

**Fort Campbell**  
**Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan**  
**(ICRMP)**

2012-2016

**SIGNATURE PAGE**

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

**APPROVING OFFICIAL:**



**David L. Dellinger**

Colonel, Commander, USAG



**DATE**

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **Objectives of the Fort Campbell ICRMP**

The Fort Campbell Military Reservation (Fort Campbell) is located on 106,000 acres in Montgomery and Stewart Counties, Tennessee, and Trigg and Christian counties, Kentucky. Just over 12 percent of the installation is developed; the remainder is undeveloped “rear area” that is used for military training. In these rear areas, natural settings are maintained to provide a realistic context for training activities. Fort Campbell is the home of the 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) and several tenant units. The primary peacetime mission of Fort Campbell is to support training, mobilization, and deployment of mission-ready forces, by providing services, facilities, and a safe and secure environment for soldiers, civilians, retirees, veterans, and their families, while transforming for the future.

This Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) is Fort Campbell’s primary guidance document for the management of cultural resources on the Fort Campbell Military Reservation, Kentucky and Tennessee. This ICRMP articulates how all applicable legislation, Department of Defense regulations, legal requirements, and the three existing Programmatic Agreements (see Section 4.2) are implemented. It also addresses how Fort Campbell staff will coordinate with external regulatory bodies and other stakeholders. Finally, this ICRMP was prepared to address Department of the Army (DA) and Department of Defense (DoD) requirements for an ICRMP and to provide Fort Campbell command and staff with a tool for managing a range of cultural resources across the installation.

### **Legislative and Regulatory Authorities**

Army Regulation 200-1, *Environmental Protection and Enhancement* (AR 200-1 [DA 2007]), directs each Garrison to develop an ICRMP to serve as a planning tool, pursuant to the following legal authorities, among others:

- Section 470, Title 16, United States Code (16 USC 470), National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA);
- Section 1996, Title 42, United States Code (42 USC 1996), American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA), and Executive Order (EO) 13007, Indian Sacred Sites;
- Section 3001, Title 25, United States Code (25 USC 3001), Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA);
- Section 470aa-470mm, Title 16, United States Code (16 USC 470); Sections 431–433, Title 16, Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA);
- Sections 431-433, Title 16 (16 USC 431–433), The Antiquities Act; and Section 469, Title 16, United States Code (16 USC 469) Archeological and Historic Preservation Act (AHPA);

- Part 79, Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations (36 CFR 79), Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological Collections;
- Part 800, Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations (36 CFR 800), Protection of Historic Properties;
- Part 229, Title 32, Code of Federal Regulations (32 CFR 229), Protection of Archaeological Resources: Uniform Regulations;
- Part 10, Title 43, Code of Federal Regulations (43 CFR 10) Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act Regulations;
- DoD American Indian and Alaska Native Policy Memorandum, 20 October 1998;
- Presidential Memorandum for Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies, Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments, 29 April 1994;
- EO 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments; and
- EO 13287, Preserve America.

Department of Defense Instruction (DODI) Number 4715.16, *Cultural Resources Management*, mandates the use of an ICRMP as “the DoD instrument for compliance with the statutory management requirements of the applicable references of this issuance.” (DoD 2008:5). The instruction also provides requirements for the contents of each ICRMP.

This ICRMP meets the requirements of AR 200-1 and DODI 4715.16 by:

- Summarizing Fort Campbell’s mission (Section I) and history (Section II);
- Defining appropriate prehistoric and historic contexts for the evaluation of historic properties on Fort Campbell (Section II) and by reference to documents prepared previously for Fort Campbell;
- Identifying legislative requirements and Army regulations that relate to cultural resources management (Section III and Appendix 4);
- Providing an inventory of known archaeological and architectural resources (Section IV and Appendices 11 and 12);
- Defining a Cultural Resources Management (CRM) funding stream for meeting DA requirements per Army Regulation (AR) 200-1 (Section V);
- Establishing plans for managing, maintaining, and treating cultural resources (Sections IV-VII);
- Identifying a Cultural Resources Program Manager for the installation (Section V);
- Establishing goals and targets to support mission, while addressing DA requirements per AR 200-1 (Section V);
- Identifying areas of critical or special concern regarding technical and policy requirements (Section V); and,
- Defining standard operating procedures (SOPs) for internal installation coordination and external consultation (Section VI).

Federal agencies are required to establish historic preservation programs in order to effectively manage historic properties. As noted by the National Park Service (NPS)

([http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/fapa\\_110.htm](http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/fapa_110.htm)) on their website on the Federal Agency Assistance Program:

*Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act...sets out the broad historic preservation responsibilities of federal agencies and is intended to ensure that historic preservation is fully integrated into the ongoing programs of all federal agencies.*

In accordance with AR 200-1, the Army's historic preservation program defines key elements that are responsible at the installation level. These elements include the role of the Garrison Commander (GC), the responsibilities of the Cultural Resources Manager, and the requirement from DODI 4715.16 to complete an ICRMP. Together, these elements create a framework for managing cultural resources at the installation level and support the Army in addressing its need to have a comprehensive historic preservation program. Therefore, the effective management of cultural resources, as exemplified by the development and Garrison-wide acceptance of this ICRMP, follows from federal laws, Army regulations, and from Federal Standards and Guidelines for federal historic preservation programs.

## **Cultural Resources Management at Fort Campbell**

### **Program History**

Numerous cultural resources studies have been completed at Fort Campbell during the past 75 years, including more than 70 archaeological studies, architectural evaluations, and historic and prehistoric context statements related to Fort Campbell and the surrounding areas of Kentucky and Tennessee. These studies have led to a growing understanding of the cultural resources and appurtenant management challenges. Fort Campbell's inventory of cultural resources as of January 1, 2012, includes 1,670 archaeological sites and 136 prehistoric and historic burial sites or cemeteries.

### **Program Administration**

Fort Campbell's Cultural Resources Management Program (CRMP) is managed within the Conservation Branch of the Environmental Division in the Directorate of Public Works (DPW) under the day-to-day management of the Cultural Resources Program Manager (CRPM). The CRPM serves as the Cultural Resources Manager, as defined by AR 200-1. The CRPM is a DA civilian overseeing the Fort Campbell Cultural Resources Office (FTC-CRO) currently supported by professionally qualified personnel through contractual arrangements. This office conducts most of the project review, public education, and occasional on-site cultural resources studies under the direction of the CRPM. The Conservation Branch Chief in DPW oversees the CRMP and the FTC-CRO. The CRPM reports through the Director of DPW to command.

The GC has the following responsibilities defined in AR 200-1:

- To function as the Agency Official with responsibility for compliance with the NHPA;
- To establish, maintain, and conduct a government-to-government relationship with federally recognized Indian Tribes;
- To consult with Indian Tribes in matters related to the AIRFA and NAGPRA;
- To serve as the Federal Land Manager for the installation as defined in ARPA;
- To serve as the Federal Agency Official with management authority over archaeological collections and associated records belonging to Fort Campbell, per 36 CFR Part 79;
- To develop and implement a 5 year ICRMP 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 Fort Campbell; and
- To ensure that the Garrison staff includes the position of a Cultural Resources Program Manager as specified by AR 200-1.

## **Installation Preservation Goals/Action Plan**

### **General Goals**

AR 200-1 states that it is the policy of the Army to: “Ensure that installations make informed decisions regarding the cultural resources under their control in compliance with public laws, in support of the military mission, and consistent with sound principles of cultural resources management.” In addition, the major program goal is to: “Develop and implement procedures to protect against encumbrances to mission by ensuring that Army installations effectively manage cultural resources.”

DODI 4715.16 (DoD 2008:1-2) states that it is DoD policy to:

- a. Manage and maintain cultural resources under DoD control in a sustainable manner through a comprehensive program that considers the preservation of historic, archaeological, architectural, and cultural values; is mission supporting; and results in sound and responsible stewardship;
- b. Be an international and national leader in the stewardship of cultural resources by promoting and interpreting the cultural resources it manages to inspire DoD personnel and to encourage and maintain United States public support for its military; and
- c. Consult in good faith with internal and external stakeholders and promote partnerships to manage and maintain cultural resources by developing and fostering positive partnerships with federal, tribal, State, and local government agencies; professional and advocacy organizations; and the general public

The goal of this plan is to operationalize DA and DoD cultural resources policy within the context of Fort Campbell. The plan is intended to enhance the management of

cultural resources within, and affected by, Fort Campbell while minimizing encumbrances to that mission.

### **Scheduled Review and Updating of the ICRMP**

This ICRMP is a living management plan that is intended to serve Fort Campbell command and staff from 2012 through 2016. The CRPM should undertake an annual review and update of the ICRMP. The annual update of the ICRMP will be staffed through the Director of DPW. This annual review should include:

- An update, based on the previous year's activities, to the inventory of historic properties and other cultural resources;
- A summary of known upcoming projects that would warrant review by the CRPM;
- The identification of key goals for the next year to address gaps in the installation's inventory of historic properties;
- The identification of other key goals to meet requirements outlined in this ICRMP;
- An assessment of funding and staff commitment requirements for addressing key goals identified for the next year; and
- The annual ICRMP update as a separately-bound supplement to this ICRMP; the current ICRMP should not be republished on an annual basis to include the update.

This ICRMP will be updated completely in 2017, applying DA and DoD regulations and guidance available at that time.

### **Organization of the ICRMP**

The ICRMP is organized in a number of sections to assist Fort Campbell command and staff in finding relevant resources efficiently. This Executive Summary provides a command-level introduction to the Garrison's cultural resources responsibilities. Section I provides background information on Fort Campbell, including its location, overall organization, and a summary of how this ICRMP can be used. Section II provides a summary of Fort Campbell's natural, cultural, and historic setting. Section III summarizes the legal and other authorities that govern the management of cultural resources. Section IV provides an overview of the previous cultural resources studies conducted at Fort Campbell and a summary of cultural resources identified on the installation. Section V defines the roles and responsibilities of the various stakeholders on the installation, as they pertain to the management of cultural resources. Sections VI and VII provide discrete SOPs for managing cultural resources and standards for conducting cultural resources studies on Fort Campbell.

Ten appendices follow, including a glossary of terms, a list of acronyms, a list of preparers, legal and other requirements, a summary of the eligibility status of aboveground historic properties at Fort Campbell, a list of archaeological sites on Fort Campbell, a list of Fort Campbell CRM reports, a list of Native American consultation contacts, a list of State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs), United States Army Installation Management Command (IMCOM), and other consultation contacts, and sources for additional information and internet links.



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## **ON ATTACHED CD**

- Appendix 11 – Summary of Status of Historic Buildings and Structures at Fort Campbell*
- Appendix 12 – List of Archaeological Sites on Fort Campbell*
- Appendix 13 – Agreement Documents*

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Purpose**

The purpose of this Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) is to guide the management of cultural resources on Fort Campbell Military Reservation, Kentucky and Tennessee (Fort Campbell) for the years 2012 to 2016. The ICRMP is the principal tool for the Fort Campbell Directorate of Public Works (DPW), Environmental Division, Conservation Branch to manage cultural resources on the installation in accordance with Fort Campbell regulations, Army Regulations (ARs) and guidance, and federal laws. The ICRMP also addresses how Fort Campbell command and staff will coordinate with external regulatory bodies and other stakeholders.

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development and Garrison-wide acceptance of this ICRMP, follows from federal laws, Army regulations, and from Federal Standards and Guidelines for federal historic preservation programs.

## **1.2 Description of the Installation**

### **1.2.1 Formation of Fort Campbell**

On July 16, 1941, the federal government announced the selection of the Clarksville-Hopkinsville area as one of 14 locations for the installation of new military training facilities in the United States. Within one year's time, over 106,000 acres of land was purchased for the future military installation. Development of the installation began in February 1942 with the removal of hundreds of families and the demolition of homesteads, farm houses, and even entire communities. Construction activities employed more than 10,000 individuals, to build barracks, mess halls, motor pools, an airport, hospital, movie theaters, the post exchange, and a railroad spur. Camp Campbell opened on July 1, 1942, and was primarily used by the Army during World War II as a tank training facility. Both the 12th Armored and 20th Armored Divisions were stationed at Camp Campbell during the course of the war.

### **1.2.2 Current Mission**

Fort Campbell is currently the home of the 101<sup>st</sup> Airborne Division (Air Assault), and contains the combined Headquarters of the 101<sup>st</sup> Airborne Division (Air Assault) and installation staff. The 101<sup>st</sup> Airborne Division (Air Assault) is comprised of a mix of deployable combat units, consisting of infantry brigades, combat teams, combat aviation brigades, and a sustainment brigade. Echelons' above brigade commands comprised of medical, military police, engineers and transportation and logistics units.

In addition to being home to the Screaming Eagles (101<sup>st</sup> Airborne), Fort Campbell has several tenant units:

- The 5<sup>th</sup> Special Forces Group
- 160<sup>th</sup> Special Operations Aviation Regiment
- United States Army Medical Activity
- Tennessee Valley District, Veterinary Command
- United States Army Dental Activity
- United States Air Force Combat Support Units
- Armed Forces Sustainment Battalion-Fort Campbell
- United States Army Reserve Command
- United States Army Signal Network Enterprise Center
- United States Army Corp of Engineers
- Army National Guard



The primary peacetime mission of Fort Campbell is to support training, mobilization, and deployment of mission-ready forces, by providing services, facilities, and a safe and secure environment for soldiers, civilians, retirees, veterans, and their families, while transforming for the future. The mission of the 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) is to train to maintain combat readiness needed to deploy rapidly anywhere in the world, to fight and win, and to sustain combat operations.

The most important tasks required to accomplish the mission are described in the Mission Essential Task List (METL) for the 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault):

- Deploy the Division by air, rail, ground, and sea;
- Command and control the Division, and, as required, other United States Army forces and forces from other services and nations in joint and combined operations;
- Conduct an air assault forced entry to seize an airfield or other key lodgment facility within 150 kilometers of an Intermediate Staging Base;
- Conduct deep air assault attack to destroy enemy forces;
- Defend;
- Operate as a Corps covering force;
- Conduct noncombatant evacuation operations; and
- Support operations from a lodgment/forward operating base.

Secondary missions at Fort Campbell include advancing the readiness of the United States Army Reserves (USAR) and the National Guard; providing medical and dental care for active duty military, their dependents, and retired military personnel; providing for the safety, security, administration, and activities at Fort Campbell; training noncommissioned officers (NCO) and specialists in the fundamentals of leadership; and providing, operating, and maintaining communications/electronics systems at Fort Campbell.

The following strategic goals have been established for Fort Campbell:

- Enhance support to expeditionary forces and Fort Campbell power projection capabilities;
- Sustain, transform, and modernize the installation;
- Enhance wellbeing of the military community;
- Transform business processes to become effective, efficient, and equitable; and
- Develop and sustain an innovative, highly capable, mission-focused workforce

### **1.2.3 Geographic Setting and Current Land Use**

Fort Campbell is a multi-purpose facility located on an approximately 106,000-acre (42,492-hectares [ha]) tract of land astride the Kentucky-Tennessee border, towards the western portions of each state. This contiguous parcel is contained within four counties: Christian and Trigg in Kentucky, and Montgomery and Stewart in Tennessee.



**5 Fort Campbell Military Installation  
Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan, 2012-2016**



Fort Campbell occupies the Western Highland Rim section of the larger Interior Low Plateau physiographic province, known alternately in Kentucky as the Pennyroyal District, and is characterized by rolling uplands with relatively little in the way of fully developed drainages.

Approximately 12 percent of Fort Campbell is developed, while about 88 percent represents the “rear area,” composed of forests, streams, fields, and other natural settings maintained to support military training. This portion of the installation contains about 26,002 acres of ranges and impact areas, 65,800 acres of light maneuver area, and the 2,602-acre former Clarksville Base. In addition, 9,276 acres of the installation comprises the cantonment, which includes the main post and developed portions of the installation containing infrastructure for the residential, commercial, administrative, medical, maintenance, recreational, and educational systems that support the installation, as well as the Campbell Army Airfield (CAAF).

### ***1.3 Integration with Other Installation Plans and Programs***

A key requirement of the Cultural Resources Management Program (CRMP) at Fort Campbell is the integration with other Garrison plans and programs. This plan includes a consideration of elements of the Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan [INRMP] (BHE Environmental 2008), existing Environmental Operating Procedures (EOP) and Fort Campbell’s Environmental Handbook (a.k.a., The Green Book, Fort Campbell 2008). The EOPs and the Environmental Handbook are components of the Garrison’s Sustainable Installation Management System (SIMS), which is designed to address requirements for development of an Environmental Management System (EMS) that is International Organization of Standardization (ISO) 14001 compliant.

### ***1.4 Roles, Responsibilities, and Qualifications***

Fort Campbell’s CRMP is managed within the Conservation Branch of the Environmental Division in the DPW, under the day-to-day management of the CRPM. The CRPM serves as the Cultural Resources Manager, as defined by AR 200-1. The CRPM is a DA civilian employee overseeing the Fort Campbell Cultural Resources Office (FTC-CRO), and supported by professionally qualified personnel through contractual arrangements. This office conducts most of the project review, public education, and occasional on-site cultural resources studies under the direction of the CRPM. The Conservation Branch Chief in DPW oversees the CRMP and the FTC-CRO. The CRPM reports through the Director of DPW to Fort Campbell command.

The GC has the following responsibilities defined in AR 200-1:

- To function as the Agency Official with responsibility for compliance with the NHPA;

- To consult with Indian Tribes in matters related to the AIRFA and NAGPRA;
- To serve as the Federal Land Manager for the installation as defined in ARPA;
- To serve as the Federal Agency Official with management authority over archaeological collections and associated records belonging to Fort Campbell, per 36 CFR Part 79;
- To develop and implement a five-year ICRMP 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 Fort Campbell; and
- To ensure that the Garrison staff includes the position of a Cultural Resources Program Manager as specified by Army Regulation 200-1.

