Register Status
Christiansburg Readiness Center	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Christiansburg Readiness Center (Armory) Christiansburg, Virginia	JRIA	2013	In Progress	In Progress
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Military Training Center Fort Pickett Phase I Archaeological Investigations Project Completion, Cantonment Area Nottoway County, Virginia	Kimberly M. Sebestyen (MMA/Cardno TEC)	2013	No Sites	Consultant Recommendation: Not Eligible SHPO Concurrence
Camp Pendleton	Camp Pendleton Cultural Landscape Inventory and Plan	EEE Consulting	2012	In Progress	In Progress
Camp Pendleton	Camp Pendleton Architectural Survey and Historic District Nomination Update	Meg Greene Malvasi (WMCAR)	2012	Historic District	NRHP and Virginia Landmark/ Listed
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Phase I Archaeological Survey of 175 acres	Elizabeth J. Monroe; Christine Heacock; David W. Lewes (WMCAR)	2012	6 Sites	Consultant Recommendation: 1 site Potentially Eligible; 5 sites Not Eligible SHPO Concurrence
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Phase II Archaeological Survey of Site 44BR0222	WMCAR	2012	1 Site	Consultant Recommendation: Not Eligible SHPO Concurrence
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed 120-acre Two Forestry Parcels Project, Maneuver Training Center, Fort Pickett, Nottoway, Dinwiddie, and Brunswick Counties, Va.	WMCAR	2012	13 sites	Consultant Recommendation: Not Eligible SHPO Concurrence
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Phase I Archaeological Survey of 18 Projects, 2006-2009 Totaling 179.6 acres (72.7 ha) Maneuver Training Center Fort Pickett, Nottoway, Brunswick and Dinwiddie Counties, Virginia.	Wayne C. J. Boyko; Beverley A. Boyko; Margaret Waugh (WMCAR)	2012	None	Consultant Recommendation: Not Eligible SHPO Concurrence

Table 2-4: Cultural Resources Studies Summary for VaARNG Installations and Facilities

Facility	Cultural Resources Study Title	Author	Date	Identified Properties	National Register Status
Statewide	Intensive Architectural Survey and Evaluation of 22 Virginia Army National Guard Armory and Organizational Maintenance Shop Properties	Mary Ruffin Hansbury; David W. Lewes (WMCAR)	2012	22 Properties	Consultant Recommendation: Not Eligible SHPO Concurrence
Sandston Readiness Center	Phase I Archaeological Resource Survey of the Virginia Army National Guard Armory at Sandston, Virginia	David Dutton (Dutton & Associates)	2012	In Progress	In Progress
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Fort Pickett Historic Cemeteries Brunswick, Dinwiddie, and Nottoway Counties, Virginia	James G. Parker; Beverly A. Boyko (CMI)	2012		
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Archaeological Survey of 93 Acres of the Cantonment Area and 30.5 Acres of Proposed Borrow Areas, Maneuver Training Center, Fort Pickett, Nottoway, Dinwiddie, and Brunswick Counties, Virginia	William H. Moore; David W. Lewes; Kevin T. Goodrich; Jerrell Blake, Jr. (WMCAR)	2012	6 sites	Consultant Recommendation: Not Eligible SHPO Concurrence
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Archaeological Survey of the 295-acre Proposed Forestry and ITAM Projects, Maneuver Training Center, Fort Pickett, Nottoway, Dinwiddie, and Brunswick Counties, Virginia	William H. Moore; Kevin T. Goodrich; David W. Lewes; Thomas D. Young; Jerrell Blake, Jr. (WMCAR)	2012	33 Sites	Consultant Recommendation: 8 sites potentially Eligible; 25 sites Not Eligible SHPO Concurrence
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Phase I Archaeological Survey of 286 Acres at Forestry Cut Area 53(A) Maneuver Training Center Fort Pickett Brunswick County, Virginia	Garrett R. Fesler; Matthew R. Laird (JRIA)	2011	31 sites	Consultant Recommendation: 10 sites potentially Eligible; 21 sites Not Eligible SHPO Concurrence

Table 2-4: Cultural Resources Studies Summary for VaARNG Installations and Facilities

Facility	Cultural Resources Study Title	Author	Date	Identified Properties	National Register Status
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Phase I Archaeological survey of 255 acres for Forestry and Training Area Management programs at Fort Pickett.	JRIA	2011	7 sites	Consultants Recommendations: two sites potentially eligible, 44NT0232/ 067-5035 and 44NT0227/067-5036. SHPO Concurrence
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Phase I Archaeological Survey of 24.5 acres for Forestry and Training Area Management projects at Fort Pickett.	JRIA	2011	None	Consultant Recommendation: Not Eligible SHPO Concurrence
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Phase I Archaeological Survey of 169 acres prior to timber harvest for range maintenance and forestry at Fort Pickett sites identified.	JRIA	2011	4 sites	Consultants Recommendations: 4 sites Not Eligible
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Phase I archaeological survey of 400 acres prior to forest thinning program at Fort Pickett. This project resulted in 2 reports by Baker and 1 report by Dovetail (sub-contractor).	Baker and Dovetail	2010	17 sites*	Consultant Recommendation: 5 sites potentially Eligible SHPO Concurrence
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Fiscal Year 2010 Survey Parcels (TA45-4, TA45-6, TA50-1, TA50-2, Thin 11) in Maneuver Areas 45, 50, and 51, Maneuver Training Center Fort Pickett, Nottoway and Brunswick Counties, Virginia	Bryan C. Cuning; Ryan W. Robinson; Martin T. Fuess; Denise Grantz Bastianini; Kathryn M. Lombardi; Eric J. Filkins (BAKER)	2011	4 sites	Consultant Recommendation: 1 sites potentially Eligible; 3 sites Not Eligible SHPO Concurrence
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	2010 Fort Pickett Feasibility Study for FASTC	Cardno TEC	2010	Archaeological survey of select areas within Fort Pickett as well as non-VaARNG properties in the Nottoway County LRA as part of a feasibility study for the proposed FASTC development.	In Progress: Proponent is GSA, but FM-E will provide support and comments to the contractor.

Table 2-4: Cultural Resources Studies Summary for VaARNG Installations and Facilities

Facility	Cultural Resources Study Title	Author	Date	Identified Properties	National Register Status
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	2010 Fort Pickett Surface Walkover Archaeological Survey of Navy SOUC	Dutton & Associates	2010	No Sites	Not Determined: UXO restriction prevented sub-surface testing.
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Phase I Archaeological Survey of Eight Tracts 09.15A-09.15H Totaling 57.73 ha (142.6 acres) in Training Areas 12, 14, 45, 46, 51, and 53 Maneuver Training Center Fort Pickett, Brunswick, Dinwiddie, and Nottoway Counties, Virginia	Wayne C. J. Boyko (GECO)	2010	12 sites	Consultant Recommendation: 1 site potentially Eligible; 11 sites Not Eligible SHPO Concurrence
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Phase I Archaeological Survey of Six Tracts 09.14A, 09.14B, 09.14C, 09.14D, 09.14G, and 09.14H Totaling 63.02 ha (155.65 acres) in the Cantonment Maneuver Training Center Fort Pickett, Nottoway County, Virginia	Wayne C. J. Boyko (GECO)	2010	2 sites	Consultant Recommendation: Not Eligible SHPO Concurrence
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Phase I Archaeological Survey of a 1.12 ha (2.77 acre) Tract in Training Area 53, Maneuver Training Center Fort Pickett, Brunswick County, Virginia	Wayne C. J. Boyko (GECO)	2010	2 sites	Consultant Recommendation: Not Eligible SHPO Concurrence
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Phase I Archaeological Survey of Proposed Pine Harvest Blocks FY09A-II, FY09A-III, FY10A-39, and FY10A-35 Totaling Approximately 190 Acres at Fort Pickett, Brunswick County, Virginia	David Schatz (AMEC)	2009	4 sites	Consultant Recommendation: 1 site potentially Eligible; 3 sites Not Eligible SHPO Concurrence
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Architectural Survey and Historic District Evaluation of Fort Pickett MTC	Eric Griffitts (Versar)	2009	1 District	Consultant Recommendation: Not Eligible SHPO Concurrence

Table 2-4: Cultural Resources Studies Summary for VaARNG Installations and Facilities

Facility	Cultural Resources Study Title	Author	Date	Identified Properties	National Register Status
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Phase I Archaeological Survey of Three Proposed FY 2008 Timber Harvest Blocks, 08.05B, 08.10A and 08.10B 101.5 ha (250.83 acres) Training Areas 11 (08.10A and B) and 54 (08.05B) Maneuver Training Center Fort Pickett, Nottoway and Brunswick Counties, Virginia.	Wayne C. J. Boyko; Beverly A. Boyko (CMI)	2009	9 sites	Consultant Recommendation: 1 site potentially Eligible; 8 sites Not Eligible SHPO Concurrence
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of 44NT0077 and 44NT0078 Maneuver Training Center Fort Pickett, Nottoway County, Virginia.	Wayne C. J. Boyko; Beverly A. Boyko (CMI)	2009	2 sites	Consultant Recommendation: NRHP Eligible SHPO Concurrence
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Phase I Archaeological Survey of MATES Runoff Retention Marsh, 3 ha (7.52 acres) Maneuver Training Center Fort Pickett, Nottoway County, Virginia	Wayne C. J. Boyko; Beverly A. Boyko (CMI)	2009	No sites	Consultant Recommendation: Not Eligible SHPO Concurrence
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Borrow Pits A and B (Training Areas 48 and 41) and the Range 4 Navy Storage Lockers (Training Area 30), 7.01 ha (17.3 acres) at Fort Pickett MTC, Nottoway and Dinwiddie Counties, Virginia.	Wayne C. J. Boyko; Beverly A. Boyko (CMI)	2009	2 sites	Consultant Recommendation: Not Eligible SHPO Concurrence

Table 2-4: Cultural Resources Studies Summary for VaARNG Installations and Facilities

Facility	Cultural Resources Study Title	Author	Date	Identified Properties	National Register Status
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed United States Property and Fiscal Officer (USPFO) Parking Lot, 4.6 ha (11.53 acres) in the Cantonment Area of Maneuver Training Center Fort Pickett, Nottoway County, Virginia	Wayne C. J. Boyko; Beverly A. Boyko (CMI)	2009	No sites	Consultant Recommendation: Not Eligible SHPO Concurrence
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Combined Arms Collective Training Facility (CACTF) 23.9 ha (59.2 acres) in Training Area 30, Fort Pickett MTC, Nottoway County, Virginia	Wayne C. J. Boyko; Beverly A. Boyko (CMI)	2008	5 sites	Consultant Recommendation: Not Eligible SHPO Concurrence
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Pre-Commercial Thinning Site #4 Project, 10.1 ha (24.9 acres) in Training Area 48, Fort Pickett MTC, Dinwiddie County, Virginia.	Wayne C. J. Boyko; Beverly A. Boyko (CMI)	2008	3 sites	Consultant Recommendation: Not Eligible SHPO Concurrence
Statewide	Architectural Survey and Evaluation of Twelve Virginia Army National Guard Readiness Centers	Eric Griffiths; Christopher L. Bowen; Dennis Knepper (VERSAR)	2008	12 properties	Consultant Recommendation: Radford Armory (126-5004) eligible under Criterion A and C; Norfolk (122-5400) eligible under Criterion C; 10 other properties Not Eligible SHPO Concurrence

Table 2-4: Cultural Resources Studies Summary for VaARNG Installations and Facilities

Facility	Cultural Resources Study Title	Author	Date	Identified Properties	National Register Status
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Fiscal Year 2007 Forestry Timber Harvest Blocks, 07.01A, 07.01C, 07.13C, 07.13D, 07.13E, 07.27 and 08.01 152.6 ha (376.77 acres) in Training Areas 13, 46, 50, and 51 Maneuver Training Center Fort Pickett, Nottingham County.	Wayne C. J. Boyko; Beverly A. Boyko; Margaret Waugh; Terry Clouthier; Kelly Gerren (CMI)	2008	17 sites (15 newly recorded and 2 previously recorded)	Consultant Recommendation: 1 site potentially Eligible; 16 sites Not Eligible SHPO Concurrence
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Range Operations 2008 Infantry Platoon Battle Course Project, 23.8 ha (58.8 acres) in Training Area 47, Fort Pickett MTC, Dinwiddie County, Virginia	Wayne C. J. Boyko; Beverly A. Boyko (CMI)	2008	2 sites	Consultant Recommendation: 2 sites potentially Eligible SHPO Concurrence
Camp Pendleton	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the State Military Reservation, 83.81 ha (207 acres) at Camp Pendleton, Virginia Beach, Virginia	Wayne C. J. Boyko; Beverly A. Boyko (CMI)	2008	No Sites	Consultant Recommendation: Not Eligible SHPO Concurrence
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Phase I Archaeological Survey of Proposed Pine Harvest Stands (FY08A 1-3, FY08B, FY08C, FY08D, and FY08D Totaling Approximately 218 Acres at Fort Pickett, Brunswick, Dinwiddie, and Nottoway Counties, Virginia	David W. Schatz; Bridget A. Mohr (AMEC)	2008	4 sites	Consultant Recommendation: 1 site potentially eligible; 3 sites Not Eligible SHPO Concurrence

Table 2-4: Cultural Resources Studies Summary for VaARNG Installations and Facilities

Facility	Cultural Resources Study Title	Author	Date	Identified Properties	National Register Status
Camp Pendleton and Richmond International Airport	Survey of the Architectural and Archaeological Cultural Resources at the Virginia Air National Guard Installations at the Richmond International Airport, Henrico County and the State Military Reservation, Camp Pendleton, City of Virginia Beach, Virginia	Air National Guard Readiness Center; Environmental Planning Branch	2007	52 buildings recorded at Richmond International Airport and 0 buildings 50 years old or older recorded at Camp Pendleton 1 archaeological site at Camp Pendleton 1 archaeological site at Richmond International Airport	Consultant Recommendation: All recorded buildings found Not Eligible; Site 44VB0343 – Not Eligible; Site 44HE0858- potentially eligible SHPO Concurrence
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Forward Operating Base, 51.3 ha (126.8 acres) in Training Area 52, Fort Pickett MTC, Brunswick County, Virginia	Wayne C. J. Boyko; Beverly A. Boyko	2007	9 sites (8 new and 1 previously recorded)	Consultant Recommendation: 1 site potentially Eligible; 8 sites Not Eligible SHPO Concurrence
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Phase I Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Rehabilitation of Beaver Trail Creek, 51.4 ha (127.05 acres), In Training Area 13, Fort Pickett MTC, Dinwiddie County, Virginia	James G. Parker; Wayne C. J. Boyko	2007	1 site	Consultant Recommendation: Not Eligible SHPO Concurrence
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Phase I Archaeological Survey of a Proposed 0.36 ha (0.88 acres) Helicopter Landing Pad Adjacent to Training Area 11, Fort Pickett MTC, Nottoway County, Virginia	Terry Clouthier; Wayne C. J. Boyko	2007	1 site	Consultant Recommendation: Not Eligible SHPO Concurrence
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Archer and Pettigrew Roads Borrow Pits, 13.4 ha (33.2 acres) at Fort Pickett MTC, Dinwiddie County, Virginia	Wayne C. J. Boyko	2007	3 sites	Consultant Recommendation: Not Eligible SHPO Concurrence

Table 2-4: Cultural Resources Studies Summary for VaARNG Installations and Facilities

Facility	Cultural Resources Study Title	Author	Date	Identified Properties	National Register Status
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Phase I Archaeological Survey of Eight Projects, Totaling 33.4 acres (13.5 ha), Fort Pickett MTC, Brunswick, Dinwiddie, and Nottoway Counties, Virginia	Wayne C. J. Boyko; Katherine E. Gardner; Beverly A. Boyko	2007	1 site	Consultant Recommendation: Not Eligible SHPO Concurrence
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Maintenance and Treatment Plans of World War II Temporary Buildings at Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone, Virginia (2 vols.)	Eric F. Griffiths; Rachael Mangum	2007	1 district (World War II)	Consultant Recommendation: N/A
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Phase I Archaeological Survey of Range 12 68.5 ha (169.4 acres) on Fort Pickett MTC, Nottoway and Dinwiddie Counties, Virginia	Wayne C. J. Boyko	2007	1 site	Consultant Recommendation: Unassessed SHPO treats as potentially eligible
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed 2006 Forestry Timber Harvest, 116.6 ha (288.21 acres) in Training Areas 12, 46, and 48, Fort Pickett MTC, Nottoway and Dinwiddie Counties, Virginia	Wayne C. J. Boyko; Beverly A. Boyko	2007	12 sites	Consultant Recommendation: 2 sites potentially eligible; 10 sites Not Eligible SHPO Concurrence
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Phase I Archaeological Survey of Two Proposed Pine Harvest Stands Totaling Approximately 55.5 Acres at Fort Pickett, Nottoway and Dinwiddie Counties, Virginia	David W. Schatz; Chad Knopf	2007	No Sites	Consultant Recommendation: Not Eligible SHPO Concurrence
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Fort Pickett Historic Cemeteries Brunswick, Dinwiddie, and Nottoway Counties, Virginia	James G. Parker	2007	146 cemeteries and 1 displaced gravestone	Consultant Recommendation: Not applicable: Not a 106 compliance project
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Phase I Archaeological Survey of 30.6 ha (75.5 acres) Proposed POL Pumping Station Project Area, Training Area 12, Fort Pickett MTC, Nottoway County, Virginia	Wayne C. J. Boyko; Beverly A. Boyko	2007	4 sites	Consultant Recommendation: Not Eligible SHPO Concurrence

Table 2-4: Cultural Resources Studies Summary for VaARNG Installations and Facilities

Facility	Cultural Resources Study Title	Author	Date	Identified Properties	National Register Status
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Phase I Archaeological Survey of a proposed 3.93 ha (9.72 acres) Training Village In Training Area 45, Fort Pickett MTC, Nottoway County, Virginia	VPI-CMI*/Clouthier, Terry and Wayne C.J. Boyko	2006	1 archaeological site	Consultant Recommendation: Not Eligible SHPO Concurrence
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Phase I Archaeological Survey of a Proposed 13.8 Ha (34 ac) Fire Academy and Expert Field Medical Badge Training Site in Training Area 14, Fort Pickett MTC, Dinwiddie County, Virginia	VPI-CMI*/Brown, Jeremy R. and Wayne C.J. Boyko	2006	1 archaeological site	Consultant Recommendation: Not Eligible SHPO Concurrence
Winchester Readiness Center, Winchester	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Winchester Readiness Center (Armory) Site, 5.94 Ha (14.7 ac) in Winchester, Frederick County, Virginia	VPI-CMI*/Sutton, Katherine E. and Wayne C.J. Boyko	2006	None	SHPO Concurrence
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Forestry Cuts, Spring 2006 Project Area, 26 Ha (64.26 ac) in Training Area 14, Fort Pickett MTC, Nottoway and Dinwiddie Counties, Virginia	VPI-CMI*/Boyko, Beverly A., Wayne C.J. Boyko and Katherine E. Sutton	2006	1 cemetery and 10 isolated artifact locations	Consultant Recommendation: Not Eligible/Avoid SHPO Concurrence
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Phase I Archaeological Survey of a Proposed 14.5 Ha (36 ac) Forward Operating Base in Training Area 11, Fort Pickett MTC, Nottoway County, Virginia	VPI-CMI*/Clouthier, Terry and Wayne C.J. Boyko	2006	1 archaeological site and 1 isolated artifact location	Consultant Recommendation: Not Eligible SHPO Concurrence
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Bulldozer Academy Project Area, 59.5 Ha (147 ac) in Training Area 42, Fort Pickett MTC, Nottoway County, Virginia	VPI-CMI*/Boyko, Beverly A. and Wayne C.J. Boyko	2006	8 archaeological sites and 24 isolated artifact locations	Consultant Recommendation: 2 eligible sites (VDHR #44NT0111 and #44NT0113) SHPO Concurrence

Table 2-4: Cultural Resources Studies Summary for VaARNG Installations and Facilities

Facility	Cultural Resources Study Title	Author	Date	Identified Properties	National Register Status
Sandston Readiness Center, Richmond Airport	Phase I Archaeological Survey of 2.5 Ha (6.2 ac) at the Proposed VaARNG FMS #1 and #2 Fence Installation and Parking Lot Expansion, Richmond International Airport, Henrico County, Virginia	VPI-CMI*/Sutton, Katherine E. and Wayne C.J. Boyko	2006	None	SHPO Concurrence
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Phase I Archaeological Survey of Directorate of Public Works Quarry Project, 4.2 Ha (10.43 ac) in Training Area 33, Fort Pickett MTC, Dinwiddie County, Virginia	VPI-CMI*/Boyko, Beverly A., Wayne C.J. Boyko and Crystal Clardy	2006	No archaeological sites and 1 isolated artifact locations	SHPO Concurrence
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Phase I Archaeological Survey of Two Pine Bark Beetle Forestry Survey Tracts, 23.23 Ha (57.41 ac) in Training Area 13 and the Cantonment Area, Fort Pickett MTC, Dinwiddie and Nottoway Counties, Virginia	VPI-CMI*/Boyko, Beverly A., and Wayne C.J. Boyko	2006	2 archaeological sites and 17 isolated artifact locations	Consultant Recommendation: 1 eligible site (VDHR #44DW0338) SHPO Concurrence
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the 3 Acre (1.2 ha) Forestry Access Area, Dinwiddie Co., Fort Pickett MTC, Virginia	VPI-CMI*/Boyko, Beverly A., and Wayne C.J. Boyko	2006	2 archaeological sites	Consultant Recommendation: No eligible sites SHPO Concurrence
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Phase I Archaeological Survey of Four Project Areas Totaling 41.1 Acres (16.7 ha), Fort Pickett MTC, Nottoway and Dinwiddie Counties, Virginia	VPI-CMI*/Boyko, Beverly A., and Wayne C.J. Boyko and Katherine E. Sutton	2006	No archaeological sites and 8 isolated artifact locations	Consultant Recommendation: POW Camp Jailhouse not eligible SHPO Concurrence
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Multipurpose Building Site, 1.6 ha (4 acres) Cantonment Area, Fort Pickett MTC, Nottoway County, Virginia	VPI-CMI*/Boyko, Wayne C.J. and Beverly A. Boyko	2006	None	SHPO Concurrence

Table 2-4: Cultural Resources Studies Summary for VaARNG Installations and Facilities

Facility	Cultural Resources Study Title	Author	Date	Identified Properties	National Register Status
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Phase I Archaeological Survey of Four Forestry Tracts, 66.9 ha (165.3 acres) In Training Areas 11, 14, 43, 44 and the Blackstone Army Airfield, Fort Pickett MTC, Dinwiddie and Nottoway Counties, Virginia	VPI-CMI*/Boyko, Wayne C.J.	2006	5 archaeological sites and 23 isolated artifact locations	Consultant Recommendation: 1 eligible site (VDHR #44DW0333 SHPO Concurrence
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed IPBC Range Support Center, 5.3 ha (13.2 acres) in Training Area 54, Fort Pickett MTC, Brunswick County, Virginia	VPI-CMI*/Boyko, Wayne C.J.	2005	1 archaeological site and 1 isolated artifact location	Consultant Recommendation: Not eligible SHPO Concurrence
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the IPBC Forestry Tract, 30.8 ha (76 acres) in Training Area 47, Fort Pickett MTC, Nottoway County, Virginia	VPI-CMI*/Boyko, Wayne C.J. and Beverly A. Boyko	2005	6 archaeological sites and 27 isolated artifact locations	Consultant Recommendation: Not eligible SHPO Concurrence
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Phase I Archaeological Survey of 18.2 ha (44.9 acres) at the Proposed Maneuver Lanes Project, Fort Pickett MTC, Nottoway County, Virginia	VPI-CMI*/Boyko, Wayne C.J.	2005	2 archaeological sites and 5 isolated artifact locations	Consultant Recommendation: Not eligible SHPO Concurrence
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Phase I Archaeological Survey of 27.8 ha (68.6 acres) At The Proposed Southside Electric Cooperative Transmission Line Upgrade Project, Fort Pickett MTC, Nottoway County, Virginia	VPI-CMI*/Boyko, Wayne C.J.	2005	2 archaeological sites and 13 isolated artifact locations	Consultant Recommendation: Not eligible SHPO Concurrence

Table 2-4: Cultural Resources Studies Summary for VaARNG Installations and Facilities

Facility	Cultural Resources Study Title	Author	Date	Identified Properties	National Register Status
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Phase I Archaeological Survey for Proposed Facility Upgrade for the Proposed Transformation of the Pennsylvania Army National Guard 56th Brigade into a Stryker Brigade Combat Team at Fort Pickett MTC, Nottoway Co., Virginia	AMEC/Schatz, David W. and Mathia N. Scherer	2005	None	SHPO Concurrence
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of 44NT89, A Late Archaic Prehistoric Site at Fort Pickett MTC, Nottoway County, Virginia	VPI-CMI*/MacCarthy, Michelle	2005	44NT89 phase II	Consultant Recommendation: Not eligible SHPO Concurrence
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Phase I Archaeological Survey of 18.5 ha (45.7 acres) at Twin Lakes, Fort Pickett MTC, Dinwiddie County, Virginia	VPI-CMI*/Beaton, Gregory D., Sherman W. Horn III, Wayne C.J. Boyko and Katherine E. Sutton	2005	2 archaeological sites and 8 isolated artifact locations	Consultant Recommendation: Not eligible SHPO Concurrence
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of 44DW310, An Early Woodland Prehistoric Site at Fort Pickett MTC, Dinwiddie County, Virginia	VPI-CMI*/MacCarthy, Michelle and Wayne C.J. Boyko	2005	44DW310 phase II	Consultant Recommendation: Not eligible SHPO Concurrence

Table 2-4: Cultural Resources Studies Summary for VaARNG Installations and Facilities

Facility	Cultural Resources Study Title	Author	Date	Identified Properties	National Register Status
Statewide Facilities (except for Fort Pickett MTC)	Archaeological Assessments and Architectural Surveys Conducted at Virginia Army National Guard Facilities	Parsons/Bowen, Christopher L., Christopher Egghart, Simone Monteleone Moffett, Patrick L. O'Neill	2004	Chatham Armory (VDHR #187-5001-0059) Farmville Armory (VDHR #144-5005) Franklin Armory, Franklin (VDHR #145-5007) Onancock Armory (VDHR #273-5001) Powhatan Armory/War Memorial Building (VDHR #072-5020) ** Radford Armory (VDHR #126-5004) Combined Maintenance Support Shop, DSCR, Richmond (VDHR #020-5336)*** Waller Depot, Richmond (VDHR #043-5126-043-5130)**** Roanoke Armory and FMS #10 (VDHR #128-5883) Howie Memorial Armory, Staunton (VDHR #132-5012)	Consultant Recommendation: Eligible Not Eligible Eligible Eligible Eligible Not Eligible Eligible Eligible Not Eligible Not Eligible SHPO Concurrence
Fort Pickett MTC and Camp Pendleton, Virginia Beach	Maintenance and Treatment Plan for Historic Properties at the SMR, Virginia Beach, and Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Parsons/ Griffitts, Eric F., Simone Monteleone Moffett, Susan L. Bupp	2004	None	SHPO Concurrence
Camp Pendleton, Virginia Beach	Camp Pendleton Historic District Nomination	Parsons/Moffett, Simone Monteleone	2004	Historic District	NRHP and Virginia Landmark/ Listed

Table 2-4: Cultural Resources Studies Summary for VaARNG Installations and Facilities

Facility	Cultural Resources Study Title	Author	Date	Identified Properties	National Register Status
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Architectural Survey Conducted at Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone, Virginia	Parsons/ Moffett, Simone Monteleone and Susan Bupp	2004	34 buildings surveyed including Building T0025 (Hangar) POW Camp Jailhouse	Consultant Recommendation: Building T0025 (VDHR# 067-0110-0027) Eligible POW Camp Jailhouse (VDHR# 067-0110-0042) Eligible SHPO Concurrence for Building T0025; Eligibility Status for Jailhouse pending completion of associated archaeological study
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Phase I Archaeological Survey of 59.3 ha (146.5 acres) In Training Areas 47 and 48, Fort Pickett MTC	VPI-CMI*/Boyko, Wayne C.J., Michelle MacCarthy, Joe Davis	2004	7 archaeological sites and 43 isolated artifact localities	Consultant Recommendation: 2 eligible sites (VDHR #44DW0317 and 44DW0318) SHPO Concurrence
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Phase I Archaeological Survey of Five Survey Areas Totaling 31 ha (77.6 acres) at Fort Pickett MTC, Nottoway County, Virginia	VPI-CMI*/Boyko, Wayne C.J. and Michelle MacCarthy	2004	No archaeological sites and 8 isolated artifact locations	Consultant Recommendation: Not Eligible SHPO Concurrence
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Phase I Archaeological Survey of 12.3 ha (30.8 acres) at Fort Pickett MTC Cantonment, Nottoway County, Virginia, Project	VPI-CMI*/MacCarthy, Michelle	2003	1 archaeological site and several isolated finds	Consultant Recommendation: Not Eligible SHPO Concurrence
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Phase I Archaeological Survey of 890 Acres at Fort Pickett MTC, Dinwiddie and Nottoway Counties, Virginia	James River Institute for Archaeology/ Tyrer, Carol and Matthew R. Laird	2003	13 archaeological sites and 66 isolated finds	Consultant Recommendation: 2 eligible sites (VDHR #44BR166 and 44BR167) SHPO Concurrence
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Phase I Archaeological Survey of 26 Acres at Fort Pickett MTC, Nottoway County, Virginia	James River Institute for Archaeology/ Tyrer, Carol and Matthew R. Laird	2003	None	SHPO Concurrence
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Phase I Archaeological Survey of 450 Acres at Fort Pickett MTC, Nottoway County, Virginia	James River Institute for Archaeology/ Tyrer, Carol and Matthew R. Laird	2003	6 archaeological sites	Consultant Recommendation: Not Eligible SHPO Concurrence

Table 2-4: Cultural Resources Studies Summary for VaARNG Installations and Facilities

Facility	Cultural Resources Study Title	Author	Date	Identified Properties	National Register Status
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Report on a Phase I Survey of the FY-2000 Forest Management Blocks Located at the Fort Pickett MTC Military Reservation	VPI-CMI*/Boyko, Wayne C.J., Beverly A Boyko, Michelle MacCarthy, Brian Bates, Amy O. Clymor	2002	23 archaeological sites	Consultant Recommendation: 4 eligible sites (VDHR#44NT77, 44NT78, 44DW301, and 44DW310) SHPO Concurrence
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 280 Acres at Fort Pickett MTC, Virginia	James River Institute for Archaeology/ Tyrer, Carol, Matthew R. Laird, and Jen Green	2002	6 archaeological sites	Consultant Recommendation: Not Eligible SHPO Concurrence
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 250 Acres at Fort Pickett MTC, Virginia	James River Institute for Archaeology/ Tyrer, Carol, Matthew R. Laird, and Jen Green	2002	4 archaeological sites and 1 cemetery	Consultant Recommendation: Not Eligible SHPO Concurrence
Statewide Facilities	Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan and Environmental Assessment for the Virginia Army National Guard	Louis Berger Group, Inc./McClane, Debra Dana Otto, and Eric Voigt	2002	None	SHPO concurrence
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Archaeological Predictive Model for Fort Pickett MTC, Virginia	Louis Berger Group, Inc./Voigt, Eric, Todd Ahlman	2002	None	Project Cancelled
SMR, Virginia Beach	Draft Historic Resource Management Plan, SMR Camp Pendleton	Louis Berger Group, Inc./McClane, Debra	2001	Contributing Resources Previously Identified	Never Finalized after receiving SHPO Comment
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Archaeological Survey of Proposed Multi-Purpose Range Complex, Fort Pickett MTC, Dinwiddie County, Virginia	Louis Berger & Associates/ Meyers, Maureen and Kay Simpson	1999	1 previously identified archaeological site; Recommended as not eligible	SHPO concurrence
Statewide Facilities	U.S. Army National Guard Cultural Resources Planning Level Survey, Virginia	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District/Smoyer, Barbara	1998	None	Not applicable

Table 2-4: Cultural Resources Studies Summary for VaARNG Installations and Facilities

Facility	Cultural Resources Study Title	Author	Date	Identified Properties	National Register Status
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	An Archaeological Inventory Survey of Fort Pickett MTC Cantonment Excess Area, Nottoway, Virginia	WMCAR/ Huston, Clifton A., Charles M. Downing, Anne S. Beckett	1998	28 archaeological sites	Consultant Recommendation: 3 eligible sites (VDHR #44NT72, #44NT49, and #44NT45) SHPO Concurrence
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Phase I Archaeological Survey of Selected Locations in the Cantonment Area at Fort Pickett MTC, Nottoway County, Virginia	Gray & Pape, Inc./Winter, Len, Brad Botwick, Debra McClane	1997	3 archaeological sites	Consultant Recommendation: 2 eligible sites (VDHR #44NT44 and #44NT45)/ SHPO Concurrence
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	A Plan to Perform an Archaeological Assessment and Survey of Fort Pickett MTC, Nottoway, Dinwiddie, and Brunswick Counties, Virginia	WMCAR/Linebaugh, Donald W., Dennis B. Blanton, Charles M. Downing	1995	None	Not applicable
Statewide Facilities	Historic Property Inventories at Twelve Military Installations in Virginia	VDHR/Sadler, Mary Harding, David H. Dutton, Ethel R. Eaton, Cara H. Metz, John E. Wells	1995	None	Not applicable
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	A Cultural Resource Assessment of Fort Pickett MTC, Brunswick, Dinwiddie, and Nottoway Counties, Virginia	WMCAR/ Huston, Clifton A., Charles M. Downing, Anne S. Beckett	1995	76 archaeological sites and 10 architectural resources	Consultant Recommendation: 17 eligible archaeological sites (VDHR #44BR76, 44BR87, 44BR89, 44BR94, 44DW240, 44DW244, 44DW245, 44DW250, 44DW255, 44NT26, 44NT32, 44NT34, 44NT37, 44NT38, 44NT41, 44NT42, and 44NT91) and 5 eligible buildings (VDHR #067-0110-0001; 067-0110-0003; 067-0110-0004; 067-0110-0005; 067-0110-0006)/ SHPO Concurrence
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Integrated Natural and Cultural Resource Management Plan, Fort Pickett	Directorate of Public Works	1995	None	

Table 2-4: Cultural Resources Studies Summary for VaARNG Installations and Facilities

Facility	Cultural Resources Study Title	Author	Date	Identified Properties	National Register Status
Statewide Facilities	Survey of State-Owned Properties 1991-01	Land and Community Associates, Inc.	1991	123 Buildings	Consultant Recommendation: Camp Pendleton/State Military Reservation Historic District (VDHR# 134-0413) Eligible SHPO Concurrence
Camp Pendleton, Virginia Beach	Field Notes from April 1990 Site Visit to Camp Pendleton (VDHR File#134-0413) 1990-01	VDHR/Hill, James and Jeffery O'Dell	1990	Installation Wide	Potential Historic District (See 2004 NR Nomination above)
Camp Pendleton CTC, Virginia Beach	Architectural Assessment of the Virginia National Guard, Camp Pendleton Training Site 1988-01	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District	1988	Installation Wide	Consultant Recommendation: No buildings eligible SHPO Concurrence
Camp Pendleton, Virginia Beach	An Archaeological Survey of the Virginia National Guard, Camp Pendleton Training Site 1987-01	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District	1987	None	SHPO Concurrence
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Phase I Reconnaissance Survey, Fort Pickett MTC Armory Site 1984-01	Browning & Associates, Inc./ Browning, Lyle E.	1984	None	SHPO Concurrence
Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone	Historic Properties Survey 1977-01	Mary Cecilia Godburn	1977	400 (including archaeological sites, cemeteries, and buildings)	No recommendations made

2.2.3 Cultural Resources Program: 2014-2018

The proposed Cultural Resources Program for FY 2014-2018 takes into account recommendations resulting from prior surveys and assessments, and from the previous version of the ICRMP. They are also shaped by changing mission needs and funding considerations. Priorities for the FY 2014-2018 period, initiated largely as outcomes from previous work and determined according to VaARNG mission priorities, goals, and objectives, are as follows:

- Complete consultation for the *Programmatic Agreement Among the Virginia Army National Guard, the National Guard Bureau, the Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Regarding Management of Cultural Resources at Virginia Army National Guard Properties Throughout Virginia*, and execute and implement the PA.
- Establish a streamlined structure for tribal consultation.
- With completion of the Fort Pickett MTC assessment and predictive model project, begin implementing findings to guide future projects and land use decisions; and build data from ongoing archaeological surveys into the predictive model.
- Complete the architectural survey and NRHP Camp Pendleton Historic District nomination update and the Camp Pendleton cultural landscape study and plan in coordination with the Camp Pendleton master planning visioning project, and use the data for planning future upgrades at the installation.
- Complete intensive-level architectural survey of the Blackstone Army Airfield and Hangar at Fort Pickett, and reevaluate the resource to confirm NRHP eligibility and to determine limits of the historic property, in support of proposed facility upgrades; use the data in planning for repair of the hangar for ongoing use.
- Continue Phase I archaeological investigations at Fort Pickett to support mission training needs and forest management activities, and integrate new data from studies into the predictive model, as noted above. Goal is to survey a minimum of 350 acres a year to remain legally compliant with NHPA Section 106, based on mission requirements and available funding.
- Target completion of archaeological studies undertaken but not completed by the CMI cultural resources team, the “in-house” archaeology program at Fort Pickett, before data obtained on incomplete projects ages further, and additional work is required to produce acceptable reports to determine potential eligibility of identified sites.
- Conduct intensive-level architectural survey at Waller Depot, considered to be a NRHP-eligible historic district, to confirm eligibility; and conduct architectural survey at the AASF as resources approach 50 years of age.
- Complete the architectural documentation and evaluation of VaARNG readiness centers and FMS facilities statewide.
- Continue to conduct archaeological investigations at facilities statewide, according to previous archaeological assessment efforts, prioritized to support planned projects involving ground disturbance and according to level of probability, in compliance with NHPA Section 106.
- Continue to seek improvements to the curation facility to meet the basic standards set by the Standards and Guidelines for Curation of Federally owned and Administered Archaeological Collections (36 CFR 79), with move to a new location at Fort Pickett MTC planned for FY 2015.
- Enhance education and outreach in the VaARNG community concerning the cultural resources program by increasing activities such as exhibits and internal training, by continuing to host a biannual or annual cultural resources training event in collaboration with VDHR staff, initiated in FY 2014, and by preparing digital and print guidance materials and making them readily available to other staff.

Additional cultural resources program efforts to build further knowledge about Fort Pickett MTC, Camp Pendleton, and other VaARNG facilities statewide are proposed to provide context for investigations in support of NHPA Section 106 compliance, and to continue to practice responsible stewardship in the management of cultural resources; contingent on available funding and staff time:

- Conduct a study of known historic sites at Fort Pickett MTC, including documentation of building foundations and other features not yet surveyed, and compile data concerning property owners, real property parcels, and property/land use, to develop a historic context for the period from initial settlement by Europeans to the construction of Camp Pickett. This study should be designed to answer questions about settlement patterns and migration, building and structure types and complexes, land use, agricultural and economic trends, cemeteries and burial plots, local and regional commerce, and the social structure of the area, among others, to provide a more complete understanding against which to evaluate historic resources. It should also highlight significant trends with direct ties to resource types, such as growing and curing tobacco, and the production of “moonshine”, a tradition throughout much of Virginia with strong roots in Southside Virginia.
- Conduct an investigation of prehistoric archaeological sites at Fort Pickett employing data from the assessment and predictive model, placing the sites at Fort Pickett within local and regional contexts, giving consideration to the proximity of the NRHP-listed Little Mountain Pictograph site, and examining possible connections to Native American cultures within the broader contexts of the Mid-Atlantic, Southeast, Northeast, and Mississippi River Valley regions.
- Following completion of survey and evaluation of all Readiness Centers and FMS facilities, prepare a Multiple Property Documentation form, on historic armories according to NPS standards to enhance knowledge about these resources and to support Virginia’s stewardship of state-owned historic resources.
- Perform intensive-level documentation on resources at Waller Depot and at AASF, to determine eligibility of Waller Depot, considered to be NRHP-eligible as a historic district, and determine the NRHP-eligibility of AASF.

Architectural and Cultural Landscape Investigations at VaARNG Facilities Statewide

The VaARNG will continue to record and evaluate architectural resources to meet Section 110 of the NHPA, contingent on funding. Section 110 regulations require agencies to identify, evaluate, and nominate historic properties to the NRHP that are owned or otherwise under their control (16 U.S.C. 470h-2). Formal nomination of historic properties to the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places is not a high program priority, since nomination for listing in the National Register makes no difference in the way historic properties are managed, and can divert scarce resources away from other critical cultural resources management activities. The Army continues to follow the practice of formally nominating to the NRHP only those properties that the Army plans to transfer out of federal management through privatization efforts, and nominates other properties only when justified by exceptional circumstances (AR 200-1).

The VaARNG will also continue to evaluate architectural resources in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA. Fifty-nine of the WWII temporary buildings at Fort Pickett were scheduled to be demolished between FY 2006-2012. In support of this effort, at the urging of VDHR, VaARNG conducted a survey, documentation, and evaluation project at Fort Pickett MTC to ascertain whether a historic district eligible for NRHP listing exists at the post. As a result of this effort, the VaARNG determined that there is not an eligible historic district at Fort Pickett MTC, and VDHR concurred.

The Blackstone Army Airfield and Hangar property is currently the only architectural resource managed by VaARNG at Fort Pickett that is considered NRHP-eligible. Full intensive-level documentation of this resource is underway, initiated near the end of FY 2013, and will place the resource in appropriate contexts for accurate evaluation. Documentation will include recordation of secondary architectural resources at the facility. Intensive-level documentation will also provide data critical to an assessment of the significant features of the hanger. This information can be used to inform proposed renovation of the building, to support exploration of alternative treatments in an effort to avoid an adverse effect under Section 106.

Remnants of architectural resources that may yield important information about the past, and therefore may be potentially NRHP-eligible under Criterion D, typically as a component of an archaeological site, continue to be identified at Fort Pickett MTC. As noted in the 2008-2012 ICRMP, archeologists conducting fieldwork at Fort Pickett MTC discovered an abandoned 19th-century farmhouse located within the Danielstown Quad area. When possible, contingent on available funding and staff time, a study of historic sites at Fort Pickett MTC should be conducted, to pull together data obtained to date and to develop a solid and complete contextual framework against which to consider future resources from the historic period.

Two studies conducted for VaARNG between 2008 and 2009, as part of Section 110 efforts to identify significant historic architectural resources, recorded and evaluated all readiness centers and maintenance facilities owned by the VaARNG that were at or approaching 50 years of age. Based on prior investigations, and for NHPA Section 106 compliance for planned upgrades, 17 readiness centers and five FMS facilities across the state were documented at the intensive level and evaluated for NRHP-eligibility by the VaARNG in FY 2010-2011. The readiness centers surveyed for this project are: Alleghany (Clifton Forge), Blackstone, Charlottesville, Danville, Farmville, Leesburg, Lexington, Martinsville, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Sandston, South Boston, Staunton, Suffolk, Virginia Beach, and West Point; and the FMS facilities that were documented are in Danville (FMS #8), Fredericksburg (FMS #7), Gate City (FMS #9), Lynchburg (FMS #11), and Portsmouth (FMS #6). None of these properties was found to be NRHP-eligible, and VDHR concurred with the VaARNG's findings. Another intensive-level architectural survey of readiness centers and FMS facilities is ongoing, documenting the following properties: Chatham, Lynchburg, Franklin (Vaughan), Harrisonburg, Norfolk, and Onancock readiness centers; and Norfolk FMS 5 and Staunton FMS 12. Readiness centers and FMS facilities for which documentation will be "aging out" in FY2014-2018, by reaching ten years of age or more, should be assessed to determine whether updated documentation and re-evaluation are needed due to the passage of time. Future studies such as these should employ and build upon the contexts developed for the 2010-11 investigations and the current ongoing study to assist in evaluating NRHP eligibility. This action will comply with Section 110 of the NHPA and is needed as a proactive measure to support proposed projects to upgrade facilities statewide, helping to avoid project delays through the requirement to comply with Section 106 once projects are identified.

The VaARNG will continue to provide management of the historic resources located within the NRHP listed SMR-Camp Pendleton Historic District, in an effort to maintain the characteristics that support the NRHP listing while meeting changing and growing needs at the installation. A formal architectural survey is nearing completion, which will provide an up-to-date accounting of all contributing and non-contributing resources within the historic district, and an update of the nomination. The VaARNG is also conducting a cultural landscape survey and plan for the installation.

The VaARNG has also instituted a maintenance and treatment plan to advise on the care of World War II temporary buildings, most notably within the NRHP-listed Camp Pendleton Historic District. The PA developed in 1986 for World War II temporary buildings guides actions related to demolition of these resources. The maintenance and treatment plan was developed to guide maintenance of these buildings in

compliance with the *Secretary of the Interior Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*. Due to the development of new and more complete information about the resources at Camp Pendleton, along with the passage of time, during which there have been changes in mission requirements and the advent of new treatments and building materials, the maintenance and treatment plan should be updated as soon as possible. This will allow it to become an effective tool for preserving the NRHP-listing status of the Camp Pendleton Historic District.

Archaeological Investigations at VaARNG Facilities Statewide

Ongoing archaeological Phase I studies at Fort Pickett MTC are essential to support the VaARNG's military mission, and are necessary to maintain legal compliance with the NHPA. These investigations are carried out prior to ground disturbing actions, typically for training, and for forestry program activities, which are usually conducted to render land useable for training through clearing and thinning of trees and other vegetative cover. These archaeological investigations are necessary for compliance with federal law set forth at Section 106 of the NHPA; without these studies, and appropriate treatment for sites found to be potentially eligible for NRHP listing as a result, VaARNG is not in compliance with the NHPA. The cultural resources program continues to maintain an annual goal of a minimum of 350 acres investigated at the Phase I level, but this amount is contingent upon funding, and additional studies might be necessary to support land use critical to the VaARNG mission.

For VaARNG properties other than Fort Pickett, the archaeological assessment executed by Parsons in 2004 divided VaARNG facilities into areas of low, medium, and high archaeological potential (Bowen, et al. 2004). In general, further archaeological investigations are recommended at 40 facilities with medium or high archaeological potential. A high potential for archaeological sites was found at 18 facilities, including: Camp Pendleton, Ft. Belvoir Armory/FMS#13, Chatham Readiness Center, Christiansburg Readiness Center, Alleghany Readiness Center, Lexington Readiness Center, Norfolk Readiness Center/FMS #5, Onancock Readiness Center, Pennington Gap Readiness Center, Petersburg Readiness Center, Portsmouth Readiness Center/FMS # 6, Radford Readiness Center, Roanoke Readiness Center Readiness Center/FMS #10, Roanoke Military Vehicle Compound, South Boston Readiness Center, FMS #12, Suffolk Readiness Center, and Warrenton Readiness Center. Although no previously recorded archaeological sites were noted directly on VaARNG property, potential archaeological sites or associated features were noted at Christiansburg Readiness Center, Norfolk Readiness Center, Pennington Gap Readiness Center, Petersburg Readiness Center, and FMS #12. No further archaeological investigations are recommended at Abingdon Readiness Center, Emporia Readiness Center, Leesburg Readiness Center, Blackstone Readiness Center, Manassas Readiness Center, Martinsville Readiness Center, Richlands Readiness Center/FMS #14, Richmond Readiness Center/FMS # 4, and Winchester Readiness Center/FMS #3. Alleghany and Richlands Readiness Center/FMS #14 are no longer under the control of VaARNG. Fort Belvoir Readiness Center/FMS#13 is owned by the U.S. Army and all cultural resources related compliance is undertaken by them.

As a result of recommendations made in 2004, future archaeological investigations should prioritize first those properties that have programmed undertakings involving ground disturbance or other actions that require archeological investigations for compliance with NHPA Section 106. The second priority would then be those properties that are considered to have high potential areas for archaeological sites. Areas that retain medium potential should be surveyed as planned undertakings require, or as funding is available. Archaeological survey and evaluation projects are generally conducted in response to planned undertakings. Surveys are prioritized annually according to the projects and needs of the VaARNG.

Currently, VaARNG has two archaeological Phase I projects underway at readiness centers and FMS facilities statewide, at properties that were selected for study based upon plans for ground-impacting projects to go forward in the next few fiscal years, and according to the findings of earlier investigations.

The properties being tested for these projects are: the Petersburg, Charlottesville, Harrisonburg, and South Boston readiness centers; and readiness centers at Chatham, Christiansburg, Clifton Forge, Lexington, Norfolk, Onancock, Portsmouth, Staunton, and Warrenton, and the Staunton FMS #12.

The VaARNG continues to work towards realization of compliance with the Standards and Guidelines for Curation of Federally-owned and Administered Archaeological Collections (36 CFR 79), for the facility maintained at Fort Pickett to house archaeological materials resulting from VaARNG investigations conducted in compliance with the NHPA. The VaARNG employs a full-time Collections Manager/Curator who meets the *Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualification Standards* in Archaeology. In FY 2015 relocation of the collections is planned, to a building at Fort Pickett MTC that will be outfitted to meet 36 CFR 79 and other applicable requirements.

2.2.4 Proposed Projects with Potential to Impact Cultural Resources: FY 2014-2018

As part of the VaARNG’s long-range development and master plans, construction projects are proposed to support VaARNG’s facility needs and mission requirements. These projects, while not cultural resources program driven, can impact cultural resources and need to be evaluated for planning purposes. Table 2-5 lists projects that are projected for execution, in addition to projects that are on-going or have previously been assessed for environmental impacts, but are expected to continue into the period covered by this ICRMP Revision. VaARNG will initiate consultation with VDHR in the planning stages for each proposed project, when this has not already been done. A cultural resources survey will be conducted, if warranted, during the design and planning process for each project. Control measures include: survey by contracted professionals who meet the *Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualification Standards* in the appropriate field, prior to timber harvesting, construction activities, or other actions that might impact historic properties; on-going consultation with VDHR for needed survey activities and preservation of NRHP-eligible sites; and an active “preservation in place” treatment protocol for sites determined potentially eligible or eligible for NRHP listing in consultation with VDHR, or for which sufficient information is not available to make an eligibility determination. In addition to the projects listed here, additional projects are expected to be proposed, including new building campaigns at individual facilities, upgrades to existing facilities to meet mission requirements and to improve energy efficiency, and demolition of obsolete resources. These projects will require review by the CRM to determine whether the projects constitute “undertakings” according to 36 CFR Part 800 of the NHPA, and to assess the potential for impacts to historic properties on or adjacent to VaARNG properties.

Table 2-5: Proposed Projects with Potential to Impact Cultural Resources

Project Type/Name	CR Requirement
Mission Support Facilities Development Projects	
McKinney Act Demolitions, Fort Pickett – begun FY 2012; extends through FY 2014	Section 106 consultation with VDHR is completed.
Master Planning Visioning, Fort Pickett – initiated FY 2012	Coordination with VDHR is being conducted in consultation for the PA
Master Planning Visioning, Camp Pendleton – initiated FY 2012	Coordination with VDHR is being conducted in conjunction with the Camp Pendleton cultural landscape study and plan project and in consultation for the PA
Joint Forces Headquarters Building Construction – proposed site at Defense Supply Center Richmond – planned for FY 2018	Section 106 consultation with VDHR has been initiated, and VDHR has concurred with a “conditional no adverse effect” finding, conditioned on VDHR review and comment on building plans from early phases through finalization.

Table 2-5: Proposed Projects with Potential to Impact Cultural Resources

Project Type/Name	CR Requirement
Energy Performance Upgrades, VDMA-VaARNG Facilities Statewide – begun FY 2010; extends through FY 2014.	Section 106 consultation with VDHR is completed.
Facilities upgrades for FY 2014 through FY 2018.	Section 106 consultation is being conducted with VDHR as sufficient information about proposed work becomes available; identification and evaluation to support projects and in compliance with NHPA Section 106 ongoing.
Camp Pendleton upgrades for FY 2014 through FY 2018.	Section 106 consultation conducted as project information becomes available; identification and evaluation of architectural and cultural landscape resources nearly complete; completion of Phase I archaeological survey needed.
Real Property actions to supply adequate facilities to meet Mission requirements (including obtaining land and/or facilities through lease or purchase; vacating facilities; and transfer of land and/or facilities from VDMA-VaARNG use or ownership).	Section 106 consultation is conducted with VDHR as needed, as sufficient information on actions becomes available.
Training Facilities Development Projects	
Navy SOUC Facility Planning and Development, FY 2010; completion expected in FY 2020.	Archaeological survey project of unsurveyed areas for majority of parcel initiated in FY 2010 (limited to walk-over only, due to potential UXO). Additional acreage surveyed, FY 2012-2013. Consultation completed with VDHR for surveys and for undertaking.
State Department FASTC Facility Planning and Development, FY 2012; completion projected for FY 2020.	GSA acting as federal agency for Section 106 compliance; VDMA-VaARNG is a consulting party (providing data and reviewing reports). Studies ongoing, FY 2012.
UAV Training Area Development and Construction, FY 2010-2014, Fort Pickett	Phase I archaeological survey of unsurveyed areas was conducted in FY 2010 and FY 2012; consultation with VDHR concerning evaluation of identified site BR0222 was conducted, along with consultation on the proposed undertaking.

Table 2-5: Proposed Projects with Potential to Impact Cultural Resources

Project Type/Name	CR Requirement
Post Operations and Military Training Activities	
Timber Harvests, FY 2014 through FY 2018, Fort Pickett	Conduct Phase I archaeological survey of unsurveyed areas; field mark and map any sites identified and evaluated as potentially eligible for NRHP listing in consultation with VDHR, including marking buffer in field, and practice ongoing “preservation in place” protection during and after harvesting.
Forest Management activities, FY 2014 through FY 2018, Fort Pickett	Conduct Phase I archaeological survey of unsurveyed areas; field mark and map any sites identified and evaluated as potentially eligible for NRHP listing in consultation with VDHR, including marking buffer in field, and practice ongoing “preservation in place” protection during and after Forest Program activities are conducted.
Integrated Training Area Management Program Projects, FY 2014 through FY 2018	Conduct Phase I archaeological survey of unsurveyed areas; field mark and map any sites identified and evaluated as potentially eligible for NRHP listing in consultation with VDHR, including marking buffer in field, and practice ongoing “preservation in place” protection to avoid impacts from training activities.

2.3 CURATION FACILITIES

As per AR 200-1, Section 6-4.e.(6), state ARNGs will curate archeological materials from Army lands in 36 CFR 79-complaint repositories, and maximize use of off-installation facilities that are better able to provide for adequate long-term curatorial services. However, NGB has recognized that some state ARNGs have historic museums with their own historical collections that reflect the history and heritage of State Guard organizations or units. According to the *Army National Guard Cultural Resources Handbook* (2013), such state ARNG historic museum facilities may be used for the housing and management of the state ARNG’s archaeological collections provided that the historic and archaeological collections remain two separate entities. In observance of this separation, historic collections usually fall under the management of the state ARNG PAO office, historian (if any), or History Detachment (if any) and archaeological collections under the CRM.

VaARNG has identified off-site facilities that provide long-term curation services (e.g., DHR’s State Collection Management Facility, U.S. Army’s Regional Archaeological Curation Facility at Fort Lee), but has elected to utilize its own for its collections. This onsite facility has allowed VaARNG to safeguard its historic (state and federal) property while pursuing plans to establish a historic museum facility at Fort Pickett MTC. With respect to the archaeological collection, VaARNG has benefited from a high level of support for intensive Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Archaeological Evaluation investigations (particularly at Fort Pickett MTC) by providing free and easy access of its collection to contracted professionals while simultaneously economizing organizational resources (e.g., avoid paying high fees for redundant facilities).

Currently, the VaARNG Curation Facility occupies Building 1315 at Fort Pickett MTC (Blackstone, Virginia). This is a World War II-era administrative building that has been modified to provide minimal fire protection, physical security, and stable environmental controls for compliance with 36 CFR 79. VaARNG has further employed a professionally-certified archaeologist to administer the facility as the

Collections Manager/Curator. In consultation with DPW, FMO, and USPFO (2013 – 2014), VAARNG determined that it was not in its best interest for the historic and archaeological collections to remain in Building 1315, which does not meet 36 CFR 79. VaARNG has since identified a modern classroom structure at Fort Pickett MTC that fully satisfies 36 CFR 79, and will relocate the Curation Facility by the end of FY 2015.

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3.0 CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGER'S GUIDANCE AND PROCEDURES

This chapter provides guidance and procedures for the CRM to implement the ICRMP and meet cultural resources compliance requirements. This chapter is presented in three sections. The first section provides overarching guidance and procedures that implement the ICRMP and achieve ICRMP objectives program wide. The second section provides guidance for project-specific or resource-specific tasks and actions. These sections also provide time lines for completing these tasks. The third section provides references and information sources that the CRM may find useful or that have been referenced throughout the text.

Environmental funds are provided by NGB to support VaARNG programs statewide. Funds are controlled by the NGB and TAG. States identify needed cultural resource projects through the Status Tool for Environmental Programs (STEP) process (see Section 3.1.2). This includes mitigation identified within FNSI documents prepared as part of the EA process for implementing ICRMPs (Appendix B). Some projects may also be funded under ITAM and forestry. The STEP project catalog can be used for estimating cultural resources projects.

3.1 PROGRAM-WIDE GUIDANCE

This section provides guidance and procedures for ongoing and program-wide cultural resources management. Project-specific guidance is provided in Section 3.2.

Cultural resources compliance requirements must be completed prior to implementation of federally-supported programs, projects, and training.

3.1.1 Coordination and Staffing

CRM Program Staffing

The VaARNG cultural resources program employs two full time personnel, the Cultural Resources Manager (CRM) and the Archaeologist/Collections Manager. Integration and coordination among VaARNG offices can be very challenging. Installation program managers (including cultural resources, natural resources, training, forestry, public works, housing, etc.) may be overwhelmed with their individual programs, making communication with other offices difficult. To effectively manage a cultural resources program, coordination is absolutely essential. Other offices need to be aware of the cultural resources program's responsibilities. The CRM should also be aware of the activities of other installation offices that could potentially impact cultural resources.

An effective CRM should:

1. Understand the military mission.
2. Have or acquire an inventory of cultural resources, including archaeological, architectural, and cultural landscape resources with locations recorded and mapped. This information must be closely controlled and discussed in a case-by-case manner, with other stakeholders, program managers, and their representatives on a "need to know" basis.
3. Formulate a coherent and persuasive argument for how the CRM supports the military mission.
4. Review proposed programs and projects to determine necessary compliance, and manage, oversee, and conduct activities needed for compliance requirements.

5. Align cultural resources compliance with NEPA requirements whenever possible.
6. Work on gaining proponents for cultural resources management up the chain of command.
7. Maintain contact with other installation offices and promote collaboration and understanding of cultural resources responsibilities, and discuss potential impacts of programs and projects on cultural resources.
8. Coordinate and consult with outside entities including VDHR, federally-recognized tribes, state tribes, and local interest groups. Neglecting to consult with these interested parties early in the planning process may result in unnecessary misunderstandings, which can cause delays that translate into lost government time and extra costs. Recent legislation has strengthened responsibilities to consult with federally-recognized tribes.
9. Report through the Facilities Management Environmental structure to the Conservation Manager and to the EPM, and coordinate all significant activities and issues with the Conservation Manager and as needed the EPM.
10. In accordance with the guidelines outlined in the Purpose of the *Army National Guard Cultural Resources Handbook* (2013), adopt an approach to protecting archaeological resources that is consistent with the DOI's *National Strategy for Federal Archeology*.

VaARNG's Collections Manager/Curator oversees the archaeological collections obtained from VaARNG facilities and the completion of cultural resources program documents in support of VaARNG mission and environmental stewardship. An effective Collection Manager/Curator:

1. Meets Secretary of the Interior *Qualification Standards for Archeology* (See Section 3.2.2.2).
2. Should ensure that archaeological collections are curated according to federal standards for archaeological collections management.
3. Should ensure that archaeological reports produced for VaARNG meet VDHR guidelines for conducting cultural resources surveys.
4. In accordance with the guidelines outlined in the Purpose of the *Army National Guard Cultural Resources Handbook* (2013), adopt an approach to protecting archaeological resources that is consistent with the DOI's *National Strategy for Federal Archeology*.

Internal ARNG Coordination and Staffing Overview. Coordination and staffing procedures are critical for activities such as construction; long-range planning; building repair, maintenance, or renovation; and planning and execution of mission training or other mission essential activities. Coordination is also critical for cultural resources stewardship and compliance. Actions that typically trigger internal coordination and compliance include:

- Building maintenance and repair
- Landscape and grounds repair, replacement, and new installations
- New construction – including buildings or additions, structures, infrastructure, training areas, roads, and trails
- Major renovations to buildings, including utilities installations and upgrades, and replacing components such as roofing materials, windows, doors, siding, etc.
- Major changes in use of buildings
- Major changes in training locations or type of training
- Master planning initiatives
- Divesting of property
- Demolishing buildings or structures
- Leasing or using private or public property

- Emergency operations
- Compliance with Homeland Security requirements
- Force Protection compliance activities
- Disaster preparedness/response

Chapter 1.0 discusses internal stakeholders and scoping for development of the ICRMP. Table 3-1 identifies internal stakeholders and ongoing responsibilities and involvement in the cultural resources program.

Table 3-1: Internal Stakeholder Coordination

Internal Stakeholder	Interface with Cultural Resources Program and CRM
Leadership – TAG, ATAG, Chief of Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide leadership support to the cultural resources program. Through review and signing of ICRMP, determines the cultural resources policy and procedures for the ARNG.
Facility Management Office (FMO), SMO, CFMO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have the ICRMP as a component plan within the installation Master Plan and Design Guide. • Provide project and program information to the CRM for review during planning stages. • Include time schedules for cultural resources compliance. • Have the current inventory of cultural resources. • Invite CRM to planning and project meetings. • Have a permitting system established for anyone who plans to dig on the installation. The CRM shall review digging plans submitted to them, or provide an inventory and map of all known archaeological sites. • Provide background information concerning facilities, environmental, and geographic factors, surface disturbance, threatened and endangered species, wetlands, and other sensitive natural resources to the CRM. • Participate in cultural awareness training. • The CRM will review digging plans submitted to them, and/or provide an inventory.
USPFO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have the ICRMP as a component plan within the installation Master Plan and Design Guide. • Have the current inventory of cultural resources, and discuss upcoming projects with the CRM to ensure timely compliance. • Invite CRM to planning and project meetings. • Participate in cultural awareness training.
FMO, CFMO, Master and Strategic Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have the ICRMP as a component plan within the installation Master Plan and Design Guide. • Have the CRM review master/strategic plans and training plans. • Include time schedules for cultural resources compliance and any necessary tribal consultation in implementation of plans and training. • Invite CRM to planning and project meetings. • Participate in cultural awareness training.
Maintenance personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have the current inventory of significant cultural resources found on properties, as well as information on lands that have or have not been surveyed, and be provided SOPs and information on any agreement documents pertinent to their facilities.

Table 3-1: Internal Stakeholder Coordination

Internal Stakeholder	Interface with Cultural Resources Program and CRM
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in cultural awareness training. • Will be provided SOPs, and maintenance and treatment guides that apply.
Facility Managers, Readiness Centers (armories)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have the current inventory of significant cultural resources found on properties, as well as information on lands that have or have not been surveyed, and be provided SOPs and information on any agreement documents pertinent to their facilities. • Participate in cultural awareness training. • Will be provided SOPs, and maintenance and treatment guides that apply.
Directorate of Public Works (DPW)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have the current inventory of significant cultural resources found on properties, as well as information on lands that have or have not been surveyed, and be provided SOPs and information on any agreement documents pertinent to their facilities. • Participate in cultural awareness training. • Should invite the CRM to planning and project meetings.
Range Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have the current inventory of significant cultural resources found on properties, as well as information on lands that have or have not been surveyed, and be provided SOPs and information on any agreement documents pertinent to their facilities. • Provide background information concerning facilities, environmental and geographic factors, surface disturbance, threatened and endangered species, wetlands, and other sensitive natural resources to the CRM. • Participate in cultural awareness training. • Should invite the CRM to planning and project meetings.
Unit Commander and Environmental Liaison	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have the current inventory of significant cultural resources found on properties, as well as information on lands that have or have not been surveyed, and be provided SOPs and information on any agreement documents pertinent to their facilities. • Participate in cultural awareness training.
ITAM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have the current inventory of significant cultural resources found on properties, as well as information on lands that have or have not been surveyed, and be provided SOPs and information on any agreement documents pertinent to their facilities. • Participate in cultural awareness training. • Should invite the CRM to planning and project meetings.
Environmental Conservation Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have the current inventory of significant cultural resources found on properties, as well as information on lands that have or have not been surveyed, and be provided SOPs and information on any agreement documents. • Participate in cultural awareness training.
Public Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act as a liaison between the CRM and the public, facilitate public meetings, and arrange and conduct meetings or information dissemination with the media, as appropriate. • Promote National Historic Preservation Week. • Provide news stories to internal newsletters, newspapers (<i>On Guard</i>),

Table 3-1: Internal Stakeholder Coordination

Internal Stakeholder	Interface with Cultural Resources Program and CRM
	NGB publications, and local media.
Joint Forces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have the current inventory of significant cultural resources found on properties, as well as information on lands that have or have not been surveyed, and be provided SOPs and information on any agreement documents pertinent to their facilities.
Recruiters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be aware of the cultural resources program, significant resources, and VaARNG history, and promote knowledge of this information to recruits.

Construction or military mission activities may adversely affect cultural resources. Each VaARNG staff member involved with planning, construction, building repair, or maintenance; or management of training or other mission activities coordinates with the CRM in the planning process. Analysis of affect is normally done through development of the appropriate NEPA document, commencing with completion and review of NGB Form 1391 (EA, Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)), 420, if applicable, or the ARNG Environmental Checklist found in Appendix G, Environmental Compliance Notebook.

Procedures: The CRM will:

- Distribute the ICRMP and solicit input to the internal stakeholder (Appendix E and I)
- Distribute cultural resources project list (Chapter 2.0) and emphasize time requirements for compliance (Appendix I)
- Distribute SOPs to applicable parties (Appendix E and I)
- Distribute list of historic resources, and provide archaeological sensitivity maps only as needed and as appropriate, requiring protection of data (Appendix I)
- Develop and conduct cultural resources awareness training, as needed
- Meet, at a minimum, once a year with CFMO and POTO to discuss upcoming projects and plans
- Attend Environmental Quality Control Committee (EQCC) meetings, as needed.
- Participate in staff meetings

The CRM should contact the above personnel to determine if they understand the cultural resources management program, and periodically, interface with these individuals on updates and as new VaARNG mission essential plans and programs are developed.

Timing: Coordination should be ongoing. The sooner the CRM is involved in the planning and project process, the more likely the process will continue without interruption and delays. Projects involving tribal consultation and stakeholder involvement should be identified as early as possible.

External Coordination (agencies and stakeholders) Overview. Coordination with non-VaARNG entities is required under several federal laws and regulations and AR 200-1. The NHPA, NEPA, and Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) require coordination with consulting parties and other government agencies, depending on the action involved.

External agencies and stakeholders that may be involved in cultural resources management include:

- Virginia State Historic Preservation Office (VA SHPO) (in Virginia, VDHR)
- Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPOs)
- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP)

- Departmental Consulting Archeologist, National Park Service (NPS)
- Keeper of the National Register, Department of the Interior
- Federal and state tribes (identified in Appendix G)
- Interested members of the public, including ethnographic groups, historical organizations, military organizations, and others
- Local government representatives

Procedures: The VaARNG will comply with all pertinent laws and regulations concerning the management and preservation of cultural resources and will, where appropriate, consult with the VDHR, THPO, the ACHP, tribes, and interested persons, as required:

- To comply with NHPA Section 106 and Section 110.
- To comply with NEPA.
- In accordance with the NHPA, if the VaARNG and VDHR come to a disagreement regarding NRHP eligibility findings, the Keeper of the National Register may be consulted. Guidance on preparing a Determination of Eligibility can be found at 36 CFR 62.3(d) (NHPA).
- In accordance with the NHPA, if the VaARNG and VDHR come to a disagreement regarding the Section 106 process, the ACHP may assist.
- In accordance with the NHPA, NAGPRA, ARPA, and NEPA, the CRM shall coordinate with consulting tribes (Chapter 5.0).

Timing: VDHR and public reviews will generally require a minimum of 30 days, following receipt of project information sufficient for review and decision-making. For Section 106 reviews of determinations of effects, if VDHR does not respond in 30 days, VaARNG can proceed to the next step. THPO and tribal reviews might require additional diligence. After the 30-day review period, the CRM may follow up with THPOs/tribes by phone or email to request input. A thorough Memorandum for Record (MFR) must be kept for these conversations and included in Appendix G.

3.1.2 Cultural Resources Manager Reports and Annual Review of ICRMP

The CRM is responsible for the various reports and updates to maintain a current cultural resources management program (Table 3-2). The purpose of the annual report is to provide the NGB a progress report on implementation of the cultural resources management program objectives identified in the ICRMP. The table lists the reports and due dates. Following the table is a description of the reports and annual reviews. An example format for the annual report can be found in Appendix F

Table 3-2: Cultural Resources Reporting and Review Requirements

Activity Requirement	Date Due
ICRMP Annual Review	15 th of the month following the fiscal quarter when the ICRMP FNSI was signed.
Status Tool for Environmental Program (STEP)	Once a year in the spring.

ICRMP Annual Review. The annual review is an important component to the actual implementation of the ICRMP. The ICRMP must be reviewed each year by the CRM, and as required, by the environmental program manager and POTO to determine the need for updating. Minor revisions can be addressed using an errata sheet. Appendix F contains a checklist to determine if the document needs to be updated.

The annual review typically includes the following components:

- ARNG state
- CRM name and contact information
- Summary of highlights, key achievements, important issues affecting cultural resources management, and points of interest.
- Status of ongoing, new, and proposed projects. Planned project information, including type, fiscal year of project, location, and budget (for annual reviews, indicate changes and/or new plans)
- CRM training – completed in the past 2 years and planned for the upcoming year
- Cultural resources projects conducted over the year and new cultural resources – annual review (database reports), including specifically how many additional resources were evaluated or eligibility to the NRHP, how many are eligible, how many adverse effects to Cold War-era readiness centers (armories) occurred that were not covered under the Cold War-era readiness center (armory) PA
- Updated SHPO, THPO/Tribal Contacts, and interested parties
- Any necessary changes to the ICRMP – annual review (errata sheet)

Procedure:

Annual Review– Ninety days before the anniversary date of the FNSI, or the signature on the ICRMP, review the checklist (Appendix F); if a full revision is necessary, contact NGB, following appropriate guidance (currently, this is the NGB-ARE Memorandum regarding Army National Guard Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) Policy Guidance for Revisions and Updates). If a full revision is not required, complete the following:

- Review and update POC information, including tribal POCs
- Review and update projects information, including projects database (both environmental and non-environmental)
- Review and update cultural resources data if new resources have been discovered over the past year
- Update GIS showing areas that have been surveyed over the past year
- Print ICRMP “Annual Review” report, plus the projects, POC and cultural resources database reports, and forward report and databases to Tribes, and to VDHR for review and any comments

Sixty days before the anniversary date of the FNSI or the ICRMP signature date:

- Follow up with and collect any comments from POTO, tribes, and VDHR, as needed

Thirty days before the anniversary date of the FNSI or the ICRMP signature date:

- Incorporate comments into an errata sheet or determine if an update of the ICRMP is required
- If an update not required, send errata sheets, databases, and work plan report to NGB, place errata sheets and annual review report in Appendix F, replace POC list in Appendices E and G, and cultural resources projects tables in Chapter 2.0.
- If an update is required, notify NGB

Timing: The implementation plan must be completed within 2 months of signing of the FNSI. The annual review process should begin 90 days prior to the anniversary date of the signing of the FNSI or of signature on the ICRMP (see above).

Environmental Quality Report (EQ; formerly ACTS) (RCS-1997: replaces 1485)

The EQ is a World Wide Web-based data system that serves as a primary source of information for conveying the Army's environmental status to the senior Army leadership, DoD, and Congress. Its primary focus is to track Army compliance with environmental laws for multi-media reporting and management areas through inspections, enforcement actions, fines and penalties, and other program parameters on a quarterly basis. Primary reports for this data are the Quarterly Army Performance Review (to Secretary of the Army), and the semi-annual DoD Environmental Quality In Progress Review (IPR) (to Deputy Under Secretary of Defense), the fall IPR being the Army's input to the DoD EQ to Congress (RCS 1997). In addition to the quarterly reports, the EQ data calls in the fall and spring also include requirements for additional data required by the semi-annual DoD IPRs and other reports that HQDA submits.

The EQ is a process for auditing the status of the environment (historic buildings). It is the CRM's responsibility at the state/territory level to provide this information to NGB on an annual basis. The report is for identifying and categorizing all buildings 50 years old or older that are either state or federally owned. The system uses the PRIDE database. Also see Section 4.1.8, EO 13287 (*Preserve America*).

For the EQ, direct access cannot be established from the ICRMP Template; therefore, the CRM will have to complete the EQ. It assists with this report, when the ICRMP and the supporting ICRMP Access database are complete, print report EQ and enter this data into the EQ database.

Timing: The EQ should be completed by 30 September of each year, but timing required to complete the process varies.

Status Tool for Environmental Programs (STEP) - The STEP serves as a source document in programming, budgeting, and allocating resources needed to execute the Army environmental program. It is used to show past accomplishments and expenditures; to indicate the status of current projects; to refine and validate requirements for the budget year; and to support planning, programming, and budgeting for the out years to build the program objective memorandum. In addition, STEP data is used for congressionally mandated lists of funded projects that are part of the DoD EQ to Congress (RCS 1997).

The STEP is completed by the CRM for project funding, typically twice a year. NGB-ARNG-ILE reviews them for accuracy and validates the STEP, which are forwarded to the ODEP/AEC for ODEP approval. There are approximately 15 cultural resources project "types" identified in the STEP.

For the STEP, direct access cannot be established from the ICRMP Template, so the CRM will complete the STEP. To assist with this report, when the ICRMP and the supporting ICRMP Access database are complete, print report STEP and enter this data into the STEP database.

Timing: The STEP must be completed as required, typically twice a year (fall and spring) and submitted to NGB-ARNG-ILE.

Army Historic Preservation Campaign Plan - The goals of the Army Historic Preservation Campaign Plan are to promote cost effective historic building management and to improve the balance between NHPA compliance and the mission of the Army. The goals are approached through Army policy and guidance actions, and through regulatory and legislative actions. The Army's existing programming and reporting mechanisms include the STEP, integrated facilities system (IFS), the Installation Status Report (ISR), and the EQ. These existing programming and reporting mechanisms are used for upward reporting

of resource requirements and status of various aspects of the program. The existing reporting systems are leveraged extensively for reporting on the success indicator metrics of this campaign plan. The plan can be found at http://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/upload/FOSTER_PRESENTATION_0.PDF.

3.1.3 Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act

Section 110 regulations require agencies to identify, evaluate, and nominate historic properties to the NRHP that are owned or under their control (16 U.S.C. 470h-2). The VaARNG is expected to identify and evaluate historic properties it owns or controls and use historic properties to the maximum extent feasible; ensure documentation of historic properties that are to be altered or damaged; carry out programs and projects that further the purpose of the NHPA; and undertake planning and actions as necessary to minimize harm to any formally designated National Historic Landmark properties.

Army policy is to limit nominations to the NRHP for only those properties the Army plans to transfer out of federal management through privatization efforts. Other nominations will be considered only when justified by exceptional circumstances. **Formal nomination of historic properties to the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places is not a high program priority.** Formal nomination for listing in the National Register makes no difference in the way historic properties are managed and diverts scarce resources away from other cultural resources management activities. Nominate other properties only when justified by exceptional circumstances (PAM 200-4 and AR 200-1)

Current projects under Section 110 of the NHPA are being funded based on a per needs basis because of continual budget strains. Cultural resources inventories and evaluations for Section 106 undertakings (see Section 3.2.1) takes priority for funding over Section 110 initiatives. Also see Section 3.1.8 for EO 13287 (*Preserve America*) responsibilities.

3.1.4 Cultural Landscape Approach and Predictive Modeling

Cultural resources constitute significant elements of the ecosystems in which Army installations and their component activities exist and function. Planning and management of cultural resources should occur within the context of a comprehensive and integrated land, resource, and infrastructure approach that adapts and applies principles of ecosystem management. This involves planning and management of cultural resources by reference to the landscape.

The cultural landscape approach, required by AR 200-1 and previously set forth in Department of the Army Pamphlet 200-4, Cultural Resources Management, analyzes the spatial relationship among all cultural resources within their natural setting. This further conforms to the *National Strategy for Federal Archeology*, particularly its goal to preserve and protect archaeological sites in place, by promoting our understanding of the past through well-designed research and by allowing planners to efficiently assess and document threats to sites and monitor their condition. This approach should be included as the basis of installation-wide planning surveys and evaluation, and can be facilitated with GIS.

A cultural landscape approach:

1. Analyzes the spatial relationships among all cultural resources within their natural setting. Installation cultural resources management planning occurs through installation ICRMPs, and can be facilitated by installation GIS if available.
2. Serves as an organizing principle to record the landscape in a manner that incorporates the complexity of human cultural interaction with the natural terrain through time. Military installations are treated as an integral entity with interrelationships existing among the natural and cultural resources present. Military operations are treated as one, albeit one of the most

significant, of a number of human cultural activities that have influenced the installation cultural landscape. The intent of this approach is to fully integrate cultural resources management with military training, testing and infrastructure operations.

3. Recognizes that cultural resources may be present on installations because of, or may even be a result of, continuous military occupation and use of the land. Landscapes on any Army installation have all been affected to some degree by human activity. Prehistoric and historic archaeological resources, historic buildings, structures and districts, sacred sites, endangered species habitat, wetlands, riparian areas, and other components of the ecosystem have been influenced, maintained, or created by prehistoric and historic human occupants, and modern military use of the land. All of these natural and man-made features, including those related to military operations, are viewed as a series of surface and subsurface features that make up the installation's cultural landscape.
4. The cultural landscapes on military installations are unique because there are no other landscapes in this nation that have evolved from a continued use for defense-related purposes. Therefore, there must be functional continuity, military training and testing and other defense related activities must continue to occur to maintain, and to allow the military cultural landscape to continue to evolve. As a resource category, a "cultural landscape" can be determined eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

The VaARNG cultural resources program has implemented the cultural landscape approach in the following ways:

- At Camp Pendleton, the VaARNG is conducting a project to survey above-ground resources, including several cultural landscape resources, and is updating the existing Camp Pendleton Historic District National Register nomination to include assessment of the installation from a cultural landscapes perspective. A cultural resources landscape survey of the installation is also being conducted.
- At Fort Pickett MTC, the VaARNG is carrying out an assessment and predictive model study, which requires analysis of data on prior archaeological investigations according to a set of characteristics to formulate a predictive model for high and low probability areas across post. This study takes into account natural features such as slope, distance to drainages, and soils.
- When cultural resources documentation projects are conducted, land areas are considered holistically, taking into account all evident components such as natural and man-made features dating from before and during military use, and considering archaeological and above-ground resources collectively, including relationships between these resource types.

Analysis of spatial relationships of known cultural resources can assist in determining non-random patterns of prehistoric land use. Applying predictive models, where archaeological surveys have not been completed, can be useful for planning purposes to determine sensitive areas and potential project needs for avoidance or mitigation, prediction of future impacts and alternative development, tribal consultation, and development of training scenarios that avoid sensitive resources. Also, archaeological surveys can be stratified to focus on high sensitivity areas when 100% intensive surveying and testing is cost and/or time prohibitive. The VaARNG has conducted projects to assess, and use data from the assessment to propose a predictive model, for many VaARNG facilities, including a study of armories (readiness center) properties statewide conducted to assist in planning purposes and to provide guidance in prioritizing archaeological projects (Bowen et al. 2004).

Procedure: For specific cultural resources survey projects, include language in contracts and task orders for use of the cultural landscape approach and reference existing predictive models during surveys, and to include comments in the report about the accuracy of the model. Areas surveyed and survey results should also be illustrated in a GIS layer.

Development of a VaARNG lands statewide predictive model will require, at a minimum, the expertise of an archeologist and a GIS technician. Simple models can be developed using the established parameters or criteria for each region (check with the state historical society, SHPO, or state archaeological society for criteria and parameters), as well as plotting areas of previous disturbance. These parameters can be located on a map and predictive ratings assigned. It is recommended that a GIS layer be developed for this model. In most cases, the models will not replace the requirement for surveys, but as more data is collected about actual archaeological or cultural site distribution, these models can be tested and refined, assisting with planning, reducing the level or amount of surveying, and providing a more effective use of program funding.

Timing: For specific projects, if parameters already exist, the addition of this requirement to research, field work, and reporting should add a negligible amount of time to the project. The GIS component could add 2 weeks to 6 months depending on available baseline GIS data and the extent of the area to be mapped.

3.1.5 Geographic Information System

Integrating VaARNG cultural resources management data with a statewide GIS program will allow the state's ARNG cultural resources program to more efficiently support the ARNG's mission of readiness. Minimally, GIS layers should be developed for historic buildings, archaeological sites, predictive archaeological models, and the location of the geographic area where federally recognized tribes have ancestral ties. Ideally, historic buildings survey data should be stored within a database that can be related to a GIS theme. GIS can facilitate application of the cultural landscape approach to cultural resources management and integration of cultural resources best management practices into installation-wide planning and projects (see Section 3.1.4). To aid in the integration of cultural resources information into overall VaARNG installations and statewide planning and management, layers summarizing all known cultural resources sites and larger cultural landscapes, areas of ground disturbance, and areas with archaeological sensitivity can be developed within the GIS. As of FY 2013, cultural resources layers for Fort Pickett MTC have been completed and data is updated as needed, typically on a quarterly basis.

Development of cultural resources layers should be based on:

- maps and reports supplied from the SHPO, tribes, and other appropriate sources
- extant GIS information (e.g., the "built environment" at ARNG installations)
- existing and future cultural resources surveys and evaluations

GIS layers depicting archaeological resources and sacred sites are considered sensitive, as are other types of layers (i.e. some military operational layers) and will be access-restricted to personnel with a need to know only. These layers will not be released to the general public, contractors, or employees of the VaARNG if they do not have a valid need to know as determined by the military chain of command, the EPM, or the appointed Geographic Information Officer (GIO); nor will they be posted in any way in any location (such as on the Internet, or stored or displayed in accessible locations) that allows access by anyone other than personnel with permission to view the data.

Procedures: When preparing the scope of work (SOW) for contracts addressing cultural resources issues, results of cultural resources surveys and evaluations shall be delivered in GIS format to include survey areas, transects, and cultural sites and properties and eligibility status. The SOW shall reference the latest Army/NGB guidance regarding GIS file formats and standards, and include the requirement that all data created or modified in this contract will adhere to the Spatial Data Standards (SDS) and the Federal Geographic Data Standards (FGDC) metadata standards.

Maps should include, at a minimum, a north arrow, legend, map creator, map purpose, and creation date.

GIS themes depicting buildings and other facility types shall be attributed with the appropriate keys to align with the PRIDE database. This will enable the query and display of the cultural resource information stored within PRIDE through GIS. For example, a map can be created showing whether or not a building has been evaluated, is eligible, or is listed in the NRHP, or as a National Historic Landmark; or if the building is a contributing resource to a district that is eligible for or listed in the NRHP.

Timing: The timing of this project will vary depending on the current status of the GIS program. The GIS must be updated as new information becomes available in order to stay current and remain a useful manager tool.

Integrating ARNG cultural resources management data with a statewide GIS program will allow the state's ARNG cultural resources program to more efficiently support the ARNG's mission of readiness. Minimally, GIS layers should be developed for historic buildings, archaeological sites, predictive archaeological models, and the location of the geographic area where federally recognized tribes have ancestral ties. Ideally, historic buildings survey data should be stored within a database that can be related to a GIS theme. GIS can facilitate application of the cultural landscape approach to cultural resources management and integration of cultural resources best management practices into installation-wide planning and projects (see Section 3.1.4). To aid in the integration of cultural resources information into overall VaARNG installations and statewide planning and management, layers summarizing all known cultural resources sites and larger cultural landscapes, ground disturbance, and archaeological sensitivity (predictive modeling) will be developed within the GIS.

3.1.6 Standard Operating Procedures

SOPs have been prepared to assist VaARNG personnel who are **not responsible for cultural resources management**, but whose areas of responsibility could affect cultural resources. These SOPs are also to be used to guide work and establish requirements for contractors conducting projects at VaARNG facilities statewide. Chapter 4.0 includes these SOPs.

3.1.7 Cultural Resources Training

Training for staff is a prerequisite for properly implementing the ICRMP and for good stewardship of cultural resources. Ongoing training is important for staying current with developments in the cultural resources field, and in other areas for which the environmental program is responsible, and in disciplines such as information technology. Many training opportunities are available for environmental staff.

Cultural Resources Staff

Training for CRM personnel should include areas such as laws and regulations overview, in particular Section 106 and NAGPRA; maintenance of historic properties; preservation of cultural landscapes; working with agreement documents; conducting tribal consultation; and curation.

For environmental staff and the CRM personnel, training is offered by:

- NGB workshops (topics vary), regional consultation workshops , and the DoD Conservation Workshop (every 2 years)
- ACHP – <http://www.achp.gov/>
- USACE, Seattle District – <http://www.nws.usace.army.mil/>
- National Preservation Institute – <http://www.npi.org/>

- Civil Engineers Corps Office –
[http://www.public.navy.mil/bupers-npc/officer/communitymanagers/StaffCorps/Pages/CivilEngineerCorps\(CEC\).aspx](http://www.public.navy.mil/bupers-npc/officer/communitymanagers/StaffCorps/Pages/CivilEngineerCorps(CEC).aspx)

Non-Environmental VaARNG Personnel

Training for non-environmental personnel is crucial to ensure compliance with environmental laws and policies, and protection of cultural resources. By interfacing with field commanders, project planners, facility managers, maintenance personnel, range operations, FMO, DPW, TAG and other pertinent VaARNG staff, the CRM can develop solutions and programs that blend with existing training opportunities and the ARNG mission (Table 3-1).

The CRM should develop a training program for site managers, field commanders and their troops, maintenance staff, and others who may encounter cultural resources. Training subjects can include understanding SOPs in Chapter 4.0, identification of cultural resources, and introduction to cultural resources regulations and management. Information from the training program can be summarized and included with training site information packages for soldiers, and can be placed on bulletin boards at historic facilities as reinforcement to training.

3.1.8 Executive Order 13287 (Preserve America)

It is the Department of the Army's responsibility to provide the report to the ACHP by 30 September of each year. The data is obtained from the Army's IFS and the National Guards' PRIDE databases. Each state CRM is responsible for coordinating with the VaARNG PRIDE manager to update the PRIDE database. Also, see Section 3.1.2 for annual reports and Section 3, Improving Federal Agency Planning and Accountability.

(a) Accurate information on the state of federally owned historic properties is essential to achieving the goals of this order and to promoting community economic development through local partnerships with state, tribal, and local governments and the private sector. Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall prepare an assessment of the current status of its inventory of historic properties required by Section 110(a)(2) of the NHPA (16 United States Code (USC) 470h-2(a)(2)), the general condition and management needs of such properties, and the steps underway or planned to meet those management needs. The assessment shall also include an evaluation of the suitability of the agency's types of historic properties to contribute to community economic development initiatives, including heritage tourism, taking into account agency mission needs, public access considerations, and the long-term preservation of the historic properties. By 30 September 2004, each covered agency will complete a report of the assessment and make it available to the chairman of the ACHP and the Secretary of the Interior.

(b) By 30 September 2004, each agency with real property management responsibilities shall review its regulations, management policies, and operating procedures for compliance with Sections 110 and 111 of the NHPA (16 USC 470h-2 & 470h-3) and make the results of its review available to the ACHP and the Secretary of the Interior. If the agency determines that its regulations, management policies, and operating procedures are not in compliance with those authorities, the agency shall make amendments or revisions to bring them into compliance.

(c) Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall, by 30 September 2005, and every third year thereafter, prepare a report on its progress in identifying, protecting, and using historic properties in its ownership and make the report available to the ACHP and the Secretary of the Interior. The ACHP shall incorporate this data into a report on the state of the federal government's historic

properties and their contribution to local economic development and submit this report to the president by 15 April 2006, and every third year thereafter.

(d) Agencies may use existing information gathering and reporting systems to fulfill the assessment and reporting requirements of subsections 3(a)-(c) of this order. To assist agencies, the ACHP, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior, prepared advisory guidelines for agencies to use at their discretion (<http://www.preserveamerica.gov/>).