## **1.5 How to Use This Plan**

### **1.5.1 Organization**

The ICRMP is organized in a number of sections to assist Fort Campbell command and staff in finding relevant resources efficiently. The Executive Summary provides a command-level introduction to the Garrison's cultural resources responsibilities. This section provides background information on Fort Campbell, including its location and overall organization, and a summary of how the ICRMP can be used. Section II provides a summary of Fort Campbell's natural, cultural, and historic settings; more expansive discussions of these topics are found in additional resources and studies that are referenced herein. Section III summarizes the legal and other authorities that govern the management of cultural resources at Fort Campbell. Section IV provides an overview of the previous cultural resources studies conducted at Fort Campbell, and a summary of cultural resources identified on the installation. Section V defines the roles and responsibilities of the various stakeholders on the installation, as they pertain to the management of cultural resources. Sections VI and VII provide specific SOPs and standards for managing cultural resources and standards for conducting cultural resource studies on Fort Campbell.

Various appendices also are included as sources of important information for Fort Campbell's command and cultural resources managers; 11 of these appendices are included as hard-copy additions after the main text of this volume, while the final three are attached as a compact disc (CD)-ROM to the cover of this document. These appendices include:

- Appendix 1, a glossary of terms utilized throughout this document;
- Appendix 2, a list of commonly-used acronyms in the ICRMP text;
- Appendix 3, a list of the preparers who contributed to this document;
- Appendix 4, information on legal and other requirements;
- Appendix 5, a list of all previous cultural resources management reports on file with Fort Campbell, by Fort Campbell Library Number;
- Appendix 6, a list of Native American consultation contacts;

- Appendix 7, a list of State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), Installation Management Command (IMCOM), and other consultation contacts;
- Appendix 8, sources for additional information and internet links;
- Appendix 9, the standard record of environmental consideration (REC) form and template for project review (associated with SOP #1);
- Appendix 10, guidelines for future managers of the Old Clarksville Base Facility;
- Appendix 11, a summary of the eligibility status of aboveground resources at Fort Campbell (as of 1 January 2012);
- Appendix 12, a Microsoft Excel file of all previously-inventoried archaeological sites documented within the boundaries of Fort Campbell (as of 1 January 2012); and
- Appendix 13, copies of various agreement documents related to cultural resources at Fort Campbell.

## **1.5.2 Updating**

This ICRMP is a living management document that is intended to serve Fort Campbell command and staff from 2012 through 2016. The CRPM should undertake an annual review and update of the ICRMP. The annual update of the ICRMP will be staffed through the Director of DPW, and should include:

- An update, based on the previous year's activities, to the lists of archaeological sites and evaluated buildings found in this document;
- A summary of known upcoming projects that would warrant review by the CRPM;
- The identification of key goals for the next year to address gaps in Fort Campbell's inventory of historic properties;
- The identification of other key goals to meet requirements outlined in this ICRMP; and
- An assessment of funding and staff commitment requirements for addressing key goals identified for the next year.

The annual ICRMP update should be prepared as a separately-bound supplement to this ICRMP; the current ICRMP should not be republished on an annual basis to include the update.

This ICRMP will be updated completely in 2017, applying DA and DoD regulations and guidance available at that time. On an annual basis, the CRPM can update the summary of upcoming projects and the inventory of archaeological and aboveground resources with the approval of the CRPM and the Director of DPW. Any substantive updates to the SOPs, resulting from changes in statutes or in response to changes in Army regulations, should be approved by the GC.

## **2.0 HISTORICAL AND NATURAL RESOURCE SETTING**

The natural and cultural environment of Fort Campbell has been studied by a variety of specialists, including plant and animal biologists, hydrologists, geologists and soil scientists, and archaeologists for several decades. The management of the natural resources within the Garrison is described in detail in the Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP; yet to be formally adopted), while the cultural environment and the management of the resources therein is the focus of this document. The cultural environment at Fort Campbell is rich and diverse. Over 1,500 archaeological sites have been identified on Fort Campbell, representing every period in prehistory and history.

The following section of the ICRMP discusses the natural environment that conditioned past activity on Fort Campbell, and the general prehistory and history of the installation. Although human occupation of Fort Campbell continued with little to no interruption for the past 10,000 years, the discussion of these contexts are divided into a prehistory section, which relates to the occupation of Fort Campbell by Native Americans until 250-300 years ago, and a section on the Historic Era, which extends from occupation of the region by Euro-Americans through to the modern day use by the United States Army. Please note that the narrative here is only a brief synopsis of the history and prehistory of Fort Campbell. Detailed historic context studies and research syntheses are referenced in Section 2.8 of this document.

### **2.1 Physiography**

Fort Campbell is situated in southwestern Kentucky and northwestern Tennessee, and lies within the Western Highland Rim section of the Interior Low Plateau (Figure 2-1), also known as the Pennyroyal Physiographic Region (Pollack 1990). The mean elevation for the base is 570 feet above mean sea level (AMSL), with a range between 400 feet AMSL and 710 feet AMSL. Lower elevations are restricted to areas within the Little West Fork and Saline Creek drainages. Generally speaking, the topography becomes more maturely dissected in the western portions of the base, with numerous drainages that discharge toward the Cumberland River.

### **2.2 Geology**

The geological history of the region has influenced subsequent land use from prehistoric times up to, and including, the modern military period initiated by the creation of Fort Campbell. The installation is located near the boundary of the Lexington Plain of southwestern Kentucky and the Highland Rim Plateau of northwestern Tennessee, most specifically situated within the Western Highland Rim that surrounds the Pennyroyal Plateau. The Pennyroyal Plateau is underlain primarily by bedrock of Mississippian age (320 to 345 million years ago) which dips uniformly and gently to the north-northeast at a slope of 15 feet per mile. The uppermost formation is St. Genevieve Limestone, which overlies St. Louis Limestone; both of these are significant sources of chert that was



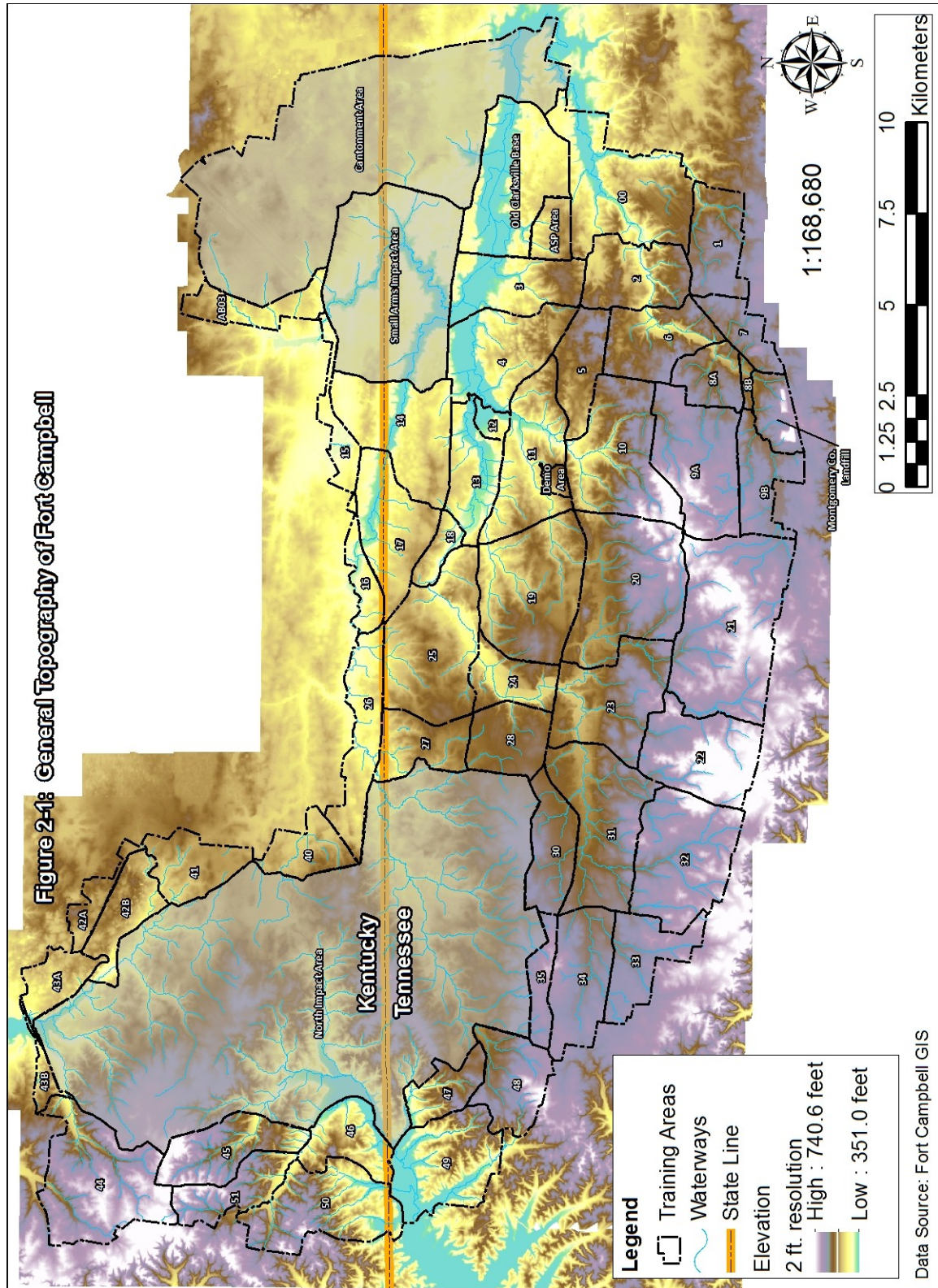


Figure 2-1. General Topography of Fort Campbell



extensively utilized by prehistoric Native Americans occupying the area. Beneath these formations are the older Warsaw Limestone, Fort Payne Chert, and Chattanooga Shale. These formations primarily consist of limestone that is fine- to very coarse-grained, medium- to thick-bedded, fossiliferous, partly crystalline, and commonly silty with local oolitic, dolomitic, argillaceous, or siliceous zones. The depth-to-bedrock ranges from 7 feet to 98 feet, with the exception of exposures along the escarpment of the Little West Fork in the southeastern section of the installation. The limestone formations are subject to solution weathering, as evidenced by the occurrence of numerous sinkholes at Fort Campbell.

## **2.3 Hydrology**

Waterways on Fort Campbell are inventoried and classified based on biologic, morphologic, and hydrologic characteristics (BHE Environmental 2004). All watersheds occurring on the installation ultimately drain into the Cumberland River, and all streams, with the exception of Saline Creek, either drain into the Red River or the Little River. Saline Creek drains west directly into the impounded Cumberland River (Lake Barkley). Skinner Creek and Casey Creek drain into the Little River in Kentucky, which then flows into Lake Barkley northwest of Fort Campbell. Jordan Creek, Piney Fork Creek, Fletcher's Fork Creek, and Noah's Spring Branch drain into the Little West Fork Creek. These waters exit the base and drain into the West Fork of the Red River, itself tributary to the Red River, which in turn is tributary to the Cumberland River in Clarksville, Tennessee.

## **2.4 Soils**

The limestone bedrock of the Fort Campbell region is overlain by a thick overburden consisting of residual soil developed in place by weathering of a cherty limestone parent material and, in some areas, Peoria Loess that derived from glacial activity to the north. The residuum consists of red clay with a high degree of plasticity, and lesser amounts of silt, fine chert, and limestone fragments. Soil test borings made in 1941 and 1978 indicate the clay residuum is between 26 and 33 feet thick in the cantonment area, and 49 feet thick just west of the main cantonment area. The thickness of the residuum continues to increase toward the west and is greatest on the hills, where it is up to 98 feet thick. Detailed information on soil types located within the Fort Campbell area may be found in the following texts: *Soil Survey of Lyon and Trigg Counties, Kentucky* (Humphrey 1981), *Soil Survey of Christian County, Kentucky* (Froedge 1980), *Soil Survey of Montgomery County, Tennessee* (Lamplsey et al. 1975), and *Soil Survey of Stewart County, Tennessee* (Austin et al. 1953).

## **2.5 Natural Resources**

Fort Campbell is located within Braun's (1950) Western Mesophytic Forest Region, Mississippian Plateau section and the Oak-Hickory Forest/Bluestem Prairie regions of Kuchler (1964). Vegetation patterns at Fort Campbell consist primarily of hardwood forests, grasslands or Barrens, and agricultural lands. Historic documentation of south-central and western Kentucky described vast plains of grasslands, with trees being widely scattered or absent. These areas of grasslands were termed the "Barrens," because it was believed the soil was too poor to support trees (Chester *et al.* 1997). Before the formation of Fort Campbell, the majority of the area was used for cultivation of cash crops. At present, hardwood forests dominate the landscape, and approximately 50 percent of the base is wooded. Oak and oak-hickory associations occur most frequently, although more Mesophytic community types occur on some slopes and ravines. The remaining portions of the facility are divided between cropland, Barrens, and developed areas.

Faunal resources at Fort Campbell include mammals, birds, fish, shellfish, reptiles, and amphibians. Several large mammals important to prehistoric subsistence patterns that have been subsequently hunted into local extinction include elk or wapiti (*Cervus elaphus*), bison, cougar (*Felis concolor*), black bear (*Ursus americanus*), and wolves (*Canis* sp.). Other large mammals that have survived into the modern era include white tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), beaver (*Castor canadensis*), and bobcat (*Felis rufus*). Bird species that were important food items in prehistory include the eastern wild turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*), and numerous migratory waterfowl, all common at Fort Campbell today.

## **2.6 Prehistory and Native American Occupation**

This portion of Tennessee and Kentucky has a rich prehistoric background. The regional prehistory, beginning some 12,000 years ago, ended with the arrival of Europeans in the Mississippi and Ohio valleys. This prehistoric period is directly associated with the ancestors of the Native American people that Europeans encountered when they reached this portion of North America. The prehistoric period in Kentucky and Tennessee is subdivided into four periods: the Paleoindian Period (comprehensive agreement (ca.) 10,000 before Christ (B.C.)–8,000 B.C.), the Archaic Period (ca. 8,000 B.C.–1,000 B.C.), the Woodland Period (ca. 1,000 B.C.–A.D. [Anno Domini] 1000), and the Mississippian Period (A.D. 1000–A.D. 1650). Archaeological sites covering each of these time periods are found on Fort Campbell in both Kentucky and Tennessee. A context for prehistoric archaeological resources on Fort Campbell was prepared by BHE Environmental, Inc., in 2006 (Bergman and Comiskey 2006). Additionally, the state government of Kentucky has issued a State Plan Report entitled "The Archaeology of Kentucky: An Update" synthesizing the current understanding of regional culture history, research findings, and avenues of inquiry (Pollack 2008). These prehistoric context studies address research questions pertaining to prehistoric resources, and should be considered in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) evaluation of any prehistoric sites on Fort Campbell.

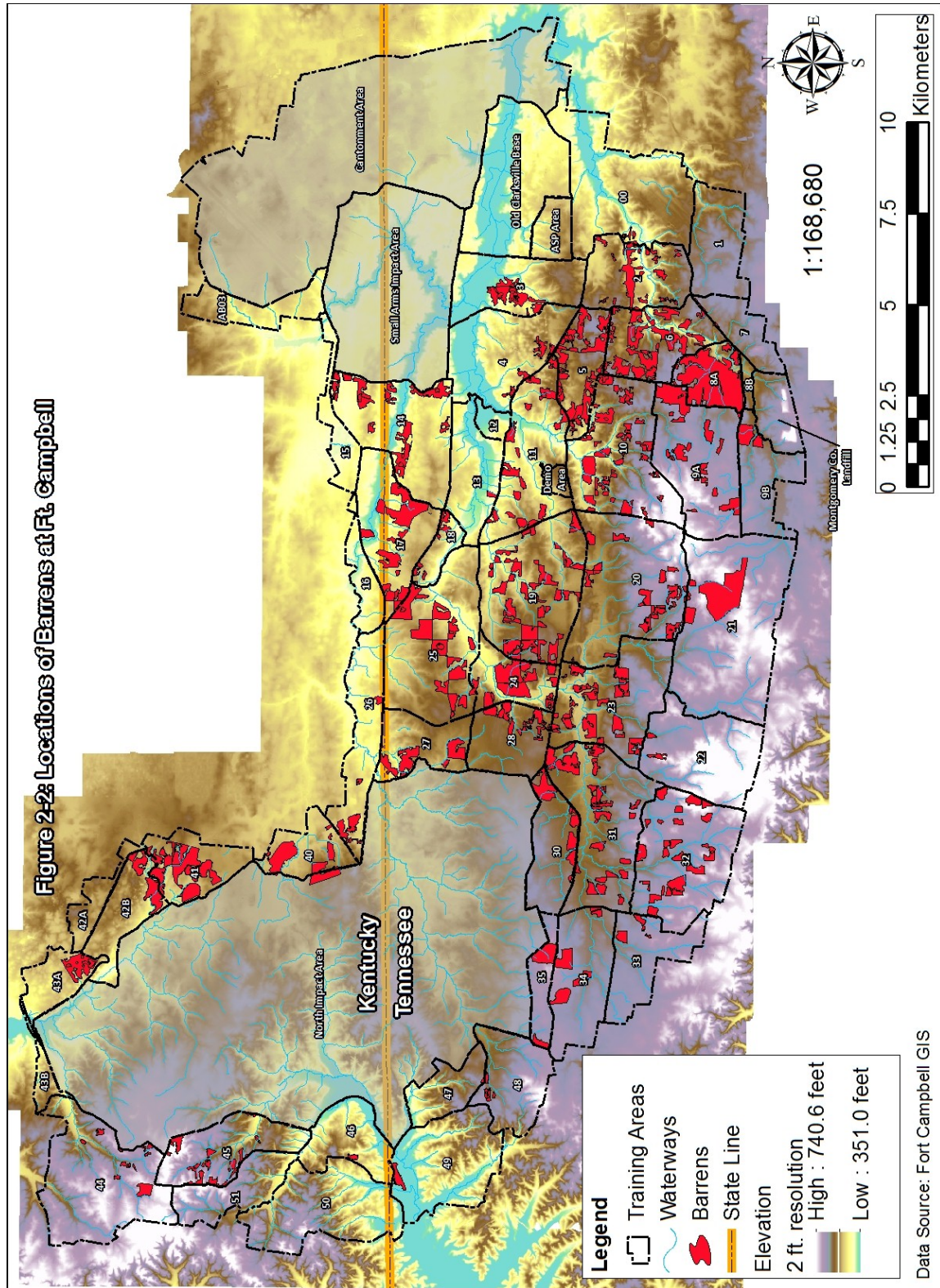


Figure 2-2. Location of Barrens on Fort Campbell



### **2.6.1 The Paleoindian Period**

Paleoindians are the earliest known cultural groups to occupy Kentucky and Tennessee. During this period, the much cooler climate supported a mixed mesophytic forest, and megafauna such as mastodon, bison, and ground sloth. Small, highly-mobile Paleoindian groups focused on hunting these larger game animals, but also utilized smaller terrestrial animals, aquatic resources, nuts, berries, and plant materials as food sources (Tankersley 1996). Due to their high mobility, Paleoindians moved their camps frequently, resulting in small sites scattered across the landscape. Larger sites occur near high quality chert outcrops and places that attracted game, like sinkholes (Tankersley 1989). The volume of chert identified at Fort Campbell (c.f., Bergman and Comiskey 2006; Bergman 2009) may have made the location an attractive setting for Paleoindian peoples.