(e) No later than 30 June 2003, the head of each agency shall designate a senior policy level official to have policy oversight responsibility for the agency's historic preservation program and notify the ACHP and the Secretary of the Interior of the designation. This senior official shall be an assistant secretary, deputy assistant secretary, or the equivalent, as appropriate to the agency organization. This official, or a subordinate employee reporting directly to the official, shall serve as the ACHP federal preservation officer in accordance with Section 110(c) of the NHPA. The senior official shall ensure that the federal preservation officer is qualified consistent with guidelines established by the Secretary of the Interior for that position and has access to adequate expertise and support to carry out the duties of the position.

EO 13287 encourages federal agencies to preserve America's heritage by actively advancing the protection, enhancement, and contemporary use of the historic properties owned by the federal government; promoting intergovernmental cooperation and partnerships for the preservation and use of historic properties; inventorying resources; and promoting heritage tourism. Some ideas for promoting this EO include:

- virtual tours of historic facilities or sites
- partnerships
- museum and exhibits
- veteran's history project
- traveling exhibits
- walking tours

Preserve America also encourages agencies to integrate historic preservation into tribal, state, and local emergency planning. Preserve America's action plan, *Preparing to Preserve, An Action Plan to Integrate Historic Preservation into Tribal, State, and Local Emergency Management Plans* (Preserve America, December 2008) provides guidelines for addressing preservation concerns as part of the emergency planning process and disaster recovery efforts.

3.2 PROJECT-SPECIFIC AND RESOURCE-SPECIFIC GUIDANCE

As part of the military mission of VaARNG, likely planned projects over the next five years will include the demolition of World War II temporary buildings within the Inner Cantonment of Fort Pickett MTC. The demolition of these resources has been approved under the 1986 PA executed between the Department of Defense, the ACHP, and the National Council of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO). The PA also stipulates that no further documentation of these buildings is required prior to demolition. However, the World War II temporary buildings that will remain extant are not covered under the PA. Any other activities related to these buildings (i.e. rehabilitation, renovation, or relocation) require SHPO consultation as stipulated under Section 106 of the NHPA. Survey of these buildings will need to be undertaken to satisfy requirements stipulated under Section 110. A Maintenance and Treatment Plan for all extant World War II temporary structures has been developed to aid in the continual use of these buildings while rectifying upgrading needs vs. preservation standards (i.e. The Secretary of the Interior Standards).

3.2.1 Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act

Section 470f. Effects of Federal Undertakings upon property listed in the National Register; comment by the ACHP (the NHPA, Section 106) states:

The head of any Federal agency having a direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed federal or federally assisted undertaking in any State and the head of any federal department or independent agency having authority to license an undertaking shall, prior to approval of the expenditure of any Federal funds on the undertaking or prior to the issuance of any license, as the case may be, take into account the effects of the undertaking on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The head of any such Federal agency shall afford the ACHP established under part B of this subchapter a reasonable opportunity to comment with regard to such undertaking.

For the VaARNG, this requirement applies to undertakings on federal property (lands or buildings) or state property with federal actions (such as funding or permits). Undertakings that are on state property with no federal involvement do not fall under Section 106 of the NHPA; however, check state and local requirements (see Appendix H).

Consultation with the SHPO and/or the ACHP is a critical step in this process. If an undertaking on federal lands may affect properties having historic value to a federally recognized tribe, such tribe shall be afforded the opportunity to participate as consulting parties during the consultation process defined in 36 CFR 800 (Chapter 5.0).

The Section 106 process is designed to identify possible conflicts between historic preservation objectives and the proposed activity, and to resolve those conflicts in the public interest through consultation. Neither NHPA nor ACHP regulations require that all historic properties must be preserved. They only require the agency to consider the effects of the proposed undertaking on those properties and fulfill the procedural requirements for the NHPA prior to implementation.

Failure to take into account the effects of an undertaking on historic properties, and afford the ACHP a reasonable opportunity to comment on such effects, can result in formal notification from the ACHP to the head of the federal agency of foreclosure of the ACHP's opportunity to comment on the undertaking pursuant to NHPA. Litigation or other forms of redress can be used against the federal agency in a manner that can halt or delay critical activities or programs.

Procedures: The Section 106 process (the following is from the ACHP Web site: <http://www.achp.gov/>):

Sec. 800.3 Initiation of the Section 106 process.

(a) *Establish undertaking.* The agency official shall determine whether the proposed federal action is an undertaking as defined in Sec. 800.16(y) and, if so, whether it is a type of activity that has the potential to cause effects on historic properties.

(1) *No potential to cause effects.* If the undertaking is a type of activity that does not have the potential to cause effects on historic properties, assuming such historic properties were present, the agency official has no further obligations under Section 106 or this part.

(2) *Program alternatives.* If the review of the undertaking is governed by a federal agency program alternative established under Sec. 800.14 or a PA in existence before February 11, 2001, the agency official shall follow the program alternative.

(b) *Coordinate with other reviews.* The agency official should coordinate the steps of the Section 106 process, as appropriate, with the overall planning schedule for the undertaking and with any reviews required under other authorities such as the National Environmental Policy Act, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, the AIRFA, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, and agency-specific legislation, such as Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act. Where consistent with the procedures in this subpart, the agency official may use information developed for other reviews under federal, state, or tribal law to meet the requirements of Section 106.

(c) *Identify the appropriate SHPO and/or THPO.* As part of its initial planning, the agency official shall determine the appropriate SHPO or SHPOs to be involved in the Section 106 process. The agency official shall also determine whether the undertaking may occur on or affect historic properties on any tribal lands and, if so, whether a THPO has assumed the duties of the SHPO. The agency official shall then initiate consultation with the appropriate officer or officers.

(1) *Tribal assumption of SHPO responsibilities.* Where an Indian tribe has assumed the Section 106 responsibilities of the SHPO on tribal lands pursuant to Section 101(d)(2) of the act, consultation for undertakings occurring on tribal land or for effects on tribal land is with the THPO for the Indian tribe in lieu of the SHPO. Section 101(d)(2)(D)(iii) of the act authorizes owners of properties on tribal lands which are neither owned by a member of the tribe nor held in trust by the Secretary for the benefit of the tribe to request the SHPO to participate in the Section 106 process in addition to the THPO.

(2) *Undertakings involving more than one State.* If more than one state is involved in an undertaking, the involved SHPOs may agree to designate a lead SHPO to act on their behalf in the Section 106 process, including taking actions that would conclude the Section 106 process under this subpart.

(3) *Conducting consultation.* The agency official should consult with the SHPO/THPO in a manner appropriate to the agency planning process for the undertaking and to the nature of the undertaking and its effects on historic properties.

(4) *Failure of the SHPO/THPO to respond.* If the SHPO/THPO fails to respond within 30 days of receipt of a request for review of a finding or determination, the agency official may either proceed to the next step in the process based on the finding or determination or consult with the Council in lieu of the SHPO/THPO. If the SHPO/THPO re-enters the Section 106 process, the agency official shall continue the consultation without being required to reconsider previous findings or determinations.

(d) *Consultation on tribal lands.* Where the Indian tribe has not assumed the responsibilities of the SHPO on tribal lands, consultation with the Indian tribe regarding undertakings occurring on such tribe's lands or effects on such tribal lands shall be in addition to and on the same basis as consultation with the SHPO. If the SHPO has withdrawn from the process, the agency official may complete the Section 106 process with the Indian tribe and the Council, as appropriate. An Indian tribe may enter into an

agreement with a SHPO or SHPOs specifying the SHPO's participation in the Section 106 process for undertakings occurring on or affecting historic properties on tribal lands.

(e) *Plan to involve the public.* In consultation with the SHPO/THPO, the agency official shall plan for involving the public in the Section 106 process. The agency official shall identify the appropriate points for seeking public input and for notifying the public of proposed actions, consistent with Sec. 800.2(d).

(f) *Identify other consulting parties.* In consultation with the SHPO/THPO, the agency official shall identify any other parties entitled to be consulting parties and invite them to participate as such in the Section 106 process. The agency official may invite others to participate as consulting parties as the Section 106 process moves forward.

(1) *Involving local governments and applicants.* The agency official shall invite any local governments or applicants that are entitled to be consulting parties under Sec. 800.2(c).

(2) *Involving Indian tribes.* The agency official shall make a reasonable and good faith effort to identify any Indian tribes that might attach religious and cultural significance to historic properties in the area of potential effects and invite them to be consulting parties. Such Indian tribe that requests in writing to be a consulting party shall be one.

(3) *Requests to be consulting parties.* The agency official shall consider all written requests of individuals and organizations to participate as consulting parties and, in consultation with the SHPO/THPO and any Indian tribe upon whose tribal lands an undertaking occurs or affects historic properties, determine which should be consulting parties.

(g) *Expediting consultation.* A consultation by the agency official with the SHPO/THPO and other consulting parties may address multiple steps in Sections 800.3 through 800.6 where the agency official and the SHPO/THPO agree it is appropriate as long as the consulting parties and the public have an adequate opportunity to express their views as provided in Sec. 800.2(d).

Sec. 800.4 Identification of historic properties.

(a) *Determine scope of identification efforts.* In consultation with the SHPO/THPO, the agency official shall:

(1) Determine and document the area of potential effects, as defined in Sec. 800.16(d);

(2) Review existing information on historic properties within the area of potential effects, including any data concerning possible historic properties not yet identified;

(3) Seek information, as appropriate, from consulting parties, and other individuals and organizations likely to have knowledge of, or concerns with, historic properties in the area, and identify issues relating to the undertaking's potential effects on historic properties; and

(4) Gather information from any Indian tribe identified pursuant to Sec. 800.3(f) to assist in identifying properties, including those located off tribal lands, which may be of

religious and cultural significance to them and may be eligible for the National Register, recognizing that an Indian tribe may be reluctant to divulge specific information regarding the location, nature, and activities associated with such sites. The agency official should address concerns raised about confidentiality pursuant to Sec. 800.11(c).

(b) *Identify historic properties.* Based on the information gathered under paragraph (a) of this section, and in consultation with the SHPO/THPO and any Indian tribe that might attach religious and cultural significance to properties within the area of potential effects, the agency official shall take the steps necessary to identify historic properties within the area of potential effects.

(1) *Level of effort.* The agency official shall make a reasonable and good faith effort to carry out appropriate identification efforts, which may include background research, consultation, oral history interviews, sample field investigation, and field survey. The agency official shall take into account past planning, research and studies, the magnitude and nature of the undertaking and the degree of federal involvement, the nature and extent of potential effects on historic properties, and the likely nature and location of historic properties within the area of potential effects. The Secretary's standards and guidelines for identification provide guidance on this subject. The agency official should also consider other applicable professional, State, tribal, and local laws, standards, and guidelines. The agency official shall take into account any confidentiality concerns raised by Indian tribes during the identification process.

(2) *Phased identification and evaluation.* Where alternatives under consideration consist of corridors or large land areas, or where access to properties is restricted, the agency official may use a phased process to conduct identification and evaluation efforts. The agency official may also defer final identification and evaluation of historic properties if it is specifically provided for in a memorandum of agreement executed pursuant to Sec. 800.6, a PA executed pursuant to Sec. 800.14(b), or the documents used by an agency official to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act pursuant to Sec. 800.8. The process should establish the likely presence of historic properties within the area of potential effects for each alternative or inaccessible area through background research, consultation and an appropriate level of field investigation, taking into account the number of alternatives under consideration, the magnitude of the undertaking and its likely effects, and the views of the SHPO/THPO and any other consulting parties. As specific aspects or locations of an alternative are refined or access is gained, the agency official shall proceed with the identification and evaluation of historic properties in accordance with paragraphs (b)(1) and (c) of this section.

(c) *Evaluate historic significance.*

(1) *Apply National Register criteria.* In consultation with the SHPO/THPO and any Indian tribe that attaches religious and cultural significance to identified properties and guided by the Secretary's standards and guidelines for evaluation, the agency official shall apply the National Register criteria (36 CFR 63) to properties identified within the area of potential effects that have not been previously evaluated for National Register eligibility. The passage of time, changing perceptions of significance, or incomplete prior evaluations may require the agency official to reevaluate properties previously determined eligible or ineligible. The agency official shall acknowledge that Indian tribes possess special expertise in assessing the eligibility of historic properties that may possess religious and cultural significance to them.

(2) *Determine whether a property is eligible.* If the agency official determines any of the National Register criteria are met and the SHPO/THPO agrees, the property shall be considered eligible for the National Register for Section 106 purposes. If the agency official determines the criteria are not met and the SHPO/THPO agrees, the property shall be considered not eligible. If the agency official and the SHPO/THPO do not agree, or if the Council or the Secretary so request, the agency official shall obtain a determination of eligibility from the Secretary pursuant to 36 CFR 63. If an Indian tribe that attaches religious and cultural significance to a property off tribal lands does not agree, it may ask the Council to request the agency official to obtain a determination of eligibility.

(d) *Results of identification and evaluation.*

(1) *No historic properties affected.* If the agency official finds that either there are no historic properties present or there are historic properties present but the undertaking will have no effect upon them as defined in Sec. 800.16(i), the agency official shall provide documentation of this finding, as set forth in Sec. 800.11(d), to the SHPO/THPO. The agency official shall notify all consulting parties, including Indian tribes, and make the documentation available for public inspection prior to approving the undertaking. If the SHPO/THPO, or the Council if it has entered the Section 106 process, does not object within 30 days of receipt of an adequately documented finding, the agency official's responsibilities under Section 106 are fulfilled.

(2) *Historic properties affected.* If the agency official finds that there are historic properties which may be affected by the undertaking or the SHPO/THPO or the Council objects to the agency official's finding under paragraph (d)(1) of this section, the agency official shall notify all consulting parties, including Indian tribes, invite their views on the effects and assess adverse effects, if any, in accordance with Sec. 800.5.

Sec. 800.5 Assessment of adverse effects.

(a) *Apply criteria of adverse effect.* In consultation with the SHPO/THPO and any Indian tribe that attaches religious and cultural significance to identified historic properties, the agency official shall apply the criteria of adverse effect to historic properties within the area of potential effects. The agency official shall consider any views concerning such effects, which have been provided by consulting parties and the public.

(1) *Criteria of adverse effect.* An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Consideration shall be given to all qualifying characteristics of a historic property, including those that may have been identified subsequent to the original evaluation of the property's eligibility for the National Register. Adverse effects may include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance or be cumulative.

(2) *Examples of adverse effects.* Adverse effects on historic properties include, but are not limited to:

(i) Physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property;

(ii) Alteration of a property, including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, hazardous material remediation, and provision of handicapped access, that is not consistent with the Secretary's standards for the treatment of historic properties (36 CFR 68) and applicable guidelines;

(iii) Removal of the property from its historic location;

(iv) Change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its historic significance;

(v) Introduction of visual, atmospheric or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features;

(vi) Neglect of a property which causes its deterioration, except where such neglect and deterioration are recognized qualities of a property of religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe; and

(vii) Transfer, lease, or sale of property out of federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure long-term preservation of the property's historic significance.

(3) *Phased application of criteria.* Where alternatives under consideration consist of corridors or large land areas, or where access to properties is restricted, the agency official may use a phased process in applying the criteria of adverse effect consistent with phased identification and evaluation efforts conducted pursuant to Sec. 800.4(b)(2).

(b) *Finding of no adverse effect.* The agency official, in consultation with the SHPO/THPO, may propose a finding of no adverse effect when the undertaking's effects do not meet the criteria of paragraph (a)(1) of this section or the undertaking is modified or conditions are imposed, such as the subsequent review of plans for rehabilitation by the SHPO/THPO to ensure consistency with the Secretary's standards for the treatment of historic properties (36 CFR 68) and applicable guidelines, to avoid adverse effects.

(c) *Consulting party review.* If the agency official proposes a finding of no adverse effect, the agency official shall notify all consulting parties of the finding and provide them with the documentation specified in Sec. 800.11(e). The SHPO/THPO shall have 30 days from receipt to review the finding.

(1) *Agreement with finding.* Unless the Council is reviewing the finding pursuant to Sec. 800.5(c)(3), the agency official may proceed if the SHPO/THPO agrees with the finding. The agency official shall carry out the undertaking in accordance with Sec. 800.5(d)(1). Failure of the SHPO/THPO to respond within 30 days from receipt of the finding shall be considered agreement of the SHPO/THPO with the finding.

(2) *Disagreement with finding.*

(i) If the SHPO/THPO or any consulting party disagrees within the 30-day review period, it shall specify the reasons for disagreeing with the finding. The agency official shall either consult with the party to resolve the disagreement, or request the Council to review the finding pursuant to paragraph (c)(3) of this section.

(ii) The agency official should seek the concurrence of any Indian tribe that has made known to the agency official that it attaches religious and cultural significance to a historic property subject to the finding. If such Indian tribe disagrees with the finding, it may within the 30-day review period specify the reasons for disagreeing with the finding and request the Council to review the finding pursuant to paragraph (c)(3) of this section.

(iii) If the Council on its own initiative so requests within the 30-day review period, the agency official shall submit the finding, along with the documentation specified in Sec. 800.11(e), for review pursuant to paragraph (c)(3) of this section. A Council decision to make such a request shall be guided by the criteria in Appendix A to this part.

(3) *Council review of findings.* When a finding is submitted to the Council pursuant to paragraph (c)(2) of this section, the agency official shall include the documentation specified in Sec. 800.11(e). The Council shall review the finding and notify the agency official of its determination as to whether the adverse effect criteria have been correctly applied within 15 days of receiving the documented finding from the agency official. The Council shall specify the basis for its determination. The agency official shall proceed in accordance with the Council's determination. If the Council does not respond within 15 days of receipt of the finding, the agency official may assume concurrence with the agency official's findings and proceed accordingly.

(d) *Results of assessment.*

(1) *No adverse effect.* The agency official shall maintain a record of the finding and provide information on the finding to the public on request, consistent with the confidentiality provisions of Sec. 800.11(c). Implementation of the undertaking in accordance with the finding as documented fulfills the agency official's responsibilities under Section 106 and this part. If the agency official will not conduct the undertaking as proposed in the finding, the agency official shall reopen consultation under paragraph (a) of this section.

(2) *Adverse effect.* If an adverse effect is found, the agency official shall consult further to resolve the adverse effect pursuant to Sec. 800.6.

Timing: The timing for Section 106 surveys and evaluations will vary depending on the size and nature of the facility(s) to be evaluated.

Resolution of adverse effects (mitigation) may require an additional six to 12 months, depending on the complexity of the situation. See Section 4.6 on agreement documents.

Stakeholders in the process include the public and Tribes (Appendices H and J).

3.2.1.1 Emergencies

Per 36 CFR 800.12 (emergency situations), the timeline for Section 106 review of renovations and repairs to historic buildings can be substantially reduced if the renovation or repair is required as a result of an emergency situation (e.g., flood repairs, earthquake, or hurricane damage). The CRM notifies the ACHP, the SHPO/THPO, and any other interested parties of the project; these parties then have seven days rather than the traditional 30 days to comment on the undertaking. As a proactive measure, a state ARNG could also work with the ACHP, SHPO/THPO/Tribes, and interested parties to develop a PA (Section 3.2.10) outlining streamlined procedures for emergency situations.

Procedures: The CRM will ensure that all reasonable efforts are made to avoid or minimize disturbance of significant cultural resources during emergency operations and Homeland Security activities and will communicate with applicable ARNG personnel and SHPO/THPO/Tribes, regarding potential effects to significant cultural resources that may occur in association with such activities.

Upon notification of a proposed emergency operation or Homeland Security activity, the CRM will notify the ACHP and consult with the SHPO and THPO/Tribes, as appropriate, regarding the known or likely presence of cultural resources in the area of the proposed operation. The ACHP, SHPO, THPO/Tribes are expected to reply (tribes do not have approval authority) in 7 days or less. Notification may be verbal, followed by written communication. This applies only to undertakings that will be implemented within 30 days after the need for disaster, emergency, or Homeland Security action has been formally declared by the appropriate authority. An agency may request an extension of the period of applicability prior to the expiration of the 30 days. The CRM will ensure that the heads of all units involved in the project are briefed regarding the protocol to be followed in the case of the inadvertent discovery of cultural resources during emergency operations.

3.2.2 Professional Qualification Standards

The following requirements are those used by the NPS that have been previously published in the *Code of Federal Regulations*, 36 CFR 61. The qualifications define minimum education and experience required to perform identification, evaluation, registration, and treatment activities. In some cases, additional areas or levels of expertise may be needed, depending on the complexity of the task and the nature of the historic properties involved. In the following definitions, a year of full-time professional experience need not consist of a continuous year of full-time work but may be made up of discontinuous periods of full-time or part-time work adding up to the equivalent of a year of full-time experience. The *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards* can be found at: http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/arch_stnds_9.htm.

3.2.2.1 History

The minimum professional qualifications in history are a graduate degree in history or closely related field; or a bachelor's degree in history or closely related field, plus one of the following:

- At least two years of full-time experience in research, writing, teaching, interpretation, or other demonstrable professional activity with an academic institution, historic organization or agency, museum, or other professional institution.
- Substantial contribution through research and publication to the body of scholarly knowledge in the field of history.

3.2.2.2 Archaeology

The minimum professional qualifications in archaeology are a graduate degree in archaeology, anthropology, or closely related field, plus:

- At least one year of full-time professional experience or equivalent specialized training in archaeological research, administration, or management.
- At least four months of supervised field and analytic experience in general North American archaeology.
- Demonstrated ability to carry research to completion.

In addition to these minimum qualifications, a professional in prehistoric archaeology shall have at least one year of full-time professional experience at a supervisory level in the study of archaeological resources of the prehistoric period. A professional in historic archaeology shall have at least one year of full-time professional experience at a supervisory level in the study of archaeological resources of the historic period.

3.2.2.3 Architectural History

The minimum professional qualifications in architectural history are a graduate degree in architectural history, art history, historic preservation, or closely related field, with coursework in American architectural history, or a bachelor's degree in architectural history, art history, historic preservation or closely related field, plus one of the following:

- At least two years of full-time experience in research, writing, or teaching in American architectural history or restoration architecture with an academic institution, historical organization or agency, museum, or other professional institution.
- Substantial contribution through research and publication to the body of scholarly knowledge in the field of American architectural history.

3.2.2.4 Architecture

The minimum professional qualifications in architecture are a professional degree in architecture plus at least two years of full-time experience in architecture; or a state license to practice architecture.

3.2.2.5 Historic Architecture

The minimum professional qualifications in historic architecture are a professional degree in architecture or a state license to practice architecture, plus one of the following:

- At least one year of graduate study in architectural preservation, American architectural history, preservation planning, or closely related field.
- At least one year of full-time professional experience on historic preservation projects.

Such graduate study or experience shall include detailed investigations of historic structures, preparation of historic structures research reports, and preparation of plans and specifications for preservation projects.

Procedures: Ensure that when contracting cultural resources services contractors have the necessary qualifications.

3.2.3 Archaeological Surveys and Excavations

Inventories and evaluations are required steps for compliance with NHPA Section 106 and Section 110 on federal property (lands or buildings), or on state property when there are federal actions that constitute "undertakings" according to Section 106 (such as federal funding or permits), and sometimes are required as part of the preparation of a NEPA document when the NHPA process is integrated into the NEPA process. Follow-up studies often include additional testing and excavations to further define an archaeological site and/or determine NRHP eligibility. Archaeological surveys must be conducted by qualified personnel (Section 3.2.2). Note: federal funding cannot be used for archaeological surveys on lands being acquired with state funds. The following section describes archaeological survey classifications and requirements based on VDHR guidelines (Appendix D). While all VaARNG studies adhere to VDHR guidelines, specific VaARNG requirements for archaeological investigation procedures can be found in SOPs 6 and 8.

VDHR recognizes three levels of documentation for historic resources: Identification (Phase I); Evaluation (Phase II); and Treatment (Phase III). The purpose of an identification survey (Phase I) is to determine the presence or absence of archaeological sites within the APE of an undertaking, assess the sizes and boundaries of sites that are present, and determine the need for evaluation of the sites. The purpose of evaluation (Phase II) is to determine the significance of a resource in light of "a defined historic context and the criteria of the Virginia Landmarks Register (VLR) and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)." The evaluation defines site boundaries, determines eligibility by specifying applicable NRHP criteria, and recommends future treatment of the site.

Identification (Phase I)

Background research should be conducted appropriate to the scale of the project. Research is intended to provide information regarding historic contexts and the anticipated or likely locations, frequencies and types of sites in the survey area. Potential sources of information may include published and written texts, oral accounts, historical maps, unpublished materials, official documents, family records, artifact collections. The VDHR Archaeological Site Inventory, Architectural Inventory, and research library should be consulted along with appropriate county or local libraries.

Where ground surface visibility is greater than 50 percent, as for example in plowed fields after re-plowing, systematic visual inspection is considered an adequate survey technique. At least two shovel test pits are recommended in such cases to assess stratigraphy, the depth of deposits, and the presence or absence of intact cultural strata and/or features. Selective testing of any natural benches, quarries, or other cultural features within the surface collected area is also recommended. In areas of low ground surface visibility, shovel test pits measuring at least 15 inches in diameter should be excavated on an interval of 50 feet. Greater or tighter intervals may be used if explicitly justified. Additional tests at should be used at intervals closer than 50 feet to test isolated finds or assess site boundaries. For large survey areas that utilize predictive models, test at least 10% of low probability areas.

All soils from shovel tests should be screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth. Artifacts 50 years of age should be retained "with the exception of materials such as brick, shell, charcoal, etc., which may be quantified in the field, a sample retained, and the remainder discarded."

A detailed map of the survey area should be maintained, and field notes should include descriptions of each shovel test pit detailing stratigraphy, soil types, Munsell descriptions, depth measurement, and artifacts (both those kept and discarded).

VDHR also recommends remote sensing in special cases:

“Remote sensing may be used to augment more traditional survey methods by identifying high potential areas for subsurface testing. Remote sensing (using metal detectors, 33 proton magnetometers, ground penetrating radar, etc.) may be appropriate for certain types of sites associated with the Contact Period or Civil War, and is particularly useful for identifying burials. (VDHR 2011:52).

The survey report provides a description of the site, research questions addressed, methods employed, survey results, and recommendations. All discovered sites are treated as potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP until a determination of eligibility is made. For all archaeological sites identified, a VDHR Archaeological Site Inventory Form must be completed and submitted to VDHR for review and approval through V-CRIS, the new VDHR online site inventory database, which has replaced the former Data Sharing System (DSS) in September 2013. Further, site forms for previously recorded sites must be updated with newly acquired information (VDHR 2011:47). For more information about data entry for archaeological survey, contact the VDHR Archaeology Inventory Manager at (804) 367- 2323.

Evaluation (Phase II)

Additional background research is required in order to develop relevant historic contexts and form research questions as an aid to determining eligibility for the VLR and the NRHP. While archival sources similar to those used in the Identification phase may be consulted, the research effort will typically be more intensive or detailed.

Survey methods should be designed to accurately define site boundaries through either controlled surface collection (10-foot grid), where ground surface visibility is adequate, or intensive systematic subsurface testing (10 foot interval). The goal is to recover a representative sample of artifacts sufficient to document the quantity and variety of the material remains present, as well as the extent and integrity of their spatial distributions. Special concerns are present if the site lies in a plowed field and removal of the plowzone is required, to investigate the potential for features, for example. In such cases VDHR guidelines should be consulted for, since in the context of the Section 106 process plow zone stripping may be considered an adverse effect.

The following proviso is also noted by VDHR with regard to evaluation studies:

It is important to note that resource evaluations must apply to the resource as a whole, not just to the portion of the resource within the project area. Sites evaluated as part of a federal or state agency undertaking shall be evaluated in their entirety, not just within the immediate project boundaries. However, testing strategies for Phase II evaluation studies may focus primarily on that portion of the resource that will be directly affected by the proposed project (VDHR 2011:48).

Like the Identification report, the Evaluation report should provide a detailed description of the site, research questions addressed, methods employed, the results of the field and analytical investigations, and recommendations. In addition, V-CRIS records should be updated with newly acquired information.

Treatment (Phase III)

If treatment becomes a necessity, it should be handled on a case by case basis. Each historic property that has been recommended significant is unique, and its treatment or mitigation can consist of one or more of a variety of measures. The appropriate treatment should be established through direct consultation with VDHR, since Phase III is considered an adverse effect.

Procedures: ensure that the scope of work clearly defines the type of survey or excavation; federal and state regulations to be met; the project objectives; a description of the deliverables, including GIS (Section 3.1.5); and qualifications for those performing the work (see Section 3.2.2).

Determine if permits are necessary (Section 3.2.4).

Timing: These projects can vary widely in time requirements to research, write a project plan, conduct the fieldwork, and prepare the survey report. Anticipate a minimum of 4 months for a small project.

Stakeholders include Tribes.

3.2.4 Archaeological Permits

Note: Check state laws for additional requirements (Appendix H).

- **Human remains** (administered by VDHR, Code of Virginia 10.1-2305)
- **State-owned and/or state-controlled lands** (administered by VDHR, Code of Virginia 10-1-2302)
- **Cave permits** (administered by DCR, Code of Virginia 10.1-1000-1008; Cave Protection Act)
- **Underwater permits** (administered by the Virginia Marine Resources Commission (VMRC), Code of Virginia 10.1-2214 and 28.2-1203, and the United States Army Corps of Engineers (COE), Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (33 U.S.C. § 403), and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act [42 U.S.C. § 7506(c)])
- **Federal lands permit** (Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA) 16 U.S.C. §§ 469-469c): ARPA permits are issued by the federal agency owning the land when the archaeological investigations are not conducted by, or contracted on behalf of, the responsible federal agency

3.2.4.1 Archaeological Resources Protection Act Permits

ARPA permits are required when the following three criteria are met:

- the project is on federal land
- digging or collection of artifacts will occur
- the participants are not directly contracted to or by ARNG

ARPA permits for archaeological investigations that may result in the excavation or removal of American Indian human remains and other cultural items as defined in NAGPRA, or in the excavation of archaeological resources that are of religious or cultural importance to federally recognized tribes, will be issued in accordance with AR 405-80 and AR 200-1. The ARNG supporting USACE-Norfolk District Real Estate Office will issue the permit after the VaARNG commander conducts consultation in accordance with 43 CFR 10.5 and 32 CFR 229.7 with the culturally affiliated Indian tribes. The

VaARNG commander provides the USACE district with approval to issue the permit by means of a report of availability prepared after necessary consultation and compliance actions have been met. ARPA permits shall provide for the disposition of NAGPRA cultural items in accordance with NAGPRA subsections 3(a) and 3(b) and 43 CFR 10. The VaARNG commander will ensure that documentation of consultation with culturally affiliated Indian tribes is prepared and maintained as part of the record of each such permit.

The VaARNG will ensure that ARPA permits:

1. Comply with the requirements of 32 CFR 229, 43 CFR 10.
2. Require that any interests that federally recognized tribes may have in the permitted activity are addressed in a manner consistent with the requirements of the NHPA and NAGPRA prior to issuance of the permit.
3. Require that permitted activities be performed according to applicable professional standards of the Secretary of the Interior.
4. Require that the excavated archaeological artifact collection and associated records are permanently curated in a curation facility that meets the requirements of 36 CFR 79.

Archaeological resources, objects of antiquity, and significant scientific data from federal installations belong to the installations, except where NAGPRA requires repatriation to a lineal descendant, federally recognized tribe. Archaeological resources, objects of antiquity, and significant scientific data from nonfederal land belong to the state, territory, or landowner. Such resources from lands used by the VaARNG, but for which fee title is held by another agency, are the property of the agency designated as the land manager in the land-use instrument (e.g., public land order, special use permit, etc.). VaARNG commanders should ensure that land-use instruments allowing for military use are reviewed to determine proper roles and responsibilities.

VaARNG staff or contractors carrying out official duties associated with the management of archaeological resources who meet the professional qualifications and whose investigations meet the requirements of 32 CFR 229.8, are not required to obtain a permit under ARPA or the Antiquities Act for the investigation of archaeological resources on a federally owned or controlled installation, including situations where cultural items as defined by NAGPRA may be excavated.

However, in situations where NAGPRA cultural items or NHPA historic properties may be encountered during intentional excavation of archaeological resources, the requirements of NAGPRA and 43 CFR 10, NHPA, and 36 CFR 800 must be met prior to such archaeological excavations.

For the purposes of VaARNG compliance with ARPA, VaARNG's commander is considered the federal land manager as defined in 32 CFR 229.3(c). As the federal land manager, VaARNG's commander may determine that certain archaeological resources in specified areas under his jurisdiction, and under specific circumstances, are not or are no longer of archaeological interest and are not considered archaeological resources for the purposes of ARPA (in accordance with 32 CFR 229.3(a)(5)). All such determinations shall be justified and documented by memorandum and shall be formally staffed for review through the NGB to HQDA prior to final determination. HQDA uses technical and legal guidance from AEC to review the draft document.

VaARNG's commander will ensure that military police, installation legal staff, the installation PAO, and the fish, game, and recreation management staff are familiar with the requirements and applicable civil

and criminal penalties under ARPA. Also in accordance with ARPA Section 9, VaARNG's commander may withhold information concerning the nature and location of archaeological resources from the public under Subchapter II of Chapter 5 of Title 5 of the *United States Code* or under any other provision of law. Figure 3-1 provides a summary of the steps involved in ARPA compliance.

Timing: ARPA permits can take up to 6 months to acquire (Figure 3-1).

3.2.5 Inadvertent Discoveries

Note: The following procedures are for activities involving federal actions, federal funding or federal lands. Check state law requirements (Appendix H) for requirements involving state actions or state lands. Also check with jurisdictional agencies if training on land managed by other state or federal agencies/entities.

3.2.5.1 Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains or Funerary Objects – Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

In the event of discovery of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony, the CRM will ensure that all appropriate measures are implemented to protect the remains and any other protected cultural items; all appropriate tribes and agencies will be promptly notified of the find, and all applicable federal, tribal, and state procedures are followed.

Procedures:

For ground-disturbing activities, project planners, engineers, soldiers, tenants, and construction personnel should be informed of types of cultural resources potentially existing at VaARNG facilities prior to the initiation of ground breaking activities. Should any inadvertent discovery of cultural materials or human remains occur, work should cease immediately and the provisions in SOP 5 in Section 4.0 should be followed.

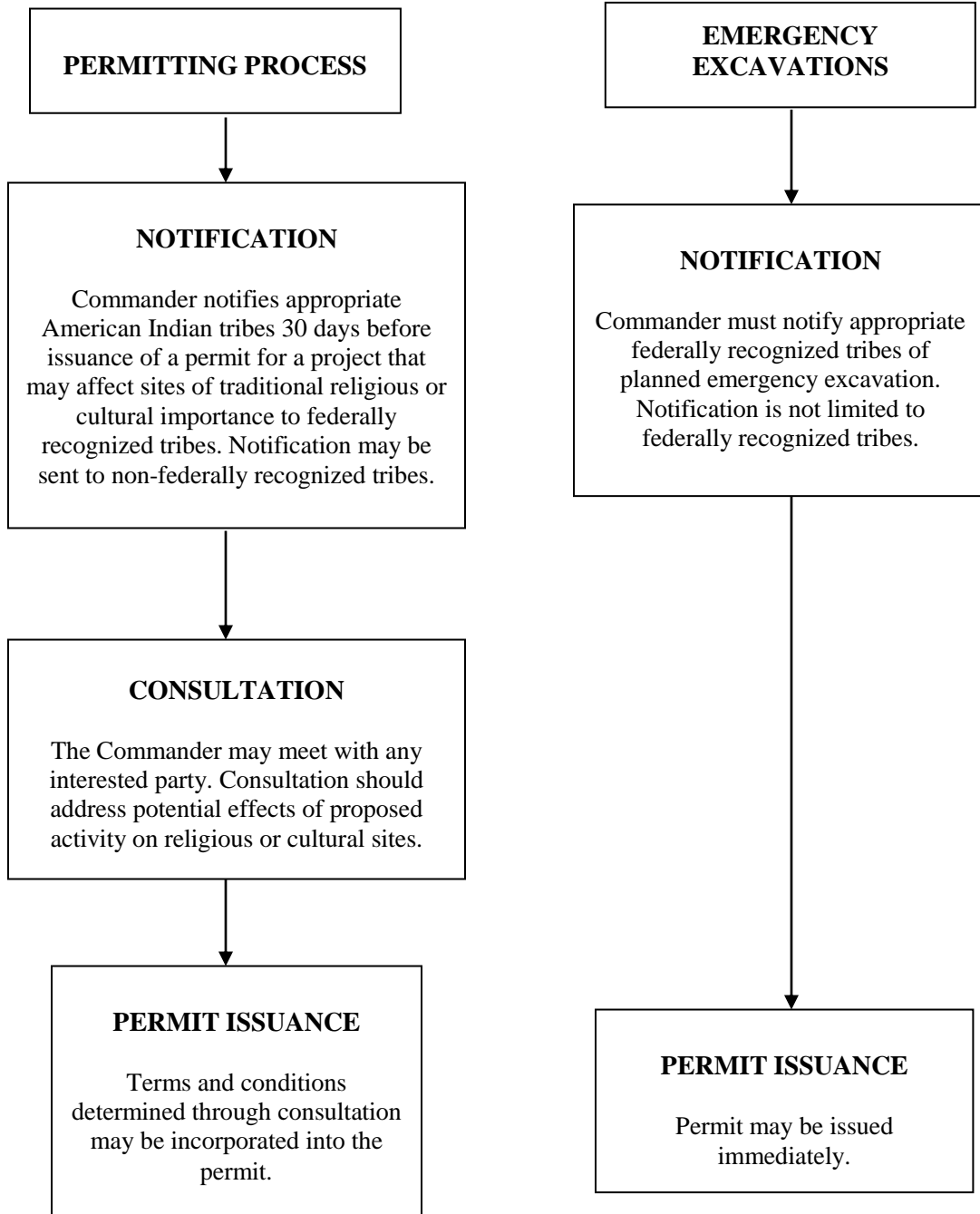


Figure 3-1: Archaeological Resources Protection Act

3.2.6 Curation

As per AR 200-1, Section 6-4.e.(6), state ARNGs will curate archeological materials and associated records from Army lands in 36 CFR 79-complaint repositories. In reference to 36 CFR 79.4(a):

1. Material remains means artifacts, objects, specimens and other physical evidence that are excavated or removed in connection with efforts to locate, evaluate, document, study, preserve or recover a prehistoric or historic resource.
2. Associated records means original records (or copies thereof) that are prepared, assembled and document efforts to locate, evaluate, record, study, preserve or recover a prehistoric or historic resource. Some records such as field notes, artifact inventories and oral histories may be originals that are prepared as a result of the field work, analysis and report preparation. Other records such as deeds, survey plats, historical maps and diaries may be copies of original public or archival documents that are assembled and studied as a result of historical research.

The overall goal of the federal curation program, as set forth in 36 CFR 79 and emphasized by the *National Strategy for Federal Archeology*, is to ensure the preservation and accessibility of cultural resources collections and documents for use by members of the public interested in the archaeology and history of the region.

The CRM should consider the ongoing and long-term cost of permanent collection curation and include this in the STEP. NGB will not provide funding for the construction of a state ARNG curation facility, but it will provide funding for both initial and ongoing curation costs. AR 200-1, Section 6-4.e.(6), directs state ARNGs to utilize off-installation facilities that are deemed to be better prepared to provide curatorial services in perpetuity. However, several factors exist that have compelled the VaARNG to establish its own facility including:

- The VaARNG has 148.5 cubic feet of archaeological material and 19.8 linear feet of associated records. If the VaARNG could find an offsite facility that would accept the collection in its entirety, the associated fees alone (not including costs associated with rehabilitation, repackaging, transportation, and lost staff hours) would exceed \$60,000.
- Between 2003 and 2009, CMI operated an In-House Field Crew at Fort Pickett MTC to perform archaeological investigations (Phase I Archaeological Surveys and Phase II Archaeological Evaluations) under a contract with VaARNG. When this program was suspended in 2009, DMI left approximately 27 incomplete projects. There are 17.7 cubic feet of archaeological material and 1.5 linear feet of records associated with these projects that require rehabilitation for compliance with 36 CFR 79.
- Phase I Archaeological Survey is ongoing at VaARNG facilities, especially at Fort Pickett MTC. Fort Pickett MTC resides in Virginia's Southside Piedmont region, which has not been extensively studied. Therefore, contracted professionals performing investigations at Fort Pickett MTC make regular use of the VaARNG Curation Facility to consult its reference collections and archival materials.

- VaARNG has already established a storage facility to safeguard its historic (state and federal) property while pursuing plans to establish a historic museum facility at Fort Pickett MTC.

The VaARNG Curation Facility occupies Building 1315 at Fort Pickett MTC (Blackstone, Virginia). While Building 1315 does not currently meet full compliance with 36 CFR 79, the VaARNG will be relocating the Curation Facility to a modern and compliant building at Fort Pickett MTC by the end of FY 2015. This facility contains both the history and the archaeology collections of the VaARNG. The history collection, which is administered by the USPFO (federal property) and the Resource Management Office (state property), is subject to AR 870-20 and thereby outside of the scope of this ICRMP. As per the Antiquities Act, the Federal Reservoir Act, Section 110 of the NHPA, and ARPA, archaeological resources, objects of antiquity, and significant scientific data from federal installations belong to the federal government, except when repatriation is required under NAGPRA. VaARNG will curate these in the VaARNG Curation Facility in accordance with the requirements of 36 CFR 79. Similarly, resources from nonfederal land belong to either the Commonwealth of Virginia or the private landowner as specified by the Virginia Antiquities Act and will therefore be curated in accordance with DHR's *State Collections Management Standards* (2007).

A curation facility is specifically designed to serve as a physical repository where collections and records are sorted, repackaged, assessed for conservation needs, and then placed in an appropriate, environmentally controlled and secure storage area. Proper curation also includes regular review and update of all paper records. An important component of artifact curation is the selection of artifacts for site-specific reference collections. VaARNG compiles artifact data into a database (Lil' Sorrel Collection Management Database), which is an important management and research tool.

Procedures:

- Before permanent curation, all artifacts recovered on VaARNG installations will be analyzed using professionally accepted methods for artifacts in the region. Artifact analyses will be consistent with current archaeological research objectives for the region and meet standards in Appendix C of VDHR's Cultural Resources Survey Guidelines (Appendix D).
- Cleaning, curation, and storage of artifacts and associated documents will meet professional standards.
- All field, laboratory, and other project records will be reproduced on archival-quality paper.
- Artifacts and associated documents will be stored in clean, spacious, temperature-controlled facilities while on the installation and kept in archival-quality bags, folders, or boxes.
- The VaARNG may choose to negotiate a memorandum of understanding (MOU) or similar agreement with the SHPO or other state repository, museum, or university, or other approved curation facility for final curation of all artifacts.

36 CFR 79 Reporting and Inspection Requirements:

The annual Secretary of the Interior's report to Congress requires an assessment of archaeological records and materials in federal repositories.

The CRM shall determine, on an annual basis, the volume of records and materials held by the VaARNG installation or curated on its behalf at a curation facility.

Inspections of federally curated archaeological collections shall be conducted periodically in accordance with the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act (40 USC 484), and its implementing regulation (41 CFR 101). Consistent with 36 CFR 79.11(a), the CRM shall:

- Maintain a list of any U.S. Government-owned personal property received by the CRM.
- Periodically inspect the physical environment in which all archaeological materials are stored for the purpose of monitoring the physical security and environmental control measures.
- Periodically inspect the collections in storage for the purposes of assessing the condition of the material remains and associated records, and of monitoring those remains and records for possible deterioration and damage.
- Periodically inventory the collection by accession, lot, or catalog record for the purpose of verifying the location of the material remains and associated records.
- Periodically inventory any other U.S. Government-owned personal property in the possession of the CRM.

3.2.7 Archaeological and Sacred Site Confidentiality

Numerous provisions of cultural resources legislation require that interested members of the public have access to cultural resources management programs undertaken at the public's expense. Nevertheless, sensitive cultural resources are exempt from FOIA, as identifying the location of these resources may subject them to vandalism. Locations of archaeological sites and tribal resources on VaARNG property are withheld from public knowledge. While coordinating with the public, measures must be taken to control the dissemination of sensitive cultural resources information.

VaARNG's cultural resources documentation will be prepared so that maps of specific archaeological locations and tribal resources are easily removable. Documents for the public will be copied so that archaeological maps or site forms are not included. For additional information on Tribal interests, see Chapter 5.0.

3.2.8 Historic Structures

For compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA (Section 3.2.1) for historic structures, the following actions have the potential to have an adverse effect:

- operations and maintenance for historic buildings and structures
- renovations and upgrades
- demolition or replacement, and/or relocation
- property lease, transfer, or sale

This requirement under Section 106 applies to undertakings on federal property (lands or buildings) or state property with federal actions (such as funding or permits). Actions on state property (i.e., readiness centers [armories]) with no federal action or federal support or connection for the action do not require NHPA compliance, however, check state and local laws (Appendix H).

Procedures:

Upon notification by the project proponent of proposed operations or maintenance activities, renovations or upgrades, demolition, transfer, replacement, relocation, or sale or lease of property that may affect a property that is 45 years old or older and has an undetermined historic status, the CRM must determine its

eligibility for the NRHP. The NPS has established criteria on determining NRHP eligibility. *The National Register Bulletin: How to Apply National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (1991: <http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/>) provides the criteria necessary for a building, structure, site, district, or object to be listed or determined eligible for listing on the NRHP.

All buildings and structures requiring NRHP eligibility evaluation will need to be surveyed to determine NRHP eligibility status. All architectural survey efforts need to meet state standards maintained by VDHR. VDHR's Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey can be found in Appendix D. VDHR also must review and comment on any survey and NRHP eligibility evaluation, ultimately either concurring or not concurring with the NRHP eligibility evaluation. If concurrence cannot be reached, VaARNG may ask the Keeper of the National Register for a final determination of eligibility.

The CRM must initiate the Section 106 consultation process when an action constitutes an "undertaking", which is discussed in detail in section 3.2.1. For NRHP eligible resources, undertakings resulting in adverse effects will require consultation with consulting parties to determine appropriate mitigation. While maintenance activities can result in adverse effects, activities often classified as routine or non-intrusive will not adversely affect resources. For example, many maintenance and repair activities will have no adverse effect on historic properties, and can be exempted from further Section 106 procedures, if a PA is in place to formalize this approach. The VaARNG is currently in consultation with VDHR and with the ACHP to enter into a PA (Section 3.2.11) to streamline the consultation process. [Note: If the property is part of a local historic district, local zoning and historic preservation ordinances may restrict these actions or require local approval].

3.2.8.1 Maintenance and Care of Historic Buildings, Structures, and Objects

Maintenance and treatment plans have been prepared to assist with ongoing maintenance with World War II temporary buildings at Fort Pickett MTC and Camp Pendleton. These plans identify how to conduct maintenance in a historically sensitive manner. General principles of these plans follow *The Secretary of Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*, which can be viewed on the Internet at <http://www.nps.gov/hps/tps/standguide/>. Copies of the Maintenance and Treatment Plans for Fort Pickett and Camp Pendleton can be obtained from the CRM.

3.2.8.2 Disposal or Demolition of Excess Property

Mission requirement changes sometimes result in the removal, replacement, or excessing of buildings and structures. These actions may have an effect on a historic property under Section 106 of the NHPA. When buildings are to be removed, replaced, or excessed, first the CRM shall consider the nature of the proposed action, and determine whether it is an undertaking; and if so, whether it has the potential to have an effect on historic properties. If the action is an undertaking with the potential to impact historic properties, the CRM shall determine whether there are historic resources in the Area of Potential Effect. If so, whether any are 50 years old or older; or, if less than 50 years of age, if they might meet NHPA Criteria Consideration G. Any resources 50 years of age or that might have exceptional significance gained in the past 50 years will need to be documented and evaluated for NRHP eligibility if this has not already been done. The CRM shall initiate the Section 106 consultation with VDHR (Section 3.2.1). The CRM shall evaluate the resource(s) for eligibility in consultation with VDHR, and seek VDHR's concurrence with the finding.

If removal (demolition) or replacement is being considered, an economic analysis on replacement of the building might be required (Section 3.2.8.4). This should be conducted by the project proponent, utilizing data that supports the need for the removal or replacement action. Typically, when rehabilitation costs exceed 70% of a building's replacement cost, replacement construction may be used. However, "the 70%

value may be exceeded where the significance of a specific structure warrants special attention if warranted by the life-cycle cost comparisons” (Department of Army Pamphlet (DA) (PAM) 200-4 sec. 2-4G(1)(2)).

If the project will affect a NRHP-eligible property, mitigation measures may be developed that reduce effects to a non-adverse level. The measures may include avoidance, preservation in place, rehabilitation, documentation, data recovery, or site interpretation. If documentation is chosen, it is suggested that Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) or Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) documentation be prepared prior to implementation of any activity that could affect the character or integrity of the historic property. The VaARNG, in consultation with VDHR, and potentially with the NPS Regional Office, would select the acceptable level of documentation for mitigation purposes. VDHR also often requests interpretive signage for Section 106 mitigation involving demolition. Mitigation signage has been prepared for Camp Pendleton for demolition of contributing resources to the historic district. A standardized signage package, which can be obtained from the CRM, has been prepared that provides specs and examples to ensure that future designs match existing examples.

Even if the property itself is not historic, but is within a historic district, replacement could have an adverse effect on the historic district. If this is the case, VDHR should be consulted. If the resource to be removed is in or is a contributing element to a historic district, the goal is to retain the character-defining features, design, and workmanship of buildings, structures, and landscapes and cohesion of the historic district. If mission requirements cause the demolition and replacement of significant buildings or structures, the replacement design should be compatible with other buildings within and contributing to the historic district. Changes to the landscape should convey the historic pattern of land use, topography, transportation patterns, and spatial relationships; and, as appropriate, plant materials and natural and/or designed landscape features.

Disposal actions would also include property transfer/demo actions where property with historic resources is exchanged from VaARNG control to another entity. Under Section 106, this undertaking is understood to result in an adverse effect to any NRHP listed or eligible resource that would require consultation. Mitigation measures to the effect of what was described above would need to be prescribed as mentioned above.

3.2.8.3 Force Protection and Anti-Terrorism

The intent of DoD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings (UFC 04-010-01) is to minimize the possibility of mass casualties in buildings or portions of buildings owned, leased, privatized, or otherwise occupied, managed, or controlled by or for ARNG. These standards provide appropriate, implementable, and enforceable measures to establish a level of protection against terrorist attacks for all inhabited VaARNG buildings where no known threat of terrorist activity currently exists. The standards apply to any National Guard building that uses federal funding for new construction, renovations, modifications, repairs, restorations, or leasing and that meets the applicability provisions will comply with these standards (Section 1-6 of Standards, also see exemptions, Section 1-6.7). In general, it is applicable to inhabited buildings routinely occupied by 50 or more DoD personnel.

Implementation of this policy, however, shall not supersede VaARNG’s obligation to comply with federal laws regarding cultural resources to include the NHPA and ARPA. Installation personnel need to determine possible adverse effects on a historic structure and/or archaeological resource prior to anti-terrorism standard undertakings and consult accordingly. Conversely, historic preservation compliance does not negate the requirement to implement DoD policy.

The overarching philosophy of this policy is that an appropriate level of protection can be provided for all ARNG personnel at a reasonable cost. The philosophy of these standards is to build greater resistance to terrorist attack into all inhabited buildings. The primary methods to achieve this outcome are to maximize standoff distance, to construct superstructures to avoid progressive collapse, and to reduce flying debris hazards.

Procedures:

When renovation projects are proposed for historic structures, they should incorporate the appropriate antiterrorism standards. These proposed changes may not be subject to negotiation with VDHR. Initiate the Section 106 consultation process early.

The CRM is encouraged to work with the project manager to develop creative and cost-effective solutions (e.g., application of BlastX to interior walls, addition of catcher windows behind historic windows, changing use patterns) to retrofit historic buildings and structures to comply with the anti-terrorism standards while meeting mission needs. The decision to demolish a historic building rather than attempting to retrofit it must be justified with a cost analysis and discussion of alternatives examined (see Section 3.2.1 and 3.2.8.2).

3.2.8.4 Economic Analysis

The VaARNG is required to conduct an economic analysis of historic buildings and structures that are being considered for demolition and replacement (DA PAM 200-4 Section 2-4G(1)(2)). The NHPA requires that historic buildings and structures be reused to the maximum extent possible. However, this must be justified through a life-cycle economic analysis.

Replacement construction may be used when the rehabilitation costs exceed 70% of the building's replacement cost. However, the 70% value may be exceeded if the structure warrants special attention or if justified by the life-cycle cost comparisons.

The assessment of new construction must include life-cycle maintenance costs, utility costs, replacement costs, and all other pertinent factors in the economic analysis. Replacement costs must be based on architectural design that is compatible with the historic property or district. Potential reuses of the historic structure must be addressed prior to making the final decision to dispose of the property. Guidance regarding economic analysis of historic properties also is available in the report: *Facility Layaway Economic Analysis* (Subick et al. 1996).

The VaARNG must also consider costs associated with the contracting of qualified archeologists, if needed, and/or the services of professionals to carry out historic building inspections.

3.2.9 Cultural Landscapes

According to the NPS, "A cultural landscape is a geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein, associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values." (*Cultural Resources Management Guidelines, NPS-28*) A cultural landscape can be a:

- **Historic site:** the location of a significant event or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archaeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure.

- **Historic designed landscape:** a landscape having historic significance as a design or work of art because it was consciously designed and laid out by a landscape architect, master gardener, architect, or horticulturist according to design principles, or by an owner or other amateur using a recognized style or tradition in response or reaction to a recognized style or tradition; has a historic association with a significant person or persons, trend, or event in landscape gardening or landscape architecture; or a significant relationship to the theory and practice of landscape architecture.
- **Historic vernacular landscape:** a landscape whose use, construction, or physical layout reflects endemic traditions, customs, beliefs, or values in which the expression of cultural values, social behavior, and individual actions over time is manifested in the physical features and materials and their interrelationships, including patterns of spatial organization, land use, circulation, vegetation, structures, and objects; and in which the physical, biological, and cultural features reflect the customs and everyday lives of people.
- **Ethnographic landscape:** a landscape traditionally associated with a contemporary ethnic group, typically used for such activities as subsistence hunting and gathering, religious or sacred ceremonies, and traditional meetings.

For compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA (see Section 3.2.1) for cultural landscapes, the following actions have the potential to have an adverse effect:

- renovations and upgrades to contributing components of the cultural landscape
- demolition or replacement, and/or relocation of contributing components of the cultural landscape
- modern elements added or constructed into a cultural landscape
- property lease, transfer, or sale

Procedures:

Upon being advised by the project proponent of proposed operations or maintenance activities, renovations or upgrades, demolition, new construction, major landscaping projects, transfer, replacement, relocation, or sale or lease of property that may affect a property that is 45 years old or older and has an undetermined historic status, the CRM should determine its eligibility for the NRHP. The CRM must initiate the Section 106 consultation process upon determining if proposed actions result in an undertaking, and then determine the nature of effects upon any eligible resources.

If the Installation is managing cultural landscapes, the CRM should consider developing an agreement document (Section 3.2.11) with VDHR or Tribes, as well as the development of an SOP (Chapter 4.0). Refer to Section 3.2.5 for inadvertent discoveries. The VaARNG is in the process of developing a PA document to streamline Section 106 consultation. See section 3.2.11.

There are guidelines for the treatment and preservation of historic properties contained in the *Secretary of Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*. The standards can be viewed online at <http://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/four-treatments/landscape-guidelines/index.htm>. Information is also available in the NPS publication, Preservation Brief 36: Protecting Cultural Landscapes, available online at <http://www.nps.gov/tps/how-to-preserve/briefs/36-cultural-landscapes.htm>.

Stakeholder and public involvement, and community outreach can be driven by regulation in project-specific cases, or can be a proactive method of partnering with interested parties to achieve long-range

goals and solicit program support. The following section recommends methods to involve stakeholders and the public for projects or programs.

Stakeholders routinely include:

- VDHR (SHPO)
- Tribes/THPOs (Chapter 5.0; identified in Appendix G),
- NGB
- Federal and state agencies.

Depending upon the nature of the project and location, additional stakeholders could also include:

- Certified Local Governments (CLG)
- veterans organizations
- interested public
- special interest groups
- local historical committees and societies
- neighbors
- landowners
- contractors
- Integrated Readiness Training
- Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC)
- ODEP/AEC

Consultation with Tribes is required by several cultural resources laws, regulations, and Executive Orders, and DoD policy. Tribal consultation is addressed in Chapter 5.0.

Public and Stakeholder Involvement and Outreach

Summary/Procedures: Public participation and involvement are required for most environmental programs. Regulation 36 CFR 800.2(d) requires that the VaARNG seek and consider public views in its undertakings that may have an effect on historic properties. For tribal consultation see Chapter 5.0. Benefits of public involvement to the VaARNG include:

- Opening the decision-making process to the public and building credibility.
- Assisting with the identification of issues.
- Enhancing mutual understanding of stakeholder values and VaARNG management challenges.
- Making better decisions.
- Minimizing delays and enhancing community support.

If VaARNG plans have the potential to affect a historic property and an EA or EIS is deemed unnecessary, public involvement is still expected. Under Section 106 regulations, federal agencies are required to involve the public in the Section 106 process. This includes the identification of appropriate public input and notification to the public of proposed actions, consistent with 36 CFR 800.2(d). The ARNG may choose to follow the same process as stipulated in NEPA for EAs.

The regulations also state that, to streamline the process, the public involvement requirements under NEPA should be incorporated into cultural resources planning and projects when activities require the development of an EA or an EIS.

Note: For any undertaking, it is VaARNG's responsibility to determine what stakeholders may have an interest (e.g., local historic preservation group, statewide nonprofit preservation organization, etc.) and the level of public involvement needed. However, in accordance with 32 CFR 651.28, a REC can be used if VDHR concurs that the action will not result in an adverse effect for projects with minimal impacts not requiring a higher level of NEPA compliance.

Timing: For Section 106 projects and EAs, anticipate approximately six to nine months to complete the compliance process, although more complex projects can take longer. If an EIS is required, plan for 12 to 16 months to complete. Again, a complex or controversial project could take up to three years or more to complete. Public involvement requirements are included in these time estimates.

Public Involvement Opportunities

Education can promote awareness of important VaARNG cultural resources projects and the rationale behind them. Actions such as selling a historic building require effective communication to get positive support and, perhaps more importantly, to avoid adverse impacts and reactions from various public groups. A preservation awareness program must be directed to both installation and external interests if it is to be effective.

Special Events

Special events with local and national significance offer excellent opportunities to educate the public on cultural resources preservation. Events such as Earth Day (April 22); Fourth of July; Veteran's Day; National Historic Preservation Week (third week in May); National Public Lands Day (last Saturday in September); local town celebrations; and Virginia Archaeology Month (October) are opportunities for the VaARNG to help educate people about cultural resources and preservation principles. Section 3.3 contains Web sites that may aid the VaARNG in this task.

Distribution of Documents

Public notices can be posted in places where people gather or visit such as the local post office or grocery stores. Public notices should also be placed in the local newspaper or on agency web sites.

While interacting with private newspapers, it is important to recognize that the audience may not appreciate the military mission or community. Whenever possible, points should reflect positively on the VaARNG and be made in a clear and non-controversial manner.

Special efforts will be made to use newspapers to acquaint the surrounding communities with the overall cultural resources program at the various VaARNG facilities. It is to the benefit of the VaARNG to inform the public of these programs. This can be achieved through press releases. In addition to the newspaper, press releases can be sent to local magazines or Web-based news sites. Libraries are excellent repositories to allow for public access to documents for review. Most communities, schools, and universities have libraries.

Other Opportunities for Outreach

Other methods for reaching external stakeholders include:

- public forums
- web sites
- scoping meetings
- questionnaires and feedback sheets

- public notices
- presentations at various forums and gatherings
- cross training the ARNG staff to serve as liaison
- society meetings

By determining who the interested public are, other methods can be identified, based on the nature of the audience.

Public Affairs Office (PAO)

The PAO can maintain a liaison role with respect to public involvement issues. The PAO maintains liaison with the project proponent, CRM, JAG, and other NGB offices. In support of NEPA and NHPA actions, the Public Affairs Environmental Office assists the project proponent in the preparation of press releases, public notices, and other information. The Public Affairs Environmental Office provides guidance for planning and coordination, and conducts public meetings or hearings for the VaARNG; supports the project proponent during the NEPA process; and reviews all NEPA documents.

Any public involvement plans, outreach, special events, or informational briefings should be developed and implemented by the installation's PAO. If such activities do not originate in the PAO, the office should approve them.

3.2.10 Agreement Documents

In some cases, streamlining Section 106 regulations, addressing issues under NHPA, NAGPRA, and EO 13175; and the consultation process can be accomplished through the use of a Memoranda of Agreement (MOA), Programmatic Agreement (PA), Comprehensive Agreement (CA), or plan of action and Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).

MOAs are agreement documents for specific undertakings on how the effects of the project will be taken into account (36 CFR 800.5(e)(4)), and, in general, are used as a mitigation agreement document for the adverse effects of a single undertaking. The agency, the ACHP, the SHPO/THPO/Tribes, and possibly other consulting parties, negotiate MOAs. These agreement documents govern the implementation of a particular project and the resolution of particular effects of that project.

PAs are, in general, used to govern the implementation of a particular program or the resolution of adverse effects from certain complex projects or multiple undertakings. PAs are negotiated between the agency, the ACHP, the SHPO/THPO/Tribes, and possibly other consulting parties. These agreement documents may be used when:

- effects on historic properties are similar and repetitive or are multi-state or regional in scope
- effects on historic properties cannot be fully determined prior to approval of an undertaking
- nonfederal parties are delegated major decision-making responsibilities
- routine maintenance activities are undertaken at federal installations, facilities, or other land management units
- circumstances warrant a departure from the normal Section 106 process

CAs are similar to a PA structure and are used to establish the repatriation process under NAGPRA. CAs are negotiated between the agency, the SHPO, THPOs/Tribes, and possibly other claimant groups or parties. These agreement documents can govern the notification process, reburial procedures, limitations,

custody procedures, and monitoring plans. CAs are particularly useful when it is known upfront that remains or funerary objects are likely to be encountered.

A plan of action is prepared after an inadvertent discovery is made (human remains or items of cultural patrimony) and is prepared after a consultation meeting(s) with the appropriate American Indians is conducted. The plan is a presentation of the verbal agreements that are made during the consultation regarding the extraction of the remains, length of time out of the ground, disposition while out of the ground, who the remains will be repatriated to and in what manner, information about the public notice that must be published (for example: in the newspaper four weeks before repatriation, in two notices, one week apart), and a description of the repatriation process.

MOUs are generally used to clarify protocols and roles and responsibilities. The agency, the SHPO/THPO/Tribes, and other consulting parties can negotiate MOUs. These documents are used as a tool to ensure that all involved parties are informed of, and agree upon, the details of a particular cultural resources management program.

Procedures for MOAs, PAs, CAs, and Plans of Action:

NGB can provide sample documents. Draft MOAs, PAs, CAs, and plans of action must be reviewed by NGB and ODEP/AEC. Development of agreement documents requires public and stakeholder involvement.

The following is the list of attachments accompanying all types of draft agreement documents to be sent to the NGB:

1. cost estimate
2. Form 420 R or 1391 (for MOA/PA associated with buildings or structures) – signed
3. state JA e-mail stating he/she has reviewed the draft MOA
4. any supporting documents as applicable
5. ACHP invitation to participate letter

Timing: Preparation and review time for agreement documents will vary with complexity of issues and the number of parties involved. The review process is as follows:

- state ARNG drafts the agreement document
- NGB reviews, any comments are sent back to the ARNG for incorporation
- ODEP and AEC reviews and submits comments to NGB to the ARNG for incorporation
- NGB reviews for legal sufficiency
- NGB, Chief, ARE signs
- state ARNG representative signs (i.e., TAG, CFMO)
- SHPO signs
- other signatories sign

At a minimum anticipate:

- MOA – 4 to 6 months
- PA – 6 to 12 months
- CA – 6 to 12 months
- plan of action – 6 to 12 months
- MOU – 4 to 6 months

Additional time will be needed for more complex projects and agreements, depending upon the number of parties involved.

VaARNG is in the process of negotiating a PA with VDHR and the ACHP. The PA will better streamline how VaARNG meets its Section 106 compliance. The PA is currently in working draft form. Through this document agreement will be reached on activities that will not require review, such as routine maintenance likely not to result in adverse effects. For its part, the VaARNG will agree under the PA to revise key CRM documents and guidelines for its own CRM program, to include:

- The ICRMP
- Completion of an archaeological assessment and predictive model for Fort Pickett MTC
- Completion of architectural survey of unevaluated armories dating to the Cold War era (1947-1991)
- Revision of the Maintenance and Treatment Plans

The PA will be designed to further address issues such as the identification of historic properties and evaluation methodology for archaeological and architectural resources. Resource types exempt from evaluation, and mitigation measures to address key historic resources are further defined in the PA. All actions under the PA will be coordinated with the PAO.

3.3 ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Nationwide Readiness Center (Armory) Programmatic Agreement. In accordance with 36 CFR 800.14 (b), a nationwide PA was developed in FY 2010 to help streamline the Section 106 process for federal undertakings at readiness centers (armories). In consultation with VDHR, VaARNG decided to opt out of participating in this agreement, as the VaARNG is pursuing its own PA with VDHR and the ACHP, to cover actions and facilities state-wide.

Conservation Handbook. The Conservation Handbook will link to any specific law or regulation. A copy of this handbook can be found online at,

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/9780470999356.fmatter/pdf>

Grants

Legacy – www.dodlegacy.org

Save America's Treasures – ww2.cr.nps.gov/treasures

Website

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

<http://www.achp.gov>

DENIX

<http://www.denix.osd.mil>

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

<http://www.epa.gov>

Guardnet

<https://gko.ngb.army.mil/Login/welcome.aspx>

Legacy

<https://www.dodlegacy.org/legacy/index.aspx>

National Park Service (general cultural resources page)

<http://www.cr.nps.gov>

National Park Service (National Register)

<http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr>

National Trust for Historic Preservation

<http://www.preservationnation.org/>

Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties

<http://www.nps.gov/hps/TPS/standguide/>

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Seattle District)

<http://www.nws.usace.army.mil>

U.S. Army Environmental Command (USAEC)

<http://aec.army.mil/>

Bureau of Indian Affairs

<http://www.bia.gov/>

Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR)

<http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/>

Virginia Cultural Resources Information System (V-CRIS)

<https://vcris.dhr.virginia.gov/vcris/Account/Login?ReturnUrl=%2fvcris%2f>

4.0 STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

The SOPs provided in this ICRMP Revision have been streamlined for use by VaARNG non-environmental personnel. Accordingly, they provide basic guidance for the most common situations that have the potential to impact cultural resources. The SOPs should be one of several tools distributed to VaARNG personnel to help them identify those actions that can impact cultural resources, demonstrate the consequences of conducting actions without appropriate review by the CRM, and highlight the appropriate process for coordination. Guidance for the CRM and cultural resources program procedures is provided throughout this ICRMP Revision, particularly in Chapter 3.0.

SOPs should be made available to all personnel including any tenants, contractors, and occasional users; and can also be featured on the VaARNG web site (<http://vanguard.dodlive.mil/>). Include an overview in the orientation packet for tenants and occasional users, and include appropriate SOPs in contracts. SOPs can also be featured on the facility web site. Flow charts and procedures for inadvertent discovery can also be included in Trainers' Guides, Soldiers' Cards, and other referenced materials.

Cultural Resources Manager (CRM). AR 200-1 requires the designation of a CRM to coordinate the installation's cultural resources management program. The CRM is, therefore, responsible for adhering to and consulting under historic preservation and cultural resources management guidelines and regulations for the oversight of activities that might affect cultural resources on VaARNG land, or VaARNG activities that might have an effect on cultural resources on non-VaARNG lands. CRMs should be provided with appropriate training to ensure that they have a full understanding of their position duties and can provide appropriate guidance on compliance with cultural laws and regulations to other stakeholders. The CRM is:

Susan Smead
Cultural Resources Program Manager
Virginia Department of Military Affairs
NGVA-FMO-ENV
Building 316, Fort Pickett MTC
Blackstone, VA 23824-6316
Phone: 434-298-6411
Fax: 434-298-6400
Email: susan.e.smead.nfg@mail.mil

The CRM will be the primary point of contact for the SOPs discussed in this section, unless otherwise stated within each individual SOP. In case the CRM is unavailable in the case of an emergency or for actions requiring immediate attention, an alternative contact chain has been established. For immediate assistance, please contact the following people in this order in case the CRM is unavailable:

Christopher Parr
Collection Manager / Curator
Virginia Department of Military Affairs
NGVA-FMO-ENV
Building 316, Fort Pickett MTC
Blackstone, VA 23824-6316
(434) 298-6153
Email: christopher.j.parr.nfg@mail.mil

James C. Shaver Jr.
MAJ, FA, VaARNG
JFHQ-VA Commander - Environmental Officer
Bldg 316 Fort Pickett Blackstone, VA 23824
Phone: office - 434-298-6391; mobile - 804-307-1393
Email: james.c.shaver.mil@mail.mil

Gary L. Williamson
Environmental Program Manager, VaARNG
Facilities Engineering & Mgmt.
Phone: office - 434-298-6135; mobile - 434-294-1460
Email: gary.l.williamson.mil@mail.mil

Cultural Resources Training. To enhance integration of cultural resources issues into the planning process and to improve the manner in which cultural resources supports the VaARNG mission, the CRM should provide access to awareness training for training site managers, field commanders and their troops, maintenance staff, and others who may encounter cultural resources. Table 3-1 of this document provides a full listing of personnel and departments that should receive cultural resources training. Training subjects can include understanding SOPs, introduction to cultural resources regulations and management, and identification of cultural resources. Training for non-environmental personnel is crucial to ensure a successful cultural resources management program, compliance with environmental laws and policies, and protection of cultural resources. Training should be offered on a regular basis, at least every two years.

List of SOPs

- SOP No. 1: Maintenance and Care for Historic Buildings and Structures
- SOP No. 2: Disposal or Demolition of Excess Property
- SOP No. 3: Mission Training of Military and Tenant Personnel
- SOP No. 4: Emergency Actions
- SOP No. 5: Inadvertent Discovery
- SOP No. 6: Conducting Archaeological Survey
- SOP No. 7: Curation Guidelines
- SOP No. 8: Phase II Archaeological Evaluations
- SOP No. 9: Directorate of Public Works (DPW) Activities
- SOP No. 10: Natural Resource Activities
- SOP No. 11: Maintenance and Treatment of Historic Cemeteries
- SOP No. 12: VaARNG-FM-E Standard Operating Procedures for Safety

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 1
for
Maintenance and Care of Historic Architectural Resources

Contact:

Cultural Resources Manager
Virginia Department of Military Affairs
NGVA-FMO-ENV
Building 316, Fort Pickett MTC
Blackstone, VA 23824-6316
434-298-6411

Scope: This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) outlines the steps to be taken prior to maintenance and repair activities on VaARNG properties. It is intended for all personnel other than the Cultural Resources Manager (CRM). Examples of applicable personnel are:

- Leadership
- Facilities Maintenance Office, Directorate of Public Works
- U.S. Property and Fiscal Officer (USPFO)
- Master and strategic planning
- Reservation maintenance
- Facility managers and armorers
- Range control
- Environmental Quality Control Committee (EQCC)
- Personnel assigned to historic facilities.

All are referred to below as “manager”.

These procedures are intended to ensure that no disturbance or destruction of significant architectural resources (or their character-defining features) and archaeological resources take place.

Affected Site or Training Installation(s): Fort Pickett MTC, Camp Pendleton, Combined Maintenance Shop at DSCR, Waller Depot, Onancock Readiness Center, Chatham Readiness Center, Franklin (Vaughan) Readiness Center, Farmville Readiness Center, Norfolk Readiness Center, Radford Readiness Center, Fort Belvoir Readiness Center and Fort Belvoir FMS#13, and Staunton Readiness Center.

Statutory Reference(s) and Guidance:

- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and its implementing regulations (36 CFR 800)
- *Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings*
- *Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*
- National Park Service *Preservation Briefs*
- DoD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings (Unified Facilities Code [UFC] 04-010-01)

- *Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement for the Demolition of World War II Temporary Buildings*, 07 June 1986, Amended 1991
- Executive Order 13423 – *Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management*
- AR Engineering Technical Letter 1110-3-491 – Sustainable Design for Military Facilities (2001)
- American Disability Act Accessibility Guidelines for Buildings and Facilities as amended in 2002.

Applicability:

Typical actions that may trigger these requirements:

- Building maintenance and repair (Form 420R, Form 1391, or work order)
- Landscape and grounds replacement
- Clearing and grubbing
- Road clearing and repair
- Trail clearing
- Disaster preparedness/response

Specific events that may trigger these requirements:

- Window, roof, and siding repair or replacement
- Interior modifications and/or renovations
- Exterior modifications and/or renovations
- Clearing and vegetation replacement
- Road, trail, and curb repair or replacement

Coordination (see Figure 4-1):

- Consult the CRM to determine if the building, structure, or landscape element affected by proposed maintenance activity or use is either a historic property, or has not been evaluated for National Register eligibility.
- The CRM will determine whether the proposed activity has the potential to impact cultural resources. If so, it is the CRM's responsibility to activate the NHPA Section 106/110 process and coordinate with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) or other stakeholders.
- The CRM will advise the Manager of any project modifications of treatment plans or appropriate treatments that have been defined in consultation with the SHPO and other stakeholders.

When the proposed activity involves ground-disturbing activities, proponents must

- Check with the CRM to determine if the activity location has been previously surveyed for archaeological resources.
- The CRM will advise on clearances or needed surveys. No ground-disturbing activity may occur until authorized by the CRM.
- Refer to SOP 4 for inadvertent discoveries during ground-disturbing activities.

Historic Resource Maintenance and Treatment Plans: Maintenance and treatment plans have been prepared for historic buildings and structures at Camp Pendleton and for the World War II era construction at Fort Pickett. The purpose of these plans is to identify maintenance and treatment options that meet federal historic preservation standards that would particularly apply to the VaARNG buildings at Camp Pendleton and Fort Pickett MTC. All DPW maintenance personnel and other VaARNG staff at these facilities who monitor maintenance needs and planning need to be aware of the existence of plans. These individuals should consult these plans prior to undertaking work order planning. The CRM is responsible for ensuring that copies of these plans are made available upon request.

Programmatic Agreement. The VaARNG is currently finalizing a PA in consultation with VDHR and the ACHP. This agreement will streamline the Section 106 consultation process by lessening the need to do full compliance activities for routine maintenance that will not adversely affect historic resources. The PA is currently in final draft form. The document is expected to be completed and implemented within the next FY; thus, completion is likely to change certain maintenance procedures as they pertain to CRM actions.

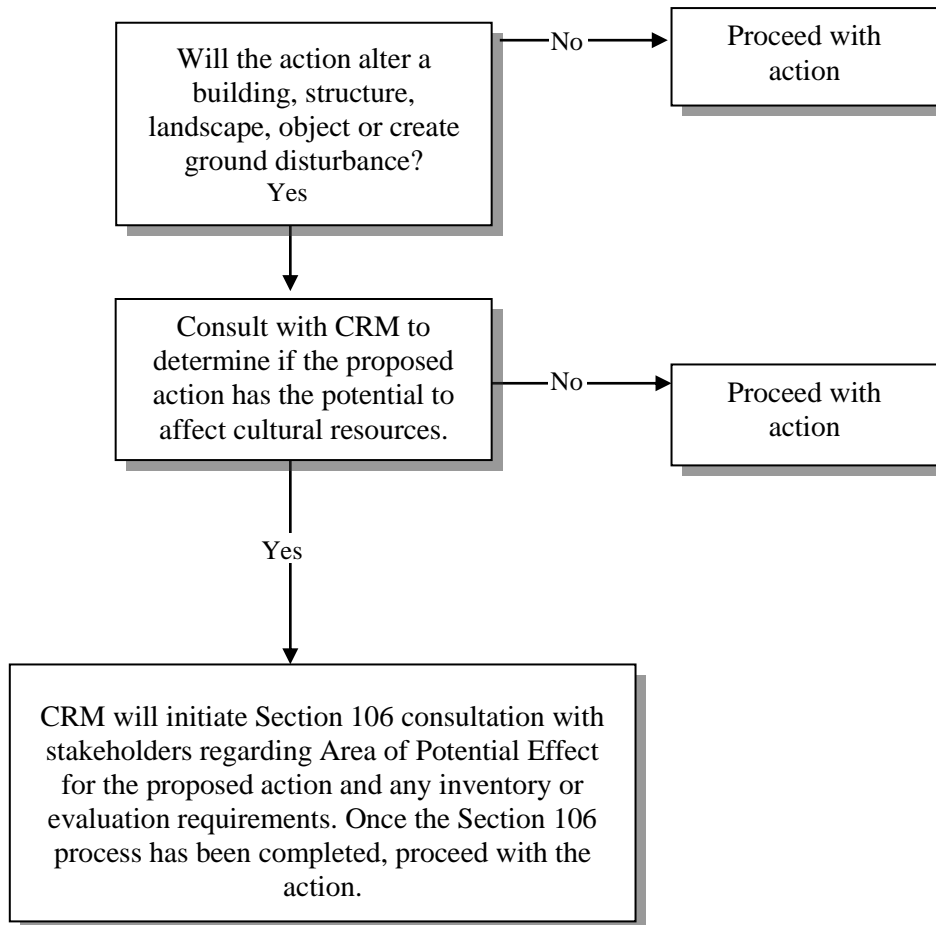


Figure 4-1: Flow Chart for Maintenance and Repair Activities

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STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 2
for
Disposal or Demolition of Excess Property

Contact:

Cultural Resources Manager
Virginia Department of Military Affairs
NGVA-FMO-ENV
Building 316, Fort Pickett MTC
Blackstone, VA 23824-6316
434-298-6411

Scope: This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) outlines the steps to be taken prior to disposal or demolition of federally owned or controlled property that is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places or that needs further evaluation to determine eligibility. It is intended for all personnel. Examples of applicable personnel are:

- Leadership
- Facilities Maintenance Office, Directorate of Public Works
- Real Property Manager
- U.S. Properties and Fiscal Officer (USPFO)
- Master and strategic planning
- Maintenance personnel
- Facility managers and custodians
- Range operations
- Environmental Quality Control Committee (EQCC)
- Personnel assigned to historic facilities

Affected Facilities: All VaARNG installations and facilities.

Statutory Reference(s) and Guidance:

- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and its implementing regulations (36 CFR 800)
- Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement for the Demolition of World War II Temporary Buildings, 07 June 1986
- Executive Order 13327 – Federal Real Property Asset Management.
- Program Comment: DoD World War II- and Cold War-Era Ammunition Storage Facilities
- Program Comment: DoD Cold War-Era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing

Typical situations: Historic Resource demolition or replacement, property excising through sale to another agency.

Typical triggering event: Mission requirement change causing the removal or replacement of historic buildings and structures or excising the property (see Figure 4-2).

Procedures: If mission requirements cause the demolition or excess of a building or structure that is either eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places or that has not been evaluated for eligibility, the project proponent should contact the Cultural Resources Manager (CRM) to initiate the Section 106 process. The CRM will assess Agency responsibilities under Section 106, and as needed will request information on alternatives to the demolition or disposal action such as the potential for using the

historic resource for another mission purpose (including potential renovation or rehabilitation), or the potential to relocate or lease the building.

If mission requirements cause the demolition and replacement of historic buildings or structures onsite, the replacement design should be compatible with other buildings in the same area. Changes to the landscape should be compatible and should convey the historic pattern of land use, topography, transportation patterns, and spatial relationships.

An Economic Analysis should be conducted prior to making a decision to demolish or excess a historic resource and replace it with new construction. Often, rehabilitation or renovation can be more cost-effective. Consult the CRM for guidance. The CRM may need to initiate compliance with federal regulations.

Compliance procedures can require a minimum of 4 to 6 months or more to complete.

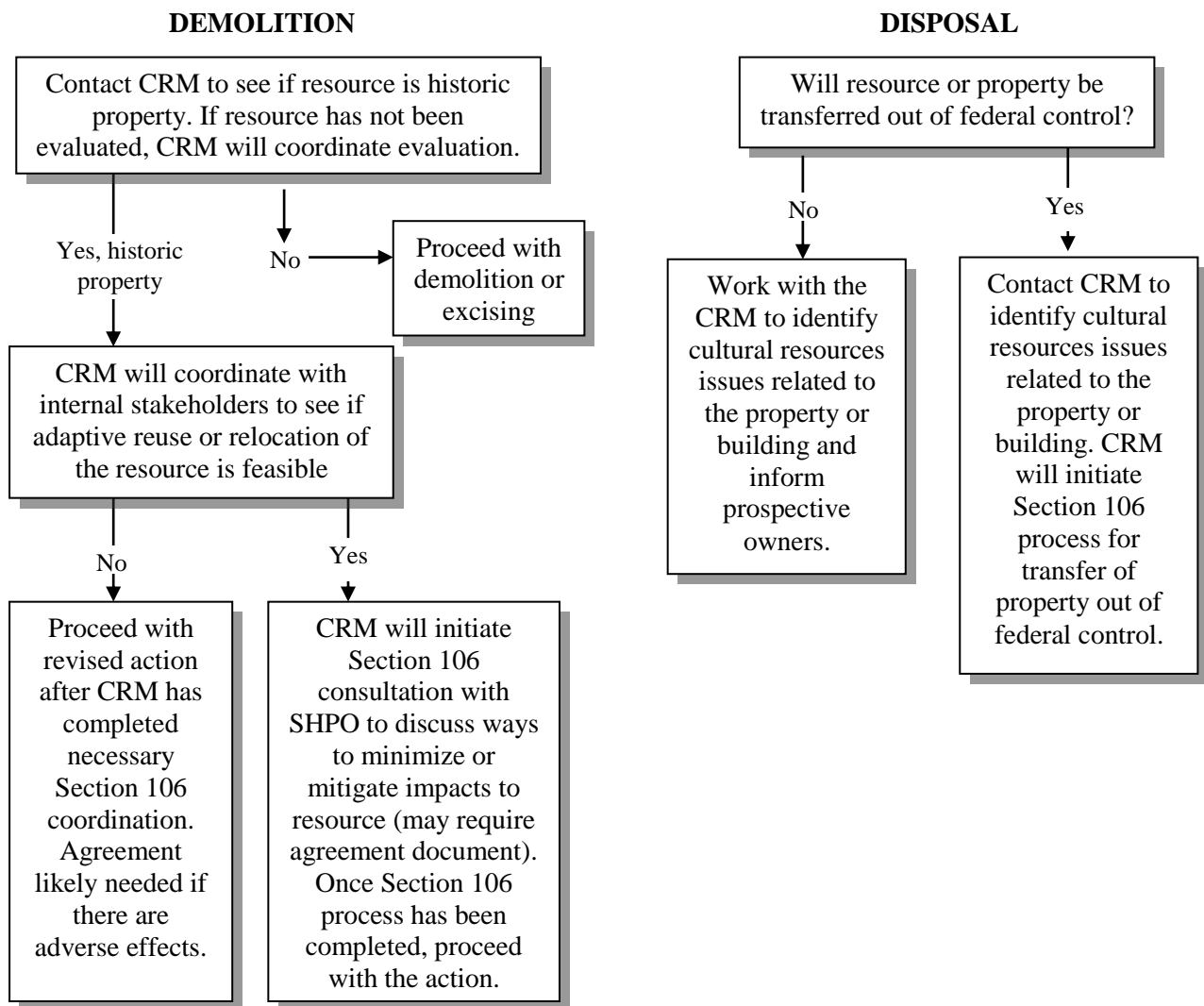


Figure 4-2: Flow Chart for Disposal or Demolition of Excess Property

**STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 3
for
Mission Training of Military and Tenant Personnel**

Contact:

Cultural Resources Manager
Virginia Department of Military Affairs
NGVA-FMO-ENV
Building 316, Fort Pickett MTC
Blackstone, VA 23824-6316
434-298-6411

Scope: This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) outlines the steps to be taken prior to conducting mission training exercises on VaARNG and non-VaARNG property. It is intended for all personnel. Examples of applicable personnel are:

- Plans, Operations, and Training Officer (POTO)
- Reservation maintenance
- Range control
- Unit commander and environmental liaison
- Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM)
- Environmental unit command officer
- Public affairs
- Joint forces
- Unit/activity personnel.

Non-military units or tenants using VaARNG facilities will also be instructed on responding to inadvertent discovery situations (see SOP No. 5).

Statutory Reference(s):

- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) and its implementing regulations (43 CFR 10)
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA)
- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and its implementing regulations (36 CFR 800)
- National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) (on federal and tribal lands).

Applicability:

Typical actions that may trigger these requirements:

- outside field training exercises on VaARNG and non-VaARNG property

Specific events that may trigger these requirements:

- planning and scheduling field training exercises
- expansions of training areas
- major changes in types and locations of training exercises

Affected Facilities: Fort Pickett MTC and Camp Pendleton; others as training needs require.

Actions: This section describes specific actions to be taken before and during training to protect cultural resources (see Figure 4-3):

Planning Operations and Training Office (POTO), Maintenance personnel, Unit Commanders and Environmental Liaison, Environmental Unit Command Officer – planning and scheduling of training:

- When planning field training, contact the CRM at least 4 months in advance for archaeological clearances. If planning will involve expansions at training areas or major changes in types and locations of training exercises, a longer period will be required for review and coordination.
- Check with CRM to determine archaeological sensitivity of training areas. Avoid areas of high sensitivity.
- Coordinate with CRM for archaeological clearances for mission essential areas.

Range Control: At the initiation of and during VaARNG training.

- Ensure units using the site(s) or training installation(s) have been provided with proper information on protection of cultural resources including SOP 4 on inadvertent discovery and maps illustrating closed areas prior to conducting mission training
- Monitor compliance with SOPs and closures by units training at the site(s) or training installation(s).
- Report violations of closures and SOPs to the CRM.
- Provide feedback to CRM on effectiveness of orientation materials.

Unit Commander:

- Ensure field troops understand applicable cultural resources policies and SOPs
- Direct questions clarifying cultural resources policies and procedures to the CRM
- Ensure training does not occur in areas that are closed and training restrictions are observed
- Report violations of policies, SOPs, and closures to Facility Manager
- Provide feedback to CRM on effectiveness of orientation materials.

Field Troops/Tenants:

- Review cultural resources information regarding the proposed training area prior to conducting training exercises
- Follow applicable SOPs for the training area.
- Comply with all closures of locations within training areas and any restrictions on training activities in locations of resource sensitivity
- Report any discoveries to Unit Commander.

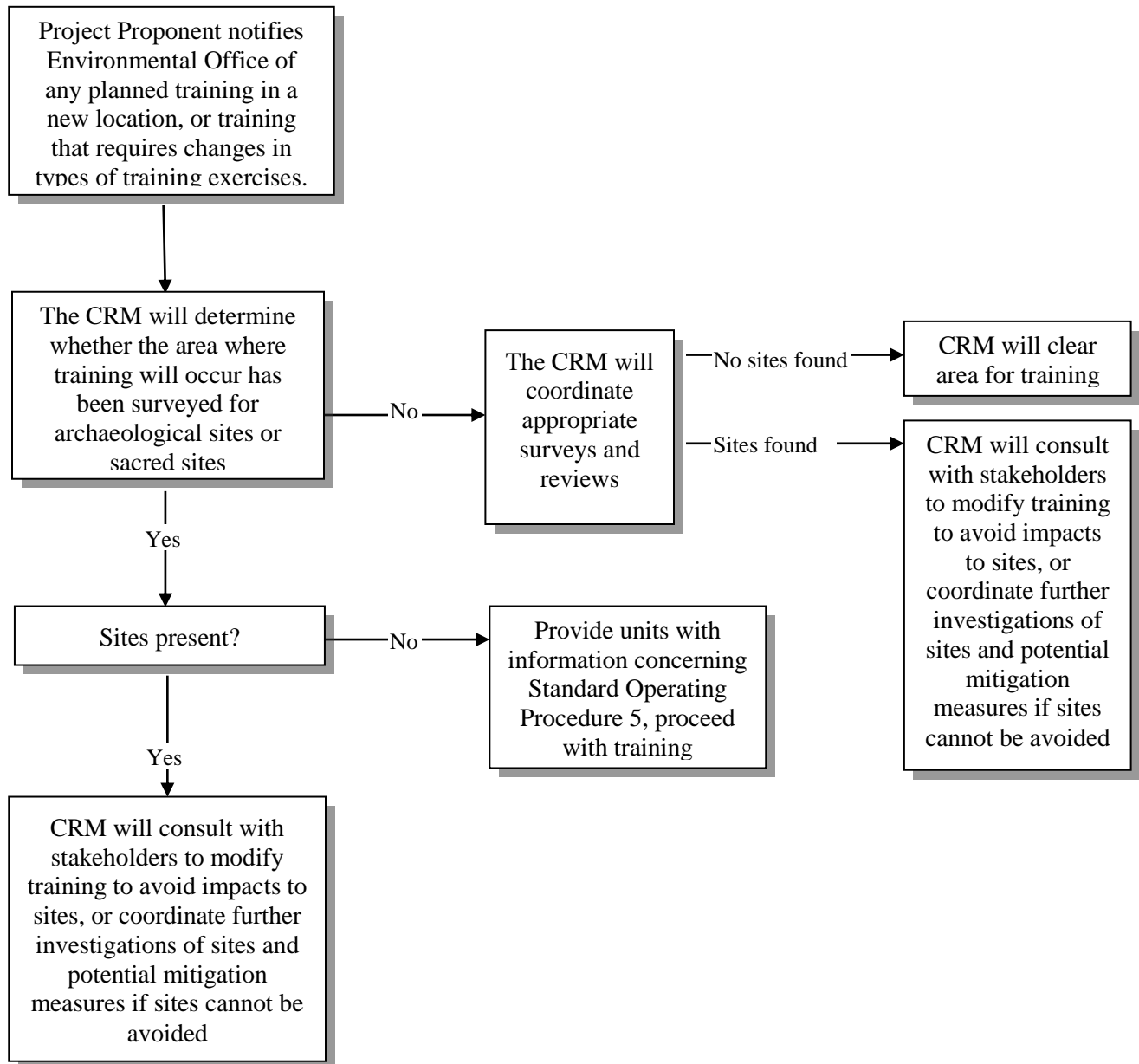


Figure 4-3: Flow Chart for Mission Training of Military and Tenant Personnel

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**STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 4
for
Emergency Operations**

Contact:

Cultural Resources Manager
Virginia Department of Military Affairs
NGVA-FMO-ENV
Building 316, Fort Pickett MTC
Blackstone, VA 23824-6316
434-298-6411

Note: In case the Cultural Resources Manager cannot be reached for matters involving emergencies, please see alternative contact chain identified on page 4-1.