By the end of the Paleoindian Period, there was a shift in subsistence and a growth in human population. Megafauna were extinct, forcing Paleoindian groups to exclusively hunt smaller game such as whitetail deer, bear, and turkey (Tankersley 1996). With resources more evenly dispersed, later Paleoindian groups become less mobile occupying areas not previously inhabited (Tankersley 1996).

Archaeological materials dating to the earlier part of the Paleoindian Period have a restricted distribution at Fort Campbell along Little West Fork Creek, specifically overlooking the valley due south of the Small Arms Impact Area. Projectile points dating to the end of the Paleoindian Period have been recovered primarily in upland settings associated with minor intermittent creeks draining into Piney Fork and Fletchers Fork Creek, as well as within the Piney Fork Creek valley. Paleoindian sites are generally scarce on the western side of the base, a situation that may be influenced somewhat by the significant acreage comprising the North, and South Impact Areas and associated ranges.

### **2.6.2 The Archaic Period**

The Archaic Period typically refers to the archaeological remains of post-Pleistocene hunter-gatherers (Stoltman 1978). There are three sub- periods of the Archaic: the Early Archaic ranges from 8,000 – 6,000 B.C.; the Middle Archaic from 6,000 – 3,000 B.C.; and the Late Archaic from 3,000 – 1,000 B.C. During this period, the climate changed from cold and dry to a warmer, wetter environment. Deciduous forests dominate during the Archaic and fauna includes white tail deer, turkey, bear, smaller mammals, and birds. By the Late Archaic, environmental conditions were similar to present day. This shift in climatic conditions led to increasing population, a growing technological sophistication to include ground stone tools like axes, a broadening subsistence base, greater residential stability, establishment of trade networks, and burial ceremonialism.



Figure 2-3. Examples of Prehistoric Projectile Point/Knives (PPK) From Fort Campbell

In the northwestern portion of the base, north of the North Impact Area, several Early Archaic sites are situated at the headwaters of Casey Creek. South of Casey Creek, above the headwaters of Noah Spring Branch, a major concentration of Early Archaic artifacts occurs in Training Area 40. In the central portion of the base, Early Archaic projectile points are scattered through the uplands adjacent to intermittent creeks, with a concentration recovered from sites overlooking the headwaters of Fletchers Fork Creek. Utilization of bottom land areas appears restricted to just a few Early Archaic sites located along Piney Fork Creek and in Training Area 00, along Fletchers Fork Creek.

Middle Archaic sites, although few in number, demonstrate a continued preference for upland settings during the time period between 5,950 BC and 2,950 BC. If site location reflects prevailing environmental conditions and/or subsistence systems, then human occupation during the Middle Archaic at Fort Campbell follows patterns established during the Early Archaic.

Upland settings continued to be heavily utilized during the Late Archaic, but there is some evidence of a diversification of landform use. Late Archaic sites are primarily clustered in the central and eastern portions of the base, and headwater and heights-of-land overlooking creeks continue to be favored locales. A few notable exceptions to this pattern occur on the base. Along Piney Fork Creek and Fletchers Fork Creek, Late Archaic artifacts have been identified in the valley bottomlands. Rather than displaying a spread of site locations across the uplands as in the Early and Middle Archaic, Late Archaic sites definitely aggregate in proximity to the Piney Fork and Fletchers Fork drainages. This focus on the two drainages is nearly to the exclusion of other locations on the base.

### **2.6.3 The Woodland Period**

The Woodland Period is also subdivided into three general sub-periods known as the Early Woodland (1,000 – 200 B.C.), the Middle Woodland (200 B.C.–A.D. 500), and the Late Woodland (A.D.500 – 1000). The major distinction between the Woodland and the Archaic Periods is the more pronounced use of ceramic technology. In conjunction with this technology, is the development of complex, hierarchical societies. Such societies developed after the cultivation of native plants sometime during the Archaic. Towards the end of the Woodland Period, this included the cultivation of squash, gourd, beans, and maize (Chomko and Crawford 1978; King 1985; Railey 1990). A reliance on these crops and the development of storage techniques enabled Woodland populations to inhabit more restricted territories than previous hunter-gatherers. Other characteristics of the Woodland Period include the construction of earthworks, elaboration of artistic expression, and burial rituals.

By the Early Woodland Period, there was an apparent return to upland settings at Fort Campbell, with sites located near intermittent streams and wet weather conveyances. Middle Woodland site locations were heavily focused on Piney Fork Creek and Noah's Spring Branch, located immediately to the north of the Piney Fork Creek drainage valley. It appears that sites not actually located in floodplain settings are most often situated adjacent to, and above, creek valleys on heights-of-land. Late Woodland sites (with one exception in Training Area 31) are concentrated along the Noah Spring Branch, Piney Fork Creek, Fletchers Fork Creek, and Saline Creek valleys.

## 2.6.4 The Mississippian Period

Mississippian society is characterized by a hierarchical social organization and chiefdom-based political economy. Large Mississippian settlements typically have town centers with central plazas, cemeteries, and mounds. With emphasis on intensive agriculture, Mississippian sites are often located on floodplains consisting of large village sites sometimes with enclosed wooden palisade walls and mounds. Other characteristics of the Mississippian Period include population increase, shell-tempered ceramics, bow warfare, earthwork construction centered on celestial alignments, and stone box graves.

Late Woodland sites (with one exception in Training Area 31) at Fort Campbell are concentrated along the Noah Spring Branch, Piney Fork Creek, Fletchers Fork Creek, and Saline Creek valleys. The distribution of Mississippian ceramics closely matches this distribution, with an emphasis upon Piney Fork Creek, Fletchers Fork Creek, and Saline Creek. Twelve of the 27 Mississippian components occur near water sources currently classified as perennial, showing a preference for bottomland settings on the base.

## 2.7 Historic Era Fort Campbell

The historic era at Fort Campbell extends through eight distinct temporal periods, as detailed in Leary et al. (2008) *Historic Context for Historic Archaeology*. These eight periods include: Exploration (1750-1795), Early Settlement and Development (1795-1830), Antebellum (1830-1860), the Civil War (1861-1865), Reconstruction (1865-1885), Modernization and Diversification (1886-1929), the Great Depression Era (1930-1941) and the Federal Military Era (1941+). In similar fashion to the prehistoric temporal periods, the assignment of beginning and ending dates to these historic periods should not be seen as an absolute, as each represents larger societal trends not always reflected in the occupation (and especially the archaeological record) at Fort Campbell. It is worth noting that the Protohistoric Period identified elsewhere in both Kentucky and Tennessee is only theoretically defined for Fort Campbell, as there have been no sites identified (to date) within Fort Campbell that contain a distinct Protohistoric archaeological deposit (one with both prehistoric materials and European trade goods, for example). The same can be said of historic period Native American sites. The presence of Europeans in the general region (perhaps as early as the DeSoto *entrada* of the 1540s); however, effects the inclusion of the Protohistoric as a conjectural temporal period for Fort Campbell.

### 2.7.1 Exploration Period (1750-1795)

The earliest historic temporal period represented within the archaeological inventory of Fort Campbell, the Exploration Period represents the second half of the eighteenth century. As such, this period extends from the first systematic encroachment of Euro-Americans into the region up to the establishment of both Kentucky (1792) and



Tennessee (1796) as states. Following the conclusion of the French and Indian War (1763), westward expansion by the colonies brought land surveyors and settlers into the region, an influx of settlement that grew exponentially during and after the Revolutionary War (1775-1783).

While relatively little is known about the settlement of Fort Campbell during this period, the establishment of frontier posts across the region documents the presence of Euro-Americans. The surrounding region can best be described as frontier landscape prior to 1800, with small settlements clustered along major watersheds the most common site type. No frontier outposts, stations or blockhouses have been identified (or conjectured to have been located) within Fort Campbell.

### **2.7.2 Early Settlement and Development Period (1795-1830)**

This period straddles the divide between the frontier landscapes of the late eighteenth century and the settled, rural agrarian network of small villages surrounded by farmland and managed wood lots that would typify nineteenth century western Tennessee and Kentucky. By the end of this period, several small communities had been established within the Fort Campbell area, including Lafayette, Indian Mound, Searcey, Salineburg, and Garrettsburg. The establishment of these villages, which primarily occurred between 1810 and 1830, inaugurated the historic settlement and utilization of the Fort Campbell landscape. By 1830, a wide variety of different industries and communities had taken hold across the region, linked by a developing network of roads.

### **2.7.3 Antebellum Period (1830-1860)**

As with the larger societal trends seen elsewhere over the three decades leading into the American Civil War, the communities of the Fort Campbell area witnessed an increase in population, commerce and transportation networks. Agriculture remained the foundation of the economy, and the tobacco industry assumed critical importance to the local commerce. The burgeoning iron industry had also taken hold across the region, with small communities established proximal to the extraction point of these natural resources. Slavery remained an important component of these activities throughout the period, with the enslaved African American population effectively doubling across the four counties that contain Fort Campbell from 1830 to 1860.

### **2.7.4 The American Civil War (1861-1865)**

The onset of the American Civil War in 1861 radically altered the rural landscape of Fort Campbell in profound ways, although these changes would not take firm hold until the cessation of hostilities in 1865. While no battles or skirmishes are known to have occurred within the boundaries of Fort Campbell, several sites directly related to the conflict are present across the region. Prominent among these is Fort Donelson, the scene

of a large-scale engagement in February 1862 approximately 9 miles from the western margin of Fort Campbell.

### **2.7.5 Reconstruction Period (1865-1885)**

The changes wrought by the Civil War were made manifest across the region over the following two decades, as the large freed slave population established a redefined presence on the landscape. The rural agrarian practices developed over the previous three decades again took hold after the end of the Civil War, albeit at a smaller scale due to the dispersal of the formerly-enslaved work force and destabilization resultant from the preceding conflict. The Fort Campbell area had one of the highest African American populations in Kentucky and Tennessee, accounting for 40 percent of the inhabitants of the region (Leary et al. 2008).

### **2.7.6 Modernization and Diversification Period (1885-1929)**

Defined by the rapid integration of electric technologies across the United States, the changes effected by the technological and industrial advancements elsewhere were not as pronounced for the majority of inhabitants of the Fort Campbell region during this period. The most pronounced change may well have been related to transportation, as the expansion of the railroads and general improvements to the existing road networks provided an increased level of mobility for residents of the region.

### **2.7.7 The Great Depression Period (1929-1941)**

The final historic period at Fort Campbell, prior to the development of the military installation, was the Great Depression. This period had far-reaching consequences nationwide; although, perhaps not as profound for the residents of the region. The introduction of manufactured goods took firm hold across the Fort Campbell area during this period, with Clarksville becoming a major regional center of industry. As with the larger society in general, the labor force was shifting away from the rural agrarian character of the nineteenth century and towards the wage-labor standards of the modern era.

### **2.7.8 World War II Era and the Creation of Camp Campbell (1941-1945)**

On July 16, 1941, the federal government announced the selection of the Clarksville-Hopkinsville area as one of 14 locations for the installation of new military training facilities in the United States. Within one year's time, over 106,000 acres of land was purchased for the construction of the military installation, and the entire population

located within the boundaries of the new installation was relocated elsewhere. Construction began in February 1942, and Camp Campbell opened on July 1, 1942. The camp was primarily used by the Army during World War II as a tank training facility, with both the 12th Armored and 20th Armored Divisions stationed at Camp Campbell during the course of the war. A portion of the facility was used for the detainment of German Prisoners of War (POWs) between 1943 and 1945; a cemetery containing the remains of five POWs is still extant on the installation.

With the establishment of the World War II-era Camp Campbell, the intentional transformation of the previous historic cultural landscape was undertaken in earnest. The overwhelming majority of the aboveground, pre-military structures located on the installation were destroyed during World War II and the first decade of the following Cold War Era, as most of the installation was given over to extensive wooded lots. Much of the subterranean historic landscape (including foundations, wells, cisterns, and archaeological deposits) has survived, currently manifest within the relatively large amount of historic sites that populate the archaeological record at Fort Campbell. Further, the historic road network was largely left in place, and is indeed still extant across the western three-quarters of Fort Campbell as the paved roads (including the Garrettsburg, Lafayette, and Jordan Springs Roads) and maintained firebreaks that provide training access for the military utility of the installation.

### **2.7.9 Cold War Era (1946-1989)**

Initially designed as a temporary training base for the Army, Camp Campbell was designated in 1950 as a permanent installation and re-named as the Fort Campbell Military Installation. Fort Campbell was utilized as a military base throughout the entire Cold War Era, serving as the primary training facility for several different military units, including the 11th Airborne Division (1949-1955), one of seven Pentomic Divisions (1956-1964) and the subsequently reorganized 101st Airborne Division (from 1964). The transition from temporary-use camp to permanent military base initiated the rapid expansion of the built environment to accommodate the needs of the military community.

In addition to the expansion of the military training facility, in the late 1940s the federal government selected over 2,000 acres in the southeastern corner of Fort Campbell for the construction of the Clarksville Base atomic weapons storage facility. From 1948 through 1969, Clarksville Base was managed as a separate facility by the Navy, and served as one of several storage areas for use as part of the government's atomic research and development programs.

## **2.8 Context Studies**

Historic contexts form a basis for evaluating whether resources are *Eligible* for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The preceding section of this document provided a brief summary of the prehistoric and historic background of Fort Campbell.

Fort Campbell, University of Tennessee at Knoxville, and the Kentucky Heritage Council have prepared several important historic contexts. Copies of these studies, listed in Appendix 5, are housed by the CRMP. These studies include:

- Historic Context Statement for Prehistory at Fort Campbell, Tennessee/Kentucky (Bergman and Comiskey 2006);
- The Historic Context Statement for Historic Archaeology at Fort Campbell, Tennessee/Kentucky (Leary et al. 2008);
- The Archaeology of Kentucky: An Update (Pollack 2008)
- Historic Context for Pre-Fort Campbell Landscape and Communities (Albee 2008);
- Historic Context for World War II at Fort Campbell (Chanchani and Leary 2006a);
- Historic Context for the Cold War at Fort Campbell (Chanchani et al. 2006);
- Inventory and Management Plan for the Clarksville Base Historic District (CBHD) at Fort Campbell, Tennessee/Kentucky (Chanchani and Leary 2006b) and;

*Tennessee Archaeology: A Synthesis* (Anderson and Sullivan [unpublished]) NOTE: This report is being drafted at this time, but will be incorporated into the CRMP historic contexts upon completion.

### **2.8.1 Historic Context Statement for Prehistory at Fort Campbell, Tennessee and Kentucky (2006)**

This document presenting the prehistoric context for Fort Campbell was prepared to address a need for an appropriate historic context for the identification, evaluation, and treatment of prehistoric cultural resources at Fort Campbell. This was achieved through a series of steps beginning with data organization and interpretation to produce an overview of the environmental setting and regional prehistory. These data were used to formulate a series of property types that characterize Fort Campbell's prehistoric resources, determine gaps in the prehistoric archaeological database, develop research themes, and set goals and priorities for future investigations. The document also provides management recommendations for the treatment of the base's prehistoric cultural resources by reference to current and on-going projects at the installation.

### **2.8.2 The Historic Context Statement for Historic Archaeology at Fort Campbell, Tennessee and Kentucky (2008)**

This document provides an appropriate context for the identification, evaluation, and treatment of historic-era archaeological resources at Fort Campbell. This goal of the context study was achieved through steps beginning with an overview of regional history and compilation of an annotated bibliography. Data from these sources were used to formulate research topics that future archaeological investigations have the potential to address and identify expected historic property types, based on known resources in the region and historic land-use patterns. The document also sets goals and priorities for

future investigations and provides management recommendations for the treatment of the base's historic archaeological sites.