Scope: This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) outlines the steps to be taken prior to conducting emergency operations on VaARNG and non-VaARNG property. It is intended for cases involving emergency response to natural or man-made disaster; man-made or natural emergency posing a threat to the population or damage to or loss of property; and hazard mitigation through corrective actions taken to prevent potential hazards from occurring before threats present themselves (Virginia Department of Emergency Management 2008; National Guard Bureau 2008). This SOP is intended for all personnel. Examples of applicable personnel are:

- Plans, Operations, and Training Officer (POTO)
- Reservation maintenance
- Range operations
- Unit commander and environmental liaison
- Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM)
- Environmental unit command officer
- Public affairs
- Joint forces
- Unit/activity personnel

Non-military units or tenants using VaARNG facilities will also be instructed on responding to inadvertent discovery situations (see SOP No. 5).

Policy: Responses to emergencies and all planning for emergency response actions at VaARNG site(s) and training installation(s) will be carried out in accordance with the statutory applications contained in:

- Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), and National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and their respective implementing regulations (36 CFR 800; 43 CFR 10) on federal lands
- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and its implementing regulations (36 CFR 800) for federally supported actions on non-federal public lands and private lands
- National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) for federally supported actions that require it.

It should be noted that immediate rescue and salvage operations conducted to preserve life or property are exempt from the provisions of Section 106 (36 CFR 800.12[d]). However, once the emergency response

action has been completed, the CRM is responsible for completing any further Section 106 coordination to mitigate any impacts to cultural resources resulting from the action.

Procedure (Figure 4-4): All reasonable efforts are made to avoid or minimize disturbance of significant cultural resources during emergency operations. Planners will communicate with the CRM regarding potential effects on significant cultural resources that might occur in association with such activities. Upon notification of a proposed emergency operation, the CRM will notify and consult with the appropriate agencies and parties, regarding the known or likely presence of cultural resources in the area of the proposed operation. The agencies and parties are expected to reply in seven days or less. Notification may be verbal, followed by written communication. This applies only to undertakings that will be implemented within 30 days after the need for disaster relief or emergency action has been formally declared by the appropriate authority. An agency may request an extension of the period of applicability prior to expiration of the 30 days. The CRM will ensure that all VaARNG personnel and units involved in the project are briefed regarding the protocol to be followed in the case of the inadvertent discovery of cultural resources during emergency operations (SOP No. 5).

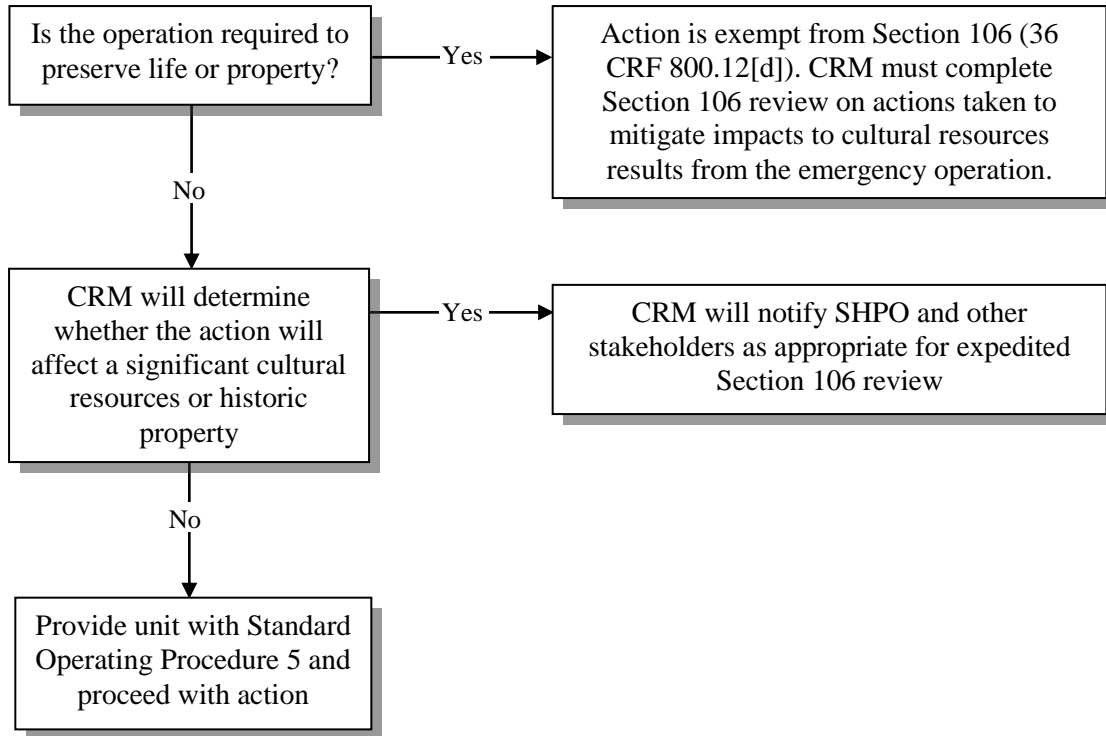


Figure 4-4: Flow Chart for Emergency Operations

**STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 5
for
Inadvertent Discovery of Cultural Materials**

Contact:

Cultural Resources Manager
Virginia Department of Military Affairs
NGVA-FMO-ENV
Building 316, Fort Pickett MTC
Blackstone, VA 23824-6316
434-298-6411

Note: In case the Cultural Resources Manager cannot be reached for immediate consultation, please see alternative contact chain identified on page 4-1.

Scope: This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) outlines the steps to be taken upon inadvertent discovery of cultural resources. It is intended for all personnel. Examples of applicable personnel are:

- Environmental unit command officer
- Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM)
- Joint forces
- Plans, Operations, and Training Officer (POTO)
- Public affairs
- Range control
- Reservation maintenance
- Unit commander and environmental liaison
- Unit/activity personnel and tenants
- Non-VaARNG users.

Statutory Reference(s):

- American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA, 42 USC 1996) and Executive Order 13007
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA, 16 USC 470aa-470mm) and its implementing regulation (32 CFR 229)
- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA, 16 USC 470) and its implementing regulation (36 CFR 800)
- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA, 25 USC 3001) and its implementing regulation (43 CFR 10)
- Paleontological Resources Preservation Act (16 USC 470aaa) and its implementing regulation (forthcoming)
- Executive Order 13175
- Executive Order 13287

Applicability:

Typical actions that may trigger these requirements:

- Activities such as digging, bulldozing, clearing or grubbing
- Construction and maintenance

- Field training exercises
- General observations (i.e., eroded areas, gullies, trails, etc.)
- Off-road traffic

Discovery of the following will trigger these requirements:

- Archaeological features, including remains of buildings and structures
- Discovery of known or likely human remains
- Indian or historical artifacts
- Unmarked graves
- Paleontological remains

Actions: This section describes specific actions to be taken for inadvertent discovery of cultural materials. The flow chart is intended to be used by unit/activity level personnel, unit commanders, and similar personnel as a decision-making guide when inadvertent discoveries are made as described under the applicability section of this SOP (see Figure 4-5).

Unit personnel, contractor, field crews, other tenants:

1. According to federal law, all ground-disturbing activities must cease immediately, as soon as any suspected cultural artifacts, features, or human remains are detected.
2. Immediately report the inadvertent discovery to the Officer in Charge (OIC), Project Manager (PM), or other designated POC.
3. Return any cultural artifacts or human remains that have been disturbed or dislodged, and secure the discovery location. At a minimum, cordon off a buffer area of at least ten feet (10') around the discovery location with rope or high visibility flagging tape and post a sentry. Cover the discovery location with a tarp, ground cloth, or canvas. Ensure that no one has collected any cultural materials as souvenirs.
4. All discovered human remains will be treated with respect and dignity. Regardless of the assumed ethnicity or cultural origin of the deceased, do not photograph exposed burials or associated funerary objects.

Officer in Charge, Project Manager, or designated POC:

1. According to federal law, all ground-disturbing activities must cease immediately, as soon as any suspected cultural artifacts, features, or human remains are detected.
2. Immediately report the inadvertent discovery to the Cultural Resources Manager

434-298-6411

or in case the CRM cannot be reached, alternative contacts in place of the CRM are identified on page 4-2.

3. Immediately report the inadvertent discovery to:

434-292-2227 (or) 434-292-8334

If in a Fort Pickett training facility or training area, notify the Fire Desk (Range Operations)

If at an Armory, Maintenance Facility, or other VaARNG property, notify the Armory Commander or the Facility Manager (<https://vko.va.ngb.army.mil/gstaff/VAFM/default.aspx>)

434-298-6285

If human remains are discovered, Range Operations, the Armory Commander, or the Facility Manager will provide written confirmation of the inadvertent discovery to the CRM within twenty-four (24) hours of the event. Be prepared to provide names, dates, and details pertaining to the discovery.

4. Ensure that any disturbed or dislodged cultural artifacts or human remains have been returned and that the discovery location is secured. At a minimum, cordon off a buffer area of at least ten feet (10') around the discovery location with rope or high visibility flagging tape and post a sentry. Cover the discovery location with a tarp, ground cloth, or canvas. Verify that no one has collected any cultural materials as souvenirs.
5. All discovered human remains will be treated with respect and dignity. Regardless of the assumed ethnicity or cultural origin of the deceased, do not all any photographs of the exposed burials or associated funerary objects.
6. Coordinate with Range Operations, the Armory Commander, or the Facility Manager to determine where activities can resume.
7. Provide direction to the field troops, construction crew, or non-VaARNG user regarding locations where training exercises or activities may continue.

Range Operations, the Armory Commander, or the Facility Manager:

1. Ensure that activities have ceased at the discovery site.
2. Immediately report the inadvertent discovery to the Cultural Resources Manager

434-298-6411

or if the CRM is unavailable, please see alterative chain of cultural resources contacts on page 4-2.

3. Notify law enforcement only if human remains are discovered:

If at Fort Pickett, notify Military Police

434-292-8444

If at Fort Pickett, an Armory, Maintenance Facility, or other VaARNG property, notify the State Police. Refer to the State Police webpage (http://www.vsp.state.va.us/Office_Locations.shtm) to identify which office has jurisdiction.

4. Ensure that any disturbed or dislodged cultural artifacts or human remains have been returned and that the discovery location is secured. At a minimum, cordon off a buffer area of at least ten feet (10') around the discovery location with rope or high visibility flagging tape and post a sentry. Cover the discovery location with a tarp, ground cloth, or canvas. Verify that no one has collected any cultural materials as souvenirs.

5. All discovered human remains will be treated with respect and dignity. Regardless of the assumed ethnicity or cultural origin of the deceased, do not all any photographs of the exposed burials or associated funerary objects.
6. Provide direction to the field troops, construction crew, or non-VaARNG user regarding locations where training exercises or activities may continue.

No activity will resume in the area of discovery until cleared by the CRM. Anticipate a minimum of 30 days before activity can resume.

7. Within twenty-four (24) hours of the event, provide the CRM with written confirmation of a discovery of human remains. Provide names, dates, and details pertaining to the discovery.

Cultural Resources Manager:

- Inadvertent Discovery of Archaeological Artifacts or Features on Federal or State Land:
 1. Ensure that activities have ceased at the discovery site, and that the site has been secured from human and natural forces.
 2. Notify the SHPO of the discovery.
 3. If the CRM determines that activities can continue at the discovery location but avoid disturbing the cultural resources, survey the location, document the resource, and implement an appropriate conservation strategy. Contract for support as required.
 4. If the CRM determines that activities can continue at the discovery location, but not without disturbing the cultural resources, survey the location, document the resource, evaluate for eligibility for NRHP, and mitigate (if necessary). Contract for support as required.
 5. Consult with SHPO and Tribes. Transmit copies of technical reports and any management or action plans to these stakeholders according to Federal and State regulations, and subject to any agreements in place that govern this action.
 6. Note: Per 36 CFR 800.12(d), immediate rescue and salvage operations conducted to preserve life or property are exempt from the provisions of Section 106 of the NHPA.
- Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains or Funerary Objects on Federal Land:
 1. Ensure that activities have ceased at the discovery site, and that the site has been secured from human and natural forces.
 2. Ensure that law enforcement has been notified of the discovery of human remains to determine whether or not this is a crime scene:

If at Fort Pickett, notify State Police and Military Police at:

434-292-8444

If at an Armory, Maintenance Facility, or other VaARNG property, notify the State Police. Refer to the State Police webpage (http://www.vsp.state.va.us/Office_Locations.shtm) to identify which office has jurisdiction

3. Notify the SHPO of the discovery. This notification should be by telephone, to be followed immediately by written notification.

4. Notify the following personnel:

the VaARNG Judge Advocate General (JAG),

434-298-6285

the Operations Manager in the Directorate of Operations (DSCOP), and

434-292-8471

the Public Affairs Office (PAO).

804-786-4415

5. Visit the location of the discovery within twenty-four (24) hours of the find. The services of appropriate technical experts (e.g., archeologists, specialists in human osteology, forensic anthropologists) may need to be retained to participate in the field visit.
6. If the CRM has reason to believe that American Indian human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony have been discovered, the CRM must provide immediate telephone notification of the discovery, along with written notification by certified mail, to the Department of the Interior's Departmental Consulting Archaeologist (DCA) at the following address:
- Archeology Program
National Park Service
1849 C Street, NW (2275)
Washington, DC 20240
DCA@nps.gov
- The DCA will be advised on the nature of the discovery. If known, as much information as possible concerning the cultural resources (such as type, date, location, any indicators of ethnicity, and circumstances of the discovery) should be provided to the DCA. The DCA retains the option of notifying and consulting with the ACHP, who may require an onsite examination of the affected remains. The DCA will determine the significance and origin of the remains and what mitigation measures to take.
7. The CRM will obtain certification of notification from the DCA. Federally recognized tribes would be notified by telephone with written confirmation within 3 days after certification. This notification must include pertinent information as to kinds of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony, their condition, and the circumstances of discovery.
8. The CRM will consult with interested parties (SHPO, Tribes, and property owner as applicable) to discuss disposition of remains and mitigation measures. The CRM, in consultation with the SHPO and American Indian groups, as appropriate, will determine the procedures for disposition and control of any American Indian cultural items excavated or removed as a result of inadvertent discoveries.
9. Activities in the area of discovery can resume thirty (30) days after certification of notification is received, or sooner, if a signed binding agreement is reached. The PAO shall be kept informed throughout the process.

▪ **Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains or Funerary Objects on State/Private Land**

1. Ensure that activities have ceased at the discovery site, and that the site has been secured from human and natural forces.
2. Ensure that law enforcement has been notified of the discovery of human remains to determine whether or not this is a crime scene:

If at an Armory, Maintenance Facility, or other VaARNG property, notify the State Police. Refer to the State Police webpage (http://www.vsp.state.va.us/Office_Locations.shtm) to identify which office has jurisdiction.

3. Notify the SHPO of the discovery. This notification should be by telephone, to be followed immediately by written notification.

4. Notify the following personnel:

the VaARNG Judge Advocate General (JAG),

434-298-6285

the Operations Manager in the Directorate of Operations (DSCOP), and

434-292-8471

the Public Affairs Office (PAO).

804-786-4415

5. Visit the location of the discovery within twenty-four (24) hours of the find. The services of appropriate technical experts (e.g., archaeologists, specialists in human osteology, forensic anthropologists) may need to be retained to participate in the field visit.
6. The CRM will consult with the SHPO to and VAARNG directorates (as applicable) to discuss disposition of remains and mitigation measures. If removal of the remains is warranted, the CRM will apply to the SHPO for a "Permit for Archaeological Removal of Human Remains". Contract for support as required. SHPO will advise on requirements for consulting with Tribes (if necessary).
7. Activities in the area of discovery can resume thirty (30) days after certification of notification is received, or soon, if a signed binding agreement is reached. The PAO shall be kept informed throughout the process.

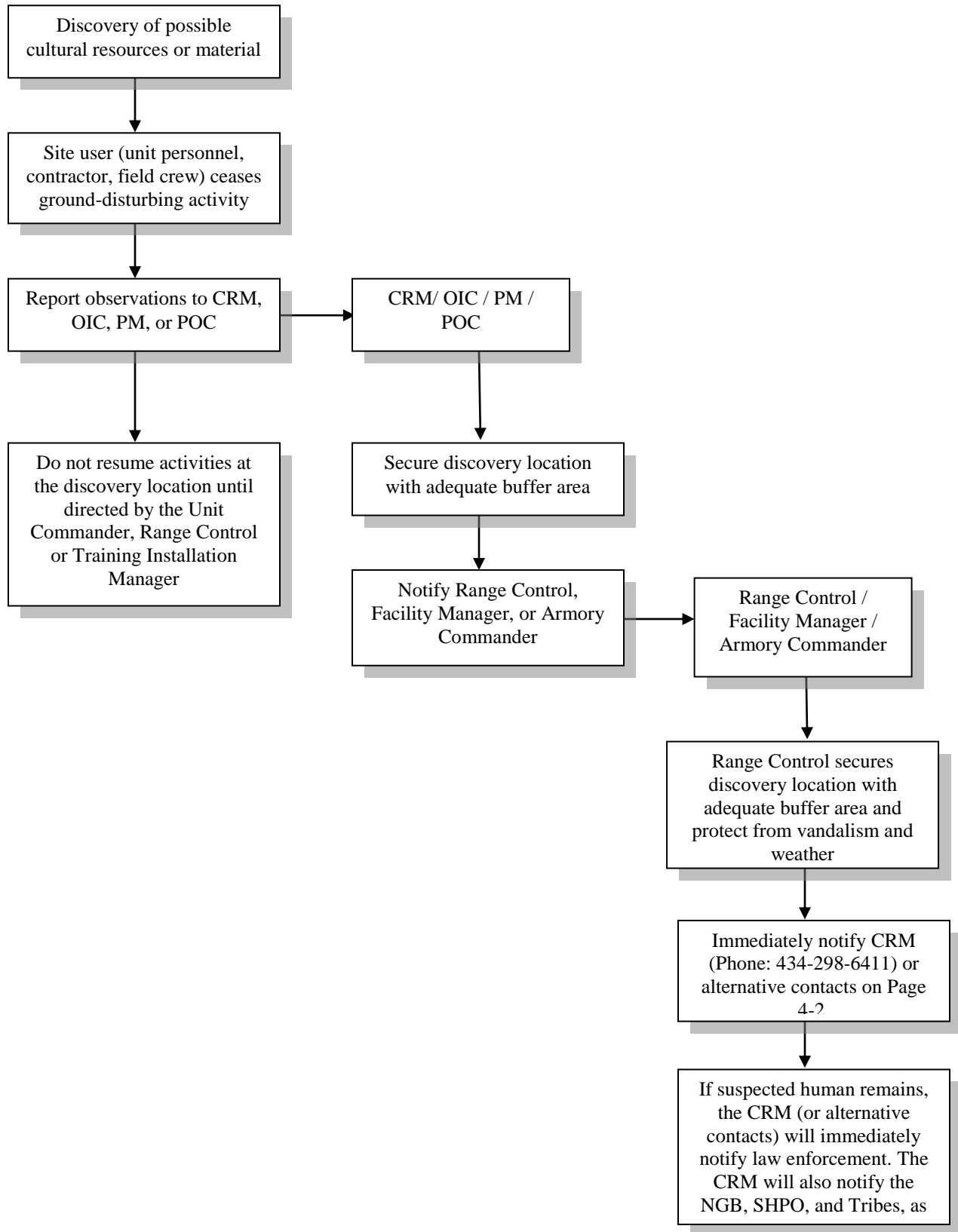


Figure 4-5: Flow Chart for the Inadvertent Discovery of Potential Cultural Resources

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STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 6
for
Conducting Archaeological Surveys

Contact:

Cultural Resources Manager
Virginia Department of Military Affairs
NGVA-FMO-ENV
Building 316, Fort Pickett MTC
Blackstone, VA 23824-6316
(434) 298-6411

Scope: This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) outlines the procedures for conducting archaeological survey on VaARNG property. These procedures have been adapted from guidelines prepared by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR), *Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia* (http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/pdf_files/Survey%20Manual-RevOct.2011Final.pdf) (VDHR Guidelines). It is intended for all personnel. Examples of applicable personnel are:

- Contractors working on VaARNG properties
- VaARNG Cultural Resources personnel

VDMA-VaARNG concedes that this SOP exceeds the minimum standards endorsed by VDHR. The demands for proactive resource management in high use military environments (e.g., Fort Pickett MTC, Camp Pendleton) have necessitated these extraneous measures, which have been utilized with much success since 2008. However, investigators will exercise professional discretion when conducting archaeological surveys and may alter aspects of this plan of study following consultation with the Cultural Resources Manager (CRM). Any proposed change to this SOP must be submitted in writing to the CRM and will be documented in the technical report.

Statutory Reference(s):

- American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA, 42 USC 1996) and Executive Order 13007
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA, 16 USC 470aa-470mm) and its implementing regulation (32 CFR 229)
- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA, 16 USC 470) and its implementing regulation (36 CFR 800)
- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA, 25 USC 3001) and its implementing regulation (43 CFR 10 and 43 CFR 7)
- Paleontological Resources Preservation Act (16 USC 470aaa) and its implementing regulation (forthcoming)
- Executive Order 13175
- Executive Order 13287

Applicability:

Typical actions that may trigger these requirements:

- Phase I archaeological surveys

Actions: All personnel conducting archaeological survey on VaARNG property will identify the cultural resources present in an assigned study area, evaluate the significance of these resources in terms of National Register Criteria for Evaluation (<http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/>), and determine the potential for any adverse effect from VDMA-VaARNG activity to these resources. This will require archival investigation of primary source materials and previous investigations, surface and subsurface survey, site impact evaluation, and laboratory analysis as well preparing recommendations for appropriate management actions pertaining to National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) evaluations, intensive site testing, and mitigation (data recovery). All reports will conform to VDHR Guidelines.

The goals for Phase I archaeological surveys are:

- To locate and identify all cultural resources within a project area. Examples of such resources include NRHP-eligible prehistoric or historic archaeological sites, traditional cultural properties (TCPs), or historic landscapes;
- To estimate the size and determine the boundaries for resources as well as to provide appropriate justifications for these determinations;
- To assess the needs for further (Phase II) investigations, or (if possible) to evaluate the significance of such resources in terms of NRHP eligibility criteria; and
- To assess the impacts of any proposed projects or normal training use on these resources.

Safety

Federal and state laws mandate workplace safety, which is all the more important when conducting an archaeological investigation at an active military installation. It is VaARNG-FM-E policy that any third party engaged in fieldwork on VaARNG facilities review and sign a copy of the “VaARNG-FM-E Standard Operating Procedures for Safety” (SOP 12). The surveyors will keep a copy of this document in their possession at all times during the course of their work as it also contains information related to points of contact (POCs), phone numbers, and reporting procedures in the event of an emergency. In addition, it is required that all personnel wear high visibility clothing (e.g., blaze orange hunting vests), carry multiple first aid kits, and maintain radio communication with Range Operations while in the field. For more detailed information regarding safety and coordination meetings, scheduling, appropriate POCs, and range regulations, please refer to the Fort Pickett Range Operations webpage (http://vko.va.ngb.army.mil/fortpickett/index_files/rangeoperations.htm). Personnel must be aware of all active firing fans, surface danger zones (i.e., “DUD” areas), and other restricted areas.

For additional information pertaining to health and safety issues related to archaeology, consult the following:

- Article, “Health and Safety Issues in Archaeology: Are Archaeologists at Risk?”, by Ricky L. Langley and Lawrence E. Abbott, Jr. (North Carolina Archaeology 49 [2000]: 23-42) [http://www.rla.unc.edu/Publications/NCArch/NCA_49\(e-book\).pdf](http://www.rla.unc.edu/Publications/NCArch/NCA_49(e-book).pdf)
- Manual, *Safety and Health Requirements Manual* (EM 385-1-1), by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (2003) http://www.publications.usace.army.mil/Portals/76/Publications/EngineerManuals/EM_385-1-1_2008Sep_Consolidated_2011Aug.pdf

Unexploded ordnance (UXO) is an accepted risk when working at military installations. If a suspected UXO is encountered in the field, this procedure must be followed:

1. Stop all work immediately. Do not approach or attempt to pick up the UXO. Do not use any radio or cellular devices near the UXO.
2. If you can, mark the area where you first noticed the UXO with surveyors tape.
3. Retrace your steps and proceed immediately to a safe place.
4. Once you are safe, report the UXO to Range Operations. Be prepared to provide them with the location (as an MGRS coordinate if possible) and description of the UXO.
5. Follow Range Operations' instructions.

For additional information pertaining to UXOs, please reference either the Fort Pickett website (http://vko.va.ngb.army.mil/fortpickett/index_files/NRHuntingandFishing.htm) or the UXO Awareness section of the DoD Environment, Safety and Occupational Health Network and Information Exchange webpage (<http://www.denix.osd.mil/uxo/SafetyTopics/UXO.cfm>).

Preliminary Research

Prior to field investigation, the Primary Investigator (PI) will develop a general historic context to aid in developing site-specific recommendations. At a minimum, this research will identify the following:

- Any previous archaeological investigation conducted in the project area;
- The historic land use including property records and map-projected sites;
- The degree of existing disturbance; and
- Any high and low probability areas for cultural resources.

The PI will coordinate with VDMA-VaARNG Cultural Resources personnel and VDHR staff for access to existing historic resources studies, archaeological collections (e.g., Virginia National Guard Archaeology Collection), geospatial data, and other relevant information. Additional resources for research include colleges and universities, local governments, historical societies, museums, and libraries, examples of which include the following:

- A list of libraries in Virginia
<http://www.lva.virginia.gov/public/libraries.asp> (provided by Library of Virginia)
<http://www2.lib.virginia.edu/small/vhp/> (provided by Virginia Heritage)
- A list of local historic societies in Virginia (provided by Library of Virginia)
<http://www.lva.virginia.gov/public/historical.asp>
- A list of museums, parks, and battlefields in Virginia
<http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/atlas/EAtlas1.html> (provided by VDHR)
http://www.vahistorical.org/visit/area_museums.htm (provided by Virginia Historic Society)
- Archaeological Society of Virginia
<http://asv-archeology.org>
<http://asv-archeology.org/Org/OrgChapters.html> (for local chapters)
- Center of Military History
<http://www.history.army.mil/>
- Library of Virginia
<http://www.lva.virginia.gov/>
- National Archives
<http://www.archives.gov/>
- Projectile Point and Lithic Types
http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/arch_DHR/archaeo_ipc.htm (provided by VDHR)
- USDA Soil Survey
<http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/HomePage.htm>

- Virginia Department of Historic Resources
<http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/>
- Virginia Historical Society
<http://www.vahistorical.org/index.htm>
- Virginia Museum of Natural History
<http://www.vmnh.net/index.cfm/topic/home>

Definition of an Archaeological Site

An archaeological site describes an area with discernible boundaries that contains the physical remains of human activity greater than 50 years of age. Examples of such resources include domestic or habitation sites, industrial sites, earthworks, mounds, quarries, canals, roads, or shipwrecks. A broad range of site types are possible without the identification of any artifacts, and such determinations are subject to field conditions, survey methods, and site types. In order to establish a boundary for an archaeological site manifested exclusively by artifacts, the surveyors will recover a minimum of three items related either temporally or functionally within a spatially restricted area (i.e., within 100 square meters). Exceptions to this definition include any cultural material that has been re-deposited, reflects casual discard, or represents a single episode of behavior.

Field Methods (Surface, Subsurface, and Boundary Survey)

Following are descriptions of the minimum level of effort required for all archaeological surveys at VaARNG facilities. Prior to any study, the PI will consult with VDMA-VaARNG Cultural Resources personnel and VDHR staff to determine if the existing field conditions, the project goals, or the current state of professional knowledge warrant any alteration to these standards. All deviations are subject to the approval of the Cultural Resources Manager (CRM) and the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) or their appointed representatives.

Surface Survey (Ground Visibility Greater Than 50%)

Surface or “walkover” survey is permissible in areas where surface visibility is 50% or higher (e.g., a plowed field) or where subsurface testing is prohibited due to safety concerns related to UXO.

The survey area will be subdivided into transects spaced 15 meters (m) apart and aligned with the cardinal directions, landforms, roads, or other major physiographic or cultural features to maximize visibility and coverage. The surveyors will stop at 15 m intervals and search the immediate area surrounding the stopping point up to a 5 m radius. The first stop on each transect must be within 10 m of the starting point. Furthermore, all high exposure areas (e.g., fire breaks, timber clearings, etc.) will be surveyed, even if these fall outside of transect or collection point intervals. With the exception of surveys conducted within surface danger zones, the investigators will excavate at least two shovel test pits (STP) in order to assess overall site depth and stratigraphic integrity (see procedure below).

Subsurface Survey (Ground Visibility Less Than 50%)

Subsurface survey with STP remains one of the most reliable methods to identify archaeology sites in areas where ground surface visibility is limited. Therefore, STPs will be utilized where surface visibility is less than 50%, at locations determined by approved site prediction models to have high potential for cultural remains, historic map-projected site areas, or places containing vegetation or cultural landscape features associated with historic sites.

The survey area will be subdivided into transects spaced 15 m apart and aligned with the cardinal directions, landforms, roads, or other major physiographic or cultural features to maximize visibility and coverage. When practical, however, transects should be aligned along terrace edges and ridge tops to ensure that these locations are thoroughly surveyed. The surveyors will excavate STPs in all areas without standing water, including low lying locations or places formerly flooded that have become dry even if the soils indicate past inundation. When inundated areas are encountered, the surveyors are to continue their survey transects through the entire area to insure that there are no dry islands or hammocks surrounded by swamp or water. Any unexcavated STPs on a transect will be noted and justified by the surveyors in the field notes and the survey report. Small puddles with dry terrain around them do not constitute "standing water." Surveyors will relocate up to a 5 m radius any STPs that fall into such puddles. If the surveyors have oriented an individual STP or an entire transect so that they miss a likely site location, such as a knoll, professional discretion must be used by the surveyors to realign the STP or transect accordingly. Moreover, the surveyors may utilize additional judgmental STPs in favorable areas along or outside of transects.

All STPs will measure at least 40 centimeters (cm) in diameter. STPs will be excavated to a minimum depth of 75 cm or until subsoil (i.e., Late Pleistocene and Holocene age sediments) is reached. All excavations will continue to "culturally sterile" levels or where cultural evidence is no longer present and the possibility for more deeply buried cultural deposits has been precluded. All excavated soil will be screened by the surveyors through one-quarter-inch (1/4 in) hardware cloth. When the surveyors have finished thoroughly documenting their excavation units, they will backfill them until even with the surrounding ground level.

Site Boundary Survey

After a surface or subsurface survey has identified potential sites or isolated finds, the surveyors will perform a site boundary survey consisting of close interval STPs to establish the limits for these cultural resources. Additional STPs or "radials" will be excavated by the surveyors in a cruciform grid oriented along the cardinal or transect grid directions at 7.5 m intervals around all positive STPs or surface collection areas. This will create a uniform grid throughout the entire site. The surveyors will continue to excavate radial STPs until two negative tests are encountered. The midpoint between the last positive STP (survey or radial) and the first negative radial STP will constitute a site's boundary. The surveyors will plot out their program of radial STPs by measuring with a compass and surveyor measuring tape, or a transit and surveyor measuring tape, but not by pacing distances.

A site boundary survey is intended to delineate an archaeological site and to assess its overall state of preservation as accurately as possible through a prescribed system of small, close interval subsurface excavations. It is the PI's responsibility to recognize that excessive excavation at the Phase I (survey) level is potentially detrimental to both the conservation and the future study of the site. The surveyors will thoroughly explore all isolated finds with radials in the manner described above, but the PI will exercise professional discretion when delineating archaeological sites and may alter or forego this plan of study with the approval of the CRM.

All radial STPs will measure at least 40 cm in diameter. Radial STPs will be excavated to a minimum depth or subsoil. All excavations will continue to "culturally sterile" levels or where cultural evidence is no longer present and the possibility for more deeply buried cultural deposits has been precluded. All excavated soil will be screened by the surveyors through one-quarter-inch (1/4 in) hardware cloth. When the surveyors have finished thoroughly documenting their excavation units, they will backfill them until even with the surrounding ground level.

Cemeteries

The locations of all known and suspected cemeteries within a survey area must be noted by the surveyors on the project area maps. If there are less than 20 graves (marked and unmarked) present and the cemetery is not included in the Fort Pickett MTC's "known" cemetery inventory, the surveyors will document the cemetery using the "Fort Pickett Historic Cemeteries Survey" form (attached) to record general information regarding the location, cemetery type, condition, size, enclosure (if any), and the number of graves, gravestones, and markers. The surveyors will also document each gravestone (if any) using the "Fort Pickett Historic Survey Grave Marker" form (attached) to record information regarding the orientation, condition, material, shape, dimensions, motif, and epitaph. They will record all inscriptions word for word noting case, spelling, and punctuation. In addition, documentation meeting VDHR Guidelines for reconnaissance level survey will be prepared on the cemetery if above ground features are present or if other conditions warrant. The surveyors will consult with the CRM to determine the required level of effort.

If there are more than 20 graves (marked and unmarked) present, the surveyors will map the limits of the cemetery by measuring with a compass and surveyor measuring tape, or a transit and surveyor measuring tape, but not by pacing distances. The PI will also consult with the CRM to determine the level of effort required to fully document grave vocational and marker data.

Field Documentation

The PI is responsible for recording all significant information during all aspects of the Phase I archaeology survey (surface, subsurface, and site boundary) to allow for independent interpretation of the project data.

Project documentation will include the following:

- The surveyors will use printed forms as appropriate to record the various kinds of data obtained (i.e., photo logs, shovel test transect forms, level forms, artifact bag lists, etc.).
- During fieldwork, the surveyors will maintain a field log or journal detailing the work accomplished, findings, and observations, impressions, and all information obtained that will permit and assist attainment of the regulatory and research goals of the project. This log or journal (together with the forms) will become a part of the permanent project records and will be included with the material to be curated.
- The photo logs will contain at a minimum the following information: roll number and negative number for print film, slide number for slide film, photo number for digital photographs, project number as assigned by VDMA-VaARNG Cultural Resources personnel, direction of view, subject matter, and date.
- The surveyors will record the exact location of all sites and isolated finds recorded during the survey on two sets of maps:
 - 1) United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5 minute Quadrangle Maps; and
 - 2) Any project maps provided by the CRM.

Transect documentation will include the following:

- The surveyors will justify in the field notes the alignment of all survey transects.
- The surveyors will number each transect in such a way as to permit subsequent researchers to relocate it with a high degree of accuracy, as well as any areas that were not tested.

- The surveyors will record the start and end points for each transect with an approved GPS with \pm 5 m accuracy using the WGS84 datum and the UTM coordinate system with the appropriate grid (17N or 18N).
- The surveyors will accurately delimit each survey transect to scale on maps of the project area. They will also include all STPs or surface collection locations along each transect.

Surface Collection/STP/Radial documentation will include the following:

- The surveyors will number each surface collection location, STP, or radial (either positive or negative) in such a way as to permit subsequent researchers to relocate it with a high degree of accuracy, as well as any areas that were not tested.
- The surveyors will record the provenience, depth, name of excavator, date, cultural material (if any), soil, and profile (if excavated) for all collection points or excavation units. They will draw all profiles to scale and clearly demarcate the soil horizons and strata using the Munsell Soil Color Chart.
- The surveyors will record any features or other relevant phenomena to scale in both plan and profile along with other significant information including dimensions, depth, orientation, associations, etc.

Archaeology/Cemetery site documentation will include the following:

- For each new site, the surveyors will set a metal reference marker at the datum (e.g., grid center or the corner of a noteworthy STP or test unit). The marker will be at least 75 cm long, and the upper 15 cm will be spray-painted with day-glow orange coloring. In addition, they will flag the datum marker with high visibility (i.e., yellow) flagging tape with at least 5-10 cm protruding above the ground surface. This will be recorded by means of an approved GPS with \pm 5 m accuracy using the WGS84 datum and the UTM coordinate system with the appropriate grid (17N or 18N). All excavation units, survey transect locations, surface collection areas and individual piece-plotted artifacts, and prominent cultural and natural features will be recorded either as a UTM or an arbitrary archaeological grid coordinate derived from the geo-referenced datum. These coordinates will identify specific units in association with their contents in the field notes, maps, and technical reports.
- Using the grid established above, the surveyors will record the locations of the datum, all transect or radial shovel tests (either positive or negative), test pits (either positive or negative), survey transect locations, surface collection areas or individual piece-plotted artifacts, prominent cultural and natural features, and contours to scale on a site map. The surveyors will prepare a separate map for each site.
- If revisiting a previously recorded site, the surveyors will make every effort to relocate the original datum and re-establish the pre-existing grid. They will include all STPs, test units, and features from earlier investigations on the site map.
- The surveyors will document any extant structure or historical landscape present at or associated with the archaeology site, consistent with VDHR Guidelines.
- The surveyors will make every effort to determine the site-specific history, site function, date of construction and occupation, and the identity of the inhabitants of historic sites. This will include, minimally, documenting the chain of title for the property, the examination of census records where these are accessible, and the examination of installation and local county property, tax, and other records as appropriate.
- Upon discovery, the surveyors will clearly mark with surveyors tape and report the location of any open wells or cisterns discovered in the study area to the CRM.

Photographs will be taken of the following:

- All site locations;
- All cultural features evident on the surface (e.g., mounds, cellar depressions, etc.); and
- All cultural evidence beneath the surface (e.g., features, significant stratigraphy, etc.)

National Register Eligibility Evaluations

The PI will evaluate each archaeology site for inclusion on the NRHP as one of the following:

- Eligible
- Potentially eligible
- Not eligible
- Unassessed (only for cemeteries and for sites for which investigations cannot be completed)

The PI will thoroughly justify each eligibility recommendation with specific reasons and will place each site within its typological and physical contexts, consistent with VDHR Guidelines. It is not acceptable to simply state that a site contains information dating to a particular time period and that this information is of local or regional importance. The PI will instead report precisely why the information is (or is not) of value, how it is (or is not) representative of a specific time period, how it compares (or does not) with local sites with similar assemblages, and what research questions it addresses (or does not). Each NRHP determination will also specify how additional investigation can potentially enhance professional knowledge of the cultures or components represented at the site.

All recommendations for NRHP eligibility will utilize comparative analysis with the results of past investigations both at the VaARNG facility where the site is located and in the general region. Such an analysis will be quantitative and inclusive of all data recovered at the VaARNG facility. The PI will pay particular attention to how the diversity, density, and content of the investigated site's assemblage compares to those of other sites at the installation. The results of this inquiry will be included in the technical report.

Laboratory Procedures

It is the investigators' responsibility to clean, stabilize (if necessary), and analyze all of the cultural materials recovered during field research. The investigator is also required to prepare these items for final curation at the VaARNG Curation Facility at Fort Pickett, Blackstone, Virginia, unless other arrangements have been made in advance with the CRM. During laboratory analysis, these items will be sorted on the basis of morphological attributes, raw-material type (e.g., chert, quartz, etc.), measurements, or function. A complete inventory for all artifacts including all summary information, sorted by provenience and accession number, will be included both as an appendix in the technical report and in digital format as an Excel (or ".xlsx") file.

All of the artifacts will be analyzed using standardized and well-defined sorting criteria. Specifically for VaARNG investigations, the following attribute data will be included in the technical report for each projectile point and intentionally retouched, ground stone, or bone tool:

- Maximum length (mm);
- Maximum width (mm);
- Maximum thickness (mm);
- Weight (g); and
- Raw material (as specifically as possible).

Similarly, for all prehistoric and historic ceramic artifacts:

- Paste;
- Surface finish or decorative style;
- Rim and lip form;
- Manufacturer's marks; and
- Weight (g).

Finally, for all historic glass artifacts:

- Color;
- Method of manufacture;
- Decorative techniques;
- Window glass thickness (mm);
- Manufacturer's marks; and
- Weight (g).

All diagnostic or unusual specimens will be illustrated using scaled photographs in the technical report. The PI will also include a detailed description and justification (with primary references) of the typologies and analyses employed during the investigation.

When conducting an archaeological investigation at VaARNG facilities, the PI will emphasize the laboratory analysis and reporting phases to determine the period of occupation and function for each component within a site. The PI will further direct the analysis to determine if other sites at the VaARNG installation have similar assemblages or components. This will include quantitative comparative analyses with data from previous investigations, other sites examined during the current study, and sites that have been identified at the VaARNG facility or the surrounding area. The scope, methodology, examination, and results of these analyses will be included in the technical report.

The PI will determine the site-specific history, site function, date of construction and occupation, and the identity of the inhabitants associated with each historic component at each archaeology site. The PI will include in the technical report a description of the resources and procedures utilized to accomplish these research goals.

Mapping and GIS

Drafting

The PI will prepare professionally executed and legible maps to illustrate the locations of all surface collection and excavation units as well as significant cultural and natural features for each site and isolated find identified during the survey (including those from previous surveys). In addition, the PI will also prepare illustrations of profiles for each excavation unit or feature and of plans for each excavation unit level or feature. There exists a range of proprietary and open source drafting programs available including:

- Adobe Illustrator (<http://www.adobe.com/products/illustrator.html>);
- AutoCAD (<http://usa.autodesk.com/autocad/>);
- CorelDRAW (<http://www.corel.com/corel/index.jsp>); or
- Google Sketchup (<http://www.sketchup.com/>).

The drafter will include the following information with each map:

- Labels for grid coordinates, locations of surface collection and excavation units, and landmarks;
- Date of production;
- Name of cartographer;
- North Arrow;
- Official state site number obtained from VDHR (temporary site numbers are unacceptable);
- Scale and scale bar;
- Name of USGS Quadrangle; and
- Source of information.

When preparing technical reports, the authors will thoughtfully coordinate the images with the text so that readers can easily refer to each and determine which units produced materials, the classifications of these materials, and the depths of excavation for these units as well as all other pertinent information. When preparing maps of survey transects locations, the drafters will number these in such a way as to coincide with the surveyors' field records. When the drafters need to illustrate large numbers of transects using consecutive numbers on the same map, it is permissible to only label every fifth, tenth, or twentieth transect (as needed).

For any site with 20 or more STPs, the PI will include in the technical report an artifact density-distribution map to guide the interpretation of the materials recovered from these units. If more intensive testing is required, the future investigators will use these maps to determine the placement of their excavation units. There exists a range of proprietary and open source drafting programs available including:

- ArcGIS (<http://www.esri.com/software/arcgis>);
- MacGridzo (<http://ds.dial.pipex.com/town/place/vy12/products/rockware/mcgrid.html>);
- QGIS (<http://www.qgis.org/>);
- Surfer (<http://www.goldensoftware.com/>); or
- Symap (<http://www.agcol.arizona.edu/software/symap/>).

The PI will explain the methodology used to interpolate their data including the choice of software, the interpolative algorithm, and the scale or contour intervals. At a minimum, the PI will include a map of the overall artifact density based on the counts and weights for the appropriate materials. The PI will exercise professional discretion and include additional maps for specific artifact categories (i.e., ceramics, lithics, historic glass, nails, etc.) as needed. The PI will produce separate maps for sites with widely differing components, such as 18th- to 20th-century historic occupations or Late Archaic and Woodland occupations, and with sufficient numbers of artifacts and discrete proveniences to yield useful results (i.e., >20 artifacts).

Geospatial Information Systems (GIS)

GIS data must be submitted to VDMA-VaARNG Cultural Resources personnel that meets VaARNG requirements for inclusion in VaARNG-FM-E Cultural Resources geospatial data layers. There exists a range of proprietary and open source GIS programs available including:

- ArcGIS (<http://www.esri.com/software/arcgis/>);
- Autodesk GIS (<http://usa.autodesk.com/gis-design-server/>);
- GRASS GIS (<http://grass.osgeo.org/>);
- QGIS (<http://www.qgis.org/>).

All geospatial information related to VaARNG environmental projects will use the WGS84 datum and the UTM coordinate system with the appropriate grid:

- WGS84 Datum, UTM Zone 17N: Albemarle, Alleghany, Amherst, Appomattox, Augusta, Bath, Bedford, Bedford, Bland, Botetourt, Bristol, Buchanan, Buckingham, Buena Vista, Campbell, Carroll, Charlotte, Charlottesville, Covington, Craig, Cumberland, Danville, Dickenson, Floyd, Fluvanna, Franklin, Frederick, Galax, Giles, Grayson, Greene, Halifax, Harrisonburg, Henry, Highland, Lee, Lexington, Lunenburg, Lynchburg, Madison, Martinsville, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Nelson, Norton, Nottoway, Orange, Page, Patrick, Pittsylvania, Prince Edward, Pulaski, Radford, Rappahannock, Roanoke, Roanoke, Rockbridge, Rockingham, Russell, Salem, Scott, Shenandoah, Smyth, Staunton, Tazewell, Warren, Washington, Waynesboro, Winchester, Wise, Wythe counties; or
- WGS84 Datum, UTM Zone 18N: Accomack, Alexandria, Amelia, Arlington, Brunswick, Caroline, Charles City, Chesapeake, Chesterfield, Clarke, Colonial Heights, Culpeper, Dinwiddie, Emporia, Essex, Fairfax, Fairfax, Falls Church, Fauquier, Franklin, Fredericksburg, Gloucester, Goochland, Greensville, Hampton, Hanover, Henrico, Hopewell, Isle of Wight, James City, King and Queen, King George, King William, Lancaster, Loudoun, Louisa, Manassas, Manassas Park, Mathews, Middlesex, New Kent, Newport News, Norfolk, Northampton, Northumberland, Petersburg, Poquoson, Portsmouth, Powhatan, Prince George, Prince William, Richmond, Southampton, Spotsylvania, Stafford, Suffolk, Surry, Sussex, Virginia Beach, Westmoreland, Williamsburg, York counties.

Data will be documented with FGDC-compliant metadata in accordance with EO 12906 and will comply with the Spatial Data Standards for Facilities Infrastructure and Environment (SDSFIE 3.0) in accordance with Army Policy (Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management [ACSIM]/Director of Training [DOT], Data Standards for Computer Aided Drafting and Design [CADD], Geographic Information Systems [GIS], and related technologies, October 16, 2001). For more information, consult the following:

- FGDC Standards (http://www.fgdc.gov/standards/standards_publications/) and
- SDSFIE Standards (<http://www.sdsfieonline.org/>).

VDMA-VaARNG Cultural Resources personnel will provide project-related geospatial (non-classified, FOUO) to the PI subject to a Non-Disclosure Agreement. This legally binding agreement specifies that the PI (and specified representatives) will in no way share, disseminate, or pass data related to VaARNG activities to third parties not specified under the Agreement.

- POC for all VaARNG-FM-E geospatial information: GIS Technician
434-292-2378
- POC for VaARNG-FM-E CRM geospatial information: Mr. Christopher Parr
434-298-6153
christopher.j.parr.nfg@mail.mil

The investigator will prepare the appropriate shapefiles using the SDSFIE 3.1 Army Adaptation Data Schema. Such Feature Types may include the following:

- ArchaeologicalSite,
- CemeteryOrBurialSite,
- CulturalResourcePotentialArea,
- CulturalRestrictedAccess,
- CulturalSurveyArea,
- HistoricDistrict,
- HistoricLandscape,
- HistoricObject,
- SacredSite,
- TraditionalCulturalResource, and/or
- Transect.

Reports

All technical reports (drafts and final) will be typed, single spaced, and printed double-sided on standard size (8 1/2" x 11") acid-free archival paper, and bound using plastic comb bindings. Other types of binding such as velo, glued, and pressboard will not be accepted. In addition, state law requires the use of pH-neutral paper in all documents that are considered permanent records of the history of the Commonwealth (*Code of Virginia* § 42.1-77). All pages will be numbered, including those in the appendix. All media (e.g., photographs, maps, drawings, etc.) and text will be legible, clean, and clear. All technical reports will include the following items:

1. A cover and title page with the title of the report, the PI and any other authors with their organizational affiliation and contact information, the client with appropriate contact information, and the VDHR project review file number.

In the event that the report has been authored by someone other than the PI, the cover and title page of the publishable report must bear the inscription "Prepared Under the Supervision of (Name), Principal Investigator." The PI is required to sign the original copy of the report.

2. An abstract suitable for publication in a journal. The abstract will consist of a brief, quotable summary useful for informing the technically oriented professional public of what the author considers to be the technical merits of the investigation. The abstract will also include a summary table that provides a list of the sites identified, the components recorded, a center point UTM (see "Geospatial Information Systems (GIS)", above), and eligibility recommendations.
3. A table of contents as well as lists of figures, maps, tables, appendixes, and references (as appropriate).
4. An introduction that discusses the purpose and scope of the investigation.

If a report has been authored by someone other than the PI, the PI is required to prepare at least a "Forward" to describe the overall context of the investigation, the significance of the work, and any other background relevant to the manner in which the work was undertaken.

5. A brief description of the natural environment of the project area.

6. A context or summary of the prehistory and history of the installation and region as appropriate to each project. This summary must be updated with each new report to take into account the findings of previous work on the installation or in the region.
7. A detailed research design for the project. This research design will be updated with each new report to take into account the findings of previous work on the installation.
8. A detailed discussion of the field and laboratory methodology and techniques including a discussion of any particular difficulties encountered and how the investigators overcame such.
9. A thorough presentation of the results. All previous investigations at each site will be summarized in detail along with a discussion of the level of effort, materials encountered, justification for unit placements, and periods represented. Each individual site and isolated find discussion will include at a minimum a detailed map of the property, any artifact density-distribution maps (if more than 20 STPs), a brief description of its environmental setting, a discussion of past work (including the number of excavation units and the materials recovered), a discussion of historic sources consulted with results (if historic components were present), a description of any stratigraphy, a discussion of intra-site artifact patterning (if significant horizontal or vertical differences occur within the assemblage), any illustrations of diagnostics or unusual artifacts recovered, eligibility determinations, and management recommendations (as required).

If sites are determined to be potentially eligible or eligible for inclusion on the NRHP, the author will include recommendations for the placement of up to ten test units (e.g., 1-x-1 m) with references to specific proveniences (e.g., grid coordinates on a site map) within the site.

10. An interpretive section that will summarize what was discovered and evaluate what has been learned from this project. The author will also assess the research design by comparing how this investigation's results compared with other studies for this region. The author will explain how these findings will inform future work. In addition, the PI is strongly encouraged to include quantitative comparative analyses with other cultural resources on the installation.
11. A discussion of management recommendations and eligibility determinations as well as justifications for each.
12. All pertinent maps. These will include maps of the project area and of each site or isolated find. Each will include site datums, documented features, topographic landmarks, contour intervals, and any other information related to the investigation. For sites with 20 or more STPs, the investigator will include artifact density-distribution maps, as described above.
13. All pertinent photographs. All photographs or digital images will be of high resolution, bound with the report, and listed in an appropriate table of contents. Each photograph will include a caption indicating the viewer's orientation, the subject of the photograph, and the scale (as appropriate).

For photographs of artifacts, the author will provide captions displaying the accession numbers, provenience information, and scales (as appropriate). In the accompanying text, the following attribute data will be reported for each projectile point and intentionally retouched, ground stone, or bone tool:

- Maximum length (mm);
- Maximum width (mm);
- Maximum thickness (mm);
- Weight (g); and
- Raw material (as specifically as possible).

Similarly, for all prehistoric and historic ceramic artifacts:

- Paste;
- Surface finish or decorative style;
- Rim and lip form;
- Manufacturer's marks; and
- Weight (g).

Finally, for all historic glass artifacts:

- Color;
- Method of manufacture;
- Decorative techniques;
- Window glass thickness (mm);
- Manufacturer's marks; and
- Weight (g).

All artifacts will be reported with standardized and well defined sorting criteria.

14. A bibliography listing all sources consulted during the investigations.

15. An inventory of all artifacts organized by provenience designated as an appendix.

VDHR Documentation Program Forms

The PI is responsible for submitting archaeology site inventory records through VDHR's resource documentation system for all newly recorded resources. For more information about data entry for archaeology survey, consult VDHR (www.dhr.virginia.gov) or the Archaeology Inventory Manager at (804) 482-6438. Once VDHR accepts the records, the PI will provide VDMA-VaARNG Cultural Resources personnel with an electronic copy (as a PDF or ".pdf" file) as a deliverable. Please provide a separate PDF for each site.

The PI is similarly responsible for updating the archaeology site inventory records for all previously recorded sites that were re-examined for a study. In order to update an existing record, contact the VDHR Archaeology Inventory Manager for further details and to initiate the process. Once VDHR accepts the updated record, the PI will provide VDMA-VaARNG Cultural Resources personnel with an electronic copy (as a PDF or ".pdf" file) as a deliverable.

Curation

The PI will include all artifacts discovered during the course of the study in the project collection with the following exceptions:

- Any “live” military ordnance (see “Safety”, above);
- Any expended ammunition or military debris that clearly post-dates World War II; or
Note: The date of manufacture for most small arms ammunitions can be determined by referencing the headstamps. For more information, consult the International Ammunition Association’s website (<http://cartridgecollectors.org/?page=reference>).
- Any trash or debris that is less than 50 years old.

In addition, the PI will count and weigh all historic brick, mortar, concrete, or other building rubble, but retain only a representative sample. Similarly, the PI will count and weigh marine shell, but retain only a representative sample. The surveyors may leave oversized objects in the field, but these will be fully documented, mapped, and referenced in the technical report. The PI may use their professional judgment with respect to alternate collection or sampling strategies provided that these are developed in consultation with the CRM, implemented with the express permission of the CRM, and fully documented and justified in the technical report.

All cultural material remains the property of the United States and cannot be removed from an assemblage (e.g., submitted to a third party for specialized testing) before delivery to VDMA-VaARNG Cultural Resources personnel without their express written consent. This is in no way intended to discourage advanced testing of cultural material (e.g., radiocarbon dating, soil micromorphology, ceramic petrology, etc.) or critical conservation of deteriorating artifacts. If a particular research goal or conservation requirement warrants the services of a third party, consult with VDMA-VaARNG Cultural Resources personnel to arrange for an independent loan agreement.

All artifacts and associated records (e.g., site forms, original field notes, prepared maps or drawings, photographic materials, oral histories, artifact inventories, laboratory reports, computerized data, NRHP nomination forms, reports, bibliography of all resources consulted including public and archival records, and administrative records) will be curated with the VaARNG Archaeological Collection:

Physical Address:

VaARNG Archaeology Collection
Building 1315, Fort Pickett
Blackstone, VA 23824

(434) 298-6297

Mailing Address:

NGVA-FMO-ENV
Attn: Mr. Christopher Parr (Collection Manager)
Building 316, Fort Pickett
Blackstone, VA 23824

(434) 298-6153

All materials will be prepared in accordance with the VaARNG ICRMP “Standard Operating Procedure No. 7 for Curation Guidelines” (see SOP No. 7), VDHR’s “State Collections Management Standards” (http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/pdf_files/Collections%20Mgmt%20Standards%2016june2011.pdf), and 36 CFR 79, “Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections” (<http://www.nps.gov/archeology/tools/36cfr79.htm>).

All incoming accessions will be evaluated using the “Virginia National Guard Archaeological Collection Curation Checklist” (attached). The VaARNG Collection Manager will not accept any collection unless it has been prepared for curation in accordance with SOP No. 7. All artifacts will be cleaned, sorted, labeled with its accession number, and packaged by provenience in clear, permanently labeled polypropylene re-sealable bags. All of these bags will be housed in acid free cardboard boxes with dimensions of either 12-x-15-x-10 in or 6-x-15-x-10 in. Consult with the Collection Manager for “off-size” or “over-size” items. An artifact inventory will be included in both acid-free paper (one set per box) and digital format (as an Excel or “.xlsx” file). All associated records must be submitted in their original form along with a set of “safety copies” printed on acid-free paper. The artifacts, associated records, and

safety copies will be boxed separately and stored in different locations within the Virginia Army National Guard Archaeological Collection. All digital files produced during the project including the technical report, tables, maps, artifact inventory, images, and GIS must be submitted on a CD. No management fee will be assessed to curate collections resulting from VaARNG projects. For additional information, consult SOP No. 7.

If suspected human remains, funerary items, or objects of cultural patrimony are identified during analysis, all analysis will cease immediately. The PI will notify the CRM to report the discovery and develop an action plan. The CRM will modify SOP No. 5 and act accordingly.

Deliverables

The investigator is responsible for delivering the following items to the CRM unless otherwise specified in the Project Scope of Work:

- Draft Report
 - One paper copy
 - One digital copy on CD
- Final Draft Report
 - Two paper copies
 - Two digital copies on two CDs
- Final Report
 - Five paper copies
 - Two digital copies on two CDs
- Artifacts
- Associated Records
 - Project Records
 - Safety Copy
 - Electronic Records
 - VDHR Documentation Program Forms
- GIS (WGS84 UTM Zone 17N or 18N)

FORT PICKETT HISTORIC CEMETERY SURVEY FORM

Cemetery Name(s):

Site # (if applicable):

County:

Location:

Property Owned by: U.S. Government/Fort Pickett Military Reservation

U.S.G.S. Quadrangle: UTM Zone: 18 UTM Coordinates: N E

Cemetery Type: Public: Municipal County State Federal
Private: Family Church (denomination:)
Other:

Accessibility to Public: Unrestricted Restricted:

Cemetery Status: Abandoned Maintained, but not used Currently being used
Graves have been exhumed and relocated

Cemetery Condition: Well maintained Poorly maintained Overgrown, but easily identifiable Overgrown, not identifiable
Not identifiable as cemetery, but known to exist through informants, historical maps, etc.

Cemetery Dimensions:

Cemetery Enclosure: None Stone wall Fence (chain link, barbed wire, etc.):
Hedge Other:

Condition of enclosure (if present): Good Fair Poor

Approximate number of graves (marked and unmarked):

Number of grave markers:

Approximate Orientation of graves:

Grave marker materials present: Sandstone Slate Marble Limestone
Granite Concrete White Bronze Metal

General condition of grave markers: Good Fair Poor

Date of earliest known burial: Date of last known burial:

Note any published and/or unpublished reports/publications that the cemetery has been listed in:

Note any historical or special significance the cemetery possesses:

General Comments:

Photograph # Description Direction Facing

FORT PICKETT HISTORIC CEMETERY SURVEY
GRAVE MARKER FORM

Cemetery Name: _____
Site # (if applicable): _____
Original Place of Burial (if applicable): _____
Birth Date: _____ Death/Interment Date: _____
Direction marker facing: _____

Grave Marker # (from map): _____
Footstone # (if present): _____
Surname Marker # (if present): _____

Condition of marker:

Good (stone is intact and has very little to no moss/lichen and/or staining present)
 Fair (stone is mostly intact with minor erosion and some moss/lichen and/or staining present) Poor
(stone is badly eroded or broken and/or covered with moss/lichen)

Grave marker material:

Sandstone Slate Marble Limestone Quartz
 Granite (color: _____) Concrete White Bronze Metal

Grave marker shape:

Tabletstone:
 Flat Flat arch High serpentine Low serpentine Round on flat Round
on top w/ concave shoulders Gothic Flat w/ concave shoulders Beveled
 Flat w/ round corners Gable Hip roof
 Other (sketch): _____

Beveled: Low Medium High
 Obelisk: Simple Cross-vault Ornamented (Urn, etc.): _____

Rectangular flush w/ground Scroll Cross (sketch): _____ Other (sketch): _____

Marker dimensions: L _____ cm W _____ cm H _____ cm

Base shape (if present):

Single Double Triple Low beveled Beveled Concave
bevel Double bevel Rounded edge

Base dimensions (if present): L _____ cm W _____ cm H _____ cm

Description/sketch of decoration/motif (if present): _____

Condition of inscription: Legible Fairly Legible Illegible
Type of inscription: Raised Incised Both

Inscription: _____

Associated w/ other grave markers: No Yes; marker # (from map): _____

Footstone present: No Yes; footstone # (from map): _____
Footstone material: _____ Footstone dimensions: L _____ cm W _____ cm H _____ cm

Footstone inscription: _____

Surname marker present: No Yes; marker # (from map): _____
Surname marker material: _____ Surname marker dimensions: L _____ cm W _____ cm H _____ cm

Surname marker inscription: _____

Photo # Description Direction Facing

VIRGINIA NATIONAL GUARD ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTION

VA Department of Military Affairs
Facilities Management, Environmental
NGVA-FMO-ENV
Building 316, Fort Pickett
Blackstone, VA 23824

Curation Checklist

Artifacts

Form with checkboxes for 'Cleaned', 'Labeled', 'Packaged:' and sub-items 'by Accession Number', 'by Provenience', 'by Site or Location', 'Conservation Treatments'. Includes a line for 'No. Boxes: 12-15-10 in 6-15-10 in'.

Associated Records

Form with checkboxes for 'Records Packaged/Labeled', 'Safety Copy of Records', 'Photos Packaged/Labeled', 'Electronic Records:' and sub-items 'Technical Report (.pdf)', 'Artifact Inventory (.xlsx)', 'GIS'.

Geospatial Information

Form with checkboxes for 'SurveyArea (polygon)', 'ExcavArea (polygon)', 'ArcSite (polygon)', 'Cemsite (polygon)'.

As the administrator of the VIRGINIA NATIONAL GUARD ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTION, I hereby certify that the material remains and records associated with the following VaARNG project(s),

were prepared for permanent curation in the VaARNG Curation Facility in accordance with Standard Operating Procedure No. 7 (Curation Guidelines) of the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan for Facilities of the Virginia Army National Guard.

Signature: X _____ Date _____ / _____ / _____

Christopher J. Parr, M.A., RPA VaARNG Collection Manager/Curator

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STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 7
for
Curation Guidelines

Contact:

Cultural Resources Manager
Virginia Department of Military Affairs
NGVA-FMO-ENV
Building 316, Fort Pickett MTC
Blackstone, VA 23824-6316
(434) 298-6411

Collection Manager / Curator
Virginia Department of Military Affairs
NGVA-FMO-ENV
Building 316, Fort Pickett MTC
Blackstone, VA 23824-6316
(434) 298-6153

Scope: This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) outlines the procedures for curating archaeological artifacts and associated documentary materials discovered on VaARNG property, and for artifacts and associated materials for which VDMA-VaARNG is otherwise responsible. These procedures have been adapted from guidelines prepared by the following:

- Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR), *State Collections Management Standards* (http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/pdf_files/Collections%20Mgmt%20Standards%2016june2011.pdf);
- National Park Service (NPS), *Caring for Collections* (<http://www.nps.gov/archeology/sites/curation.htm>); and
- Society of Historical Archaeology (SHA), *Standards and Guidelines for the Curation of Archaeological Collections* (http://www.sha.org/research/curation_standards.cfm).

It is intended for all personnel. Examples of applicable personnel are

- Contractors working on VaARNG projects and properties
- VDMA-VaARNG Cultural Resources personnel
- Any Persons depositing materials with the VaARNG Curation Facility for permanent curation

Statutory Reference(s):

- American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA, 42 USC 1996) and Executive Order 13007
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA, 16 USC 470aa-470mm) and its implementing regulation (32 CFR 229)
- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA, 16 USC 470) and its implementing regulation (36 CFR 800)
- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA, 25 USC 3001) and its implementing regulation (43 CFR 10)
- Paleontological Resources Preservation Act (16 USC 470aaa) and its implementing regulation (forthcoming)
- Standards and Guidelines for Curation of Federally-owned and Administered Archaeological Collections (36 CFR 79)

Applicability:

Typical actions that may trigger these requirements:

- Phase I archaeological survey
- Phase II archaeological testing and evaluation
- Inadvertent discovery of cultural materials

Actions: All archaeological artifacts recovered from VaARNG facilities are the property of the U.S. government and will be curated at the VaARNG Curation Facility (Fort Pickett, Virginia). In addition, other collections from non-VaARNG properties but otherwise originating from Virginia or relating directly to the history of the state will also be accepted for curation at the discretion of the Cultural Resources Manager (CRM) provided that these are accompanied by a Curation Agreement or Deed of Gift (see attached). In either instance, the VaARNG Curation Facility requires that collections submitted for curation meet certain general conditions prior to acceptance.

Artifact Cleaning

The following factors should be considered before cleaning an artifact:

- Will this degrade or destroy the artifact?
- Will this preclude future instrumental or environmental analysis?

Generally, all artifacts will be cleaned and stabilized prior to delivery to the VaARNG Curation Facility, except those artifacts which may be subjected to further specialized analyses (e.g., radiocarbon dating, trace element analysis, etc.) in the future. In such cases, these artifacts will be stabilized, packaged, and stored in a manner as to prevent their contamination. Moreover, appropriate documentation of these artifacts' condition and proposed analyses will be noted in the artifact inventory and laboratory methodology section of the technical report. Artifacts that have received or require specialized conservation treatments will be stabilized, packaged, and stored appropriately. Moreover, these will be thoroughly documented in the artifact inventory and laboratory methodology section of the technical report.

Accession Numbers

All artifacts will be assigned individual (or group, if appropriate) accession numbers. These numbers will be used to reference artifacts in the artifact inventory and technical report. For all artifacts associated with a recorded archaeology site, the accession number will consist of the site number, a slash (/), a provenience designation, a period (.), and a specimen number.

The site number is an alpha-numeric trinomial designation assigned by VDHR that consists of a numeric code for the state (i.e., "44" for Virginia), a two-letter code for the county (e.g., "BR" for Brunswick County, "DW" for Dinwiddie County, "NT" for Nottoway County, etc.), and a number for the site. For example, the tenth site recorded in Nottoway County, Virginia, will have the site number, "44NT10".

The following are examples of the provenience designations that will be used for all archaeology collections associated with VaARNG properties:

st, for "shovel test pit"	ex. st1, stB2
t, for "test unit"	ex. t1, tB2
l, for "level"	ex. t1l1, tB2l2
s, for surface	ex. s, s2 (for isolates), t3s

Examples of applicable accession numbers are

44BR53/s.1
44DW100/stGA12.2
44NT1111/t311.3

For all artifacts associated with an isolated find or archaeological location, the accession number will consist of the prefix “if”, a two-letter code for the county, the last four digits of the VDMA-VaARNG project number, the location code “loc”, the location designation, a slash (/), a provenience designation, a period (.), and a specimen number. Examples of applicable accession numbers are

ifBR99.01locA/s.1
ifDW00.02loc2/stBB1.1
ifNT10.03locC3/t311.1

Artifact Labeling

All artifacts will be labeled using resilient yet reversible methods. For very large collections (e.g., > 200 artifacts), only the diagnostic material (prehistoric and historic) will be individually labeled. Moreover, certain materials including slag, shell, bone, fire-cracked rock, glass fragments, oxidized metal, nails, bricks, coal, and mortar will not be directly labeled but rather sorted and sealed in plastic archival storage bags and labeled with acid free tags (e.g., Tyvek, Mylar, paper, or cardstock).

All labels will consist of the accession number (see “Accession Number”, above), which will be clearly and legibly written on an appropriate and discrete place on the artifact’s surface. Examples of preferred label locations include the following:

- on the central-ventral surfaces of flakes;
- on the interior surfaces of sherds (not on fractures);
- away from the rims or edges; or
- on the non-photogenic sides.

All labels will be handwritten with permanent waterproof black ink (e.g., *Sharpie*) on a prepared surface consisting of a basecoat of an archival-quality sealer (e.g., B72 in acetone) and then covered with an additional coating of sealer. All artifacts that are too small to directly label will be sorted, sealed in plastic archival storage bags, and labeled with acid free tags (e.g., Tyvek, Mylar, paper, or cardstock). All labeling materials and techniques will be described in the laboratory methods section of the technical report.

Bags and Bag Labeling

All artifacts will be sorted, grouped, and bagged by accession number. Each accession number (whether an individual artifact or a group of artifacts) will be enclosed in an individual plastic (minimum, 2 mil) bag. Each artifact bag will be labeled on the inside, with a printed or handwritten acid free tag, and on the outside, with a handwritten notation or a printed acid free tag. At a minimum, these labels will consist of the accession number. All handwritten notations will be with permanent waterproof black ink (e.g., *Sharpie*).

All artifact bags will be sorted and grouped by provenience (e.g., by excavation unit, by level or stratum, by feature, etc.). Each grouping will be enclosed in an individual plastic (minimum, 2 mil) bag. Each provenience bag will be labeled on the inside, with a printed or handwritten acid free tag, and on the outside, with a handwritten notation or a printed acid free tag. At a minimum, these labels will consist of

the VDMA-VaARNG project number, the site number, and provenience information (e.g., STP number, test unit and level numbers, feature number and portion excavated, etc.). All handwritten notations will be with permanent waterproof black ink (e.g., *Sharpie*).

All provenience bags will be sorted and grouped by site. Each grouping will be enclosed in an individual plastic (minimum, 4 mil) bag. Each site bag will be labeled on the inside, with a printed or handwritten acid free tag, and on the outside, with a handwritten notation or a printed acid free tag. At a minimum, these labels will consist of the VDMA-VaARNG project number and the site number. All handwritten notations will be with permanent waterproof black ink (e.g., *Sharpie*).

Although appropriate for fieldwork, paper bags are not acceptable long-term packaging material. It is acceptable, however, to retain the portion of the original field paper bag containing the provenience information for use as an enclosed tag for provenience bags or site bags provided that these are not in direct contact with the artifacts.

Artifacts will only be packaged in appropriately sized containers. If a bag is too small, an artifact might be damaged by personnel attempting to extract it for analysis, conservation, or exhibit. If a bag is too large, it will occupy wasted space in the storage rooms and inflate curation costs. If the material from any one excavation unit or site is too large for a single bag, then several bags may be used provided that each is appropriately labeled with sequential bag numbers (e.g., “Bag 1/2”, “Bag 2/2”, etc.).

Conservation Treatment Measures

Artifacts that have received or require specialized conservation treatments will be thoroughly documented in the artifact inventory and laboratory methodology section of the technical report. All labeling materials and techniques will be similarly disclosed.

Human Remains

If suspected human remains, funerary items, or objects of cultural patrimony are identified during analysis, all work will cease immediately. The Principal Investigator (PI), or other individual overseeing the project, such as the project manager or contract supervisor, will notify the CRM to report the discovery and develop an action plan. The CRM will refer to SOP No. 5 and act accordingly.

Prehistoric Pottery

No prehistoric pottery will be washed if any soot or carbonized material is observed on its surface. If possible, the investigators will remove and catalog a sample for future analysis (e.g., radiocarbon dating, trace element analysis, etc.). If this is not possible, then the sherd will be wrapped in aluminum foil and noted in the artifact inventory and laboratory methodology section of the technical report.

If part of the laboratory procedure is to prepare casts of prehistoric sherds, it is important to remember that both Plasticine and Sculpy are petrochemicals that will add carbon to the surface and adversely affect accelerated mass spectrometry (AMS) dates.

All ceramic artifacts will be stabilized, packaged, and stored in a manner that minimizes damage to all edges and surfaces.

Soil, Phytolith, and Pollen Samples

In conformity with “Department of Defense Guidelines for the Curation of Archaeological Soil Samples” (<http://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/CurationCollectionGuidance.cfm>), investigators will make every effort to process all soil samples collected during excavations.

If this is not feasible, samples will be assigned accession numbers and inventoried in the same manner as artifacts. Each sample will be noted in the artifact inventory and a detailed description including its method of collection and its intended mode of analysis will be reported in the laboratory methodology section of the technical report.

The maximum amount of soil per sample will not exceed 1 gallon. Each sample will be completely air-dried and packaged in either a single plastic (minimum, 4 mil) bag or double bagged (minimum, 2 mil each). Every sample will be labeled on the outside with a handwritten notation or a printed acid free tag and on the inside with a printed or handwritten acid free tag enclosed inside of its own plastic (minimum, 2 mil) bag. At a minimum, these labels will clearly identify the contents as a soil sample and include the accession number. All handwritten notations will be with permanent waterproof black ink (e.g., *Sharpie*).

Radiocarbon, Faunal, and Floral Samples

All samples will be assigned accession numbers and inventoried in the same manner as artifacts. Each sample will be noted in the artifact inventory and a detailed description including its method of collection and its intended mode of analysis will be reported in the laboratory methodology section of the technical report.

Each sample will be completely air-dried and packaged in a single plastic (minimum, 4 mil) bag. Every sample will be labeled on the outside with a handwritten notation or a printed acid free tag and on the inside with a printed or handwritten acid free tag enclosed inside of its own plastic (minimum, 2 mil) bag. At a minimum, these labels will clearly identify the contents as a scientific sample and include the accession number. All handwritten notations will be with permanent waterproof black ink (e.g., *Sharpie*).

Microscope Slides

All microscopic slides (e.g., pollen or phytolith analysis, thin-sectioning of stone or bone, etc.) will be assigned accession numbers and inventoried in the same manner as artifacts. Each sample will be noted in the artifact inventory and a detailed description including its method of collection and its mode of analysis will be reported in the laboratory methodology section of the technical report.

All microscopic slides will be stored in archival quality plastic microscopic slide storage boxes. Each slide will be clearly labeled and correlate with an inventory list that indicates (at a minimum) the pertinent provenience information, a description of the sample and its method of analysis, the names of the individuals who processed and analyzed the sample, and all associated dates.

Documents

Every archaeology collection curated with the VaARNG Curation Facility will include the original field documentation and a duplicate set reproduced on acid-free paper or digitally scanned. These will include the field notes, shovel test forms, test unit forms, level forms, field maps, site plans, profile diagrams, photographs, historic research materials, etc. All of these materials will be well organized in acid-free, letter-size tabbed folders. Document collections will not contain acidic paper (unless buffered with acid-free packaging), metal staples or paper clips, rubber bands, or cellophane tape.

In addition to any deliverables stipulated in the project Scope of Work, an unbound copy of the technical report printed on acid-free paper will accompany each collection submitted for permanent storage.

Photographs, Negatives, Slides

For archaeological investigations documented using 35 mm films, all collections submitted to the VaARNG Curation Facility for long-term curation will include a representative set of archival quality photographic slides as well as black and white negatives with prints documenting each site. At a minimum, these will consist of three (3) images including an overall site view, a referencing landmark, and selected excavation units and/or soil profiles. All photographs associated with the investigation of features from first identification through the excavation process will also be included if applicable.

All prints, negatives, and slides will be housed in clearly labeled polypropylene sheets of the appropriate size. Photographic slides will be individually labeled and identified with site numbers. A catalog (or “photo log”) of all photographic documentation including the frame number, date, photographer, subject (i.e., provenience information), image descriptions, etc., will be included. Sleeves may be in either a standard three-ring binder or in an acid-free archival folder.

Digital photographic images generated by a digital camera or by scanning will be submitted on a CD-R (write-only) disk and will be accompanied with full documentation. Only formats that utilize lossless data compression processes will be accepted such as TIFF (*.tif) or Kodak Photo CD (Image Pac, *.pcd) files. If it is necessary to submit JPEG format, then these will be downloaded and saved directly from the camera and without modification (i.e., cropping, color adjustment, etc.). Manipulation of the image degrades resolution.

The minimum resolution standards for a digital color photograph are 24-bit, and approximately 1600×1200 pixels. For Kodak Photo CDs, choose the 16-base resolution. An 8-bit or better gray scale (≈1500 × 1000 pixels) is required for black and white images. If an image is cropped, it can be smaller than these standards, as long as the original image complied with the aforementioned specifications and compression was not applied. These are minimum standards; higher resolutions are encouraged, as these have greater detail. Higher resolution will, however, entail larger file sizes.

Computer Diskettes, Compact Disks, Videotapes and Audiotapes

All archaeological collections submitted for permanent storage will include a CD-R that includes a digital copy of the technical report (*.pdf), the artifact inventory (*.xls), and GIS data (*.shp).

GIS data must be submitted to VDMA-VaARNG Cultural Resources personnel that meets VaARNG requirements for inclusion in VaARNG-FM-E Cultural Resources geospatial data layers. There exists a range of proprietary and open source GIS programs available including:

- ArcGIS (<http://www.esri.com/software/arcgis>);
- Autodesk GIS (<http://usa.autodesk.com/gis-design-server/>);
- GRASS GIS (<http://grass.osgeo.org/>);
- QGIS (<http://www.qgis.org/>).

All geospatial information related to VaARNG environmental projects will use the WGS84 datum and the UTM coordinate system with the appropriate grid:

- WGS84 Datum, UTM Zone 17N: Albemarle, Alleghany, Amherst, Appomattox, Augusta, Bath, Bedford, Bedford, Bland, Botetourt, Bristol, Buchanan, Buckingham, Buena Vista, Campbell, Carroll, Charlotte, Charlottesville, Covington, Craig, Cumberland, Danville, Dickenson, Floyd, Fluvanna, Franklin, Frederick, Galax, Giles, Grayson, Greene, Halifax, Harrisonburg, Henry, Highland, Lee, Lexington, Lunenburg, Lynchburg, Madison, Martinsville, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Nelson, Norton, Nottoway, Orange, Page, Patrick, Pittsylvania, Prince Edward, Pulaski, Radford, Rappahannock, Roanoke, Roanoke, Rockbridge, Rockingham, Russell, Salem, Scott, Shenandoah, Smyth, Staunton, Tazewell, Warren, Washington, Waynesboro, Winchester, Wise, Wythe counties; or
- WGS84 Datum, UTM Zone 18N: Accomack, Alexandria, Amelia, Arlington, Brunswick, Caroline, Charles City, Chesapeake, Chesterfield, Clarke, Colonial Heights, Culpeper, Dinwiddie, Emporia, Essex, Fairfax, Fairfax, Falls Church, Fauquier, Franklin, Fredericksburg, Gloucester, Goochland, Greensville, Hampton, Hanover, Henrico, Hopewell, Isle of Wight, James City, King and Queen, King George, King William, Lancaster, Loudoun, Louisa, Manassas, Manassas Park, Mathews, Middlesex, New Kent, Newport News, Norfolk, Northampton, Northumberland, Petersburg, Poquoson, Portsmouth, Powhatan, Prince George, Prince William, Richmond, Southampton, Spotsylvania, Stafford, Suffolk, Surry, Sussex, Virginia Beach, Westmoreland, Williamsburg, York counties.

Data will be documented with FGDC-compliant metadata in accordance with EO 12906 and will comply with the Spatial Data Standards for Facilities Infrastructure and Environment (SDSFIE 3.0) in accordance with Army Policy (Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management [ACSIM]/Director of Training [DOT], Data Standards for Computer Aided Drafting and Design [CADD], Geographic Information Systems [GIS], and related technologies, October 16, 2001). For more information, consult the following:

- FGDC Standards (http://www.fgdc.gov/standards/standards_publications/) and
- SDSFIE Standards (<http://www.sdsfieonline.org/>).

The investigator will prepare the appropriate shapefiles using the SDSFIE 3.1 Army Adaptation Data Schema. Such Feature Types may include the following:

- ArchaeologicalSite,
- CemeteryOrBurialSite,
- CulturalResourcePotentialArea,
- CulturalRestrictedAccess,
- CulturalSurveyArea,
- HistoricDistrict,
- HistoricLandscape,
- HistoricObject,
- SacredSite,
- TraditionalCulturalResource, and/or
- Transect.

All digital data including CD-Rs and any video or audio media will be carefully labeled in permanent ink and protected from physical damage in archival quality storage sleeves, boxes, and/or acid-free file folders. At a minimum, labels will consist of the VDMA-VaARNG project number, provenience information, subject, authors, and the technical specifications for software and operating systems used to compile the data.

Special Packaging

All delicate or fragile items, such as ethnobotanical and faunal samples, will be stabilized, packaged, and stored in solid-sided containers (e.g., a small acid-free box or a plastic film canister) or archival bubble wrap.

Oversized artifacts will be securely labeled with acid free tags (e.g., Tyvek, Mylar, paper, or cardstock) and include all appropriate information including the VDMA-VaARNG project number and accession number.

Boxes

All curated artifacts and documents will be sorted by county and numeric order and placed into standard, acid-free archival boxes (12 × 15 × 10 inches [in] or 6 × 15 × 10 in). Each box will be marked with an archival quality label (3 × 5 in) that displays the VDMA-VaARNG project number, investigator, site numbers, and other pertinent information. For collections that utilize multiple boxes, each label will include the sequential box number in series (e.g., “Box 1/4”, “2 of 4”, etc.).

Packing Lists

Every archaeology collection curated with the VaARNG Curation Facility will include a packing list for each box. The packing list will report the VDMA-VaARNG project number, and the artifact inventory including numbers, accession numbers, artifact descriptions, and specimen count. A list will be included with each corresponding box and a complete set will be included with the project documents.

Shipping

When shipping artifacts, arrange the items at the base of each archival box in an upright or stable position and fill the remaining space with styrofoam packing peanuts to act as a buffer and reduce excess volume. Newspaper is not an acceptable packing material. The weight of each box will be distributed as evenly as possible. All archival boxes will be shipped inside of appropriately sized corrugated shipping boxes to further protect their contents and preserve their integrity and labels. Unless previously arranged with the CRM, all costs and liabilities related to shipping are the responsibility of the sender.

Submission

When an archaeology collection is submitted to the VaARNG Curation Facility for long term storage, the Collection Manager/Curator will review all of the included materials to ensure that these have been prepared in accordance with SOP No. 7 using the “Virginia National Guard Archaeological Collection Curation Checklist” (attached). Any deficiencies will be detailed in writing and both the completed Curation Checklist and the collection will be returned at the applicant’s expense for correction and re-submission. If there are no deficiencies, then the Collection Manager/Curator will submit copies of the completed Curation Checklist to the applicant and to the CRM to authorize final payment for services rendered (if any).

Additional Information

For additional information regarding this SOP, or for further instructions on preparing or shipping archaeological collections, contact:

Mr. Christopher J. Parr, M.A., RPA
VaARNG Collection Manager / Curator
Virginia Department of Military Affairs

(434) 298-6153
christopher.j.parr.nfg@mail.mil

NGVA-FMO-ENV
Building 316, Fort Pickett MTC
Blackstone, VA 23824-6316

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STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 8
for
Archaeological Site Testing and Evaluation

Contact:

Cultural Resources Manager
Virginia Department of Military Affairs
NGVA-FMO-ENV
Building 316, Fort Pickett MTC
Blackstone, VA 23824-6316
(434) 298-6411

Scope: This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) outlines the procedures for conducting archaeological site testing and evaluation on VaARNG property and on other property as appropriate, and as required, for VaARNG-sponsored projects. These procedures have been adapted from guidelines prepared by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR), *Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia* (http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/pdf_files/Survey%20Manual-RevOct.2011Final.pdf) (VDHR Guidelines). It is intended for all personnel. Examples of applicable personnel are:

- Contractors working on VaARNG projects and properties
- VDMA-VaARNG Cultural Resources personnel

Statutory Reference(s):

- American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA, 42 USC 1996) and Executive Order 13007
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA, 16 USC 470aa-470mm) and its implementing regulation (32 CFR 229)
- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA, 16 USC 470) and its implementing regulation (36 CFR 800 and 43 CFR7)
- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA, 25 USC 3001) and its implementing regulation (43 CFR 10)
- Paleontological Resources Preservation Act (16 USC 470aaa) and its implementing regulation (forthcoming)
- Executive Order 13175
- Executive Order 13287

Applicability:

Typical actions that may trigger these requirements:

- Phase II archaeological site testing and evaluation

Actions: All personnel conducting archaeological site testing and evaluation on VaARNG property will assess the characteristics of a resource against a defined historic context and the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (<http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/>). This will require archival investigation of primary source materials and previous research, a program of intensive surface and subsurface investigation, site impact evaluation, and laboratory analysis as well preparing recommendations for appropriate management actions pertaining to long term conservation of the resource, options for additional study, or possible mitigation (data recovery). All reports will conform to

VDHR Guidelines, referencing the guidelines version in place at the time the project is contracted, if a contract is executed, or otherwise when work commences.

The goals for Phase II archaeological site testing and evaluation are:

- To accurately define site boundaries and assess the horizontal and vertical integrity of the resource;
- To determine whether the site is eligible for the NRHP and under what criterion; and
- To provide recommendations for future treatment of the resource.

The site will be evaluated in its entirety, not just within the immediate project boundaries. Testing strategies for Phase II evaluation studies, however, may focus primarily on that portion of the resource to be directly affected by the proposed project.

Safety

Federal and state laws mandate workplace safety, which is all the more important when conducting an archaeological investigation at an active military installation. It is VaARNG-FM-E policy that anyone engaged in fieldwork on VaARNG facilities review and sign a copy of the “VaARNG-FM-E Standard Operating Procedures for Safety” (SOP 12). The investigators must adhere to all requirements set forth in the Safety SOP, and shall keep a copy of this document in their possession at all times during the course of their work, as it also contains information related to points of contact (POCs), phone numbers, and reporting procedures in the event of an emergency. In addition, it is required that all personnel wear high visibility clothing (e.g., blaze orange hunting vests), carry multiple first aid kits, and maintain radio communication with Range Operations while in the field. For more detailed information regarding safety and coordination meetings, scheduling, appropriate POCs, and range regulations, please refer to the Fort Pickett Range Operations webpage: (http://vko.va.ngb.army.mil/fortpickett/index_files/rangeoperations.htm). Personnel must be aware of all active firing fans, surface danger zones (i.e., “DUD” areas), and other restricted areas at all times while they are in the field.

For additional information pertaining to health and safety issues related to archaeology, consult the following:

- Article, “Health and Safety Issues in Archaeology: Are Archaeologists at Risk?”, by Ricky L. Langley and Lawrence E. Abbott, Jr. (North Carolina Archaeology 49 [2000]: 23-42) [http://www.rla.unc.edu/Publications/NCArch/NCA_49\(e-book\).pdf](http://www.rla.unc.edu/Publications/NCArch/NCA_49(e-book).pdf)
- Manual, *Safety and Health Requirements Manual* (EM 385-1-1), by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (2003) <http://www.usace.army.mil/SafetyandOccupationalHealth/SafetyandHealthRequirementsManual.aspx>

Unexploded ordnance (UXO) is an accepted risk when working at military installations. If a suspected UXO is encountered in the field, this procedure must be followed:

1. Stop all work immediately. Do not approach or attempt to pick up the UXO. Do not use any radio or cellular devices near the UXO.
2. If you can, mark the area where you first noticed the UXO with investigators tape.
3. Retrace your steps and proceed immediately to a safe place.
4. Once you are safe, report the UXO to Range Operations. Be prepared to provide them with the location (as an MGRS coordinate if possible) and description of the UXO.
5. Follow Range Operations’ instructions.

For additional information pertaining to UXOs, please reference either the Fort Pickett website (http://vko.va.ngb.army.mil/fortpickett/index_files/NRHuntingandFishing.htm) or the UXO Awareness section of the DoD Environment, Safety and Occupational Health Network and Information Exchange webpage (<http://www.denix.osd.mil/uxo/SafetyTopics/UXO.cfm>).

Preliminary Research

Prior to field investigation, the Primary Investigator (PI) will develop a relevant historic context to aid in determining the site's eligibility for the NRHP. At a minimum, this research will identify the following:

- Any previous archaeological investigation conducted in the project area;
- The historic land use including property records and map-projected sites;
- The degree of existing disturbance; and
- The regional research context for the project area (reference VDHR Guidelines for researching context).

The PI will coordinate with VDMA-VaARNG Cultural Resources personnel and VDHR staff for access to existing historic resources studies, archaeological collections (e.g., Virginia National Guard Archaeology Collection), geospatial data, and other relevant information. Additional resources for research include colleges and universities, local governments, historical societies, museums, and libraries, examples of which include the following:

- A list of libraries in Virginia
<http://www.lva.virginia.gov/public/libraries.asp> (provided by Library of Virginia)
<http://www2.lib.virginia.edu/small/vhp/> (provided by Virginia Heritage)
- A list of local historic societies in Virginia (provided by Library of Virginia)
<http://www.lva.virginia.gov/public/historical.asp>
- A list of museums, parks, and battlefields in Virginia
<http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/atlas/EAtlas1.html> (provided by VDHR)
http://www.vahistorical.org/visit/area_museums.htm (provided by Virginia Historical Society)
- Archaeological Society of Virginia
<http://asv-archeology.org>
<http://asv-archeology.org/Org/OrgChapters.html> (for local chapters)
- Center of Military History
<http://www.history.army.mil/>
- Library of Virginia
<http://www.lva.virginia.gov/>
- National Archives
<http://www.archives.gov/>
- Projectile Point and Lithic Types
http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/arch_DHR/archaeo_lpc.htm (provided by VDHR)
- USDA Soil Survey
<http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/HomePage.htm>
- Virginia Department of Historic Resources
<http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/>
- Virginia Historical Society
<http://www.vahistorical.org/index.htm>
- Virginia Museum of Natural History
<http://www.vmnh.net/index.cfm/topic/home>

Definition of an Archaeological Site

An archaeological site describes an area with discernible boundaries that contains the physical remains of human activity greater than 50 years of age. Examples of such resources include domestic or habitation sites, industrial sites, earthworks, mounds, quarries, canals, roads, or shipwrecks. A broad range of site types are possible without the identification of any artifacts, and such determinations are subject to field conditions, survey methods, and site types. In order to establish a boundary for an archaeological site manifested exclusively by artifacts, the investigators will recover a minimum of three items related either temporally or functionally within a spatially restricted area (i.e., within 100 square meters). Exceptions to this definition include any cultural material that has been re-deposited, reflects casual discard, or represents a single episode of behavior.

Note that according to the Draft *Programmatic Agreement Among the Virginia Army National Guard, the National Guard Bureau, the Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Regarding Management of Cultural Resources at Virginia Army National Guard Properties Throughout Virginia* (PA), currently under review by consulting parties, refuse scatters less than 75 years old (scatters containing no material that can be dated with certainty as older than 75 years old) and features less than 75 years old (those known to be less than 75 years old through map research, inscribed dates, etc.) where VaARNG has supporting documentation confirming the feature's age, will be exempt from evaluation. The proposed removal of these resources from consideration will go into practice with execution of the PA.

Field Methods

Following are descriptions of the minimum level of effort required for all archaeological site testing and evaluations at VaARNG facilities. Prior to any study, the PI will consult with VDMA-VaARNG Cultural Resources personnel and VDHR staff to determine if the existing field conditions, the project goals, or the current state of professional knowledge warrant any alteration to these standards. All deviations are subject to the approval of the Cultural Resources Manager (CRM), and VDHR or their appointed representatives.

Site Boundary Survey

A site boundary survey will proceed using the same procedures currently employed for Phase I archaeological surveys at VaARNG facilities (see SOP No. 6). A site boundary survey is intended to delineate an archaeological site and to assess its overall state of preservation as accurately as possible through a proscribed system of small, close interval subsurface excavations. It is the PI's responsibility to recognize that excessive excavation at the Phase II (testing and evaluation) level is potentially detrimental to both the conservation and the future study of the site. The investigators will thoroughly explore the site, but the PI will exercise professional discretion when delineating archaeology sites and may alter or forego this plan of study with the approval of the CRM. The investigators will make every effort to accurately relocate all excavation units from previous archaeological surveys and to use the data collected from these earlier investigations to aid in determining the site boundaries and to influence the placement of additional test units.

All protected archaeology sites at VaARNG facilities should have a metal reference marker set at the datum (e.g., grid center or the corner of a noteworthy shovel test pit or test unit). The marker will be at least 75 cm long, with the upper 15 cm protruding from the ground surface and spray-painted with day-glow orange coloring, and georeferenced with an approved GPS with ± 5 m accuracy using the WGS84 datum and the UTM coordinate system with the appropriate grid (17N or 18N). The investigators will make every effort to relocate this reference marker and re-establish the pre-existing survey grid to

document the current testing and evaluation effort. If the investigators are unable to relocate this reference marker, then they must use the appropriate field notes and survey reports to extrapolate and recreate the survey grid as accurately as possible.

The investigators will excavate close interval shovel test pits (STP) in a cruciform grid oriented along the cardinal or transect grid directions at 7.5 meters (m) intervals to establish the limits of the archaeology site. This will create a uniform grid throughout the entire site. The investigators will continue to excavate STPs until two consecutive negative tests are encountered. The midpoint between the last positive STP and the first negative STP will constitute a site's boundary. The investigators will plot out their program of STPs by measuring with a compass and surveyor measuring tape, or a transit and surveyor measuring tape, but not by pacing distances. Surface materials will be piece plotted, or collected within the grid defined by the STPs.

All STPs will measure at least 30 centimeters (cm) in diameter. STPs will be excavated to a minimum depth of 75 cm or until subsoil (i.e., Late Pleistocene and Holocene age sediments), regardless if artifacts or features are found. All excavations will continue to "culturally sterile" levels or where cultural evidence is no longer present and the possibility for more deeply buried cultural deposits has been precluded. All excavated soil will be screened by the investigators through one-quarter-inch (1/4 in) hardware cloth. When the investigators have finished thoroughly documenting their excavation units, they will backfill them until even with the surrounding ground level.

Test Unit Excavation

When the site boundaries have been definitively established, the investigators will excavate one or more 1-x-1 m or larger test units (TUs) at locations chosen by the PI that are most likely to yield information concerning the site's significance. Most sites will be tested with excavations totaling 3 to 10 cubic meters, occasionally, where conditions warrant, more than 10 cubic meters may be examined. These parameters will be contingent upon the project's research goals and available funding. Generally, TUs are placed in or near areas with high artifact density, containing stratified deposits, indicating single undisturbed components, or yielding unusual feature concentrations. The placement of all TUs will be justified in the technical report, preferably in reference to density maps produced for the site (see "Mapping and GIS", below).

Regardless of dimensions, all of the TUs will be excavated using 10 cm arbitrary levels. Excavation will continue until two sterile levels or subsoil (i.e., Late Pleistocene and Holocene age sediments) are encountered. All excavations will continue to "culturally sterile" levels or where cultural evidence is no longer present and the possibility for more deeply buried cultural deposits has been precluded. All excavated soil will be screened by the investigators through one-quarter-inch (1/4 in) hardware cloth. When the investigators have finished thoroughly documenting their excavation units, they will backfill them until even with the surrounding ground level.

Cemeteries

The locations of all known and suspected cemeteries within a study area must be noted by the investigators on the project area maps. The investigators will document the cemetery using the "Fort Pickett Historic Cemeteries Survey" form (attached) to record general information regarding the location, cemetery type, condition, size, enclosure (if any), and the number of graves, gravestones, and markers. The investigators will also document each gravestone (if any) using the "Fort Pickett Historic Survey Grave Marker" form (attached) to record information regarding the orientation, condition, material, shape, dimensions, motif, and epitaph. They will record all inscriptions word for word noting case, spelling, and punctuation. In addition, documentation meeting VDHR Guidelines for testing and evaluation will be

prepared on the cemetery if above ground features are present or if other conditions warrant. The investigators will consult with the CRM, who shall consult with VDHR as needed, to determine the required level of effort.

Field Documentation

The PI is responsible for recording all significant information during all phases of the Phase II archaeology survey (surface, subsurface, and site boundary) to allow for independent interpretation of the project data.

Project documentation will include the following:

- The investigators will use printed forms as appropriate to record the various kinds of data obtained (i.e., photo logs, shovel test transect forms, level forms, artifact bag lists, etc.).
- During fieldwork, the investigators will maintain a field log or journal detailing the work accomplished, findings, and observations, impressions, and all information obtained that will permit and assist attainment of the regulatory and research goals of the project. This log or journal (together with the forms) will become a part of the permanent project records and will be included with the material to be curated.
- The photo logs will contain at a minimum the following information: roll number and negative number for print film, slide number for slide film, photo number for digital photographs, project number as assigned by VDMA-VaARNG Cultural Resources personnel, direction of view, subject matter, and date.
- The investigators will record the exact location of all sites and isolated finds recorded during the survey on two sets of maps:
 - 1) United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5 minute Quadrangle Maps; and
 - 2) Any project maps provided by the CRM.

Transect documentation will include the following:

- The investigators will justify in the field notes the alignment of all survey transects.
- The investigators will number each transect in such a way as to permit subsequent researchers to relocate it with a high degree of accuracy, as well as any areas that were not tested.
- The investigators will record the start and end points for each transect with an approved GPS with ± 5 m accuracy using the WGS84 datum and the UTM coordinate system with the appropriate grid (17N or 18N).
- The investigators will accurately delimit each survey transect to scale on maps of the project area. They will also include all STPs or surface collection locations along each transect.

Surface Collection/STP documentation will include the following:

- The investigators will number each surface collection location or STP (either positive or negative) in such a way as to permit subsequent researchers to relocate it with a high degree of accuracy, as well as any areas that were not tested.
- The investigators will record the provenience, depth, name of excavator, date, cultural material (if any), soil, and profile (if excavated) for all collection points or excavation units. They will draw all profiles to scale and clearly demarcate the soil horizons and strata using the Munsell Soil Color Chart.

- The investigators will record any features or other relevant phenomena to scale in both plan and profile along with other significant information including dimensions, depth, orientation, associations, etc.

TU documentation will include the following:

- The investigators will justify in the field notes the placement of all TUs.
- The investigators will number each TU in such a way as to permit subsequent researchers to relocate it with a high degree of accuracy, as well as any areas that were not tested.
- The investigators will record the provenience, depth, name of excavator, date, cultural material (if any), soil, profile, and plan for each level of each TU. They will draw all profiles and plans to scale and clearly demarcate the soil horizons and strata using the Munsell Soil Color Chart.
- The investigators will record any features or other relevant phenomena to scale in both plan and profile along with other significant information including dimensions, depth, orientation, associations, etc.

Archaeology/Cemetery site documentation will include the following:

- For each site determined to be eligible for inclusion on the NRHP, the investigators will verify that a metal reference marker has been set at the datum (e.g., grid center or the corner of a noteworthy STP or TU). The marker will be at least 75 cm long, and the upper 15 cm will be spray-painted with day-glow orange coloring. In addition, they will flag the datum marker with high visibility (i.e., yellow) flagging tape with at least 5-10 cm protruding above the ground surface. This will be recorded by means of an approved GPS with ± 5 m accuracy using the WGS84 datum and the UTM coordinate system with the appropriate grid (17N or 18N). All excavation units, survey transect locations, surface collection areas and individual piece-plotted artifacts, and prominent cultural and natural features will be recorded either as a UTM or an arbitrary archaeological grid coordinate derived from the geo-referenced datum. These coordinates will identify specific units in association with their contents in the field notes, maps, and technical reports.
- Using the grid established above, the investigators will record the locations of the datum, all transect or STPs (either positive or negative), TUs (either positive or negative), surface collection areas or individual piece-plotted artifacts, prominent cultural and natural features, and contours to scale on a site map. The investigators will prepare a separate map for each site.
- The investigators will make every effort to relocate the original datum and re-establish the pre-existing grid. They will include all STPs, TUs, and features from earlier investigations on the site map.
- The investigators will fully document any extant above-ground architectural resources (building, structure, or object), or historical landscape present at or associated with the archaeology site, consistent with VDHR Guidelines.
- The investigators will make every effort to determine the site-specific history, site function, date of construction and occupation, and the identity of the inhabitants of historic sites. This will include, minimally, documenting the chain of title for the property, the examination of census records where these are accessible, and the examination of installation and local county property, tax, and other records as appropriate.
- Upon discovery, the investigators will clearly mark with investigators tape any open wells or cisterns discovered in the study area and promptly report the location to the CRM.

Photographs will be taken of the following:

- All site locations;
- All cultural features evident on the surface (e.g., mounds, cellar depressions, etc.); and
- All cultural evidence beneath the surface (e.g., features, significant stratigraphy, etc.)
- Any above-ground resources or historic landscapes at or associated with the site.

National Register Eligibility Evaluations

The PI will evaluate each archaeology site for inclusion on the NRHP as one of the following:

- Eligible
- Potentially eligible (only for cemeteries and for sites for which investigations cannot be completed)
- Not eligible

The PI will thoroughly justify each eligibility recommendation with specific reasons and will place each site within its typological and physical contexts, consistent with VDHR Guidelines. It is not acceptable to simply state that a site contains information dating to a particular time period and that this information is of local or regional importance. The PI will instead report precisely why the information is (or is not) of value, how it is (or is not) representative of a specific time period, how it compares (or does not) with local sites with similar assemblages, and what research questions it addresses (or does not). Each NRHP determination will also specify how additional investigation can potentially enhance professional knowledge of the cultures or components represented at the site.

All recommendations for NRHP eligibility will utilize comparative analysis with the results of past investigations both at the VaARNG facility where the site is located and in the general region. Such an analysis will be quantitative and inclusive of all data recovered at the VaARNG facility. The PI will pay particular attention to how the diversity, density, and content of the investigated site's assemblage compares to those of other sites at the installation. The results of this inquiry will be included in the technical report.

Laboratory Procedures

It is the investigators' responsibility to clean, stabilize (if necessary), and analyze all of the cultural materials recovered during field research. The investigator is also required to prepare these items for final curation at the VaARNG Curation Facility at Fort Pickett, Blackstone, Virginia, unless other arrangements have been made in advance with the CRM. During laboratory analysis, these items will be sorted on the basis of morphological attributes, raw-material type (e.g., chert, quartz, etc.), measurements, or function. A complete inventory for all artifacts including all summary information, sorted by provenience and accession number, will be included both as an appendix in the technical report and in digital format as an Excel (or ".xlsx") file.

All of the artifacts will be analyzed using standardized and well-defined sorting criteria. Specifically for VaARNG investigations, the following attribute data will be included in the technical report for each projectile point and intentionally retouched, ground stone, or bone tool:

- Maximum length (mm);
- Maximum width (mm);
- Maximum thickness (mm);

- Weight (g); and
- Raw material (as specifically as possible).

Similarly, for all prehistoric and historic ceramic artifacts:

- Paste;
- Surface finish or decorative style;
- Rim and lip form;
- Manufacturer's marks; and
- Weight (g).

Finally, for all historic glass artifacts:

- Color;
- Method of manufacture;
- Decorative techniques;
- Window glass thickness (mm);
- Manufacturer's marks; and
- Weight (g).

All diagnostic or unusual specimens will be illustrated in the technical report using scaled photographs. The PI will also include a detailed description and justification (with primary references) of the typologies and analyses employed during the investigation.

When conducting an archaeological investigation for VaARNG projects, the PI will emphasize the laboratory analysis and reporting phases to determine the period of occupation and function for each component within a site. The PI will further direct the analysis to determine if other sites on the property have similar assemblages or components. This will include quantitative comparative analyses with data from previous investigations, and with other sites examined during the current study, and sites that have been identified at the property or the surrounding area. The scope, methodology, examination, and results of these analyses will be included in the technical report.

The PI will make every effort to determine the site-specific history, site function, date of construction and occupation, and the identity of the inhabitants associated with each historic component at each archaeology site. The PI will include in the technical report a description of the resources and procedures utilized to accomplish these research goals.

Mapping and GIS

Drafting

The PI will prepare professionally executed and legible maps to illustrate the locations of all surface collection and excavation units as well as significant cultural and natural features for each site and isolated find identified during the survey (including those from previous surveys). In addition, the PI will also prepare illustrations of profiles for each excavation unit or feature and of plans for each excavation unit level or feature. There exists a range of proprietary and open source drafting programs available including:

- Adobe Illustrator (<http://www.adobe.com/products/illustrator.html>);
- AutoCAD (<http://usa.autodesk.com/autocad/>);

- CorelDRAW (<http://www.corel.com/corel/index.jsp>); or
- Google Sketchup (<http://www.sketchup.com/>).

The drafter will include the following information with each map:

- Labels for grid coordinates, locations of surface collection and excavation units, and landmarks;
- Date of production;
- Name of cartographer;
- North Arrow;
- Official state site number obtained from VDHR (temporary site numbers are unacceptable);
- Scale and scale bar;
- Name of USGS Quadrangle; and
- Source of information.

When preparing technical reports, the authors will thoughtfully coordinate the images with the text so that readers can easily refer to each and determine which units produced materials, the classifications of these materials, and the depths of excavation for these units as well as all other pertinent information. When preparing maps of survey transects locations, the drafters will number these in such a way as to coincide with the investigators' field records. When the drafters need to illustrate large numbers of transects using consecutive numbers on the same map, it is permissible to only label every fifth, tenth, or twentieth transect (as needed).

For any site with 20 or more STPs, the PI will include in the technical report an artifact density-distribution map to guide the interpretation of the materials recovered from these units. If more intensive testing is required, the future investigators will use these maps to determine the placement of their excavation units. There exists a range of proprietary and open source drafting programs available including:

- ArcGIS (<http://www.esri.com/software/arcgis>);
- MacGridzo (<http://ds.dial.pipex.com/town/place/vy12/products/rockware/mcgrid.html>);
- QGIS (<http://www.qgis.org/>);
- Surfer (<http://www.goldensoftware.com/>); or
- Symap (<http://www.agcol.arizona.edu/software/symap/>).

The PI will explain the methodology used to interpolate their data including the choice of software, the interpolative algorithm, and the scale or contour intervals. At a minimum, the PI will include a map of the overall artifact density based on the counts and weights for the appropriate materials. The PI will exercise professional discretion and include additional maps for specific artifact categories (i.e., ceramics, lithics, historic glass, nails, etc.) as needed. The PI will produce separate maps for sites with widely differing components, such as 18th- to 20th-century historic occupations or Late Archaic and Woodland occupations, and with sufficient numbers of artifacts and discrete proveniences to yield useful results (i.e., >20 artifacts).

Geospatial Information Systems (GIS)

GIS data must be submitted to VDMA-VaARNG Cultural Resources personnel for each project, and the data must meet VaARNG requirements for inclusion in VaARNG-FM-E Cultural Resources geospatial data layers. There exists a range of proprietary and open source GIS programs available including:

- ArcGIS (<http://www.esri.com/software/arcgis>);
- Autodesk GIS (<http://usa.autodesk.com/gis-design-server/>);
- GRASS GIS (<http://grass.osgeo.org/>);
- QGIS (<http://www.qgis.org/>).

All geospatial information related to VaARNG environmental projects will use the WGS84 datum and the UTM coordinate system with the appropriate grid:

- WGS84 Datum, UTM Zone 17N: Albemarle, Alleghany, Amherst, Appomattox, Augusta, Bath, Bedford, Bedford, Bland, Botetourt, Bristol, Buchanan, Buckingham, Buena Vista, Campbell, Carroll, Charlotte, Charlottesville, Covington, Craig, Cumberland, Danville, Dickenson, Floyd, Fluvanna, Franklin, Frederick, Galax, Giles, Grayson, Greene, Halifax, Harrisonburg, Henry, Highland, Lee, Lexington, Lunenburg, Lynchburg, Madison, Martinsville, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Nelson, Norton, Nottoway, Orange, Page, Patrick, Pittsylvania, Prince Edward, Pulaski, Radford, Rappahannock, Roanoke, Roanoke, Rockbridge, Rockingham, Russell, Salem, Scott, Shenandoah, Smyth, Staunton, Tazewell, Warren, Washington, Waynesboro, Winchester, Wise, Wythe counties; or
- WGS84 Datum, UTM Zone 18N: Accomack, Alexandria, Amelia, Arlington, Brunswick, Caroline, Charles City, Chesapeake, Chesterfield, Clarke, Colonial Heights, Culpeper, Dinwiddie, Emporia, Essex, Fairfax, Fairfax, Falls Church, Fauquier, Franklin, Fredericksburg, Gloucester, Goochland, Greenville, Hampton, Hanover, Henrico, Hopewell, Isle of Wight, James City, King and Queen, King George, King William, Lancaster, Loudoun, Louisa, Manassas, Manassas Park, Mathews, Middlesex, New Kent, Newport News, Norfolk, Northampton, Northumberland, Petersburg, Poquoson, Portsmouth, Powhatan, Prince George, Prince William, Richmond, Southampton, Spotsylvania, Stafford, Suffolk, Surry, Sussex, Virginia Beach, Westmoreland, Williamsburg, York counties.

Data will be documented with FGDC-compliant metadata in accordance with EO 12906 and will comply with the Spatial Data Standards for Facilities Infrastructure and Environment (SDSFIE 3.0) in accordance with Army Policy (Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management [ACSIM]/Director of Training [DOT], Data Standards for Computer Aided Drafting and Design [CADD], Geographic Information Systems [GIS], and related technologies, October 16, 2001). For more information, consult the following:

- FGDC Standards (http://www.fgdc.gov/standards/standards_publications/) and
- SDSFIE Standards (<http://www.sdsfieonline.org/>).

VDMA-VaARNG Cultural Resources personnel will provide project-related geospatial data (non-classified, FOUO) to the PI subject to a Non-Disclosure Agreement. This legally binding agreement specifies that the PI (and specified representatives) will in no way share, disseminate, or pass data related to VaARNG activities to third parties not specified under the Agreement.

- POC for all VaARNG-FM-E geospatial information: GIS Technician
434-292-2378
- POC for VaARNG-FM-E CRM geospatial information: Mr. Christopher Parr
434-298-6153
christopher.j.parr.nfg@mail.mil

The investigator will prepare the appropriate shapefiles using the SDSFIE 3.1 Army Adaptation Data Schema. Such Feature Types may include the following:

- ArchaeologicalSite,
- CemeteryOrBurialSite,
- CulturalResourcePotentialArea,
- CulturalRestrictedAccess,
- CulturalSurveyArea,
- HistoricDistrict,
- HistoricLandscape,
- HistoricObject,
- SacredSite,
- TraditionalCulturalResource, and/or
- Transect.

Reports

All technical reports (drafts and final) will be typed, single spaced, and printed double-sided on standard size (8 1/2" x 11") acid-free archival paper, and bound using plastic comb bindings. Other types of binding such as velo, glued, and pressboard will not be accepted. In addition, state law requires the use of pH-neutral paper in all documents that are considered permanent records of the history of the Commonwealth (*Code of Virginia* § 42.1-77). All pages will be numbered, including those in the appendix. All media (e.g., photographs, maps, drawings, etc.) and text will be legible, clean, and clear. All technical reports will include the following items:

1. A cover and title page with the title of the report, the PI and any other authors with their organizational affiliation and contact information, the client with appropriate contact information, and the VDHR project review file number.
In the event that the report has been authored by someone other than the PI, the cover and title page of the publishable report must bear the inscription "Prepared Under the Supervision of (Name), Principal Investigator." The PI is required to sign the original copy of the report.
2. An abstract suitable for publication in a journal. The abstract will consist of a brief, quotable summary useful for informing the technically oriented professional public of what the author considers to be the technical merits of the investigation. The abstract will also include a summary table that provides a list of the sites identified, the components recorded, a center point UTM (see "Geospatial Information Systems (GIS)", above), and eligibility recommendations.
3. A table of contents as well as lists of figures, maps, tables, appendixes, and references (as appropriate).
4. An introduction that discusses the purpose and scope of the investigation.

If a report has been authored by someone other than the PI, the PI is required to prepare at least a "Forward" to describe the overall context of the investigation, the significance of the work, and any other background relevant to the manner in which the work was undertaken.
5. A brief description of the natural environment of the project area.

6. A context or summary of the prehistory and history of the installation and region as appropriate to each project. This summary must be updated with each new report, as needed, to take into account the findings of previous work on the installation or in the region.
7. A detailed research design for the project. This research design will be updated with each new report, as needed, to take into account the findings of previous work on the installation.
8. A detailed discussion of the field and laboratory methodology and techniques including a discussion of any particular difficulties encountered and how the investigators overcame them.
9. A thorough presentation of the results. All previous investigations at each site will be summarized in detail along with a discussion of the level of effort, materials encountered, justification for unit placements, and periods represented. Each individual site and isolated find discussion will include at a minimum a detailed map of the property, any artifact density-distribution maps (if more than 20 STPs), a brief description of its environmental setting, a discussion of past work (including the number of excavation units and the materials recovered), a discussion of historic sources consulted with results (if historic components were present), a description of any stratigraphy, a discussion of intra-site artifact patterning (if significant horizontal or vertical differences occur within the assemblage), any illustrations of diagnostics or unusual artifacts recovered, eligibility determinations, and management recommendations (as required).

If sites are determined to be potentially eligible or eligible for inclusion on the NRHP, the author will include recommendations for the placement of up to ten TUs (e.g., 1-x-1 m) with references to specific proveniences (e.g., grid coordinates on a site map) within the site.

10. An interpretive section that will summarize what was discovered and evaluate what has been learned from this project. The author will also assess the research design by comparing how this investigation's results compared with other studies for this region. The author will explain how these findings will inform future work. In addition, the PI is strongly encouraged to include quantitative comparative analyses with other cultural resources on the installation.
11. A discussion of management recommendations and eligibility determinations as well as justifications for each.
12. All pertinent maps. These will include maps of the project area and of each site or isolated find. Each will include site datums, documented features, topographic landmarks, contour intervals, and any other information related to the investigation. For sites with 20 or more STPs, the investigator will include artifact density-distribution maps, as described above.
13. All pertinent photographs. All photographs or digital images will be high resolution, bound with the report, and listed in an appropriate table of contents. Each photograph will include a caption indicating the viewer's orientation, the subject of the photograph, and the scale (as appropriate).

For photographs of artifacts, the author will provide captions displaying the accession numbers, provenience information, and scales (as appropriate). In the accompanying text, the following attribute data will be reported for each projectile point and intentionally retouched, ground stone, or bone tool:

- Maximum length (mm);
- Maximum width (mm);
- Maximum thickness (mm);

- Weight (g); and
- Raw material (as specifically as possible).

Similarly, for all prehistoric and historic ceramic artifacts:

- Paste;
- Surface finish or decorative style;
- Rim and lip form;
- Manufacturer's marks; and
- Weight (g).

Finally, for all historic glass artifacts:

- Color;
- Method of manufacture;
- Decorative techniques;
- Window glass thickness (mm);
- Manufacturer's marks; and
- Weight (g).

All artifacts will be reported with standardized and well defined sorting criteria.

14. A bibliography listing all sources consulted during the investigations.
15. An inventory of all artifacts organized by provenience designated as an appendix.

VDHR Documentation Program Forms

The PI is responsible for submitting archaeology site inventory records through VDHR's resource documentation system for all newly recorded resources. For more information about data entry for archaeology survey, consult VDHR (www.dhr.virginia.gov) or the Archaeology Inventory Manager (see the staff list on the VDHR web site). Once VDHR accepts the records, the PI will provide VDMA-VaARNG Cultural Resources personnel with an electronic copy (as a PDF or ".pdf" file) as a deliverable. A separate PDF for each site shall be provided.

The PI is similarly responsible for updating the archaeology site inventory records for all previously recorded sites that were re-examined for a study. In order to update an existing record, contact the VDHR Archaeology Inventory Manager for further details and to initiate the process. Once VDHR accepts the updated record, the PI will provide VDMA-VaARNG Cultural Resources personnel with an electronic copy (as a PDF or ".pdf" file) as a deliverable.

Curation

The PI will include all artifacts discovered during the course of the study in the project collection with the following exceptions:

- Any trash or debris that is less than 50 years old (see note above, at the section, Definition of an Archaeological Site, regarding the VDMA-VaARNG PA).
- Any "live" military ordnance (see "Safety", above);
- Any expended ammunition or military debris that clearly post-dates World War II; or

Note: The date of manufacture for most small arms ammunitions can be determined by referencing the headstamps. For more information, consult the International Ammunition Association's website (<http://cartridgecollectors.org/?page=reference>).

In addition, the PI will count and weigh all historic brick, mortar, concrete, or other building rubble, but retain only a representative sample. Similarly, the PI will count and weigh marine shell, but retain only a representative sample. The surveyors may leave oversized objects in the field, but these will be fully documented, mapped, and referenced in the technical report. The PI may use their professional judgment with respect to alternate collection or sampling strategies provided that these are developed in consultation with the CRM, implemented with the express permission of the CRM, and fully documented and justified in the technical report.

On VaARNG installations, all cultural material remains the property of the United States and cannot be removed from an assemblage (e.g., submitted to a third party for specialized testing) before delivery to VDMA-VaARNG Cultural Resources personnel without their express written consent. This is in no way intended to discourage advanced testing of cultural material (e.g., radiocarbon dating, soil micromorphology, ceramic petrology, etc.) or critical conservation of deteriorating artifacts. If a particular research goal or conservation requirement warrants the services of a third party, consult with VDMA-VaARNG Cultural Resources personnel to arrange for an independent loan agreement.

All artifacts and associated records (e.g., site forms, original field notes, prepared maps or drawings, photographic materials, oral histories, artifact inventories, laboratory reports, computerized data, NRHP nomination forms, reports, bibliography of all resources consulted including public and archival records, and administrative records) will be curated with the Virginia National Guard (VaARNG) Curation Facility:

Physical Address:

VaARNG Curation Facility
Building 1315, Fort Pickett
Blackstone, VA 23824

(434) 298-6297

Mailing Address:

NGVA-FMO-ENV
Attn: Mr. Christopher Parr (Collection Manager)
Building 316, Fort Pickett
Blackstone, VA 23824

(434) 298-6153

All materials will be prepared in accordance with the VaARNG ICRMP “Standard Operating Procedure No. 7 for Curation Guidelines” (see SOP No. 7), VDHR’s “State Collections Management Standards” (http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/pdf_files/Collections%20Mgmt%20Standards%2016june2011.pdf), and 36 CFR 79, “Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections” (<http://www.nps.gov/archeology/tools/36cfr79.htm>).

All incoming accessions will be evaluated using the “Virginia National Guard Archaeological Collection Curation Checklist” (attached). The VaARNG Collection Manager will not accept any collection unless it has been prepared for curation in accordance with SOP No. 7. Each artifact will be cleaned, sorted, labeled with its accession number, and packaged by provenience in clear, permanently labeled polypropylene re-sealable bags. All of these bags will be housed in acid free cardboard boxes with dimensions of either 12-x-15-x-10 in or 6-x-15-x-10 in. Consult with the Collection Manager for “off-size” or “over-size” items. An artifact inventory will be included on both acid-free paper (one set per box) and digital format (as an Excel or “.xlsx” file). All associated records must be submitted in their original form along with a set of “safety copies” printed on acid-free paper. The artifacts, associated records, and safety copies will be boxed separately and stored in different locations within the VaARNG Archaeological Collection. All digital files produced during the project including the technical report, tables, maps, artifact inventory, images, and GIS must be submitted on a CD. No management fee will be assessed to curate collections resulting from VaARNG projects. For additional information, consult SOP No. 7.

If suspected human remains, funerary items, or objects of cultural patrimony are identified during analysis, all analysis will cease immediately. The PI will immediately notify the CRM to report the discovery and develop an action plan. The CRM will refer to SOP No. 5 and act accordingly.

Deliverables

The investigator is responsible for delivering the following items to the CRM unless otherwise specified in the Project Scope of Work:

- Draft Report
 - One paper copy
 - One digital copy on CD
- Final Draft Report
 - Two paper copies
 - Two digital copies on two CDs
- Final Report
 - Five paper copies
 - Two digital copies on two CDs
- Artifacts
- Associated Records
 - Project Records
 - Safety Copy
 - Electronic Records
 - VDHR Documentation Program Forms
- GIS (WGS84 UTM Zone 17N or 18N)

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 9
for
Directorate of Public Works (DPW) and Sustainable Range Program (SRP) Activities

Contact:

Cultural Resources Manager
Virginia Department of Military Affairs
NGVA-FMO-ENV
Building 316, Fort Pickett MTC
Blackstone, VA 23824-6316
434-298-6411

Scope: This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) outlines the steps to be taken prior to conducting DPW and SRP activities on VaARNG property. It is intended for all personnel. Examples of applicable personnel are:

- DPW Staff and contractors
- SRP Staff and contractors

Statutory Reference(s) and Guidance:

Activities conducted by DPW at VaARNG facilities and installations will be carried out in accordance with the statutory applications contained in:

- Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) and its implementing regulations (43 CFR 10), Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), and National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and its implementing regulations (36 CFR 800) on federal lands
- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and its implementing regulations (36 CFR 800), for federally supported actions on non-federal public lands and private lands
- National Environmental Protection Act (NRPA) (on federal and tribal lands)
- *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings*
- *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*
- DoD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings (Unified Facilities Code [UFC] 04-010-01)

It should be noted that immediate rescue and salvage operations conducted to preserve life or property are exempt from the provisions of Section 106 (36 CFR 800.12[d]).

Applicability:

Typical actions that may trigger these requirements:

- Underground utilities installation or repair
- Landscape and grounds repair and replacement (plant materials and landscape features such as sidewalks, walls, etc.)

- Building maintenance and repair
- Clearing and grubbing
- Road clearing and repair
- Trail clearing

Procedure:

All reasonable efforts are made to avoid or minimize disturbance of significant cultural resources during DPW activities. The DPW staff will communicate with the CRM regarding potential effects to significant cultural resources that may occur in association with such activities, prior to undertaking work, and allowing sufficient time to consult under Section 106, as needed. DPW staff shall coordinate with the CRM prior to any ground disturbing activities not covered in a PA. If DPW activities involve the repair, maintenance, or modification of historic buildings or structures, refer to SOP 1: Maintenance and Care of Historic Buildings and Structures of the ICRMP.

In the event of an inadvertent discovery of archaeological deposits (i.e., artifacts, building or structure foundations, or other cultural remains) during DPW activities, work in the area of the discovery must cease at once. The site shall be protected by posting a sentry, and covering the find with a tarp, ground cloth, or canvas. No cultural items are to be removed from the location. The CRM will be contacted immediately. Procedures shall be followed as set forth in SOP #5, Inadvertent Discover of Cultural Materials in this ICRMP."

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 10
for
Natural Resource Activities

Contact:

Cultural Resources Manager
Virginia Department of Military Affairs
NGVA-FMO-ENV
Building 316, Fort Pickett MTC
Blackstone, VA 23824-6316
434-298-6411

Scope: This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) outlines the steps to be taken prior to conducting natural resource activities on VaARNG property. It is intended for all personnel. Examples of applicable personnel are:

- Natural Resource Staff and other FM-E staff, DPW, ITMA staff, program contractors, and military personnel conducting natural resource activities.

Statutory Reference(s) and Guidance:

Activities conducted by Natural Resource staff at VaARNG facilities and installations will be carried out in accordance with the statutory applications contained in:

- The Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) and its implementing regulations (43 CFR 10), Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), and National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and its implementing regulations (36 CFR 800) on federal lands
- The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and its implementing regulations (36 CFR 800) for federally supported actions on non-federal public lands and private lands
- The National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) (on federal and tribal lands)
- *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*

Applicability: Natural resource activities that involve ground surface and subsurface disturbance have the potential to impact cultural resources (i.e., archaeological resources, cemeteries, or American Indian sacred sites).

Typical actions that may trigger these requirements:

- Access road/trail clearing
- Timber harvesting (e.g. thinning, clearcutting)
- Clearing and grubbing
- Prescribed fire or burns
- Fireline or fire break construction
- Natural disturbance events (i.e. hurricanes, tornados, ice storms, insect outbreaks etc)

The following list of natural resource management actions and their relevant cultural resources considerations has been adapted from the Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan (INRMP) for the Fort Pickett MTC (Emrick and Murray 2006) (Table 4-1). The INRMP is currently being updated and the most recent version should be consulted.

Table 4-1: Natural Resource Management Actions that Require Cultural Resources Consideration

Management	Activities that may affect Cultural Resources
Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM)	Land Rehabilitation and Maintenance (LRAM) activities: -drumchopping -contouring and shaping -earth moving -filling
Forestry	-All excavation activities -Thinning and harvesting and planting
Prescribed Fire	-Creation of fire breaks
Recreation	-Trail maintenance, construction
Wetlands and Water Quality	-Wetland construction
Pest and Invasive Species	-Treatment of kudzu sites
Cantonment Areas / Readiness Centers	-Landscaping and planting -Soil disturbance
Endangered Species	-Ground breaking activity that might occur when transplanting threatened species -Controlled burning

Procedure:

All reasonable efforts should be made to avoid or minimize disturbance of significant cultural resources during natural resource activities. Natural Resource staff must communicate with the CRM regarding potential effects to significant cultural resources that may occur in association with such activities. If deemed necessary by the CRM, time must be allowed for consultation under Section 106 with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), which might include conducting Phase I archaeological survey of the project area and reporting on findings. This can take several months to a year or more to complete. Should a Phase I archaeological survey be required, refer to SOP #6: Conducting Archaeological Surveys in this ICRMP.

In the event of an inadvertent discovery of archaeological deposits (i.e. artifacts, building and structural foundations, human remains, and other cultural materials) during natural resource activities, the items must not be removed from the site and the CRM will be contacted. See SOP #5: Inadvertent Discovery of Cultural Materials in this ICRMP for more detailed procedures.

**STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 11
for
Maintenance and Treatment of Historic Cemeteries**

Contact:

Cultural Resources Manager
Virginia Department of Military Affairs
VaARNG-FM-E, PRN 160
Building 316, Fort Pickett MTC
Blackstone, VA 23824-6316
434-298-6391

Scope: This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) outlines the steps to be taken in the maintenance and preservation of historic cemeteries located on VaARNG properties. It is intended for all personnel. Examples of applicable personnel are:

- Plans, Operations, and Training Officer (POTO)
- Reservation maintenance
- Range control
- Unit commander and environmental liaison
- Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM)
- Environmental unit command officer
- Public affairs
- Joint forces
- Unit / activity personnel
- DPW

Currently there are no known cemeteries on any properties of the VaARNG other than Fort Pickett MTC. While some cemeteries at Fort Pickett are partly or wholly extant, most of the graves located within these cemeteries were excavated and relocated during the establishment of Fort Pickett MTC as Camp Pickett in 1942. However, since only partial records of this relocation process have been found, all cemeteries marked on the 1942 Property Map of Fort Pickett MTC are treated as containing graves with intact remains. If a cemetery is discovered on a facility other than Fort Pickett MTC, SOP No. 5 will be adhered to.

Statutory Reference(s) and Guidance:

- Army Regulation (AR) 210-190 (Post Cemeteries)
- AR 200-3(4.3) (Natural Resources – Land, Forest and Wildlife Management)
- Department of Army Pamphlet (DA) (PAM) 290-5(5) (Administration, Operation, and Maintenance of Army Cemeteries)
- TM 10-287, AR 420-10 (Management of Installation Directorates of Public Works)
- AR 420-70 (Buildings and Structures)
- AR 420-74 (Natural Resources Land, Forest, And Wildlife Management)
- TM 5-630 (Natural Resources Land Management)
- Code of Virginia 57-27.1; 18.2-127

The post commander has jurisdiction over the installation and all historic cemeteries therein. In all instances action will be taken to prevent damage to graves, possible graves, and grave markers.

Procedure:

- Vehicular traffic will be restricted to only access that is necessary for repair work or as authorized by the post commander.
- Those cemeteries that are routinely maintained by the installation will be hand-raked prior to any controlled burn in the vicinity.

Maintenance of Grounds

Mowing is currently being carried out on four cemeteries (located at Longstreet and S. Pendleton Road, S. Shackshole Road and Longstreet; Longstreet between S. Pendleton and Shacks Hole Road; and off of Ridge Road). The rest are located in remote areas of Fort Pickett MTC and/or are in a wooded environment.

- Existing fences will be maintained. Fencing for protection will be provided when required.
- Excessive shrubs and trees will be removed. Dead, dying and broken limbs or branches and destructive growth such as honeysuckle, ivy or brambles will be removed from headstones, markers and the immediate surrounding area.
- The cemetery will be policed for the removal of trash.
- Existing mowing activities will continue where cemeteries are accessible and mowing is possible and accessible.
- Power mowers will not be operated within 12 inches of headstones, markers and trees. String trimmers will be used in these areas.
- No tools or other articles will be placed on or leaned against headstones at any time. Personnel and/or visitors will not be permitted to sit on or lean against headstones.

Maintenance of Grave Markers

- Care will be taken to prevent any damage to headstones during all maintenance activities.
- Grave markers will be maintained in an erect position.
- Natural weathered surfaces of headstones and markers will be retained. Markers will not be painted, white washed, bleached or calcimined.
- Markers may be cleaned with water and a fiber brush to remove objectionable accumulations such as bird droppings, mud, tire or hose markings, grass stains, tree residue and fungi. The toning or patina of the stone will not be removed unless as a result of cleaning to remove such accumulations. In this instance, the stone should be cleaned in its entirety to present a uniform appearance.
- Markers which are destroyed or seriously damaged will be replaced.

Access to Cemeteries

Persons wishing to visit any of the cemeteries on Fort Pickett MTC should first contact the Cultural Resources Manager. All cemetery visits and maintenance activities will be coordinated in advance with Fort Pickett MTC Range Operations and allowed only when safe, and consistent with military security, and the training mission.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 12
for
VaARNG-FM-E Standard Operating Procedures for Safety

An understanding of safety and potential risks is necessary to avoid unsafe conditions. All staff undertaking field work should be aware of the actions necessary to lessen the potential for injuries or accidents. In addition, members of the VDMA-VaARNG Environmental Office(VAFM-E) are responsible for ensuring that contractors/third parties that engage in field work on VaARNG properties (i.e. Readiness Centers, State Military Reservation Camp Pendleton, and especially Fort Pickett MTC) review and sign this document. It is highly encouraged that contractors/third parties provide a copy of their internal safety procedures to VAFM-E.

Personnel conducting field work on Fort Pickett MTC are required to:

- Coordinate directly with their VAFM-E point of contact (POC) to determine the exact location of the field work and review the work planned.
- Ensure they are provided with the necessary maps and/or GIS data prior to entering the field.
- Check in and out with Range Operations, in person or by radio, each day they undertake field work, and confirm that Range Operations knows their location.
- Report to Range Operations at least once a week for the 0830hr safety briefing. The contractor must also coordinate directly everyday with Range Operations before beginning fieldwork for confirmation on site access and a review of that day's training.
- Each field team will check-out a radio from Range Operations or from another section such as Forestry prior to commencing fieldwork. Radios will be left on and tuned to Range Operations. The contractor will also designate a POC and provide Range Operations with the appropriate name and cell phone number.
- Report any field concerns related to protocol, location, or access directly to VAFM-E, unless there is an immediate concern for safety. Immediate/emergency concerns should be directed to Range Operations, and followed up with a briefing to the VAFM-E POC.
- Ensure all staff understands that if they cannot verify their location in the field, they need to stop walking/driving and immediately contact their VAFM-E POC. If they cannot contact their VAFM-E POC, they need to contact Range Operations.
- Understand which areas are off limits for walking or driving, unless prior approval is received through VAFM-E and Range Operations (ex: Impact Area, Firing Ranges, and Ammo Supply Point).
- Obey all signs, barricades, and speed limits must be obeyed at all times.

Contractors will ensure each field team includes at all times a member who understands and can enforce the requirements listed above, and the following:

- Who the VAFM-E POC is and how to contact them (including cell number) – an alternate POC name and contact information will be provided by VAFM-E.
- How to contact Range Operations and the installation emergency department.
- The team's exact location in the field.
- The protocol for contacting Range Operations (i.e. Hurricane Base) using the radio.
- Hazard areas and warning signage.

Note: All personnel are warned not to pick up, handle, or in any way disturb artillery or mortar projectiles, rockets, grenades, aircraft flares, pyrotechnic devices, or any ammunition that has been fired but has failed to detonate (unexploded ordnance-UXO). All such objects, readily identifiable or not, will be treated as DUDS, and that undertaking field work on Fort Pickett MTC could put staff in contact with UXO. Any manmade objects found in the field will be avoided (the general rule is: If you did not put it there, do not pick it up)

In addition, the following general personal safety measures will be undertaken:

- Field staff must pay attention to their surroundings and make sure they can identify their location on a map.
- Work in teams of two or more, and maintain visual contact at all times.
- Avoid actions or situations which could create an unsafe work environment.
- Have appropriate field first aid kits on site to treat minor injuries immediately.
- Wear blaze orange (vest or hat) during hunting seasons. A timeframe for hunting seasons can be obtained from your VAFM-E POC, or from the VA Department of Conservation and Recreation website.

Staff Acknowledgement:

I have read and understand the above-referenced safety guidelines. I further understand that safety is the utmost priority for the VaARNG, the company, myself, my team, and others in the field. I commit to the safety procedures and to use good judgment, patience, awareness, and other skills needed to avoid potential safety incidents. I commit to following the safety guidelines referenced herein and any other safety instructions required by VaARNG.

SIGNATURE(S) AND DATE:

INFORMATION TO BE KEPT ON-SITE WITH CONTRACTOR

PROJECT INFORMATION -

PO Number:
Contract Title:
Your Call Name:
Your Project Area:

VAFM-E CONTACT INFORMATION -

POC:	office phone:	cell phone:
Alternate POC:	office phone:	cell phone:

USEFUL NUMBERS -

Environmental Program Manager 434-298-6135
Facilities Office Manager 434-298-6401
Range Operations: 434-292-2227 / 8334
Fort Pickett Police: 434-292-8444 / 8445
Fort Pickett Fire/Rescue: 434-292-2217

DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE RADIOS TO CALL RANGE OPERATIONS -

To get permission to enter your project area:

Wait for silence over radio. Push call button and say “Hurricane Base this is [say your call name]”. Wait for Hurricane Base to respond. Say “Request permission for myself and [say the number of additional people in your crew (ex: “4 others”)] to enter [say your project area]”. Wait for Hurricane Base to respond with approval.

To leave your project area for the day:

Wait for silence over radio. Push call button and say “Hurricane Base this is [say your call name]”. Wait for Hurricane Base to respond. Say “Myself and [say the number of additional people in your crew (ex: “4 others”)] are leaving [say your project area] for the day”. Wait for Hurricane Base to respond.

If you are not given a radio by Hurricane Base or your POC, you are still required to notify Hurricane Base when you enter and leave the project area for the day (the only exception is if your project area is in the cantonment area). Contact Hurricane Base by cell phone. Tell them: who you are, the total number of people in your crew, and your project area. When you leave for the day call Hurricane Base and tell them: who you are, where your project area was, and that everyone is leaving for the day.

MEDICAL EMERGENCY PROCEDURES FOR FORT PICKETT:

1. Requests for medical assistance should be sent by the fastest means possible to Range Operations, ext 2227/8334 or FM 34.10 Mhz (primary) or 36.10 Mhz (alternate). If unable to contact Range Operations, contact the Military Police, ext 8444.
2. Wet bulb information is transmitted by Range Operations over the primary FM frequency as categories change. Units in the cantonment area will contact the Range Operations desk, extension 2227/8334 to receive wet bulb information. Hourly reports are provided by Range Operations at Heat Category 2 and above.

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5.0 TRIBAL CONSULTATION

The NHPA, EO 13007, EO 13175, Presidential Memorandum for Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies dated 29 April 1994: Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments, and the Annotated Policy Document for DoD American Indian and Alaska Native Policy, 27 October 1999, require federal agencies to consult with federally recognized American Indian tribes.

Consultation takes on many forms. The VaARNG may need to consult on a project basis for proposed actions that may affect cultural resources of interest to Tribes. If ARNG activities have the potential to affect tribal properties or resources, all interested Tribes will be consulted early in the planning process and their concerns will be addressed to the greatest extent possible. Establishing a permanent relationship with Tribes will lead to better understanding of each party's interests and concerns and development of a trust relationship. This will streamline future project-based consultation and the inadvertent discovery process.

It is the goal of the consultation process to identify both the resource management concerns and the strategies for addressing them through an interactive dialogue with appropriate American Indian communities.

5.1 ISSUES AND CONCERNS

Issues are both general and particular. On the one hand, traditional American Indians may attach religious and cultural values to lands and resources on a very broad scale, such as recognizing a mountain or a viewshed as a sacred landscape, and they may be concerned about any potential use that would be incompatible with these values. On the other hand, issues may be specific to discrete locations on public lands, such as reasonable access to ceremonial places, or to the freedom to collect, possess, and use certain regulated natural resources such as special-status species.

Many American Indian issues and concerns, although associated with ARNG lands and resources, are based on intangible values. Intangible values are not amenable to "mitigation" in the same way that a mitigation strategy can be used to address damage to, or loss of, physical resources.

Some of the issues that frequently surface in consultation are briefly discussed here to illustrate the relationship of American Indian interests and concerns to ARNG land and resource management decisions.

Access. Free access to traditionally significant locations can be a difficult issue for VaARNG managers when there would be conflicts with other management obligations. For example, individuals' age or infirmity often combine with distance or terrain to make motorized vehicle access the only practical means for some American Indians to reach locations of religious importance. This presents a dilemma to managers where public lands are being managed as sensitive riparian habitat or for their wilderness character, for example, and motorized vehicle access is accordingly restricted or prohibited. The VaARNG can end up in the contradictory situation of trying to protect resources and landscapes—the continuing existence of which is essential to traditional American Indian practices—from the American Indian practitioners themselves.

Use. One of the more tangible issues with potential for resource conflict is American Indian collection and use of plants and animals for traditional religious and/or cultural purposes. Some species regulated under the Endangered Species Act may have religious or cultural significance. Collection of other resources, such as plant products, minerals, and gemstones, may be regulated under other statutory authority and/or VaARNG policy.

Sacredness. American Indian attribution of sacredness to large land areas is one of the most difficult issues for VaARNG managers to reconcile with other management responsibilities. From the viewpoint of traditional religious practitioners, a particular land area could be regarded as a hallowed place devoted to special religious rites and ceremonies. Practitioners might perceive any secular use or development in such a place to be injurious to its exceptional sacred qualities or a sacrilege and, therefore, unacceptable from their view. Nevertheless, the VaARNG manager might be put in the position of having to weigh a proposal for a legally and politically supported use such as mineral development in an area regarded as sacred and inviolate.

Mitigation. Strategies to reduce impacts of proposed federal actions or the effects of proposed undertakings generally follow models related to NEPA, the NHPA, and their implementing regulations (40 CFR 1500 – 1508 and 36 CFR 800). Where American Indian cultural and religious concerns are involved, however, conventional methods of mitigation generally do not appropriately address the consequences felt by American Indian practitioners.

The fact that the CRMs are frequently the ones assigned to do the staff work for certain American Indian issues could lead to some misunderstanding that American Indian issues are cultural resources issues. From there it could be mistakenly deduced that American Indian issues might often be resolved through mitigation methods such as archaeological data recovery. Such ideas would misinterpret the majority of American Indian issues that managers must consider in decision making.

It is feasible, where some issues of American Indian use are involved, that mitigation procedures could work. For example, mitigation could work in cases where common natural products are the object, and either VaARNG proposal or the American Indian use is flexible.

That is, it may be possible for a VaARNG proposal to be modified to allow continuing traditional resource use, or it may be acceptable for the American Indian use to be moved outside the proposed affected area. In contrast, however, more abstract, non-resource issues surrounding belief and practice may be a much different matter.

Consultation as Conflict Identification. Consultation is sometimes approached apprehensively, with a view that talking with American Indians will result in more intractable problems than existed before. This view can be relieved by awareness that many American Indian issues and concerns are not much different from public issues and concerns that ARNG deals with on a regular basis, and that the means for dealing with them are basically the same.

It is possible for the VaARNG to address many of the concerns for gaining access to sites, attaining needed materials, and protecting American Indian values, within the normal scope of multiple use management. Solutions may include: (1) providing administrative access to sensitive areas; (2) making special land-use designations; (3) developing cooperative management agreements with American Indian communities; (4) stipulating for continuing American Indian uses in leases, permits, and other land-use authorizations; (5) diverting or denying clearly incompatible land uses; and similar affirmative management solutions.

Consultation should identify not only American Indian interests and concerns, but also their suggestions for potentially effective approaches to address them.

Consultation is incomplete and largely pointless unless it is directed toward the identification of mutually acceptable solutions.

When a proposed VaARNG decision poses potential consequences for lands and resources valued by American Indians, consultation with the community that holds the values and identified the consequences can generate strategies for an appropriate management response.

A list of tribal representatives and POCs is included in Appendix G.

Timing for Native American consultation will vary depending on the consultation methods, the nature of the ongoing relationship, and the purpose of the consultation. Consultation to develop understanding of interests and concerns with land and resource management, and establish procedures for working together, is a continuous and ongoing process.

For project-specific consultation, the CRM should send appropriate reports and documentation to potentially affected THPO/Tribes describing the proposed action and analysis of effects (either Section 106 and/or NEPA documents) and request comments and input. After 30 days, the CRM should follow up with THPO/Tribes for input if no correspondence has been received. A thorough MFR must be kept. For projects of particular interest to THPOs/Tribes, the CRM could consider a site visit and meeting with affected THPOs/Tribes.

5.2 REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

American Indian Religious Freedom Act

The primary purpose of AIRFA was to establish a policy of federal protection for traditional American Indian religious freedoms. Therefore, consultation for purposes of AIRFA is specifically directed at identifying the concerns of traditional American Indian religious practitioners relative to proposed VaARNG actions.

Traditional religious practitioners are frequently not tribal officials or governmental leaders. Consultation pursuant to AIRFA should be initiated as soon as land uses are proposed that have the potential to affect American Indian religious practices.

The CRM must make reasonable efforts to elicit information and views directly from the American Indians whose interests would be affected. All potentially interested Tribes and groups should be contacted by letter and telephone to request their direct participation and input. This would include Tribes and groups that live near and/or use the lands in question, and also those known to have historical ties to the lands but now live elsewhere.

In any such communication, it must be clear that the purpose of the request is to learn about places of traditional religious importance that cannot be identified without the tribe's or group's direct assistance, so that the VaARNG may know to protect the places from unintended harm and to provide for appropriate American Indian access.

Following initial mail or telephone contact, if there is reason to expect that places of religious significance to the federally recognized tribe are likely to be affected by VaARNG actions, the district manager or an authorized representative should initiate face-to-face personal contact with appropriate officials of the Tribe or group and/or with traditional religious leaders.

The purpose of such personal contact is to seek mutually acceptable ways to avoid or minimize disturbance of traditional religious places or disruption of traditional religious practices.

Specific requests to obtain and consider information during planning or decision-making must be thoroughly documented, both as part of the administrative record and as a basis for determining if further inventory or consultation will be needed in subsequent ARNG actions.

Archaeological Resources Protection Act

Notification related to permits:

ARPA, Section 4(c), requires notification of the appropriate federally recognized tribes before approving a cultural resources use permit for the excavation (testing and data recovery) of archaeological resources (more than 100 years old), if the responsible CRM determines that a location having cultural or religious importance to the Tribe may be harmed or destroyed.

The uniform regulations implementing ARPA include a provision that ARNG may also give notice to any other American Indian group known to consider potentially affected locations as being of religious or cultural importance (43 CFR 7.7(a)(2)).

National Historic Preservation Act

The NHPA requires the identification and consideration of potential adverse effects on properties that may be significant due to their traditional or historic importance to federally recognized tribes. The specific requirement for consultation relative to Section 106 of the NHPA is in Section 101(d)(6), added by amendments passed in 1992.

Consultation for Section 106 purposes is limited to federally recognized tribes. It focuses (1) on identifying properties with tribal religious or cultural significance that are potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP; and (2) on taking into account the effects a proposed federal undertaking might have on them.

The 1992 NHPA amendments add significant new provisions concerning American Indian tribal participation in historic preservation. Regarding consultation (see Figure 5-1), besides Section 101(d)(6) discussed above, Section 110(a)(2) directs federal agencies' programs to ensure—

“(D) that the agency’s preservation-related activities are carried out in consultation with other Federal, State, and local agencies, Indian tribes, [and others] carrying out historic preservation planning activities. . . and . . .

“(E) that the agency’s procedures for compliance with Section 106—

“(ii) provide a process for the identification and evaluation of historic properties . . . and the development and implementation of agreements, in consultation with State Historic Preservation Officers, local governments, [and] Indian tribes . . . regarding the means by which adverse effects . . . will be considered”

The language in Section 101(d)(6), requiring agencies to consult with federally recognized tribes that attach religious and cultural significance to traditional properties that may be eligible for the NRHP, reinforces procedures.

Under Section 101(d)(6)(B) and section 110(E)(ii), consultation may be called for when data recovery is being considered to mitigate adverse effects on a property’s scientific importance, if the property also has ascribed religious and cultural significance.

Where appropriate, such consultation opportunities may be used to meet the separate consultation requirements of 43 CFR 7.7 and Section 3(c) of NAGPRA, as well as those of Section 101 and Section 110 of NHPA.

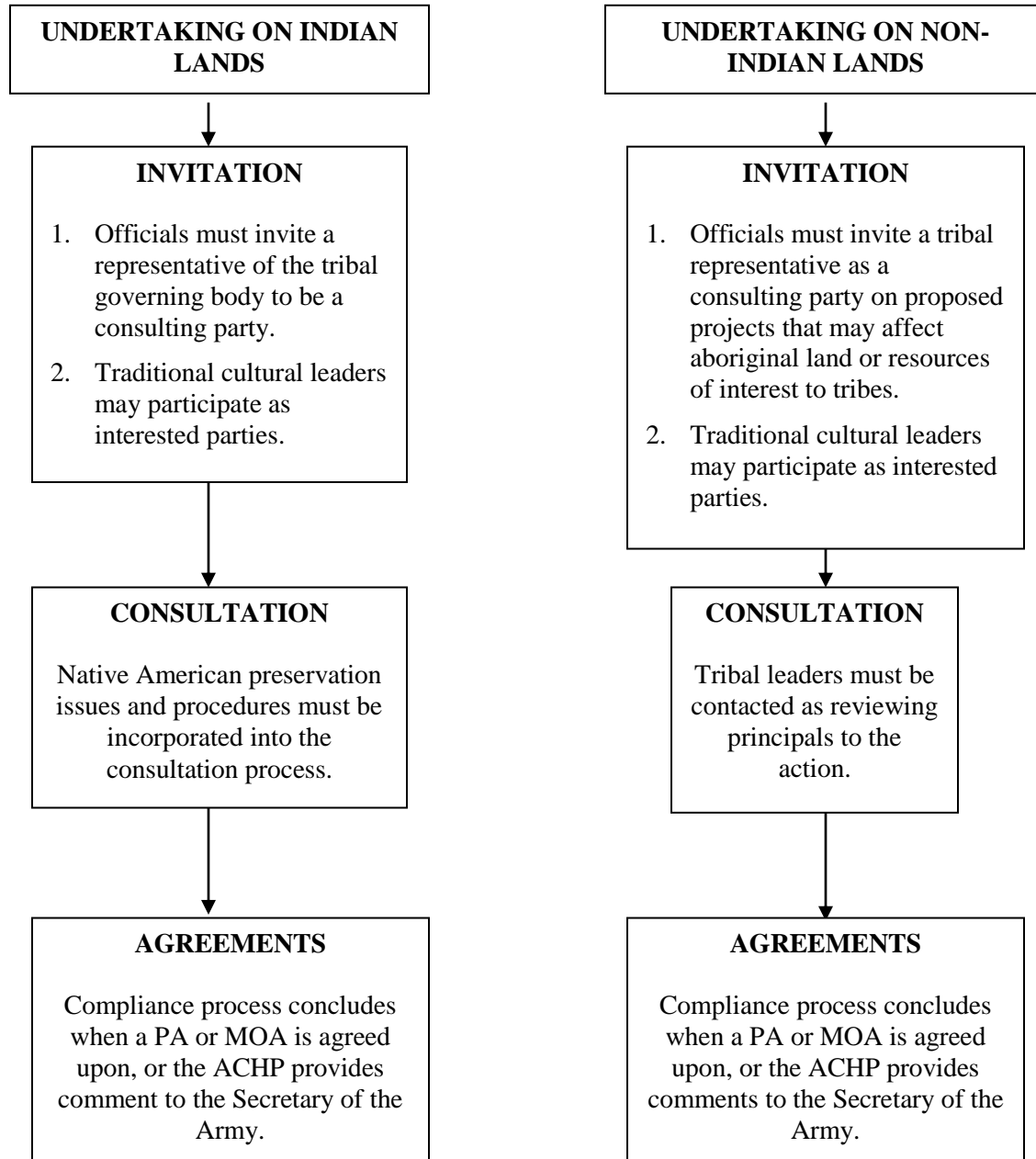


Figure 5-1: National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Compliance (16 USC 470(f)) Consultation²

² Figure taken from DA PAM 200-4, page 44.

National Environmental Policy Act

The purposes of tribal consultation under NEPA are to identify potential conflicts that would not otherwise be known to the VaARNG, and to seek alternatives that would resolve the conflicts. It should be clear to all that NEPA’s charge to “preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage” cannot be fully met without informed consideration of American Indian heritage.

An administratively key purpose is to develop documentary records sufficient to demonstrate that the VaARNG has taken adequate steps to identify, consult with, and weigh the interests of federally recognized tribes in its decision making.

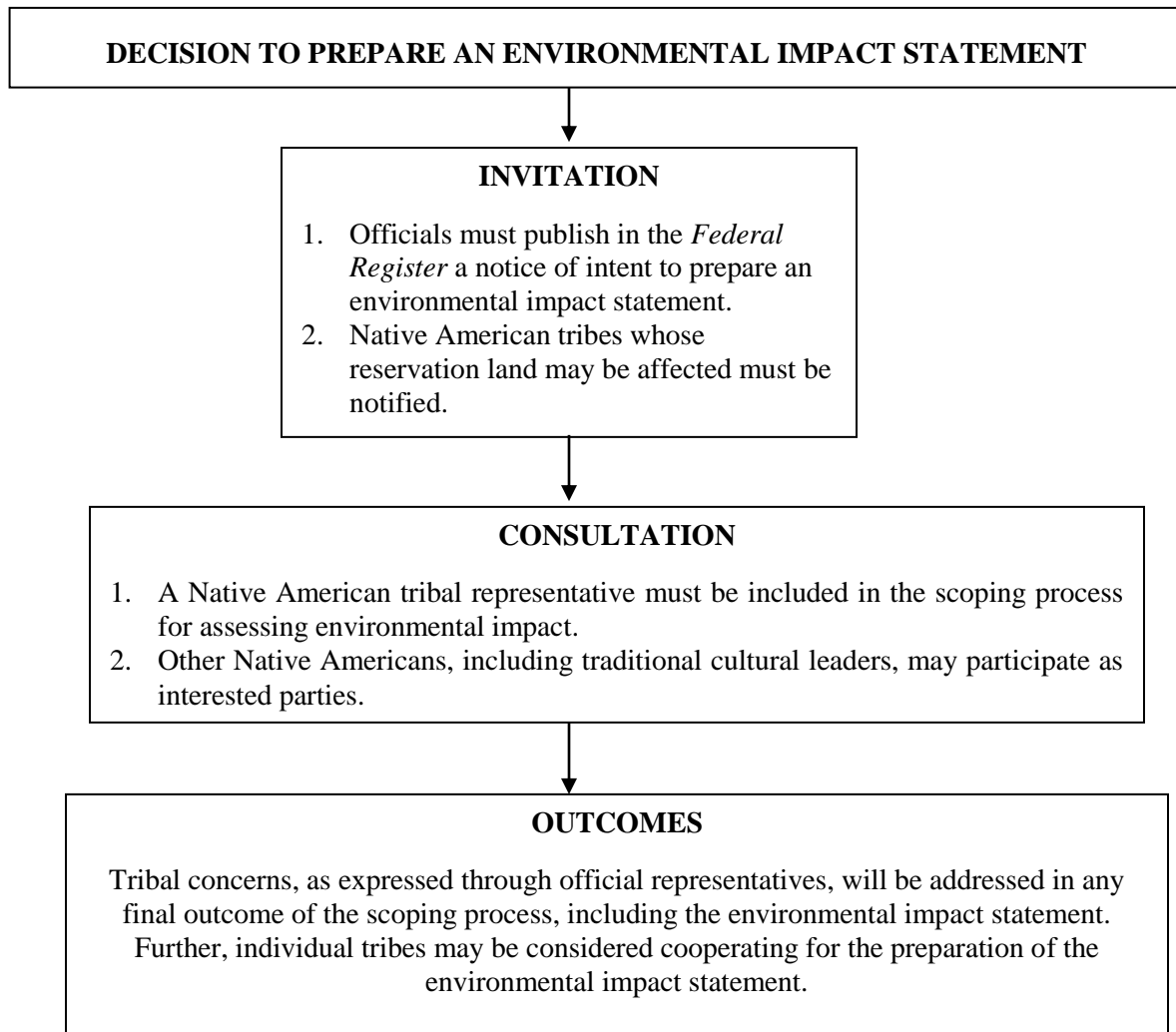


Figure 5-2: Native American Consultation in Support of the National Environmental Policy Act³

An infringement of religious freedom, or a burden on religious practice, or a loss of religiously significant resources cannot be “mitigated” in the usual sense of the word (i.e., to lessen, soften, lighten). It is possible, however, to deal with potential infringement, burden, or loss by developing alternatives or

³ Figure taken from DA PAM 200-4 page 48.

management options that would avoid the specific impact. Avoiding an impact by not taking a certain action or parts of an action fits within the meaning of mitigation as defined in NEPA.

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

The purpose of consultation under NAGPRA is to reach agreement as to the treatment and disposition of the specific kinds of “cultural items” defined in the act: Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony.

The VaARNG is required to consult with the appropriate federally recognized tribe or lineal descendant under four circumstances:

- A summary of VaARNG holdings, dating from before the act, indicates that unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and/or objects of cultural patrimony are present.
- An inventory of VaARNG holdings, dating from before the act, finds human remains and/or associated funerary objects.
- VaARNG is processing an application for a permit that would allow the excavation and removal of human remains and associated funerary objects from federal lands.
- Items covered by the act have been disturbed unintentionally.

Only the last two of these circumstances are discussed here.

Intentional removal

Under NAGPRA, the VaARNG must consult with appropriate federally recognized tribes or individuals prior to authorizing the intentional removal of American Indian human remains and funerary objects found with them.

Documentation to show that consultation pursuant to Section 3(c) of NAGPRA has occurred must be included and maintained in the decision record.

A cultural resources use permit or equivalent documentation is generally required before human remains and artifacts covered by the act may be excavated or removed from federal lands. Permit-related notification, and consultation if it is requested, are required by ARPA Section 4 and 43 CFR 7.7.

When permit-related consultation will be taking place, it should be appropriate in most cases to use that opportunity to consult prospectively with regard to NAGPRA, to develop procedures to be followed in case human remains and cultural items are discovered. In any event, consultation for NAGPRA purposes must occur before the excavation or removal of human remains and cultural items may be authorized.

Unintended Disturbance

Human remains and/or cultural items subject to NAGPRA, discovered as a result of a VaARNG or VaARNG-authorized activity such as construction or other land-disturbing actions, are to be handled in the manner described in the “inadvertent discovery” procedures found at Section 3(d) of NAGPRA or the Future Applicability Rule.

Where there is a reasonable likelihood of encountering undetected cultural items during a proposed land use, agreements should be negotiated with Tribes or groups before the project is authorized to provide

general guidance on treatment of any cultural items that might be exposed. Having these agreements in place saves time and confusion during the action (see Section 3.2.5).

Army American Indian, Alaska Native Policy

In October 2012, Secretary of the Army John M. McHugh signed the Army's American Indian, Alaska Native Policy, the Army's first American Indian/Alaska Native policy. This policy aligns and builds upon existing DoD policy pertaining to government to government policy dealing with cultural issues. The most fundamental part of the policy is strengthening the Army's commitment in consultation with federally recognized tribes derived from federal laws and regulations and government to government treaties. The policy mandates that Army entities must communicate with federally recognized tribes on a government-to-government basis and ensures that the Army will take into consideration protection of tribal interests on Army managed lands. It also addresses Army entities to address concerns from federally recognized tribes prior to decisions on matters that may affect tribal lands and rights. Because the American Indian, Alaska Native policy is of recent origin, the Army has yet to develop implementing guidance. Implementing guidance will be developed in consultation with federally recognized tribes. This new Army policy is inclusive of all Army initiatives involving relations with federally recognized Native American and Native Alaskan tribes, including cultural resources management as it pertains to tribal interests.

5.3 VAARNG TRIBAL CONSULTATION PROGRAM

The DoD annotated its American Indian and Alaska Native Policy in October 2012. This policy emphasizes the importance of respecting and consulting with tribal governments on a government-to-government basis. The policy requires an assessment, through consultation, of the effect of proposed DoD actions that may have the potential to significantly affect protected American Indian tribal resources, American Indian tribal rights, and American Indian lands before decisions are made by the services. If it appears that there may be an effect, the appropriate federally recognized tribes would be contacted.

The VaARNG has addressed cultural resources consultations through government to government consultation with THPOs and tribal representatives. Tribes have been invited in commenting on the ICRMP to ensure that the direction of VaARNG's cultural resources program addresses tribal concerns and interests. Section 106 consultation has been directed through written correspondence disclosing proposed projects and asking tribes opinions if there may be potential effects or known effects that may concern tribal interest.

The VaARNG consults with both federal and Commonwealth recognized Native American tribes (Appendix G). VaARNG has not developed a formal tribal consultation program. Such a program would be tailored to identifying and understanding resources and issues sensitive to Native American concerns. Understanding specific concerns of the consulted tribes would more precisely define tribal interests for the VaARNG, so that in the future, tribe(s) would not receive endless correspondence about Section 106 consultation for new undertakings of which they had no interest. But only in cases where VaARNG knew the tribe(s) could have an interest. VaARNG intends to identify tribal concerns and interests through consultation regular consultation.

Programmatic Agreement (PA). The PA, currently in draft, also directs VaARNG to engage in regular consultation with federal and Commonwealth-recognized tribes. Under the PA, a plan is set forth to propose to tribes that consultation will consist of regular, periodic reporting on projects planned and on projects conducted during the previous reporting period. VaARNG intends to seek input from all tribes concerning geographic areas of interest, resources about which further information is desired, and actions about which they would like information; VaARNG will then consult with tribes according to this input.

Feedback obtained from inquiries about areas, resources, and actions of interest will then be integrated into a more focused consultation program to respect tribal concerns and support targeted tribal review.

Development of the ICRMP. The VaARNG should consult with affected THPOs and tribal representatives (on a government-to-government basis) in the development of the ICRMP. VaARNG should take into account the views of Tribes in reaching a final decision. At a minimum, the draft and final ICRMP should be mailed to the Tribes for review and comment. Consultation over the ICRMP will likely identify the circumstances the Tribes themselves will want to participate in the Section 106 process and at what stage.

Questionnaire. A questionnaire will be developed by the CRM and submitted to all of the consulting tribes. The questionnaire will ask the following information:

- Are there any identified sites (sacred or not) on land owned or leased by the VaARNG?
- Are there any identified Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP) on VaARNG property or in close proximity to VaARNG property?
- What types of undertakings would you have concerns about or would want to learn more information (provide tribes a list of common undertakings that affect cultural properties)?

Other general or specific questions may be asked of the tribes to ascertain when sacred or culturally significant sites of interest and VaARNG undertakings that they may want to become more knowledgeable about on account that they may impact sites of importance. Under no circumstances should the CRM publish materials or in any manor make know to the general public the specific locations of sacred sites. As with general archaeology, there is always the possibility of looting of site locations by individuals and groups that have no sensitivity to the cultures, past, beliefs, and lifeways of the Tribes.

Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs). Information from the questionnaire and any other informal discussions with tribal leaders could identify the existence of potential location of TCPs on VaARNG property. Should this be the case, the VaARNG should conduct formal investigations to identify TCPs. Such investigations should be sensitive to concerns from Native American consulting parties.

Ongoing CRM Responsibilities. Appendix G includes a description of VaARNG's consultation program to date. The appendix includes:

- summary of past consultation activities (meetings)
- letters and memorandums for record
- planned future consultation
- point of contact list
- any agreement documents

Appendix G does not include a state map with tribal lands overlain because there are no federally recognized tribes geographically located in the state of Virginia.

1. The appendix should be updated as necessary to include MFRs, meeting agendas and summaries, updated POC lists, and agreement documents.
2. The POC list should be updated whenever new information becomes available. At a minimum, the list should be checked annually. The CRM can call/access the following resources for update information

- VDHR (SHPO)
- THPOs
- Bureau of Indian Affairs Web page
- other federal or state agencies, including the state department of transportation

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6.1 REFERENCES

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Boyko, Beverly A., Wayne C.J. Boyko and Crystal Clardy

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6.2 LIST OF PREPARERS

The ICRMP and EA have been prepared under the direction of the CRM. The CRM provided invaluable assistance in the development and technical review of these documents. The individuals who contributed to the preparation of the documents are listed below (Table 6-1).

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APPENDIX A

GLOSSARY

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GLOSSARY

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) – The Council was established by Title 11 of the National Historic Preservation Act to advise the president and Congress, to encourage private and public interest in historic preservation, and to comment on federal agency action under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) – States that the policy of the United States is to protect and preserve, for American Indians, their inherent rights of freedom to believe, express, and exercise the traditional religions of the American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, and Native Hawaiians. These rights include, but are not limited to, access to sites, use and possession of sacred objects, and the freedom to worship through ceremony and traditional rites.

Antiquities Act of 1906 – Provides for the protection of historic and prehistoric ruins and objects of antiquity on federal lands, and authorizes scientific investigation of antiquities on federal lands subject to permits and other regulatory requirements.

Archeological Artifacts – An object, a component of an object, a fragment or sherd of an object, that was made or used by humans; a soil, botanical or other sample of archeological interest.

Archeological Records – Notes, drawings, photographs, plans, computer databases, reports, and any other audio-visual records related to the archeological investigation of a site.

Archeological Resource – Any material of human life or activities that is at least 100 years of age and is of archeological interest (32 CFR 229.3(a)).

Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979 – Prohibits the removal, sale, receipt, and interstate transportation of archeological resources obtained illegally (without permits), from federal or Indian lands and authorizes agency permit procedures for investigations of archeological resources on lands under agency control.

Area of Potential Effect (APE) – The geographical area within which the undertaking may cause changes in the character of or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The APE may change according to the regulation under which it is being applied.

Army Compliance Tracking System (ACTS) – Annual report required by AEC for environmental compliance actions.

Categorical Exclusion (CX) – Under the National Environmental Policy Act, CXs apply to actions that have no foreseeable environmental consequences to resources other than cultural resources, and are not likely to be highly controversial. CXs may also be applied to cultural resources management activities. A list of approved Army CXs can be found in 32 CFR 651.

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) – Includes the government-wide regulations that all federal agencies must follow and have the force of law.

Cultural Items – As defined by NAGPRA, human remains and associated funerary objects, unassociated funerary objects (at one time associated with human remains as part of a death rite or ceremony, but no longer in possession or control of the federal agency or museum), sacred objects (ceremonial objects needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for practicing traditional Native American religions), or objects of cultural patrimony (having ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance

central to a Native American tribe or group, rather than property owned by an individual Native American, and which, therefore, cannot be alienated, appropriated, or conveyed by any individual of the tribe or group).

Cultural Landscape – A cultural landscape is a geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein, associated with a historic event, activity, or person, or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values. A cultural landscape can be a historic site, historic designed landscape, historic vernacular landscape, or ethnographic landscape (Cultural Resource Management Guidelines, NPS-28).

Cultural Landscape Approach – To serve as an organizing principle for cultural and natural features in the same way that the idea of an ecosystem serves as an organizing principle for different parts of the natural environment.

Cultural Resources – Historic properties as defined by the NHPA; cultural items as defined by NAGPRA; archeological resources as defined by ARPA; sites and sacred objects to which access is afforded under AIRFA; and collections and associated records as defined in 36 CFR 79.

Cultural Resources Management Program – Activities carried out under the authority of AR 200-4 to comply with federal statutes and regulations pertaining to cultural resources.

Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archeological Collections (36CFR79) – The practices associated with the storage, preservation, and retrieval for subsequent study of archeological records and artifacts.

Dr. REAL – A real estate database.

Environmental Assessment (EA) – An EA is prepared under NEPA for actions that the project proponent does not anticipate will have a significant effect on the environment, or if significance of the potential impact is unknown. An EA results in a Finding of No Significant Impact or a Notice of Intent.

Environmental Compliance Assessment System (ECAS) – Assists the Army in achieving, maintaining, and monitoring environmental compliance with federal, state, and local environmental regulations. ECAS identifies environmental compliance deficiencies and develops corrective actions and cost estimates to address these deficiencies.

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) – Under NEPA, an EIS is required when cultural resources may be damaged or significantly adversely affected.

Environmental Program Requirement (EPR) – The Army's annual budget request system.

Executive Order (EO) 11593 of 1971 – Directs federal agencies to provide leadership in preserving, restoring, and maintaining the historic and cultural environment of the nation; to ensure the preservation of cultural resources; to locate, inventory, and nominate to the National Register of Historic Places all properties under their control that meet the criteria for nomination; and to ensure that cultural resources are not inadvertently damaged, destroyed, or transferred before the completion of inventories and evaluation for the NRHP.

Executive Order (EO) 13006 of 1996 – Directs federal agencies to provide leadership in utilizing and maintaining, wherever appropriate, historic properties and districts, especially those located in central

business areas. This EO intends to aid in the location of federal facilities on historic properties in our central cities; to identify and remove regulatory barriers; and to improve preservation partnerships.

Executive Order 13007 of 1996 on Indian Sacred Sites – Provides additional direction to federal agencies regarding American Indian sacred sites. Federal agencies are “within the constraints of their missions” required to accommodate American Indian tribes’ requirements for access to and ceremonial use of sacred sites on public lands; and avoid damaging the physical integrity of such sites.

Executive Order 13175 of 2000 on Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments – This EO was issued on November 6, 2000, expanding on and strengthening EO 13084 (Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, 1998). Federal agencies are to recognize the right of self-governance and the sovereignty of American Indian tribes and are to consult with them in developing and implementing policies that have tribal implications. Each federal agency is to have “an accountable process to ensure meaningful and timely input by tribal officials in the development of regulatory policies that have tribal implications.” EO 13084 is revoked as of May 5, 2001, under this new executive order.

Geographical Information System (GIS) – Electronic maps that can provide information regarding identified structures and archeological sites that are potentially NRHP-eligible, or that have been determined to be NRHP-eligible.

Historic Preservation Plan (HPP) – A document developed for individual installations in order to outline steps to be taken in respect to preservation of historic resources.

Indian Tribe – Any tribe, band, nation, or other organized American Indian group or community of Indians, including any Alaska Native village or corporation as defined in or established by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 USC 1601 *et seq.*) that is recognized as eligible for special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians. Such acknowledged or “federally recognized” Indian tribes exist as unique political entities in a government-to-government relationship with the United States. The Bureau of Indian Affairs maintains the listing of federally recognized Indian tribes.

Installation – For real property purposes, an installation is a single site or a grouping of two or more sites for inventory reporting. Each State represents a single virtual installation consisting of all sites the State controls except sites designated as training installations. Training installations can be their own installations if they have their own command structure and if NGB-ARI and NGB-ART have jointly agreed that they may be listed as their own ARNG training installation. One or more sites may be assigned to any one installation but each can only be assigned to a single installation. An installation can exist in three possible forms:

- A single site designated as an installation, (e.g., Camp Roberts, CA);
- Several non-contiguous or contiguous sites grouped together as a single ARNG training installation (e.g., Camp Shelby, MS).
- Several contiguous or non-contiguous sites grouped together as a single virtual installation, (e.g., ARNG manages all the sites in a single state as a virtual installation).

Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) – A five-year plan developed and implemented by an installation commander to provide for the management of cultural resources in a way that maximizes beneficial effects on such resources and minimizes adverse effects and impacts without impeding the mission of the installation and its tenants.

Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) – A formal written agreement containing the results of discussions among the federal agency, the SHPO, the ACHP, and interested public. The MOA documents mutual agreements upon statements of facts, intentions, procedures, and parameters for future actions and matter of coordination. It shows how the needs of the federal agency, the needs and desires of the public, and the scientific/historical significance of the property have all been protected. An MOA is not required by law or regulation except to resolve adverse effects issues (see 36 CFR § 800.6(c)). In all other circumstances it is an optional tool that can be used to ensure compliance with NHPA.

Memorandum for Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies dated May 29, 1994, Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments – Directs that consultation between the Army and federally recognized American Indian tribes shall occur on a government-to-government basis in accordance with this memorandum. Installation commanders, as the representatives of government, shall treat designated representatives of federally recognized American Indian tribal governments. Consultation with federally recognized American Indian tribes on a government-to-government basis occurs formally and directly between installation commanders and heads of federally recognized tribal governments. Installation and tribal staff-to-staff communications do not constitute government-to-government consultation.

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) – (P.L.91-90; 42 USC 4321-4347), states that the policy of the federal government is to preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage and requires consideration of environmental concerns during project planning and execution. This act requires federal agencies to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for every major federal action that affects the quality of the human environment, including both natural and cultural resources. It is implemented by regulations issued by the Council on Environmental Quality (40 CFR 1500-08) that are incorporated into 32 CFR Part 651, Environmental Effects of Army Actions.

National Historic Landmark (NHL) – National Historic Landmarks are buildings, historic districts, structures, sites, and objects that possess exceptional value in commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States. They are so designated by the Secretary of the Interior after identification by National Park Service professionals and evaluation by the National Park System Advisory Board, a committee of scholars and other citizens.

National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 – (as amended [P.L. 89-665; 16 USC 470-470w-6]), establishes historic preservation as a national policy and defines it as the protection, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology or engineering.

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act provides direction for federal agencies on undertakings that affect properties listed, or those eligible for listing on the NRHP, and is implemented by regulations (36 CFR 800) issued by the ACHP. Section 110 requires federal agencies to locate, inventory, and nominate all properties that may qualify for the NRHP.

National Park Service – The bureau of the Department of the Interior to which the Secretary of the Interior has delegated the authority and responsibility for administering the National Historic Preservation Program.

National Register Criteria – The criteria established by the Secretary of the Interior for use in evaluating the eligibility of properties for the NRHP (36 CFR 60).

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) – A nationwide listing of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of national, state, or local significance in American history, architecture,

archeology, or culture that is maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. NRHP listings must meet the criteria found in 36 CFR 60.4.

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990 – (P.L. 101-601), requires federal agencies to establish Native procedures for identifying Native American groups associated with cultural items on federal lands, to inventory human remains and associated funerary objects in federal possession, and to return such items upon request to the affiliated groups. The law also requires that any discoveries of cultural items covered by the act shall be reported to the head of the responsible federal entity, who shall notify the appropriate American Indian tribe or organization and cease activity in the area of the discovery for at least 30 days.

Paleontological Resources – Scientifically significant fossilized remains, specimens, deposits, and other such data from prehistoric, non-human life.

Parcel – a parcel is a contiguous piece or pieces of land described in a single real estate instrument. A parcel can also be described as a specific area of land whose perimeter is delineated by metes and bounds or other survey methods. A parcel represents each individual land acquisition by deed or grant (i.e., each separate real estate transaction). A single real estate transaction may acquire multiple parcels. Each parcel is shown by a single lot record in the Real Property Inventory (RPI). Parcels are, therefore, the building blocks of land for a site. A parcel is created by a real estate transaction whereby a Military Department or the State acquires an interest in land, and a legal instrument evidences the interest so acquired.

Phase I Survey – A survey conducted to identify and map archeological sites and to obtain data on site types in an area. Methodology involves a review of historic records, environmental characteristics, and locational data concerning previously recorded sites in the area. Based on research, the area is divided into sections of high, moderate, and low potential for cultural resources. Shovel pits measuring up to 50 centimeters in diameter and 100 centimeters deep are excavated in the field and soil is passed through ¼-inch mesh hardware cloth. The density of shovel pits is determined by site probability. Areas of high probability receive shovel tests in 25-meter intervals. For areas of moderate probability, tests are conducted in 50-meter intervals. Areas of low probability are visually examined and shovel test pits are dug at the principal investigator's discretion.

Planning Resource for Infrastructure Development and Evaluation (PRIDE) – The PRIDE database is the Planning Resource for Infrastructure Development and Evaluation (PRIDE). It is a centralized database to support the identification of assets within an installation at each state. It provides NGB with real property information from which to manage its real property assets. The PRIDE database includes information about facilities, equipment, and grounds at each installation, and information regarding whether the building has been evaluated for its eligibility to the NRHP and whether it is eligible for or listed on the NRHP. The PRIDE does not contain information regarding archaeological sites at installations.

Predictive Model – Modeling used to determine areas of high, medium, and low archeological potential.

Programmatic Agreement (PA) – A formal agreement between agencies to modify and/or replace the Section 106 process for numerous undertakings in a program.

Real Property Development Plans (RPDP) – A written resource prepared by the ARNG, to be consulted and used during the preparation of an ICRMP, specifically in dealing with standing structures at each activity or installation.

Record of Environmental Consideration – A document that is used to explain how an action is covered in a CX.

Section 106 – Under the National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106 provides direction for federal agencies regarding undertakings that affect properties listed or those eligible for listing on the NRHP, and is implemented by regulations (36 CFR 800), issued by the ACHP.

Section 110 – Under the National Historic Preservation Act, Section 110 outlines agencies' responsibilities with respect to historic properties and requires federal agencies to locate, inventory, and nominate all properties that may qualify for the NRHP.

Section 111 – Under the National Historic Preservation Act, Section 111 addresses leases and exchanges of historic properties. It allows the proceeds of any lease to be retained by the agency for use in defraying the costs of administration, maintenance, repair, and related expenses of historic properties.

Site – in the broadest terms a site is a geographic location. In more focused terms, a site is a specific area of land consisting of a single parcel or several contiguous parcels. Each site must be able to produce a closed cadastral survey. A site can be any physical location that is or was owned by, leased to, or otherwise possessed by one Military Service or State (for National Guard purposes), to include locations under the jurisdiction of the Army National Guard (ARNG) where a hazardous substance has been deposited, stored, disposed of, placed, or otherwise came to be located. Do not combine Federal parcels with state parcels in a single site, even if contiguous. There will be no sites that contain both Federal and state owned property; create separate sites. A site may exist in one of three forms:

- Land only, where there are no facilities present and where the land consists of either a single parcel or two or more contiguous parcels.
- Facility or facilities only, where the underlying land is neither owned nor controlled by the Federal or State government. A stand-alone facility can be a site. If a facility is not a stand-alone facility, it must be assigned to a site.
- Land and all the facilities thereon, where the land consists of either a single parcel or two or more contiguous parcels.

Site Locational Models – A model, through past examples, used to predict locations of archeological sites.

Span-FM – A real estate database.

State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) – The person who has been designated in each state to administer the State Historic Preservation Program, including identifying and nominating eligible properties to the NRHP and otherwise administering applications for listing historic properties in the NRHP.

Survey – A scientific sampling of the extent and nature of archeological resources within a specific area.

Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) – A property that is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP because of its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that (a) are rooted in that community's history, and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community. (See *National Register Bulletin No. 38*.)

Tribes – “Tribes” (with a capital T) is used inclusively throughout this ICRMP to include American Indian tribes, Alaska Natives and organizations, Native Americans, and Native Hawaiians, and organizations as defined in the National Historic Preservation Act and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

Undertaking – “An undertaking is a project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of a Federal agency; those carried out with Federal financial assistance; those requiring a federal permit, license, or approval; and those subject to state or local regulation administered pursuant to a delegation or approval by a Federal agency.” (36 CFR 800.16{y})

Virtual Installation – (Standard definitions according to DoDI 4165.14). A virtual installation refers to all holdings of a <State>ARNG within the boundaries of that <State>.

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APPENDIX B

**VAARNG
INTEGRATED CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN
REVISION, ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

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FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

VIRGINIA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD 2014-2018 INTEGRATED CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN REVISION, VIRGINIA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD FACILITIES, STATEWIDE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

A. Introduction

This Virginia Army National Guard (VaARNG) Environmental Assessment (EA) addresses the potential environmental effects of the VaARNGs Proposed Action to revise its Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP). The ICRMP governs the management of cultural resources at all 61 VaARNG facilities in the Commonwealth. The VaARNG prepared its original statewide ICRMP in 2002.

Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and its implementing regulations (40 CFR 1500-1508) and 32 CFR Part 651, *Environmental Analysis of Army Actions* the National Guard Bureau (NGB) prepared an assessment of the potential environmental effects of the Proposed Action. This EA has been prepared in accordance with Army National Guard Directorate guidance as outlined in the *Army National Guard NEPA Handbook* (Section 4.8.2.2).

B. Purpose

The VaARNG proposes to implement the Proposed Action described in the *Virginia Army National Guard Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan Revision Environmental Assessment* (2014). The purpose of the Proposed Action is to provide up-to-date direction for cultural resource management across all 61 VaARNG facilities. The Proposed Action would provide a comprehensive cultural resource management tool to VaARNG decision-makers and cultural resource staff.

The revised ICRMP will serve as the principal planning document governing cultural resource management at all 61 VaARNG facilities statewide during the Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 to FY 2018 period.