### **2.8.3 The Archaeology of Kentucky: An Update (2008)**

This updated two volume report details an appropriate context for the identification, evaluation, and treatment of all types of archaeological resources in the state of Kentucky. These volumes include a discussion and synthesis of previous research conducted in the state as well as discussions of current potential research themes and paradigms. These volumes are considered by Kentucky Heritage Council to be the preferred source for potential research questions relating to NRHP eligibility arguments within the state.

### **2.8.4 Historic Context for Pre-Fort Campbell Landscape and Communities (2008)**

This document presents a historic context for historic-era communities in the Fort Campbell area prior to 1941. Between 1941 and 1942, the United States government systematically acquired 106,000 acres of land in approximately 1,100 parcels for the purpose of establishing Camp Campbell. At the time of the land acquisition, the area was defined by a thriving agricultural economy largely employed in tobacco cultivation and small-to-middling communities serving the local population. Virtually all of the aboveground built resources that defined the area prior to 1941 have been removed, leaving behind an array of historic-era archaeological sites and cultural landscape features. The study identifies and locates 84 of these communities, analyzes their development patterns and physical properties, and discusses the architectural characteristics and potential historical significance of the core property types. The study concludes with recommendations for additional research, analysis, and resource identification and evaluation.

### **2.8.5 Historic Context for World War II at Fort Campbell (2006)**

This document presents a historic context for the World War II-era at Fort Campbell, and includes: a detailed history and timeline of the World War II development and utility of Camp Campbell, the precursor to the Fort Campbell Military Installation; an identification of World War II-properties on Fort Campbell; an outline of the World War II-property types that were constructed at Camp Campbell; the development of research questions as a guide for future investigations into the World War II-context of this area; and management recommendations for the treatment, management, and further identification of World War II properties. An annotated bibliography of known documentary records detailing the World War II-development of Camp Campbell is also included.

### **2.8.6 Historic Context for the Cold War at Fort Campbell (2006)**

This document presents the historic context for the Cold War component of Fort Campbell (1946-1989). The context study presents a historic overview and synthesis of available information; identification of Cold War property types, assessing threats to their integrity and noting of management concerns; and recommendations of appropriate measures for further identification, evaluation, maintenance, and treatment of property types. The development of the context follows the Army's guidelines for identifying and evaluating Cold War Era properties from the Army, including a distinction between Cold War, Cold War Era, and Vietnam War related properties. Cold War properties are those constructed during the Cold War and specifically significant to the Cold War with the Soviet Union. Examples of such properties include nuclear weapons manufacture and storage sites and Strategic Air Command bases. Properties related to the Vietnam War are seen by the Army as being significant in the Vietnam War context, rather than the Cold War context. Therefore, this Cold War historic context does not consider Vietnam War-related properties as significant to the Cold War. To date, no formal context has been developed for the Vietnam War Era at Fort Campbell.

### **2.8.7 Inventory and Management Plan for the Clarksville Base Historic District at Fort Campbell, Tennessee and Kentucky (2006)**

This document provides an inventory and management plan for the NRHP *Eligible* Clarksville Base Historic District (Chanchani and Leary 2006b). A total of 246 extant buildings, structures, and features associated with the CBHD, which is considered the primary Cold War-component of Fort Campbell, were identified. Concrete storage bunkers were constructed within and on the uplands south of the Little West Fork on Clarksville Base during this period, in addition to new administrative and maintenance buildings. This study supplements previous work (Gray et al. 1998), with particular emphasis on the definition of contributing and non-contributing resources. The management plan also identifies preservation concerns for resources at Clarksville Base, and makes recommendations for the management of the historic district and resources therein.

### **2.8.8 DoD and Army Context Studies**

A number of important DoD and/or DA-wide context studies have been completed since the early 1990s. These context studies, many of which were prepared under the DoD Legacy Resource Management Program, were intended to standardize and enhance the evaluations of DoD and DA resources. Other studies were completed by the DA in order to mitigate programmatically broad classes of resources, such as ammunition bunkers. A number of these studies can be found on the Army Environmental Command (AEC)



website at <http://aec.army.mil/usaec/cultural/docs.html>; some are restricted access and require a password from AEC.

The relevant context studies include the following:

- United States Quartermaster General Standardized Plans: 1866-1942;
- Housing an Army: The Wherry and Capehart Era Solutions to the Postwar Family Housing Shortage (1949-1962);
- Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH) During the Cold War (1946-1989);
- Army Ammunition and Explosives Storage in the United States: 1775-1945;
- World War II Temporary Military Buildings: A Brief History of the Architecture and Planning of Cantonments and Training Stations in the United States;
- World War II and the United States Army Mobilization Program: A History of 700 and 800 Series Cantonment Construction;
- Historic Context for Army Fixed-Wing Airfields, 1903-1989;
- Historic Context on Army Ammunition Production During the Cold War (1946-1989);
- Historic Context on Army Ammunition and Explosives Storage During the Cold War (1946-1989);
- Historic Context for Department of Defense Facilities World War II Permanent Construction;
- Historic Context for Unaccompanied Personnel Housing during the Cold War (1946-1989);
- National Historic Context for Department of Defense Installations, 1790-1940;
- Neighborhood Design Guidelines for Army Wherry and Capehart Family Housing;
- Report to Congress on Historic Army Quarters; and
- Thematic Study and Guidelines: Identification and Evaluation of United States Army Cold War Era Military-Industrial Historic Properties.



## 3.0 LEGAL AUTHORITY

Cultural resources management is mandated by a suite of statutes, regulations, and Executive Orders (EO). These mandates are carried out at the agency level by directives, policy statements, and procedures. Additionally, standards and guidelines for federal CRM are maintained by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), NPS and, at the state level, the various State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs). The legal and procedural framework guiding CRM at Fort Campbell is presented below.

### 3.1 Requirements

#### 3.1.1 Statutes

**National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA, 16 USC 470 et seq.).** The NHPA sets forth Government policy and procedures regarding historic properties, including districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects included in, or *Eligible* for inclusion in, the NRHP. Section 106 of NHPA requires that federal agencies consider the effects of their actions on such properties, following regulations issued by the ACHP; 36 CFR 800. Section 106 and Section 110 of the NHPA guide many of the CRM requirements for the installation's environmental stakeholders and other parties.

- Section 106 relates to the protection of historic properties with regard to federal undertakings, specifically a “project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency (see Appendix 1, Glossary of Terms),” which are referred to as non-recurring project requirements in DA funding guidance (IMCOM 2008); and
- Section 110 requires the establishment of an agency program for preservation of historic properties, and guides broader preservation and protection of historic properties outside of specific actions; these activities can fall into the category of recurring projects in DA funding requirements.

Section 106 coordination with SHPOs, federally-recognized Indian Tribes, consulting parties, and members of the interested public must be completed before Fort Campbell can legally approve the expenditure of federal monies on proposed undertakings. In an effort to simplify Section 106 reviews, Fort Campbell has executed programmatic agreement (PA) documents with the Kentucky-Tennessee SHPOs and the ACHP. These agreement documents serve to streamline Fort Campbell's Section 106 responsibilities, while providing protection for historic properties within the installation's regulatory jurisdiction as required by the NHPA.

Section 110 of the NHPA sets out the broad historic preservation responsibilities of federal agencies to ensure that historic preservation is fully integrated into ongoing

programs. In regards to Fort Campbell, Section 110 establishes requirements that the installation identifies its historic properties and defines programs to protect those resources. DA funding guidance (IMCOM 2008:3-8) states “NHPA Section 110 inventory requirements should usually be met within the context of other compliance requirements, such as those driven by NHPA Section 106.” The CRMP in the Conservation Branch of the Environmental Division executes Section 110 requirements to maintain a program that both manages and protects historic properties.

**National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA, 42 USC 4321-4347).** NEPA established a national policy to “encourage productive and enjoyable harmony between man and his environment; to promote efforts which will prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and biosphere and stimulate the health and welfare of man; and to enrich the understanding of the ecological systems and natural resources important to the Nation...”

While NEPA is an independent act that is separate from the NHPA, the ACHP’s Section 106 regulations (36 CFR 800) prescribe the following for the consideration of effects to historic properties under NEPA:

- Fort Campbell should consider their Section 106 responsibilities as early as possible in the NEPA process, and plan their public participation, analysis, and review in such a way that they can meet the purposes and requirements of both statutes in a timely and efficient manner. The determination of whether an action is a “major federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment” should include consideration of the undertaking’s likely effects on historic properties;
- Fort Campbell should ensure that preparation of any Environmental Assessment (EA) and Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) or Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and Record of Decision (ROD) includes appropriate scoping, identification of historic properties, assessment of effects upon them, and consultation leading to resolution of any adverse effects; and
- If a project, activity, or program is categorically excluded from NEPA review, Fort Campbell shall determine if it still qualifies as an undertaking requiring review under Section 106. If the action does still qualify as requiring review under Section 106, the CRPM shall proceed with Section 106 review

**Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA, 16 USC 470aa-470mm).** ARPA prohibits the excavation of archaeological resources (anything of archaeological interest) on federal or Indian lands, without a permit from the land manager.

- ARPA defines archaeological resources as any material remains of past human life or activities that are of archaeological interest and at least 100 years old;
- ARPA requires federal permits for their excavation or removal and sets penalties for violators; and
- ARPA provides for preservation and custody of excavated materials, records, and data, as well as provides for confidentiality of archaeological site locations; and,

- ARPA encourages cooperation with other parties to improve protection of archaeological resources.

At Fort Campbell, ARPA applies primarily in two areas: (1) it defines a requirement that a responsible official issue an ARPA Permit for any archaeological studies on the installation that are not designed to serve the Army's interests; and (2) it establishes penalties, including potential incarceration and fines, for illegal collecting of artifacts; SOP #3 and Standard #7 in this document apply to the issuance of ARPA Permits and responses to ARPA incidents.

**Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA, 25 USC 3001).** NAGPRA requires federal agencies and federally-assisted museums to return "Native American cultural items" to the federally-recognized Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian groups with which they are associated.

- NAGPRA assigns ownership or control of Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony that are excavated or discovered on federal lands or Tribal lands after passage of the act to lineal descendants or affiliated Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations;
- NAGPRA establishes criminal penalties for trafficking in human remains or cultural objects; and
- NAGPRA requires federal agencies and museums that receive federal funding to inventory Native American human remains and associated funerary objects in their possession or control and identify their cultural and geographical affiliations within 5 years, and prepare summaries of information about Native American unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony.

At Fort Campbell, this Act would apply in instances where Native American remains or associated objects are encountered either during an archaeological study, or as a consequence of an inadvertent discovery; portions of SOP #3 describe responses to inadvertent discovery and consultation under NAGPRA.

**The American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (AIRFA, 42 USC 1996 and 1996a).** This Act sets out a policy of the United States to protect and preserve the inherent right of Native Americans to believe, express, and exercise the traditional religions of the American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, and Native Hawaiians, including but not limited to access to sites, use and possession of sacred objects, and the freedom to worship through ceremonial and traditional rites. It directs federal agencies to evaluate their policies and procedures in consultation with native traditional religious leaders in order to determine appropriate changes necessary to protect and preserve Native American religious cultural rights and practices.

**American Antiquities Act of 1906, as amended (16 USC 431-433).** This Act provides for the protection of historic, prehistoric, and scientific features on federal lands. It authorizes the President to designate historic and natural resources of national significance located on federally-owned or -controlled land as National Monuments. It

also has been interpreted as the means to provide federal agencies the authority to protect paleontological resources on federal lands. This forms the basis for the Army's requirement in AR 200-1 to include plans for protecting paleontological resources.

**Historic Sites Act of 1935, as amended (16 USC 461-467).** This Act sets out a national policy encouraging the preservation of historic sites, buildings, and objects for public use. It allows for the designation and documentation of nationally significant historic buildings, which subsequently became the National Historic Landmark (NHL) Program. These programs have developed into the Historic American Building Survey (HABS) and the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) within the NPS.

**The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA, 42 USC 12101 et seq.).** This Act is a wide-ranging civil rights law that prohibits, under certain circumstances, discrimination based on disability. The ADA applies to existing facilities, and a failure to remove architectural barriers in existing facilities, if their removal is "readily achievable," meets one of the definitions of "discrimination" under Title III. There are exceptions for properties that are listed in or *Eligible* for listing in the NRHP. The decision to use alternative standards must be made in consultation with the SHPO, and if, during that consultation, it is determined that application of alternative standards would still threaten or destroy historic significance, the ACHP must be consulted.

### **3.1.2 Executive Orders**

**Executive Order 11593, *Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment*.** EO 11593 instructs all federal agencies to support the preservation of cultural properties; directs them to identify and nominate for listing the NRHP historic properties under their jurisdiction and to "exercise caution... to assure that any federally-owned property that might qualify for nomination is not inadvertently transferred, sold, demolished, or substantially altered."

**Executive Order 13007, *Indian Sacred Sites*.** EO 13007 guides federal agencies on accommodating access to and ceremonial use of "American Indian sacred sites" by American Indian religious practitioners, and avoiding adverse impacts to the physical integrity of such sacred sites. Sacred sites are defined as "any specific, discrete, narrowly delineated location on federal land that is identified by an Indian Tribe, or Indian individual determined to be an appropriately authoritative representative of an Indian religion, as sacred by virtue of its established religious significance to, or ceremonial use by, an Indian religion; provided that the Indian Tribe or appropriately authoritative representative of an Indian religion has informed the agency of the existence of such a site." The significance of this executive order is that it places the responsibility for defining sacred sites in the hands of Indian Tribes and their representatives, not the federal agency or SHPO.

**Executive Order 13287, *Preserve America*.** This executive order 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 assuring management accountability and reforms, EO 13327 requires federal agencies to develop and submit asset management plans, incorporating the management requirements for historic properties found in EO 13287 and the environmental management requirements found in EO 13148. This new executive order also establishes the Federal Real Property Council, which is tasked to consider environmental costs associated with ownership of property, including restoration and compliance costs.

### 3.1.3 Federal Regulations and Guidance

**36 CFR 800, *Protection of Historic Properties*.** This regulation implements Section 106 of the NHPA, which requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties, and afford the ACHP a reasonable opportunity to comment. These regulations, developed and monitored by the ACHP, lay out the process for complying with Section 106. They include the development, negotiation, and approval of PAs to streamline the Section 106 process. Fort Campbell has three programmatic agreements for the management of historic properties: the Operations at Clarksville Base (OCB) PA covers activities within the CBHD; the Operations, Maintenance, and Development (OPs) PA covers a broad range of activities across Fort Campbell; and, the Residential Communities Initiative (RCI) PA addresses the management the management of historic properties within the Fort Campbell's residential communities. Copies of these PAs can be obtained from the CRMP staff, and are further described in Section 4.2 of this ICRMP.

**36 CFR 60, *National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)*.** This regulation sets out the procedural requirements for listing properties in the NRHP, including properties added through Acts of Congress; properties declared by the Secretary of the Interior to be of national significance and designated as NHLs; nominations prepared under approved State Historic Preservation Programs, submitted by the SHPO and approved by the NPS; and, nominations of federal properties prepared by federal agencies, submitted by the Federal Preservation Officer and approved by NPS. The criteria for determining whether a resource is *Eligible* for listing in the NRHP are defined in this regulation. The regulations are defined as:

*The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and:*



- (a) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- (b) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- (c) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- (d) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**36 CFR 63, Determinations of Eligibility for Inclusion in the National Register.** These regulations were developed to assist federal agencies to identify and evaluate the eligibility of properties for inclusion in the NRHP. They also explain how to request determinations of eligibility under EO 11593 and the regulations of the ACHP (36 CFR 800).

**36 CFR 65, National Historic Landmarks Program (NHL).** These regulations set forth the criteria for defining NHLs and the procedures used by the Department of the Interior (DoI) for conducting the NHL Program.

**36 CFR 68, Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.** This regulation sets out the standards for the treatment of historic properties and includes the guidance for preservation, rehabilitation, restoration and reconstruction.

**36 CFR 79, Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological Collections.** This regulation provides standards, procedures, and guidelines to be followed by federal agencies in preserving and providing adequate long-term curatorial services for archaeological collections of prehistoric and historic artifacts and associated records that are recovered under Section 110 of the NHPA, the Reservoir Salvage Act, ARPA, and the American Antiquities Act. At Fort Campbell, the CRMP manages the artifact collection on the installation in accordance with this regulation as embodied in the Fort Campbell Curation Facility Collections Management Policy and Procedures dated October 2011.

**32 CFR 229, Protection of Archaeological Resources: Uniform Regulations.** These regulations implement provisions of ARPA, which requires that the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture and Defense, and the Chairman of the Board of the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) jointly develop uniform rules and regulations for carrying out the purposes of the Act. The Act (under the Savings Provisions 16 USC 470kk, Section B) also defines paleontological resources, coins, bullets, and unworked minerals and rocks, as not of archaeological interest unless they are an element of an archaeological resource as defined by the Act.

**43 CFR 7, Protection of Archaeological Resources.** These regulations implement provisions of the ARPA and establish procedures to be followed by all federal land managers in providing protection for archaeological resources. They enable federal land

managers to protect archaeological resources, taking into consideration provisions of the AIRFA, through permits authorizing excavation and/or removal of archaeological resources, civil penalties for unauthorized excavation and/or removal, provisions for the preservation of archaeological resource collections and data, and provisions for ensuring confidentiality of information about archaeological resources.

**43 CFR 10 Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.** These regulations develop a systematic process for determining the rights of lineal descendants and Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations to certain Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony with which they are affiliated.

**48 FR 44716, Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation.** These Standards organize information gathered about identification, evaluation, registration, and treatment of historic properties by federal agencies, states, and others, and to integrate this information into a systematic effort. They contain a variety of standards and guidelines for managing historic properties and conducting studies as part of the federal historic preservation program. Most guidelines also include recommended sources of technical information and the final section of the document is an index of preservation terminology.

### **3.1.4 DA and DoD Regulations, Guidance, and Instructions**

**DODI 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 in accordance with the Presidential Memorandum on “Government-to-Government Relationship with Tribal Governments.” The DODI also requires that the Garrison designate a Tribal Liaison Officer.

**DODI 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.

**DODI 4715.16, Cultural Resources Management.** This instruction establishes DoD policy and assigns responsibilities under the authority of DoD directives to comply with applicable federal statutory and regulatory requirements, EOs, and Presidential memoranda for the integrated management of cultural resources on DoD-managed lands. In particular, this instruction establishes the requirement that every DoD installation prepare an ICRMP.

**32 CFR 651, Environmental Analysis of Army Actions.** This regulation sets forth policy, responsibilities, and procedures for integrating environmental considerations into Army planning and decision making, thus implementing Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations.

**AR 200-1, Environmental Protection and Enhancement.** This Army regulation addresses the broad range of Army environmental protection, including cultural resources. The regulation, as related to cultural resources, requires that Army installations:

- Develop ICRMPs for use as a planning tool;
- Develop NHPA PAs and memorandums of agreement (MOAs), Army Alternate Procedures (AAP) Historic Property Component (HPC) plans, NAGPRA Comprehensive Agreements (CAs) and Plans of Action (POA), Cooperative Agreements, and other compliance documents as needed;
- Appoint a government employee as the installation cultural resources manager, the Fort Campbell CRPM;
- Establish a Government-to-Government relationship with federally-recognized Indian Tribes, as needed; and
- Establish a process that effects early coordination between the CRPM and all staff elements, tenants, proponents of projects and actions, and other affected stakeholders to allow for proper identification, planning, and programming for cultural resource requirements.

### **3.2 SIMS and ISO 14001 Coordination**

EO 13148, Greening the Government through Leadership in Environmental Management, established a federal policy for creating EMS. This EO was revoked in January 2007 under EO 13423, Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management, which directed agency heads to implement EMS “at all appropriate organizational levels.”

Fort Campbell’s Environmental Handbook and EOPs are components of the Garrison’s SIMS, which is designed to address requirements for development of an EMS that is ISO 14001 compliant. SIMS includes one EOP, entitled “Integrated Cultural Resources Management,” which applies to the management of cultural resources on Fort Campbell. This EOP addresses the requirement for an ICRMP, the need for the ICRMP to be reviewed and updated annually and revised on a 5-year cycle, and states that the EOP is considered implemented through the requesting of funds to support management actions contained in the ICRMP.

## **4.0 CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION**

### **4.1 Cultural Resources on Fort Campbell**

#### **4.1.1 Previous Cultural Resources Studies**

This section briefly summarizes some of the key archaeological studies, architectural evaluations, and historic and prehistoric contexts related to Fort Campbell, in a chronological sequence, in order to better understand the development and status of Fort Campbell's inventory. A summary list all of previously filed reports can be found in Appendix 5 to this document.

Webb and Funkhouser conducted the first significant archaeological investigations on what is now Fort Campbell, as reported in Volume I of the Archaeological Survey of Kentucky (Webb and Funkhouser 1931). The first large-scale cultural resources reconnaissance of Fort Campbell was conducted by the University of Kentucky in the early 1980s (O'Malley et al. 1983). This survey covered approximately 30,063 acres and identified 413 new archaeological sites, while revisiting several previously identified sites and providing an initial survey of historic buildings on the installation. Since the 1990s, there have been nearly 70 studies concerned with archaeological and aboveground resources at Fort Campbell, concurrent with the development of context statements on specific temporal and cultural components of the installation's inventory of cultural resources. To date, over 56,000 acres have been subjected to various types of archaeological investigation.

Gray et al. (1998) documented buildings and structures on Clarksville Base, a nuclear research and storage facility built entirely within the Fort Campbell installation, in 1947. This study provided a historic context and building typology focused on the Garrison during World War II and the Cold War. By 2003, the documentation of aboveground historic properties at Fort Campbell increased, including 10 formal evaluations of buildings and structures for NRHP eligibility by Samiran Chanchani. An oral history study was completed in 2003 to document the history of the Fort Campbell area prior to its establishment during World War II (Jamora 2003). Two studies were conducted in 2006; the first, an evaluation of the 1938-1939 Childers House, comprised a maintenance and repair manual and assessed the condition of the house with a plan for preservation (Smith et al. 2006). The second report was an inventory and management plan for the CBHD, which focused on Cold War-era properties (Chanchani and Leary 2006b). This report identified the formal historic district boundaries, evaluated the NRHP eligibility of buildings and structures in the district, identified which properties were contributing and non-contributing elements to the district, and provided a management and reuse plan.

Several historic context studies were also developed for aboveground properties from 2006 to 2008. These included historic contexts for the World War II (Chanchani and

Leary 2006a) and Cold War periods (Chanchani et al. 2006) at Fort Campbell, as well as a historic context detailing the pre-Fort Campbell landscape and communities (Albee 2008). While these historic and architectural reports address some individual resources, they were not intended as formal NRHP evaluations or identification surveys.

#### **4.1.2 Additional Cultural Resources Data Sources**

Fort Campbell has developed a useful digital information infrastructure for compiling records, reports, and documents pertaining to cultural resources on the installation. These files have restricted access limited to the CRPM and FTC-CRO staff members, except where noted in SOP #2. Fort Campbell staff has prepared relational databases for the following cultural resource-related topics, listed below:

- **Archaeological Site Database:** The FTC Archaeological Sites Database contains all archaeological, spatial, and management data pertaining to archaeological sites, historic properties, cultural resource management surveys, isolated finds, isolated historic features, in-house fieldwork, and loci of interest to FTC-CRO staff. This database can be accessed both as a traditional Access relational database as well as via ArcView as a GIS geodatabase. The database can be located at: `\\CAMPSANG\DPW\ENV_DIV\FTCDatabase\Site_Database\FTCarchaeological_database;`
- **Artifact Database:** The FTC Artifact Database is the master repository for detailed artifact information and also functions as the tracking system for storage and curation. The database can be located at: `\\CAMPSANG\DPW\ENV_DIV\FTCDatabase\Artifact_Database\FTCartifact_inventory.dbf;`
- **Cemeteries Database:** This is an Access relational database that contains detailed information about each recorded cemetery on the installation, the individual graves within each cemetery, and relevant historic information about individuals and families buried at Fort Campbell. The database can be located at: `CAMPSANG\DPW\ENV_DIV\FTCDatabase\New_Cem\cemeteries.dbf`. This folder also contains a file labeled *'historic\_docs'* that is sorted by cemetery number;
- **Research Database:** The Research Database is intended to be a repository for all relevant historic archival documentation as well as a set of logs to track public involvement, dissemination of information, public outreach event coordination, and oral history projects. The database can be located at: `\\CAMPSANG\DPW\ENV_DIV\FTCDatabase\Research_Database\research.dbf;`
- **Historic Maps:** This database contains a compilation of historic maps for reference during archival research and historic prospecting. The database can be located at: `\\CAMPSANG\DPW\ENV_DIV\SharedShapefiles\HistoricMaps;`
- **Projectile Points:** The Projectile Point database contains data points found on FTC including provenience, type, temporal affiliation and tool manufacture. The database can be found at: `\\CAMPSANG\DPW\ENV_DIV\Artifact_Catalogs;`



- **Land Acquisition Documentation:** The database can be located at:  
\\CAMPSANG\DPW\ENV\_DIV\SharedShapefiles\Imagery\1941Originals\ folder.  
These are scans of the land acquisition map with deed owners' names listed for each plot;
- **Historic Maps and Imagery:** This mapping and serial imagery set begins with 1941 and continues through 2010. The data can be located at:  
\\CAMPSANG\DPW\digital\_imagery; and
- **Geographic Information System (GIS)** to assist in managing cultural resource data, and the relevant restricted access files are stored at:  
\\CAMPSANG\DPW\ENV\_DIV\SharedShapefiles folders.

### **Archaeological Site Database:**

The Fort Campbell Archaeological Sites Database was converted to a geodatabase format in 2011. The database was created from previous relational databases; this being the case the data content and organizational schema has developed ad hoc and has known issues with individual site records or groups of records. For example, O'Malley's 1983 survey was entered into the database before site type and assemblage classifications were instituted, therefore this information is lacking for site records that have not had further work since O'Malley's original survey. In some cases, missing data can be entered from reports or field notes. As gaps in records (and the appropriate data to fill them) are discovered it is critical that this information be entered.

The Microsoft Access interface allows for queries of report bibliographic information on site-specific tabular data. While data that is stored strictly in tabular format may be updated by way of traditional Access data entry (the bibliographic table, for example), the geographic feature classes must be updated via ArcView. If geographic feature classes are updated in Access, they will not plot as geographic data. Geographic feature classes can be updated by a few different methods, depending on the source and nature of the data being added. The first and obvious method is to manually edit the feature class in ArcView; however this is a time-consuming and tedious process. The preferred method is to utilize the geodatabase file templates (located in the same folder as the database). The templates are intended to be given to a contracting firm prior to fieldwork (along with the accompanying instructions). Use of the templates helps ensure that contractors are aware of the format, content, and standards expected within the GIS deliverables for a given project.

Projects should be entered to the database as projects deliverables are received by the CRO. Draft materials could potentially change with additional fieldwork or editing and should not be entered as a finished product. Upon receiving project deliverables, the contents of the package should be inspected to confirm that both GPS field data and GIS layers used for report preparation are included in addition to a copy of the completed geodatabase templates. As specified under the section labeled Geospatial Data Requirements, all deliverable GIS data should have a complete set of metadata. Once GIS project deliverables are inspected for completeness and accuracy, it is a simple matter to

use the Data Loader in ArcCatalog to append the master geodatabase

#### **Cemeteries Database:**

The Fort Campbell Archaeological Resources Database contains basic information on the historic cemeteries located on Fort Campbell Military Installation, i.e. spatial and temporal data only. The Fort Campbell Cemetery Database contains specialized information concerning the historic cemeteries: general cemetery information, headstone information, historic landowner information, directions to the cemetery, cemetery maps, cemetery photographs, headstone photographs, et cetera. **Since the two databases have not been related, changes made in one database need to be made separately in the other database.**

#### **Correspondence Database:**

The FTC correspondence database is used to track and organize all Cultural Resources Program formal communication. The database includes information regarding the origination date, receipt date, topic, etc. The information in the database is used to determine consultations of Section 106 of the NHPA undertakings as well as Section 110 of the NHPA planning level surveys and evaluations. Additional information about this database and other correspondence procedures can be found in Section 6, SOP #2. The database can be located at:  
**\\CAMPSANG\DPW\ENV\_DIV\Correspondence\Correspondence\_DB.accdb**

***\*\*\*These files have restricted access limited to the CRPM and FTC-CRO staff members\*\*\****

## **4.2 Relevant Agreement Documents**

Section 106 agreement documents, MOAs and PAs, are the cornerstone by which federal agencies document their resolution of adverse effects on historic properties. PAs have been used often by DoD and DA to manage broad classes of historic properties, especially buildings and structures. Such a programmatic approach can minimize mitigation costs, streamline the Section 106 consultation process, and enhance the protection of resources covered under those agreements. In addition to these agreement documents there are Fort Campbell Memoranda of Understanding (MOU), DA and DoD agreement documents that should be reviewed and utilized in project planning and scoping of treatment approaches for historic properties.

### 4.2.1 Fort Campbell Agreements

Fort Campbell currently has three active Programmatic Agreements (PA). As for the management of historic properties, copies of which can be obtained through the CRMP staff. These agreements are:

- PA Among the United States Army, the SHPO of Kentucky and the SHPO of Tennessee Regarding the Operation, Maintenance, and Development of the Fort Campbell Army Installation at Fort Campbell, Kentucky (also referred to as the OPs PA);
- PA Between Fort Campbell and the Tennessee SHPO Regarding Development, Construction, and Operations at Clarksville Base Historic District (also referred to as the OCB PA); and
- PA Among Fort Campbell, Kentucky, Kentucky SHPO, Tennessee SHPO and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for the Privatization of Family Housing at Fort Campbell, Kentucky (also referred to as the RCI PA).

**PA Among the United States Army, the SHPO of Kentucky and the SHPO of Tennessee Regarding the Operation, Maintenance, and Development of the Fort Campbell Army Installation at Fort Campbell, Kentucky (effective 15 January 2009 through 31 December 2013).** The OPs PA identifies actions related to the operation, maintenance and development of Fort Campbell that are exempt from review under Section 106. Planned actions at properties considered *Eligible* for listing in the NRHP may proceed with certification by the CRPM, provided that the planned work stays entirely within the defined limitations.

**PA Between Fort Campbell and the Tennessee SHPO Regarding Development, Construction, and Operations at Clarksville Base Historic District (effective 15 January 2009 through 15 January 2014).** The OCB PA supports the use of areas located within the CBHD for the development of new buildings, structures and facilities in support of the Fort Campbell Installation Master Plan and its supported facility initiatives. This PA identifies a number of actions that will have no effect on historic properties. The OCB PA also notes that projects involving properties considered *Eligible* for listing in the National Register of Historic Places may proceed with certification by the CRPM provided that the planned work stays entirely within defined limitations.

**PA Among Fort Campbell, Kentucky, Kentucky SHPO, Tennessee SHPO and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for the Privatization of Family Housing at Fort Campbell, Kentucky (effective 29 May 2003 through 29 May 2053).** The RCI PA addresses roles, responsibilities and procedures for complying with Section 106 of NHPA between Fort Campbell, Campbell Crossing, Limited Liability Corporation (LLC), and Campbell Crossing, LLC. The RCI PA identifies historic properties affected by the transfer of ownership and transfer of continued maintenance, operation, and development responsibilities in 2003 and defines standard actions where case-by-case

Section 106 consultation is not necessary. The RCI PA also defines streamlined procedures that the parties will follow to comply with Section 106.

#### **4.2.2 Fort Campbell MOU with Native American Tribes (expired)**

Fort Campbell has no current MOUs with any federally-recognized tribes, but previous MOUs are discussed here for management background and guidance purposes. Three previous MOUs with federally-recognized tribes, now expired, addressed both consultation procedures, as well as inadvertent discoveries of both cultural materials and human remains; these three prior MOUs include: the Shawnee Tribe, the Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, and the Eastern Shawnee Tribe.

- MOU Between Fort Campbell, Kentucky and the Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma;
- MOU Between Fort Campbell, Kentucky and the Eastern Shawnee Tribe; and
- MOU Between Fort Campbell, Kentucky and the Shawnee Tribe.

The now-expired MOUs specify that communication with these tribes shall be forwarded to the tribe when:

- Any proposed undertaking requires the preparation of an EA or an EIS;
- Any proposed undertaking will disturb soil which has not been previously disturbed and has not been previously surveyed for historic properties;
- Any proposed undertaking may affect a known historic property *Eligible* for, or included in the NRHP, or *Potentially Eligible* for listing in the NRHP, that is of religious or cultural significance to the consulting tribe, or that may affect human remains or cultural items defined in the NAGPRA; or
- Any discovery of pre-European contact made as a result of disturbing soil that will provide an opportunity for consultation as to cultural or religious significance.

#### **4.2.3 DoD/DA Agreements**

Since the late 1980s, the DoD has striven to streamline the consultation process in regards to the protection and treatment of historic properties. These agreements have included the Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement between the DoD, ACHP, and the National Conference of SHPOs (NCSHPO) regarding demolition of World War II temporary buildings, which was signed in July 1986, and amended in May 1991. That agreement has allowed the Army to resolve its Section 106 responsibilities for large-scale, nationwide demolition of World War II temporary buildings. This has the benefit of assuring that Fort Campbell will not be required to conduct case-by-case Section 106 standard consultation for undertakings that solely impact World War II temporary buildings.

The Army also has completed Section 106 compliance for Capehart and Wherry Era Housing through the Program Comment for Capehart and Wherry Era Army Family Housing and Associated Structures and Landscape Features (1949-62), approved on 31 May 2002 by the ACHP.

A number of other DoD program comments have been developed in recent years to enhance and streamline the mitigation of broad classes of resources. These include:

- Program Comment for Cold War Era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (1946-1974);
- Program Comment for World War II and Cold War Era (1939-1974) Army Ammunition Production Facilities and Plants;
- Program Comment for World War II and Cold War Era (1939-1974) Ammunition Storage Facilities; and
- Program Comment for Department of Defense Rehabilitation Treatment Measures.

Actions covered by the first three program comments include ongoing operations, maintenance and repair; rehabilitation; renovation; mothballing; cessation of maintenance, new construction, demolition; deconstruction and salvage; remediation activities; and transfer, sale, lease, and closure of these categories of properties. Effects to historic properties other than UPH, or ammunition storage and production facilities and plants are not covered, and must still undergo case-by-case consultation on those effects. The program comments do not apply to properties in historic districts if the undertaking has the potential to adversely affect the historic district. The program comments do apply to districts composed solely of covered properties (<http://aec.army.mil/usaec/cultural/3pcfact00.pdf>).

The Capehart and Wherry Era Housing Program Comment covers the following actions: maintenance and repair; rehabilitation; layaway and mothballing; renovation; demolition; demolition and replacement; and transfer, sale or lease out of federal control. While most examples of this property type were excluded from further Section 106 consultation, an exception was included for identification and preservation of properties of particular importance for continued use as military housing within the funding and mission constraints of the Army. None of the properties of particular importance are known to be located at Fort Campbell (Peeler et al. 2003:6-3).