C. Proposed Action

Under the Proposed Action, VaARNG would adopt the revised ICRMP as its new cultural resources management document for the next five years. The ICRMP would support the training mission of VaARNG and enhance readiness by anticipating impacts to training due to cultural resource management requirements. The ICRMP provides a basis for installation commanders to make informed decisions on cultural resources management actions and defines specific

procedures for federal and state cultural resource compliance. The focus of this plan is to ensure the VaARNG remains in compliance with applicable federal and state regulations. The EA is attached to the ICRMP as an appendix. A complete description of the Proposed Action is included in Section 2.0 of the EA.

D. Alternatives

The CEQ *Regulations for Implementing NEPA* require a project proponent to develop and consider all reasonable alternatives that would fulfill the purpose of and need for a Proposed Action. Reasonable alternatives include those which: 1) are practical and feasible from a technical and economic standpoint; 2) support the underlying purpose of and need for the Proposed Action; and 3) are ready for decision.

The EA considers alternatives which would achieve the stated purpose of the Action. These alternatives are: developing a new approach for the VaARNG ICRMP that would result in a new ICRMP, update only selected elements of the 2008 ICRMP, and draft facility-specific ICRMPs for each of the 61 VaARNG facilities.

The Proposed Action and the other alternatives were measured against five screening criteria to determine if they were feasible. Table 1 illustrates these criteria and whether the five different alternatives meet them. The VaARNG concluded that only the Proposed Action was practical and feasible in achieving the stated purpose of the proposed project. CEQ regulations and 32 CFR 651 require that the effects of the Preferred Alternative be compared to the No Action Alternative in order to clearly evaluate potential impacts that would arise from implementation of the Proposed Action. Therefore, only the Proposed Action and No Action Alternative were carried forward and evaluated in the EA. The Proposed Action is identified as the Preferred Alternative in the EA.

Alternative/Option	Criteria				
	Will the Alternative Work?	Does the Alternative Comply with Applicable Regulations?	Would the Alternative allow VaARNG to use the ICRMP Easily?	Would the Alternative Follow the Format of Previous ICRMPs?	Would the Alternative allow Efficient use of the ICRMP?
Proposed Action	√	√	√	√	√
No Action Alternative			√	√	√
New Approach to the ICRMP	√	√		√	
Selected Revisions to 2008 ICRMP		√		√	√
Facility-Specific ICRMPs		√		√	

(1) Preferred Alternative: The Preferred Alternative consists of revising the VaARNG ICRMP in order to provide up- to- date direction for cultural resources management at all 61 VaARNG facilities statewide. The EA assesses the potential for environmental and socioeconomic impacts resulting from revising the ICRMP, in order to evaluate the potential effect of the Proposed Action.

(2) No Action Alternative: Under the No Action Alternative, VaARNG would not revise its 2008 ICRMP. The VAARNG would continue to be out of compliance with DoD policy requiring that the ICRMP be revised every five years (DoDI 4715.16 Enclosure 2, 6.e.(2)).

2. Environmental Analysis

The EA identified existing environmental resources at the 61 VaARNG facilities in Virginia, and analyzed the effect of the Proposed Action on these resources. This EA presents only those resources that could be affected by the Preferred Alternative: geology, topography, and soils; water resources; biological resources; and cultural resources.

The EA identified minor impacts on the following subject environmental resources: geological, topographical, and soil resources, water resources, biological resources (including rare, threatened, or endangered species), and cultural resources. The EA concluded that impacts to cultural resources were positive. Minor negative impacts to geological, topographical, and soil resources, water resources, and biological resources, would result from the Proposed Action.

The Preferred Alternative would include the continued investigation of archaeological resources on VAARNG facilities, under the direction of the 2014 ICRMP. VaARNG will implement measures that avoid or reduce adverse impacts resulting from these investigations. See details below:

- Proposed cultural resources investigations would lead to temporary excavation and stockpiling of soils and geologic material. Such material would be stockpiled on site and protected from erosion by wind and rain. When the cultural resources investigations are completed, the stockpiled material would be returned to the excavated area and the area would be returned to its pre-existing contours. Therefore, there would be less-than-significant adverse impacts to geology, topography, and soils.
- This project could cause minor water quality impacts. Proposed archaeological investigations would result in temporary excavation of soils and geologic material. Appropriate erosion and sediment controls would prevent stockpiled or exposed soils from being carried by wind or water to nearby streams or wetlands. Stormwater management plans (if required due to the amount of land disturbance) would be developed and implemented to avoid long-term water quality impacts. Despite these efforts, some small increases of sediment loads in stormwater runoff could occur. These increases would potentially cause minor impacts to water quality. However, any impacts would only be expected to last as long as the archaeological investigation. Overall, there would continue to be less-than-significant adverse impacts to water resources.

- The scope and duration of a given archaeological investigation or other survey activity would determine the level of impacts to biological resources. Impacts could range from increased human activity in undisturbed areas during a survey to the loss of vegetation and habitat during an archaeological investigation. Coordination between cultural resources staff and natural resources staff would ensure that adverse impacts to biological resources remain less-than-significant.
- The 2014 revised ICRMP would not introduce any measurable changes to the manner in which VaARNG conducts archaeological investigations or protects and curates historic structures and objects. The Proposed Action, however, would provide an up-to-date collection of all of the policies, agreements, and data that direct VaARNG's cultural resource management activities. These data would provide decision-makers and cultural resource staff with a comprehensive tool for managing cultural resources in conjunction with military operations. Overall, the revised guidance document would have a long-term beneficial impact on cultural resources.

Based upon the analysis contained in this EA, VaARNG determined that the known and potential impacts of the Proposed Action on the physical, cultural, and natural environment would not be significant. Minor positive impacts on cultural resources would result from implementation of the proposed project.

3. Mitigation

No mitigation measures will be necessary to reduce potential adverse environmental impacts to below significant levels. VaARNG will implement appropriate Best Management Practices. Additionally, the VaARNG will obtain all necessary permits and approvals prior to implementation of any actions within the ICRMP.

4. Regulations

The Proposed Action would be consistent with the National Environmental Policy Act (42 USC 4321-4370e), its regulations as promulgated by the CEQ (40 CFR 1500-1508), 32 CFR 651, *Environmental Analysis of Army Actions*, and any other Federal, State, or local environmental laws or regulations.

5. Commitment to Implementation

The National Guard Bureau (NGB) and VaARNG affirm their commitment to implement this EA in accordance with NEPA. Implementation is dependent upon funding. The VAARNG and NGB's Environmental Programs, Training, and Installations Division will ensure that adequate funds are requested in future years' budgets to achieve the goals and objectives set forth in this EA.

6. Public Review and Comment

The Draft EA and Draft Finding of No Significant Impact were made available for a 30-day public review and comment period from May 03, 2015 to June 05, 2015. These documents were available at locations listed in *The Environmental Notice*, *Blackstone Courier Record*, *Virginian-Pilot*, and *Richmond Times Dispatch* newspapers. No comments were received.

For further information, contact the Virginia Department of Military Affairs, Virginia Army National Guard, ATTN: Katie Clayton, Building 316, Fort Pickett MTC, Blackstone, VA 23824-6316.

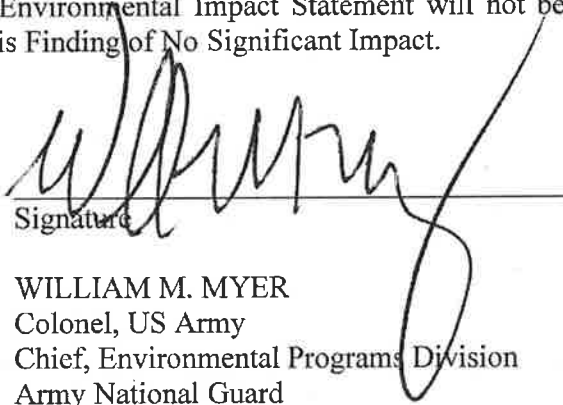
7. Finding of No Significant Impact

After careful review of the EA, I have concluded that implementation of the Proposed Action would not generate significant controversy or have significant impact on the quality of the human or natural environment. No mitigation measures will be necessary to reduce any adverse impacts to below significant levels. The requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act and the Council on Environmental Quality regulations have been met. No additional analysis or further NEPA documentation is required and an Environmental Impact Statement will not be prepared. The National Guard Bureau is issuing this Finding of No Significant Impact.

Date

7/7/2015

Signature



WILLIAM M. MYER
Colonel, US Army
Chief, Environmental Programs Division
Army National Guard

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Virginia Army National Guard
Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan Revision
Environmental Assessment



Virginia Army National Guard
Building 316
Fort Pickett
Blackstone, VA 23824

October 2014



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This Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluates the potential environmental and cultural impacts of the Virginia Army National Guard's (VaARNG) proposed revision of its Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP). The ICRMP governs the management of cultural resources at all 61 VaARNG facilities. As required by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (NEPA) (42 USC 4321 *et seq.*), the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) Regulations Implementing NEPA (40 CFR 1500-1508), and Environmental Analysis of Army Actions, Final Rule (32 CFR Part 651), the potential impacts of the Proposed Action and a No Action Alternative are analyzed in this document. This EA will facilitate the decision-making process by VaARNG and the National Guard Bureau (NGB) regarding the Proposed Action and its considered alternatives. The EA is organized into the following sections:

- **Executive Summary:** Describes the Proposed Action and its considered alternatives and summarizes potential environmental and cultural impacts of the considered alternatives.
 - **Section 1 Purpose, Need, and Scope:** Summarizes the purpose of and need for the Proposed Action, provides relevant background information, and describes the scope of the EA.
 - **Section 2 Description of the Proposed Action and Alternatives:** Describes the alternatives development process, Proposed Action, No Action Alternative, and alternatives eliminated from further consideration.
 - **Section 3 Affected Environment:** Describes relevant components of the existing environmental and cultural resources that may be affected by the considered alternatives.
 - **Section 4 Environmental Consequences:** Identifies individual and cumulative potential environmental and cultural impacts of implementing the considered alternatives; and identifies proposed Best Management Practices, as and where appropriate.
 - **Section 5 Comparison of Alternatives and Conclusions:** Compares the environmental impacts of the considered alternatives and concludes that an Environmental Impact Statement is not required.
 - **Section 6 References:** Provides bibliographical information for cited sources.
 - **Section 7 Glossary:** Provides definitions of technical terms used in the document.
 - **Section 8 List of Preparers:** Identifies document preparers, their experience, and their areas of expertise.
 - **Section 9 Agencies and Individuals Consulted:** Lists agencies and individuals consulted during preparation of this EA.
 - **Appendices:** Includes copies of scoping letters sent to the parties listed in Section 9; provides opportunity for VaARNG to respond to public comments following public review; includes copies of public notices published to announce availability of the EA for public review; and includes the Coastal Resources Consistency Determination.
- ✓ **Funding Source:** Federal Funds (NGB)
- ✓ **Proponent:** National Guard Bureau/Virginia Army National Guard
- ✓ **Fiscal Year (FY)/Project Number:** FY12; PO No. 2012-804; NGVA-FMO-ENV Project No.2012.13

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ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT SIGNATURE PAGE

LEAD AGENCY: National Guard Bureau (NGB)

COOPERATING AGENCIES: None

TITLE OF PROPOSED ACTION: Proposed Virginia Army National Guard (VaARNG)
Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP)
Revision

AFFECTED JURISDICTION: Commonwealth of Virginia

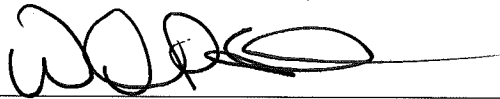
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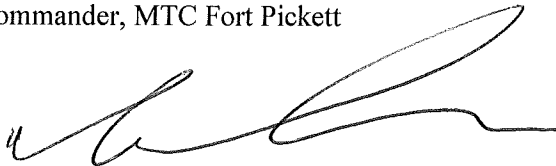
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ABSTRACT

The National Guard Bureau (NGB) and the Virginia Army National Guard (VaARNG) propose to revise the VaARNG ICRMP. The Proposed Action is necessary to support the VaARNG federal and state missions. This Environmental Assessment (EA) addresses the potential environmental and cultural impacts of this proposal and its alternatives.

This EA evaluates the individual and cumulative impacts of the Proposed Action (revision and implementation of the ICRMP) and the No Action Alternative, with respect to the following resource topics: geology, soils, topography; water resources; biological resources; and cultural resources.

The evaluation performed in this EA concludes that there would be no significant adverse impact, either individually or cumulatively, to the local environment or quality of life associated with the implementation of the Proposed Action.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Purpose and Need for Action: The Virginia Army National Guard (VaARNG) proposes to revise its Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP) to provide up-to-date direction for cultural resource management across all 61 VaARNG facilities. VaARNG requires a revised ICRMP to meet the requirements for such documents, as specified by internal military statutes and regulations, which include Army Regulation (AR) 200-1: Environmental Protection and Enhancement, Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 4715.3: Environmental Conservation Program, and Department of Defense (DoD) Measures of Merit. Since 2008, VaARNG has completed archaeological investigations and cultural resource documentation that should be incorporated into the ICRMP. Therefore the revised ICRMP is needed to provide a comprehensive cultural resource management tool to VaARNG decision-makers and cultural resource staff.

Proposed Action and Alternatives: Under the Proposed Action, VaARNG would adopt the attached ICRMP as its new cultural resource management document for the next five years. The ICRMP would support the training mission of VaARNG and enhance readiness by anticipating impacts on training from cultural resource management requirements. The ICRMP provides a basis for installation commanders to make decisions on cultural resources management actions and defines specific procedures for federal and state cultural resource compliance. The focus of this plan is to ensure VaARNG remains in compliance with applicable federal and state regulations. In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 (44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.), this EA is attached to the ICRMP as an appendix and all relevant information can be located elsewhere in ICRMP.

The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) Regulations for Implementing NEPA (40 CFR 1500-1508) require a proponent to develop and consider all reasonable alternatives that would fulfill its purpose of and need for a Proposed Action. Reasonable alternatives include those which are: 1) practical or feasible from a technical and economic standpoint; 2) support the underlying purpose of and need for the Proposed Action; and 3) are ready for decision. Other alternatives that were considered in the EA include developing a new approach for the VaARNG ICRMP that would result in a total rewrite of the document, revising only select elements of the 2008 ICRMP, and drafting facility specific ICRMPs for each of the 61 VaARNG facilities.

The Proposed Action and these other options were measured against five screening criteria to determine if they were feasible. Table ES-1 illustrates these criteria and if the different alternatives meet them. Given the results of the screening exercise, only the Proposed Action and the No Action Alternative (as required) were carried forward for evaluation. The Proposed Action is identified as the Preferred Alternative in the EA.

Environmental Consequences: The EA identifies potential impacts to the following resources as a result of implementing the Preferred Alternative or the No Action Alternative: geology, topography, and soils; water resources; biological resources; and cultural resources. Both alternatives would include continued archaeological investigations which would result in temporary disturbance to geology, topography, and soils. Exposed soils that would result from these excavations also would have the potential to impact surrounding water resources, through increased stormwater sediment loads. The EA notes that the use of appropriate erosion and sediment controls would limit these impacts and that the impacts would only last through the duration of the excavation.

Table ES-1: Screening Criteria Matrix

Alternative/Option	Criteria				
	Will the Alternative Work?	Does the Alternative Comply with Applicable Regulations?	Would the Alternative allow VaARNG to use the ICRMP Easily?	Would the Alternative Follow the Format of Previous ICRMPs?	Would the Alternative allow Efficient use of the ICRMP?
Proposed Action	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
No Action Alternative			✓	✓	✓
New Approach to the ICRMP	✓	✓		✓	
Select Revisions		✓		✓	✓
Facility Specific ICRMPs		✓		✓	

Similarly, impacts to biological resources could occur under both evaluated alternatives, through the continuation of archaeological investigations and other cultural resource surveys. During these activities, human activity in areas that are usually undisturbed would increase. This could result in disturbance to grasses and shrubs, as well as wildlife species that inhabit these areas. Any measureable disturbance to grasses or shrubs could be mitigated through new plantings. Disturbance to wildlife patterns would only be expected to last through the duration of the activity. In most cases, VaARNG facilities provide ample habitat for these species to retreat during any disturbance.

Impacts to cultural resources differ between the Preferred Alternative and the No Action Alternative. Although both alternatives would allow for the continuation of current activities, the Preferred Alternative would provide VaARNG decision-makers and cultural resource staff with a comprehensive collection of up-to-date policies, agreements, and data. This would enhance the management of cultural resources. The No Action Alternative would fail to provide this revision, reducing the quality of cultural resource management at VaARNG facilities. The No Action Alternative also would fail to comply with Army regulations that require ICRMPs to be revised every five years.

Pursuant to Section 307 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, VaARNG is also required to determine the consistency of its activities affecting Virginia's coastal resources or coastal uses with the Virginia Coastal Zone Management Program (VCZMP). VaARNG has determined that the revision of its ICRMP would not affect land and water uses or natural resources of the Commonwealth of Virginia's coastal zone.

Conclusion: The EA identifies the Proposed Action as the Preferred Alternative. The Preferred Alternative would not significantly impact the quality of the human environment; therefore, an Environmental Impact Statement will not be required. If this opinion is upheld following circulation of this EA, a Finding of No Significant Impact will be signed and circulated.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AR	Army Regulation
Army	United States Army
ARNG	Army National Guard
BMP	Best Management Practice
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
DCR	Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation
DEQ	Virginia Department of Environmental Quality
DGIF	Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries
DoD	Department of Defense
DoDI	Department of Defense Instruction
EA	Environmental Assessment
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FY	Fiscal Year
ICRMP	Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan
ILE	Installation, Logistics, and Environment
MTC	Maneuver Training Center
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended
NGB	National Guard Bureau
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
VaARNG	Virginia Army National Guard
VCZMP	Virginia Coastal Zone Management Program
VDACS	Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services

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SECTION 1.0: PURPOSE OF AND NEED FOR THE PROPOSED ACTION

1.1 Introduction

The Virginia Army National Guard (VaARNG) is proposing to revise its Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP). The last revision of the ICRMP was completed in 2008 and United States Army (Army) policy requires that the plan be revised every five years. The ICRMP is used to guide the management of cultural resources at all VaARNG facilities. As required by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended ((NEPA); 42 USC 4321 *et seq.*), the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) Regulations for Implementing NEPA (40 CFR 1500-1508), and Environmental Analysis of Army Actions, Final Rule (32 CFR Part 651), the potential impacts of the Proposed Action and a No Action Alternative are analyzed in this Environmental Assessment (EA). This EA will facilitate the decision-making process by the National Guard Bureau (NGB) and VaARNG regarding the Proposed Action and its considered alternatives.

Per amendments to 10 United States Code (USC) 10501, described in Department of Defense (DoD) Directive 5105.77 (21 May 2008), the National Guard Bureau (NGB) is a joint activity of the DoD. NGB serves as a channel of communication and funding between the U.S. Army and State Guard organizations in the 54 US States and territories. The Army National Guard (ARNG) is a Directorate within NGB. ARNG-Installations, Logistics, and Environment (ILE) is the ARNG division responsible for ARNG environmental matters, including NEPA compliance. ARNG-ILE is the federal decision-maker for this Proposed Action to ultimately decide if funding and construction of the proposed action is appropriate.

1.2 Purpose and Need

The purpose of the Proposed Action is to provide up-to-date direction for cultural resource management across all 61 VaARNG facilities (Figure 1 and Table 1). The revised ICRMP is needed to allow VaARNG to meet the requirements for such documents, as specified by internal military statutes and regulations, which include Army Regulation (AR) 200-1: Environmental Protection and Enhancement, DoD Instruction 4715.3: Environmental Conservation Program, and DoD Measures of Merit. The current ICRMP is not fully functional. Data about the property and resources under VaARNG management are outdated, and the Standard Operating Procedures, especially those related to Conducting Archaeological Surveys and Archaeological Site Testing and Evaluation, need to be revised. For example, since 2008, VaARNG has completed archaeological investigations and cultural resource documentation that should be incorporated into the ICRMP. Also, documentation procedures have changed due to updated guidance, and a new database for recording cultural resources disseminated, by the Virginia State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO).

The 2008 ICRMP is not adequately serving as the primary guidance document for managing cultural resources, and it is not having its intended result. Not all of VaARNG's planning, programming, and curation goals and objectives are being met, particularly those related to enhancement of awareness of cultural resources management and preservation and its incorporation into real property management, planning, training, and Integrated Training Management Area efforts. Therefore the revised ICRMP is needed to provide a comprehensive cultural resource management tool to VaARNG decision-makers and cultural resource staff, and to enhance awareness of cultural resources management and preservation.

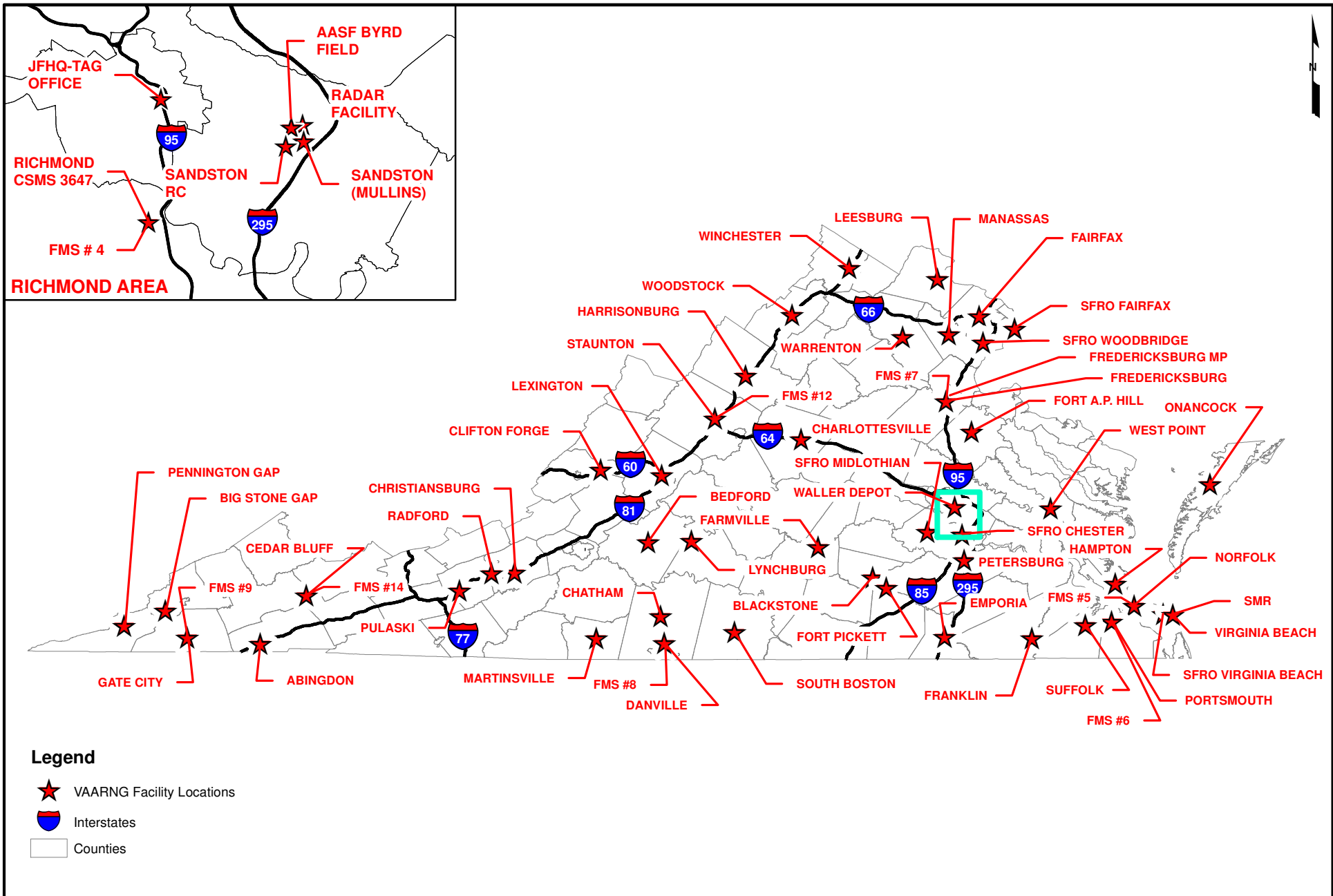


FIGURE 1
VaARNG ICRMP Update
Environmental Assessment
Facility Locations

Table 1: VaARNG Facilities

Name	Type	Location	Facility No
MTC-Fort Pickett	Facility	Blackstone	51541
Camp Pendleton/ SMR	Facility	Virginia Beach	51419
Abingdon Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Abingdon	51A33
Army Aviation Support Facility (AASF), Byrd Field	Facility	Sandston	51417
Bedford Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Bedford	51A10
Big Stone Gap Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Big Stone Gap	51A20
Blackstone Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Blackstone	51A25
Bowling Green Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Bowling Green	51A32
Chesterfield Airport	Facility	Chesterfield	51A45
Cedar Bluff Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Cedar Bluff	51B90
Charlottesville Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Charlottesville	51A35
Chatham Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Chatham	51A40
Christiansburg Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Christiansburg	51A60
Clifton Forge Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Clifton Forge	51A60
Danville Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Danville	51A70
Emporia Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Emporia	51A80
Farmville Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Farmville	51A90
Vaughan Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Franklin	51A95
Fredericksburg Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Fredericksburg	51B00
Gate City Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Gate City	51B10
Hampton Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Hampton	51B15
Harrisonburg Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Harrisonburg	51B20
Leesburg Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Leesburg	51B27
Lexington Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Lexington	51B28
Lynchburg Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Lynchburg	51B30
Manassas Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Manassas	51B40
Martinsville Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Martinsville	51B45
Norfolk Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Norfolk	51B55
Onancock Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Onancock	51B60
Pennington Gap Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Pennington Gap	51B62
Petersburg Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Petersburg	51B65
Portsmouth Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Portsmouth	51B70
Powhatan Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Powhatan	51B75
Pulaski Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Pulaski	51B80
Radford Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Radford	51B85
Combined Support Maintenance Shop (CSMS) at the Defense Supply Center Richmond (DSCR) Alcott Road	Facility	Richmond	51C00
Waller Depot	Facility	Richmond	51C05
Rocky Mount Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Rocky Mount	51C25
Sandston Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Sandston	51415
South Boston Readiness Center	Readiness Center	South Boston	51C45

Table 1: VaARNG Facilities

Name	Type	Location	Facility No
Thomas D. Howie Memorial Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Staunton	51C50
Suffolk Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Suffolk	51C65
Virginia Beach Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Virginia Beach	51C72
Warrenton Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Warrenton	51C75
West Point Readiness Center	Readiness Center	West Point	51C85
Woodstock Readiness Center	Readiness Center	Woodstock	51C96
Field Maintenance Shop 12	Field Maintenance Shop	Staunton	51C55
Field Maintenance Shop 13	Field Maintenance Shop	Ft. Belvoir	
Field Maintenance Shop 7	Field Maintenance Shop	Fredericksburg	
Field Maintenance Shop 5	Field Maintenance Shop	Norfolk	
Field Maintenance Shop 6	Field Maintenance Shop	Portsmouth	
Field Maintenance Shop 8	Field Maintenance Shop	Danville	
Field Maintenance Shop 9	Field Maintenance Shop	Gate City	
Field Maintenance Shop 10	Field Maintenance Shop	Rocky Mount	51C30
Field Maintenance Shop 14	Field Maintenance Shop	Richlands	
Field Maintenance Shop 11	Field Maintenance Shop	Lynchburg	

1.3 Scope of the EA

This EA analyzes VaARNG's Proposed Action to revise its ICRMP, as well as a No Action Alternative. Under the Proposed Action, VaARNG would comply with Army policy of revising the ICRMP every five years. The ICRMP would continue to govern the management of cultural resources at all of the 61 VaARNG facilities. Under the No Action Alternative, VaARNG would fail to meet Army requirements to revise the ICRMP and would continue to follow the guidance of the 2008 ICRMP. This EA analyzes the impact of these two alternatives on geology, soils, topography; water resources; biological resources; and cultural resources. In an effort to streamline NEPA documents, 40 CFR 1501.7 (a)(3) allows a project proponent to identify and eliminate from detailed study any human/natural environment topics that are not significant to a proposed action. It was determined that the resources above were the only ones that could be impacted by implementation of either alternative. Therefore, all other resource topics commonly addressed in NGB EAs were dismissed from further analysis. This EA has been included as an appendix to the ICRMP and is not meant to be a standalone document, but rather read as part of the ICRMP.

1.4 Decision-making

The Proposed Action analyzed in this EA involves VaARNG adopting an revised ICRMP. Selecting the Proposed Action would allow VaARNG to comply with Army policy and include revised data and policies in its decision-making process regarding cultural resources. Selection of the No Action Alternative would prevent VaARNG from complying with Army policy and would not provide decision-makers with the most up-to-date information related to cultural resources.

1.5 Public and Agency Involvement

In November 2012, VaARNG distributed scoping letters to federal, state, and local agencies and officials with regulatory jurisdiction or other interest in the resources and land contained within

or surrounding the facilities listed in Table 1. A list of recipients of these letters, along with responses received, is included in Section 9 and Appendix A, respectively. In addition to this initial scoping effort, this EA will be made available for public review for 30 days. Copies of Public Notices of availability of this document are in Appendix B. Comments received during that period will be included and addressed in Appendix C of the Final EA. Section 1.3 of this document includes additional information regarding Public/Agency involvement. This EA, as well as the ICRMP, is subject to Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) Project Review.

1.6 Related NEPA, Environmental, and Other Documents and Processes

This EA is directly linked to the attached ICRMP, serving as the NEPA compliance document for an action that would occur with federal funding on federal lands. As noted above, VaARNG is required to revise the ICRMP every five years. Under the guidance of the 2008 ICRMP, VaARNG continues to conduct archaeological investigations and other cultural resource surveys at many of its facilities. VaARNG also continues other development projects at these facilities. Many of these projects may result in impacts similar to or greater than those analyzed in this EA. These cumulative impacts are generally discussed in Section 4.7 of this document. The overall analysis of these impacts, including recommendations for mitigation, is outside the scope of this EA and is best addressed in the environmental documentation completed for a given project.

1.7 Regulatory Framework

This section of the EA identifies all applicable federal, state, and local regulations that apply to the Proposed Action. Federal, state, and local regulations that directly apply to the management of cultural resources at VaARNG facilities are described in the ICRMP. The regulations included in this section pertain to the completion of this EA.

1.7.1 National Environmental Policy Act

NEPA (Public Law 91-190, 83 Stat. 852, 1 January 1970) establishes a national environmental policy that all federal agencies shall, to the fullest extent possible, (1) use a systematic, interdisciplinary approach that integrates natural and social sciences and environmental design arts in planning and decision making; (2) study, develop, and describe appropriate alternatives to recommend courses of action in any proposal that involves unresolved conflicts concerning alternative uses of available resources; and (3) include an Environmental Impact Statement in every recommendation or report on proposals for major federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. This EA has been written to comply with NEPA.

1.7.2 President's Council on Environmental Quality Regulations

CEQ regulations for implementing NEPA (40 CFR 1500-1508) provided guidance on interpreting the law in an efficient manner that is grounded in sound analysis. CEQ also published a list of 40 most frequently asked questions concerning NEPA, to assist in creating a uniform and efficient process. NEPA and the CEQ regulations require federal agencies to develop internal implementing procedures. This EA was written to meet the standards set by the Army and the ARNG.

1.7.3 Environmental Analysis of Army Actions

The Army has developed agency-specific NEPA procedures codified in Environmental Analysis of Army Actions (32 CFR 651) which replace policy and procedures found in Army Regulation 200-2, Environmental Effects of Army Actions. These regulations apply to actions of the Army, Army Reserve, to functions of the ARNG involving federal funding, and to functions for which

the Army is the DoD executive agent. In response to these regulations, ARNG established its own NEPA guidance in *The Army National Guard NEPA Handbook* (ARNG 2011). This EA is written to comply with the agency-specific regulations prescribed in the handbook.

SECTION 2.0: DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

2.1 Introduction

This section of the EA presents a description of the alternatives development process for the proposed revision of the VaARNG ICRMP (FY 12; PO No. 2012-804; VAARNG-FMO-ENV Project No.2012.13). This includes a discussion of the Proposed Action, alternatives considered but dismissed from further analysis, the No Action Alternative, and identification of the Preferred Alternative.

2.2 Proposed Action

Under the Proposed Action, VaARNG would adopt the attached ICRMP as its new cultural resource management document. The ICRMP has been prepared in response to Army Regulation 200-1, Environmental Protection and Enhancement, which requires Army facilities to prepare ICRMPs to develop and implement procedures to protect against encumbrances to mission by ensuring that Army installations effectively manage cultural resources. Typical projects that could be implemented under the ICRMP range from cultural resource pedestrian surveys and shovel testing to full archaeological excavations at training sites or other properties. Specific projects in a given year would depend on training needs and access, other land uses, changes in planning and programming, natural or man-made disasters and emergencies, and availability of funding from federal and state sources. Projects which are already planned are detailed in Table 2-5 on page 2-62 of the revised ICRMP. In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 (44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.), this EA is attached to the ICRMP as an appendix and all relevant information can be located elsewhere in ICRMP.

2.3 Alternatives Considered

CEQ regulations require a proponent develop and consider all reasonable alternatives that would fulfill its purpose of and need for a Proposed Action. Reasonable alternatives include those which are: 1) practical or feasible from a technical and economic standpoint; 2) support the underlying purpose of and need for the Proposed Action; and 3) are ready for decision. The following sections describe the criteria that were used to measure different alternatives, alternatives that were considered for analysis, alternatives that were carried forward for evaluation in this EA, and the Preferred Alternative for revising the VaARNG ICRMP.

2.3.1 Alternatives Development (Screening Criteria)

VaARNG considered five criteria for evaluating alternatives to be included for analysis in this EA. These criteria include:

- **Would the Alternative Make the ICRMP Work:** The 2014 ICRMP should meet all of the needs of the VaARNG decision-makers and cultural resource staff. It should also revise VaARNG's data on its properties and resources, and reflect VaARNG's revised Standard Operating Procedures.
- **Does the Alternative Comply with Applicable Regulations:** The 2014 ICRMP should recognize and incorporate all federal and state cultural resource regulations. The ICRMP also should be compliant with Army policies.
- **Would the Alternative allow VaARNG to use the ICRMP Easily:** The 2014 ICRMP should allow VaARNG decision-makers and cultural resource staff to continue to use the ICRMP in a manner that would not impede mission readiness or compliance with state

and federal regulations. The 2014 ICRMP would adequately serve as VaARNG's primary guidance document for managing cultural resources, and would enhance awareness of cultural resources management and preservation.

- Would the Alternative Follow the Format of Previous ICRMP's: The 2014 INCRMP should include policies, practices, and document formats that proved successful in previous versions of the ICRMP.
- Would the Alternative Allow Efficient use of the ICRMP: Drafting and approving the 2014 ICRMP should be done in a timely manner. Not only would this allow the document to be adopted in time to replace the 2008 ICRMP, it also would avoid requiring excessive commitments of time or effort from VaARNG staff. The 2014 ICRMP also should not exceed the cost of similar VaARNG efforts.

Table 2 illustrates how the Proposed Action, as well as the other alternatives described in Section 2.3.2 and 2.3.3 meet these screening criteria. The ability of each alternative to meet these criteria is discussed in these sections, as well.

Table 2: Screening Criteria Matrix					
Alternative/Option	Criteria				
	Will the Alternative Work?	Does the Alternative Comply with Applicable Regulations?	Would the Alternative allow VaARNG to use the ICRMP Easily?	Would the Alternative Follow the Format of Previous ICRMPs?	Would the Alternative allow Efficient use of the ICRMP?
Proposed Action	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
No Action Alternative			✓	✓	✓
New Approach to the ICRMP	✓	✓		✓	
Select Revisions		✓		✓	✓
Facility Specific ICRMPs		✓		✓	

2.3.2 Evaluated Alternatives

Because no other action alternatives met all of the screening criteria described in Section 2.3.1, only the Proposed Action (Section 2.3.1) and the No Action Alternative are carried forward for analysis in this EA. The No Action Alternative and selection of the Preferred Alternative are described below.

2.3.2.1 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, VaARNG would not revise its 2008 ICRMP. Because the ICRMP would not be revised with Programmatic Agreements, Memoranda of Agreement, Memoranda of Understanding, and other cultural resource data developed over the last five years, it would not enhance readiness by anticipating impacts on training from cultural resource management requirements. The ICRMP would not comply with Army regulations requiring a revision every five years.

By not providing the most up-to-date cultural resource data, the No Action Alternative would fail to meet the “Effective” criterion discussed above. Furthermore, by not adhering to Army regulations on revising ICRMPs, the No Action Alternative would fail to meet the “Compliant” criterion.

2.3.2.2 Preferred Alternative

The Proposed Action (Section 2.2) is VaARNG’s Preferred Alternative. By revising the ICRMP with recent cultural resource data, the 2014 ICRMP would be an effective tool for decision-makers and cultural resource staff. The revision also would allow VaARNG to remain compliant with Army regulations requiring regular revisions. By maintaining the same format and layout, the 2014 ICRMP would provide a seamless transition for decision-makers and cultural resource staff that rely on the document. By revising the existing ICRMP, the Preferred Alternative also would ensure the continuation of a successful and familiar process and avoid excessive investment of time and money.

2.3.3 Alternatives Eliminated from Further Consideration

Three additional alternatives were eliminated from further consideration as part of the ICRMP development process. These alternatives are described below.

2.3.3.1 New Approach to the ICRMP

Under this alternative, VaARNG would abandon its existing ICRMP and develop a new document. The new document could contain similar information and maintain successful policies of the current ICRMP, meeting two of the criteria listed in Table 2. In addition, the document would be compliant with federal, state, and Army regulations. Developing a new approach to the ICRMP, however, would not offer a seamless transition for decision-makers or cultural resource staff, as information would be organized and presented in a different manner. This would require more time to interpret cultural resource data before advancing with necessary actions. Finally, developing a new approach to the ICRMP would require a greater financial and time investment than similar VaARNG efforts. Given these deficiencies, this alternative was not carried forward for evaluation in this EA.

2.3.3.2 Select Revisions

Under this alternative, VaARNG would only revise select pieces of the ICRMP. This option would allow VaARNG to remain compliant with federal, state, and Army regulations. It also would allow for the continuation of successful policies and avoid excess financial or time investments related to revising the entire document. Revising individual pieces of the ICRMP, however, would not provide an effective tool for decision-makers or cultural resource staff, as it would fail to provide a complete revise of cultural resource data. In addition, this option would not provide for a seamless transition between the 2008 ICRMP and the 2014 ICRMP, as staff would need to ensure they were looking at the most up-to-date data and be prepared to revise additional pieces of the document, as necessary. Given these deficiencies, this alternative was not carried forward for evaluation in this EA.

2.3.3.3 Facility Specific ICRMPs

Under this option, VaARNG would develop individual ICRMPs for each of its 61 facilities. This option would remain compliant with federal and state, policies and would continue to apply successful cultural resource policies. However, failure to provide a single ICRMP for all VaARNG facilities is contrary to ARNG ICRMP policy guidance. In addition, this option would not be effective as it would require each installation to interpret cultural resource data and seek

guidance from other offices, as appropriate. It also would fail to provide a consistent series of cultural resource management policies across all VaARNG facilities. Such a change in management would not provide a seamless transition between the 2008 and 2014 ICRMPs and would require a considerable commitment of funding and staff time to complete and implement. Given these deficiencies, this alternative was not carried forward for evaluation in this EA.

2.3.4 Alternatives Impacts Comparison Matrix

This section of the EA provides a summary matrix (Table 3) of the potential impacts of the Preferred Alternative and the No Action Alternative.

Table 3: Comparison of the Environmental Consequences		
Resource Topic	Preferred Alternative	No Action Alternative
Geology, Topography, and Soils (See Sections 3.1 and 4.1)	Continued less-than-significant adverse impacts related to archaeological investigations.	Continued less-than-significant adverse impacts related to archaeological investigations.
Water Resources (See Section 3.2 and 4.2)	Continued less-than-significant adverse impacts related to archaeological investigations.	Continued less-than-significant adverse impacts related to archaeological investigations.
Biological Resources (See Sections 3.3 and 4.3)	Continued less-than-significant adverse impacts related to cultural resource investigations.	Continued less-than-significant adverse impacts related to cultural resource investigations.
Cultural Resources (See Sections 3.4 and 4.4)	Long-term beneficial impacts related to complying with Army regulations and revising the VaARNG ICRMP.	Less-than-significant adverse impacts by failing to comply with Army regulations or revise the ICRMP.

SECTION 3.0: AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

The Affected Environment section of the EA contains a description of the current (existing) environmental conditions of the area(s) that would be affected if the Preferred Alternative was implemented. It represents the “as is” or “before the action” conditions (sometimes referred to as baseline conditions).

Following the guidance prescribed in *The Army National Guard NEPA Handbook* (ARNG 2011), this section only presents those resources that could be affected by the Preferred Alternative: geology, topography, and soils; water resources; biological resources; and cultural resources. The study area considered for analyzing these resources is confined to the boundaries of the 61 VaARNG facilities located across Virginia. The scoping process led to the determination that there would be no impact on the following resources: land use; air quality; noise; socioeconomic; environmental justice; infrastructure; hazardous and toxic material and waste; and cumulative effects. These resource topics were eliminated from discussion.

3.1 Location Description

The general location of the 61 VaARNG facilities is shown Figure 1. A list of these facilities is provided in Table 1.

3.2 Geology, Topography, and Soils

The geology, topography, and soils of Virginia are dictated by the five physiographic provinces that occur within the state. VaARNG facilities are dispersed throughout these five provinces, which are described below and illustrated in Figure 2.

The Coastal Plain physiographic province extends from the Atlantic Ocean to the Fall Zone. The Virginia Coastal Plain is underlain by a thick wedge of sediments that increase in thickness from the Fall Zone to the continental shelf, where it exceeds 4,000 meters in depth. These sediments rest on an eroded surface of Precambrian to early Mesozoic rock. Two-thirds of this wedge is comprised of late Jurassic and Cretaceous clay, sand, and gravel that were stripped from the Appalachian mountains, carried eastward by rivers, and deposited in deltas in the newly formed Atlantic Ocean basin. The topography of the Coastal Plain is a terraced landscape that stair-steps down to the coast and to the major rivers. Moderate to steep slopes are encountered to some extent in the Middle and Upper Coastal Plain, particularly in areas adjacent to active streams. In general, the soils of the Coastal Plain are younger and sandier to the east and older and higher in clay to the west. Many soils in the Lower Coastal Plain are quite wet and have been drained for agricultural production. These soils and those lying immediately adjacent to the waters of the Chesapeake Bay are environmentally sensitive and demand careful nutrient management. Many Coastal Plain soils also are very sandy in texture and, therefore, have high leaching potentials (William and Mary 2012, Daniels 2006).

The Piedmont physiographic province is the largest physiographic province in Virginia. It is bounded on the east by the Fall Zone and on the west by the Blue Ridge Mountains. A variety of igneous and metamorphic rocks make up the bedrock of the Piedmont physiographic province. Most of these rocks range in age from Proterozoic to Paleozoic and form the internal core of the ancient Appalachian mountain belt. Triassic sedimentary rocks, diabase dikes, and basalt flows are present in a number of grabens and half-grabens that formed during the early stages of rifting

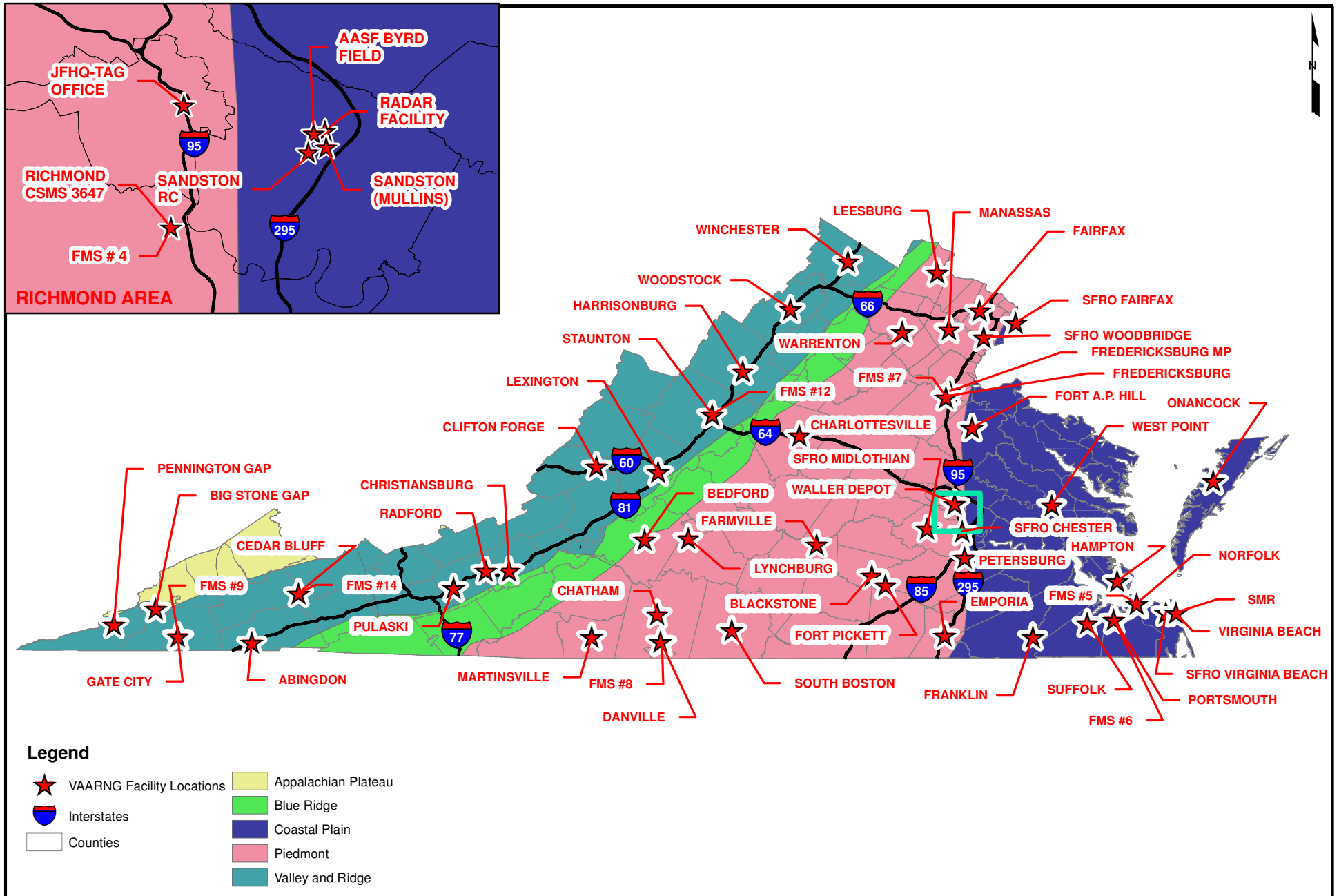


FIGURE 2
VaARNG ICRMP Update
Environmental Assessment
Physiographic Provinces of Virginia

associated with the opening of the Atlantic Ocean. Topography in the province is characterized by gently rolling hills. In general, the soils in the Piedmont are deep, have high clay content, and are commonly severely eroded. Soil wetness is generally a problem only in areas immediately adjacent to streams, although upland wetlands do occur in the Piedmont, particularly in flatter summit areas underlain by high clay soils. The Piedmont also contains a number of imbedded Triassic Basins that can be quite large. These basins contain soils formed in sediments or from sedimentary rock that resemble the soils of the Coastal Plain or the Appalachian Plateau (William and Mary 2012, Daniels 2006).

The Blue Ridge physiographic province occurs in a narrow strip associated with the Blue Ridge Front of the Appalachian mountains and is underlain by complex metamorphic and igneous intrusive rocks. The geology of the Blue Ridge physiographic province forms a basement massif with Mesoproterozoic crystalline rock in its core and Late Neoproterozoic to Early Paleozoic cover rock on its flanks. Most of the Blue Ridge is steep and rocky and the soils in these areas are typically shallow to bedrock. Localized areas of the province, however, are moderately rolling and resemble the Piedmont in their basic soil landscape characteristics (William and Mary 2012, Daniels 2006).

Within Virginia, the Valley and Ridge physiographic province is bound to the east by the Blue Ridge Province and to the west by the state boundary and the Appalachian Plateau Physiographic province. The Valley and Ridge province consists of elongate parallel ridges and valleys that are underlain by folded Paleozoic sedimentary rock. The characteristic topography of this region is the result of differential weathering of linear belts of rocks that have been repeated by folding and faulting. Much of this valley landscape is overlain by river terrace deposits that may contain significant amounts of cobblestones that can limit tillage. Poorly drained soils are typically confined to areas next to streams. Many soils of the Ridge and Valley Province are shallow to fractured rock, particularly those that have formed over shales and purer carbonates intensive (William and Mary 2012, Daniels 2006).

The southwestern portion of the state is part of the Appalachian Plateau physiographic province. Regionally, the Appalachian Plateau lies to the northwest of the Valley and Ridge physiographic province. The boundary between the two provinces, known as the Allegheny structural front in northern and central Virginia, is a transition from tight folds of the Valley and Ridge to low-amplitude folds and flat-lying rocks in the Appalachian Plateau. Although some parts of the Appalachian Plateau exhibit a low relief plateau-like morphology, much of the Appalachian Plateau is strongly dissected by stream erosion and the topography is rugged. Agriculture production activities are intensive in some areas, but most of the land in this province is used for non-agricultural uses. The soils are generally coarse textured and frequently shallow to rock (William and Mary 2012, Daniels 2006).

Within each VaARNG facility, there are areas where topography, geologic resources, and soils are consistent with the surrounding region. In other areas, soils have been compacted, graded, excavated, and/or covered with impervious surfaces to meet the VaARNG military mission at these facilities.

3.3 Water Resources

Within Virginia, there is an estimated 51,020 miles of streams and rivers that are divided into nine major river basins. In addition to these rivers and streams, there are 248 publicly owned lakes that have a combined area of 130,344 acres. Many hundreds of other smaller, privately owned lakes, reservoirs, and ponds exist throughout the state, as well. Other important water

features in Virginia include approximately 236,900 acres of tidal and coastal wetlands, 808,000 acres of freshwater wetlands, 2,308 square miles of Chesapeake Bay estuarine waters, and 120 miles of Atlantic Ocean coastline (DEQ 2012).

The most recent *Draft 305(b)/303(d) Water Quality Assessment Integrated Report* for Virginia identified 5,347 stream miles, 19,638 acres of lakes/reservoirs, and 139 square miles of estuarine waters as meeting all the national and state water quality criteria established in the Clean Water Act. The most common impairment identified in the recent report was recreation. Approximately 50 percent of the assessed rivers and streams (9,154 miles), 1.3 percent of assessed lake acres (1,532 acres) and 5.2 percent of assessed estuarine waters (118 square miles) do not meet the water quality criteria established for recreational uses. The second most common impairment was aquatic life. Approximately 30 percent of assessed rivers/streams (5,503 miles), 43 percent of assessed lake acres (48,328 acres) and 92 percent of assessed estuarine waters (2,079 square miles) are impaired for this use (DEQ 2012).

Many of the VaARNG facilities (Table 1) have streams that run through their boundary or are bordered by rivers and streams. Camp Pendleton in Virginia Beach is one of the more notable waterfront facilities, with its eastern border formed by the Atlantic Ocean. Small lakes and/or wetland systems also occur within VaARNG facilities. The quality of these resources is largely determined by actions occurring upstream from the given facility. VaARNG actions, however, also play a role in the quality of rivers, streams, ponds, and wetlands. A common source of water pollution within and outside VaARNG facilities are sediment loads carried by stormwater runoff. Numerous streams identified in the most recent *Draft 305(b)/303(d) Water Quality Assessment Integrated Report* have developed or are developing Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for reducing pollutant loads, including sediments.

One of the more notable TMDLs affecting Virginia waters is the Chesapeake Bay TMDL. Established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the TMDL identifies the necessary pollution reductions of nitrogen, phosphorus and sediment across Delaware, Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia and sets pollution limits necessary to meet applicable water quality standards in the Chesapeake Bay watershed (EPA 2010). There are currently 34 VaARNG facilities within the Chesapeake Bay watershed (Figure 3). As federal/state-managed lands, VaARNG facilities within the Chesapeake Bay watershed must meet the goals established in this TMDL. VaARNG currently meets its stormwater pollution reduction goals through the use of stormwater Best Management Practices (BMPs) that are selected based on the requirements of the given facility. VaARNG also obtains appropriate permits prior to land disturbing activities.

3.4 Biological Resources

Virginia's humid, subtropical climate is reflected in the temperate broadleaf deciduous forest that exists in much of the state. This forest may be differentiated into four basic types: mixed mesophytic, oak-chestnut, oak-pine, and southeastern evergreen forests (Terwilliger and Tate 1995). The number of rare, threatened and endangered species that exist in these different forest communities include seven threatened species, seven endangered species, one candidate species, and 50 species of concern (VDACS 2013).

The most diverse forest type in the state is the mixed mesophytic forest found in the Appalachian Plateau physiographic province. There are more than 20 species that share dominance in this forest type. These species include American beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), eastern hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*), red oak (*Quercus rubra*), white basswood

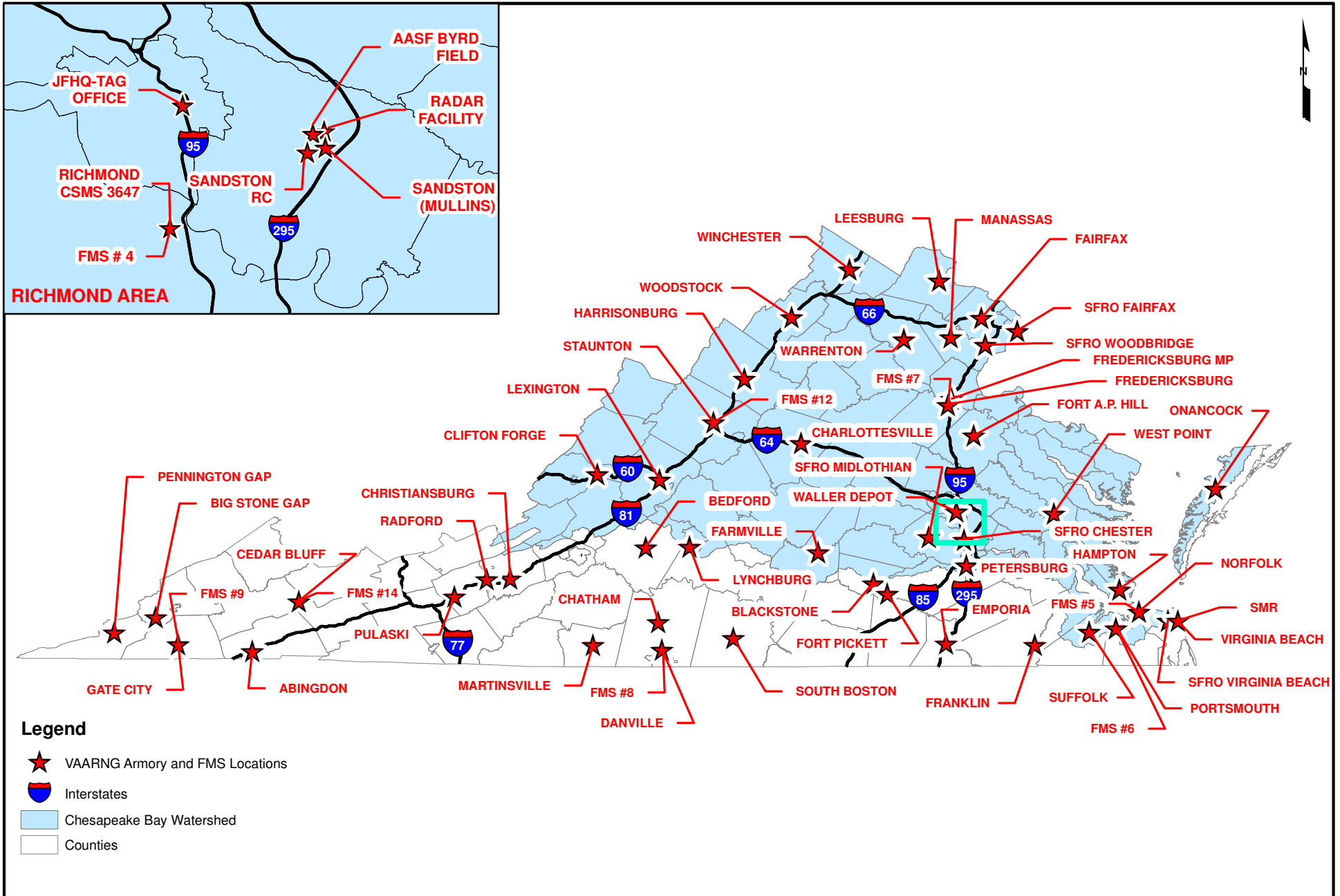


FIGURE 3
VaARNG ICRMP Update
Environmental Assessment
Chesapeake Bay Watershed

(*Tilia heterophylla*), tulip tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), yellow buckeye (*Aesculus octandra*), and various hickories, ashes, and magnolias (Terwilliger and Tate 1995).

The most widespread forest type in Virginia is the oak-chestnut forest, which covers most of the Ridge and Valley, Blue Ridge, and northern Piedmont Plateau physiographic provinces. Three oak species are most common in this forest: white oak (*Quercus alba*), chestnut oak (*Quercus prinus*), and red oak. Hickories also are important components of the oak-chestnut forest. In the Blue Ridge and the Ridge and Valley physiographic province, the oak-chestnut forest varies with increasing elevation. At higher elevations within this forest, oaks and hickories yield dominance to American beech, sugar maple, and yellow birch (*Betula alleghaniensis*). At even higher elevations, the broadleaf forest gives way entirely to a needleleaf evergreen forest. In this uppermost (boreal or Canadian) zone, red spruce (*Picea rubens*) usually dominates (Terwilliger and Tate 1995).

On the southern Piedmont physiographic province and the peninsulas of the Coastal Plain physiographic province, pines become more abundant and black oak (*Quercus velutina*) replaces red oak as the principal co-dominant with white oak in the oak-pine forest. Virginia pine (*Pinus virginiana*) and shortleaf pine (*Pinus echinata*) also are common. On the Coastal Plain physiographic province and the eastern edge of the Piedmont physiographic province, these two short-needled pines are joined by the long-needled loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*). Pines occur primarily as members of early successional communities on abandoned farmland. On dry sites and on soils with low nutrient content, however, pines may persist (Terwilliger and Tate 1995).

The southeastern evergreen forest occurs on the Coastal Plain physiographic province, south of the James River, and is the northernmost extension of a vegetation type. Longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris*) is characteristic but generally confined to sandy uplands, where it is maintained by low nutrient, well drained sandy soils and periodic fire. Where drainage is poor, loblolly pine and pond pine (*Pinus serotina*) join longleaf pine in a savanna with an herb layer of grasses, sedges, and flowering forbs. On heavier, alluvial soils along rivers, a swamp forest characterized by bald cypress and dominated by tupelo, red maple, and black gum occurs. At maritime sites, cypress may be accompanied by live oaks heavily covered with Spanish moss (*Tillandsia usneoides*) (Terwilliger and Tate 1995).

Wildlife species throughout Virginia also are varied, and often depend on the climate, vegetation, and available water. Table 4 lists the number of native and naturalized wildlife species in Virginia, as categorized by the Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries (DGIF) (DGIF 2010). The table also notes how many of these different species have a special legal status (federal or state listed).

Table 4: Categories of Native and Naturalized Wildlife Species in Virginia

Category	Number of Species	Category	Number of Species
Annelids	22	Arachnids	81 (1)
Birds	352 (15)	Butterflies and Moths	438
Centipedes	3	Clams (Freshwater Fingernail)	18
Crustaceans (Freshwater)	105 (4)	Diplurans and Springtails	31
Fish	246 (21)	Frogs and Toads	27 (1)
Insects	531 (7)	Lizards	10 (1)
Mammals	110 (13)	Mammals (Marine)	30 (7)
Millipedes	93 (2)	Mussels (Freshwater)	81 (39)
Planarians	13	Salamanders	54 (3)
Snails (Freshwater)	70	Snails (Land)	278 (10)
Snakes	37 (1)	Turtles	27 (8)

Notes: Numbers in parenthesis identify how many of each species have a special legal status. Source: DGIF 2010

Vegetation and wildlife within VaARNG facilities is consistent with the surrounding region. Within any given facility, the impact to natural conditions depends on the level of training or planned growth. There are confirmed threatened and endangered species at VaARNG-MTC Fort Pickett (see Section 3.5). However, there are no confirmed threatened and endangered species on any of the other facilities.

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act protects birds that spend time in different geographic areas on a seasonal basis. Over 800 species are currently protected by the Act, which applies to both live and dead birds and to their feathers, nests, and eggs.

3.5 Biological Resources at VaARNG-MTC Fort Pickett

Much of VaARNG's cultural resources work occurs at VaARNG-Maneuver Training Center (MTC-Fort Pickett). Therefore, VaARNG consulted the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation's (DCR) Division of Natural Heritage online database to determine which protected species are known to occur at Ft. Pickett. Table 5 presents the rare, threatened, and endangered species that, according to the database, are known to occur in the watersheds that encompass the boundaries of Ft. Pickett. The species' federal, state, and Natural Heritage Program classifications are also provided in Table 5. Please refer to Appendix D for a complete list of federally-protected species in the counties with VaARNG facilities.

Table 5: Rare, Threatened and Endangered Species at VaARNG-MTC Fort Pickett

Species	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Global/State Rank
<i>Peucaea aestivalis</i>	Bachman's Sparrow	N/A	Threatened	G3/S1B
<i>Fusconaia masoni</i>	Atlantic Pigtoe Mussel	Species of Concern	Threatened	G2/S2
<i>Rhus michauxii</i>	Michaux's Sumac	Endangered	Threatened	G2G3/S1
<i>Percina rex</i>	Roanoke Logperch	Endangered	Endangered	G1G2/S1S2
<i>Pycnanthemum torrei</i>	Torrey's Mountain-mint	Species of Concern	N/A	G2/S2?

Global Ranks:

G1: Extremely rare and critically imperiled with 5 or fewer occurrences or very few remaining individuals; or because of some factor(s) making it especially vulnerable to extinction.

G2: Very rare and imperiled with 6 to 20 occurrences or few remaining individuals; or because of some factor(s) making it vulnerable to extinction.

G3: Either very rare and local throughout its range or found locally (even abundantly at some of its locations) in a restricted range; or vulnerable to extinction because of other factors. Usually fewer than 100 occurrences are documented.

State Ranks:

S1: State rank; extremely rare and critically imperiled with 5 or fewer occurrences or very few remaining individuals in Virginia; or because of some factor(s) making it especially vulnerable to extirpation in Virginia.

S2: State rank; very rare and imperiled with 6 to 20 occurrences or few remaining individuals in Virginia; or because of some factor(s) making it vulnerable to extirpation in Virginia.

B: Breeding

3.6 Cultural Resources

Cultural resources under the stewardship of VaARNG consist of archaeological sites; cultural landscapes; documents; buildings, and structures; American Indian sacred sites and properties of traditional, religious, and cultural significance; and previously collected artifacts. An inventory of cultural resources at VaARNG sites has been compiled based on the results of archaeological surveys, historic architectural evaluations, and archival and site record searches. To date, 126 historic buildings and structures and 33 archaeological sites have been identified as potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. No resources of traditional, cultural, or religious significance to American Indian tribes have been recorded on VaARNG sites. Known cultural resources within the VaARNG facilities are listed in Appendix J of the ICRMP.

In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historical Preservation Act (Section 106), VaARNG coordinated with the Virginia SHPO in the development of the ICRMP. VaARNG sent an early draft of the ICRMP to the SHPO for review. Comments were received from the SHPO, and VaARNG incorporated the comments into a revised draft EA. The revised draft EA was then sent to NGB for review. After addressing NGB's comments, VaARNG sent a courtesy copy of the Final Draft EA to the SHPO.

DoDI 4710.02, *DoD Interaction with Federally Recognized Tribes*, provides direction for Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) consultation. In accordance with DoDI 4710.02, VaARNG sent consultation letters to six federally-recognized tribes and eleven state-recognized tribes with a recorded cultural affiliation and interest in lands comprising present-day Ft. Pickett. No responses were received after the initial consultation letter, dated 4 December 2012, so a second letter was sent 15 January 2014. Five THPOs responded to this second letter. VaARNG reached

out to the remaining tribes, but did not receive a response. Refer to the 26 August 2014 Memorandum for Record regarding Tribal Consultation for VaARNG ICRMP Draft (see Appendix E) for further details.

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SECTION 4.0: ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

This section forms the scientific and analytic basis for the comparison of alternatives, providing the decision-maker with a clear basis for choice between reasonable alternatives. This section identifies the direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts of the Preferred Alternative and No Action Alternative on each of the resource areas previously described in the Affected Environment section

4.1 Geology, Topography, and Soils

4.1.1 Impacts of the Preferred Alternative

Under the Preferred Alternative, VaARNG would continue to investigate archaeological resources within its boundaries under the direction of the 2014 ICRMP. Such investigations would result in temporary excavation of soils and geologic material. Excavated materials could be stockpiled on site and protected from wind and rain erosion until the investigation was complete. At that time, this material could be returned to the excavated areas. Some grading may be necessary to return the area to its original condition. Therefore, there would continue to be less-than-significant adverse impacts to geology, topography, and soils.

4.1.2 Impacts of the No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, VaARNG would continue to investigate archaeological resources within its boundaries under the direction of the 2008 ICRMP. Such investigations would result in temporary excavation of soils and geologic material. Excavated materials could be stockpiled on site and protected from wind and rain erosion until the investigation was complete. At that time, this material could be returned to the excavated areas. Some grading may be necessary to return the area to its original condition. Therefore, there would continue to be less-than-significant adverse impacts to geology, topography, and soils.

4.1.3 Best Management Practices

Best Management Practices would be considered to ensure there are no significant impacts to soils and geologic material. The BMPs are included in the attached ICRMP.

4.2 Water Resources

4.2.1 Impacts of the Preferred Alternative

Under the Preferred Alternative, VaARNG would continue to investigate archaeological resources within its boundaries under the direction of the 2014 ICRMP. Such investigations would result in temporary excavation of soils and geologic material. The use of appropriate erosion and sediment controls would prevent stockpiled or exposed soils being carried by wind or water to nearby streams or wetlands. Despite these efforts, some small increases of sediment loads in stormwater runoff could occur. These increases would be of little consequence to water quality and would only be expected to last as long as the archaeological investigation. Overall, there would continue to be less-than-significant adverse impacts to water resources.

4.2.2 Impacts of the No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, VaARNG would investigate archaeological resources within its boundaries under the direction of the 2008 ICRMP. Such investigations would result in temporary excavation of soils and geologic material. The use of appropriate erosion and sediment controls would prevent stockpiled or exposed soils being carried by wind or water to nearby streams or wetlands. Despite these efforts, some small increases of sediment loads in

stormwater runoff could occur. These increases would be of little consequence to water quality and would only be expected to last as long as the archaeological investigation. Overall, there would continue to be less-than-significant adverse impacts to water resources.

4.2.3 Best Management Practices

Stormwater management plans and DCR approved erosion and sediment control plans would be implemented prior to specific projects to avoid long-term impacts.

4.3 Biological Resources

4.3.1 Impacts of the Preferred Alternative

Under the Preferred Alternative, VaARNG would manage its cultural resources under the direction of the 2014 ICRMP. Archaeological investigations and other surveys would continue to occur on VaARNG facilities. The scope and duration of a given activity would dictate the level of impacts to biological resources. Impacts could range from increased human activity in undisturbed areas during a survey to the loss of grass and small shrubs during an archaeological investigation. Coordination between cultural resources and natural resources would be a BMP that would make the adverse impacts less-than-significant to biological resources. Avoiding nests during survey activities, would allow implementation of the ICRMP without impacts to migratory birds. Since implementation of the revised ICRMP is a management tool, the proposed action would not have any effect on any listed species. See the “Memorandum for Record,” dated 26 September 2014, regarding endangered species for more information (Appendix D).

4.3.2 Impacts of the No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, VaARNG would manage its cultural resources under the direction of the 2008 ICRMP. Archaeological investigations and other surveys would continue to occur on VaARNG facilities. The scope and duration of a given activity would dictate the level of impacts to biological resources. Impacts could range from increased human activity in undisturbed areas during a survey to the loss of grass and small shrubs during an archaeological investigation. Coordination between cultural resources and natural resources would be a BMP that would make the adverse impacts less-than-significant to biological resources.

4.3.3 Best Management Practices

As noted in the DCR 3January 2013 letter (Appendix A), VaARNG would continue to coordinate with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, DCR, DGIF, and Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (VDACS) about the potential for rare, threatened and endangered species to occur in specific project areas.

4.4 Cultural Resources

Under either the Preferred or No Action Alternative, VaARNG would continue consultation with both the SHPO and interested THPOs when appropriate. As requested by one THPO, and according to legal requirements, the VaARNG would continue to adhere to the protocol set forth in the *Standard Operating Procedure for Inadvertent Discovery of Cultural Material* included in the attached ICRMP.

4.4.1 Impacts of the Preferred Alternative

Under the Preferred Alternative, VaARNG would manage its cultural resources under the direction of the 2014 ICRMP. The 2014 ICRMP would not introduce any measurable changes to the manner in which VaARNG conducts archaeological investigations or protects and curates historic structures and objects. The document, however, would provide an up-to-date collection

of all of the policies, agreements, and data that direct VaARNG cultural resource management. This collection of data would provide decision-makers and cultural resource staff with a comprehensive tool for managing cultural resources in conjunction with military activities. Overall, the revised guidance document would have a long-term beneficial impact on cultural resources.

4.4.2 Impacts of the No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, VaARNG would continue to manage its cultural resources under the direction of the 2008 ICRMP. The document would not provide an up-to-date collection of the policies, agreements, and data that direct VaARNG cultural resource management. Although these data would be available to decision-makers and cultural resource staff, they would not be presented as a comprehensive strategy for managing cultural resources at VaARNG facilities. Although there would be no adverse impact to cultural resources, the VaARNG ICRMP would not meet Army cultural resource management standards. Overall, there would be less-than-significant adverse impacts on cultural resources.

4.4.3 Best Management Practices

VaARNG would follow the policies, standard operating procedures, and other agreements documented in the attached ICRMP.

4.5 Cumulative Impacts

4.5.1 Introduction

As defined by CEQ Regulations (40 CFR Part 1508.7), cumulative impacts are those that “result from the incremental impact of the Preferred Alternative when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions, without regard to the agency (federal or non-federal) or individual who undertakes such other actions.” Cumulative impact analysis captures the impacts that result from the Preferred Alternative in combination with the impacts of other actions in the Preferred Alternative’s region of influence.

Because of the number of past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions at all 61 VaARNG facilities, cumulative impacts are the most difficult to analyze. NEPA requires the analysis of cumulative environmental impacts of the Preferred Alternative on resources that may often be manifested only at the cumulative level, such as traffic congestion, air quality, noise, biological resources, cultural resources, socioeconomic conditions, utility system capacities, and others.

Past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions in the immediate vicinity of VaARNG facilities include the following:

- ✓ Residential and commercial development;
- ✓ Infrastructure upgrades; and,
- ✓ Timbering, mining and other natural resource management.

Other notable past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions within VaARNG facilities include the following:

- ✓ Training exercises;
- ✓ New construction;
- ✓ Removal/relocation of structures;
- ✓ Forest management activities; and,
- ✓ Archaeological investigations.

Table 2-4 in the attached ICRMP provides a list of proposed projects with potential to impact cultural resources.

4.5.2 Cumulative Impacts within the Area

VaARNG facilities are strategically located throughout Virginia. In some cases, these facilities are located in rural areas that have experienced low levels of development in recent years. In these areas; residential, commercial, and industrial development has been limited and infrastructure improvements have been focused on replacing aging facilities serving these limited developments. These rural areas, however, do tend to experience higher levels of timbering, mining, and other natural resource management.

Other VaARNG facilities are located in some of the fastest growing regions of Virginia. These areas have experienced rapid growth in residential and commercial development and proportional growth in infrastructure. Timbering, mining, and other natural resource management are less common in these areas.

This growth has increased traffic congestion, air quality impacts, and other environmental impacts, placing some increased demands on services, utilities, and infrastructure. Development of former open space also has resulted in natural and cultural resources impacts.

4.5.3 Cumulative Impacts of the Preferred Alternative

The Preferred Alternative would result in the impacts identified throughout Section 4. These include continued less-than-significant adverse impacts to geology, topography, and soils; water resources; and biological resources; as well as beneficial impacts to cultural resources. These impacts would be further reduced through implementation of standard VaARNG BMPs, as identified throughout Section 4.

Implementation of the Preferred Alternative is not expected to cumulatively significantly adversely impact any technical area discussed in this EA. Cumulative net positive impacts to cultural resources would be realized. The Preferred Alternative would not noticeably contribute to the ongoing changing physical and environmental conditions. In terms of geology, topography, and soils; water resources; and biological resources; the Preferred Alternative would not significantly, cumulatively increase regional impacts; as the action involves staff and activities currently present at VaARNG facilities. The Preferred Action Alternative would maintain or enhance the management of cultural resources, providing a beneficial impact to the resource.

Under the No Action Alternative, the VaARNG would not adopt the attached ICRMP and would continue to follow the guidance contained in the 2008 ICRMP. This situation would result in similar impacts to geology, topography, and soils; water resources; and biological resources; as the Preferred Alternative. The No Action Alternative would, however, not achieve the beneficial impacts to cultural resources that would be realized through the Preferred Alternative.

4.5.4 Inter-relationship of Cumulative Impacts

The environment surrounding VaARNG facilities is slowly changing due to varying rates of development and natural resource management activities. VaARNG's Preferred Alternative, to adopt the attached ICRMP, would not result in changes to impacts to natural resources from cultural resource investigations. Furthermore, these impacts would be of little consequence to the environment, when compared to the magnitude or frequency of other activities occurring around or within VaARNG facilities. Therefore, there is no direct relationship between the

environmental impacts associated with the Preferred Alternative or the No Action Alternative and the other cumulative impacts described above.

No significant adverse cumulative impacts to the environment, induced by changes under the Preferred Alternative or No Action Alternative, are anticipated. Close coordination between VaARNG; local, state, tribal, and federal planning and regulatory authorities; as well as local community representatives would serve to minimize any potential future adverse impacts. Implementation of appropriate erosion and sediment controls would minimize or eliminate any potential cumulative degradation of the natural ecosystem.

4.6 Federal Consistency Determination

Pursuant to Section 307 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended, a Federal Consistency Determination for the VaARNG ICRMP Revisions for its 61 facilities statewide is provided in Appendix F. VaARNG is required to determine the consistency of its activities affecting Virginia's coastal resources or coastal uses with the VCZMP.

The consistency determination is an analysis of project activities in light of established VCRMP Enforceable Programs. Furthermore, submission of this consistency determination reflects the commitment of the Army to comply with those Enforceable Programs. The proposed project will be conducted in a manner which is consistent with the VCRMP. VaARNG has determined that the revision of its ICRMP would not affect land and water uses or natural resources of the Commonwealth of Virginia's coastal zone.

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SECTION 5.0: COMPARISON OF ALTERNATIVES AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Comparison of the Environmental Consequences of the Alternatives

The purpose of this section is to clearly compare and contrast the environmental impacts of the Preferred Alternative and the No Action Alternative. Table 5 illustrates how these two alternatives would affect the resource topics examined in this document. More detailed information is provided in Section 4.

Table 6: Comparison of the Environmental Consequences

Resource Topic	Preferred Alternative	No Action Alternative
Geology, Topography, and Soils (See Sections 3.2 and 4.1)	Continued less-than-significant adverse impacts related to archaeological investigations.	Continued less-than-significant adverse impacts related to archaeological investigations.
Water Resources (See Section 3.3 and 4.2)	Continued less-than-significant adverse impacts related to archaeological investigations.	Continued less-than-significant adverse impacts related to archaeological investigations.
Biological Resources (See Sections 3.4 and 4.3)	Continued less-than-significant adverse impacts related to cultural resource investigations.	Continued less-than-significant adverse impacts related to cultural resource investigations.
Cultural Resources (See Sections 3.6 and 4.4)	Long-term beneficial impacts related to complying with Army regulations and revising the VaARNG ICRMP.	Less-than-significant adverse impacts by failing to comply with Army regulations or revise the ICRMP.

5.2 Conclusions

The Preferred Alternative would not significantly impact the quality of the human or natural environment, and no mitigation measures are proposed. Therefore, an Environmental Impact Statement will not be required. If this opinion is upheld following circulation of this EA, a Finding of No Significant Impact will be signed and circulated.

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SECTION 6.0: REFERENCES

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SECTION 7.0: GLOSSARY

Appendix A of the attached ICRMP provides a list of definitions for technical terms related to the Preferred Alternative.

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SECTION 8.0: LIST OF PREPARERS

This document was prepared by EEE Consulting, Inc., with input and review from Virginia Department of Military Affairs and Versar staff. Specific staff involved in the preparation of this EA are listed below.

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Scott Smizik	American Institute of Certified Planners	Environmental Scientist	Primary Author, EA	B.A., 2000, Environmental Studies, Washington College M.E.E.P., 2002, Masters in Energy and Environmental Policy, University of Delaware	10
Susan Liszeski	Wetland Professional in Training	Senior Environmental Scientist	Primary Author, Coastal Resources Consistency Determination and FONSI	B.S., 1984, Forestry, University of Kentucky M.S., 1986, Wildlife Management, Louisiana State University	20+
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Versar					
Name	Certification	Title	Role	Degree	Years of Relevant Experience
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SECTION 9.0: AGENCIES AND INDIVIDUALS CONSULTED

Federal Agencies

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U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Norfolk District

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U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

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Office of Plant & Pest Services

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Virginia Department of Environmental Quality

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Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries

Environmental Services
P.O.Box 11104
4010 W. Broad St.
Richmond, VA 23230

Virginia Department of Health

109 Governor Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

State Historic Preservation Office
2801 Kensington Avenue
Richmond, VA 23221

Virginia Department of Transportation

Richmond District
2430 Pine Forest Drive
Colonial Heights, VA 23834

Virginia Marine Resources Commission

2600 Washington Avenue, 3rd Floor
Newport News, VA 23607

Military Installations

Fort A.P. Hill

Terry Banks
Chief, Environmental and Natural Resources
Division
19952 North Range Rd
Fort A. P. Hill, VA 22427

Fort Belvoir

Patrick McLaughlin
Chief, Environmental and Natural Resources
Division
9430 Jackson Loop, Suite 200
Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5116

Virginia Defense Supply Center, Richmond

Jimmy Parrish
Environmental Branch Chief
8000 Jefferson Davis Highway
Richmond, VA 23297

Local Agencies

Town of Abingdon, Virginia

Attn: Mr. Greg Kelly, Town Manager
P.O. Box 789
Abingdon, VA 24212

City of Alexandria, Virginia

Director, Planning and Zoning
301 King St., Room 2100
Alexandria, VA 22314

Albemarle County, Virginia

Thomas Foley
County Executive
401 McIntire Road
Charlottesville, VA 22902

Alleghany County, Virginia

John R. Strutner
County Administrator
9212 Winterberry Avenue
Covington, VA 24426

City of Bedford, Virginia

Attn: Mr. Charles Kolakowski
City Manager
215 East Main St.
Bedford, VA 24523

Town of Big Stone Gap, Virginia

Attn: Mr. Pat Murphy
Town Manager
505 East Fifth St. South
Big Stone Gap, VA 24219

Town of Blackstone, Virginia

Attn: Mr. Philip Vannoorbeeck
Town Manager
100 West Elm St.
Blackstone, VA 23824

Town of Bowling Green, Virginia

Attn: Mr. Stephen Manster
Town Manager
117 Butler St. - PO Box 468
Bowling Green, VA 22427

Campbell County, Virginia

David Laurrell
County Administrator
P.O. Box 100
Rustburg VA 24588

Town of Cedar Bluff, Virginia

Attn: Mr. James K. McGlothlin
Manager/Clerk
PO Box 807
Cedar Bluff, VA 24609

City of Charlottesville, Virginia

Attn: Mr. Maurice Jones
City Manager
City Manager's Office
605 East Main St. - PO Box 911
Charlottesville, VA 22902

Town of Chatham, Virginia

Attn: Mr. Edmund Giles
Town Manager
16 Court Place – PO Box 370
Chatham, VA 24531

Town of Christiansburg, Virginia

Attn: Ms. Nicole Hair
Planning Director
100 East Main St.
Christiansburg, VA 24073

Town of Clifton Forge, Virginia

Attn: Ms. Darlene Burcham
Town Manager
PO Box 631
Clifton Forge, VA 24422

City of Danville, Virginia

Attn: Mr. Joe King
City Manager
PO Box 3300
Danville, VA 24543

City of Emporia, Virginia

Attn: Ms. Tessie Wilkins
City Clerk
201 South Main St.
Emporia, VA 23847

Town of Farmville, Virginia

Attn: Mr. Gerald J. Spates
Town Manager
PO Drawer 368
Farmville, VA 23901

Town of Franklin, Virginia

Attn: Clerk
PO Box 179
Franklin, VA 23851

County of Frederick, Virginia

Attn: Mr. Eric Lawrence
Director of Planning and Development
107 North Kent Street, Suite 202
Winchester, VA 22601

City of Fredericksburg, Virginia

Attn: Ms. Beverly R. Cameron
City Manager
715 Princess Anne St., Room 203
Fredericksburg, VA 22401

Town of Gate City, Virginia

Attn: Mr. Jeremy Keller
Town Manager
156 East Jackson St.
Gate City, VA 24251

Greensville County, Virginia

K. David Whittington
County Administrator
Greensville County Government Center
1781 Greensville County Circle
Emporia, VA 23847

City of Hampton, Virginia

Attn: Ms. Mary Bunting
City Manager
22 Lincoln St.
8th Floor, City Hall
Hampton, VA 23669

City of Harrisonburg, Virginia

Attn: Mr. Kurt Hodgen
City Manager
345 South Main St.
Harrisonburg, VA 22801

County of Henrico, Virginia

Attn: Mr. R. Joseph Emerson
Director of Planning
Henrico County Planning
PO Box 90775
Henrico, VA 23273-0775

Lee County, Virginia

Dane Poe
County Administrator
Lee County Courthouse
Room 111
P.O. Box 367
Jonesville, VA 2426

Town of Leesburg, Virginia

Attn: Ms. Susan Berry Hill
Director of Planning and Zoning
25 West Market St.
Leesburg, VA 20176

City of Lexington, Virginia

Attn: Mr. T. Jon Ellstad
City Manager
300 East Washington St.
Lexington, VA 24450

Loudoun County, Virginia

Tim Hemstreet
County Administrator
1 Harrison St. SE
Mail Stop #02
Leesburg, VA 20175

City of Lynchburg, Virginia

Attn: Mr. L. Kimball Payne
City Manager
900 Church St.
Lynchburg, VA 24504

City of Manassas, Virginia

Attn: Mr. John Budesky
City Manager
City Hall
9027 Center St.
Manassas, VA 20110

City of Martinsville, Virginia

Attn: Mr. Leon Towarnicki
City Manager
55 West Church St. – PO Box 1112
Martinsville, VA 24112

City of Norfolk, Virginia

Norfolk Department of Planning and Community
Development
Attn: Mr. Frank Duke, Director
City Hall Building
810 Union St., Suite 508
Norfolk, VA 23510

Nottoway County, Virginia

Ronald E. Roark
County Administrator
Nottoway County
344 West Courthouse Road
P.O. Box 92
Nottoway, VA 23955

Town of Onancock, Virginia

Attn: Mr. Tom Robinett
Town Manager
15 North St.
Onancock, VA 23417

Town of Pennington Gap, Virginia

Attn: Town Manager
131 Constitution Road
Pennington Gap, VA 24277

City of Petersburg, Virginia

Attn: Ms. Sharon Williams
Director of Planning
135 North Union St.
Petersburg, VA 23803

City of Portsmouth, Virginia

Attn: Mr. J. Brannon Godfrey, Jr.
Acting City Manager
Portsmouth City Hall
801 Crawford St.
Portsmouth, VA 23704

Powhatan County, Virginia

Elmer Hodge
County Administrator
3834 Old Buckingham Road, Suite A
Powhatan, VA 23139

Pulaski County, Virginia

County Administrator
143 3rd St NW, Suite 1
Pulaski VA 24301

Town of Pulaski, Virginia

Attn: Mr. John Hawley
Town Manager
42 1st St., NW
Pulaski, VA 24301

Prince William County, Virginia

Melissa Peacor
County Administrator
1 County Complex Court
Prince William, Virginia 22192

City of Radford, Virginia

Attn: Mr. David C. Ridpath
City Manager
10 Robertson St.
Radford, VA 24141

Town of Richlands, Virginia

Attn: Ms. Jan White, Mayor
200 Washington Square
Richlands, VA 24641

City of Richmond, Virginia

Planning and Development Review
900 East Broad St., Room 511
Richmond, VA 23219

City of Roanoke, Virginia

Attn: Mr. Christopher Morrill
City Manager
215 Church Ave, SW
Noel C. Taylor Municipal Building, Room 364
Roanoke, VA 24011

Rockbridge County, Virginia

Spencer H. Suter
County Administrator
150 South Main St
Lexington, Virginia, 24450

Town of Rocky Mount, Virginia

Attn: Mr. Matthew Hankins
Director and Zoning Administrator
345 Donald Ave.
Rocky Mount, VA 24151

Town of South Boston, Virginia

Attn: Ms. Hope Cole
Planner
455 Ferry St.
South Boston, VA 24592

Spotsylvania County, Virginia

Charles Culley
County Administrator
P.O. Box 447
212 North Main Street
Bowling Green, Virginia 22427

Town of Staunton, Virginia

Attn: Mr. Stephen Owen
Town Manager
PO Box 58
Staunton, VA 24402-0058

City of Suffolk, Virginia

Attn: Mr. D. Scott Mills
Planning Director
PO Box 1858
Suffolk, VA 23439

Tazewell County, Virginia

James H. Spencer III
County Administrator
108 E. Main St
Tazewell, VA 24651

City of Virginia Beach, Virginia

Attn: Mr. William Whitney Jr., AICP
Planning Director
2405 Courthouse Dr.
Building 2, Room 115
Virginia Beach, VA 23456

Town of Warrenton, Virginia

Attn: Mr. Kenneth L. McLawhon
Town Manager
PO Drawer 341
Warrenton, VA 20188-0341

Washington County, Virginia

Nadine Culberson
County Administrator
Government Center Building
1 Government Center Place, Suite A
Abingdon VA, 24210

Town of West Point, Virginia

Attn: Mr. John Edwards Jr.
Town Manager
PO Box 152
West Point, VA 23181

Town of Winchester, Virginia

Attn: Mr. Tim Youmans
Planning Director
15 North Cameron St.
Winchester, VA 22601

Town of Woodstock, Virginia

Brent T. Manuel
Assistant Town Manager/Town Planner
135 North Main St.
Woodstock, VA 22664

Planning District Commissions (PDC)

Accomack-Northampton PDC

P.O. Box 417
Accomac, VA 23301

Cumberland Plateau PDC

P.O. Box 548
224 Clydesway Drive
Lebanon, VA 24266

Central Shenandoah PDC

112 MacTanly Place
Staunton, VA 24401

Crater PDC

1964 Wakefield Ave
Petersburg, VA 23805

Hampton Roads PDC

The Regional Building
723 Woodlake Drive
Chesapeake, VA 23320

LENOWISCO PDC

372 Technology Trail Ln
Duffield, VA 24244

Middle Peninsula PDC

P.O. Box 286
Saluda, VA 23149

Mount Rogers PDC

1021 Terrace Dr.
Marion, VA 24354

New River Valley PDC

6580 Valley Center Drive
Suite 124
Radford, VA 24141

Northern Shenandoah PDC

400 Kendrick Ln
Front Royal, VA 22630

Northern Virginia PDC

3060 Williams Drive
Suite 510
Fairfax, VA 22031

Rappahannock-Rapidan PDC

420 Southridge Pkwy #106
Culpeper, VA 22701

Richmond Regional PDC

9211 Forest Hill Avenue
Suite 200
Richmond, VA 23235

Southside PDC

200 S Mecklenburg Ave
South Hill, VA 23970

Thomas Jefferson PDC

401 East Water Street
P.O. Box 1505
Charlottesville, VA 22902

West Piedmont PDC

1100 Madison St
Martinsville, VA 24112

Regional Commissions (RC)

Commonwealth Regional Council

1 Mill Street, Suite 101
P.O. Box P
Farmville, VA 23901

George Washington RC

406 Princess Anne St
Fredericksburg, VA 22401

Roanoke Valley-Alleghany RC

313 Luck Ave SW
Roanoke, VA 24016

Federal Tribes

Catawba Indian Nation

1536 Tom Steven Road
Rock Hill, SC 29730

Cayuga Nation of Indians

P.O. Box 11
Versailles, NY 14168

Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma

P.O. Box 948
Tahlequah, OK 74465

Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians

P.O. Box 455
Cherokee, NC 28719

Tuscarora Nation of New York

2006 Mt. Hope Road
Lewiston, NY 14092

United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians

P.O. Box 746
Tahlequah, OK 74465

State Tribes

Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indian Tribe

P.O. Box 397
Courtland, VA 23837

Chickahominy Indian Tribe

8200 Lott Cary Road
Providence Forge, VA 23140

Chickahominy Indians – Eastern Division

3120 Mount Pleasant Road
Providence Forge, VA 23140

Mattaponi Indian Tribe

1467 Mattaponi Reservation Circle
West Point, VA 23181

Monacan Indian Nation, Inc.