## **4.3 Inventory of Archaeological Resources**

### **4.3.1 Summary of Archaeological Inventory**

As of January 2012, Fort Campbell's inventory lists 1,670 archaeological sites (Table 4-1), but this number will be revised as a result of continuing efforts to update the installation's inventory. This total included 799 sites that were characterized primarily as prehistoric, 432 sites that were characterized as historic, and 429 sites that were



recognized both for their prehistoric and historic components. It should be noted that many of the sites recorded as “prehistoric” also were reported to contain some historic cultural material, and in some cases historic features. Such also is the case for many of the sites characterized as historic.

The eligibility status of these sites begins with field studies and a report which recommends NRHP eligibility. Fort Campbell makes formal determinations of eligibility and submits them to each SHPO, as appropriate, who then concur (or not) with the determinations. In Table 4-1 below, two columns list the status of SHPO concurrence with eligibility determinations and indicate that 913 (54.7 percent) sites, as of January 1, 2012, have not been formally reviewed by the appropriate SHPO.

The most common prehistoric site types include lithic scatters, hunting camps, and open occupations. These sites frequently involve small scatters of flaking debris associated with the quarry extraction and manufacture of stone tools like projectile points and, only occasionally, other objects like prehistoric ceramics, ground stone tools like axes, or human remains. By far, the most common type of site is open-air, confined to the plow zone, and composed of a light deposit of flakes, possibly with a retouched tool. Very rarely, stratified deposits are encountered which contain organic remains, notably along floodplain settings like Saline Creek.

The most common historic site types include cemeteries, historic artifact scatters, and the remains of rural buildings and structures (either domestic or outbuildings). Historic sites at Fort Campbell generally consist of small artifact scatters of ceramics and glass related to dumping, larger artifact scatters associated with obliterated buildings, and extant structural remnants such as cisterns, cellar holes, foundations and footer supports, fence lines and sunken roads.

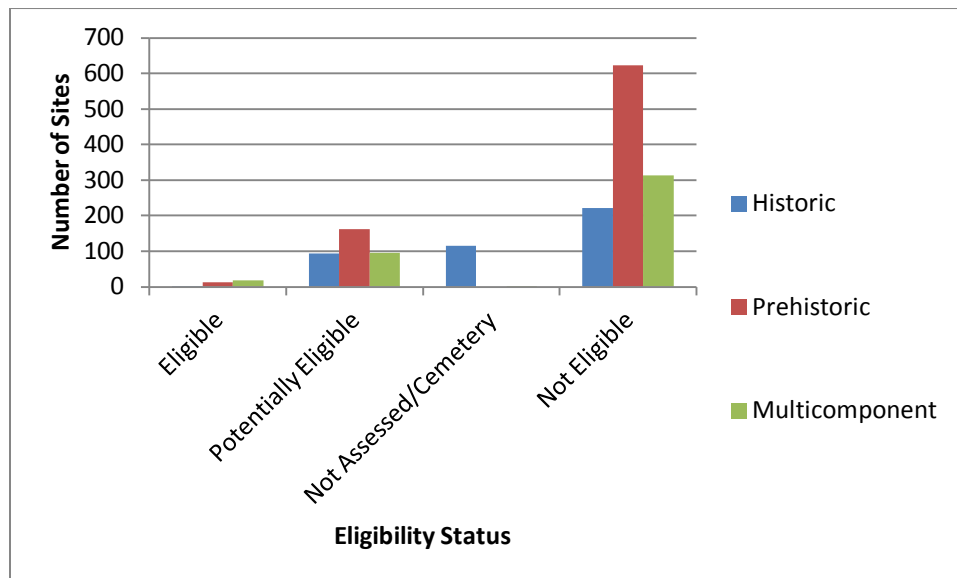
**Table 4-1. NRHP Evaluation Status of Archaeological Sites on Fort Campbell (as of 1 January-2012)**

<b>NRHP Status</b>	<b>Historic</b>	<b>Prehistoric</b>	<b>Multi</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>With SHPO CCR</b>	<b>Without SHPO CCR</b>	<b>Destroyed Sites</b>
Eligible	1	13	19	33	20	13	0
Potentially Eligible	94	163	95	352	121	233	0
Not Assessed	115	0	2	117	6	116	1
Not Eligible	222	623	313	1158	610	551	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>1670*</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>903*</b>	<b>25</b>

**\*Does not include ten (10) sites that are not characterized by NRHP status in the database**

A review of the NRHP evaluation status of the known sites (see Appendix 13) indicates that only one of the known historic sites has been determined *Eligible* for listing in the NRHP, while 13 of the known prehistoric sites and 19 of the prehistoric/historic or multicomponent sites are defined in the database as NRHP *Eligible*. It should be noted that the category of *Not Assessed* has been applied primarily in the Fort Campbell archaeological inventory to historic cemeteries, because of differing opinions between the

Kentucky and Tennessee SHPOs regarding how to address the NRHP eligibility of such cemeteries (see the discussion in Section 4.6.2, below, regarding historic cemeteries).



**Figure 4-1. NRHP Evaluation Status of Known Archaeological Sites on Fort Campbell (as of January 1, 2012)**

### **4.3.2 Brief Assessment of Fort Campbell's Archaeological Site Inventory**

Fort Campbell's archaeological site inventory is extensive and varied, as would be expected at an installation of this size. The following section discusses the current status of investigations, gaps in the current database, as well as highlights the relationship of those resources to current land use.

### **4.3.3 Current Status of Investigations**

Several significant issues become apparent when analyzing the Fort Campbell prehistoric inventory. First and foremost are the inconsistencies in recording site data during previous investigations and the potential inability to make accurate NRHP recommendations. The potential implications for misinterpretation of previously collected information cannot be overstated, especially when trying to manage military activity across thousands of acres.

A second concern is related to the differences in the way the data have been processed over the years, given that Kentucky and Tennessee utilized different methodologies for collecting and recording information. This results in differences in terminology that have profound effects when attempting to synthesize Fort Campbell's prehistoric record. The

most significant issue concerns what constitutes an archaeological site and what does not. The current approach has led to isolated find spots, including places where more than just one artifact was recovered, being treated as “non-sites,” which can result in a lack of detailed data collection for these localities. The implication of the treatment of isolated finds in this manner is to remove one aspect of prehistoric landscape utilization.

In considering archaeological site location parameters as a means to model the probability of their identification, it is important to note that roughly 34.3 percent (or one-third) of Fort Campbell is unavailable for any type of cultural resources investigation due to the nature of their use. These areas coincide with the North Impact Zone, the Small Arms Impact Area, the ASP Area, and the Cantonment Area. The portions of the base available for survey total approximately 69,000 acres, with only 8,000 acres (roughly 12 percent) that currently remain to be studied. However, there is considerable debate as to the effectiveness of earlier surveys in locating sites; this concern is evidenced by a trend noted through time for higher frequencies of site location per acre of survey (Table 4-2) as survey methodology improved.

**Table 4-2. Previous Archaeological Surveys at Fort Campbell**

<b>Survey Reference</b>	<b>Acreage</b>	<b>Sites Identified*</b>	<b>Site/Acreage Ratio</b>
<b>University of Kentucky 1980-1981 (O'Malley et al. 1983)</b>	30,063	413	1:72
<b>DuVall &amp; Associates 1994 (Yates and DuVall 1994)</b>	2,500	6 (data equivocal)	1:417 (data equivocal)
<b>Greenhorne &amp; O'Mara 1996 (Brown and Lewthwaite 1996)</b>	2,094	15	1:140
<b>Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. 1996 (Bradbury 1998)</b>	5,135	44	1:117
<b>PanAmerican Consultants, Inc. D.O. 001 1997 (Albertson and Buchner 1999)</b>	5,180	181	1:28
<b>PanAmerican Consultants, Inc., D.O. 003, 1998-1999 (Albertson, Buchner, and Saatkamp 1999)</b>	4,068	274	1:14
<b>PanAmerican Consultants, Inc., D.O. 004 1999 (Albertson, Buchner, and Saatkamp 1999)</b>	1,270	45	1:86
<b>PanAmerican Consultants, Inc., D.O. 005 1999-2000 (Albertson and Buchner 2000)</b>	1,307	46	1:28
<b>PanAmerican Consultants, Inc., D.O. 006 1999-2000 (Albertson and Buchner 2001)</b>	4,836	184	1:26
<b>PanAmerican Consultants, Inc., D.O. 007 2001 (Buchner and Albertson 2003)</b>	4,952	325	1:15
<b>BHE, D.O. 0016 2002 (Leary et al. 2005)</b>	661	77	1:9

\*Includes previously recorded sites and isolated find spots

There are likely several factors that contribute to the number of sites located per acre of survey, but most prominent of these are changes in field methodology. The earliest surveys relied on limited shovel testing and surface collection to test “spot” locations, while the most recent surveys were based upon shovel testing in a systematic 20-meter interval grid. However, the increasing ratio of sites identified cannot only be attributed to the application of more intensive and systematic survey methodologies. It must be recognized that some areas of the base present conditions more favorable for prehistoric and historic land use and the preservation of the remains of this activity.

As of the writing of this document, several cultural resource survey and evaluation reports have not been provided to the respective states for review of level of effort or listing in the NRHP. Fort Campbell’s PA with both SHPOs requires written formal concurrence for survey results and eligibility recommendations involving specific undertakings under Section 106 and Section 110 of NHPA.

#### **4.3.4 Floodplain Data Gaps**

One problem area that concerns prehistoric sites, in particular, is the assessment of floodplain locations. As discussed above, previous results involving both site detection survey and eligibility evaluations have generally failed to accurately identify the vertical and horizontal extent of prehistoric deposits. This has been especially problematic when examining the depth of cultural materials. Part of this concern is related to the ability to access deeply buried deposits. Practically speaking, for 1 meter x 1 meter test units, the maximum depth achievable is unlikely to exceed about 1.5 meters. Beyond this point, digging becomes difficult and Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations for trenching and confined spaces become more significant. Other means of accessing deeply buried floodplain stratigraphic sequences must be considered, specifically the use of mechanical excavation equipment.

When considering floodplain settings, it must be recognized that they represent relatively unique environments at Fort Campbell. Only about 6 percent of the base consists of land within 100 feet of a water source. The site location parameters discussed in Fort Campbell’s *Historic Context for Prehistory* clearly suggest a strong preference for near-water settings throughout prehistory, with some temporal periods (such as the Mississippian) having a sizable proportion of their components situated on floodplains or terraces (Bergman and Comiskey 2006). Continuing geomorphological studies must be encouraged in order to identify what locations are likely to preserve long stratigraphic sequences, a cornerstone for establishing local chronological relationships between prehistoric periods. These studies could take place as part of the investigation of specific sites located in alluvial settings, or as part of a more comprehensive effort aimed at considering alluvial settings base-wide. When mechanical excavation is utilized at an archaeological site, the applicable SHPO Standards and Guidelines for Cultural Resources Management should be strictly enforced.

#### **4.4 Quality of Previous Cultural Resources Surveys**

In 2006, Fort Campbell completed a study that assessed the quality of archaeological Phase I/site detection surveys previously completed on the installation (Kreisa and Hargrave 2006). This study determined that the results of many of the previous surveys were problematic. In summary, Kreisa and Hargrave (2006:86-91) offered the following conclusions:

- Overall, the surveys conducted at Fort Campbell suffer from a deficit in the number of shovel tests actually excavated. This deficit appears to result in some cases from a failure to comply with the required shovel test and transect intervals;
- Excavating fewer shovel tests has adversely affected site recovery rates at Fort Campbell;
- Site-mapping accuracy is also a persistent and re-occurring problem in most of the previous surveys at Fort Campbell;
- In general terms, many of the previous archaeological surveys conducted at Fort Campbell are inadequate, at least in reference to the installation's current guidelines;
- Poor documentation as to how (and even if) particular areas were surveyed, surface visibility and the appropriateness of using pedestrian walkover, and accurate reporting of shovel-test and transect spacing all present serious problems; and
- It is difficult to have confidence in the reported size, shape, and precise location of many sites. Similarly, it is difficult to be confident that no sites are located in areas where none were reported.

FTC-CRO staff has revised this edition of the ICRMP to reflect changes and additions to management practices and field methodology necessary to address these deficiencies. Such measures include hard requirements that contractors adhere to a twenty meter shovel test interval and excavate radial shovel tests around all positive test locations, document all shovel test locations including excluded test locations and the specific justification for those exclusions, more stringent monitoring of contractor field crews, standardized mapping and GIS practices, in-house attention to questionable legacy survey data, and resurvey of areas in which extant data remains dubious.

As indicated in Table 4-1, the installation's archaeological site inventory listed a total of 1,670 sites managed by the program. Beginning in October 2011, the extant files (both electronic and hardcopy records) were reviewed for concurrence of the eligibility for listing in the NRHP determinations by the appropriate SHPO. Concurrent review documentation was accounted for on a site-by-site and project-specific basis within the inventory, resulting in positive identification of SHPO correspondence addressing 1,097 of the 1,689 sites (ca. 65 percent of the total number of sites as of August 2012).



#### **4.4.1 Land Use Practices and Their Impacts on Cultural Resources**

Agricultural practices have affected the preservation of archaeological resources, primarily due to land clearance and timber harvesting and plowing. Given the natural fertility of soils in the area, agricultural practices began almost immediately after initial settlement by Euroamericans and have continued uninterrupted since that time. As a result, erosion and soil deflation have occurred throughout the Pennyryle Region, with clear implications for the preservation of archaeological deposits. Such impacts are greater in upland areas where little soil development has occurred since the Pleistocene, and where cleared fields have been subjected to decades of plowing. Riparian areas have a greater chance of significant soil accretion and the subsequent sealing of archaeological deposits beneath the turbating effects of a plow.

The construction of firebreak roads since 1942 has resulted in erosion of the soil at these locations and exposure of archaeological deposits. The use of heavy vehicles to create and traverse firebreaks can disturb soils, expose artifacts, and increase erosive effects, especially in wet conditions. Civilian activities that have potentially impacted archaeological sites at Fort Campbell, especially during the time before 1941, include the construction of domestic buildings and associated infrastructure, structures associated with agricultural practices such as livestock and tobacco barns, private and public roadways and railways, construction associated with utilities both public and private, and the extraction of natural resources such as bedrock.

Military activities that have potentially impacted archaeological sites at Fort Campbell are frequently associated with the training of military personnel that include, but are not limited to, the driving of heavy-tracked equipment such as tanks and associated vehicles, the excavation of fighting pits and other defensive earthworks, the construction of bunkers like those located at the Old Clarksville Base, and the creation of small and large munitions impact zones. Impact zones present two kinds of problems for archaeological investigations at Fort Campbell. The impact of artillery shells obviously disturbs soils and any sites located therein, but also render such locations unsafe for investigation. Thus, aspects of the base's prehistoric archaeological content are precluded from the overall sample of sites, creating some level of ambiguity in results.

Construction activities associated with military infrastructure such as airfields, buildings, utilities, transportation infrastructure such as roads and railways, military housing, and communications have certainly impacted archaeological deposits at Fort Campbell. Many of these activities were conducted prior to the NHPA and recording and evaluating cultural resources or impacts to such resources was not required.

## 4.5 Inventory of Aboveground Resources

### 4.5.1 Summary of Aboveground Inventory

The inventory of aboveground resources at Fort Campbell is currently in development. Although there have been several valuable surveys completed, notably the inventory of Old Clarksville Base (Chanchani and Leary 2006b), an installation-wide (gate-to-gate) survey has not been completed. In 2009, URS completed a review of the NRHP evaluation status of buildings and structures on Fort Campbell, as determined in previous surveys. This review indicated that there is generally a good understanding of the aboveground resources within the Old Clarksville Base as opposed to other parts of Fort Campbell.

According to the Fort Campbell cultural resources database, 22 aboveground resources have been evaluated with concurrence of the eligibility listing in the NRHP by the appropriate SHPO. These are summarized in the following table. There are five (5) aboveground resources in the list below *Eligible* for listing in the NRHP.

**Table 4-3. NRHP Eligibility Status of Aboveground Resources on Fort Campbell (as of January 1, 2012)**

NRHP Status	NRHP Status	Number Standing	Number Demolished	Total
<b>Listed</b>	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>Eligible</b>	7	7	0	<b>7</b>
<b>Potentially Eligible</b>	6	6	0	<b>6</b>
<b>Not Eligible</b>	9	8	1	<b>9</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>22</b>

The five (5) above ground resources that have been determined to be Eligible for listing in the NRHP with concurrence by the appropriate SHPO are: Facility 1541 (Durrett House), Facility 5001 (Parish House/CG Quarters), Facility 6081 (Childers' House), Enoch Tanner (Wickham) Statue, and the State Line Marker (15CH0291 and 40SW0836).

The CRMP identified some challenges in assessing the status of NRHP eligibility determination of aboveground resources and disseminating these data on Fort Campbell. These challenges derive from how the real property inventories are assembled and how Fort Campbell uses its GIS databases (Richard Davis, personal communication 3/16/2009). The CRM program has advised the real properties office of several difficulties. Among these are:

- Discrepancies between the GIS buildings list and the Installation Facilities System (IFS) database lists;

- Facilities that are structures (bridges, roads, other) that appear in the GIS under coverage other than buildings and for which there is no GIS coverage that corresponds to items tracked with a facilities number in the IFS database;
- Known historic properties that lack facilities numbers and do not appear in the IFS;
- The IFS database does not include a way to track districts with component resources; and
- The IFS does not track historic properties within the installation that are technically not owned by the installation, such as the historic buildings used for family housing and owned by Campbell Crossing, LLC.

The CRMP has recognized the significance of these challenges and the value of a comprehensive gate-to-gate survey of aboveground resources. Accordingly, the CRMP has two studies underway to address this requirement. One is a comparison of various databases, the IFS, as well as the GIS building and other structure lists, to determine how comprehensive the databases are, where they overlap, where there are gaps in coverage of resources, and how they can be used to better communicate NRHP status to responsible offices on Fort Campbell; this internal review is currently in progress by the FTC-CRO staff. The second study is an architectural survey by Construction Engineering research Laboratory (CERL), which will address built resources that are approaching 50 years of age. The results of these studies should be incorporated into the first annual update of this ICRMP in 2013.

## **4.6 Other Historic Properties and Cultural Resources**

### **4.6.1 Landscapes**

Currently, there are no designated NRHP landscapes on Fort Campbell. The study by Albee (2008) presents a context for historic-era communities in the Fort Campbell area prior to 1941. Using documentary sources such as maps, historical accounts, and oral histories, the study identifies and locates 84 of these communities, analyzes their development patterns and physical properties, and discusses the architectural characteristics and potential historical significance of the core property types of church, school, and store. The study revealed that landscape features from the pre-1941 period do remain at Fort Campbell, although their potential NRHP eligibility is unclear. Follow-up studies potentially might identify historic landscapes related to these past communities.

### **4.6.2 Cemeteries**

The area that became Fort Campbell once contained over 200 identified historic cemeteries. Less than half of them were moved off the installation with the initial construction of the Fort. Approximately 170 historic-era cemeteries are thought to remain and numerous attempts to locate them on maps have occurred since 1941. These maps are inconsistent and contain discrepancies, making it nearly impossible to identify cemetery locations based solely on maps. Fort Campbell has an ongoing program to identify historic cemeteries. The verification of historic cemetery locations was previously completed by Priscilla Jamora in 2002. Jamora visited 109 cemeteries on Fort Campbell and recorded Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates for each with an accuracy of 5-10 meters (Jamora 2003). Improvements to the inventory of cemeteries on the installation have continued since 2002.

The status of the identification and management of cemeteries on the installation, as of 1 January 2012, is:

- Comprised of 124 cemeteries which have been identified with certainty. These are referred to as “known” because the location of the cemetery has been confirmed in the field;
- Based on various historic and military documents, as well as land acquisition records, CRMP staff has determined that there should be at least 215 cemeteries on the installation. Any cemetery that has not been found in the field is considered “missing;”
- Many cemeteries were moved off-Post (or moved into other cemeteries on the installation). Documentation about the removals is almost non-existent. Consequently, it is not certain how many cemeteries have been moved. CRMP staff have found the original location of several of the relocated cemeteries; these cemeteries are referred to as “moved” in the CRMP GIS layers and database;
- CRMP staff do not have an exact number of cemeteries identified during the past decade of research, but this information could be culled from research documents;

- For planning purposes, the GIS layers are built from the cemetery database, which makes them the most accurate documentation of known cemeteries on the installation. The cemetery database is updated as field studies are undertaken.
- When new iterations of layers are created from updated data, the date of creation should be included as a suffix to the following file names;
- The GIS contains the following layers and the following files are all currently stored at **CAMPSANG\DPW\ENV\_DIV\Shared Shapefiles\Current Shapefiles**:
  - The **cemeteries\_all** layer includes all known extant cemeteries on the installation and the original location of moved cemeteries (when known);
  - The **cemeteries\_remaining** layer refers to all known cemeteries (excludes moved). This layer is the one distributed most commonly for use for RECs and planning and is generally kept the most current;
  - The **cemeteries\_removed** layer refers to the original location of moved cemeteries (when known);
  - The **cemeteries\_missing** layer illustrates the estimated location of the missing cemeteries (based on various documents); and
  - The **cemeteries\_mowing** layer was created for the mowing contractors.

The CRMP's efforts to identify these "missing" cemeteries represent a valuable proactive step to avoid inadvertent discoveries during construction or training. Although cemeteries are not managed under the authority of the NHPA, with the exception of those cemeteries that are NRHP *Eligible*, they are regarded as significant cultural resources for obvious reasons, and treated accordingly.

The majority of the recorded sites with cemetery components are listed as *Not Assessed* in the archaeological site inventory. In regards to NRHP status, it is the professional position of the CRMP that the cemetery components within the recorded archaeological sites on the installation are all *Not Assessed*, notwithstanding how the sites may be listed on the sites inventory. In other words, an archaeological site recorded in the archaeological site inventory might be listed as *Eligible*, *Potentially Eligible*, or *Not Eligible*, but this determination applies to the site as a whole; any cemetery components in such sites are still considered *Not Assessed*. The installation has ongoing procedures in place to monitor the condition of the known cemeteries.

### **4.6.3 Sacred Sites**

EO 13007, Indian Sacred Sites, directs "each executive branch agency with statutory or administrative responsibility for the management of federal lands shall, to the extent practicable, permitted by law, and not clearly inconsistent with essential agency functions, (1) accommodate access to and ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites by Indian religious practitioners and (2) avoid adversely affecting the physical integrity of such sacred sites. Where appropriate, agencies shall maintain the confidentiality of sacred sites. Currently, there are no recorded sacred sites on Fort Campbell, although the installation has a number of sites that contain Native American burials. Since this class



of cultural resource is defined by Indian Tribes, and no Tribes have come forward to designate a sacred site on Fort Campbell, the CRMP needs to take no action at this time.

#### **4.6.4 Traditional Cultural Properties**

Currently, there are no recorded Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) on Fort Campbell. TCPs are historic properties and, if present, are protected under the NHPA. Given the number of historic cemeteries, the potential for historic landscapes, and the range of prehistoric sites, it is possible that TCPs might be present. Since this class of cultural resource is generally defined by Indian Tribes or groups that descend from historic communities, and no such groups have come forward to designate a traditional cultural site on Fort Campbell, the CRMP needs to take no action at this time.

#### **4.6.5 Paleontological Resources**

In accordance with AR 200-1, Fort Campbell is responsible for developing an “installation policy for management of, and for limitation of collection and removal of, paleontological resources in ICRMPs.” AR 200-1 also states that ICRMPs shall “address known paleontological resources in any NEPA documentation prepared for actions that may impact or cause irreparable loss or destruction of such resources.” This mandate follows that in the American Antiquities Act of 1906, revised, which for nearly 75 years as the primary authority for the protection of fossils remains on federal lands.

The geology of Fort Campbell is conducive to the presence of fossils, and it is common knowledge that they can be found on the installation. Currently, the CRPM does not have a means to assess the significance of these paleontological resources. Since Fort Campbell is responsible for compliance with the paleontological resources clauses in AR 200-1, the CRPM should undertake a study to determine if there are significant paleontological resources which require management on Fort Campbell.

## **5.0 CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AT FORT CAMPBELL**

This section of the ICRMP describes the major roles and responsibilities of those units most critical to CRM, and the most typical interactions among the various parties involved. This part of the document will also note circumstances in which there are opportunities to improve the effectiveness of the management organization in achieving the desired results. Successful CRM engages personnel at every level and in a broad range of functional units.

### **5.1 Integration**

AR 200-1 requires Fort Campbell to establish “a process that effects early coordination between the CRM and all staff elements, tenants, proponents of projects and actions, and other affected stakeholders to allow for proper identification, planning, and programming for cultural resource requirements.” (DA 2007:29). Broadly, these include master planning, operations and maintenance, military training and natural resources management. The most common internal driver for integrating CRM into installation functions is Section 106 project review, specifically the consideration of activities or undertakings that have the potential to affect historic properties.

This ICRMP supports the integration of Section 106 compliance into the full suite of installation activities, from planning to construction. The ICRMP is the compliance mechanism for the installation. All undertakings or actions that are subject to Section 106 review must be coordinated through the DPW. To the maximum extent possible, such coordination should follow standardized procedures for the environmental review and approval of projects and undertakings (as detailed in SOP #1). In most cases, these procedures involve the review and coordination of work orders within the DPW and the preparation of NEPA documents. In exceptional cases, Section 106 compliance coordination can be handled directly between the CRMP and a project manager or customer.

In the following discussion, where clear protocols of integration currently exist, the document outlines those protocols. In instances where integration is currently minimal or non-existent, the document suggests appropriate protocols for integration with the CRPM and CRMP.

### **5.2 CRM Responsibility**

#### **5.2.1 Garrison Commander (GC)**

The GC is a military officer, lieutenant colonel or colonel, selected by the DA. The GC commands the Garrison, is responsible for day-to-day operations to maintain living and working conditions for all personnel on the installation, and is the lead for base support operations management. The GC executes delivery of real estate, force protection mission, and base support operations. The GC also provides continuity of installation command during mission activity deployments.

Army regulation designates the GC as the official ultimately responsible for the management of cultural resources at Fort Campbell, and designates the GC as the senior installation official for many of the cultural resources laws. The GC retains supervisory or oversight responsibility for the performance and results of most of the other organizations that carry out other aspects of the cultural resources responsibilities at Fort Campbell. It is at this office that many different responsibilities converge.

Specific CRM Responsibilities of the GC, as defined by AR 200-1, include:

- To function as the Agency Official with responsibility for compliance with the NHPA;
- To establish, maintain, and conduct formal government-to-government consultation with federally-recognized Indian Tribes;
- To consult with federally-recognized Indian Tribes in matters related to the AIRFA and NAGPRA;
- To serve as the federal land manager for the installation, as defined in ARPA;
- To serve as the Federal Agency Official with management authority over archaeological collections and associated records belonging to Fort Campbell, per 36 CFR Part 79;
- To develop and implement a 5-year ICRMP 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 Fort Campbell; and
- To ensure that the Garrison staff includes the position of a CRPM as specified by Army Regulation 200-1.

In practice, the GC delegate's responsibilities through the DPW to those who maintain properties, plan new projects, administer contracts for actions that may affect historic properties, and who maintain records and information about them. The GC cannot delegate the status of Agency Official for the NHPA, Federal Land Manager for ARPA, or the responsibility of interaction with Tribal governments. The CRPM also supervises collections and curation for Fort Campbell.

In addition to the above responsibilities, the GC is the signatory authority for the following:

- Consultation documents sent to federally-recognized Indian Tribes;
- Consultation documents involving adverse effects to cultural resources;
- Consultation documents involving unanticipated discoveries;
- Consultation documents involving inadvertent damage/ARPA violations;

- Annual Reports in accordance with PAs;
- Draft final agreement documents; and
- Executing agreement documents.

### **5.2.2 Directorate of Public Works (DPW)**

The mission of the DPW is to provide, manage, maintain, and sustain facilities, infrastructure, and land through integrated planning. The DPW is responsible for managing a wide variety of resources. In addition to master planning, upgrading and maintaining roads, coordination with privatized water and utilities, planning and overseeing construction and renovation projects, the DPW is responsible for management of all environmental responsibilities, of which the CRMP is a major component at Fort Campbell. Given the Directorate's charge to care for physical infrastructure and related needs for the Garrison, the Director of DPW has five major missions:

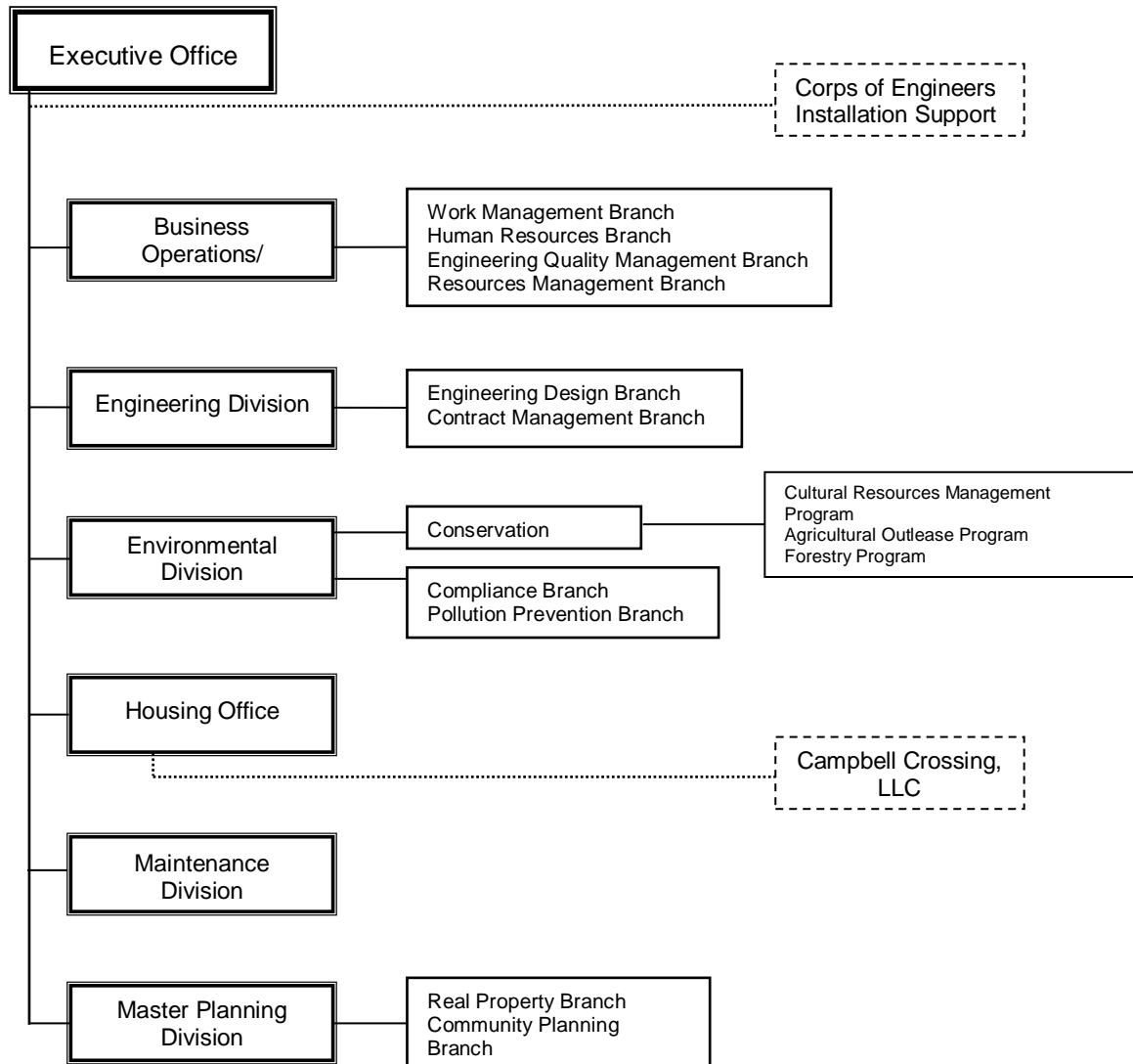
- To maintain and improve Fort Campbell's existing buildings and infrastructure;
- To plan and build for the future;
- To provide municipal services, such as utilities, grass cutting, refuse removal, and custodial services;
- To assist soldiers and families with on and off-installation housing needs; and
- To sustain the environment.

The Directorate has established a set of divisions that roughly correspond to each of these main missions, with the addition of another division charged with coordinating the budgeting, human resources, and priorities for allocation of resources among the various offices and programs of the Directorate. In addition to its six internal divisions, DPW maintains close cooperative ties to two relatively independent entities, the Campbell Crossing, LLC, and the Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District, Resident Office.

Each of the DPW divisions have responsibilities that must be met if Fort Campbell is to have an integrated and effective cultural resources program, as required by the Army regulations and other legal authorities. The Executive Office of the Directorate exercises general oversight toward each of these entities, establishes processes for accountability and improvement, and reports the status with respect to cultural resources to the GC.

#### **1. DPW Business Operations and Integration Division (BOID)**

The BOID is effectively the "front door" to the DPW. As the funnel for all incoming work, the BOID Division Chief orchestrates the day-to-day business operations by approving work orders, service orders, and appropriate funding and resources to execute the work. BOID is comprised of four branches: the Work Management Branch (WMB), the Human Resources Branch, the Engineering Quality Management Branch (EQMB), and the Resources Management Branch (RMB).



**Figure 5-1. Organization Chart of the DPW**

Apart from the work of the WMB, BOID's Human Resources Branch develops manpower models, and provides administrative support for employment and awards processes. The RMB develops an annual spending plan for DPW, and manages allocations as a typical function of a budgeting office. The EQMB supports information technology (IT) functions within the DPW, and EQMB analysts also evaluate cost saving measures and produce a variety of reports.



***The following individual is the contact for the DPW BOID:***

*Ms. Debora Averitt  
Acting Division Chief  
270-798-6716  
[debra.c.averitt.civ@mail.mil](mailto:debra.c.averitt.civ@mail.mil)*

**BOID-CRMP Integration.** The federal statutes and regulations cited in AR 200-1 in support of CRM require that Fort Campbell have professionally trained subject matter experts participate in decisions regarding cultural resources, particularly with historic properties. The continued use of several PAs that streamline Section 106 review at Fort Campbell depend on the presence and support of adequate professional staff in place at Fort Campbell.

BOID personnel should be aware of commitments by Fort Campbell with respect to CRM, and take these into account by providing appropriate budget and other fiscal resources to maintain an adequate program. BOID's budget analyst for the environmental account (6466-6467) should consult with the DPW Environmental Division to ensure that funding streams and contract renewals are in place.

The BOID sets priorities among the Facility Engineering Work Requests (DD4283 forms). Some of these requests may involve historic properties or other cultural resources. Priorities are established at the weekly WMB meeting, and both natural and cultural resources issues are managed through the NEPA Program. Both BOID and the NEPA Program must ensure that the CRMP is apprised of any projects or undertakings that have the potential to affect historic properties, prior to beginning work.