P.O. Box 1136
Madison Heights, VA 24572

Nansemond Indian Tribe

P.O. Box 6558
Portsmouth VA, 23703

Nottoway Indian Tribe of Virginia, Inc.

P.O. Box 246
Capron, VA 23829

Pamunkey Indian Tribe

Pamunkey Tribal Government
331 Pocket Road
King William, VA 23086

Patawomeck Indians of Virginia

534 Fagan Drive
Fredericksburg, VA 22405

Rappahannock Tribe

5036 Indian Neck Road
Indian Neck, VA 23148

Upper Mattaponi Indian Tribe

1236 Mount Pleasant Rd.
King William, VA 23086

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APPENDIX A: CONSULTATION LETTERS

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Scott Smizik

From: Edmund Giles <edmund.giles@chatham-va.gov>
Sent: Thursday, January 03, 2013 11:28 AM
To: Smead, Susan E NFG NG VAARNG (US)
Subject: IICEP Environmental Assessment of VARRNG

Ms. Smead:

In response to your letter dated November 30, 2012 concerning the IICEP Environmental Assessment of the VAARNG proposed Integrated cultural resources management plan update.

I have reviewed this and there is no potential environmental concerns or issues that the Town has. Also the Town does not have any planned or ongoing projects for this area. Should you have any questions let me know.

Thanks

Edmund Giles

Town Manager - Chatham

Phone: 434-432-9515

Fax: 434-432-4817

Scott Smizik

From: Nichole Hair <nhair@christiansburg.org>
Sent: Friday, January 04, 2013 9:37 AM
To: Clayton, Katherine A NFG NG VAARNG (US); Smead, Susan E NFG NG VAARNG (US)
Subject: RE: IICEP in support of Environmental Assessment (UNCLASSIFIED)

The Town of Christiansburg is unaware of potential environmental concerns or any planned or ongoing projects in this area.

Nichole Hair, CZO
Planning Director
100 East Main Street
Christiansburg, VA 24073
(540) 382-6120 x 130
nhair@christiansburg.org
www.Christiansburg.org

-----Original Message-----

From: Clayton, Katherine A NFG NG VAARNG (US) [<mailto:katherine.a.clayton.nfg@mail.mil>]
Sent: Friday, January 04, 2013 9:04 AM
To: Nichole Hair; Smead, Susan E NFG NG VAARNG (US)
Subject: RE: IICEP in support of Environmental Assessment (UNCLASSIFIED)

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED

Caveats: FOUO

Ms. Hair,

The facility is the Christiansburg Readiness Center located at

15 College Street
Christiansburg, VA 24073

Please let me know if you need additional information.

Sincerely,

Katie Clayton
Contractor-Conservation Management Institute NEPA Compliance Specialist Bldg 316 Fort Pickett Blackstone, VA 23824
Office: (434) 298-6226

-----Original Message-----

From: Nichole Hair [<mailto:nhair@christiansburg.org>]
Sent: Friday, December 28, 2012 12:01 PM
To: Smead, Susan E NFG NG VAARNG (US)
Cc: Clayton, Katherine A NFG NG VAARNG (US)
Subject: RE: IICEP in support of Environmental Assessment (UNCLASSIFIED)

Thank you Susan.

Can you provide the location of the Proposed Action Site in Christiansburg, Va?

Thank you.

Nichole Hair, CZO
Planning Director
100 East Main Street
Christiansburg, VA 24073
(540) 382-6120 x 130
nhair@christiansburg.org
www.Christiansburg.org

-----Original Message-----

From: Smead, Susan E NFG NG VAARNG (US) [<mailto:susan.e.smead.nfg@mail.mil>]
Sent: Friday, December 14, 2012 3:18 PM
To: Nichole Hair
Cc: Clayton, Katherine A NFG NG VAARNG (US)
Subject: RE: IICEP in support of Environmental Assessment (UNCLASSIFIED)

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
Caveats: FOUO

Ms. Hair,

Thank you for your note. The EA about which you received a letter of notification is for the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) Revision, being conducted by the VA Dept. of Military Affairs-VA Army National Guard (VDMA-VAARNG). The ICRMP is a management plan for cultural resources, consisting of architectural, archaeological, and historic landscape resources, for which the VDMA-VAARNG is responsible. It is a planning document that provides guidance for actions, including projects, to ensure that appropriate measures are taken to meet legal compliance requirements, and to provide sound stewardship to cultural resources. ICRMPs are required by Dept. of Defense regulations, and are updated annually, with revisions conducted every five years.

Please let me know if you need additional information.

Sincerely,

Susan Smead - State Employee
Cultural Resources Program Manager
VA Dept. of Military Affairs-VA Army National Guard Bldg. 316, Fort Pickett Blackstone, VA 23824-6316
Phone: 434-298-6411
Fax: 434-298-6400
Email: susan.e.smead.nfg@mail.mil

Note new email address

-----Original Message-----

From: Nichole Hair [<mailto:nhair@christiansburg.org>]
Sent: Monday, December 10, 2012 3:44 PM

To: Smead, Susan E NFG NG VAARNG (US)
Subject: IICEP in support of Environmental Assessment

Ms. Smead~

The Town of Christiansburg is unsure what project is being addressed for Environmental Assessment.

Could you provide further clarification?

Thank you.

Nichole Hair, CZO

Planning Director

100 East Main Street

Christiansburg, VA 24073

(540) 382-6120 x 130

nhair@christiansburg.org <blockedmailto:nhair@christiansburg.org>

www.Christiansburg.org <blockedhttp://www.christiansburg.org/>

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
Caveats: FOUO

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
Caveats: FOUO

Douglas W. Domenech
Secretary of Natural Resources



David A. Johnson
Director

COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND RECREATION

Division of Natural Heritage
217 Governor Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219-2010
(804) 786-7951

January 3, 2013

Ms. Sue Smead
NGVA-FMO-ENV
Building 316 Fort Pickett
Blackstone, VA 23824

Re: Virginia National Guard's Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan Update

Dear Ms. Smead,

The Department of Conservation and Recreation's Division of Natural Heritage (DCR) has searched its Biotics Data System for occurrences of natural heritage resources from the areas identified on the submitted map. Natural heritage resources are defined as the habitat of rare, threatened, or endangered plant and animal species, unique or exemplary natural communities, and significant geologic formations.

Biotics documents the presence of natural heritage resources within or near the VAARNG Readiness Center and Field Maintenance Shop Locations. To avoid and minimize impacts to documented resources, DCR recommends further coordination with this office as specific projects are developed for these various locations.

Under a Memorandum of Agreement established between the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (VDACS) and the DCR, DCR represents VDACS in comments regarding potential impacts on state-listed threatened and endangered plant and insect species.

There are State Natural Area Preserves under DCR's jurisdiction in the project vicinity of some of these locations.

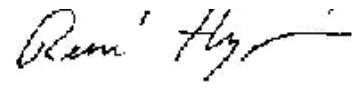
New and updated information is continually added to Biotics. Please contact DCR for an update on this natural heritage information if a significant amount of time passes before it is utilized.

The Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries (VDGIF) maintains a database of wildlife locations, including threatened and endangered species, trout streams, and anadromous fish waters that may contain information not documented in this letter. Their database may be accessed from <http://vafwis.org/fwis/> or contact Gladys Cason (804-367-0909 or Gladys.Cason@dgif.virginia.gov).

Should you have any questions or concerns, feel free to contact me at 804-371-2708. Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this project.

*State Parks • Stormwater Management • Outdoor Recreation Planning
Natural Heritage • Dam Safety and Floodplain Management • Land Conservation*

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "S. René Hypes". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

S. René Hypes
Project Review Coordinator



COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Street address: 629 East Main Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219

Mailing address: P.O. Box 1105, Richmond, Virginia 23218

TDD (804) 698-4021

www.deq.virginia.gov

Douglas W. Domenech
Secretary of Natural Resources

David K. Paylor
Director

(804) 698-4000
1-800-592-5482

December 17, 2012

Ms. Sue Smead
NGVA-FMO-ENV
Building 316 Fort Pickett
Blackstone, VA 23824

RE: Scoping, Proposed Update and Environmental Assessment of the Virginia Army National Guard's Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan

Dear Ms. Smead:

This correspondence is in response to the November 30, 2012, letter (received December 5, 2012) from the Department of Military Affairs (DMA) requesting scoping comments on an update to the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) and Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Virginia Army National Guard (VAARNG) facilities.

Description of Projects

According to the letter (attached), the DMA in coordination with the National Guard Bureau propose to update the INRMP and EA for all of the VAARNG facilities in Virginia. The VAARNG is required to develop an ICRMP as an internal compliance and management tool that integrates the entirety of the cultural resources program with ongoing mission activities. The ICRMP is designed to support the military mission by meeting the legal compliance requirements of federal historic preservation laws and regulations in a manner consistent with the principles of cultural resource stewardship. The ICRMP establishes priorities for the identification and evaluation of historic properties at VAARNG facilities.

Coordination of Environmental Reviews

The role of the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) in relation to the project under consideration is that DEQ's Office of Environmental Impact Review (OEIR) will coordinate Virginia's review of documents prepared pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and comment to the appropriate federal agency on behalf of the Commonwealth.

A similar review process will pertain to the federal consistency certification (FCC) that must be provided pursuant to the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) since it is located in Virginia's Coastal Management Area. Virginia's Coastal Management Area includes most of Tidewater Virginia, as defined by the Code of Virginia § 28.2-100. If the FCC is included as part of the EA, there can be a single review.

Pursuant to the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended, federal activities (federally licensed/permitted or federally funded activities) affecting Virginia's coastal resources or coastal uses must be consistent with the Virginia Coastal Zone Management Program (VCP) (see section 307(c)(1) of the Act and the *Federal Consistency Regulations* at 15 CFR Part 930, sub-part D and sub-part F). The responsible federal agency must ensure that DMA provides a consistency certification which involves an analysis of the proposed activities in light of the Enforceable Policies of the VCP (first enclosure) and a commitment to carry out the proposed activities consistently with the Enforceable Policies. In addition, we invite your attention to the Advisory Policies of the VCP (second enclosure). As stated above, the FCC may be provided as part of the NEPA documentation or separately, depending on the preference of the responsible federal agency and DMA. Although not required, we recommend, in the interests of efficiency for all concerned, that the FCC be provided together with the NEPA document. Section 930.58 of the Federal Consistency Regulations and Virginia's Federal Consistency Information Package (available at www.deq.virginia.gov/Programs/EnvironmentalImpactReview/FederalConsistencyReviews.aspx) give content requirements for the consistency certification.

Scoping and Environmental Review

While this Office does not participate in scoping efforts beyond the advice given herein, other agencies are free to provide scoping comments concerning the preparation of the INRMP and the NEPA document for the proposed project. These entities may be asked to participate in the coordinated review of the NEPA document submitted to this office. Therefore, we are sharing your letter with selected state and local Virginia agencies; these are likely to include the following (note: starred (*) agencies administer one or more of the Enforceable Policies of the Virginia Coastal Zone Management Program; see "Federal Consistency," above):

- Department of Environmental Quality
 - Tidewater Regional Office*
 - Northern Regional Office*
 - Piedmont Regional Office*
 - Valley Regional Office

- Blue Ridge Regional Office
- Southwest Regional Office
- Air Division*
- Division of Land Protection and Revitalization
- Department of Game and Inland Fisheries*
- Department of Conservation and Recreation
 - Division of Stormwater Management*
 - Division of Natural Heritage
 - Division of Planning and Recreation Resources
 - Division of Stormwater Management – Local Implementation*
- Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
- Department of Forestry
- Marine Resources Commission*
- Department of Historic Resources
- Department of Health*
- Department of Transportation
- Department of Aviation
- Town of Abingdon
- City of Alexandria
- City of Bedford
- Town of Big Stone Gap
- Town of Blacksburg
- Town of Blowing Green
- Town of Cedar Bluff
- City of Charlottesville
- Town of Chatham
- Town of Christiansburg
- Town of Clifton Forge
- City of Danville
- City of Emporia
- Town of Farmville
- Town of Franklin
- City of Fredericksburg
- Town of Gate City
- City of Hampton
- City of Harrisonburg
- City of Henrico
- Town of Leesburg
- City of Lexington
- City of Lynchburg
- City of Manassas
- City of Martinsville
- City of Norfolk
- City of Onancock
- Town of Pennington Gap
- City of Petersburg

- City of Portsmouth
- Powhatan County
- Town of Pulaski
- City of Radford
- Town of Richlands
- City of Richmond
- City of Roanoke
- Town of Rocky Mount
- Town of South Boston
- Town of Staunton
- Town of Suffolk
- City of Virginia Beach
- Town of Warrenton
- Town of West Point
- Town of Winchester
- Town of Woodstock
- LENOWISCO Planning District Commission (PDC)
- Cumberland Plateau PDC
- Mount Rogers PDC
- New River Valley PDC
- West Piedmont PDC
- Roanoke Valley-Alleghany Regional Commission (RC)
- Central Shenandoah PDC
- Northern Shenandoah PDC
- Thomas Jefferson PDC
- Northern Virginia PDC
- Rappahannock-Rapidan PDC
- Southside PDC
- Commonwealth RC
- Richmond Regional PDC
- George Washington RC
- Middle Peninsula PDC
- Crater PDC
- Accomack-Northampton PDC
- Hampton Roads Planning District Commission

INFORMATION ON WASTE MATERIALS and OTHER ISSUES

DEQ and other agencies maintain databases on hazardous materials. We are enclosing a copy of Appendix 10 (see below) of DEQ's most recent Environmental Impact Report Procedure Manual (dated July 2012) that lists databases and indicates their uses and contents. Questions on waste management may be directed to DEQ's Division of Land Protection and Revitalization (Steve Coe at 804-698-4029 or Stephen.Coe@deq.virginia.gov).

- DEQ Online Database: Virginia Environmental Geographic Information Systems

Information on Permitted Solid Waste Management Facilities, Impaired Waters, Petroleum Releases, Registered Petroleum Facilities, Permitted Discharge (Virginia Pollution Discharge Elimination System Permits) Facilities, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Sites, Water Monitoring Stations, National Wetlands Inventory

- www.deq.virginia.gov/ConnectWithDEQ/VEGIS.aspx

- DEQ Virginia Coastal Geospatial and Educational Mapping System (GEMS)

Virginia's coastal resource data and maps; coastal laws and policies; facts on coastal resource values; and direct links to collaborating agencies responsible for current data

- <http://128.172.160.131/gems2/>

- DEQ Permit Expert

Helps determine if a DEQ permit is necessary

- www.deq.virginia.gov/permitexpert/

- DHR Data Sharing System

Survey records in the DHR inventory

- www.dhr.virginia.gov/archives/data_sharing_sys.htm

- DCR Natural Heritage Search

Produces lists of resources that occur in specific counties, watersheds or physiographic regions

- www.dcr.virginia.gov/natural_heritage/dbsearchtool.shtml

- DGIF Fish and Wildlife Information Service

Information about Virginia's Wildlife resources

- <http://vafwis.org/fwis/>

- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System (CERCLIS) Database: Superfund Information Systems

Information on hazardous waste sites, potentially hazardous waste sites and remedial activities across the nation, including sites that are on the National Priorities List (NPL) or being considered for the NPL

- www.epa.gov/superfund/sites/cursites/index.htm

- EPA RCRAInfo Search

Information on hazardous waste facilities

- www.epa.gov/enviro/facts/rcrainfo/search.html

- EPA Envirofacts Database

EPA Environmental Information, including EPA-Regulated Facilities and Toxics Release Inventory Reports

- www.epa.gov/enviro/index.html

- EPA NEPAssist Database

Facilitates the environmental review process and project planning

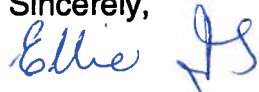
- <http://nepassisttool.epa.gov/nepassist/entry.aspx>

In order to ensure an effective coordinated review of documents, we typically require 18 copies. However, in this case, we will need 105 copies. The submission may include 10 hard copies and 95 CDs or 10 hard copies and an electronic copy available for download at a website, ftp site or the VITAShare file transfer system (<https://vitashare.vita.virginia.gov>). We recommend that project details unfamiliar to people outside DMA be adequately described.

If you have questions about the environmental review process, please feel free to call me at (804) 698-4325 or Julia Wellman of this Office at (804) 698-4326.

I hope this information is helpful to you.

Sincerely,



Ellie L. Irons, Program Manager
Environmental Impact Review

Enclosures

ec: Susan Smead, DMA
Amy Ewing, DGIF
Keith Tignor, VDACS
Robbie Rhur, DCR
Barry Matthews, VDH
Cindy Keltner, DEQ TRO
Steve Coe, DEQ ORP
Kotur Narasimhan, DEQ DAPC
Justin Worrell, VMRC
Roger Kirchen, DHR
Buck Kline, DOF

Alfred Ray/James Cromwell, VDOT
Rusty Harrington, DOAV
John Carlock, Hampton Roads PDC
Clay Bernick, City of Virginia Beach
Greg Kelly, Town of Abingdon
Rashad Young, City of Alexandria
Charles Kolakowski, City of Bedford
Pat Murphy, Town of Big Stone Gap
Philip Vannoorbeeck, Town of Blackstone
Stephen Manster, Town of Blowing Green
James McGlothlin, Town of Cedar Bluff
Maurice Jones, City of Charlottesville
Edmund Giles, Town of Chatham
Nicole Hair, Town of Christiansburg
Darlene Burcham, Town of Clifton Forge
Joe King, City of Danville
Tessie Wilkins, City of Emporia
Gerald Spates, Town of Farmville
Phil Hardison, Town of Franklin
Beverly Cameron, City of Fredericksburg
Jeremy Keller, Town of Gate City
Mary Bunting, City of Hampton
Kurt Hodgen, City of Harrisonburg
R. Joseph Emerson, City of Henrico
Susan Berry Hill, Town of Leesburg
T. Jon Ellstad, City of Lexington
Kimball Payne, City of Lynchburg
John Budesky, City of Manassas
Leon Towarnicki, City of Martinsville
Frank Duke, City of Norfolk
Tom Robinett, City of Onancock
D. R. Carter, Town of Pennington Gap
Sharon Williams, City of Petersburg
J. Brannon Godfrey, City of Portsmouth
Shaun Reynolds, Powhatan County
John Hawley, Town of Pulaski
David Ridpath, City of Radford
Jan White, Town of Richlands
Mark A. Olinger, City of Richmond
Christopher Morrill, City of Roanoke
Matthew Hankins, Town of Rocky Mount
Hope Cole, Town of South Boston
Stephen Owen, Town of Staunton
D. Scott Mills, Town of Suffolk
Kenneth L. McLawhon, Town of Warrenton
John Edwards, Town of West Point
Tim Youmans, Town of Winchester
Brent T. Manuel, Town of Woodstock

Skip Skinner, LENOWISCO Planning District Commission (PDC)
James Baldwin, Cumberland Plateau PDC
Michael Armrister, Mount Rogers PDC
Kevin Byrd, New River Valley PDC
Aaron Burdick, West Piedmont PDC
Wayne Strickland, Roanoke Valley-Alleghany Regional Commission (RC)
Bonnie Riedesel, Central Shenandoah PDC
Martha Shickle, Northern Shenandoah PDC
Stephen Williams, Thomas Jefferson PDC
Mark Gibb, Northern Virginia PDC
Jeffrey Walker, Rappahannock-Rapidan PDC
Gail Moody, Southside PDC
Mary Hickman, Commonwealth RC
Robert Crum, Richmond Regional PDC
Tim Ware, George Washington RC
Lewis Lawrence, Middle Peninsula PDC
Dennis K. Morris, Crater PDC
Elaine Meil, Accomack-Northampton PDC



COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Street address: 629 East Main Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219

Mailing address: P.O. Box 1105, Richmond, Virginia 23218

TDD (804) 698-4021

www.deq.virginia.gov

Douglas W. Domenech
Secretary of Natural Resources

David K. Paylor
Director

(804) 698-4000
1-800-592-5482

Attachment 1

Enforceable Regulatory Programs comprising Virginia's Coastal Zone Management Program (VCP)

- a. **Fisheries Management** - The program stresses the conservation and enhancement of finfish and shellfish resources and the promotion of commercial and recreational fisheries to maximize food production and recreational opportunities. This program is administered by the Marine Resources Commission (VMRC); Virginia Code 28.2-200 to 28.2-713 and the Department of Game and Inland Fisheries (DGIF); Virginia Code 29.1-100 to 29.1-570.

The State Tributyltin (TBT) Regulatory Program has been added to the Fisheries Management program. The General Assembly amended the Virginia Pesticide Use and Application Act as it related to the possession, sale, or use of marine antifoulant paints containing TBT. The use of TBT in boat paint constitutes a serious threat to important marine animal species. The TBT program monitors boating activities and boat painting activities to ensure compliance with TBT regulations promulgated pursuant to the amendment. The VMRC, DGIF, and Virginia Department of Agriculture Consumer Services (VDACS) share enforcement responsibilities; Virginia Code 3.2-3904 and 3.2-3935 to 3.2-3937.

- b. **Subaqueous Lands Management** - The management program for subaqueous lands establishes conditions for granting or denying permits to use state-owned bottomlands based on considerations of potential effects on marine and fisheries resources, tidal wetlands, adjacent or nearby properties, anticipated public and private benefits, and water quality standards established by the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). The program is administered by the Marine Resources Commission; Virginia Code 28.2-1200 to 28.2-1213.

- c. **Wetlands Management** - The purpose of the wetlands management program is to preserve wetlands, prevent their despoliation, and accommodate economic development in a manner consistent with wetlands preservation.

(1) The tidal wetlands program is administered by the Marine Resources Commission; Virginia Code 28.2-1301 through 28.2-1320.

(2) The Virginia Water Protection Permit program administered by DEQ includes protection of wetlands --both tidal and non-tidal; Virginia Code §62.1-44.15:5 and Water Quality Certification pursuant to Section 401 of the Clean Water Act.

Attachment 1 continued

Page 2

- d. Dunes Management - Dune protection is carried out pursuant to The Coastal Primary Sand Dune Protection Act and is intended to prevent destruction or alteration of primary dunes. This program is administered by the Marine Resources Commission; Virginia Code 28.2-1400 through 28.2-1420.
- e. Non-point Source Pollution Control – (1) Virginia's Erosion and Sediment Control Law requires soil-disturbing projects to be designed to reduce soil erosion and to decrease inputs of chemical nutrients and sediments to the Chesapeake Bay, its tributaries, and other rivers and waters of the Commonwealth. This program is administered by the Department of Conservation and Recreation; Virginia Code 10.1-560 et.seq.

(2) Coastal Lands Management is a state-local cooperative program administered by the DCR's Division of Chesapeake Bay Local Assistance and 84 localities in Tidewater (see i) Virginia; Virginia Code §10.1-2100 –10.1-2114 and 9 VAC10-20 et seq.
- f. Point Source Pollution Control - The point source program is administered by the State Water Control Board (DEQ) pursuant to Virginia Code 62.1-44.15. Point source pollution control is accomplished through the implementation of:
 - (1) the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program established pursuant to Section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act and administered in Virginia as the Virginia Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (VPDES) permit program.
 - (2) The Virginia Water Protection Permit (VWPP) program administered by DEQ; Virginia Code §62.1-44.15:5 and Water Quality Certification pursuant to Section 401 of the Clean Water Act.
- g. Shoreline Sanitation - The purpose of this program is to regulate the installation of septic tanks, set standards concerning soil types suitable for septic tanks, and specify minimum distances that tanks must be placed away from streams, rivers, and other waters of the Commonwealth. This program is administered by the Department of Health (Virginia Code 32.1-164 through 32.1-165).
- h. Air Pollution Control - The program implements the federal Clean Air Act to provide a legally enforceable State Implementation Plan for the attainment and maintenance of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards. This program is administered by the State Air Pollution Control Board (Virginia Code 10-1.1300 through §10.1-1320).
- (i) Coastal Lands Management is a state-local cooperative program administered by the DCR's Division of Chesapeake Bay Local Assistance and 84 localities in Tidewater, Virginia established pursuant to the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act; Virginia Code §10.1-2100 –10.1-2114 and Chesapeake Bay Preservation Area Designation and Management Regulations; Virginia Administrative Code 9 VAC10-20 et seq.



COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

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Douglas W. Domenech
Secretary of Natural Resources

David K. Paylor
Director

(804) 698-4000
1-800-592-5482

Attachment 2

Advisory Policies for Geographic Areas of Particular Concern

- a. Coastal Natural Resource Areas - These areas are vital to estuarine and marine ecosystems and/or are of great importance to areas immediately inland of the shoreline. Such areas receive special attention from the Commonwealth because of their conservation, recreational, ecological, and aesthetic values. These areas are worthy of special consideration in any planning or resources management process and include the following resources:
 - a) Wetlands
 - b) Aquatic Spawning, Nursery, and Feeding Grounds
 - c) Coastal Primary Sand Dunes
 - d) Barrier Islands
 - e) Significant Wildlife Habitat Areas
 - f) Public Recreation Areas
 - g) Sand and Gravel Resources
 - h) Underwater Historic Sites.

- b. Coastal Natural Hazard Areas - This policy covers areas vulnerable to continuing and severe erosion and areas susceptible to potential damage from wind, tidal, and storm related events including flooding. New buildings and other structures should be designed and sited to minimize the potential for property damage due to storms or shoreline erosion. The areas of concern are as follows:
 - i) Highly Erodible Areas
 - ii) Coastal High Hazard Areas, including flood plains.

- c. Waterfront Development Areas - These areas are vital to the Commonwealth because of the limited number of areas suitable for waterfront activities. The areas of concern are as follows:
 - i) Commercial Ports
 - ii) Commercial Fishing Piers
 - iii) Community Waterfronts

Although the management of such areas is the responsibility of local government and some regional authorities, designation of these areas as Waterfront Development Areas of Particular Concern (APC) under the VCRM is encouraged.

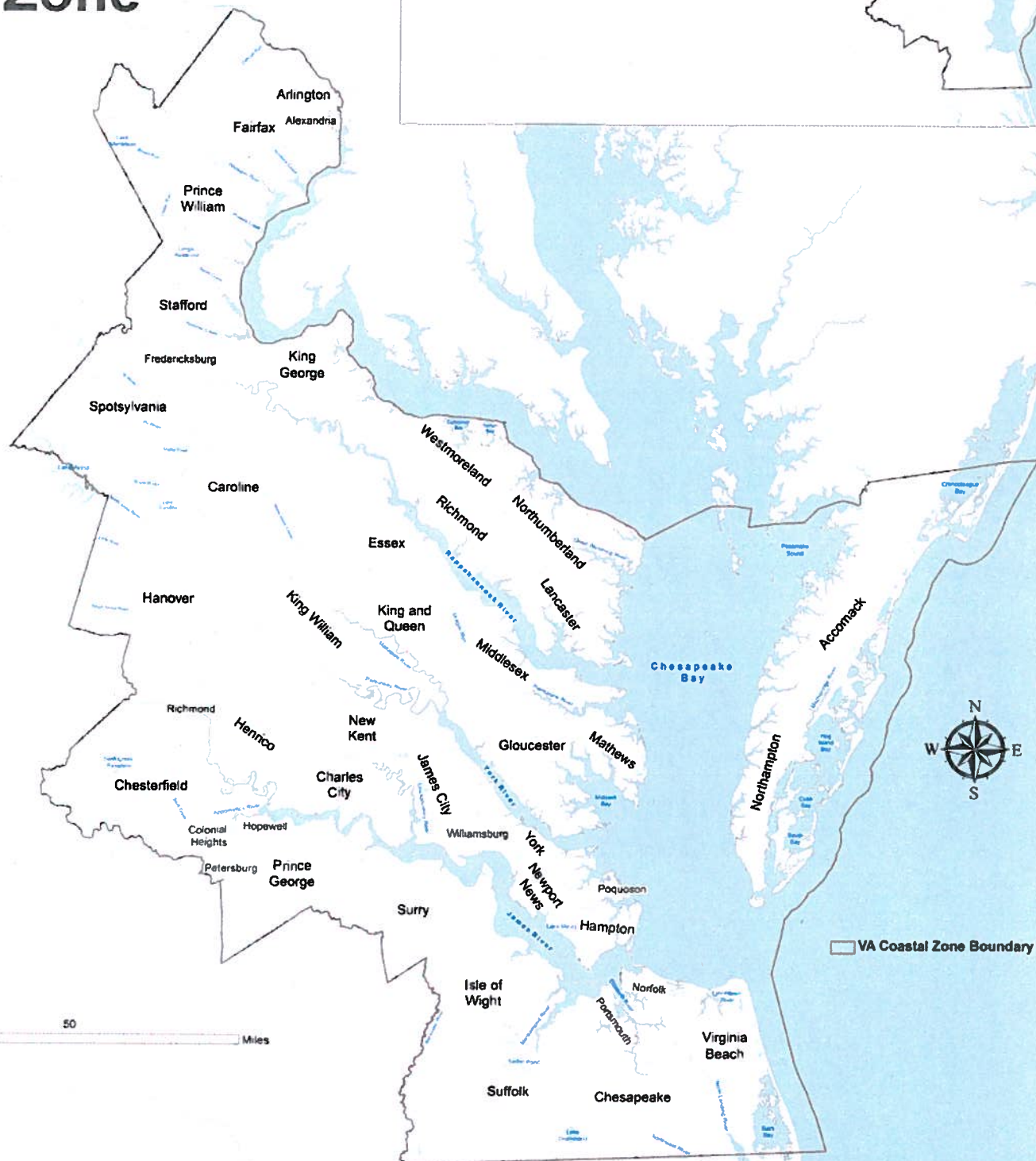
Designation will allow the use of federal CZMA funds to be used to assist planning for such areas and the implementation of such plans. The VCRMP recognizes two broad classes of priority uses for waterfront development APC:

- i) water access dependent activities;
- ii) activities significantly enhanced by the waterfront location and complementary to other existing and/or planned activities in a given waterfront area.

Advisory Policies for Shorefront Access Planning and Protection

- a. Virginia Public Beaches - Approximately 25 miles of public beaches are located in the cities, counties, and towns of Virginia exclusive of public beaches on state and federal land. These public shoreline areas will be maintained to allow public access to recreational resources.
- b. Virginia Outdoors Plan - Planning for coastal access is provided by the Department of Conservation and Recreation in cooperation with other state and local government agencies. The Virginia Outdoors Plan (VOP), which is published by the Department, identifies recreational facilities in the Commonwealth that provide recreational access. The VOP also serves to identify future needs of the Commonwealth in relation to the provision of recreational opportunities and shoreline access. Prior to initiating any project, consideration should be given to the proximity of the project site to recreational resources identified in the VOP.
- c. Parks, Natural Areas, and Wildlife Management Areas - Parks, Wildlife Management Areas, and Natural Areas are provided for the recreational pleasure of the citizens of the Commonwealth and the nation by local, state, and federal agencies. The recreational values of these areas should be protected and maintained.
- d. Waterfront Recreational Land Acquisition - It is the policy of the Commonwealth to protect areas, properties, lands, or any estate or interest therein, of scenic beauty, recreational utility, historical interest, or unusual features which may be acquired, preserved, and maintained for the citizens of the Commonwealth.
- e. Waterfront Recreational Facilities - This policy applies to the provision of boat ramps, public landings, and bridges which provide water access to the citizens of the Commonwealth. These facilities shall be designed, constructed, and maintained to provide points of water access when and where practicable.
- f. Waterfront Historic Properties - The Commonwealth has a long history of settlement and development, and much of that history has involved both shorelines and near-shore areas. The protection and preservation of historic shorefront properties is primarily the responsibility of the Department of Historic Resources. Buildings, structures, and sites of historical, architectural, and/or archaeological interest are significant resources for the citizens of the Commonwealth. It is the policy of the Commonwealth and the VCRMP to enhance the protection of buildings, structures, and sites of historical, architectural, and archaeological significance from damage or destruction when practicable.

Virginia's Coastal Zone



Boundary Description

Virginia's coastal zone encompasses 29 counties, 15 cities, and 42 incorporated towns in the "Tidewater" region of the state.

Virginia's coastal zone includes 5,000 miles of shoreline, four tidal rivers reaching as far as 100 miles inland - the Potomac, Rappahannock, York, and James Rivers and all of the waters therein - and out to the three nautical mile Territorial Sea boundary, including all of Virginia's Atlantic coast watershed as well as parts of the Chesapeake Bay and Albemarle - Pamlico Sound watersheds.

Federal Consistency

Federal consistency is the CZMA requirement where Federal agency activities, Federal license or permit activities, and Federal financial assistance activities located inside or outside the state's coastal zone that have reasonably foreseeable effects on coastal uses or resources must be consistent with the enforceable policies of the state's coastal zone management program.



RECEIVED

DEC 05 2012

DEQ-Office of Environmental
Impact Review

COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

Adjutant General's Office
Building 316, Fort Pickett

DANIEL E. LONG, JR.
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

BLACKSTONE, VIRGINIA
23824-6316

November 30, 2012

Facilities Engineering
and Management

Subject: Intergovernmental and Interagency Coordination of Environmental Planning (IICEP) in support of an Environmental Assessment of the Virginia Army National Guard's (VAARNG) Proposed Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan Update

Ms. Ellie Irons
Virginia Department of Environmental Quality
629 East Main St.
P.O. BOX 1105
Richmond, VA 23218

Dear Ms. Irons,

The National Guard Bureau (NGB) and the Virginia Army National Guard (VAARNG) are preparing environmental documentation to accompany the update of the VAARNG Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP). Department of Defense Instructions 4715.3, Natural Resources—Land, Forest, and Wildlife Management, Army Regulation (AR) 200-4, Cultural Resources Management, and guidelines provided in Department of the Army pamphlet (DA PAM) 200-4 require installations to develop an ICRMP as an internal compliance and management tool that integrates the entirety of the cultural resources program with ongoing mission activities. The ICRMP is designed to support the military mission by meeting the legal compliance requirements of federal historic preservation laws and regulations in a manner consistent with the sound principles of cultural resource stewardship. The ICRMP establishes priorities for the identification and evaluation of historic properties at VaARNG facilities, and provides a schedule to accomplish program objectives during a five-year period. The existing ICRMP was established for Fiscal Years (FY) 2008-2012; therefore, there is a need to update the document. The ICRMP would address all VAARNG facilities. Please refer to Attachment 1 for an illustration of these facilities.

As this Proposed Action is federally funded, we are preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) that will evaluate the environmental, cultural, and socioeconomic impacts associated with the Proposed Action, pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended (42 U.S. Code (USC) §4321 et seq.); the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) Regulations (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Parts 1500-1508); and 32 CFR Part 651 (Environmental Analysis of Army Actions; Final Rule, 29 March 2002); as well as the NGB NEPA Manual – *Guidance on Preparing Environmental Documentation for Army National Guard Actions in Compliance with NEPA* (NGB, June 2006).

Information Request: While the VAARNG maintains a wealth of current environmental, cultural, and socioeconomic data concerning its facilities and other resources in the Commonwealth, we are seeking your input into this process concerning any specific environmental issues or concerns your agency may have. Information your office can provide on any of the following environmental issue areas (at or in the vicinity of the Proposed Action sites) would be appreciated:

- a. Potential environmental concerns or issues; and/or
- b. Planned or ongoing projects your office is conducting in the area.

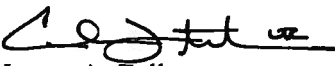
Data that you make available will provide valuable and necessary input into the NEPA analytical process. As part of the NEPA process, local citizens, groups, and agencies, among others, will have ample future opportunity to review and comment on the information and alternatives addressed in the document.

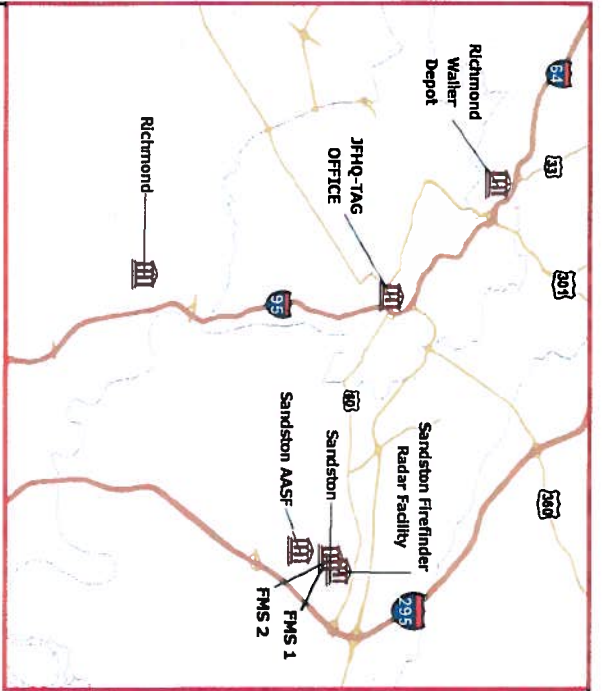
Other Agencies and Organizations: A listing of agencies and organizations to which this request was sent is provided in Attachment 2. Should you know of any additional agencies or organizations that may have data or concerns relevant to this Proposed Action, please forward them a copy of this letter, include their information in your response, or contact us directly with this information.

We look forward to and welcome your participation in this analysis. We welcome any comments or suggestions you may have concerning reasonable alternatives and/or regarding significant social, economic and environmental factors to be studied. Please respond no later than 30 days from receipt of this letter. Please direct comments and questions via regular mail or e-mail (preferred) to: Ms. Sue Smead, NGVA-FMO-ENV, Building 316 Fort Pickett, Blackstone, VA 23824, or susan.e.smead@us.army.mil

Thanks you in advance for your assistance. Attached please find a map of all locations and a list of contact Agencies and Organizations. A copy of this correspondence is being furnished to the following: Mr. Scott Smizik, EEE Consulting, Inc. If the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality has any questions regarding this project, please contact Ms. Sue Smead (susan.e.smead@us.army.mil /434-298-6411).

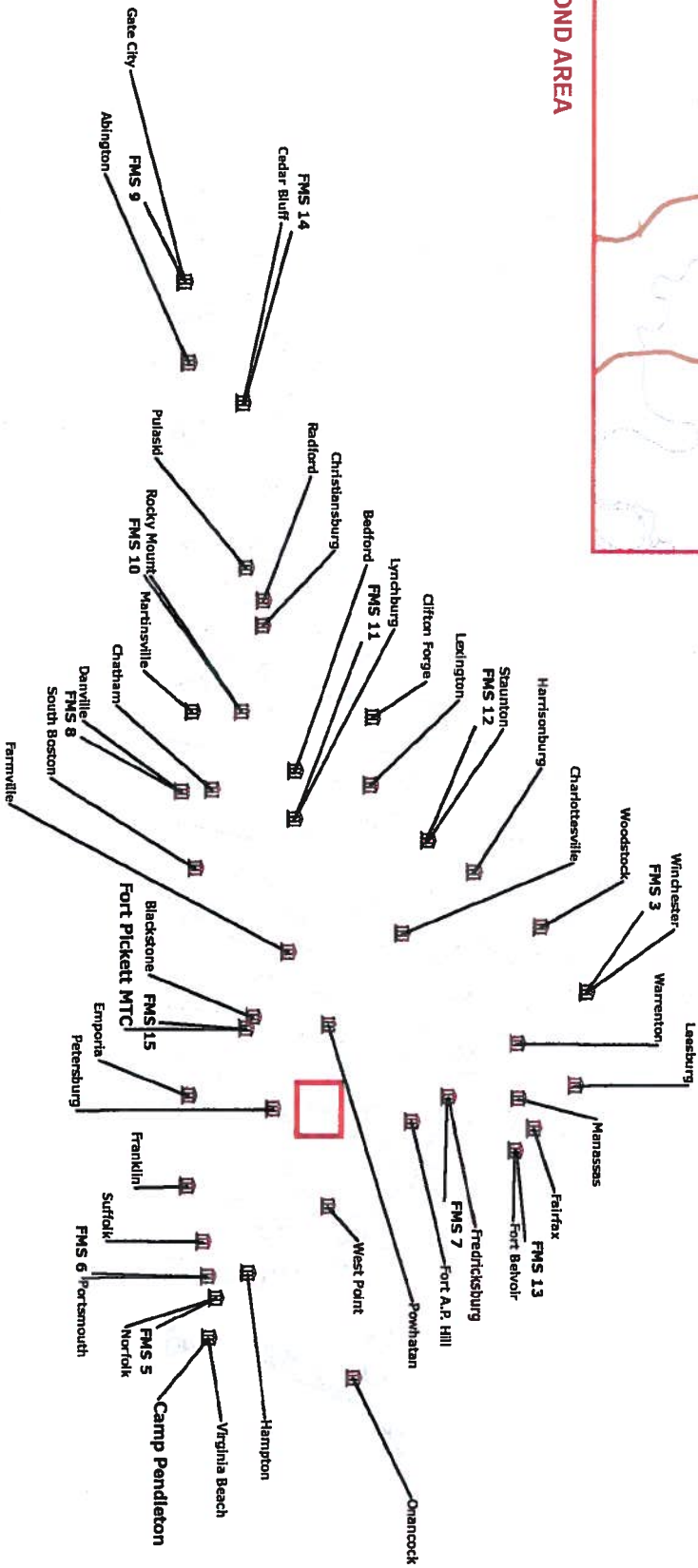
Sincerely,


 Fe James A. Zollar
 Lieutenant Colonel, VaARNG
 Assistant Chief of Staff
 Facilities Engineering and
 Management



RICHMOND AREA

**VAARNG READINESS CENTER AND
FIELD MAINTENANCE SHOP LOCATIONS**



List of Agencies and Organizations Contacted

Federal Agencies

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Huntington District
Colonel Steven McGugan, District Commander
502 Eighth Street
Huntington, WV 25701-2070

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Norfolk District
Attn: Colonel Paul B. Olsen, District Engineer
803 Front Street
Norfolk, VA 23510

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Wilmington District
Attn: Colonel Steven A. Baker, District Commander
69 Darlington Avenue
Wilmington, NC 28403

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services

Virginia Ecological Services
Attn: Cindy Schulz
Virginia Field Office
6669 Short Lane
Gloucester, VA 23061

State Agencies

Virginia Department of Environmental Quality

Office of Environmental Impact Review
Attn: Ms. Ellie Irons
629 East Main St.
P.O. BOX 1105
Richmond, VA 23218

Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation

Division of Natural Heritage
217 Governor St.
Richmond, VA 23219

Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries Environmental Services

P.O. BOX 11104
4010 W. Broad St.
Richmond, VA 23230

Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services

Office of Plant & Pest Services
Attn: Mr. Keith Tignor
1100 Bank St.
Richmond, VA 23219

Local Agencies

Town of Abingdon, Virginia

Attn: Mr. Greg Kelly, Town Manager
P.O. Box 789
Abingdon, VA 24212

City of Alexandria, Virginia

Director, Planning and Zoning
301 King St., Room 2100
Alexandria, VA 22314

City of Bedford, Virginia

Attn: Mr. Charles Kolakowski, City Manager
215 East Main St.
Bedford, VA 24523

Town of Big Stone Gap, Virginia

Attn: Mr. Pat Murphy, Town Manager
505 East Fifth St. South
Big Stone Gap, VA 24219

Town of Blackstone, Virginia

Attn: Mr. Philip Vannoorbeeck, Town Manager
100 West Elm St.
Blackstone, VA 23824

Town of Bowling Green, Virginia

Attn: Mr. Stephen Manster, Town Manager
117 Butler St. - PO Box 468
Bowling Green, VA 22427

Town of Cedar Bluff, Virginia

Attn: Mr. James K. McGlothlin, Manager/Clerk
PO Box 807
Cedar Bluff, VA 24609

Town of Chatham, Virginia

Attn: Mr. Edmund Giles, Town Manager
16 Court Place – PO Box 370
Chatham, VA 24531

Town of Clifton Forge, Virginia

Attn: Ms. Darlene Burcham, Town Manager
PO Box 631
Clifton Forge, VA 24422

City of Emporia, Virginia

Attn: Ms. Tessie Wilkins, City Clerk
201 South Main St.
Emporia, VA 23847

Town of Franklin, Virginia

Attn: Clerk
PO Box 179
Franklin, VA 23851

Town of Gate City, Virginia

Attn: Mr. Jeremy Keller, Town Manager
156 East Jackson St.
Gate City, VA 24251

City of Harrisonburg, Virginia

Attn: Mr. Kurt Hodgen, City Manager
345 South Main St.
Harrisonburg, VA 22801

Town of Leesburg, Virginia

Attn: Ms. Susan Berry Hill
Director of Planning and Zoning
25 West Market St.
Leesburg, VA 20176

City of Lynchburg, Virginia

Attn: Mr. L. Kimball Payne, City Manager
900 Church St.
Lynchburg, VA 24504

City of Charlottesville, Virginia

Attn: Mr. Maurice Jones, City Manager
City Manager's Office
605 East Main St. - PO Box 911
Charlottesville, VA 22902

Town of Christiansburg, Virginia

Attn: Ms. Nicole Hair, Planning Director
100 East Main St.
Christiansburg, VA 24073

City of Danville, Virginia

Attn: Mr. Joe King, City Manager
PO Box 3300
Danville, VA 24543

Town of Farmville, Virginia

Attn: Mr. Gerald J. Spates, Town Manager
PO Drawer 368
Farmville, VA 23901

City of Fredericksburg, Virginia

Attn: Ms. Beverly R. Cameron, City Manager
715 Princess Anne St., Room 203
Fredericksburg, VA 22401

City of Hampton, Virginia

Attn: Ms. Mary Bunting, City Manager
22 Lincoln St.
8th Floor, City Hall
Hampton, VA 23669

City of Henrico, Virginia

Attn: Mr. R. Joseph Emerson, Director of Planning
Henrico County Planning
PO Box 90775
Henrico, VA 23273-0775

City of Lexington, Virginia

Attn: Mr. T. Jon Ellstad, City Manager
300 East Washington St.
Lexington, VA 24450

City of Manassas, Virginia

Attn: Mr. John Budesky, City Manager
City Hall
9027 Center St.
Manassas, VA 20110

City of Martinsville, Virginia

Attn: Mr. Leon Towarnicki, City Manager
55 West Church St. – PO Box 1112
Martinsville, VA 24112

Town of Onancock, Virginia

Attn: Mr. Tom Robinett, Town Manager
15 North St.
Onancock, VA 23417

City of Petersburg, Virginia

Attn: Ms. Sharon Williams, Director of Planning
135 North Union St.
Petersburg, VA 23803

City of Powhatan, Virginia

Attn: Mr. Shaun Reynolds, Acting Planning Director
3834 Old Buckingham Rd., Suite E
Powhatan, VA 23139

City of Radford, Virginia

Attn: Mr. David C. Ridpath, City Manager
10 Robertson St.
Radford, VA 24141

City of Richmond, Virginia

Planning and Development Review
900 East Broad St., Room 511
Richmond, VA 23219

Town of Rocky Mount, Virginia

Attn: Mr. Matthew Hankins, Director and Zoning
Administrator
345 Donald Ave.
Rocky Mount, VA 24151

Town of Staunton, Virginia

Attn: Mr. Stephen Owen, Town Manager
PO Box 58
Staunton, VA 24402-0058

City of Virginia Beach, Virginia

Attn: Mr. William Whitney Jr., AICP
Planning Director
2405 Courthouse Dr.
Building 2, Room 115
Virginia Beach, VA 23456

City of Norfolk, Virginia

**Norfolk Department of Planning and Community
Development**
Attn: Mr. Frank Duke, Director
City Hall Building
810 Union St., Suite 508
Norfolk, VA 23510

Town of Pennington Gap, Virginia

Attn: Town Manager
131 Constitution Road
Pennington Gap, VA 24277

City of Portsmouth, Virginia

Attn: Mr. J. Brannon Godfrey, Jr., Acting City Manager
Portsmouth City Hall
801 Crawford St.
Portsmouth, VA 23704

Town of Pulaski, Virginia

Attn: Mr. John Hawley, Town Manager
42 1st St., NW
Pulaski, VA 24301

Town of Richlands, Virginia

Attn: Ms. Jan White, Mayor
200 Washington Square
Richlands, VA 24641

City of Roanoke, Virginia

Attn: Mr. Christopher Morrill, City Manager
215 Church Ave, SW
Noel C. Taylor Municipal Building, Room 364
Roanoke, VA 24011

Town of South Boston, Virginia

Attn: Ms. Hope Cole, Planner
455 Ferry St.
South Boston, VA 24592

Town of Suffolk, Virginia

Attn: Mr. D. Scott Mills, Planning Director
PO Box 1858
Suffolk, VA 23439

Town of Warrenton, Virginia

Attn: Mr. Kenneth L. McLawhon, Town Manager
PO Drawer 341
Warrenton, VA 20188-0341

Town of West Point, Virginia

Attn: Mr. John Edwards Jr., Town Manager
PO Box 152
West Point, VA 23181

Town of Winchester, Virginia

Attn: Mr. Tim Youmans, Planning Director
15 North Cameron St.
Winchester, VA 22601

Town of Woodstock, Virginia

Brent T. Manuel
Assistant Town Manager/Town Planner
135 North Main St.
Woodstock, VA 22664

Federal Tribes

Catawba Indian Nation

1536 Tom Steven Road
Rock Hill, SC 29730

Cayuga Nation of Indians

P.O. Box 11
Versailles, NY 14168

Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma

P.O. Box 948
Tahlequah, OK 74465

Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians

P.O. Box 455
Cherokee, NC 28719

United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians

P.O. Box 746
Tahlequah, OK 74465

Tuscarora Nation of New York

2006 Mt. Hope Road
Lewiston, NY 14092

State Tribes

Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indian Tribe

P.O. Box 397
Courtland, VA 23837

Chickahominy Indian Tribe

8200 Lott Cary Road
Providence Forge, VA 23140

Chickahominy Indians – Eastern Division

3120 Mount Pleasant Road
Providence Forge, VA 23140

Mattaponi Indian Tribe

1467 Mattaponi Reservation Circle
West Point, VA 23181

Monacan Indian Nation, Inc.

P.O. Box 1136
Madison Heights, VA 24572

Nansemond Indian Tribe

P.O. Box 6558
Portsmouth VA, 23703

Nottoway Indian Tribe of Virginia, Inc.

P.O. Box 246
Capron, VA 23829

Pamunkey Indian Tribe

Pamunkey Tribal Government
331 Pocket Road
King William, VA 23086

Patawomeck Indians of Virginia

534 Fagan Drive
Fredericksburg, VA 22405

Rappahannock Tribe

5036 Indian Neck Road
Indian Neck, VA 23148

Upper Mattaponi Indian Tribe

1236 Mount Pleasant Rd.
King William, VA 23086

TOWN OF FARMVILLE
Post Office Drawer 368
Farmville, Virginia 23901

Gerald J. Spates, Town Manager
Carol Anne Seal, Town Treasurer

434.392.5686
Fax 434.392.3160



COUNCIL

Sydnor C. Newman, Jr., Mayor
A. D. "Chuckie" Reid, Vice Mayor
David E. Whitus
Sally Thompson
Tommy Pairer
Donald L. Hunter
J.J. "Jamie" Davis
Edward I. Gordon, MD
Lisa Hricko, Clerk of Council

January 3, 2013

Ms. Sue Smead
NGVA-FMO-ENV
Building 316 Fort Pickett
Blackstone, VA 23824

RE: Scoping, Proposed Update and Environmental Assessment of the Virginia Army National Guard's Integrated Cultural Management Plan

Dear Ms. Smead,

The Town of Farmville has no concerns or scoping comments regarding the preparation of the INRMP and the NEPA document for the proposed project.

Sincerely,

Gerald J. Spates
Town Manager

GJS/lmh

Scott Smizik

From: Deemer, Rosemary <dee12@co.henrico.va.us>
Sent: Friday, January 11, 2013 11:08 AM
To: Smead, Susan E NFG NG VAARNG (US)
Cc: Moore, Jean
Subject: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan Update
Attachments: Attachment1.docx; Attachment2.docx

Ms. Smead:

The Henrico County Planning Department has reviewed the ***Intergovernmental and Interagency Coordination of Environmental Planning in support of an Environmental Assessment of the Virginia Army National Guard's Proposed Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan Update*** request and offer the following comments regarding the 4 sites:

All four sites are currently zoned A-1 Agricultural District and are designated Government on the 2026 Comprehensive Plan Future Land Use Map. While there are no pending subdivisions or rezonings active in the immediate area, property directly to the south of 700 Portugee Road (Army Aviation Support Facility) recently underwent restoration/reclamation to address stockpiled debris. Additionally, there is a plan of development for a car rental facility on the airport property located approximately 1.8 miles to the northwest.

Attached you will find additional documentation on Major Thoroughfare Plan information and Historic Resources related to the various sites you may find of interest. Since both sites are located on or near the Richmond International Airport and they recently adopted a new Master Plan, I suggest you contact John Rutledge, Director of Planning and Engineering, for further inquiries regarding airport activities. He can be reached at (804) 226-3017 or via email at jrutledge@flyrichmond.com

Should you have any additional questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Rosemary D. Deemer, AICP
County Planner IV
Henrico County Planning Department
P.O. Box 90775
Henrico, VA 23273-0775
(804) 501-4488 (p)
(804) 501-4379 (f)



R. Joseph Emerson, Jr., AICP
Director of Planning
(804) 501-4602

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
COUNTY OF HENRICO

January 11, 2013

Ms. Sue Smead
NGVA-FMO-ENVA
Building 316 Fort Pickett
Blackstone, VA 23824

RE: Proposed Integrated Cultural Resources
Management Plan

Dear Ms. Smead:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the above-referenced plan. The Henrico County Department of Planning wishes to provide additional information which may be helpful in your plan update.

700 Portugee Road – Sandston Army Aviation Support Facility Readiness Center

The Sandston Army Aviation Support Facility Readiness Center is comprised of 19 buildings located on approximately 100-leased acres from the Richmond International Airport.

The site is bounded by Beulah and Portugee Roads, both major collectors on the County's Major Thoroughfare Plan (MTP). A CSX railroad line is located to the south, along with a railroad crossing at the intersection of Portugee and Beulah Roads. In 2010 the County's Department of Public Works was approached by CSX to consider permanently closing the railroad crossing. Based on an inter-agency review, the request was not supported because of a significant negative impact on level-of service standards and service response times for citizens and businesses in eastern Henrico County. The 2026 MTP recommends realignment of Beulah Road south of the CSX railroad right-of-way to accommodate a future runway extension at Richmond International Airport.

Both this site and the Beulah Road site are generally located in an area that experienced considerable military operations during the American Civil War. There are known earthworks, battlefield landscapes and archaeological sites associated with the war on and adjacent to airport property. Projects may have the potential to affect historic properties listed in or eligible for listing in the National Historic Register. Please see Attachment 2 for additional information.

5901 Beulah Road – Sandston Readiness Center/Sandston Firefinder Radar Facility
6041 Beulah Road – Sandston Facilities Maintenance Shop #1
Sandston Facilities Maintenance Shop #2

The property is approximately 103.7 acres and is bounded by Beulah and La France Roads, both minor collectors on the County's Major Thoroughfare Plan.

There appears to be a small, unnamed stream located in the northwestern corner of the property, with an affiliated palustrine wetland area adjacent to the Readiness Center/Radar Facility. Additional wetlands and 100-year floodplain appear to be located in the southwestern and western portion of the site. Most of the property appears to demonstrate shrink-swell soil potential.

Although we were provided an address of 6042 Beulah Road for Sandston FMS #2, there is no such address in our Master Address data layer. Because they are located adjacent to one another, they would both have odd number addresses. Should the Adjutant General's Office wish us to assign a formal address to the building, please contact me and I will coordinate the request.

If I can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me at (804) 501-4488 or dee12@co.henrico.va.us.

Sincerely,

Rosemary D. Deemer AICP
County Planner IV

The Virginia Department of Historic Resources has listed the following Architectural resources for these parcels and has assigned these survey numbers and associated comments. The parcels fall within Civil War Battlefield study areas. The surveyed sites are given a determination of eligibility as indicated in the comments for each site. Changes in eligibility requires a Preliminary Information Form, a review by a DHR register evaluation team and a review by the State Review Board, before a formal nomination to the State or National register listing is made.

Architecture:

043-0308 Savage Station Battlefield
CWSAC, VA019;
ABPP determined (American Battlefield Protection Program)
likely eligible
Yes Eligibility to be determined

043-0756 Richmond Army Air Base Historic District
(International Airport)
proposed;
earthworks and 6 structures elig, 2/6/96
Not Eligible

043-5071 Darbytown & New Market Battlefield
CWSAC, VA077;
ABPP determined (American Battlefield Protection Program)
likely eligible
Yes Eligibility to be determined

043-5072 Darbytown Road Battlefield
CWSAC, VA078;
ABPP determined (American Battlefield Protection Program)
likely eligible
Yes Eligibility to be determined

043-5073 Fair Oaks/Darbytown Road Battlefield
CWSAC, VA080;
ABPP determined (American Battlefield Protection Program)
likely eligible
Yes Eligibility to be determined

043-5079 Oak Grove Battlefield
CWSAC, VA015;
ABPP determined (American Battlefield Protection Program)
not eligible; site c
Not Eligible

043-5080 Second Deep Bottom Battlefield
CWSAC, VA071;
ABPP determined (American Battlefield Protection Program)
likely eligible
Yes Eligibility to be determined

043-5081 Seven Pines Battlefield
CWSAC, VA014;
ABPP determined (American Battlefield Protection Program)
Not eligible

043-5305 Sandston Armory,
5901 Beulah Rd
Not Eligible

043-5131 OMS #1, Richmond Airfield, 5901 Beulah Rd also 043-0756-0014
Not Eligible

043-5132 OMS #2, Richmond Airfield, 5901 Beulah Rd also 043-0756-0015
Not Eligible

043-5133 Igloo Building T-3700, Richmond Airfield, 5901 Beulah Rd also 043-0756-0016
Not Eligible

043-5134 Igloo Building T-3702, Richmond Airfield, 5901 Beulah Rd also 043-0756-0017
Not Eligible

043-5135 Igloo Building T-3704, Richmond Airfield, 5901 Beulah Rd also 043-0756-0018
Not Eligible

043-5136 Igloo Building T-4504, Richmond Airfield, 5901 Beulah Rd also 043-0756-0019
Not Eligible

043-5137 Igloo Building T-4500, Richmond Airfield, 5901 Beulah Rd also 043-0756-0020
Not Eligible

Scott Smizik

From: Wright, James <wrightj@portsmouthva.gov>
Sent: Friday, December 28, 2012 9:26 AM
To: Smead, Susan E NFG NG VAARNG (US)
Cc: Rowe, John; Foster, Bryan; Godfrey, Brannon; Brusso, Fred; Ward, Janet
Subject: IICEP in Support of an Environmental Assessment of the VAARNG Proposed Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan Update

Ms. Smead,

In response to your information request concerning the Virginia Army National Guard Property at 3200 Elmhurst Lane, the City of Portsmouth has no knowledge of any environmental concerns/issues in this area. Additionally, there are no planned or ongoing City projects in the vicinity of this property.

However, please be aware that this property is divided by Laigh Road, and there are public facilities within the right of way of this road. There is a 12" water main and an 8" sanitary sewer line.

Please feel free to contact me if you require any additional information.

JW

James E Wright, Jr, P.E., CSM
City Engineer
Department of Engineering and Technical Services
801 Crawford Street
Portsmouth, VA 23704
Phone: (757) 393.8592
Fax: (757) 393.5148



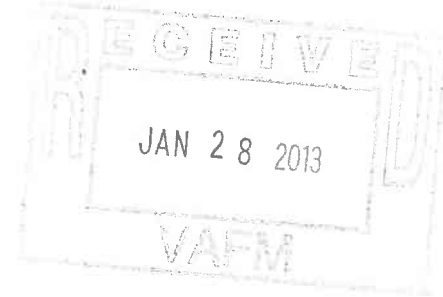
Planning District Commission

Metropolitan Planning Organization

Town of
Ashland
Counties of
Charles City
Chesterfield
Goochland
Hanover
Henrico
New Kent
Powhatan
City of
Richmond

Executive Director
Robert A. Crum, Jr.

MEMORANDUM



TO: Susan Smead
Department of Military Affairs

FROM: Barbara V. Jacocks, AICP
Principal Planner

DATE: January 23, 2013

SUBJECT: **ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW AND COMMENT**

Project Title: VANG ICRMP Scoping

CCN: VA13-0123-3187-0015-00760

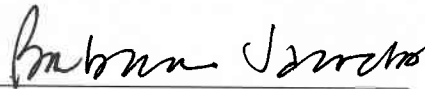
The RRPDC received a request for comment concerning this proposal on December 19, 2012. RRPDC staff sent the request to staff of planning district member localities on January 2, 2013 in order to solicit comments to include in a comment letter. Any documents associated with the request were made available to locality staff. Response comments from locality staff were requested on or before close of business January 18, 2013.

RRPDC received one "no comment" response from Charles City County staff.

RRPDC staff has reviewed the letter *RE: Scoping, Proposed Update and Environmental Assessment of the Virginia Army National Guard's Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan* dated December 17, 2012. RRPDC staff reiterates the recommendation of Ms. Ellie Irons that staff conducting the NEPA and FCC review(s) consult the Counties of Henrico and Powhatan in addition to the City of Richmond. The presence of facilities in those counties indicates the necessity of their inclusion in the document creation.

RRPDC staff also offer assistance and GIS data upon request of the Review document creators. The RRPDC has conducted several projects over the past several years that build on local and state data. The primary project that may be relevant for the Review is the Richmond Regional Green Infrastructure Project. RRPDC staff worked with state, local, and non-profit staffs, as well as other regional stakeholders to identify and prioritize natural lands and other green infrastructure assets throughout the region. More information about the project can be found on the RRPDC website: http://www.richmondregional.org/planning/green_infrastructure.htm .

If you are interested in learning more about this project or obtaining GIS data relevant to the project, please contact Sarah Stewart at the RRPDC, sstewart@richmondregional.org or (804)323-2033.

Signature 
Barbara V. Jacocks, AICP
Principal Planner

CC: Ellie Irons, Department of Environmental Quality

BVJ/sgs

Scott Smizik

From: Patrick.Hogan@RoanokeVa.gov
Sent: Friday, December 21, 2012 9:40 AM
To: Smead, Susan E NFG NG VAARNG (US)
Cc: Christopher.Blakeman@RoanokeVa.gov; Lindsay.Hurt@RoanokeVa.gov
Subject: Response to Information Request for ICRMP

Hello Ms. Smead-

My name is Patrick Hogan and I work in the City of Roanoke's Office of Environmental Management. Our office recently received an information request from Lieutenant Colonel James A. Zollar regarding environmental issues to include in VAARNG's ICRMP. After looking at the included map, we do not have any environmental issues to report in the vicinity of the Proposed Action sites. Likewise, we also do not have any planned or ongoing projects in the vicinity of these locations. If you have any additional questions or comments, please don't hesitate to contact me directly.

Thank you-

Patrick Hogan
Environmental Specialist
Office of Environmental Management

Noel C. Taylor Municipal Building
215 Church Avenue, SW, Room 354 - South
Roanoke, VA 24011
Phone: 540-853-5473

Scott Smizik

From: Scott Mills <smills@suffolkva.us>
Sent: Thursday, December 27, 2012 3:32 PM
To: Smead, Susan E NFG NG VAARNG (US)
Subject: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan Update

Please be advised that I am in receipt of a letter dated 11/30/12 from James Zollar in regard to the above referenced subject. In regard to the facility I am not aware of environmental concerns or issue. In addition, the only project that my office is conducting in that area is a review and update of the City's Comprehensive Plan. The Comprehensive Plan is a land use policy document for managing growth and development in the City. Should you need any additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Scott Mills, AICP
Director of Planning & Community Development
(757) 514-4070 - direct
(757) 514-4099 - fax

Please note my new e-mail address: smills@suffolkva.us

The information contained in this e-mail message and any files transmitted with it are intended only for the individual (s) listed above. If you have received this communication in error, please notify the sender and delete the material from any computer.

The City of Suffolk now has a new email domain name. It is @suffolkva.us. Please begin using this in the future. Thanks!
(eg. jdoe@city.suffolk.va.us is now jdoe@suffolkva.us)



United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Ecological Services
6669 Short Lane
Gloucester, Virginia 23061

APR 13 2012

Greetings:

Due to increases in workload and refinement of our priorities in Virginia, this office will no longer provide individual responses to requests for environmental reviews. However, we want to ensure that U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service trust resources continue to be conserved. When that is not possible, we want to ensure that impacts to these important natural resources are minimized and appropriate permits are applied for and received. We have developed a website, http://www.fws.gov/northeast/virginiafield/endspecies/Project_Reviews_Introduction.html, that provides the steps and information necessary to allow landowners, applicants, consultants, agency personnel, and any other individual or entity requiring review/approval of their project to complete a review and come to the appropriate conclusion.

The website will be frequently updated to provide new species/trust resource information and methods to review projects, so refer to the website for each project review to ensure that current information is utilized.

If you have any questions about project reviews or need assistance, please contact Kimberly Smith of this office at (804) 693-6694, extension 124, or kimberly_smith@fws.gov. For problems with the website, please contact Mike Drummond of this office at mike_drummond@fws.gov.

Sincerely,

Cindy Schulz
Supervisor
Virginia Field Office

Scott Smizik

From: Smead, Susan E NFG NG VAARNG (US)
Sent: Friday, December 07, 2012 4:41 PM
To: Tim Youmans
Cc: 'Eric Lawrence'; Clayton, Katherine A NFG NG VAARNG (US)
Subject: RE: IICEP VAARNG Integrated Cultural Resource Mgt Plan Update (UNCLASSIFIED)
Signed By: susan.e.smead@us.army.mil

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
Caveats: FOUO

Mr. Youmans,

Thank you for your email. We will add Mr. Lawrence in Frederick County to the list of contacts, and correct the reference to Winchester. Also, I'm sending copy of this email to Katie Clayton, VAARNG FM-E NEPA Compliance Specialist, who's handling NEPA compliance for this action.

Sincerely,

Susan Smead - State Employee
Cultural Resources Program Manager
VA Dept. of Military Affairs-VA Army National Guard
Bldg. 316, Fort Pickett
Blackstone, VA 23824-6316
Phone: 434-298-6411
Fax: 434-298-6400
Email: susan.e.smead.nfg@mail.mil

Note new email address

-----Original Message-----

From: Tim Youmans [<mailto:tyoumans@ci.winchester.va.us>]
Sent: Friday, December 07, 2012 10:18 AM
To: Smead, Susan E NFG NG VAARNG (US)
Cc: 'Eric Lawrence'
Subject: IICEP VAARNG Integrated Cultural Resource Mgt Plan Update

Ms. Sue Smead:

I am in receipt of the November 30, 2012 mailing from James A. Zollar, Lieutenant Colonel VAARNG regarding the Intergovernmental and Interagency Coordination of Environmental Planning (IICEP) effort in support of an environmental assessment of the Virginia Army National Guard's (VAARNG's)

proposed Resource Management Plan.

In the letter, LTC Zollar asks if there are additional organizations that should be notified about this effort. Since the Winchester VAARNG facility has been sold to Shenandoah University and the replacement National Guard facility relocated from within the City of Winchester to a location in Frederick County, I would suggest that you add Mr. Eric Lawrence, Director of Planning and Development for Frederick County to your list of contacts. His email adress is provided above.

Also, please note that while my name, title and address is correct in Attachment 2, the reference to the TOWN of Winchester should be changed to CITY of Winchester.

Thank you,

Timothy A. Youmans
Planning Director
City of Winchester
540 667-1815

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
Caveats: FOUO

APPENDIX B: PUBLIC NOTICES

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**MAY 3, 2015
NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY**

**DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL
ASSESSMENT (EA) AND DRAFT
FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT
IMPACT (FONSI) FOR THE
VIRGINIA ARMY NATIONAL
GUARD INTEGRATED CULTURAL
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
PLAN REVISION**

Description. Interested parties are hereby notified that the Virginia Army National Guard (VaARNG) has prepared a draft Environmental Assessment (EA) and draft Finding of No Significant Impact (FNSI) regarding the Proposed Action described below.

Statutory Authority. This notice is being issued to all interested parties in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, the Council on Environmental Quality regulations for implementing the procedural provisions of the NEPA (40 CFR 1500-1508), and Environmental Analysis of Army Actions (32 CFR 651).

Proposed Action. The VaARNG proposes to adopt the revised Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP) as its new cultural resource management document for the next five years. The ICRMP would support the training mission of VaARNG and enhance readiness by anticipating impacts on training from cultural resource management requirements. The ICRMP provides a basis for installation commanders to make decisions on cultural resources management actions and defines specific procedures for federal and state cultural resource compliance. The focus of this plan is to ensure VaARNG remains in compliance with applicable federal and state regulations. In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 (44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.), this EA is an appendix to the ICRMP.

Public Review. The draft EA and draft FONSI will undergo a 30-day public comment period from 6 May 2015 to 5 June 2015. During this period, the public may submit comments on the draft EA and draft FONSI. The draft EA and draft FONSI can be accessed on the VAARNG website at <http://www.vko.va.ngb.army.mil/fortpickett/> or at the following addresses:

Blackstone Library
415 South Main Street
Blackstone, VA 23824
434-292-3587

Virginia Beach Public Library
4100 Virginia Beach Blvd
Virginia Beach, VA 23452
757-385-0150

Richmond Public Library
101 East Franklin Street
Richmond, VA 23219
804-646-7223

Comments. Comments on the draft EA and draft FONSI should be submitted during the 30-day comment period via postal mail or e-mail to: MAJ Jaycee Shaver, VAARNG Bldg 316 Fort Pickett, Blackstone, VA 23824 or e-mail: james.c.shaver.mil@mail.mil
VP May 3, 2015 24630786

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APPENDIX C: PUBLIC COMMENTS AND RESPONSES

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
VIRGINIA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD
BUILDING 316, FORT PICKETT
BLACKSTONE, VIRGINIA 23824-6316

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

NGVA-FMO-ENV

08 October 2015

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Public Comments on EA for VA ARNG ICRMP

1. The Virginia National Guard Environmental Office published a Notice of Availability of the Environmental Assessment (EA) for the state's 2014-2018 Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP) on 03 May 2015 through 05 June 2015 in the *Blackstone Courier Record*; *Virginia-Pilot*; and *Richmond Times Dispatch* in accordance with requirements set forth in the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, the Council on Environmental Quality regulations for implementing the procedural provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act (40 CFR 1500-1508) and the Environmental Analysis of Army Actions (32 CFR 651). After an additional 30-day period past the initial regulatory comment period for the EA, the office received no public comments for this action.
2. The VA National Guard will continue to make the ICRMP and EA available for public access to ensure full disclosure is maintained on all operations and projects. Any future legitimate public comments or concerns received on actions associated with the ICRMP will be given consideration and documented in future annual reviews of the ICRMP.
3. The POC for memorandum is Mr. Brian Webb at 804-436-3784 or brian.j.webb14.mil@mail.mil.



JAMES C SHAVER
MAJ, FA, VAARNG
Environmental Officer

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APPENDIX D: PROTECTED SPECIES

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United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Virginia Ecological Services Field Office
6669 SHORT LANE
GLOUCESTER, VA 23061
PHONE: (804)693-6694 FAX: (804)693-9032
URL: www.fws.gov/northeast/virginiafield/

Consultation Tracking Number: 05E2VA00-2014-SLI-3371

September 25, 2014

Project Name: VAARNG ICRMP

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location, and/or may be affected by your proposed project.

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the ECOS-IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the ECOS-IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having

similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2) (c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

<http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/TOC-GLOS.PDF>

Please be aware that bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668 *et seq.*), and projects affecting these species may require development of an eagle conservation plan (http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/eagle_guidance.html). Additionally, wind energy projects should follow the wind energy guidelines (<http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/>) for minimizing impacts to migratory birds and bats.

Guidance for minimizing impacts to migratory birds for projects including communications towers (e.g., cellular, digital television, radio, and emergency broadcast) can be found at: <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/towers.htm>; <http://www.towerkill.com>; and <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/comtow.html>.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Tracking Number in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment



United States Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: VAARNG ICRMP

Official Species List

Provided by:

Virginia Ecological Services Field Office

6669 SHORT LANE

GLOUCESTER, VA 23061

(804) 693-6694

<http://www.fws.gov/northeast/virginiafield/>

Consultation Tracking Number: 05E2VA00-2014-SLI-3371

Project Type: ** Other **

Project Description: Virginia Army National Guard is revising their Statewide Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP). VAARNG manages several Readiness Centers (RC) and Facility Maintenance Shops (FMS) across the state along with MTC Fort Pickett and Camp Pendleton in Virginia Beach.



United States Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: VAARNG ICRMP

Project Counties: Accomack, VA | Albemarle, VA | Alleghany, VA | Bedford (city), VA | Brunswick, VA | Campbell, VA | Caroline, VA | Chesterfield, VA | Danville, VA | Dinwiddie, VA | Fairfax, VA | Fauquier, VA | Franklin, VA | Franklin (city), VA | Frederick, VA | Fredericksburg, VA | Greensville, VA | Hampton, VA | Harrisonburg, VA | Henrico, VA | King William, VA | Lee, VA | Loudoun, VA | Lunenburg, VA | Martinsville, VA | Montgomery, VA | Newport News, VA | Norfolk, VA | Nottoway, VA | Petersburg, VA | Pittsylvania, VA | Portsmouth, VA | Powhatan, VA | Prince Edward, VA | Prince William, VA | Pulaski, VA | Radford, VA | Richmond (city), VA | Rockbridge, VA | Scott, VA | Shenandoah, VA | Stafford, VA | Staunton, VA | Suffolk, VA | Tazewell, VA | Virginia Beach, VA | Washington, VA | Wise, VA



United States Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: VAARNG ICRMP

Endangered Species Act Species List

There are a total of 66 threatened or endangered species on your species list. Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species. Critical habitats listed under the **Has Critical Habitat** column may or may not lie within your project area. See the **Critical habitats within your project area** section further below for critical habitat that lies within your project. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

Arachnids	Status	Has Critical Habitat	Condition(s)
Spruce-Fir Moss spider (<i>Microhexura montivaga</i>)	Endangered	Final designated	
Birds			
Piping Plover (<i>Charadrius melodus</i>) Population: except Great Lakes watershed	Threatened	Final designated	
Red Knot (<i>Calidris canutus rufa</i>)	Proposed Threatened		
Roseate tern (<i>Sterna dougallii dougallii</i>) Population: northeast U.S. nesting pop.	Endangered		
Clams			
Appalachian monkeyface (<i>Quadrula sparsa</i>)	Endangered		
birdwing pearl mussel (<i>Lemiox rimosus</i>) Population: Entire Range; Except where listed as Experimental Populations	Endangered		
Cracking pearl mussel (<i>Hemistena</i>)	Endangered		



United States Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: VAARNG ICRMP

<p><i>lata</i>)</p> <p>Population: Entire Range; Except where listed as Experimental Populations</p>			
<p>Cumberland bean (<i>Villosa trabalis</i>)</p> <p>Population: Entire Range; Except where listed as Experimental Populations</p>	Endangered		
<p>Cumberland monkeyface (<i>Quadrula intermedia</i>)</p> <p>Population: Entire Range; Except where listed as Experimental Populations</p>	Endangered		
<p>Cumberlandian combshell (<i>Epioblasma brevidens</i>)</p> <p>Population: Entire Range; Except where listed as Experimental Populations</p>	Endangered	Final designated	
<p>Dromedary pearlymussel (<i>Dromus dromas</i>)</p> <p>Population: Entire Range; Except where listed as Experimental Populations</p>	Endangered		
<p>Dwarf wedgemussel (<i>Alasmidonta heterodon</i>)</p> <p>Population: Entire</p>	Endangered		
<p>fanshell (<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i>)</p>	Endangered		
<p>Finerayed pigtoe (<i>Fusconaia cuneolus</i>)</p> <p>Population: Entire Range; Except where listed as Experimental Populations</p>	Endangered		
<p>Fluted kidneyshell (<i>Ptychobranthus subtentum</i>)</p>	Endangered	Final designated	
<p>Green blossom (<i>Epioblasma torulosa gubernaculum</i>)</p>	Endangered		



United States Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: VAARNG ICRMP

Population: Entire			
James spinymussel (<i>Pleurobema collina</i>) Population: Entire	Endangered		
Littlewing pearlymussel (<i>Pegias fabula</i>) Population: Entire	Endangered		
Oyster mussel (<i>Epioblasma capsaeformis</i>) Population: Entire Range; Except where listed as Experimental Populations	Endangered	Final designated	
Pink mucket (<i>Lampsilis abrupta</i>) Population: Entire	Endangered		
Purple bean (<i>Villosa perpurpurea</i>)	Endangered	Final designated	
Rayed Bean (<i>Villosa fabalis</i>)	Endangered		
Rough pigtoe (<i>Pleurobema plenum</i>)	Endangered		
Rough rabbitsfoot (<i>Quadrula cylindrica strigillata</i>)	Endangered	Final designated	
Sheepnose Mussel (<i>Plethobasus cyphus</i>)	Endangered		
Shiny pigtoe (<i>Fusconaia cor</i>) Population: Entire Range; Except where listed as Experimental Populations	Endangered		
Slabside Pearlymussel (<i>Pleuronaia dolabelloides</i>)	Endangered	Final designated	
Snuffbox mussel (<i>Epioblasma triquetra</i>)	Endangered		



United States Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: VAARNG ICRMP

Spectaclecase (mussel) <i>(Cumberlandia monodonta)</i>	Endangered		
Tan riffleshell (<i>Epioblasma florentina walkeri</i> (= <i>e. walkeri</i>)) Population: Entire	Endangered		
Crustaceans			
Lee County Cave isopod (<i>Lirceus usdagalun</i>) Population: Entire	Endangered		
Madison Cave isopod (<i>Antrolana lira</i>) Population: Entire	Threatened		
Fishes			
Blackside dace (<i>Phoxinus cumberlandensis</i>) Population: Entire	Threatened		
Duskytail darter (<i>Etheostoma percnurum</i>) Population: Entire	Endangered		
Roanoke logperch (<i>Percina rex</i>) Population: Entire	Endangered		
Slender chub (<i>Erimystax cahni</i>) Population: Entire	Threatened	Final designated	
Spotfin Chub (<i>Erimonax monachus</i>) Population: Entire	Threatened	Final designated	
Yellowfin madtom (<i>Noturus flavipinnis</i>) Population: Entire, except where EXPN	Threatened	Final designated	
Yellowfin madtom (<i>Noturus</i>)	Experimental		



United States Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: VAARNG ICRMP

<i>flavipinnis</i> Population: Holston River, VA, TN	Population, Non-Essential		
Flowering Plants			
American chaffseed (<i>Schwalbea americana</i>)	Endangered		
harperella (<i>Ptilimnium nodosum</i>)	Endangered		
Michaux's sumac (<i>Rhus michauxii</i>)	Endangered		
Northeastern bulrush (<i>Scirpus ancistrochaetus</i>)	Endangered		
Seabeach amaranth (<i>Amaranthus pumilus</i>)	Threatened		
sensitive joint-vetch (<i>Aeschynomene virginica</i>)	Threatened		
Shale barren rock cress (<i>Arabis serotina</i>)	Endangered		
Small Whorled pogonia (<i>Isotria medeoloides</i>)	Threatened		
Smooth coneflower (<i>Echinacea laevigata</i>)	Endangered		
Swamp pink (<i>Helonias bullata</i>)	Threatened		
Virginia sneezeweed (<i>Helenium virginicum</i>)	Threatened		
Virginia spiraea (<i>Spiraea virginiana</i>)	Threatened		
Insects			
Mitchell's Satyr Butterfly (<i>Neonympha mitchellii mitchellii</i>)	Endangered		



United States Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: VAARNG ICRMP

Population: Entire			
Northeastern beach tiger beetle (<i>Cicindela dorsalis dorsalis</i>) Population: Entire	Threatened		
Lichens			
Rock Gnome lichen (<i>Gymnoderma lineare</i>)	Endangered		
Mammals			
Carolina Northern Flying squirrel (<i>Glaucomys sabrinus coloratus</i>) Population: Entire	Endangered		
Delmarva Peninsula fox squirrel (<i>Sciurus niger cinereus</i>) Population: Entire, except Sussex Co., DE	Endangered		
Gray bat (<i>Myotis grisescens</i>) Population: Entire	Endangered		
Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) Population: Entire	Endangered		
northern long-eared Bat (<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>)	Proposed Endangered		
Virginia Big-Eared bat (<i>Corynorhinus (=plecotus) townsendii virginianus</i>) Population: Entire	Endangered	Final designated	
Reptiles			
Green sea turtle (<i>Chelonia mydas</i>) Population: Except where endangered	Threatened	Final designated	
Hawksbill sea turtle (<i>Eretmochelys</i>)	Endangered	Final designated	



United States Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: VAARNG ICRMP

<i>imbricata</i> Population: Entire			
Kemp's Ridley sea turtle (<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>) Population: Entire	Endangered		
Leatherback sea turtle (<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>) Population: Entire	Endangered	Final designated	
Loggerhead sea turtle (<i>Caretta caretta</i>) Population: Northwest Atlantic Ocean DPS	Threatened	Final designated	
Snails			
Virginia Fringed Mountain snail (<i>Polygyriscus virginianus</i>) Population: Entire	Endangered		



United States Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: VAARNG ICRMP

Critical habitats that lie within your project area

The following critical habitats lie fully or partially within your project area.

Clams	Critical Habitat Type
Cumberlandian combshell (<i>Epioblasma brevidens</i>) Population: Entire Range; Except where listed as Experimental Populations	Final designated
Fluted kidneyshell (<i>Ptychobranthus subtentum</i>)	Final designated
Oyster mussel (<i>Epioblasma capsaeformis</i>) Population: Entire Range; Except where listed as Experimental Populations	Final designated
Purple bean (<i>Villosa perpurpurea</i>)	Final designated
Rough rabbitsfoot (<i>Quadrula cylindrica strigillata</i>)	Final designated
Slabside Pearlymussel (<i>Pleuronaia dolabelloides</i>)	Final designated
Fishes	
Slender chub (<i>Erimystax cahni</i>) Population: Entire	Final designated
Spotfin Chub (<i>Erimonax monachus</i>) Population: Entire	Final designated
Yellowfin madtom (<i>Noturus flavipinnis</i>) Population: Entire, except where EXPN	Final designated

Natural Heritage Resources

Your Criteria

Taxonomic Group: Select All

Global Conservation Status Rank: Select All

State Conservation Status Rank: Select All

Federal Legal Status: Select All

State Legal Status: Select All

Watershed: 03010201 - Nottoway River

Subwatershed: CU08 - Hurricane Branch-Long Branch, CU09 - Nottoway River-Red Oak Creek, CU10 - Tommeheton Creek-Birchin Creek

Search Run: 9/30/2014 8:59:37 AM

Click scientific names below to go to NatureServe report.

Click column headings for an explanation of species and community ranks.

Common Name/Natural Community	Scientific Name	Global Conservation Status Rank	State Conservation Status Rank	Federal Legal Status	State Legal Status	Statewide Occurrences
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Nottoway

Hurricane Branch-Long Branch

BIRDS

Common Name/Natural Community	Scientific Name	Global Conservation Status Rank	State Conservation Status Rank	Federal Legal Status	State Legal Status	Statewide Occurrences
Bachman's Sparrow	Peucaea aestivalis	G3	S1B	None	LT	10
BIVALVIA (MUSSELS)						
Atlantic Pigtoe	Fusconaia masoni	G2	S2	SOC	LT	26
Nottoway River-Red Oak Creek						
BIVALVIA (MUSSELS)						
Atlantic Pigtoe	Fusconaia masoni	G2	S2	SOC	LT	26
FISH						
Roanoke Logperch	Percina rex	G1G2	S1S2	LE	LE	22
VASCULAR PLANTS						
Michaux's Sumac	Rhus michauxii	G2G3	S1	LE	LT	5
Tommeheton Creek-Birchin Creek						
BIRDS						
Bachman's Sparrow	Peucaea aestivalis	G3	S1B	None	LT	10
VASCULAR PLANTS						
Torrey's Mountain-mint	Pycnanthemum torreyi	G2	S2?	SOC	None	15
Michaux's Sumac	Rhus michauxii	G2G3	S1	LE	LT	5

Note: On-line queries provide basic information from DCR's databases at the time of the request. They are NOT to be substituted for a project review or for on-site surveys required for environmental assessments of specific project areas.

For Additional Information on locations of Natural Heritage Resources please submit an [information request](#).



DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY AND THE AIR FORCE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF VIRGINIA
VIRGINIA NATIONAL GUARD
BUILDING 316, FORT PICKETT
BLACKSTONE, VIRGINIA 23824-6316

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

NGVA-FMO-ENV

26 SEPTEMBER 2014

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Endangered Species Act (ESA) Section 7 Consultation Requirements, Natural Resources Review for the Revision to the Virginia Army National Guard (VaARNG) Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP) and Environmental Assessment (EA)

1. The REC for this project is intended to cover all aspects of related construction and maintenance activities for the entire Area of Potential Effect (APE).
2. The Virginia Army National Guard (VaARNG) is proposing to revise its Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP). The last revision of the ICRMP was completed in 2008 and United States Army (Army) policy requires that the plan be revised every five years. The ICRMP is used to guide the management of cultural resources at all VaARNG facilities.
3. This project requires an ESA Section 7 review and effects determination for the presence or potential habitat of federally listed species as required by the ESA of 1973, as amended. An official species list was consulted via the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) iPaC system on 25 September 2014. Due to the large number of facilities, County Lists were used instead of facility boundaries. The following species may occur in the project area

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Habitat Present Y/N	Determination
Spruce-Fir Moss spider	<i>Microhexura montivaga</i>	FE	N	No Effect
Piping Plover	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	FT	Y	No Effect
Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus rufa</i>	FP	Y	No Effect
Roseate tern	<i>Sterna dougallii dougallii</i>	FE	Y	No Effect
Appalachian monkeyface	<i>Quadrula sparsa</i>	FE	N	No Effect
Birdwing pearlymussel	<i>Lemiox rimosus</i>	FE	N	No Effect
Cracking pearlymussel	<i>Hemistena lata</i>	FE	N	No Effect
Cumberland bean	<i>Villosa trabalis</i>	FE	N	No Effect
Cumberland monkeyface	<i>Quadrula intermedia</i>	FE	N	No Effect
Cumberlandian combshell	<i>Epioblasma brevidens</i>	FE	N	No Effect
Dromedary pearlymussel	<i>Dromus dromas</i>	FE	N	No Effect
Dwarf wedgemussel	<i>Alasmidonta heterodon</i>	FE	Y	No Effect
Fanshell	<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i>	FE	N	No Effect
Finerayed pigtoe	<i>Fusconaia cuneolus</i>	FE	N	No Effect
Fluted kidneyshell	<i>Ptychobranthus subtentum</i>	FE	N	No Effect
Green blossom	<i>Epioblasma torulosa gubernaculum</i>	FE	N	No Effect
James spiny mussel	<i>Pleurobema collina</i>	FE	N	No Effect
Littlewing pearlymussel	<i>Pegias fabula</i>	FE	N	No Effect
Oyster mussel	<i>Epioblasma capsaeformis</i>	FE	N	No Effect
Pink mucket	<i>Lampsilis abrupta</i>	FE	N	No Effect

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Habitat Present Y/N	Determination
Purple bean	<i>Villosa perpurpurea</i>	FE	N	No Effect
Rayed Bean	<i>Villosa fabalis</i>	FE	N	No Effect
Rough pigtoe	<i>Pleurobema plenum</i>	FE	N	No Effect
Rough rabbitsfoot	<i>Quadrula cylindrica strigillata</i>	FE	N	No Effect
Sheepnose Mussel	<i>Plethobasus cyphus</i>	FE	N	No Effect
Shiny pigtoe	<i>Fusconaia cor</i>	FE	N	No Effect
Slabside Pearlymussel	<i>Pleuronaia dolabelloides</i>	FE	N	No Effect
Snuffbox mussel	<i>Epioblasma triquetra</i>	FE	N	No Effect
Spectaclecase	<i>Cumberlandia monodonta</i>	FE	N	No Effect
Tan riffleshell	<i>Epioblasma florentina walkeri (=e. walker)</i>	FE	N	No Effect
Lee County Cave isopod	<i>Lirceus usdagalun</i>	FE	N	No Effect
Madison Cave isopod	<i>Antrolana lira</i>	FT	N	No Effect
Blackside dace	<i>Phoxinus cumberlandensis</i>	FT	N	No Effect
Duskytail darter	<i>Etheostoma percnum</i>	FE	N	No Effect
Roanoke logperch	<i>Percina rex</i>	FE	Y	No Effect
Slender chub	<i>Erimystax cahni</i>	FT	N	No Effect
Spotfin Chub	<i>Erimonax monachus</i>	FT	N	No Effect
Yellowfin madtom	<i>Noturus flavipinnis</i>	FT	N	No Effect
American chaffseed	<i>Schwalbea americana</i>	FE	N	No Effect
Harperella	<i>Ptilimnium nodosum</i>	FE	N	No Effect
Michaux's sumac	<i>Rhus michauxii</i>	FE	Y	No Effect
Northeastern bulrush	<i>Scirpus ancistrochaetus</i>	FE	N	No Effect
Seabeach amaranth	<i>Amaranthus pumilus</i>	FT	N	No Effect
Sensitive joint-vetch	<i>Aeschynomene virginica</i>	FT	N	No Effect
Shale barren rock cress	<i>Arabis serotina</i>	FE	N	No Effect
Small Whorled pogonia	<i>Isotria medeoloides</i>	FT	Y	No Effect
Smooth coneflower	<i>Echinacea laevigata</i>	FE	Y	No Effect
Swamp pink	<i>Helonias bullata</i>	FT	Y	No Effect
Virginia sneezeweed	<i>Helenium virginicum</i>	FT	N	No Effect
Virginia spiraea	<i>Spiraea virginiana</i>	FT	N	No Effect
Mitchell's Satyr Butterfly	<i>Neonympha mitchellii mitchellii</i>	FE	N	No Effect
Northeastern beach tiger beetle	<i>Cicindela dorsalis dorsalis</i>	FT	N	No Effect
Rock Gnome lichen	<i>Gymnoderma lineare</i>	FE	N	No Effect
Carolina Northern Flying squirrel	<i>Glaucomys sabrinus coloratus</i>	FE	N	No Effect
Delmarva Peninsula fox squirrel	<i>Sciurus niger cinereus</i>	FE	N	No Effect
Gray bat	<i>Myotis grisescens</i>	FE	Y	No Effect
Indiana bat	<i>Myotis sodalis</i>	FE	Y	No Effect
Northern long-eared bat	<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	FP	Y	No Effect
Virginia Big-Eared bat	<i>Corynorhinus (=plecotus) townsendii virginianus</i>	FE	Y	No Effect
Green sea turtle	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	FT	Y	No Effect
Hawksbill sea turtle	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	FE	Y	No Effect
Kemp's Ridley sea turtle	<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>	FE	Y	No Effect
Leatherback sea turtle	<i>Dermodochelys coriacea</i>	FT	Y	No Effect
Virginia Fringed Mountain snail	<i>Polygyriscus virginianus</i>	FE	N	No Effect

4. The proposed action is the implementation of the Revised ICRMP. Since this is just a management plan, the proposed action will have no effect on any listed species that are known, likely, or possibly to occur in the action area. Individual activities within the plan do have a potential to have an effect when implemented, however an individual effects determination will be made for the implementation of any major ground disturbing cultural resources action and additional coordination with state or federal agencies will occur at that time.

5. Any changes in the scope or footprint of this project which may have the potential to adversely affect natural resources including federal and state listed species and habitats; special interest natural areas, jurisdictional water of the U.S., and non-renewable resources must be submitted to the VaARNG Environmental Office (NGVA-FMO-ENV) for review prior to commencement of those changes in the field.

6. The POC for information regarding natural resources for this project is Ms. Katie Clayton. She may be reached by telephone at (434) 298-6226 or by email at katherine.a.clayton.nfg@mail.mil



CHARLTON T. DUNN
LTC, EN, VaARNG
ACofS, Facilities Engineering
and Management

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**APPENDIX E: MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD – TRIBAL
CONSULTATION FOR VAARNG ICRMP DRAFT**

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DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY AND THE AIR FORCE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF VIRGINIA
VIRGINIA NATIONAL GUARD
BUILDING 316, FORT PICKETT
BLACKSTONE, VIRGINIA 23824-6316

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

NGVA-FMO-ENV

26 AUG 14

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Tribal Consultation for VAARNG ICRMP Draft

1. Tribal consultation was initiated via formal letter submitted by the Virginia Army National Guard (VAARNG) to six federally-recognized tribes and eleven state-recognized tribes, recorded as having cultural affiliation and interest with the land area now comprising Fort Pickett MTC, on 4 December 2012. Tribes received letters outlining the scope of the proposed project and asked to respond with comments and/or requests for further information. Tribal consultation was re-initiated via formal letter on 15 January 2014. Tribes were notified of the preparation of an Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) Draft and asked to respond with comments and/or requests for further information.

2. The tribes contacted are:

Federally-recognized tribes:

Catawba Indian Nation
Cayuga Nation of Indians
Cherokee Nation (of Oklahoma)
Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians
Tuscarora Nation (of New York)
United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma

State tribes/tribal agencies:

Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indian Tribe
Chickahominy Indian Tribe
Chickahominy Indians – Eastern Division
Mattaponi Indian Tribe
Monacan Indian Nation
Nansemond Indian Tribe
Nottoway Indian Tribe of Virginia, Inc.
Pamunkey Tribe
Patawomeck Indians of Virginia
Rappahannock Tribe
Upper Mattaponi Indian Tribe

3. The VAARNG did not receive any responses to the initial consultation letter dated 4 December 2012.

a. Letters addressed to two state-recognized tribes, the Pamunkey Tribe and the Upper Mattaponi Indian Tribe, were returned to the VAARNG as undeliverable.

4. The VAARNG received five responses to the consultation letter dated 15 January 2014:

a. The Catawba Indian Nation, Tuscarora Nation, United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma, Patawomeck Indians of Virginia, and Rappahannock Tribe responded to the letter sent on 15 January 2014.

b. No additional tribes responded to follow up emails and telephone calls made to all tribes from which a response to the initial letter was not received.

5. Should any ground disturbance reveal an archaeological site or human remains, the Tuscarora Nation requested that all activity will cease, and tribal contacts and other appropriate agencies will be notified immediately. This is consistent with the protocol set forth in the *Standard Operating Procedure for Inadvertent Discovery of Cultural Materials*, included in the *Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan for Facilities of the Virginia Army National Guard, Fiscal Years 2008-2012*. The Catawba Indian Nation, United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma, and Patawomeck Indians of Virginia requested to review copies of the ICRMP Draft. Copies were forwarded to Patawomeck Indians of Virginia on 6 February 2014 and the Catawba Indian Nation and United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma on 19 February 2014. The United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma and Patawomeck Indians of Virginia have offered no further comment. On 25 March 2014, the Catawba Indians requested the CR Manager to clarify the VAARNG's meaning and/or intent for "streamlined structure for tribal consultation" referenced in the ICRMP Draft. On 27 March 2014, Ms. Smead forwarded comments to Ms. Haire regarding the proposed PA for streamlined Section 106 procedures for VaARNG CRM Programs. The Catawba Indian Nation provided no further comments. The Tuscarora Nation requested a copy of the ICRMP Final Draft. The Rappahannock Tribe declined to participate in any further consultation regarding this manner.

6. Due to severe weather events, which either closed or curtailed FMO operations, the CRM Program allowed additional time beyond the standard 30-days for the Tribes to comment. Further time was also permitted for Tribes who specifically requested additional time to receive and review copies of the Draft.

7. Point of contact for this action is Sue Smead at 434-298-6411 or susan.e.smead.nfg@mail.mil.



CHARLTON T. DUNN
LTC, EN, VaARNG
ACofS, Facilities Engineering
and Management

**APPENDIX F: COASTAL RESOURCE CONSISTENCY
DETERMINATION**

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Determination of Consistency with Virginia's Coastal Resources Management Program

Pursuant to Section 307 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended, this is a Federal Consistency Determination for the Virginia Army National Guard's (VaARNG) Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) Revision for its 61 facilities statewide. VaARNG is required to determine the consistency of its activities affecting Virginia's coastal resources or coastal uses with the Virginia Coastal Resources Management Program (VCRMP).

This document represents an analysis of project activities in light of established VCRMP Enforceable Programs. Furthermore, submission of this consistency determination reflects the commitment of the Army to comply with those Enforceable Programs. The proposed project will be conducted in a manner which is consistent with the VCRMP. VaARNG has determined that the revision of its ICRMP would not affect land and water uses or natural resources of the Commonwealth of Virginia's coastal zone.

1. Description of Proposed Action

Under the Proposed Action, the National Guard Bureau (NGB) and the VaARNG would revise and implement the ICRMP for its facilities. The Proposed Action would provide up-to-date direction for cultural resources management at all 61 VaARNG facilities statewide. The Proposed Action is necessary to support the VaARNG federal and state missions.

2. Assessment of Probable Effects

The planning and design phase of the proposed action would have no coastal zone effects to relevant VCRMP elements. Any applicable permits required for the proposed action would be obtained and complied with throughout project duration. A review of the permits and/or approvals required under the enforceable Regulatory Program have been conducted. VaARNG staff evaluated the ICRMP revision and implementation based on the foreseeable effect on the following enforceable policies:

Fisheries - The ICRMP revision would have no foreseeable impacts on finfish or shellfish resources and would not affect the promotion of commercial or recreational fisheries in the Commonwealth.

Subaqueous Lands Management – The ICRMP revision has no foreseeable impact on subaqueous resources. Although the archaeological activities that are part of the proposed ICRMP would result in soil disturbances which have the potential to affect subaqueous lands, the project includes appropriate erosion and sediment controls to protect these resources.

Wetlands Management –Wetlands exist at many VaARNG facilities. Although the archaeological activities that are part of the proposed ICRMP would result in soil disturbances which have the potential to affect wetlands, the project includes appropriate erosion and sediment controls to protect water resources. However, some small increases in sediment loads

in stormwater runoff could occur. These increases would only be expected to last as long as the active archaeological investigations. Overall, there would be only minimal adverse impacts to wetlands.

Dunes Management –The ICRMP revision and its subsequent implementation would have no foreseeable impact on coastal primary sand dunes. The project would not destroy or alter coastal primary sand dunes.

Non-Point Source Pollution Control –The archaeological activities that are part of the proposed ICRMP would result in soil disturbances that have the potential to create non-point source pollution. However, the project includes stormwater management techniques and appropriate erosion and sediment controls to minimize any non-point source pollution. All erosion controls will be designed in accordance with the Virginia Erosion and Sediment Control Regulations handbook and will be implemented in accordance with the Virginia Stormwater Management Program (VSMP); the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Area Designation and Management guidelines; and the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR) VSMP General Permit for Storm Water discharges associated with land disturbing activities. The ICRMP revision and implementation would not cause significant non-point source pollution.

Point Source Pollution Control – The ICRMP revision would not generate any water or sewer connections. The proposed project would not generate any new point source discharges.

Shoreline Sanitation – The ICRMP revision would have no impact on shoreline sanitation.

Air Pollution Control – The ICRMP revision would have negligible impacts on air quality. The Proposed Action does not include any construction activities.

Coastal Lands Management – The ICRMP revision and its implementation would create only minimal land disturbances associated with archaeological activities. Such investigations would result in temporary excavation of soils and geologic material. Excavated materials could be stockpiled on site until the investigation was complete. At that time, the material would be returned to the excavated areas. Some grading may be necessary to return the area to its original condition. There would be less-than-significant adverse impacts to coastal lands management.

Chesapeake Bay Preservation Areas – The ICRMP revision would not involve either development or redevelopment activities on any properly designated Chesapeake Preservation Area as defined by the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act, Virginia Code 10.1-2100 *et seq.* and its implementing Chesapeake Bay Preservation Area Designation and Management Regulations, 9 VAC 10-20-10 *et seq.*

3. Summary of Findings

Based on the above analysis and as elaborated in the Draft Environmental Assessment, VaARNG finds the proposed ICRMP revision to be fully consistent, or consistent to the maximum extent practicable, with the federally approved enforceable provisions of VCRMP, pursuant to the

Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended and in accordance with 15 CFR Part 930.30(c).

By certification that the proposed action is consistent with VCRMP Enforceable Programs, the Commonwealth of Virginia will be notified that it has 60 days from receipt of this determination in which to concur with or object to this Consistency Determination. However, pursuant to 15 CFR Part 903.63(b), if the Commonwealth of Virginia has not issued a decision by the 60th day from receipt of this determination, it shall notify VaARNG of the status of the matter and the basis for further delay. The State's concurrence, objection, or notification of review status shall be sent to:

James C. Shaver Jr.
MAJ, FA, VAARNG
JFHQ-VA Commander - Environmental Officer
Bldg. 316 Fort Pickett
Blackstone, VA 23824

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APPENDIX C

PLANNING LEVEL SURVEY (PLS) AND HISTORIC CONTEXTS

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C.1 PLANNING LEVEL SURVEYS

The VAARNG is currently conducting planning level surveys at Camp Pendleton CTC and at MTC-Fort Pickett. These studies are currently in process. At Camp Pendleton, the VAARNG is conducting a series of projects that will (1) survey above-ground resources as a means to update the existing Camp Pendleton Historic District National Register nomination, and (2) conduct a cultural landscape survey that will assess the installation from a cultural landscapes perspective. At MTC Fort Pickett, the VAARNG is carrying out an assessment and predictive model study, which requires analysis of data on prior archaeological investigations according to a set of characteristics to formulate a predictive model for high and low probability areas across post. This study takes into account natural features such as slope, distance to drainages, and soils.

C.2 PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

The prehistory of Virginia and the Middle Atlantic region is conventionally divided into three broad periods reflecting widespread developments in the environment, as well as technological and social adaptations. Following Griffin's (1967) chronology for eastern North America, these periods are referred to as the Paleo-Indian (ca. 10,000-8000 B.C.), the Archaic (ca. 8000-1000 B.C.), and the Woodland (ca. 1000 B.C.-A.D. 1600) periods. The Archaic and Woodland periods are further divided into three sub periods (Early, Middle, and Late) based on changes in style or other attributes in projectile points and ceramics.

C.2.1 Paleo-Indian Period (10,000 B.C. - 8000 B.C.)

The undisputed record of human habitation in the Middle Atlantic begins some 12,000 years ago, near the end of the Late Wisconsin Glacial period. The end of the Late Wisconsin Glacial period brought a fairly rapid warming trend throughout the Middle Atlantic, a phenomenon directly reflected by the replacement of northern flora and fauna by southern species. The large Pleistocene grazing and browsing fauna were, by this point, mostly gone from the Middle Atlantic region. However, the forests and transitional zones would have supported a wider range of floral and small faunal species than were present in the western savannahs (Wesler et al. 1981; Johnson 1986). Consequently, big game hunting for Paleo-Indian subsistence probably played a less important role in the Middle Atlantic than in other areas of North America.

Archeological sites dating to this period are identified by the presence of fluted stone projectile points, such as Clovis or Dalton/Hardaway, often made of high quality, crypto crystalline lithic material such as chert or jasper. These points are relatively rare throughout the Middle Atlantic. The points are frequently reported as isolated finds, and it is unclear whether they represent small campsite locations or items lost during individual hunting forays. Of the approximately 700 fluted points documented in Virginia, over 50 percent of the points occur in three counties: Mecklenburg, Dinwiddie, and Warren (Turner 1989).

Relatively few Paleo-Indian sites have been reported throughout the Middle Atlantic. Virginia however, is known as a Paleo-Indian "hot-spot" within the region and a number of important sites have been excavated in the state. These include the Flint Run Paleo-Indian Complex (Gardner 1974) located in the northern Shenandoah Valley and the Williamson Site in Dinwiddie County (McCary and Bittner 1978). A more recently investigated Paleo-Indian period site is Cactus Hill (McAvoy and McAvoy 1997). Located along the Nottoway River in interior southeast Virginia, this site is better known for its controversial, possible pre-Paleo-Indian component. While southeast Virginia is known to contain numerous Paleo-Indian sites, it is probable that many other sites located farther east on the continental shelf have been submerged by ongoing sea level rise.

Based on excavations in the Shenandoah Valley, Gardner argues for a Paleo-Indian settlement model in which base camps were situated in areas of high resource diversity, particularly near sources of cryptocrystalline stone (Gardner 1974; 1979). Other smaller and more temporary campsites were situated near quarry locations proper and these served a variety of purposes. Specialized hunting camps could be expected still farther from the main base camp.

C.2.2 Archaic Tradition (8000 - 1000 B.C.)

The Archaic period extended from ca. 8000 - 1000 B.C. and was marked by warming and drying trends approaching environmental conditions like those of the present (Joyce 1988). The major sub-periods recognized within the Archaic period are referred to as Early (8000 - 6500 B.C.), Middle (6500 B.C. - 3000 B.C.), and Late (3000 - 1000 B.C.)

One of the most important environmental changes affecting prehistoric populations throughout the Middle Atlantic region during the Archaic period was the gradual rise in sea level that accompanied the retreat of the continental ice sheets. Beginning during the late Paleo-Indian period, and continuing throughout the Holocene, rising sea level resulted in the inundation of the much of the continental shelf. Among the effects of inundation were a marked rise in local water tables, an increase in shoreline complexity associated with estuary development, and a consequent increase in floral and faunal resources in newly formed marsh or wetland areas (Potter 1982). Local populations were exploiting the new floral and faunal resources brought by the transformation of the mixed pine-oak forest to a temperate oak-hemlock deciduous forest. Large marshes and swamps, which resulted from the ongoing inundation of coastal waterways, became an important focus of occupation during the period. Although generalized foraging is assumed to be the main resource procurement strategy, seasonally specialized transient procurement stations have been identified, functioning as support facilities for estuarine base camps (Gardner 1978; Custer 1986).

The Early and Middle Archaic artifact assemblages are dominated by a variety of projectile point forms including, Kirk and Palmer (Coe 1964) corner-notched points; bifurcate types such as St. Albans, LeCroy, and Kanawha (Broyles 1971); stemmed points such as Stanly; unique forms such as Guilford and Morrow Mountain (Coe 1964); and finally, the side-notched Halifax point (Coe 1964). The lithic tool kit during this period was further marked by the appearance of groundstone tools and woodworking tools such as axes, mauls, adzes, etc. These tools represent the earliest artifact evidence of extensive plant processing.

By the end of the Middle Archaic period, new point types appeared in the area. Mouer (1990) argues that side-notched Halifax and Brewerton-like points came to dominate lithic assemblages throughout the Coastal Plain and Piedmont north of the James River. However, subsistence and settlement patterns appear to have remained unchanged. Seasonal transhumance predominated, with deer, small mammals, wild turkey, and plant resources comprising the majority of the diet.

The succeeding Late Archaic period was characterized by the replacement of the oak/hemlock forest with an oak/hickory forest environment. The rate of sea level rise slowed, allowing riverine and estuarine environments to stabilize sufficiently to support significant populations of shellfish and runs of anadromous fish. It is widely suggested that the focus of settlement shifted during the Late Archaic period to these riverine and estuarine locales to take advantage of the increasingly predictable resources they harbored (Catlin et al. 1982; Custer 1978; Gardner 1978; Mouer 1990). A marked increase in the number of sites is observed during the early portions of the Woodland period, suggesting both an overall population increase and movement into new environmental zones (Turner 1978).

Characteristic of the Late Archaic period are large broad bladed-stemmed bifaces known as Savannah River as defined by Coe (1964) in the Virginia Piedmont. These broad-bladed points may have been designed as cutting implements, or knives, in part to exploit the newly available estuarine and/or riverine resources. Other point types temporally diagnostic to the Late Archaic include the broadly side-notched Otter Creek, Susquehanna, Perkiomen, and Fishtails (Ritchie 1971; Kinsey 1972). These appear somewhat later than Savannah River and occur most often in the Potomac drainage. The Late Archaic also saw the adoption of stone vessels carved of steatite. In Piedmont areas, use and production of stone bowls is closely tied to the Savannah River complex (McLearn 1991).

C.2.3 Woodland Tradition (1000 B.C. - A.D. 1600.)

Around 1000 B.C., techniques for pottery manufacture were introduced across the region. This innovation has traditionally defined the beginning of the Woodland period in the Middle Atlantic (Reinhart and Hodges 1992). The Woodland period is divided into three sub-periods: Early (1000 B.C. to A.D. 300), Middle (A.D. 300 to 1000), and Late Woodland (A.D. 1000 to 1600). The first half of the Woodland corresponds roughly to a climatic episode referred to as the Sub-Atlantic, characterized by a trend toward progressively cooler and wetter conditions in comparison to the preceding Sub-Boreal episode (Carbone 1976). Custer (1984) argues that plant communities that approximate modern conditions became established during this episode. The deliberate and intensive foraging strategies of the Late Archaic period appear to have remained unchanged in the early portions of the Woodland period. Nonetheless, there is some evidence for an increase in sedentism as populations became more efficient in exploiting available resources.

Ceramics, which have more discretely bounded time ranges than projectile point forms, have become the primary temporal indices for the Woodland period. The earliest known ceramic in the area is a steatite-tempered variety referred to as Marcey Creek ware (ca. 1200-900 B.C.), after its type site on the Potomac River in Arlington County, Virginia (Manson 1948). A subsequent diagnostic ceramic ware is the sand-and-grit-tempered Accokeek ware, in use for the full span of the Early Woodland from about 1,000 B.C. to 300 B.C. (Klein and Stevens 1995). Projectile points typical of the sub period include contracting stemmed Piscataway and Rossville types, along with the wide-stemmed Calvert type (Stephenson and Ferguson 1963; Kinsey 1972).

Although subsistence practices during the Middle Woodland period appear to resemble that of the preceding period, i.e., hunting, fishing, and intensive foraging, there is evidence that semi-sedentary base camps were relocated from small creek floodplains to large river floodplains (Snyder and Gardner 1979). This shift may have set the stage for the development of horticulture. Sand and grit-tempered ceramic wares such as Accokeek and Popes Creek characterize the early Middle Woodland period in the region. By the second half of the Middle Woodland period, the predominant ware was a shell-tempered, cord-marked or net-impressed pottery referred to as Mockley. Mockley groups in the Coastal Plain region of Virginia and southern Maryland are commonly associated with the manufacture of Mockley ceramics and wide stemmed or side-notched Selby Bay points, a high percentage of which are manufactured from non-local material, especially rhyolite from Catoctin Mountain in the Ridge and Valley region of north-central Maryland (Potter 1993:66). Farther south and inland in Virginia a variety of point forms are known for the period including Potts and in later times, pentagonal and corner-notched Jacks Reef forms (McLearn 1991). The bow and arrow is assumed to have replaced atlatls or spear throwers around this time.

By the Late Woodland, the use of triangular arrow points became near universal, gradually decreasing in size during the late prehistoric period. In addition, during the Late Woodland, horticulture achieved a significant role in the total subsistence system (Reinhart and Hodges 1992) and the semi-sedentary village-based settlement practices, described by the first European colonists, took hold. Artifacts diagnostic of the Late Woodland period include triangular points and thin-walled, shell or grit tempered

ceramics. Shell-tempered Townsend ware (Blaker 1950; Griffith 1980) is found on sites throughout the coastal region in contexts spanning the entire sub period. Along the Potomac River immediately north of the fall line, the early portion of the Late Woodland period is known as the Montgomery complex (Stevens 1998; Slattery et al. 1966; Slattery and Woodward 1992). This complex is defined by grit-tempered, collared, cord-marked ceramics, known as Shepard Cord-marked, along with triangular Levanna projectile points (Stevens 1998). As the Late Woodland period progressed, the size and complexity of the villages and settlement systems in the Middle Atlantic increased. The time was also characterized by a higher degree of both socio-political complexity in the form of ranked societies and political entities. The middle and later portions of the Late Woodland period in northern Virginia were associated with the Potomac Creek complex (Stephenson and Ferguson 1963; Blanton 1998). Grit-tempered Potomac Creek pottery is generally considered to represent an intrusion into the Coastal Plain region of northern Virginia. Potter (1993) has suggested that the Potomac Creek complex is probably related to the preceding Montgomery Complex of the Piedmont Potomac. Farther south, the later part of the Late Woodland period is characterized by the shell-tempered Roanoke ware and the very similar quartz-tempered Gaston, while Townsend and Potomac Creek are found as minority types (Mouer and McLearn 1989). Late Woodland ceramics in the southern Piedmont are dominated by the Dan River series as defined by Evans (1955). Egloff, in his study of ceramic traditions in southwestern Virginia, sees a blending of Eastern Woodland tradition pottery and the Southern Appalachian tradition (Egloff 1992:198), reflecting the cultural dynamism of the region. Egloff (1987) also notes possible Mississippian ceramic influences entering southwestern Virginia very late in the prehistoric period.

C.3 HISTORIC CONTEXT

The following historic context is taken from a variety of sources, including *How to Use Historic Contexts in Virginia: A Guide for Survey, Registration, Protection and Treatment Projects* (VDHR 1992a).

C.3.1 Settlement to Society (1607-1750)

On April 10, 1606, the first charter of the Virginia Company was signed, and the first permanent English settlement in the New World was born on paper. Thirteen months later, on May 13, 1607, Jamestown was physically established on a peninsula approximately sixty miles inland on the James River. The colonists quickly constructed a pallsided village. Within the confines of the fort, disease was the greatest danger (Morgan 1975:159). Some of the more common ailments included typhoid, malaria, and salt poisoning. Many of these resulted from the location of the settlement near stagnant, brackish swamps where bacteria festered. Less than half of the 104 settlers who landed at Jamestown in May 1607 were alive in January 1608.

As part of the Jamestown settlement, the early history of the “citizen-soldier” in the United States traces its roots to this first group of settlers. The establishment of Jamestown by the early settlers and Capt. John Smith within the vicinity of the Powhatan Confederacy, led to the need of all able-bodied men to assist in the defense of the settlement (Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities n.d.: <http://www.apva.org/history/index.html>). Smith was captured during an excursion north of Jamestown in December 1607 and was brought to Powhatan, chief of the Algonquian. It was during this time that Pocahontas’ relationship as an ambassador to the English became established. Powhatan’s initiation of a mock execution ceremony for Smith and his daughter’s selfless demonstration of “saving” Smith from execution led the English to believe Pocahontas had developed a love for the settlers (Nash 2000: 67).

Smith became president of the council in Jamestown and by late 1608, the continuing inability of the settlement to sustain enough crops to feed themselves led to an aggressive policy of burning villages and stealing food from the Native Americans. The realization that this policy could not continue indefinitely and that supply ships from England would not be reliable, Smith looked to force trading with Powhatan.

Powhatan's understanding of the English's eventual wish to overtake his people's lands and Smith's policies led to Powhatan forbidding Pocahontas' contact with the settlement and refusal to trade (Nash 2000: 67).

Despite the arrival of several hundred new colonists and fresh supplies, the continuing problems with the Native Americans and overall inability to sustain enough provisions remained. The second charter issued to the Virginia Company in 1609 authorized "the men to be disposed into several companies for war and captains appointed over every fifty to train them...and to teach them the use of their arms and weapons" (Listman Jr., et al. 1987:13). The formal establishment of the militia system in the new colony was undertaken by Sir Thomas Dale, High Marshall, upon his arrival in Jamestown in 1611. Prior to his coming, Dale had expanded sections of the military laws to include a militia system in the *Articles, Lawes, and Orders, Divine, Politique, and Martiall for the Colony of Virginia* that had been produced by Sir Thomas Gates and Sir Thomas West in 1610. The militia would be under the command of the High Marshall and the new military code covered various militia aspects including muster procedures and guard duty (Listman Jr. et al. 1987:14). Between 1610 and 1611, approximately twelve hundred new settlers arrived in Virginia with the incentive of free land in exchange for seven years of labor. Despite the continuing arrival of settlers through the 1610s, the population remained below one thousand due to death, re-emigration, and the continuing problems in sustaining production of enough crops to properly feed the settlers (Nash 2000:61).

On December 19, 1619, settlers on Berkeley Hundred were instructed by the proprietor that, "the day of our ship's arrival...shall be yearly and perpetually kept as a day of thanksgiving," (National Park Service (NPS) 1999b). This is the first recorded Thanksgiving Day celebration in the New World, two years before the celebration in Plymouth.

The search for a cash crop to sustain the colony, and make it economically viable for the Virginia Company, ended with the initiation of tobacco cultivation. Settlers continued to stream in, and despite disease, the English foothold in the New World expanded. After 1610, such towns as Hampton, Henrico, and Bermuda City were established along the James River (Reps 1965: 91). Many of these towns never prospered and were allowed to fall into disrepair. Due to the demand for tobacco, the new settlers preferred small isolated plantations, where large tracts could be planted, to consolidated towns. Removed from centralized services, many of the large plantations became self-sufficient entities, which prospered even after the price of tobacco dropped (Earle 1975; Reps 1965; Crowell 1986).

The kidnapping of Pocahontas by the English in 1613 and the marriage of her to John Rolfe in 1614 led to an uneasy truce (Nash 2000:67). As a result, the settlers concentrated on the expansion of the settlement and ignored the training necessary to maintain the militia. The General Assembly was established in 1619 to provide legislative guidance to the colony, enact special laws, and levy taxes. The successful planting of tobacco and its popularity on the European markets initiated a demand for new lands by the settlers. The Englishmen expanded further into Powhatan Confederacy despite previous peace treaties and promises. Under the guidance of a new chief, Opechancanough, the tribes were dealt a final insult with the murder of Nemattanew, a religious prophet and war captain, by the English (Fausz 1977: 346-349). In 1622, the lapse in training was evident when the Powhatan Confederation attacked outlying farms in response to Nemattanew's murder, encroachment by settlers, and the former policies of burning villages and killing Native Americans indiscriminately that had been practiced by the English for years. Approximately 300 colonists were killed during this attack (Shea 1983).

A re-emphasis on training was quickly established and a counterattack was initiated by Governor Francis Wyatt. The severity of the attack on the colony and the lack of a proper defense, combined with the mismanagement and declaration of bankruptcy by the Virginia Company, convinced the King to revoke the Virginia Company Charter. Virginia became a crown colony in 1624 and the House of Burgesses

enacted legislation that required all males, 16 and over, to join the militia (Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities n.d.: <http://www.apva.org/history/index.html>). In order to prevent a total collapse of the farming system that was burgeoning in the colony, the militia's companies would rotate to ensure each farmer was able to attend to his crops and still provide the colony with a defense force (Listman Jr. et al.:15). The crown provided the ill-equipped colonists with weapons to prevent a further failing of its defenses. War ensued between the colonists and the Confederation for ten years before the Confederation was forced to give major land concessions in 1632 as part of a peace settlement. During the ten years of guerilla warfare, the militia of Virginia had been transformed from a group of ill-trained volunteers into a highly trained and well-equipped defensive force for the colony (Mahon 1983:15-16).

The unprecedented growth of the colony two years after the 1632 truce with the Powhatan Confederation led to the division of the Virginia colony into eight counties, Accomack, Charles City, Charles River (York County), Elizabeth City (City of Hampton), Henrico, James City, Warwick River (City of Newport News) and Warrosquyoake (Isle of Wight County). Each of the eight counties had a lieutenant whose responsibility included the training and upkeep of the militia (Grymes n.d.: <http://www.virginiaplaces.org/>). The militias for the eight counties were called to service in the spring of 1644 because of another attack by the Powhatan Confederation under the direction of Chief Opechancanough. Although Opechancanough was murdered by the colonists in October 1644, the colonists' subsistence strikes against the Confederation's crops and villages were crippling the tribes. A final peace and formal treaty was not established until 1646. As a result of this war, Governor Sir William Berkeley forced Chief Necotowance and the Powhatans to cede all peninsular lands between the James and York Rivers as far inland as Richmond Falls to the English (Thomas Jefferson Papers n.d.: Series 8). The militia was quickly disbanded by the General Assembly soon after the peace with the removal of the Powhatan threat as a cost saving measure.

By 1652, the General Assembly recognized the continuing need for a militia and reorganized it with the establishment of regiments for each county. The only exceptions were Henrico and Charles City counties (Mahon 1983:15). These counties, located along the western frontier, provided a single regiment because they were too small to provide a sufficient number of men for two individual regiments. In addition, their location near Native American territory required a small force that could react quickly and with minimal notice. The creation of two fifty-men companies known as "trainbands" was the first known use of the "minuteman" concept in the colonies (Listman Jr., et al. 1987:16).

The militias of Virginia continued their service throughout the later half of the 17th century into the first half of the 18th century and grew in size to accommodate the need of protecting the increasing colonist populations. Initially, actions undertaken by the militias were limited to minor skirmishes with the Native American populations as the white settlers pushed further into their lands. One exception was Bacon's Rebellion (1676), which had unleashed a range of pent up issues that had been uneasily settled with the 1646 peace treaty with the Powhatan Confederacy. In addition to declining tobacco prices, restrictions and competitions for English markets, and the insatiable desire for more land, the initial spark that led to the rebellion was a conflict between the Doegs and local farmers in 1675. What started out as a trade disagreement led to the killing of Doegs, planters, and friendly Susquehanocks. Initially, Governor Berkeley declined to get involved in the dispute, but after the situation began to spiral out of control, Berkeley ordered an investigation into the matter (NPS 1995: <http://www.nps.gov/jame/historyculture/bacons-rebellion.htm>). Despite calls from Berkeley for the colonists to restrain themselves and the establishment of the "Long Assembly" in March 1676, subsequent retaliatory attacks between the settlers and the Native Americans could not be controlled by Berkeley. Nathaniel Bacon, a plantation owner and second cousin to the governor, declared himself the leader of a group of local "Indian fighters" and began to indiscriminately attack Native American settlements. In an armed confrontation during the Assembly of 1676, Berkeley was forced to give Bacon

a volunteer commission and the authority to campaign against the Native Americans free from government interference (Nash 2000:113). Bacon and his men burned Jamestown to the ground in September 1676, but he died the following month effectively ending Bacon's Rebellion (NPS 1995). In contrast to the focus on Native American issues in Virginia, the northern and southern colonies were being drawn into more direct conflict with foreign enemies as a result of the increasing threat of the French (Canada) to the north and Spanish to the south (Florida).

Increasing numbers of immigrants moved inland, settling the Piedmont in the early eighteenth century. With them, they brought the eastern tobacco-centric economy. Starting in the second quarter of the eighteenth century, Scots, French, Welsh, and Swiss immigrants entered the Virginia Piedmont. As the settlers pushed into western Virginia, the encounters with Native American tribes increased. The western portion of Virginia was generally the territory of the Iroquois Nation, which allowed Shawnee and Delaware settlements.

Throughout the eighteenth century, Virginia defined itself socially, economically, and politically by its eastern plantation system. Voting legislation was in place that assured political dominance by the gentry. The right to vote was, at first, given only to property owners. This favored the east as most of the western settlers were tenants on land owned by the planters. This denied a significant portion of the population a voice in government. This voice was further diminished as population, the basis for representation, counted slaves. Small-scale farming and other industries in which slave labor was not economically viable dominated the western portion of Virginia.

Both the plantation system and the institution of slavery that sustained it evolved from rudimentary beginnings in the early seventeenth century. The treatment of the first black slaves who appeared in Virginia in 1619 is unknown, and may have been little different than indentured servants. The concept of slavery took hold gradually in English America during the course of the century (Boles 1984). The culture of tobacco required great amounts of labor, which at first was available as economic conditions in England prompted emigration to the New World. As the century wore on, however, conditions in the mother country improved somewhat and this factor, coupled with the availability of cheap land in Virginia, meant that Englishmen were less available or inclined to work as indentured servants. As the flow of indentured servants slowed, the number of blacks stolen or purchased from their captors in Africa increased. Cultural differences and racism combined to encourage the replacement of temporary servitude with permanent slavery. By the end of the century, the institution was well established.

Although the cultivation of tobacco was a complex process, using it to achieve economic success relied on a simple formula: a large tract of land planted in tobacco and cultivated with a large labor force resulted in more money for the planter than a small amount of land and a small labor force. The byproduct of this formula was the plantation system, which evolved in Tidewater Virginia in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Large plantations, each with its own dock for ocean-going vessels, sprawled along the shores of the many navigable rivers and streams that fed into the Chesapeake Bay. A few towns were necessary to serve courthouse complexes and tobacco warehouses, but largely, each plantation was a nearly autonomous entity.

Simultaneously, with the evolution of the plantation system and slavery during the seventeenth century, the colonists developed other institutions that supported the society they had created. These included the ecclesiastical structure of the established church and a system of self-government including the House of Burgesses and local courts that exercised executive as well judicial powers.

C.3.2 Colony to Nation (1750-1789)

France's effort to expand their influence in North America and move into the Ohio Valley, which was claimed by Virginia at this time, ended Virginia's isolation from direct conflict with the French. In 1754, Governor Dinwiddie was given permission to attempt to remove the French from the Valley, but he was not given permission to draft the militia. As a result, few men volunteered and most of the men were "of no service to the people and very burthensome to the country"(Mahon 1983: 29). Major George Washington was sent to the forks of the Ohio River in 1754 to build a fort with a small group of Virginia militiamen. A substantial French force challenged Washington and he retreated temporarily. The French continued work on the same site and established Fort Duquesne. Virginia sent a small contingency of reinforcements to Washington to try to regain control from the French, but they were defeated in July 1754 and were allowed to withdraw under honorable conditions. Virginia was required to keep its militiamen out of the Ohio Valley for a year as a condition of their surrender (Doubler 2003:23).

Britain formally declared war on France in 1756 (marking the beginning of the Seven Years' War). Early English defeats lead Virginia Governor Robert Dinwiddie to construct forts in the South Branch Valley. From 1756 to 1758, Native Americans attacked Fort Evans in present-day Berkley County (now West Virginia) and Forts Seybert and Upper Tract in present-day Pendleton County (now West Virginia), as well as sites throughout the Monongahela, New River, and Greenbrier Valleys.

The tide turned in Britain's favor with the appointment of William Pitt as prime minister in 1757. This resulted in England's renewed dedication to the American colonies and the colonists who were to provide the bulk of the manpower. Pitt assured colonists that they would be reimbursed for any costs incurred by them in fighting the French and he made a point of making provincial officers equal in rank to a British regular. As a result of Pitt's commitment, militiamen were "available" to supplement the redcoats being sent to America. In November 1758, the British captured Fort Duquesne at present-day Pittsburgh, the key to French control of the Ohio Valley. The following year, French troops lost Quebec, crippling their military strength. The loss of French military support temporarily calmed tensions between Native Americans and settlers in western Virginia. The Treaty of Paris in 1763 ended the French and Indian War, and gave England title to virtually all territory east of the Mississippi River. The victory of the British in the Seven Years' War removed the French threat from America in 1763, allowing the militias to turn their attention back to the Native American concerns associated with the frontier counties. The peace brought forth by the Seven Years' War would be short lived as tension between the colonies and England increased.

By the third quarter of the eighteenth century, the residents of the Virginia Colony and the other colonies felt that they were not enjoying the rights and privileges guaranteed them under the original charter.

The original charter of the Virginia Company stated:

"...all and everie the parsons being our subjects which shall dwell and inhabit within everie or anie of the saide severall Colonies and plantacions and everie or anie of their children...shall have and enjoy all liberties, franchises and immunities as if they had been abiding and borne within this our realme of England" (NPS 1999a).

The colonies felt excessively taxed and had no political representation in England. Though colonial governments had been established, these were subject to the crown. When the Virginia Assembly called for a day of prayer and fasting in support of the Boston Tea Party in 1774, they were disbanded by then Governor Dunmore.

In response, many of the burgesses, including Speaker Peyton Randolph joined an assembly of over 100 delegates in Williamsburg for the First Virginia Convention. The convention met to devise a strategy to make England aware of, and rectify the inequity that existed between England and the Colonies. The

convention decided to end the importation of British goods after November 1, 1774 and, if this were not effective, to end American exports to England in August 1775 (NPS 1999a). Hostilities broke out in New England in April, 1775, and the Continental Congress issued the Declaration of Independence the following year.

Virginia contributed significantly during the American Revolution. Virginians served in the continental army and naval forces and in state militia. Many of the most notable figures in the War of Independence were Virginia natives. This list includes: George Washington, James Madison, and Thomas Jefferson. Patrick Henry, whose famous “Give me Liberty, or give me Death” remark served as a battle cry for revolutionaries, was from Hanover County, Virginia. Another Virginian with national and international significance was George Mason (George Mason University n.d.). Mason was a prominent statesman/lawyer who often, but reluctantly, held local public office. Mason was inspired by enlightenment period thought on the equality of all men. As a result, he wrote the Virginia Declaration of Rights for the new state constitution. This document served as the basis for, in places nearly verbatim, the Bill of Rights, the first ten amendments to the Constitution, and the French Declaration of Rights of Man.

In Virginia, the militia was revitalized to replace independent volunteers “with minutemen under militia control” and to create an army of regulars. The counties were grouped into sixteen military districts with each county to continue to sustain its militia regiment. Each district was to provide a ten-company battalion of minutemen, with the exception of the Eastern Shore, and a company of regulars. Patrick Henry, overall commander and colonel of the 1st Virginia Regiment, established camp in Williamsburg in the fall of 1775 to prepare for skirmishes with loyalists under Governor Dunmore (Listman Jr. et al. 1987:19). Dunmore’s forces burned Norfolk in the winter of 1775, which led to the authorization of raising additional regiments of regulars to a total of nine. These regiments were transferred into the Continental Army in 1776 with additional units, including the minutemen, being absorbed into the Continentals as the war progressed. In order to supplement the loss of the minutemen and militia regiments, three regiments of state troops (two infantry and one artillery) were organized in 1777 to provide a defensive stance in the absence of the Continentals (Listman Jr. et al.: 1987:20). Although these three militia regiments were originally delegated to remain within Virginia, Washington’s dire need for men led to the “lending” of the 1st and 2nd Virginia State Regiments to him until 1780.

Much of the struggle for freedom was conducted outside Virginia. Many of the battles in which Virginians were involved occurred in New York and New Jersey to the north, or the Carolinas to the South. The exception to this is the last major battle of the Revolution where British forces surrendered at Yorktown. In spring of 1781, British General Charles Cornwallis, disobeying orders from his superior, General Clinton, marched his armies from the North Carolina Coast into Virginia. French General Lafayette, who was shadowing the British, sent word to General Washington in West Point, New York detailing the British location and disposition near Yorktown. At the same time, a French Fleet, under Admiral de Grasse, moved into and seized control of the Chesapeake Bay, blocking any possible British withdrawal. Deceiving the Redcoats in New York by leaving some of his forces in forts near the city, General Washington led most of his army to Virginia where the continentals were supplemented with French troops disembarked from Admiral de Grasse’s fleet. On September 28, 1781, the Franco-American forces arrived at Yorktown, besieging General Cornwallis’ encampment. The British held out for twenty days. On October 17, General Cornwallis, surrounded, was ready to surrender his army. The surrender officially occurred two days later on October 19. Although this was not the last battle of the Revolution, it was the last major confrontation. Cornwallis’ surrender hastened the resignation of English Prime Minister Lord North. By November of 1782, the Treaty of Paris, which officially recognized the United States as a sovereign nation, had been drafted (Museum of the Franco-American Alliance n.d.). It was officially signed on September 3, 1783. After the capture of Cornwallis at Yorktown in 1781, Virginia began to disband its regiments and continental forces.

C.3.3 Early National Period (1789-1830)

The end of the eighteenth century saw Virginia changing from a society almost exclusively agrarian, containing counties with only the smallest villages or none, to one gradually beginning to accommodate urban centers. Once direct British restraints on trade were removed (a process that was not completed until the War of 1812), such river ports as those located along the fall line (Alexandria, Fredericksburg, and Petersburg, for example) became thriving commercial centers with impressive concentrations of domestic and commercial structures. The period also saw the development of numerous towns and villages in the Piedmont and in western Virginia, particularly along the migration route extending south and west through the Valley of Virginia. The Piedmont centers of Charlottesville, Warrenton, and Leesburg, and such principal western communities as Winchester, Staunton, Lexington, and Abingdon, all began as county seats that prospered in this period.

Virginia enacted its first peacetime militia law in 1784 to establish a militia that would strive to incorporate the hard-earned skills and lessons of the Revolutionary War veterans. This state law complimented the Articles of Confederation which stated that “No vessel of war shall be kept up in time of peace by any State, except such number only, as shall be deemed necessary by the United States in Congress assembled, for the defense of such State...but every State shall always keep up a well-regulated and disciplined militia, sufficiently armed and accoutered, and shall provide and constantly have ready for use, in public stores, a due number of field pieces and tents, and a proper quantity of arms, ammunition and camp equipage” (Articles of Confederation 1777: Article 6). The Militia Act of 1792 set federal standards for the states to implement in the reorganization of the militia system. The militias were to be “arranged into divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, and companies, as the legislature of each state shall direct; and each division, brigade, and regiment, shall be numbered at the formation thereof; and a record made of such numbers of the Adjutant-General's office in the state” (Militia Act of 1792: Article III). Virginia adhered to the implementation of the standards by December 1792 and divided their militia into two contingents, one of volunteers and the second of a common militia for white males of military age (Listman Jr., et al. 1987:21).

Increasing tension regarding slavery at the turn of the century occurred as a result of Gabriel Prosser's Conspiracy. Born into slavery at Thomas Prosser's Brookfield plantation in Henrico County, Virginia, Gabriel would plot the largest slave revolt in the history of the United States. During the summer of 1800, Gabriel and others recruited hundreds of slaves and freed blacks in the towns Petersburg, Norfolk, and Albermarle and the counties of Caroline, Louisa, and Enrico. Whites also joined, including two French militant abolitionists. The plotters began preparation of arms and munitions (WGBH Educational Foundation 1999a). The plan was simple and bold. First, the army of slaves was going to enter Richmond, and forcibly take the armory. Once armed, the force planned to secure the capitol, and take Governor James Monroe hostage. Monroe would be used as a bargaining chip in the negotiation for the emancipation of Virginian slaves (Library of Virginia 2001a). As the army grew, so to did the original plan. Eventually, conspirators included the taking of Petersburg and Norfolk (WGBH Educational Foundation 1999a). The secrecy of the plot was lost when an intense summer storm made roads and bridges impassible, inhibiting some of the conspirators from making it to the rallying point. Two slaves, in different locations confessed the details of the plan to their masters. Reprisal for the conspiracy was quick and harsh. Many were transported outside the state; twenty-six were hanged. Two slaves were freed because of the information they surrendered, which helped to expose the plot (WGBH Educational Foundation 1999a). Aware of the irony of a country, founded on revolution for equality, hanging individuals who plotted action to secure their freedom, Jefferson stated, “there is a strong sentiment that there has been hanging enough. The other states, and the world at large will forever condemn us if we indulge in a principle of revenge” (Library of Virginia 2001a).

C.3.4 Antebellum Period (1830-1860)

During this period, the state's internal improvement system, which first received public funding in 1816, hit full stride. The Virginia Board of Public Works cooperated with private joint stock companies to construct a transportation network of canals, turnpikes, railroads, and navigable rivers to provide farmers and merchants access to markets. Despite such setbacks as the Panic of 1837, the construction campaign succeeded in opening the West and Southwest to settlement and in creating a new prosperity for the towns and counties through which the improvements passed. During the period, for the first time roads and railroads began to challenge the dominance of waterways as the principal means of transportation.

Several of Virginia's towns emerged as urban and commercial centers. They include Richmond, Norfolk, Alexandria, and Petersburg, among others. Manufacturing activities, which during the colonial period had been diffused in pockets throughout the countryside, became concentrated in towns and cities. Richmond, for example, became a center for iron making and milling.

The activities of the Virginia militia during the first half of the 19th century were primarily related to Native American clashes along the frontiers, minor skirmishes relating to the War of 1812, and slave uprisings. One of the first recorded uses of the militia to suppress a slave uprising was during the Nat Turner Rebellion in 1831 (Library of Virginia 2001b: <http://www.lva.lib.va.us/howeare/exhibits/DeathLiberty/natturner/index.htm>). The collapse of the enrolled militia system by the 1840s came about as a result of victory in the War of 1812, the demise of the threat from Native American tribes, and the questioning of mandatory military service by Americans (Mahon 1983:83). The enrolled militia's demise led to a significant rise of enrollment and establishment of volunteer militia companies during the middle of the 19th century.

The attractiveness of membership in the volunteer militia included members' shared vision of duty and honor, as well as the opportunity for camaraderie and social standing. A substantial increase in unit activities other than drills, specifically more social activities and community interaction, led to demands for adequate facilities. The facilities would be required to have meeting spaces, drill hall, and storage areas for weapons and equipment. Two early examples of armories in Virginia include the Petersburg Armory (1843) and the Richmond Howitzers Armory (1859). The Petersburg Armory is a two-story, five-bays-wide masonry building designed in the Greek Revival style (Land and Community Associates 1990:7-39). The Howitzers Armory is an early example of a dedicated facility for use by the militia and its design incorporated an early use of battlements (or crenellations), Romanesque-style arches and other Gothic Revival ornamentation (Everett n.d.: 10-11). The construction of these two armories was exceptions as a result of the availability of funding through local and private avenues. Despite the pressing need for facilities throughout Virginia and the fact that the state controlled the process of approving company charters, extensive state funding for facilities dedicated for the militia would not be forthcoming for decades (Doubler 2003:93).

The increasing tensions regarding slavery, and fear of slave uprisings led to a boost in militia membership across Virginia. White fears were particularly exacerbated by three events: Gabriel Prosser's Conspiracy (1800), the Nat Turner Revolt, and John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry.

Nat Turner was a slave and a preacher. During the 1820s, he had visions that convinced him he had been chosen to lead a slave revolt. For years, Nat waited for a sign to proceed. Finally, Turner, a deeply religious slave preacher, felt that the signs had been given in the form of thunder and an eclipse of the sun (Library of Virginia 2001a). He met with five of his friends on the evening of August 21, 1831; there was no plan of attack and no clear objective (Foner and Garraty 1991: 996). At approximately 2:00 AM on

August 22, the men set out to the Travis farm where they killed the sleeping family. The group recruited supporters as they went from plantation to plantation, murdering the slaveholding residents. Then, with between forty and sixty supporters, Nat Turner turned his attention to Jerusalem, the seat of Southampton County. Armed militia and citizens confronted the revolting slaves, turning them back. The next morning, while attempting to attack another house, Turner and his followers were again denied, and a number were taken prisoner. Federal troops assembled and joined local and state forces in a final battle (Library of Virginia 2001a). Turner and his entourage had murdered more than fifty people.

Several of the rebels, Turner among them, managed to escape. Turner was able to allude authorities for over two months before his October 30th capture. Nat Turner was tried at the Southampton Courthouse on November 5, 1831. Turner was found guilty of insurrection, and sentenced to be hanged. The execution took place on November 11. Officially, fifty-five people were convicted and executed for their role in the Turner Rebellion; accusations of conspiracy lead to the lynching of an unknown number of innocents (WGBH Educational Foundation 1999b).

Turner's Rebellion frightened and infuriated the white southern population. Proposed legislation to end the institution of slavery in Virginia was voted down (WGBH Educational Foundation 1999b), and greater restrictions were imposed on the slave and free black population, such as removing the right to assemble in groups larger than five, to learn to read and write, and to preach.

John Brown was a long-time anti-slavery activist. In the summer of 1859, John Brown, using the pseudonym Isaac Smith, took up residence near Harpers Ferry at a farm in Maryland. He trained a group of twenty-two men, including his sons Oliver, Owen, and Watson, in military maneuvers. On October 16, 1859, Brown and several followers seized the United States Armory and Arsenal at Harpers Ferry. Armory workers discovered Brown's men in control of the building on Monday morning, October 17.

Slaves did not rise up in support of the raid as Brown expected, and the townspeople rallied against the abolitionists. Local militia companies surrounded the armory, cutting off Brown's escape routes. Authorities in Washington, D.C. ordered Colonel Robert E. Lee to Harpers Ferry with a force of Marines to capture Brown. On the morning of Tuesday, October 18, Lee ordered Lieutenant Israel Green and a group of men to storm the engine house. Brown was taken to the Jefferson County seat of Charles Town for trial. Still recovering from a sword wound, John Brown stood trial at the Jefferson County Courthouse on October 26. Five days later, a jury found him guilty of treason against the Commonwealth of Virginia. Brown was hanged in Charles Town on December 2.

Northern abolitionists immediately used the executions as an example of the government's support of slavery. John Brown became their martyr, a hero murdered for his belief that slavery should be abolished. Despite the fact that Brown and his men were prosecuted and executed for taking over a government facility, his name became a symbol of pro-Union, anti-slavery beliefs. John Brown's name would become synonymous with the union effort in the Civil War, his name revered in the songs of the Northern armies. However, across Virginia, Brown's raid provided an additional stimulus for joining militia companies in anticipation of a possible war. In 1860, the Adjutant General of Virginia reported that the state militia would have the capability of fielding 20,000 officers and men (Hill 1964:51). The rapid deterioration of relations between the north and south regarding slavery, states' rights, and the determination of territories in the west led to the Civil War.

C.3.5 Civil War (1861-1865)

Virginia played a key role in the Civil War. The Confederate States of America located its capital at Richmond. Virginia contained a disproportionate share of the South's railways, industry, agriculture, and

population. Because of its strategic and political importance, many of the largest and most significant battles of the war were fought on Virginia soil.

The Civil War extracted a devastating toll on Virginia from the destruction of its landscape and communities to the extensive loss of life of its white male citizenry. Sympathy for the north led to the separation of the western counties of Virginia from the Commonwealth to create West Virginia in 1861; and acceptance into the Union as the 35th state in 1863 (Library of Congress n.d.: <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/today/jun20.html>). Despite West Virginia's secession from Virginia, its militia units and men fought for both the Union and the Confederacy (West Virginia State Archives n.d.: <http://www.wvculture.org>).

At the time of the firing upon Fort Sumter and Virginia's secession from the Union, the Virginia militia force included five divisions, twenty-eight brigades and one-hundred and ninety-seven regiments of the line (Listman Jr. et al. 1987:24). The creation of the Confederate States of America and the ratifying of their constitution in June 1861, led to the transfer of Virginia's forces into the Confederate States Army the following month.

Virginia attempted to retain some of its militia forces by passing a number of laws in November 1861, which created an active and reserve group of soldiers. The Confederacy's desperate need for men and the pressure exerted upon Virginia's militia led to the system's total collapse by the summer of 1862. The entire militia structure that had been in place prior to and at the beginning of the war was disbanded, with the exception of a small group of units for the larger cities, during the winter of 1864 (Listman Jr. et al. 1987:25).

C.3.6 Reconstruction and Growth (1865-1914)

With the defeat of the South and its associated economic deprivation, major changes occurred in Virginia, the effects of which greatly influenced Virginia well into the twentieth century. During this period, the foundations were laid for modern America as an industrialized, urban nation.

The expansion of Virginia's cities as commercial and industrial centers continued after the Civil War as the state struggled to emerge from the ruins of the Confederacy. The late nineteenth century in particular became a time of enormous growth as Virginians found new wealth in the mining of coal and mineral resources, the exploitation of forest products, the manufacturing of tobacco, and the expansion of railroad and shipping lines.

After four years of war, the South, its cities, towns, fields, and population, were decimated. The fight for Richmond had left it in ruins; the southern economy no longer existed. The federal government decided on a policy of "reconstruction", officially lasting from 1865 to 1877. The industry and infrastructure of the South would be rebuilt, as would the bonds of a new United States. Resentment hindered efforts early in the process. Southerners resented intervention from the Unionist federal government as well as exploitation from northern "carpetbaggers". Northerners resented the south because they believed the south was responsible for the previous hostilities.

The end of the war resulted in the emancipation of approximately four million slaves. One of the goals of reconstruction was to integrate the freed slaves into American society. The federal government established the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands (the Freedman's Bureau) to help African Americans in this new environment. The Bureau resettled people and established schools. Among these schools were Howard University in Washington D.C. and Hampton Institute in Hampton, Virginia. Both these schools operate to this day (World Book 2001).

Originally, reconstruction was conducted under President Johnson's plan that gave the individual states a number of rights. As a result, many of the southern states adopted "black codes" as a means to legally deny former slaves their rights as Americans. Some "black codes" prohibited any people of color from assembly or owning firearms. Other codes encouraged civil officers to catch freedmen who were not at work; a freedman was not allowed to quit work or leave until he had been there a specified time. Still other laws made inter-racial relations a criminal offense. Anti-miscegenation, or interracial marriage laws persisted until well into the twentieth century when a Virginia case had national repercussions.

Congress passed two significant amendments to the Constitution during reconstruction. The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution first establishes freed blacks as citizens. The law further states that all citizens must be provided equal protection of the law. This meant that no laws could discriminate on the basis of race. Additionally, the amendment provided that no confederate leaders could hold public office. The Fifteenth Amendment bars federal and state governments from denying the vote on the basis of race or status as a former slave. Readmittance to the Union of States was dependent on the state ratifying these amendments to the Constitution.

The readmittance of the southern states into the union had political repercussions. Most of the white population supported the Democratic Party. African Americans largely supported Lincoln's Republican Party. In an effort to maintain their power base, white southern governments instituted stipulations to right to vote, such as grandfather clauses. These clauses decreed that if you were not eligible to vote on previous occasions, then you had to take a test. Most whites of voting age were "grandfathered" out of the test. Most blacks, formerly slaves, had to take the test. However, because educating slaves had been illegal, most failed, denying them the vote. It was not until 1915 and 1932 that federal law prohibited this practice.

After the conclusion of the Civil War and the defeat of the Confederacy, an attempt to reorganize the militia in 1866 was quickly defeated with the abolishment of Virginia's government. The fear of Radical Republicans in the U.S. Congress was that the influential militias "would in no time return political control to the ex-Confederates" (Mahon 1983:108). Virginia's initial refusal to accept Reconstruction denied Virginia's reentry into the Union and led to its military occupation. Virginia was finally readmitted in 1870 after ratifying the Fourteenth Amendment as well as the Fifteenth Amendment (Foner 1988:452).

Virginia's admittance into the Union and return of the state legislature in Virginia led to the rebirth of the state militia. The two-tier system, uniformed volunteers and the common militia, were re-established in March 1871 to include both white and black companies. In 1872, the volunteers consisted of fourteen white and one black infantry companies with two artillery batteries (Listman Jr. et al. 1987:28). By 1876, the number of black and white companies increased to a total of twenty-nine companies, including artillery and cavalry units. An increasing responsibility of the militia in Virginia and throughout the country was their use in controlling labor strikes and preventing lynchings or other forms of racially motivated crimes. The militias' use by the governors for this type of police control re-emphasized the need and usefulness of the system. Virginia's use of the militia for assistance in civilian matters led the nation with the governor calling on them on at least 58 different occasions between 1871 and 1898 (Listman Jr. et al. 1987:29). In 1895, a coal miners' strike in southwest Virginia and neighboring West Virginia required the use of three cavalry companies, an artillery battery, and thirteen infantry companies during a three month span to keep the violence under control (Listman Jr. et al. 1987:29).

During this time, isolated instances of additional facilities were being constructed for local units. The Farmville Armory (1897) and the First Battalion Virginia Volunteer Armory in Richmond (1899) are two examples of such armories. The First Battalion armory is the oldest armory constructed for African-Americans in the Commonwealth and is located within the boundaries of the Jackson Ward Historic

District, a National Historic Landmark (NHL). The “castellated” or Gothic Revival design of the two-story armory incorporates a projecting one-bay central tower and corner turrets. The Jackson Ward neighborhood was the hub of African-American professional and entrepreneurial activities in the city and state during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission 1976).

The last quarter of the nineteenth century was when the term “National Guard” started to replace the term “militia”. The National Guard Association (NGA) was established in 1879 and the first gathering of National Guard officers took place in Richmond (Hill 1964:129). The NGA strove to improve funding for the Guard, as well as convincing politicians and regular military officials that the Guard “was a national component of the nation’s military force” not just a state’s police force (Mahon 1983:119). The debates of the National Guard/militia’s responsibilities, ranging from its primary mission to be “protecting the coasts of the United States” to their use in fighting “the battles of industrial war”, remained undefined going into the 20th century (McClellan 1886:294-313). The NGA was successful in lobbying for increased appropriations for the militia and by 1887, Congress had double the overall annual allotment from \$200,000 to \$400,000 (Derthick 1965:21-22).

C.3.7 World War I to the 1950s

As the country, urbanized and its population experienced dramatic growth, the Depression and World War II transformed the roles and power of state and federal governments. The existing political and economic structure was inadequate to deal with the economic consequences of the Depression, so the size and scope of government programs expanded to cope with them. Likewise, the logistical and organizational problems presented by the war resulted in an increase in the number and size of government agencies to overcome them. State government grew similarly.

Coal was a major economic resource of southwestern Virginia. At the end of reconstruction, infrastructure extended to the coalfields of Buchanan, Dickenson, Lee, Russell, Scott, Tazewell, and Wise Counties. Virginia coal was shipped north. Advancements in building technology and a boom in city population created a demand for steel. It was partially coal from Virginia that fired the coke ovens of the steel industry.

Newly disembarked immigrants flooded the coal mines. Coal companies not only employed these immigrants, but also controlled their livelihood by owning the housing as well as the “Company Store” from which the employees were required to shop. The company store was the only place that would accept the company “scrip”, an internal monetary system. A seemingly limitless supply of unorganized labor allowed the companies to engage in deplorable labor practices. These practices included cribbing, paying the worker by the weight of the product and often gauging the employee. Some employers also and maintained unsafe working conditions (West Virginia Archives and History n.d.: 1). Between 1877 and 1928, the coalmines were the most dangerous work place in the United States having claimed the lives of at least 10,000 men and an unknown number of young boys (Smucker n.d.). Eventually, labor laws were instituted and enforced, greatly improving conditions in the coalmines (West Virginia Archives and History n.d.: 4-5).

Twenty million tons of coal were annually shipped from Virginia mines by 1948, making it the seventh highest coal producing state (Library of Virginia 2001b). Despite spikes in the demand for coal during the World Wars and during the “Energy Crisis” of the 1970’s, environmental considerations, the introduction of more efficient fuels, and the mismanagement and overproduction by mine operators ended mass coal mining as a viable endeavor (Parsons, Brinckerhoff, Quade, and Douglas, Inc. 2000). Furthermore, many of the once profitable mines of the early 1900’s were mined out by 1950 (Library of Virginia 2001b).

In terms of the military, the conclusion of the Spanish-American War in 1898 and the United States' propulsion onto the international stage as a world power led to a series of hearings by Congress studying the victories and failures of the armed forces. Elihu Root, a corporate lawyer with no military experience, was appointed by President McKinley to serve as the Secretary of War in 1899. Root's influence, including the establishment of the Army War College, extended to redefining the mission of the National Guard. Congressman Charles Dick, president of the National Guard Association, and Colonel William Sanger worked with Root to determine ways of improving the "citizen reserve" system. The Dick Act of 1903 transformed the militia system in the United States and reshaped the National Guard whose mission would include "the peacetime training of men who in wartime would become volunteers" (Weigley 1974:211). The Dick Act established a more federalized system for the Guard and once governors accepted federal aid the state would be required to have the militia available for an annual inspection by federal officers, drill twenty-four times a year, and turn out each summer for five days of encampment (Mahon 1983:140). In exchange for the increased training requirements, the federal government agreed to substantially increase funding to provide weapons, equipment, uniforms and compensation for the soldiers. However, the rash of extensive armory construction in the Northeast failed to materialize on a large scale in the Commonwealth. One armory of note that was constructed during this era was the Richmond Light Infantry Blues Armory (1910). The substantial building, designed in the Gothic Revival or "castellated" style, incorporated a public market on the ground floor. The combination of military and non-military use in these facilities was a common design feature at this time to provide the units with an additional source of funding (Everett n.d.:17).

In response to the new opportunities presented by the Dick Act, Virginia accepted federal aid and produced a master plan that sought to "preserve quality" of the state militia by creating a force that would be supported primarily with federal funds. The plan was to limit the necessary amount of state appropriations needed to fund the guardsmen. The Dick Act coincided with Virginia's reorganization efforts and the Commonwealth aggressively adopted the new federal requirements. Virginia's acceptance of new federal standards led to the establishment of a separate medical corps, field hospital company, and a signal company. The Adjutant General disbanded a majority of the existing militia groups in April 1899 to set about rebuilding the organization. The following year, the Adjutant General's plan was to create two infantry regiments (each with twelve companies), an artillery battalion and cavalry troop. The infantry regiments were expanded to include an additional regiment and a four-company battalion (Listman Jr. et al. 1987:33).

By agreeing to accept additional "federalization" of the National Guard/militia system, the states agreed to relinquish a portion of its control of the guardsmen. The Militia Act of 1908, built upon the foundation of the Dick Act, reiterated the importance of the National Guard to the overall defense of the nation. One of the provisions initiated within the 1908 act was that if the use of military forces were required to defend against an invasion, enforce the laws of the United States, or subdue insurrections, the President would be required to call up the National Guard prior to volunteers to supplement the regular army (Doubler 2003:150-151).

The provisions of the Dick Act and the Militia Act of 1908, which authorized the President to call up the National Guard prior to volunteers and to use the force overseas, came under scrutiny during the early 1910s. Questions over the constitutionality of these provisions led to U.S. Attorney General Wickersham finding that it was forbidden for the federal government to use the Guard beyond the militia clause's definition in the Constitution (Doubler 2003:154-155). In answer to Wickersham's opinion, the need for a comprehensive plan for the military, and the increasing tension over the eventual involvement of the United States in World War I, Congress passed the National Defense Act of 1916 (Rothstein n.d.: <http://www.ngb.army.mil/news/todayinhistory/june.aspx>). This Act brought about further changes to the National Guard/militia system in Virginia and the nation. The Reserves system and the Reserve Officer's

Training Corps (ROTC) were established and the federal government's power over the National Guard increased dramatically. The relinquishment of state control over the Guard that had begun under the Dick and Militia Acts accelerated with the acceptance of federal funding under the National Defense Act. If states were not complying with federal regulations, the Secretary of War now had the authority to withdraw funding from the states. The president was empowered by Congress to draft, without the consent of the state governors, individual Guardsmen in the event of an emergency. This would cease the Guardsmen's membership in the Guard for the duration of the emergency, thus avoiding the constitutional issues raised by the Dick and Militia Acts by transferring Guardsmen to the Regular Army, and it would be the states' responsibility to replace the Guard units that were taken. The training requirements were lengthened, but federal compensation for the Guardsmen was authorized for drill and camp. The Division of Militia Affairs was re-designated the Militia Bureau and was under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of War (Rothstein n.d.). As a result of the new act, the Virginia Volunteers were officially renamed the Virginia National Guard and additional companies were created to "tailor the Commonwealth's force to [meet] national needs". The new units included the Coast Artillery Corps, located in Lynchburg and Roanoke, a fourth artillery battery, and an engineer company. A headquarters, supply, machine gun, and ambulance company was created for each infantry regiment (Listman Jr. et al. 1987:34).

Although the Virginia National Guard's focus at this time of reorganization was the strengthening of its ability to perform military duties on a state and national level, they were required to continue providing assistance on civilian matters. Their missions included crowd control during labor strikes, protection against looters, and prevention of lynchings, which had persisted through the first two decades of the twentieth century (Listman Jr. et al. 1987:35). The Guardsmen focus on civilian police matters were temporarily sidetracked by deteriorating relations in Europe. These events would sweep the United States through two World Wars and transform the way the Guardsmen's were used militarily.

C.3.8 Virginia's Guardsmen During and Between the World Wars: 1916-1946

The United States entry into World War I spurred President Wilson to exercise the authority given to him by the National Defense Act of 1916 and call up the entire National Guard in August 1917. The bulk of the Guardsmen from Virginia joined fellow Guardsmen from Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware, and Washington D.C. as the 29th Division of the United States Army. "The Blue and Gray" was activated in late August and sent to Camp McClellan in Alabama under the command of Major General Charles Morton (Hill 1964:266). The Division was dispatched to Europe between May and July 1918 and trained in France before being ordered to join the First Army's Meuse-Argonne offensive. The 29th Division, under the 58th Infantry Brigade, entered the offensive on October 8, 1918 with their primary objective to cover the flanks of the main American effort. The division engaged in heavy fighting and advanced seven kilometers in three weeks. Under the code name "Mocking Bird", the 29th Division encountered fighting elements of six enemy divisions and had suffered 5,552 casualties before being relieved. The members of the 29th Division were recognized for their bravery and heroics with the awarding of 3 Medals of Honor, 149 Distinguished Service Crosses, 4 Distinguished Service Medals, and 267 Silver Stars (Grunts n.d.: <http://www.grunts.net/army/29thid1.html>). The Meuse-Argonne offensive was the final battle of World War I and the Germans surrendered on November 11, 1918. The troops were ordered home in the spring of 1919 and demobilized stateside at Camp Lee, Virginia (Listman Jr. et al. 1987:42).

The excellent performance of the 29th Division in Europe and the unification of Guardsmen from Maryland, Virginia, and Washington, D.C. within the "Blue and Gray" set the precedent for federal and wartime needs taking priority over the state's needs. However, once released from federal duty, reorganization at the state level of the pre-existing Guard units was slow as a result of political unrest regarding the armed forces at both the federal and state levels. The National Defense Act of 1920 led to the creation of the army of the United States, which comprised the Regular Army, the National Guard, and the Organized Reserves. The 1920 act allowed for the retention of previous unit nicknames and numbers (Doubler 2003:189). Virginia was directed by the Militia Bureau in 1922 to share the

responsibility of the 29th Division with Maryland and Washington, D.C. This responsibility included fielding and equipping the 91st (later the 88th) Infantry Brigade, the 29th Tank Company, 29th Signal Company, sections of the 104th Medical Regiment, and the 54th Field Artillery Brigade (Listman Jr. et al. 1987:43).

The Guard's responsibilities returned to state issues in response to the governor's continuing calls upon them to handle a range of crises including fighting forest fires, preventing violence during industrial strikes, riot control and presenting a "voice" of reason during racial strife or other unrest (U.S. Army National Guard n.d.: www.29thinfantrydivision.com). Despite the importance of the Guard's role in the Commonwealth's affairs, funding remained extremely difficult to obtain from the General Assembly for capital improvements. With the exception of locally owned facilities, such as armories in Richmond, Alexandria, Norfolk and Portsmouth, dedicated armory buildings were not provided to the Guard and money was not dedicated by the Commonwealth for the construction of such facilities. By the late 1920s, the allowance allotted to the Guard by the Commonwealth was \$10.00 per man, which was based on average drill attendance. An Armory Building Program had been recommended by the Guard for numerous years "to protect Government property" and to provide small communities with armory buildings that could also be used as "town halls, or, community centers" (Adjutant General 1928:11). Additional funding was not forthcoming and the facility situation grew steadily worse entering the 1930s.

The Great Depression expanded the National Guard's mission in Virginia to include providing assistance for the homeless and aid to areas devastated by the Hurricanes of 1932 and 1936. The economic devastation that affected Virginians and the nation had a similar effect on the National Guard in terms of funding. The \$75.00 pay provided to Guardsmen attending armory drills and summer camp spurred a surge in volunteerism. Initially, as the need of cost-saving measures became apparent, an overall decrease in federal and state funding for Virginia's National Guard was initiated. The funding issues continued to hamper their ability to provide needed assistance to the community as well as upgrade their woefully inadequate facilities and equipment.

In 1931, the Militia Bureau listed approximately half of Virginia's 37 armories as being "inadequate facilities for the care and preservation of government property and proper space for armory drill" (Adjutant General 1931:14). In response to the problem, a bill was introduced in the General Assembly to provide funding "for the progressive building of armories" (Adjutant General 1931:14). An Armory Commission was created in March 1932 to raise support and funds in the General Assembly for the construction of new armories and rehabilitation of existing facilities (Adjutant General 1932:14). This act, "authorize[d] said commission to construct and maintain armories, drill and training areas for the National Guard...authorize[d] municipalities, counties, and the State and others to cooperate in and about the construction of armories...and authorize[d] municipalities and counties to convey to the State of Virginia lands owned by them on which to construct armories" (Adjutant General 1933:12). The following year, additional funding was provided by the federal government under the Public Works Administration (PWA) and, in 1935, the Works Progress (later Projects) Administration (WPA) as part of President Roosevelt's New Deal programs (Short and Brown 1986:vii-x). The National Guard Association provided the Senate with a list of needed facilities throughout the United States as part of their request for a portion of PWA funding and Virginia was identified as needing 26 new facilities for 36 units. Between 1930 and 1940, new armory facilities were constructed across the Commonwealth as a result of these various programs. New facilities included the Vaughan Armory in South Boston (1930), the City Armory in Lynchburg (1931), an armory in Lynchburg (1936) and Newport News (1936), the Clifton Forge Armory (1940), the Winchester Armory (1940), and an armory in Blackstone (1940) (VDHR n.d.).

The rise of Germany's war machine in Europe in the 1930s led to a strong response by the United States military with a dramatic increase in drills and training for the National Guard. In Virginia, the

Guardsmen took part in the First Army Maneuvers at Manassas in August 1939. This exercise was the first large scale training undertaken by the Guardsmen since the end of World War I and by the following year, President Roosevelt was authorized by Congress to federalize the National Guard (Mahon 1983:179).

The bombing of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941 ushered the United States into World War II and Virginia's Guardsmen began preparation for their entry into the fighting. The SMR in Virginia Beach was taken over by the federal government for the second time in its history and was renamed Camp Pendleton in honor of Brigadier General William Nelson Pendleton, chief of artillery for the Army of Northern Virginia during the Civil War (Virginia Guardpost 1988:2). Established in 1911, the SMR provided the Virginia National Guard with a central location for training exercises and the establishment of a state rifle range. It was leased to the US Navy during World War I and reverted back to state control until World War II. During World War II, Camp Pendleton served as a training and billeting facility before transitioning to a "boot camp" facility.

The 29th Division (Virginia, Maryland, DC) was the only Guard Division to have landed ashore on D-Day, June 6, 1944. Over the course of the war, the 29th Division lost 4,515 men with an additional 16,105 wounded (The National Guardsmen 1947:23). The National Guard's principal contribution to World War II was that the Guard, with the Marines, "made up the bulk of the American fighting force" (Mahon 1983:194)

C.3.9 Modern Period

Like many of the Mid Atlantic States, Virginia saw an economic surge at the end of World War II. Although Virginia remains largely agricultural, its urban centers experienced growth during this period as people migrated to the cities, where the jobs were. With cities such as Washington, D.C. and Richmond expanding, much of the surrounding farmland was converted to housing and services for the city workforce.

A related phenomenon – the transportation route as development corridor – occurred in the last few years of the twentieth century. Although in previous periods some towns and villages were created or grew along the routes of internal improvements, such development remained fairly localized. Today, however, not only do large communities spring into being near such highways as Interstate 95, but are a correspondingly elaborate system of support facilities are established with them: schools, shopping centers, office parks, airports, and additional roads. These transportation and residential facilities presently constitute the most significant threat to the historic resources and natural environment of Virginia (VDHR 1992a).

C.3.10 The Virginia National Guard and the Cold War: 1946-1989

The end of World War II and the advent of the Cold War led to the retention of most of the National Guard units that had returned triumphantly from Europe. Virginia had retained command of their sections of the 29th Division including headquarters, the 29th Signal Company, 116th Infantry, 111th and 227th Field Artillery Battalions, as well as the 29th Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop, Mechanized. The Guard grew substantially in Virginia to include the 107th Antiaircraft Artillery Brigade and 224th Antiaircraft Artillery Group, the 176th Infantry with the 189th Engineer Combat Company, the 442nd Field Artillery Battalion and the 221st Army Band (Listman Jr. et al. 1987:52). The United States' involvement in the Korean War in 1950 did not directly affect the Virginia National Guard units, but the increasing tension between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R changed the Guard's mission in certain respects. Three gun battalions, the 125th, the 710th, and the 615th were fitted with the NIKE-AJAX missile system in 1958 to protect Washington, DC and Norfolk, VA. The NIKE-AJAX system was designed to protect major metropolitan areas and

strategic military installations from aerial attacks (McMaster et al. 1984:1-1). The NIKE-AJAX system was scaled back to a single battalion and a single battery of the upgraded NIKE-HERCULES missile system in 1963. The following year, these were combined into a single NIKE-HERCULES battalion with three firing batteries (Listman Jr. et al. 1987:55).

Prior to the mobilization of the Virginia National Guard for World War II, the Armory Commission and the PWA/WPA programs had provided a number of new and updated facilities for the Guardsmen across the commonwealth. As the attention of the military turned to the war campaign, funding for armory construction ceased and the Armory Commission was temporarily disbanded. The General Assembly appropriated \$200,000 in the 1946-1948 budget with the expectation of an influx of new federal funding for the construction of new Guard facilities (Adjutant General 1949:11). The report of the Adjutant General for 1949 stated that the Armory Commission was officially abolished by the Act of the General Assembly, effective June 30, 1948 (Adjutant General 1951:19). The lack of continued construction during the 1940s and the significant growth of the Guard after World War II placed excessive strain on the unimproved armories and other facilities used by the Guardsmen and the communities. In response, the Armory Commission was re-established in 1952 and charged with allocating the new federal funding that was becoming available as a result of the National Defense Act of 1949 (Armories Construction Bill) (US Senate 1949:S.960). Between 1952 and 1966, 25 new armories were constructed in the Commonwealth with a number of the older armories undergoing extensive renovation and expansion programs (Listman Jr. et al. 1987:53). The program led to the construction of multiple armories based on standardized designs by the Richmond, VA-based firm of Ballou and Justice. The armories at Onancock, Farmville, Franklin, Hopewell, Roanoke, Radford, and Chatham utilized these designs. Prior to the construction of a facility in town, the municipality was required to donate a five-acre parcel for the armory (VA-ARNG n.d.: Facility Files). The extensive building campaign initiated by the Adjutant General's office gave the Virginia National Guard the opportunity to increase their visibility in municipalities across the commonwealth.

The Virginia National Guard was spared the extensive riot control missions that occupied numerous National Guard units across the country during the 1960s. In contrast, Virginia's National Guard underwent a number of different re-organizations, which resulted in the combining of battalions, the elimination of divisions, and the shifting of resources within the Guard. The 29th Division was inactivated in 1967 with the division units transferred to the 28th (re-activated in 1984). The loss of the "Blue and Gray" division was joined by the elimination of the 116th Armor, 183rd Cavalry, the 129th Signal Battalion and the 111th and 246th Artillery Battalions. The Pentagon's decision to scale back the National Guard did not prevent the surge of volunteers signing up for Guard service. The escalation of the United States' involvement in Vietnam and the decision by President Johnson not to activate the Guard assisted Virginia's ability to fulfill 98% of the state's quota in 1967 (Listman Jr. et al. 1987:58).

The conclusion of the Vietnam War did not bring the decrease in enrollment in the Virginia National Guard that officials had expected. An increase in African-American recruits as a result of the civil rights movement and the acceptance of women into the Guard in 1973 helped to fulfill the Virginia National Guard's recruitment requirements. The Guard's mission, although conscious of the on-going Cold War, focused on its state commitments throughout the 1970s and 1980s. The fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 and the end of the Cold War brought a significant shift in the military make-up of the United States and the National Guard.

C.3.11 Virginia National Guard in the Post-Cold War Environment: 1990-2002

The end of the Cold War and improved relations with the former U.S.S.R led the United States armed forces to refocus attention elsewhere. The momentary peace with the conclusion of the Cold War was quickly replaced by rising tensions with the Middle East. In 1990, Iraq invaded Kuwait leading to the

mobilization of the United States' military forces in Operation Desert Shield/Storm. The Virginia National Guard mobilized eight units to serve in Saudi Arabia in 1991 as part of a larger National Guard force numbering 63,000 troops (Army National Guard 2007: <http://www.arng.army.mil/History.aspx>). During the 1990s, the National Guard has had limited roles overseas as part of peacekeeping missions in Somalia, Haiti, Kuwait, Bosnia, and Kosovo. Virginia National Guard's largest and most important role since the turn of the century has been the defense of the commonwealth and the United States in response to the September 11, 2001 terrorist attack on the Pentagon and the World Trade Center and the war on Iraq in 2003.

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APPENDIX D

VDHR APPLICATIONS, GUIDELINES, AND PROJECT AND SITE EXCHANGE

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PERMIT APPLICATIONS:

http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/pdf_files/Permit-RemovalOfHumanBurials.PDF

VDHR SURVEY GUIDELINES

http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/pdf_files/Survey%20Manual-RevOct.2011Final.pdf

VDHR ELECTRONIC PROJECT INFORMATION EXCHANGE (EPIX)

<https://solutions.virginia.gov/ePIX/>

VCHRIS

<https://vcris.dhr.virginia.gov/vcris/Account/Login?ReturnUrl=%2fvcris%2f>

VDHR OFFICE OF REVIEW AND COMPLIANCE FAQ

<http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/review/orcFAQsfed.html>

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APPENDIX E
ICRMP DISTRIBUTION LIST, POINTS OF CONTACT, AND CONSULTATION AND
CORRESPONDENCE

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Appendix E includes Points of Contact (POCs) for distribution of the draft and final ICRMP and copies of correspondence and/or summaries of consultation generated as part of the ICRMP review process. The VAARNG ICRMP was reviewed by and comments received from individuals and agencies identified in the POC list. Table E-1 includes internal VAARNG departments and individuals; NGB staff; the SHPO; and newspapers and libraries used to notify and make ICRMP copies available to members of the public and other interested parties. The ICRMP was also distributed to Federally Recognized American Indian Tribes for Virginia and the Virginia Council on Indians. Contact information and copies of correspondence for these groups is included in Appendix G of this ICRMP.

Table E-1: ICRMP Distribution Points of Contact		
Title/Area of Responsibility	Name/Title	Address/Contact Information
<i>Virginia Army National Guard</i>		
Leadership – TAG, ATAG, Chief of Staff		MTC-Fort Pickett Blackstone, VA 23824-6316
FMO	Charlton T. Dunn, LTC, VAARNG	MTC-Fort Pickett Building 316 Blackstone, VA 23824-6316 434-298-6423
USPFO	Marie Mahoney, COL, VAARNG	MTC-Fort Pickett Building 316 Blackstone, VA 23824-6316 434-298-6162
JAG	Russell W. Woodlief, LTC, JA, VAARNG	MTC-Fort Pickett Building 316 Blackstone, VA 23824-6316 434-298-6285
POTO	Marti J. Bissell, COL VAARNG	MTC-Fort Pickett Building 473 Blackstone, VA 23824-6316 434-292-8519
MTC Commander	William P. Scott, LTC, VAARNG	MTC-Fort Pickett Building 472 Blackstone, VA 23824-6316 434-292-2722
MTC Directorate of Public Works	Chrystor L. Atkinson, MAJ, EN, VAARNG	MTC-Fort Pickett Building 234 Blackstone, VA 23824-6316 434-292-8303
Facility Managers, Custodians	Various	Various addresses
MTC Directorate of Plans, Training and Security(DPTS)/ITAM	Paul C. Gravely, MAJ, VAARNG	MTC-Fort Pickett Building 3001 Blackstone, VA 23824-6316 434-292-2697

Conservation Manager Environmental Program Manager (Acting)	James C. Shaver, Jr., MAJ, EN, VAARNG	NGVA-FMO-ENV MTC-Fort Pickett Building 316 Blackstone, VA 23824-6316 jaycee.shaver.mil@mail.mil 434-298-6391
Cultural Resources Manager	Susan Smead, CIV, EN, VAARNG	NGVA-FMO-ENV Building 316, Fort Pickett MTC Blackstone, VA 23824-6316 434-298-6411 susan.e.smead.nfg@mail.mil
Collection Manager / Curator	Christopher Parr, CIV, EN, VAARNG	NGVA-FMO-ENV Building 316, Fort Pickett MTC Blackstone, VA 23824-6316 (434) 298-6153 christopher.j.parr.nfg@mail.mil
GIS Program Manager,	Carolee Doughty, CIV, EN, VAARNG	NGVA-FMO-ENV Building 316, Fort Pickett MTC Blackstone, VA 23824-6316 carolee.d.doughty.nfg@mail.mil
Public Affairs	Alfred (Cotton) Puryear, CIV VAARNG	NGVA-PA 5901 Beulah Road Sandston, VA 23150-6112 804-539-1451 alfred.a.puryear.civ@mail.mil
<i>National Guard Bureau</i>		
Cultural Resources Manager	Alisa Dickson	National Guard Bureau ATTN: ARE-C 111 So. George Mason Drive Arlington, Virginia 22204-1382 alisa.r.dickson.civ@mail.mil 703-607-9620
JAG		
<i>State Historic Preservation Office</i>		
SHPO	Julie Langan, Director	Virginia Department of Historic Resources 2801 Kensington Avenue Richmond, Virginia 23221 804-482-6087
<i>Newspapers/Public Libraries</i>		
Courier-Record (Blackstone, Virginia)	N/A	P.O Box 460 Blackstone, VA, 23824 434-292-3019
Richmond Times Dispatch	N/A	300 E. Franklin Street Richmond, VA 23219 800-468-3382
Virginian-Pilot	N/A	4100 Virginia Beach Blvd Virginia Beach, VA 23452 757-385-0150

APPENDIX F
ANNUAL UPDATES

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ICRMP ANNUAL REPORT TEMPLATE

To: NGB Cultural Resource Program Manager

From:

Subject: ARNG Annual Report on Implementation Status of the ARNG ICRMP and Cultural Resource Management Program.

Date:

Reporting Period: *(Period report covers, i.e. 1 May 06 – 1 May 07)*

Program Overview: *(Short Paragraph covering major accomplishments, actions and any potential problems both current and foreseeable.)*

Projects and Their Status for Reporting Period: *(List all projects: proposed, those completed during, and on-going. If a table is already available, paste in or submit as separate sheet and reference here.)*

Projects Proposed for Next Reporting Period: *(List all projects in STEP or at least planned to be entered into STEP for the next reporting period that is known at the time of the report writing. If a table is already available, paste in or submit as a separate sheet and reference here.)*

Updated State Historic Preservation Office Contact Information: *(Enter Point of Contact and contact information.)*

Updated Native American Contact Information: *(Enter Point of Contact and contact information as applicable.)*

Section 106 Associated with Readiness Centers under the Readiness Center Programmatic Agreement: *(Provide a list of all Section 106 compliance actions completed using the PA, including adverse effects, no adverse effects, and exempted actions)*

Annual Review Checklist

Events that may trigger a re-evaluation of the ICRMP:

- Significant federal actions (as defined by NHPA or NEPA) have occurred
- Deficiencies resulting from an environmental audit or EPAS
- A significant increase in the number or percentage of completed surveys
- Change in or exception to HQDA policy
- New or revised federal statute, regulation, Executive Order, or Presidential Memoranda
- Addition of new resource types or categories

Questions to ask while reviewing the ICRMP for accuracy and updating:

- Is the cultural landscape approach utilized as the basis of an installation-wide planning level survey?
- Are all cultural resources statutory and regulatory requirements that may affect the installation identified? Are specific compliance actions for future projects identified?
- Is the ICRMP in compliance with:
 - NEPA?
 - NHPA?
 - NAGPRA?
 - ARPA?
 - EO13007?
 - DoD policies?
- Has an inventory schedule been developed for:
 - NHPA undertakings?
 - other compliance requirements?
 - the development of a baseline inventory for management purposes?
- Does the management plan address the internal installation coordination and consultation procedures, and define standardized treatment measures for cultural resources?
- Are mission requirements being considered realistically?
- Is the ICRMP accessible and understandable?
- Are other plans developed through other installation planning documents and activities considered?
- Are impacts to known or anticipated cultural resources addressed? Is there a workable plan to identify these resources for later consultation?
- Has any information that contributed to the ICRMP changed including real property listings, installation maps, planning documents, GIS data, Environmental Compliance Assessment System audits, etc.?

APPENDIX G
TRIBAL CONSULTATION

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TRIBAL CONSULTATION

There are no federally recognized Native American tribes within the Commonwealth of Virginia; however, there are federally recognized tribes outside the state that may claim aboriginal lands on or near VaARNG facilities. A list of such Tribes is provided in Table G-1.

TABLE G-1: FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED AMERICAN INDIAN TRIBES FOR VIRGINIA		
Name	Contact Name and Title	Contact Information
Catawba Indian Nation	The Honorable William Harris, Chief Wenonah Haire, THPO Caitlin Totherrroow, THPO	1536 Tom Steven Road Rock Hill, South Carolina 29730 803-328-2427 803-328-5791 http://www.catawbaindian.net/index.php
Cayuga Nation	The Honorable Clint Halftown, Federal Representative	P.O. Box 803 Seneca Falls, NY 13148 315-568-0750 http://tuscaroras.com/cayuganation
Cherokee Nation	The Honorable Bill John Baker, Principal Chief Dr. Richard Allen, THPO	P.O. Box 948 Tahlequah, Oklahoma 74465 918-453-5000 http://www.cherokee.org/
Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians	The Honorable Michell Hicks, Principal Chief Tyler B. Howe, THPO	P.O. Box 455 Cherokee, NC 28719 828-497-7000 www.cherokee-nc.com
Tuscarora Nation	The Honorable Leo Henry, Chief Neil Patterson Jr., Director (Env) Bryan Printup, Sec. 106	2006 Mt. Hope Road Lewiston, New York 14092 716-601-4737 www.tuscaroras.com
United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma	The Honorable George Wickliffe, Chief Lisa C. Larue-Baker, THPO	P.O. Box 746 Tahlequah, OK 74465 918-431-1818 www.unitedkeetoowahband.org

Tribes that have state recognition, but which have not attained federal recognition, are considered organizations, but not sovereign nations. They can be invited to be consulting parties by the VAARNG. The following contact information for state-recognized Tribes is provided below in Table G-2.

TABLE G-2: STATE RECOGNIZED NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBES FOR VIRGINIA

Name	Contact Name and Title	Contact Information
Chickahominy (Nottoway) Indian Tribe	The Honorable Walt “Red Hawk” Brown, Chief	P.O. Box 397 Courtland VA 23837 757-562-7760 http://www.cheroenhaka-nottoway.org/home.htm
Chickahominy Indian Tribe	The Honorable Steve Adkins, Chief	8200 Lott Cary Road Providence Forge, VA 23140 804-829-5548
Chickahominy Indians-Eastern Division	The Honorable Gene Adkins, Chief	3120 Mount Pleasant Road Providence Forge, VA 23140 804-966-2760 www.cied.org
Mattaponi Indian Tribe	The Honorable Mark Custalow, Chief	1467 Mattaponi Reservation Circle West Point, VA 23181 804-769-8783
Monacan Indian Nation	The Honorable Sharon Bryant, Chief	P. O. Box 1136 Madison Heights, VA 24572 434-946-0389 www.monacannation.com
Nansemond Indian Tribe	The Honorable Barry W. Bass, Chief	3427 Galberry Road Chesapeake, VA 23323 757-487-5853 www.nansemond.org
Nottoway Indian Tribe of Virginia, Inc.	The Honorable Lynette Allston, Chief	25274 Barhams Hill Road P.O. Box 24 Drewryville, VA 23844 434-658-4454 http://nottowayindians.org/home.html
Pamunkey Tribe	The Honorable Kevin Brown, Chief	331 Pocket Road Pamunkey Reservation King William, VA 23086 804-512-3363 www.pamunkey.net
Patawomeck Indians of Virginia	The Honorable John Lightner, Chief	1416 Brent Street Fredericksburg, VA 22401 540-371-4437 http://www.patawomeckindians.org/
Rappahannock Tribe	The Honorable G. Anne Richardson, Chief	5036 Indian Neck Road Indian Neck, VA 23148 804-769-0260 www.rappahannocktribe.org
Upper Mattaponi Indian Tribe	The Honorable Kenneth Adams, Chief	237 Mona Drive Newport News, VA 23608 804-370-5249 www.uppermattaponi.org

APPENDIX H

CULTURAL RESOURCES LAWS AND REGULATIONS

AR 200-1 is available at: http://www.army.mil/usapa/epubs/pdf/r200_1.pdf

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CULTURAL RESOURCE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Cultural resources are defined as historic properties in the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA); as cultural items in the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA); as archeological resources in ARPA, as sacred sites (to which access is provided under the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 [AIRFA]) in Executive Order (EO) 13007; and as collections and associated records in 36 *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) Part 79, *Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Collections*. Requirements set forth in National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), the NHPA, Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA), NAGPRA, American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA), 36 CFR Part 79, EO 13007, EO 13175, and their implementing regulations define VAARNG's compliance responsibilities for management of cultural resources. AR 200-1 specifies Army policy for cultural resources management. The following list of federal statutes and regulations are applicable to the management of cultural resources at VAARNG facilities and installations.

I.1 BRIEF OVERVIEW

I.1.1 Federal Laws and Regulations

All federal laws, regulations, and major court decisions can be accessed online from Cornell University Law Library at <http://www.law.cornell.edu/>. All ARs, pamphlets, publications, and forms can be accessed online at: <http://aec.army.mil/usace/cultural/index/>. The ARNG is not responsible for the content of referenced Web sites.

- ***National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA)***. NEPA sets forth a national policy that encourages and promotes productive harmony between humans and their environment. NEPA procedures require that environmental information is available to public officials and citizens before decisions are made and before actions are taken. The NEPA process is intended to help public officials make decisions that are based on an understanding of environmental consequences and take actions that protect, restore, and/or enhance the environment. NEPA also provides opportunities for input from Tribes and the public into the decision-making process. Regulation 40 CFR 1500-1508 establishes the policy requirements that are binding on all federal agencies for implementing NEPA. Additional guidance on how to complete the NEPA process is provided in the NEPA Handbook developed by the NEPA Committee of the Environmental Advisory Council [GKO/ARNG/G-4/Conservation/NEPA/Guidance/2006 Version of NEPA Handbook]. This ICRMP is subject to NEPA analysis and documentation requirements. The Finding of No Significant Impact (FNSI) prepared for the original ICRMP is considered to remain valid for the ICRMP Revision; therefore, additional NEPA review completed for the ICRMP Revision is restricted to an internal REC, provided with a copy of the FNSI for the original ICRMP; and review correspondence in Appendix B.
- ***National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA)***. The NHPA establishes the federal government's policy to provide leadership in the preservation of historic properties and to administer federally owned or controlled historic properties in the spirit of stewardship. Regulation 36 CFR 800 sets forth the procedural requirements to identify, evaluate, and determine effects of all undertakings on historic properties.
- ***Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archeological Collections (NAGPRA)***. Regulation 36 CFR Part 79 defines collections and sets forth the requirements for processing, maintaining, and curating archeological collections. However, NAGPRA cultural items and human remains shall be managed in accordance with NAGPRA and 43 CFR 10.

- ***Antiquities Act of 1906.*** This act provides information on penalties for damage and destruction of antiquities.
- ***Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA).*** ARPA provides for the protection of archeological resources and sites that are on public lands and American Indian lands and fosters increased cooperation and exchange of information.
- ***Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (AHPA).*** This act provides for the preservation of historical and archeological data, including relics and specimens.
- ***Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA).*** NAGPRA provides guidelines on the ownership or control of American Indian cultural items and human remains that are excavated or discovered on federal or tribal lands after November 16, 1990. 43 CFR 10 sets forth the requirements and procedures to carry out the provisions of NAGPRA.
- ***American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (AIRFA).*** AIRFA provides for the protection and preservation of traditional religions of American Indians.
- ***Presidential Memorandum dated April 29, 1994 – Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments / DoD American Indian and Alaska Native Policy, October 27, 1999.*** This memorandum outlines the principles that executive departments and agencies are to follow in their interactions with American Indian tribal governments.
- ***Executive Order 11593 – Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment.*** This EO orders the federal government to provide leadership in preserving, restoring, and maintaining the historic and cultural environment of the nation by initiating measures necessary to preserve, restore, and maintain (for the inspiration and benefit of the people) federally owned sites, structures, and objects of historical, architectural, or archeological significance.
- ***Executive Order 13006 – Locating Federal Facilities on Historic Properties in our Nation’s Central Cities.*** This EO orders the federal government to utilize and maintain, wherever operationally appropriate and economically prudent, historic properties and districts, especially those located in central business areas.
- ***Executive Order 13007 – Indian Sacred Sites.*** This EO guides each executive branch agency on accommodating access to and ceremonial use of American Indian sacred sites by American Indian religious practitioners, and avoiding adversely affecting the physical integrity of such sacred sites.
- ***Executive Order 13175 – Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments.*** This EO directs the federal government to establish regular and meaningful consultation and collaboration with tribal officials in the development of federal policies that have tribal implications; strengthen the United States government-to-government relationships with American Indian tribes; and reduce the imposition of unfunded mandates upon American Indian tribes.
- ***Executive Order 13287 – Preserve America.*** This EO directs the federal government to provide leadership in preserving America’s heritage by actively advancing the protection, enhancement, and contemporary use of the historic properties owned by the federal government; promoting intergovernmental cooperation and partnerships for the preservation and use of historic properties; inventorying resources; and promoting eco-tourism.
- ***Executive Order 13327 – Federal Real Property Asset Management.*** Expressing the goal of promoting efficient and economical use of real property assets and ensuring management accountability and reforms, EO 13327 requires federal agencies to develop and submit asset management plans, incorporating the management requirements for historic property found in EO

13287 (3 March 2003) and the environmental management requirements found in EO 13148 (21 April 2000). The new EO also establishes the Federal Real Property Council, which is tasked to consider environmental costs associated with ownership of property, including restoration and compliance costs.

- ***Executive Order 13423 – Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management.*** Expressing the goal of strengthening the environmental, energy, and transportation management of Federal agencies, EO 13423 requires Federal agencies to conduct their environmental, transportation, and energy-related activities under the law in support of their respective missions in an environmentally, economically and fiscally sound, integrated, continuously improving, efficient, and sustainable manner

I.1.2 Department of Defense, Army and ARNG Guidance and Regulations

- ***Department of Defense Instruction 4715.3 – Environmental Conservation Program.*** This instruction implements policy, assigns responsibility, and prescribes procedures for the integrated management of natural and cultural resources on property under DoD control.
- ***Department of Defense Instruction 4710.02 – DoD Interactions with Federally-Recognized Tribes.*** This instruction implements DoD policy, assigns responsibilities, and provides procedures for DoD interactions with federally recognized tribes (hereafter referred to as “Tribes”) in accordance with DoD Directive 5134.01, DoD Directive 4715.1E, DoDI 4715.3, Secretary of Defense Policy dated October 20, 1998, EO 13175, and the Presidential Memorandum dated September 23, 1994.
- ***32 CFR 651, Environmental Analysis of Army Actions.*** This regulation sets forth policy, responsibilities, and procedures for integrating environmental considerations into Army planning and decisionmaking, thus implementing Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations. This regulation is used to prepare the EA, if required, to implement the ICRMP.
- ***Army Regulation 200-1 – Environmental Protection and Enhancement.*** This regulation covers environmental protection and enhancement and provides the framework for the Army Environmental Management System. This regulation addresses environmental responsibilities of all Army organizations and agencies. Chapter 6 regulation establishes the Army’s policy for managing cultural resources to meet legal compliance requirements and to support the military mission. AR 200-1 supersedes AR 200-4.
- ***Department of Defense American Indian and Alaska Native Policy, October 27, 1999.*** This policy establishes principles for DoD interacting and working with federally recognized American Indian and Alaska Native governments.
- ***Department of Defense Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings (UFC 4-010-01).*** These standards provide appropriate, implementable, and enforceable measures to establish a level of protection against terrorist attacks for all inhabited DoD buildings where no known threat of terrorist activity currently exists.
- ***National Guard Bureau – ARE-C All States Letter (P02-0058) – Cultural Resources Management Policy Guidance.*** This letter provides guidance for ICRMPs, annual update process, and templates for future ICRMPs. It also identifies nationwide goals for cultural resources programs.
- ***National Guard Bureau – ARE-C ICRMP Guidance*** (see Appendix K).

I.1.3 FEDERAL MEMORANDA, PROGRAM COMMENTS, AND AGREEMENTS

This section summarizes policy documents, memoranda, and agreements affecting the VAARNG at the national level.

- ***World War II Temporary Buildings Programmatic Agreement (PA) (1986)***. The 1986 PA on World War II-era temporary buildings addresses these standardized buildings as a class in evaluation and documentation. The PA prescribes when demolition may proceed without further action and when the SHPO shall review the undertaking. Specifically, the PA allows demolition without further consultation for World War II-era temporary buildings; projects involving renovation, repair, rehabilitation, or movement of these buildings remain undertakings that require consultation with the SHPO. As part of the implementation of this PA, the Historic American Building Survey (HABS) documented representative examples of World War II-era temporary buildings across the United States. The majority of representative examples selected for documentation occurred at three facilities: Fort McCoy in Wisconsin, Fort Drum in New York, and Camp Edwards in Massachusetts.
- ***Draft Programmatic Agreement for ARNG Readiness Centers (scheduled for release in 2007)***. The Draft PA for ARNG Readiness Centers, scheduled for release in 2007, applies to both federally and state-owned Readiness Centers (previously designated as Armories) that are 50 years old or older, or that are considered eligible under NRHP criterion consideration G (Exceptional Significance). The terms of the Nationwide PA apply to ARNG undertakings concerning the maintenance and treatment, rehabilitation, renovation, and mothballing of Readiness Centers and associated structures and featured landscapes. The stipulations of the PA include a list of ARNG actions considered to be exempt from Section 106 review, a list of ARNG undertakings that could be completed with an expedited Section 106 review process, and procedures for undertakings not covered by the expedited review process. A national historic context document and a condition assessment of ARNG Readiness Centers were prepared as supporting documents for this PA.
- ***Program Comment: DoD World War II- and Cold War-Era Ammunition Storage Facilities (implemented May 2007)***. DoD has developed a programmatic approach to NHPA Section 106 compliance associated with management of Ammunition Storage Facilities through the Program Alternative allowed under 36 CFR 800.14. In the form of a Program Comment, this is a one-time action that covers all management activities for DoD Ammunition Storage Facilities built during World War II and the Cold War. The Program Comment issued by the ACHP covers undertakings including ongoing operations; maintenance and repair; rehabilitation; renovation; mothballing; ceasing maintenance activities; new construction; demolition; deconstruction and salvage; and transfer, lease, sale, or closure. The action covers approximately 29,100 buildings and structures within the overall DoD inventory of 397,389 buildings and structures. A copy of the Program Comment is included in **Appendix I**. This Program Comment does NOT apply to Ammunition Storage Facilities that are contributing elements to NRHP-eligible historic districts.
- ***Program Comment: DoD Cold War-Era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (implemented May 2007)***. DoD has developed a programmatic approach to NHPA Section 106 compliance associated with management of Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH) through the Program Alternative allowed under 36 CFR 800.14. In the form of a Program Comment, is a one-time action that covers all management activities for DoD UPH built during the Cold War. The Program Comment issued by the ACHP will cover undertakings including ongoing operations; maintenance and repair; rehabilitation; renovation; mothballing; ceasing maintenance activities; new construction; demolition; deconstruction and salvage; and transfer, lease, sale and/or closure. The Proposed Action covers approximately 5,000 buildings and structures within the overall DoD

inventory of 397,389 buildings and structures. A copy of the Program Comment is included in **Appendix I**. This Program Comment does NOT apply to UPH that are contributing elements to NRHP-eligible historic districts.

I.1.4 State and Local Laws and Regulations

The historic preservation laws in some states can be more restrictive than federal laws, and meeting the requirements of the state's regulations may require additional or more extensive compliance activities on the part of the agency conducting a federal undertaking (36 CFR 800.16[y]). States may also have cemetery laws to consider. In cases where a project is not a federal undertaking, compliance with state, local, city, county, and/or certified local government laws and regulations would be required. A common example of an action that generally does not involve compliance with federal regulations is actions involving a historic building that are the sole property of the state in which they are located and does not include federal funding, require a federal permit, and/or support a federal mission, such as building maintenance and repairs. Readiness centers (armories) can be a contributing element or located within a historic district. Historic districts may have covenants or building codes. A list of certified local governments can be found at <http://www2.cr.nps.gov/clg/>.

State laws that are applicable for historic properties can be found at www.dhr.virginia.gov and <http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/review/state&fed106.htm>. They include the following:

- **[Section V.2 of Division of Engineering and Buildings Directive #1, Revised 1984](#) (§ 2.1-488.4 *Code of Virginia*)**

Regulating agencies: Department of Historic Resources, the Art and Architecture Review Board, and the Division of Engineering and Buildings

Provides that no building or appurtenant structure shall be removed from state-owned property unless approved by the Governor upon the advice of the Art and Architectural Review Board. The Governor further conditions approval upon the recommendation of the Department of Historic Resources, and the Department of General Services.

- **[Art and Architecture Review Board](#) (§ 2.1-488.1 *Code of Virginia*)**

Regulating agencies: Department of General Services

The director of the Department of Historic Resources sits on the Art and Architecture Review Board (Department of General Services) and, as an *ex officio* member of that board, and comments on all projects brought to the board for review and comment.

- **[Virginia Environmental Impacts Reports Act](#) (§ 10.1-1188 *Code of Virginia*)**

Regulating agencies: Department of Environmental Quality

The Department of Environmental Quality provides comments on the environmental impacts of all major state projects (costing more than \$100,000) to the Governor through the Secretary of Natural Resources. The comments represent the findings of all state agencies with related responsibilities or interests. Comments are provided to the sponsoring agency in time to permit modifications necessary because of environmental impact. The Department of Historic Resources is invited to submit comments to the Department of Environmental Quality when an environmental impact report describes a project which might affect historic properties.

- **[Virginia Antiquities Act](#) (§ 10.1-2300 *Code of Virginia*)**

Regulating agencies: Department of Historic Resources.

The Virginia Antiquities Act (*Code of Virginia*, Section 10.1-2300 et seq.) prohibits damage to or removal of objects of antiquity from archeological sites on all state-controlled land. This act does not restrict a state agency from construction or other land disturbing activities on its own land, but does prohibit all "relic hunting" or any archeological field investigations without a permit from the Department of Historic Resources.

The Department of Historic Resources is charged with coordinating all archeological field investigations and survey conducted on state-controlled lands (10.1-2301;1,2). The department is given exclusive right and privilege to conduct field investigations on state lands, but may grant those privileges to others through a permit process (10.1-2302 and 2303). The department also has final authority to identify and evaluate the significance of sites and objects of antiquity found on state lands (10.1-2301;3). Permits are issued through the department's Division of Resource Services and Review.

- **Burial Permits** (§ 10.1-2305 *Code of Virginia*)

Regulating agencies: Department of Historic Resources.

General cemetery protection laws make it a felony to remove human remains from a grave without a court order or appropriate permit. Section 2305 of the Virginia Antiquities Act (*see above*) provides a permit process for archeological field investigations involving the removal of human remains and artifacts from graves. These permits are issued through the department.

- **The Appropriations Act (Budget Bill Section 4-4.01(s), 2000 Virginia Acts of Assembly, Chapter 1073)**

Regulating agencies: Department of Historic Resources and Department of General Services

The Camp Pendleton/State Military Reservation (SMR) Historic District is listed as a Virginia Landmark and as a state-owned property is protected under The Appropriations Act. This regulation states:

State-Owned Registered Historic Landmarks: To guarantee that the historical and/or architectural integrity of any state-owned properties listed on the Virginia Landmarks register and the knowledge to be gained from archeological sites will not be adversely affected because of inappropriate changes, the heads of those agencies in charge of such properties are directed to submit all plans for significant alterations, remodeling, redecoration, restoration or repairs that may basically alter the appearance of the structure, landscaping, or demolition to the Department of Historic Resources. Such plans shall be reviewed within thirty days and the comments of that Department shall be submitted to the Governor through the Department of General Services for use in making a final determination.

I.2 NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT GUIDANCE

I.2.1 Section 106

Section 470f. Effects of Federal Undertakings upon property listed in the NRHP; comment by the ACHP (the NHPA, Section 106) states:

The head of any federal agency having a direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed federal or federally assisted undertaking in any state and the head of any federal department or independent agency having authority to license an undertaking shall, prior

to approval of the expenditure of any federal funds on the undertaking or prior to the issuance of any license, as the case may be, take into account the effects of the undertaking on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The head of any such federal agency shall afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation established under part B of this subchapter a reasonable opportunity to comment with regard to such undertaking.

Section 106 of the NHPA requires the “head of any federal agency having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed federal or federally assisted undertaking in any state and the head of any federal department or independent agency having authority to license any undertaking shall, prior to the approval of the expenditure of any federal funds on the undertaking or prior to the issuance of any license, as the case may be, take into account the effect of the undertaking on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register. The head of any such federal agency shall afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation . . . a reasonable opportunity to comment with regard to such undertaking.”

For the VAARNG, this requirement applies to undertakings on federal property (lands or buildings) or state property with federal actions (such as funding or permits). Projects that have no federal involvement (e.g., no federal funding, no federal action, no federal permits, no federal property) do not fall under Section 106 of the NHPA; however, check state and local preservation laws and regulations (see **Appendix I.1**).

Consultation with the SHPO and/or the ACHP is a critical step in this process. If an undertaking on federal lands may affect properties having historic value to a Tribe, such Tribe shall be afforded the opportunity to participate as consulting parties during the consultation process defined in 36 CFR 800 (see **Appendix I.3**).

The Section 106 process is designed to identify possible conflicts between historic preservation objectives and the proposed activity, and to resolve those conflicts in the public interest through consultation. Neither NHPA nor ACHP regulations require that all historic properties must be preserved. They only require the agency to consider the effects of the proposed undertaking on those properties and fulfill the procedural requirements for the NHPA prior to implementation.

Failure to take into account the effects of an undertaking on historic properties, and afford the ACHP a reasonable opportunity to comment on such effects, can result in formal notification from the ACHP to the head of the federal agency of foreclosure of the ACHP’s opportunity to comment on the undertaking pursuant to NHPA. Litigation or other forms of redress can be used against the federal agency in a manner that can halt or delay critical activities or programs.

The ACHP provides the following summary of the Section 106 process (excerpted from www.achp.gov, *incorporates amendments effective Aug. 5, 2004*), as well as the flowchart provided as **Figure I-1**. Hotlinks included in the text are those provided by the ACHP. *[Preparer’s Note: Check the Advisory Council’s Web site during each annual update to ensure that the ICRMP reflects the most current guidance]*

- **Introduction.** Section 106 of the [National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 \(NHPA\)](#) requires Federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties, and afford the [Advisory Council on Historic Preservation](#) a reasonable opportunity to comment. The historic preservation review process mandated by Section 106 is outlined in regulations issued by

ACHP. Revised regulations, "[Protection of Historic Properties](#)" (36 CFR Part 800), became effective January 11, 2001, and are summarized below.

- **Initiate Section 106 process.** The responsible Federal agency first determines whether it has an undertaking that is a type of activity that could affect historic properties. Historic properties are properties that are included in the [National Register of Historic Places](#) or that meet the [criteria for the National Register](#). If so, the agency must identify the appropriate [State Historic Preservation Officer/Tribal Historic Preservation Officer*](#) (SHPO/THPO*) with whom to consult during the process. It should also plan to involve the public, and identify other potential consulting parties. If it determines that it has no undertaking, or that its undertaking is a type of activity that has no potential to affect historic properties, the agency has no further Section 106 obligations.
- **Identify historic properties.** If the agency's undertaking could affect historic properties, the agency determines the scope of appropriate identification efforts and then proceeds to identify historic properties in the area of potential effects. The agency reviews background information, consults with the SHPO/THPO* and others, seeks information from knowledgeable parties, and conducts additional studies as necessary. Districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects listed in the National Register are considered; unlisted properties are evaluated against the National Park Service's published [criteria](#), in consultation with the SHPO/THPO* and any Indian tribe that may attach religious or cultural importance to them.

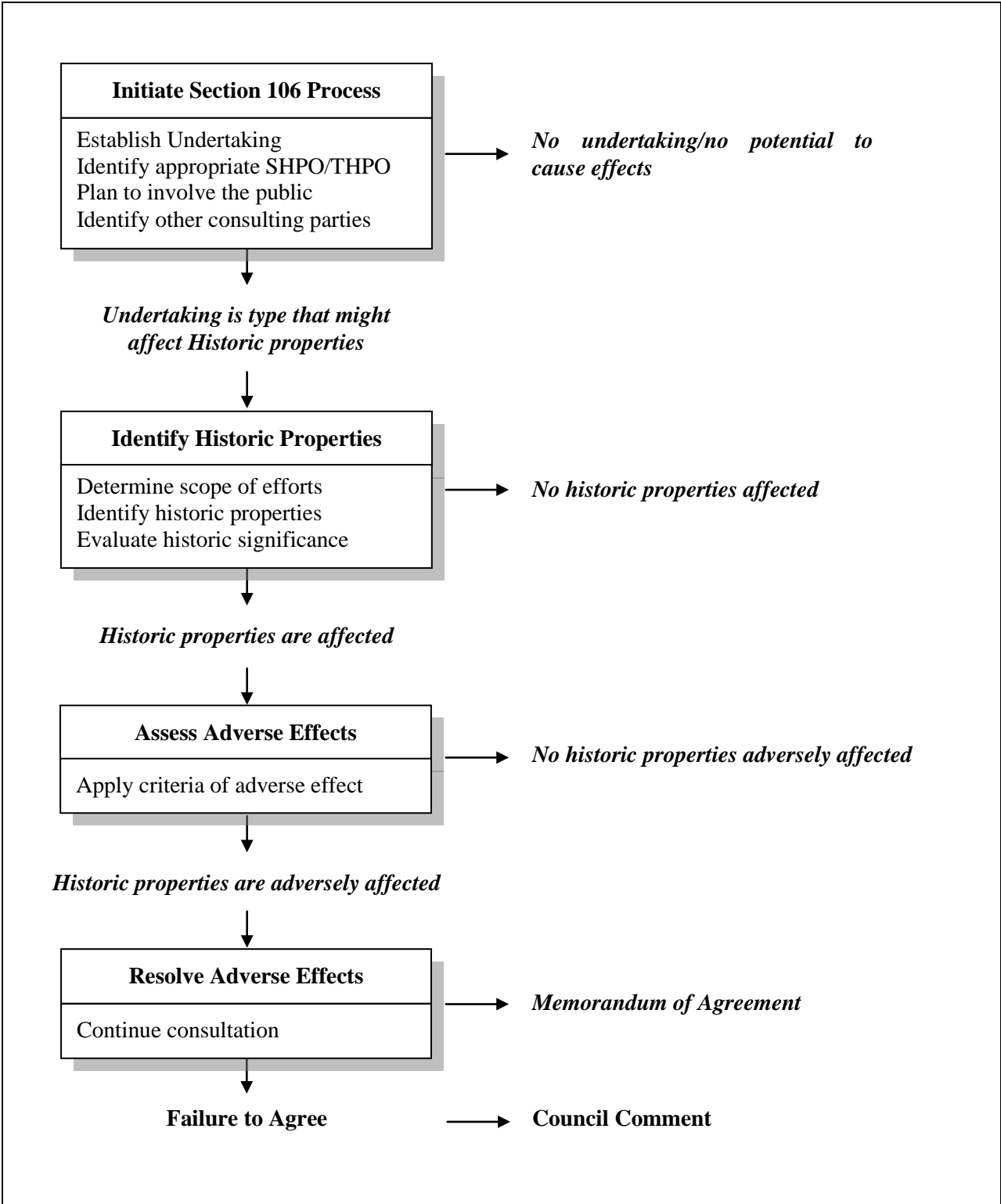
If questions arise about the eligibility of a given property, the agency may seek a formal determination of eligibility from the [National Park Service](#). Section 106 review gives equal consideration to properties that have already been included in the National Register as well as those that have not been so included, but that meet National Register criteria.

If the agency finds that no historic properties are present or affected, it provides documentation to the SHPO/THPO* and, barring any objection in 30 days, proceeds with its undertaking.

If the agency finds that historic properties are present, it proceeds to assess possible adverse effects.

- **Assess adverse effects.** The agency, in consultation with the SHPO/THPO*, makes an assessment of adverse effects on the identified historic properties based on criteria found in ACHP's regulations.

If they agree that there will be **no adverse effect**, the agency proceeds with the undertaking and any agreed-upon conditions.



Source: <http://www.achp.gov/regsflow.html>

Figure I-1. Section 106 Regulations Flow Chart

If they find that there is an **adverse effect**, or if the parties cannot agree and ACHP determines within 15 days that there is an adverse effect, the agency begins consultation to seek ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the adverse effects.

- **Resolve adverse effects.** The agency consults to resolve adverse effects with the SHPO/THPO* and others, who may include Indian tribes, local governments, permit or license applicants, and members of the public. ACHP may participate in consultation when there are substantial impacts to important historic properties, when a case presents important questions of policy or interpretation, when there is a potential for procedural problems, or when there are issues of concern to Indian tribes.

Consultation usually results in an MOA, which outlines agreed-upon measures that the agency will take to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the adverse effects. In some cases, the consulting parties may agree that no such measures are possible, but that the adverse effects must be accepted in the public interest.

- **Implementation.** If an MOA is executed, the agency proceeds with its undertaking under the terms of the MOA.
- **Failure to resolve adverse effects.** If consultation proves unproductive, the agency or the SHPO/THPO*, or ACHP itself, may terminate consultation. If a SHPO terminates consultation, the agency and ACHP may conclude an MOA without SHPO involvement. However, if a THPO* terminates consultation and the undertaking is on or affecting historic properties on tribal lands, ACHP must provide its comments. The agency must submit appropriate documentation to ACHP and request ACHP's written comments. The agency head must take into account ACHP's written comments in deciding how to proceed.
- **Tribes and the public.** Public involvement is a key ingredient in successful Section 106 consultation, and the views of the public should be solicited and considered throughout the process.

The regulations also place major emphasis on consultation with Indian tribes, in keeping with the 1992 amendments to NHPA. Consultation with an Indian tribe must respect tribal sovereignty and the government-to-government relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribes. Even if an Indian tribe has not been certified by NPS to have a [THPO](#) who can act for the SHPO on its lands, it must be consulted about undertakings on or affecting its lands on the same basis and in addition to the SHPO.

Timing: The timing for identification surveys and evaluations in support of Section 106 undertakings will vary depending on the size and nature of the resources that may be affected by the undertaking, and the state of current knowledge (e.g., previous investigations) completed with the undertaking's Area of Potential Effect (APE). The CRM can anticipate 4 to 6 months to complete investigations involving small numbers of buildings or small land parcels, and longer for projects involving large numbers of buildings or larger land parcels.

Resolution of adverse effects (mitigation) could require an additional 6 to 12 months, depending on the complexity of the situation. In most cases, an MOA is developed. See **Appendix J** on agreement documents.

Stakeholders in the process include Tribes and the public.

I.2.2 Emergencies

Per 36 CFR 800.12 (emergency situations), the timeline for Section 106 review of renovations and repairs to historic buildings can be substantially reduced if the renovation or repair is required as a result of an emergency situation (e.g., flooding, tornados, earthquakes, or hurricanes). **The reduction of the timeline only applies in those situations where the President or the Governor has declared an official state of emergency.** The CRM notifies the ACHP, the SHPO/THPO, and any other interested parties of the project; these parties then have 7 days rather than the traditional 30 days to comment on the undertaking. As a proactive measure, the VAARNG could also work with the ACHP, SHPO/THPO, and interested parties to develop a PA (see **Appendix J**) outlining streamlined procedures for emergency situations.

Procedures: The CRM will ensure that all reasonable efforts are made to avoid or minimize disturbance of significant cultural resources during emergency operations and will communicate with applicable VAARNG personnel and SHPO/THPO/Tribes regarding potential effects on significant cultural resources that could occur in association with such activities.

Upon notification of a proposed emergency operation, the CRM will notify the ACHP and consult with the SHPO and THPO/Tribes, as appropriate, regarding the known or likely presence of cultural resources in the area of the proposed operation. The ACHP, SHPO/THPO/Tribes are expected to reply (Tribes do not have approval authority) in 7 days or less. Notification may be verbal, followed by written communication. This applies only to undertakings that will be implemented within 30 days after the need for disaster or emergency has been formally declared by the appropriate authority. An agency may request an extension of the period of applicability prior to the expiration of the 30 days. The CRM will ensure that the heads of all units involved in the project are briefed regarding the protocol to be followed in the case of the inadvertent discovery of cultural resources during emergency operations.

Once the emergency has passed, the CRM will complete all appropriate actions to complete the Section 106 process, including submittal of any reports or correspondence documenting the actions taken.

I.2.3 BRAC Actions

The 2005 BRAC Commission issued 190 separate DoD recommendations, including 837 distinct and identifiable BRAC "close" or "realign" actions. The purpose of BRAC actions is to save money and promote jointness between the Services. What BRAC means to the VAARNG cultural resources program is that all closures or realignments approved by the BRAC Commission affecting NRHP eligible or listed properties in the VAARNG real property inventory should be reviewed as Section 106 undertakings. The exception to this statement is closure of RCs (Armories); the BRAC language very specifically identifies the decision to close an RC as part of the realignment of forces within the VAARNG virtual installation as a state, rather than a federal action and, therefore, not subject to Section 106 review. State or local preservation laws and regulations could still apply to the RC closures, however. The language of the BRAC Commission reads, "The new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) in xxxx, xx shall have the capability to accommodate the xxNational Guard units from the following xxARNG Readiness Centers: (Readiness Centers listed), IF THE STATE DECIDES TO RELOCATE THOSE NATIONAL GUARD UNITS." [*Preparer's Note: Recommend reviewing Appendix Q of the BRAC final report found at <http://www.brac.gov/docs/final/AppendixQ.pdf> to review the language to determine if any proposed BRAC action relating to the <>ARNG is state or federal.*]

I.2.4 Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act and Executive Order 13287 “Preserve America”

It is the Department of the Army’s responsibility to provide the report to the ACHP by 30 September of each year. The data are obtained from the Army IFS and ARNG PRIDE databases. Each state CRM is responsible for updating the PRIDE database and responding to annual AEDB-EQ data calls to provide accurate data for this report. The specific reporting requirements outlined in EO 13287 (which cite Section 110 of the NHPA) include

- a. Accurate information on the state of federally owned historic properties is essential to achieving the goals of this order and to promoting community economic development through local partnerships. Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall prepare an assessment of the current status of its inventory of historic properties required by Section 110(a)(2) of the NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470h-2(a)(2)), the general condition and management needs of such properties, and the steps underway or planned to meet those management needs. The annual assessment shall also include an evaluation of the suitability of the agency’s types of historic properties to contribute to community economic development initiatives, including heritage tourism, taking into account agency mission needs, public access considerations, and the long-term preservation of the historic properties.
- b. Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall review its regulations, management policies, and operating procedures for compliance with Sections 110 and 111 of the NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470h-2 & 470h-3) and make the results of its review available to the ACHP and the Secretary of the Interior. If the agency determines that its regulations, management policies, and operating procedures are not in compliance with those authorities, the agency shall make amendments or revisions to bring them into compliance.
- c. Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall, by 30 September 2005, and every third year thereafter, prepare a report on its progress in identifying, protecting, and using historic properties in its ownership and make the report available to the ACHP and the Secretary of the Interior. The ACHP shall incorporate these data into a report on the state of the federal government’s historic properties and their contribution to local economic development and submit this report to the President by 15 February 2006, and every third year thereafter.
- d. Agencies may use existing information-gathering and reporting systems to fulfill the assessment and reporting requirements of subsections 3(a)-(c) of this order.
- e. The head of each agency shall designate a senior policy level official to have policy oversight responsibility for the agency’s historic preservation program and notify the ACHP and the Secretary of the Interior of the designation. This senior official shall be an assistant secretary, deputy assistant secretary, or the equivalent, as appropriate to the agency organization. This official, or a subordinate employee reporting directly to the official, shall serve as the ACHP federal preservation officer in accordance with Section 110(c) of the NHPA. The senior official shall ensure that the federal preservation officer is qualified consistent with guidelines established by the Secretary of the Interior for that position and has access to adequate expertise and support to carry out the duties of the position.

Note – Policy limits NRHP nominations only to those properties the Army plans to develop for public use or transfer out of federal management through privatization efforts. Other nominations will be considered only when justified by exceptional circumstances.

I.3 REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS FOR TRIBAL CONSULTATION

I.3.1 National Environmental Policy Act

The purposes of tribal consultation under NEPA are to identify potential conflicts that would not otherwise be known to the VAARNG, and to seek alternatives that would resolve the conflicts. It should be clear to all that NEPA's charge to "preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage" cannot be fully met without informed consideration of American Indian heritage.

An administratively key purpose is to develop documentary records sufficient to demonstrate that the VAARNG has taken adequate steps to identify, consult with, and weigh the interests of federally recognized tribes in its decisionmaking. **Figure I-2** provides a flowchart summarizing Native American consultation in support of NEPA.

An infringement of religious freedom, or a burden on religious practice, or a loss of religiously significant resources cannot be "mitigated" in the usual sense of the word (i.e., to lessen, soften, lighten). It is possible, however, to deal with potential infringement, burden, or loss by developing alternatives or management options that would avoid the specific impact. Avoiding an impact by not taking a certain action or parts of an action fits within the meaning of mitigation as defined in NEPA.

I.3.2 National Historic Preservation Act

The NHPA requires the identification and consideration of potential adverse effects on properties that might be significant due to their traditional or historic importance to a federally recognized tribes. The specific requirement for consultation relative to Section 106 of the NHPA is in Section 101(d)(6), added by amendments passed in 1992. **Figure I-3** provides a flowchart of how consultation with Tribes is integrated into the Section 106 review process.

Consultation for Section 106 purposes is limited to federally recognized tribes. It focuses (1) on identifying properties with tribal religious or cultural significance that are potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and (2) on taking into account the effects a proposed federal undertaking might have on them.

The 1992 NHPA amendments add significant new provisions concerning American Indian tribal participation in historic preservation. Regarding consultation, besides Section 101(d)(6) discussed above, Section 110(a)(2) directs federal agencies' programs to ensure

“(D) that the agency’s preservation-related activities are carried out in consultation with other Federal, State, and local agencies, Indian tribes, [and others] carrying out historic preservation planning activities. . . and . . .

“(E) that the agency’s procedures for compliance with Section 106—

“(ii) provide a process for the identification and evaluation of historic properties . . . and the development and implementation of agreements, in consultation with State Historic Preservation Officers, local governments, [and] Indian tribes . . . regarding the means by which adverse effects . . . will be considered”

The language in Section 101(d)(6), requiring agencies to consult with federally recognized tribes that attach religious and cultural significance to traditional properties that may be eligible for the NRHP, reinforces procedures.

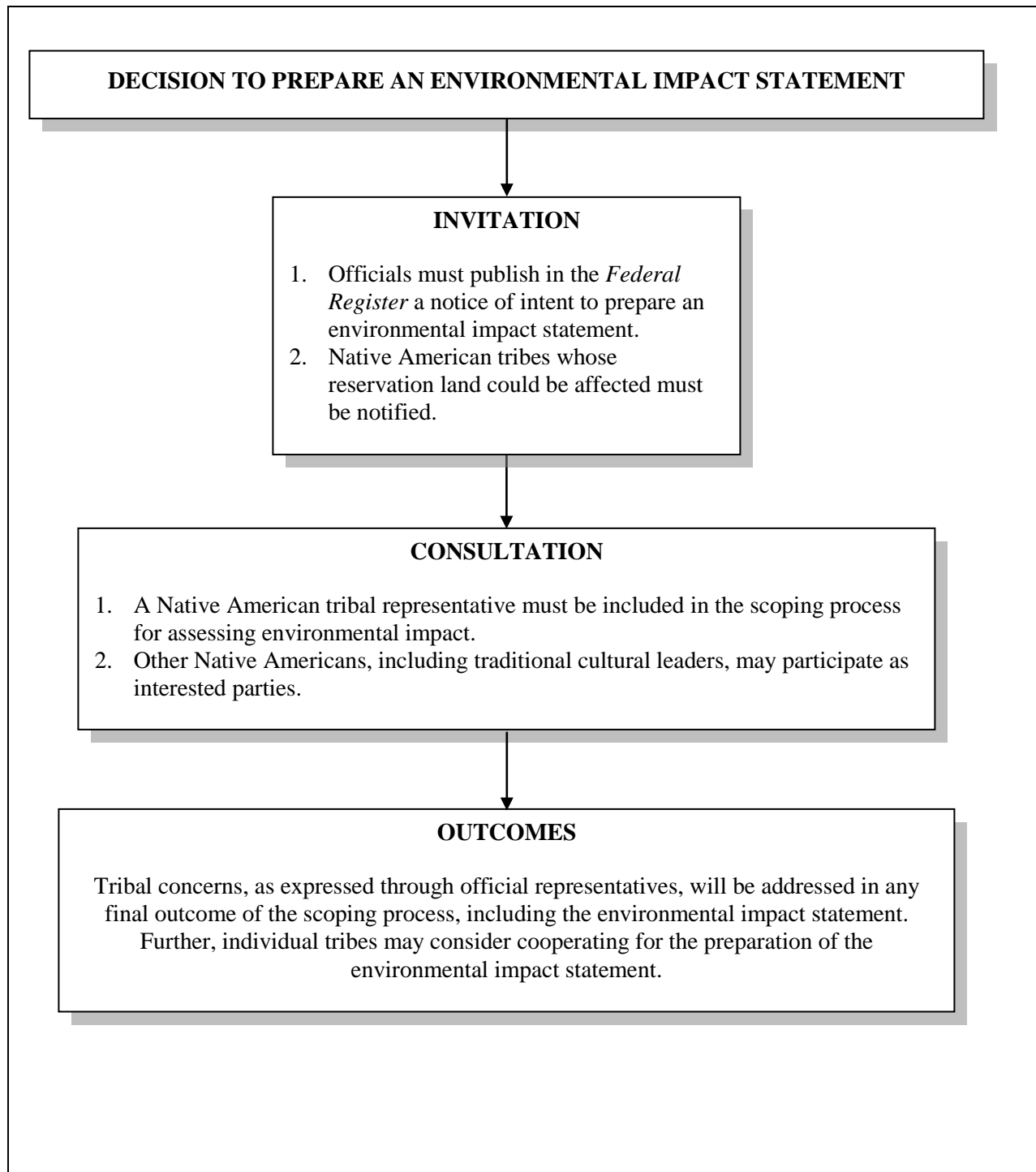


Figure I-2. Native American Consultation in Support of the National Environmental Policy Act

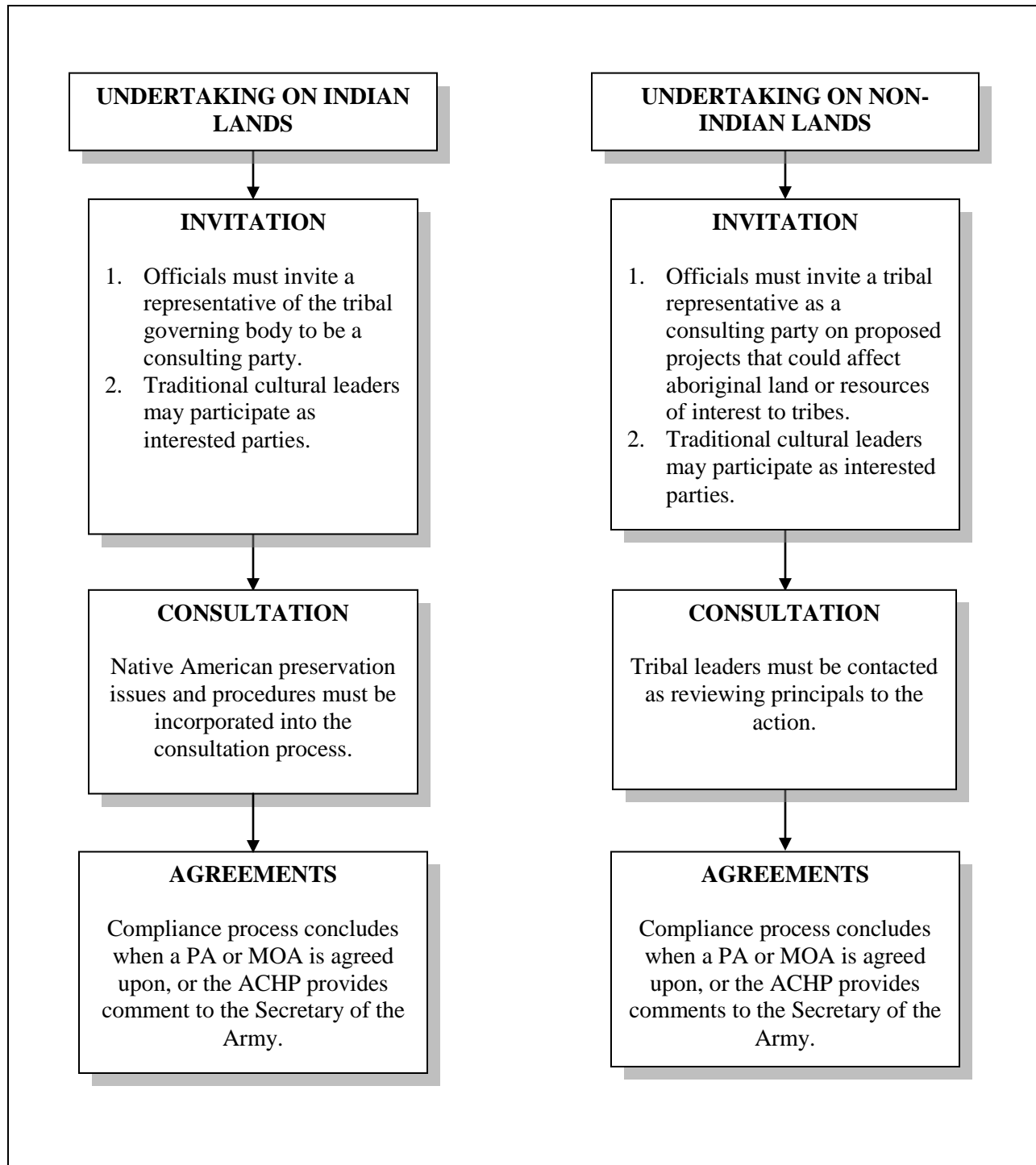


Figure I-3. National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Compliance (16 U.S.C. 470(f)) Consultation

Under Section 101(d)(6)(B) and Section 110(E)(ii), consultation may be called for when data recovery is being considered to mitigate adverse effects on a property's scientific importance, if the property also has ascribed religious and cultural significance.

Where appropriate, such consultation opportunities may be used to meet the separate consultation requirements of 43 CFR 7.7 and Section 3(c) of NAGPRA, as well as those of Sections 101 and 110 of the NHPA.

I.3.3 Archaeological Resources Protection Act

ARPA, Section 4(c), requires notification of the appropriate federally recognized tribes before approving a cultural resource use permit for the excavation (testing and data recovery) of archaeological resources (more than 100 years old), if the responsible CRM determines that a location having cultural or religious importance to the Tribe could be harmed or destroyed. **Figure I-4** outlines the permitting process and consultation requirements for emergency excavations under ARPA.

The uniform regulations implementing ARPA include a provision that the VAARNG may also give notice to any other American Indian group known to consider potentially affected locations as being of religious or cultural importance (43 CFR 7.7(a)(2)).

I.3.4 Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

The purpose of consultation under NAGPRA is to reach agreement as to the treatment and disposition of the specific kinds of "cultural items" defined in the act: Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony.

The VAARNG is required to consult with the appropriate federally recognized tribe or lineal descendant under four circumstances:

- A summary of VAARNG holdings, dating from before the act, indicates that unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony are present
-
- An inventory of VAARNG holdings, dating from before the act, finds human remains or associated funerary objects
-
- The VAARNG is processing an application for a permit that would allow the excavation and removal of human remains and associated funerary objects from federal lands
-
- Items covered by the act have been disturbed unintentionally.

Only the last two of these circumstances are discussed here.

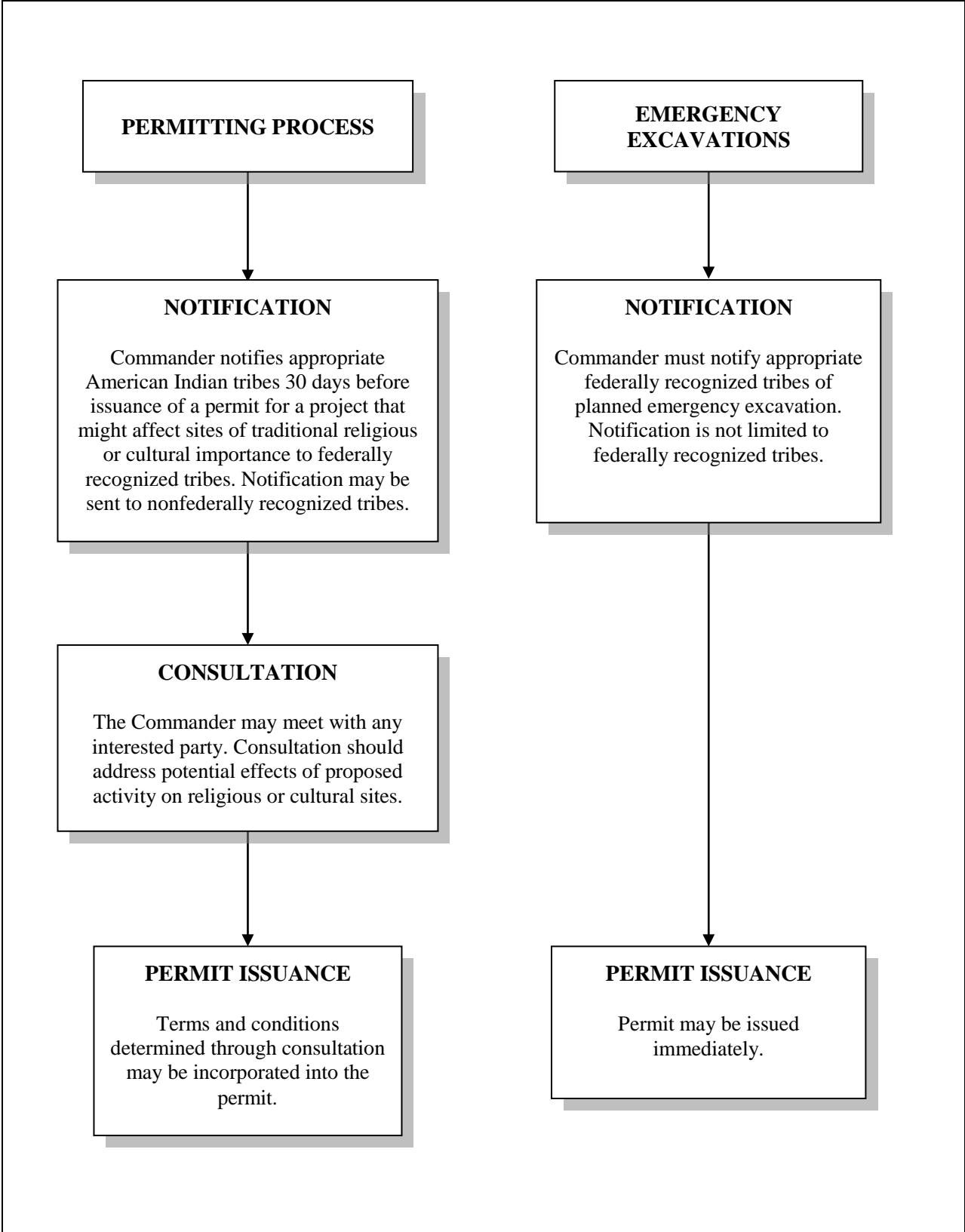


Figure I-4. Archaeological Resources Protection Act

Intentional Removal

Under NAGPRA, the VAARNG must consult with appropriate federally recognized tribes or individuals prior to authorizing the intentional removal of American Indian human remains and funerary objects found with them.

Documentation to show that consultation pursuant to Section 3(c) of NAGPRA has occurred must be included and maintained in the decision record.

A cultural resource use permit or equivalent documentation is generally required before human remains and artifacts covered by the act may be excavated or removed from federal lands. Permit-related notification and consultation, if it is requested, are required by ARPA Section 4 and 43 CFR 7.7.

When permit-related consultation will be taking place, it should be appropriate in most cases to use that opportunity to consult prospectively with respect to NAGPRA, to develop procedures to be followed in case human remains and cultural items are discovered. In any event, consultation for NAGPRA purposes must occur before the excavation or removal of human remains and cultural items may be authorized.

Unintended Disturbance

Human remains or cultural items subject to NAGPRA discovered as a result of an ARNG or ARNG-authorized activity, such as construction or other land-disturbing actions, are to be handled in the manner described in the “inadvertent discovery” procedures found at Section 3(d) of NAGPRA.

Where there is a reasonable likelihood of encountering undetected cultural items during a proposed land use, agreements should be negotiated with Tribes or groups before the project is authorized to provide general guidance on treatment of any cultural items that might be exposed. Having these agreements in place saves time and confusion during the action (see **Appendix J**). In particular, the VAARNG should make provisions repatriation of human remains and funerary objects to the appropriate Tribes or living descendants, if they can be identified.

I.3.5 American Indian Religious Freedom Act

The primary purpose of AIRFA was to establish a policy of federal protection for traditional American Indian religious freedoms. Therefore, consultation for purposes of AIRFA is specifically directed at identifying the concerns of traditional American Indian religious practitioners relative to proposed VAARNG actions.

Traditional religious practitioners are frequently not tribal officials or governmental leaders.

Consultation pursuant to AIRFA should be initiated as soon as land uses are proposed that have the potential to affect American Indian religious practices.

The CRM must make reasonable efforts to elicit information and views directly from the American Indians whose interests would be affected. All potentially interested Tribes and groups should be contacted by letter and telephone to request their direct participation and input. This would include Tribes and groups that live near or use the lands in question, and also those known to have historical ties to the lands but now live elsewhere.

In any such communication, it must be clear that the purpose of the request is to learn about places of traditional religious importance that cannot be identified without the Tribe’s or group’s direct assistance,

so that the VAARNG can know to protect the places from unintended harm and to provide for appropriate American Indian access.

Following initial mail or telephone contact, if there is reason to expect that places of religious significance to the federally recognized tribe are likely to be affected by VAARNG actions, the district manager or an authorized representative should initiate face-to-face personal contact with appropriate officials of the Tribe or group or with traditional religious leaders.

The purpose of such personal contact is to seek mutually acceptable ways to avoid or minimize disturbance of traditional religious places or disruption of traditional religious practices.

Specific requests to obtain and consider information during planning or decisionmaking must be thoroughly documented, both as part of the administrative record and as a basis for determining if further inventory or consultation will be needed in subsequent VAARNG actions.

I.3.6 Roles and Responsibilities

This section contains a list of ARNG staff responsible for the implementation of the cultural resources management program and non-military agencies and stakeholders that also have responsibilities to the program. Electronic links are created to AR 200-4 for a listing of the individual ARNG staff responsibilities. Appendix F contains the POCs for the Tribes, ARNG, agencies, organizations, and individuals.

Military Personnel Responsibilities

The Army, NGB, and ARNG personnel have important responsibility for the implementation and success of the cultural resources management program. The following personnel (by title) are responsible as listed:

Participants in managing cultural resources included the following:

- Department of the Army
 - Office of the Director of Environmental Programs—carries out the Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management (ACSIM) Army staff function for the Army’s Cultural Resources Management Program
 - USAEC – a command under Installation Management Command (IMCOM), responsible for a broad range of technical support and oversight services to HQDA, Major Army Commands (MACOMs), and installations for execution of the Army Cultural Resources Management Program.
 - MACOM—serves as a primary point of contact for installation requirements.
 - Installation.
 1. Environmental Program Director - Ensure VAFM-E objectives are accomplished by the CRM in a professional and efficient manner with adherence to proper budgeting procedures. Ensure that the development and administration of contracts to support VAARNG cultural resources projects is carried out by the CRM. Keep VAARNG adequately informed of cultural resources program activities by utilizing the proper chain-of-command. Ensure VAARNG is well represented at appropriate project meetings, conferences, and

- organizational meetings and participates in appropriate committees and activities. Guide interaction between VAARNG and governmental regulatory agencies to ensure compliance with applicable, relevant, and appropriate requirements.
2. Cultural Resources Manager – as appointed in accordance with AR 200-1, provides day-to-day management for cultural resources, helps ensure that all installation activities are in compliance with applicable cultural resources requirements, supervises in-house professional staff and outside contract managers, serves as a liaison between all persons involved in the ICRMP; writes the ICRMP or develops its statement of work; and implements the ICRMP.
 3. Principal Investigator (PI) – is responsible for overseeing and directing all archeological activities on VDMA property, working for the Cultural Resource Manager. The primary role is to complete Section 106 projects on the properties, primarily inventory but also including some evaluation, in advance of military construction, military training, forestry activities, etc. This is accomplished in one of two ways: through an in house archeological team, which the PI has direct oversight and management, and through outside contracted archeological service providers, which the PI has general oversight and serves as quality control and facilitator.
 4. Facilities Management.
 - Master Planner – should have the ICRMP as a component plan within the installation Master Plan and Design Guide.
 - Engineers – should include time schedules for cultural resources consultation in their project design and delivery schedules.
 - Directorate of Public Works Maintenance Shops – are responsible for doing minor maintenance and repairs to installation property. Both the shops and work order section should have the current inventory of architectural resources, and should use the appropriate standards and techniques established for maintenance and repair of historic properties. The current locations of archeological sites are maintained by the cultural resources manager/environmental protection specialist and should be consulted before any work involving ground disturbance.
 - Utilities – may have a permitting system established for anyone who wants to dig on the installation. The cultural resources manager/environmental protection specialist will review digging plans submitted to them in order to ensure that disturbance of archeological sites is avoided.
 1. Resource Management Offices – are responsible for the financial management and accounting for the installation’s funds. They will track any cultural resources funds and are a source of information on funding.
 2. Contracting Office – will give advice on spending funds to accomplish the cultural resources program. The contract office should be made aware of any legal requirements or agreements for cultural resources to ensure that contracts are consistent with those requirements.
 3. Judge Advocate General (JAG) – will review MOA, PAs, CAs, Plans of Action, and any other legally binding cultural resources documents for legal sufficiency. They may also interpret the various laws and regulations related to cultural resources management.

4. Land and Natural Resource Managers – may provide background information concerning sites, environmental and geographic factors, surface disturbance, access, vegetation, wildlife, endangered species, wetlands, and other resources.
5. Directorate of Plans and Training, and Range Operations – allocates and schedules the use of installation training lands to units for field exercises while avoiding negative impact on cultural resources. They should have the current inventory of cultural resources found on the training lands and should be provided information on any agreement documents such as the ICRMP, CAs and pertinent regulations that could impact training.
6. Real Property Office – may be able to provide much of the data needed to determine if a building or group of buildings is eligible for the National Register and should be provided information on historic properties.
7. Historian – may assist in locating background information on military activities. Develops and preserves properties associated with VAARNG military history.
8. Archeological Collections Manager – if present, may provide information concerning the installation, collections, and records. Responsible for cataloging and curating the objects, photos and documents produced in association with any NHPA project to the standards and requirements of 36CFR Part 79.
9. Public Affairs Office (PAO) – may help locate historic information concerning sites or activities and may assist in developing interpretive programs. The PAO may also assist in promoting the ICRMP to the public and the installation. The PAO can promote Historic Preservation Week (May) and Virginia Archaeology Month (October) activities to increase public awareness.

Non-military participants/regulatory agencies

- SHPO—Provides views regarding the installation’s Section 106 review process but does not have an approval authority over proposed actions or products. The SHPO, in a non-regulatory role, may be kept informed of other ICRMP activities and can be good source of technical information. The SHPO in Virginia is within the Department of Historic Resources (VDHR).
- ACHP—has a consultation role in Section 106 NHPA compliance, may assist in preparing NHPA agreements or advising on NHPA compliance requirements. Has a review and comment role in the Section 106 process and issues notices of noncompliance (termed a “foreclosure”) with the NHPA. The ACHP issues regulations to implement Section 106 of the NHPA; provides guidance and advice on the application of its regulations, 36 CFR Part 800; oversees the operation of the Section 106 process; and approves federal agency procedures for substitution of ACHP regulations. The ACHP can provide technical assistance and a national preservation perspective.
- Departmental Consulting Archeologist, National Park Service, has a role in NAGPRA IAW 43 CFR 10.
- Keeper of the National Register determines the eligibility of historic properties for the National Register, resolves disputes between the installation and SHPO regarding eligibility of historic properties, and has the authority to list historic properties in the NRHP and to de-list such historic properties.

- Federally recognized Indian tribes have a role in NHPA and NAGPRA compliance actions in terms of review and comment, but they do not have an approval authority over proposed actions or work products.
- Other consulting parties – Certain individuals and organizations with a demonstrated interest in the undertaking may participate as consulting parties due to the nature of their legal or economic relation to the undertaking or affected properties, or their concern with the undertaking’s effects on historic properties. The views of the public are essential to informed federal decision making in the Section 106 process. The agency official shall seek and consider the views of the public in a manner that reflects the nature and complexity of the undertaking and its effects on historic properties, the likely interest of the public in the effects on historic properties, confidentiality concerns of private individuals and businesses, and the relationship of the federal involvement to the undertaking.

Once the roles and responsibilities are established, there are opportunities to tailor the compliance process to VAARNG operations and minimize impacts to the mission. PAs, under Section 106 of the NHPA, are a good tool that can be used to tailor NHPA compliance to VAARNG specific situations. CAs under NAGPRA can help minimize or avoid mandatory 30-day shutdown periods where human remains may be discovered. The critical key to managing an effective cultural resources program is consulting early in project planning and maintaining open lines of communication with other involved entities.

Non-Military Roles

This section summarizes the roles of the following non-military participants:

State Historic Preservation Officer. The SHPO reflects the interests of the state or territory and its citizens in the preservation of their cultural heritage. In accordance with Section 101(b)(3) of the NHPA, the SHPO advises and assists the ARNG in carrying out its Section 106 responsibilities. The SHPO also advises and consults in the development of an ICRMP (Appendix G). If a Tribe has assumed the responsibilities of the SHPO for Section 106 on tribal lands under Section 101(d)(2) of the NHPA, TAG shall consult with the THPO in lieu of the SHPO regarding undertakings occurring on or affecting historic properties on tribal lands. The SHPO may participate as a consulting party if the Tribe agrees to include the SHPO.

Tribal Historic Preservation Officer. A THPO appointed or designated in accordance with the NHPA is the official representative of a Tribe for the purposes of Section 106.

If a Tribe has not assumed the responsibilities of the SHPO for Section 106 on tribal lands under Section 101(d)(2) of the NHPA, TAG shall consult with the Tribe in addition to the SHPO regarding undertakings occurring on or affecting historic properties on tribal lands (Appendix C).

Tribes¹. Section 101(d)(6)(B) of the NHPA requires the ARNG commander to consult with any Tribe that attaches religious and cultural significance to historic properties that may be affected by an undertaking. Such consultation shall be on a government-to-government basis, and shall occur through the provisions of the NHPA and 36 CFR Part 800. It is the responsibility of TAG to seek to identify American Indian tribes that shall be consulted pursuant to Section 106 of the NHPA (Chapter 6.0).

¹ Tribes (with a capital T) are used inclusively to include Indian tribes, Alaskan Natives and organizations, Native Americans, and Native Hawaiians and organizations as defined in the National Historic Preservation Act and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

Certified Local Governments (CLG). The Certified Local Government Program was created by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended in 1980, and establishes a partnership between local governments, the federal historic preservation program, and the Department of Historic Resources. The designation as a CLG allows local governments a more formal way to participate in the state and national historic preservation programs. They are able to review and comment on national register nominations from their jurisdictions and assume a formal role in the identification, evaluation, and protection of their community's heritage resources. There are 29 CLGs in Virginia (<http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/clg/clg.htm>).

Interested Parties and the Public. The installation shall seek and consider the views of the general public and any other interested parties regarding the development and implementation of the ICRMP (Chapter 4.0 and Appendix G), including historic preservation organizations.

[Enter "Points of Contact" into database](#) **(Link to Database in Final)**

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APPENDIX I
INTERNAL STAKEHOLDER DISTRIBUTION

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INTERNAL STAKEHOLDER DISTRIBUTION

Coordination and staffing procedures are critical for activities such as construction; long-range planning; building repair, maintenance or renovation; and planning and execution of mission training or other mission essential activities. Coordination is also critical for cultural resources stewardship and compliance. Appendix I includes a distribution list of internal VAARNG stakeholders with ongoing responsibilities and involvement in the cultural resources program. The CRM should contact the following personnel to determine if they understand the cultural resources management program, and periodically, interface with these individuals on updates and as new VAARNG mission essential plans and programs are developed.

TABLE I-1: INTERNAL STAKEHOLDER DISTRIBUTION		
Title/Area of Responsibility	Name/Title	Address/Contact Information
Leadership – TAG, ATAG, Chief of Staff		MTC-Fort Pickett Blackstone, VA 23824
USPFO	Marie Mahoney, COL, VAARNG	MTC-Fort Pickett Building 316 Blackstone, VA 23824-6316 434-298-6162
FMO	Charlton T. Dunn, LTC, VAARNG	MTC-Fort Pickett Building 316 Blackstone, VA 23824-6316 434-298-6423
MTC Directorate of Public Works	Chrystor L. Atkinson, MAJ, EN, VAARNG	MTC-Fort Pickett Building 234 Blackstone, VA 23824-6316 434-292-8303
Facility Managers, Readiness Centers (armories)	Various	Various
Unit Commander and Environmental Liaison	Various	Various
Environmental Quality Control Committee	Various	Various
Director, MTC Directorate of Plans, Training and Security(DPTS)/ITAM	Paul C. Gravely, MAJ, VAARNG	MTC-Fort Pickett Building 3001 Blackstone, VA 23824-6316 434-292-2697
MTC Commander	William P. Scott, LTC, VAARNG	MTC-Fort Pickett Building 472 Blackstone, VA 23824-6316 434-292-2722

TABLE I-1: INTERNAL STAKEHOLDER DISTRIBUTION

Title/Area of Responsibility	Name/Title	Address/Contact Information
Conservation Manager	James C. Shaver Jr., MAJ, FA, VAARNG	MTC-Fort Pickett VAARNG-FM-E Bldg 316 Blackstone, VA 23824 434-298-6391
Public Affairs	Alfred (Cotton) Puryear, CIV VAARNG	NGVA-PA 5901 Beulah Road Sandston, VA 23150-6112 804-539-1451 alfred.a.puryear.civ@mail.mil

APPENDIX J
LIST OF SIGNIFICANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES

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VAARNG NRHP LISTED, ELIGIBLE, AND POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE SITES

FAC NO	Name	VDHR ID NO	Resource Name/Type	Ownership	Date/Period	NRHP Eligibility
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	067-0110-0027	Building #T0025	Federal	1942	Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44BR0076	Archaeological Site	Federal	Woodland	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44BR0087	Archaeological Site	Federal	19th-20th century	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44BR0088	Archaeological Site/Cemetery	Federal	Prehistoric and Historic	Potentially Eligible (site only)
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44BR0089	Archaeological Site	Federal	Prehistoric	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44BR0091	Archaeological Site	Federal	Historic	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44BR0094	Archaeological Site	Federal	Late Woodland	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44BR0166	Archaeological Site	Federal	Late Archaic	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44BR0167	Archaeological Site	Federal	Prehistoric	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44BR0186	Archaeological Site	Federal	Prehistoric	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44BR0196	Archaeological Site	Federal	Woodland	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44BR0199	Archaeological Site	Federal	20 th century	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44BR0215	Archaeological Site	Federal	Historic	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44BR0217	Archaeological Site	Federal	Prehistoric	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44BR0218	Archaeological Site	Federal	Prehistoric	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44BR0226	Archaeological Site	Federal	Woodland	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44BR0230	Archaeological Site	Federal	Prehistoric	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44BR0233	Archaeological Site	Federal	Prehistoric	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44BR0235	Archaeological Site	Federal	Prehistoric	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44BR0236	Archaeological Site	Federal	Prehistoric	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44BR0244	Archaeological Site	Federal	Prehistoric	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44BR0245	Archaeological Site	Federal	Prehistoric	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44BR0246	Archaeological Site	Federal	Prehistoric	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44BR0249	Archaeological Site	Federal	Prehistoric	Potentially Eligible

VAARNG NRHP LISTED, ELIGIBLE, AND POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE SITES

FAC NO	Name	VDHR ID NO	Resource Name/Type	Ownership	Date/Period	NRHP Eligibility
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44BR0257	Archaeological Site	Federal	Prehistoric	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44BR0258	Archaeological Site	Federal	Prehistoric	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44BR0264	Archaeological Site	Federal	Historic	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44BR0267	Archaeological Site	Federal	Historic	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44BR0274	Archaeological Site	Federal	Middle Archaic-Late Woodland	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44DW0240	Archaeological Site	Federal	Woodland	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44DW0244	Archaeological Site	Federal	Archaic	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44DW0245	Archaeological Site	Federal	Late Woodland	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44DW0250	Archaeological Site	Federal	Woodland	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44DW0255	Archaeological Site/Cemetery	Federal	Historic	Potentially Eligible (site only)
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44DW0305	Archaeological Site	Federal	Archaic/Woodland	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44DW0317	Archaeological Site	Federal	19th century	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44DW0318	Archaeological Site	Federal	Early Woodland/ Middle Archaic/ Historic	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44DW0333	Archaeological Site	Federal	Archaic/ Woodland	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44DW0338	Archaeological Site	Federal	Archaic/ Woodland	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44DW0347	Archaeological Site	Federal	Prehistoric	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44DW0357	Archaeological Site	Federal	19 th and 20 th centuries	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44DW0358	Archaeological Site	Federal	Woodland	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44DW0359	Archaeological Site	Federal	Prehistoric and 20 th century	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44NT0026	Archaeological Site	Federal	Woodland	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44NT0034	Archaeological Site	Federal	Woodland	Potentially Eligible

VAARNG NRHP LISTED, ELIGIBLE, AND POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE SITES

FAC NO	Name	VDHR ID NO	Resource Name/Type	Ownership	Date/Period	NRHP Eligibility
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44NT0041	Archaeological Site	Federal	Historic	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44NT0042	Archaeological Site	Federal	Woodland	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44NT0077	Archaeological Site	Federal	Woodland	Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44NT0078	Archaeological Site	Federal	Woodland	Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44NT0111	Archaeological Site	Federal	Woodland	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44NT0113	Archaeological Site	Federal	Woodland	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44NT0123	Archaeological Site	Federal	Archaic, Woodland	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44NT0154	Archaeological Site	Federal	Prehistoric	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44NT0173	Archaeological Site	Federal	Woodland	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44NT0181	Archaeological Site	Federal	Woodland	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44NT0182	Archaeological Site	Federal	Woodland	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44NT0183	Archaeological Site	Federal	Archaic	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44NT0192	Archaeological Site	Federal	Middle Archaic-Late Woodland	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44NT0193	Archaeological Site	Federal	Middle Archaic-Late Woodland	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44NT0197	Archaeological Site	Federal	Middle Archaic-Late Woodland	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44NT0200	Archaeological Site	Federal	Middle Archaic-Late Woodland	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44NT0218	Archaeological Site	Federal	Prehistoric	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44NT0219	Archaeological Site	Federal	Prehistoric	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44NT0221	Archaeological Site	Federal	Prehistoric	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44NT0222	Archaeological Site	Federal	Archaic	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44NT0223	Archaeological Site	Federal		Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44NT0227	Archaeological Site	Federal	19 th -20 th Century	Potentially Eligible
51541	Fort Pickett MTC	44NT0232	Archaeological Site	Federal	19 th Century	Potentially Eligible

VAARNG NRHP LISTED, ELIGIBLE, AND POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE SITES

FAC NO	Name	VDHR ID NO	Resource Name/Type	Ownership	Date/Period	NRHP Eligibility
51419	Camp Pendleton	134-0413	Historic District	State	1911-1950	Virginia Landmark; NRHP
51A40	Chatham Readiness Center	187-5001-0059	National Guard Armory	State	1954	Eligible
51A90	Farmville Readiness Center	144-5005	National Guard Armory	State	1955	Eligible
51A95	Franklin Readiness Center	145-5007	National Guard Armory	State	1954	Eligible
51B55	Norfolk Readiness Center	122-5400	National Guard Armory	State	1961	Eligible
51B60	Onancock Readiness Center	273-5001	National Guard Armory	State	1954	Eligible
51B95	Radford Readiness Center	126-5004	National Guard Armory	State	1955	Eligible
51C00	CSMS at DSCR-Bldg 150***	020-5336-0080	Vehicle Maintenance	State (leased)	1954	Eligible**
51C05	Richmond Waller Depot	043-5126 043-5127 043-5128	Warehouse Warehouse Warehouse	State (leased)	1949-1950 1954 1954	Eligible Eligible Eligible
N/A	Fort Belvoir Readiness Center	029-0209	National Guard Armory	Federal (leased)	1943	Eligible; Contributes to Historic District
N/A	Fort Belvoir OMS 13	029-0209	Vehicle Maintenance	Federal (leased)	1963	Eligible; Contributes to Historic District

*Avoidance practiced for identified resources for which NRHP eligibility has not been determined.

**These resources were recommended as eligible for listing. Final SHPO concurrence on these recommendations is pending.

**The VAARNG facility at the Defense Supply Center Richmond (DSCR) is located within the boundaries of the NRHP eligible Bellwood/Richmond Quartermaster Depot Historic District. Building 150 is not a contributing resource to this historic district, but is eligible for listing under a historic context associated with the VAARNG. Buildings T-123, T-124, 151, 153, and 154, contributing resources to the NRHP eligible Bellwood/Richmond Quartermaster Depot Historic District, are also eligible under the context for the VAARNG.

CAMP PENDLTON RESOURCES LIST

Table from WMCARR Camp Pendleton District update 2013

INVENTORY KEY:

- Shaded rows indicate resources demolished/removed.
- Eligibility/Type: C = Contributing; NC = Non-contributing; B = building; O = Object; St = Structure; Si = site; Si-L = site (cultural landscape)

DSS #	Date	Resource Name: Historic	Resource Name: Current (if diff.)	Eligibility/Type	Comments
134-0413	1911	Camp Pendleton/State Military Reservation Historic District		C/District	
134-0413-0001	1927	Building 2 – Carpenter Shop	Warehouse	C/B	
134-0413-0002	1927	Building 3 - Warehouse		C/B	
134-0413-0003	1931	Building 4 –Ammunition & Supply	Administration	C/B	
134-0413-0186	1980	Shed-Building 4		NC/B	
134-0413-0004	1924	Building 8 - Concrete Shower Building	Office	C/B	
134-0413-0005	1940	Building 13 - Shower and Latrine	Billeting Office	C/B	
134-0413-0006	1940	Building 18 - Classroom/Welding		C/B	
134-0413-0007	1934	Building 34 - Storage		C/B	
134-0413-0008	1934	Building 35 - Administration Building		C/B	
134-0413-0204	1999	Building 36 - Storage		NC/B	Built by ChalleNGe Program
134-0413-0009	1934	Building 51 - Dining Hall		C/B	
134-0413-0010	1931	Building 57 – Dispensary		C/B	
134-0413-0011	1934	Building 59 - Mess Hall	Storage	C/B	
134-0413-0012	1934	Building 60 – Mess Hall	Classroom	C/B	
134-0413-0013	1934	Building 61 – Mess Hall	Classroom	C/B	
134-0413-0196	ca. 2000	Building 61 Shed		NC/B	
134-0413-0014	1934	Building 62 – Mess Hall	Storage	C/B	
134-0413-0015	1934	Building 63 – Mess Hall	Storage	C/B	
134-0413-0016	1934	Building 64/T-64 – Mess Hall	Storage	C/B	
134-0413-0017	1934	Building 65 - Paint Shop/Mess Hall		C/B	
134-0413-0018	1934	Building 66 – Mess Hall	Paint/HVAC Shop Storage	C/B	
134-0413-0019	1934	Building 67 – Mess Hall	HVAC Shop	C/B	
134-0413-0027	1934	Building 82 - Privy		C/B	
134-0413-0028	1912	Building 83 - Engine Room	Single Dwelling	C/B	
134-0413-0029	1940	Building 84 - Administration & Telephone Exchange	Single Dwelling	C/B	
134-0413-0030	1915	Building 85 - Administration Building	Single Dwelling	C/B	
134-0413-0031	1915	Building 88 – Officers' Quarters	Single Dwelling	C/B	
134-0413-0032	1915	Building 89 - Infirmary/Sick Bay	Single Dwelling	C/B	
134-0413-0205	2000	Shed - Building 89		NC/B	
134-0413-0033	1915	Building 90 - Governor's Cottage		C/B	

DSS #	Date	Resource Name: Historic	Resource Name: Current (if diff.)	Eligibility/ Type	Comments
134-0413-0198	2000	Building 90 Shed - Governor's Cottage		NC/B	
134-0413-0034	1922	Building 92 - Storage		C/B	
134-0413-0036	1912	Building 94/State Representative House (Care Taker)		C/B	
134-0413-0037	1922	Building 99 - Single Dwelling		C/B	
134-0413-0206	ca. 1975	Dock 99A - Camp Pendleton SMR		NC/St	
134-0413-0038	1922	Building 110 - Adjutant General Residence		C/B	
134-0413-0039	1927	Building 113 - Ammunition Storage	Storage	C/B	
134-0413-0040	1940	Building 231 - Barracks	Office	C/B	
134-0413-0041	1940	Building 232 - Barracks	Office	C/B	
134-0413-0042	1940	Building 233 - Barracks	Office	C/B	
134-0413-0043	1940	Building 241 - Barracks	Office	C/B	
134-0413-0044	1940	Building 242 - Barracks	Office	C/B	
134-0413-0045	1940	Building 243 - Barracks	Office	C/B	
134-0413-0046	1940	Building 246 - Barracks	Office	C/B	
134-0413-0047	1940	Building 251 - Barracks	Dormitory	C/B	
134-0413-0048	1940	Building 262 - Maintenance Shop	Garage	C/B	
134-0413-0049	1940	Building 263 - Garage	Classroom	C/B	
134-0413-0050	1940	Building 327 - Barracks	Dormitory	C/B	
134-0413-0051	1940	Building 328 - Barracks	Dormitory	C/B	
134-0413-0052	1940	Building 329 - Mess Hall	Classroom	C/B	
134-0413-0053	1940	Building 330 - Company Supply & Recreation	Administration Building	C/B	
134-0413-0054	1940	Building 331 - Dormitory/Barracks		C/B	
134-0413-0055	1940	Building 332 - Barracks	Medical/Infirmary	C/B	
134-0413-0056	1940	Building 333 - Dormitory/Barracks		C/B	
134-0413-0057	1940	Building 334 - Company HQ's Supply & Recreation	Administration Building	C/B	
134-0413-0058	1940	Building 335 - Mess Hall	Classroom	C/B	
134-0413-0059	1940	Building 336 - Barracks	Dormitory	C/B	
134-0413-0060	1940	Building 337 - Barracks	Dormitory	C/B	
134-0413-0061	1940	Building 338 - Barracks	Dormitory	C/B	
134-0413-0062	1940	Building 339 - Mess Hall	Classroom	C/B	
134-0413-0063	1940	Building 340 - Company HQ's Supply & Recreation.	Supply Building	C/B	
134-0413-0064	1940	Building 341 - Barracks	Dormitory	C/B	
134-0413-0065	1940	Building 342 - Barracks	Dormitory	C/B	
134-0413-0066	1940	Building 343 - Barracks	Dormitory	C/B	
134-0413-0067	1940	Building 344 - Company HQ's Supply & Recreation	Supply Building	C/B	
134-0413-0068	1940	Building 345 - Mess Hall	Administration Building	C/B	
134-0413-0069	1940	Building 346 - Barracks	Dormitory	C/B	
134-0413-0070	1940	Building 347 - Barracks	Dormitory	C/B	
134-0413-0071	1940	Building 348 - Barracks	Dormitory	C/B	
134-0413-0072	1940	Building 349 - Mess Hall	Administration Building	C/B	
134-0413-0073	1940	Building 350 - Company HQ's Supply & Recreation.	Administration Building	C/B	
134-0413-0074	1940	Building 352 - Barracks	Dormitory	C/B	
134-0413-0075	1940	Building 353 - Barracks	Dormitory	C/B	

DSS #	Date	Resource Name: Historic	Resource Name: Current (if diff.)	Eligibility/ Type	Comments
134-0413-0076	1940	Building 354 - Company HQ's Supply & Recreation	Gymnasium	C/B	
134-0413-0077	1940	Building 355 - Mess Hall	Dormitory	C/B	
134-0413-0078	1940	Building 358 - Battalion Staff Command Building	Classroom	C/B	
134-0413-0079	1940	Building 359 - Storage	Electrical & Plumbing Shop	C/B	
134-0413-0080	1940	Building 360 - Workshop		C/B	
134-0413-0081	1940	Building 362 - Workshop		C/B	
134-0413-0082	1942	Building 403 - Dispensary		C/B	
134-0413-0083	1942	Building 404 - Barracks	Dormitory	C/B	Moved from present Virginia Beach Aquarium parking area in 2003
134-0413-0084	1942	Building 405 - Barracks	Dormitory	C/B	Moved from present Virginia Beach Aquarium parking area in 2003
134-0413-0085	1942	Building 407- Administration Building		C/B	Moved from present Virginia Beach Aquarium parking area in 2003
134-0413-0086	1942	Building 408 - Other		C/B	Moved from present Virginia Beach Aquarium parking area in 2003
134-0413-0087	1942	Building 409- Administration Building		C/B	Moved from present Virginia Beach Aquarium parking area in 2003
134-0413-0088	1940	Building 410 - Firehouse		C/B	
134-0413-0089	1940	Building 411 - Pump House		C/B	
134-0413-0090	1940	Building 412 - Officer's Quarters	BEQ	C/B	
134-0413-0091	1940	Building 413 - Officers Mess	Classroom	C/B	
134-0413-0092	1940	Building 414 - Officer's Quarters	BEQ	C/B	
134-0413-0093	1940	Building 416 - Officer's Quarters	BEQ	C/B	
134-0413-0096	1940	Building 421 - Warehouse		C/B	
134-0413-0097	1940	Building 424 - Workshop		C/B	
134-0413-0098	1940	Building 426 - Church/Chapel		C/B	
134-0413-0099	1940	Building 427 - Officers' Club/PX	Conference Center	C/B	
134-0413-0100	1940	Building 428 - Maintenance Shop	Workshop	C/B	
134-0413-0101	1940	Building 432 - Maintenance Shop	Grounds Shop	C/B	
134-0413-0102	1940	Building 434 - Dining Hall		C/B	
134-0413-0103	1940	Building 435 - Storage		C/B	
134-0413-0104	1941	Building 441 - Warehouse		C/B	
134-0413-0105	1975	Building 442 - Storage		NC/B	
134-0413-0106	1941	Building 448 - Dental Clinic.	Administration Building	C/B	
134-0413-0110	1988	Building 1 - Warehouse		NC/B	
134-0413-0111	1944	Structure 80 - Storage		C/B	

DSS #	Date	Resource Name: Historic	Resource Name: Current (if diff.)	Eligibility/ Type	Comments
134-0413-0114	1944	Building 91/Boathouse		C/B	Associated with Building 94
134-0413-0115	1975	Structure 91a - Dock		NC/St	Associated with Building 94
134-0413-0117	1942	Building 94a/Guest House 1		C/B	Associated with Building 94
134-0413-0188	1942	Building 94c/Garage		C/B	Associated with Building 94
134-0413-0189	1942	Building 94d/Shed		C/B	Associated with Building 94
134-0413-0118	1975	Building 95 - Mobile Home		NC/B	
134-0413-0119	1975	Building 96 - Mobile Home		NC/B	
134-0413-0120	1975	Building 97 - Mobile Home		NC/B	
134-0413-0200	1975	Building 98 - Mobile Home		NC/B	
134-0413-0201	1990	Building 101 - Mobile Home		NC/B	
134-0413-0202	1990	Building 102 - Mobile Home		NC/B	
134-0413-0121	1943	Building 110a - Bunkhouse		C/B	
134-0413-0122	1975	Building 110b - Mobile Home		NC/B	
134-0413-0123	1975	Structure 110c - Gazebo/Brick Barbeque		NC/St	
134-0413-0124	1975	Structure 110d - Dock		NC/B	
134-0413-0125	1975	Building 114 - Storage		NC/B	
134-0413-0218	1990	Building 114a- Storage		NC/B	
134-0413-0126	1975	Building 115 - Storage		NC/B	
134-0413-0127	1975	Building 116 - Office Building		NC/B	
134-0413-0128	1975	Building 117 - Administration Bldg.		NC/B	
134-0413-0129	1941	Structure 118 - Canopy/Review Stand		C/St	
134-0413-0130	1962	Site 119 - Picnic Area		C/Si	
134-0413-0131	1962	Site 120 - Picnic Area		C/Si	
134-0413-0132	1987	Structure 127		NC/St	
134-0413-0133	1990	Buildings 203 - Red Horse Complex Storage		NC/B	
134-0413-0190	1990	Building 204 - Red Horse Complex		NC/B	
134-0413-0191	1990	Building 205 - Red Horse Complex		NC/B	
134-0413-0192	1990	Building 206 - Red Horse Complex		NC/B	
134-0413-0193	1990	Building 207 - Red Horse Complex		NC/B	
134-0413-0134	1990	Building 209 - Red Horse Complex		NC/B	
134-0413-0135	1990	Building 210 - MR Red Horse Complex		NC/B	
134-0413-0136	1990	Building 211 - Red Horse Complex		NC/B	
134-0413-0194	1990	Guard House - Red Horse Complex		NC/B	
134-0413-0195	1990	Main Headquarters - Red Horse Complex		NC/B	
134-0413-0138	1980	Building 230 - Gatehouse/Guard House		NC/B	
134-0413-0139	2000	Building 231A - Historical Record Storage for MSC	Classroom	NC/B	
134-0413-0140	1940	Building 236 - Barracks.	Office	C/B	
134-0413-0141	1940	Building 237 - Barracks.	Office	C/B	
134-0413-0142	1940	Building 238 - Barracks.	Office	C/B	
134-0413-0143	1940	Building 247 - Barracks.	Office	C/B	
134-0413-0144	1940	Building 248 - Barracks.	Office	C/B	
134-0413-0145	1940	Building 252 - Barracks	Dormitory	C/B	
134-0413-0146	1940	Building 253 - Barracks.	Office	C/B	
134-0413-0199	2000	Cadet Memorial Garden		NC/Si	
134-0413-0147	1980	Building 260 - Office/Office Building.		NC/B	Offices moved from off-site.

DSS #	Date	Resource Name: Historic	Resource Name: Current (if diff.)	Eligibility/ Type	Comments
134-0413-0148	1985	Building 261 - Workshop		NC/B	Replaced original Building T-261.
134-0413-0149	1912	Cantonment Road 264 - Road Related (Vehicular)		C/St	
134-0413-0150	1912	Cantonment Road 265 - Road Related (Vehicular)		C/St	
134-0413-0151	1940	Building 326 - Dormitory/Barracks		C/B	
134-0413-0154	1940	Building 422 - Service Station		C/B	
134-0413-0159	1987	Armory		NC/B	
134-0413-0160	1927	Beachfront Range		C/Si-L	Rifle Range, 1927-28
134-0413-0161	1912	Training Field A/Original Rifle Range (1912)	Rifle Range, Jefferson Avenue and Lake Road	C/Si-L	
134-0413-0162	1912	Parade Field Tent Area/Regimental Camp Area No.1 (1912)	Field between Headquarters Road and D Street	C/Si-L	
134-0413-0163	1912	Drill Field/Drill Field and Airfield (1912; 1920s)	Drill Field at Jefferson Avenue	C/Si-L	
134-0413-0164	1921	Regimental Camp Area #2	Field between A and B Streets	C/Si-L	
134-0413-0165	2012	Building 86 Modular Residence		NC/B	
134-0413-0166	2012	Building 87 Modular Residence		NC/B	
134-0413-0167	1917	Circulation System-Road Related (Vehicular)		C/St	
134-0413-0168	1960s	Observation Deck		C/St	
134-0413-0169	2000	Memorial Park Red Horse Area		NC/Si	
134-0413-0170	1939	Beachfront		C/Si-L	
134-0413-0171	1940	Building foundation		C/St	
134-0413-0172	1940	Structure 361A; Structure 361 Foundation and Flue		C/St	
134-0413-0173	1940	Structure 361/Loading Dock-Garage Road		C/St	
134-0413-0174	1940	Structure 423/Loading Dock-Headquarters Road		C/St	
134-0413-0175	ca. 1990	Rose Marker-A Street		NC/O	
134-0413-0176	ca. 1900	Ship Remnant		NC/O	
134-0413-0177	2000	Guard House-Front Gate		NC/B	
134-0413-0178	2008	Historic Marker-Headquarters Road		NC/O	
134-0413-0179	2000	Beachfront Rifle Range	Dog Agility Course	NC/St	
134-0413-0181	2000	Quonset Hut - Red Horse Complex		NC/B	
134-0413-0182	1990	Quonset Hut - Red Horse Complex		NC/B	
134-0413-0183	2000	Gazebo Building 331-332		NC/St	
134-0413-0184	2000	Gazebo Building 332-333		NC/St	
134-0413-0185	2011	Building 61 – Air Compressor Shed		NC/B	
134-0413-0187	ca. 1952	Tank - Headquarters Road		C/O	
134-0413-0197	ca. 1990	Structure 410a/Map Kiosk		NC/St	
134-0413-0203	1960s	Building 100 Storage Shed	Residence	C/B	Built as helipad storage shed, converted to cottage in 1990s.
134-0413-0204	1999	Building 36 Storage		NC/B	Built by ChalleNGe Program
134-0413-0208	1945	Building 260B-C		C/B	Moved to current location by City of Virginia Beach as part of the Pendleton Project Child Care. Plaque inside with information.
134-0413-0209	1942	Building 432 Shed		C/B	

DSS #	Date	Resource Name: Historic	Resource Name: Current (if diff.)	Eligibility/ Type	Comments
134-0413-0211	1942, 1990s	Building 361A		C/B	Built by the 203 rd Red Horse on a pre-existing foundation.
134-0413-0212	1985	Building 260D		NC/B	
134-0413-0214	1980	Building 260A		NC/B	
134-0413-0215	1990	Building 216		NC/B	
134-0413-0216	1990	Building 212		NC/B	
134-0413-0217	1990	Building 217		NC/B	