Through the NEPA Program and/or direct coordination with the CRMP, the BOID shall ensure that the actions of this branch are integrated into coordination procedures for Section 106, since numerous repair and renovation or construction requests can affect historic properties.

## **2. DPW Engineering Division**

The Engineering Division serves to plan, program, and provide project management for Base Operation Support (BOS) contracts and Sustainment, Restoration and Modernization Projects (SRM)-funded maintenance, repair, and new facility engineering and minor construction projects. This division is also responsible for facility engineering services, statutory and regulatory requirement execution, Computer Assisted Design and Drafting (CADD)/GIS functions, annual contract design and construction planning, facilities reduction, Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection engineering, engineering procurement and various municipal service contracts (BOS funded). The Engineering Division also coordinates with the DPW Master Planning Division to ensure that projects are developed according to the principles of the Installation Design Guide (IDG). The primary purpose of the IDG is to establish an appropriate theme that promotes sustainable, efficient, orderly, and aesthetic development, without jeopardizing the historic properties located at Fort Campbell.

**The Engineering Division's duties are divided between two branches:**

- **Engineering Design (ED) Branch.** This branch provides engineering and construction contract design services for a wide range of SRM-funded maintenance, repair, and minor construction projects. It also provides consultation on a wide range of engineering, architectural, and CADD/GIS functions.

***The following individual is the contact for the Engineering Design Branch:***

*Mr. William (Bill) Doll*  
*Acting Chief, Engineering Design Branch*  
*270-798-9705*  
*william.r.doll.civ@mail.mil*

- **Contract Management (CM) Branch.** The CM Branch provides construction contract inspection and quality assurance services to a full range of SRM-funded projects, and also serves as a Contracting Officer's Representative on each contract.

***The following individual is the contact for the Contract Management Branch:***

*Mr. Edward Freer*  
*Budget Analyst*  
*270-798-1266*  
*edward.k.freer.civ@mail.mil*

**DPW ED-CRMP Integration.** The ED is frequently the proponent for undertakings with the potential to affect historic properties or other cultural resources. The personnel assigned to plan or design projects should be familiar with the requirements of Section 106 of the NHPA, and with approaches for integrating Section 106 and NEPA compliance for the undertakings for which they are responsible. The ED is usually responsible for implementing the work requested through the DD4283 (Work Order) process. Before Work Orders are sent to the ED, they are evaluated, scored, and approved by the WMB, which meets weekly. Through the WMB, the NEPA Program will determine if a project or undertaking has the potential to precipitate any environmental or cultural resources issues. The NEPA coordinators screen which items need to be referred to the CRMP staff, even if they fall within a Categorical Exclusion for purposes of NEPA documentation (CFR 32.651: AR 200-2).

Once a project has been approved and sent to the ED, the ED takes responsibility for coordinating with the NEPA Program and the CRMP to ensure that cultural resources are addressed at the earliest stages possible in planning and project design. At Fort Campbell, the NEPA Program is the centralized unit responsible for reviewing proposed undertakings and actions, and determining the level of analysis and documentation

required to comply with NEPA. Examples of NEPA documentation include: No Action, REC, EA, or EIS (CFR 32.651: AR-200-2). Prior to project initiation, all undertakings pertaining to training, construction and natural resources activities, and facility maintenance at Fort Campbell are subject to a comprehensive review process by the NEPA Program as documented in an REC.

**DPW CM-CRMP Integration.** Many of the contracts administered by the CM include actions that could affect historic properties. This branch is responsible for assuring that such contracts have adequate terms, provisions and penalties related to the protection of historic properties and other cultural resources included within them, and that the inspections for quality control (QC) include attention to the performance with respect to those provisions. Examples of recurring contractual oversight with cultural resources concerns include the annual base mowing contract with its subcontract for mowing of the historic- era cemeteries. Careless mowing can damage the gravestones and older historic fencing at these sites. Tree maintenance contracts could affect contributing landscape elements at historic residential buildings. In these and similar instances, the Branch needs to be able to show that adequate terms are being incorporated into the contracts before they are issued, and that quality control inspections adequately uphold those same terms.

### **3. DPW Environmental Division**

#### **Environmental Division Chief**

The Chief of the Environmental Division oversees the Pollution Prevention, Compliance, and Conservation (where the CRMP is located) Branches. The division chief submits budgets and prepares the responses to data calls from various organizations in the DA. The division chief also acts as a liaison with upper-level administration and Garrison leadership.

In addition to these responsibilities, the Chief of the Environmental Division is the signatory authority for consultation documents involving Section 106 no adverse effect findings to historic properties.

*As of 1 January 2012, there is no permanent Environmental Division Chief at Fort Campbell. The duties are rotated through branch chiefs.*

#### **Environmental Division, Conservation Branch**

The Chief of the Conservation Branch reports to the Chief of the Environmental Division and has oversight responsibility for the Cultural Resources, Agricultural Outlease, Forestry, and NEPA Programs. These programs, all interacting with the CRMP are described in greater detail below.

***The following individual is the Conservation Branch Chief:***

*Mr. Jeffrey Atkins, PE  
Conservation Branch Chief  
270-798-9858  
jeffrey.j.atkins.civ@mail.mil*

In addition to program oversight responsibilities, the Conservation Branch Chief is the signatory authority for the following:

- Final cultural resources Section 106 or Section 110 documents with eligibility determinations; and
- Section 106 consultation documents involving *No Effect* and *No Adverse Effect to Historic Properties* determinations.

**National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Program**

Prior to initiation, all projects and undertakings pertaining to training, construction and natural resources activities, and facility maintenance at Fort Campbell are subject to a comprehensive review process by the NEPA Program, a unit within the DPW Environmental Division's Conservation Branch. At Fort Campbell, the NEPA Program is the centralized unit responsible for reviewing proponent's proposed undertakings and actions and determining the level of analysis and documentation required to comply with NEPA. Examples of NEPA documentation include: No Action, REC, EA, or EIS. As part of the NEPA review process, the NEPA Program partners with project proponents to determine potential impacts to natural and cultural resources. When project proponents are brought into the review process at early planning stages, many impacts can be avoided and/or sufficiently minimized. Due to a large number of proposed actions requiring NEPA documentation at the installation, the NEPA Program (comprising of a NEPA Program Manager and NEPA Program Coordinator) has developed a SOP through the SIM that define the NEPA process at Fort Campbell.

***The following individual is the contact for the NEPA Program:***

*Mr. Gene Zirkle  
NEPA/Wildlife Program Manager  
270-798-9854  
Gene.a.zirkle.civ@mail.mil*

**NEPA Program-CRMP Integration**

The NHPA and NEPA are separate laws and regulations; however, natural and cultural resources environmental reviews at Fort Campbell are structured through the NEPA review process. In general, the NEPA Program is the primary point-of-contact for communication as any NEPA/Section 106 studies advance. The following bullet points outline the major areas of integration between the NEPA Program and the CRMP.

- The NEPA Program ensures that Section 106 and other cultural resource compliance requirements are included in NEPA documentation;
- Since the CRPM often coordinates with the NEPA Program Manager or Coordinator in early project planning and development phases, the NEPA Program Manager works closely with the CRPM to ensure that proponents develop and explore alternatives to avoid, minimize, and mitigate adverse effects to historic properties;
- The CRMP communicates to project proponents and the NEPA Program Manager any environmental or special conditions that must be observed to protect historic properties, consistent with Section 106;
- The CRMP explains to project proponents the parallel relationship and differences between the NEPA process and the Section 106 process;
- The CRMP processes Tennessee One Call excavation requests through FTC-CRO's archaeology staff;
- The CRMP assures that Section 106 reviews are undertaken, as applicable, according to existing Program Comments, Agreement documents (PAs and MOAs) or under standard case-by-case Section 106 reviews;
- The CRPM will notify the NEPA Program and project proponents when a project can be approved programmatically through allowances in a PA or through a Program Comment;
- The DPW Environmental, NEPA Program, and the CRPM work with the project proponent to ensure that funding exists for cultural resources-related costs including: field survey, laboratory analysis, report preparation, and SHPO submittals for eligibility and Section 106 effects concurrence, as well as resolution of adverse effects and MOAs or PAs, if needed;
- Where project proponents have notified the NEPA Program of project changes, the CRPM and FTC-CRO should be notified immediately, as changes in scope may necessitate further cultural resources investigations;
- The NEPA Program should keep the FTC-CRO actively involved throughout the NEPA documentation process, whether the documentation is a REC, an EA, or an EIS; and
- In instances where NEPA documentation is not previously required, but a project proponent's actions may have the potential to affect historic properties, both the NEPA Program and the project proponents should contact the CRPM to ensure Section 106 review has been undertaken.

### **Cultural Resources Management Program (CRMP)**

Cultural resources at Fort Campbell are managed by the CRMP within the Conservation Branch of DPW's Environmental Division. The CRMP supports cultural resources compliance and other CRM requirements on the installation. Major components of the program include: project review and associated planning, coordination and consultation with Tennessee and Kentucky SHPOs, consultation with federally-recognized Native American Tribes and THPOs, archaeological and aboveground resources survey and identification, evaluation, effects assessment and mitigation, property monitoring and protection, curation, site file and data management, and public outreach.



CRM at Fort Campbell is structured and staffed as follows:

- CRM is defined as the full range of responsibilities assigned in AR-200-1 to the Garrison, and the CRMP supports the execution of these responsibilities;
- The CRMP is the specific program within the Conservation Branch of the Environmental Division of DPW assigned specifically to this organizational unit;
- The CRPM is the Army civilian employee assigned by Fort Campbell to provide oversight and direction to the CRMP, and AR 200-1 requires that an Army Civilian employee (referred to as the installation Cultural Resources Manager) be in charge of the program;
- FTC-CRO is the office within the CRMP, currently staffed by professionally qualified personnel through contractual arrangements, which conducts most of the project review, public education, and inventory information management;
- The Conservation Branch Chief oversees the CRMP and the FTC-CRO; and
- The Cultural Resources Program, through the CRPM, manages the collections of Fort Campbell.

In order to meet Fort Campbell's CRM responsibilities, the program requires consideration of cultural resources during the planning and implementation of the installation's programs, undertakings, and actions that have the potential to affect historic properties. The integration of cultural resources considerations, in program and project planning, is critical in order to avoid adverse effects to historic properties. To facilitate regular coordination among the CRMP and project proponents, the CRMP participates in the development and review of NEPA documents to identify potential effects to historic properties.

The CRMP maintains close coordination with branches and programs within DPW Environmental Division because their programs, projects, undertakings, and actions have a potential to affect historic properties. The CRMP also supports the installation's responsibilities pursuant to Section 110 of NHPA, with ARPA, and with the suite of cultural resources statutes, regulations, and guidelines listed throughout this plan. In endeavoring to assist the GC in meeting his responsibilities, the CRMP coordinates with stakeholders across the installation. The following sections describe the CRMP's involvement and integration with a number of these stakeholders.

***The following individual is the contact for the CRMP:***

*Mr. Ronald Grayson, M.A., RPA  
Cultural Resources Program Manager  
270-412-8174  
ronald.i.grayson.civ@mail.mil*

## **Forestry Program**

The Forestry Program manages approximately 48,000 acres of forest on the installation. Forestry Program duties include management of Fort Campbell's timber resources and

fire management. The Forestry Program Manager is also the Installation Wildland Fire Program Manager. Responsibilities of the Forestry Program include: prescribed burning, forest fire protection, firebreaks/forest access roads, forest product sales, forest improvements, forest monitoring, forest insect and disease monitoring, planning, and environmental education. Reviewed annually, the Forestry Program's 5-year Forest Management Plan (FMP) is the primary guidance document for the program on Fort Campbell. This plan is developed in accordance with AR 200-1.

The Forestry Program's Desired Future Conditions (DFCs) approach allows forest managers to consider additional factors relevant to forest management, such as military training needs, wildlife and endangered species habitat and cultural resources, and apply appropriate adaptive management strategies to reach the DFCs. Activities conducted by the Forestry Program are integrated with management of game and nongame fish and wildlife, threatened and endangered species, pest management, CRM and the Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM) Program. Fort Campbell foresters regularly coordinate with the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Forest Service and the IMCOM-Atlantic Regional Office (IMCOM-AR) forester.

***The following individual is the contact for the Forestry Program:***

*Mr. Jeff Atkins  
Conservation Branch Chief (Acting Forestry Supervisor)  
270-798-9858  
jeffrey.j.atkins.civ@mail.mil*

**Forestry Program-CRMP Integration.** The Forestry Program's actions have the potential to significantly affect archaeological sites and cemeteries as forest management and thinning practices can cause moderate ground disturbance. For forestry, all projects are reviewed by the CRMP's FTC-CRO to determine the potential effects to historic properties.

The Forestry Program must coordinate with the CRPM to ensure that cultural resources studies (primarily archaeological) are planned with minimal interference to timber harvests and burn schedules. Coordination is also necessary to ensure that forestry activities do not effect protected archaeological sites or other historic properties which may be identified. To ensure that cultural resources are properly considered, the Forestry Program coordinates an annual meeting with the FTC-CRO (to include the CRPM's staff archaeologist) to evaluate the FMP for the upcoming 5 years. Based on meetings between the Forestry Program and CRPM staff, the CRPM reviews a spreadsheet of projects, and the CRPM recommends actions. Following this evaluation, the CRMP will undertake cultural resources surveys (primarily archaeological) 2 years prior to actions being undertaken.

The following responsibilities work to enhance integration between the CRMP and the Forestry Program:

- Consultation with the FTC-CRO before making any changes in current forestry programs, to include timber harvests, timber stand improvements, fire control, reforestation, maintenance of forestry roads, reclaiming fire breaks;
- Prior to the development of a Record of Environmental Consideration (REC), the Forestry Program Manager informally consults with the FTC-CRO regarding proposed projects ensuring archaeology studies are done in advance;
- Awareness of cultural resources laws and regulations, to include NHPA, and ARPA, as well as Fort Campbell's PAs in place;
- Consultation with the FTC-CRO when there are needs for additional archaeological survey;
- Attendance of weekly conservation branch meetings to discuss any cultural resources issues with the CRPM;
- Works with the CRPM to develop ideas for enhanced coordination between the Forestry Program and the CRMP;
- CRMP will be informed when prescribed fire activities have the potential to impact *Non-Assessed*, *Potentially Eligible* and *Eligible* archaeological sites and cemeteries so protection can be coordinated;
- CRMP will be informed when wildland fire has potentially impacted *Non-Assessed*, *Potentially Eligible* and *Eligible* archaeological sites and cemeteries, so post-burn assessments can be undertaken; and,
- Cultural Resources Program archaeologists will flag all *Non-Assessed*, *Potentially-Eligible* and *Eligible* archaeological sites prior to any logging activities.

### **Agricultural Outlease Program (AO)**

The Fort Campbell AO Program manages non-forested land in the rear area. The Program began in 1965, and is an effective tool for enhancing and maintaining training lands without spending operations and maintenance dollars. Revenue from leases is collected by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Louisville District, and deposited to the Army account for redistribution to the Program for Outleasing for Grazing and Agriculture on Military Lands. Non-forested areas that do not have characteristics of native grass barrens, and are located on soils conducive to cultivation, are managed by the AO Manager. More than 6,400 acres on Fort Campbell currently are leased to local residents who grow and harvest hay or row crops. Lessees maintain fields cleared of woody vegetation, which fosters conditions suitable for training. Tracts are leased for a 5-year term with a 5-year option (recurring lease). New leases on previously non-agricultural land constitute an undertaking under Section 106 of the NHPA.

The AO Manager coordinates annually with mission planners and frequently with range officers to minimize conflicts between training operations and agricultural production. The AO Program is also integrated with Conservation Branch programs, including the CRMP to ensure that cultural resources studies (primarily archaeological) are planned with minimal interference to the program. Coordination is also necessary to ensure that AO activities do not affect protected archaeological sites or other historic properties such as historic buildings and landscape features.

***The following individual is the contact for the Agricultural Outlease Program:***

*Ms. Beth Boren*  
*Agricultural Outlease Program Manager*  
270-798-9856  
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## **AO-CRMP Integration**

The following list includes the manner in which the CRMP and the AO interact:

- The AO Program consults with the FTC-CRO before making any changes in current AO programs;
- The AO Program is aware of cultural resources laws and regulations, including Section 106 and ARPA, as well as Fort Campbell's PAs;
- The AO Program consults with the FTC-CRO when there are needs for additional archaeological survey;
- The AO Program attends weekly Conservation Branch meetings to discuss any cultural resources issues with the CRPM;
- The AO Program works with the CRPM to develop ideas for enhanced coordination between the AO Program and the CRMP;
- Prior to the development of a REC, the AO Program Manager informally consults with the FTC-CRO regarding proposed lease areas;
- In order to protect cultural resources, the AO Program can restrict the depth of tillage based on the OPs PA, which contains stipulations that prohibit tillage or restrict tillage to depths below levels of previous disturbance ("no till" or "minimum till"); and
- The AO program can amend an AO contract and, in some cases, remove affected lands until archaeological sites in the tract are evaluated for listing in the NRHP

## **4. DPW Housing Division / Campbell Crossing, LLC**

In 1996, Congress passed Public Law 104-106, which provided a process for military installations to leverage private capital in order to enter into limited partnerships with private developers to construct, renovate, operate and maintain housing. In accordance with the DoD's RCI, Army installations have obtained private sector capital and expertise for the management, renovation, construction, maintenance and operation of military family housing. Fort Campbell has partnered with Lend Lease, a private-sector entity which serves as the managing member of the corporation, to manage and operate family housing on the installation.

Regarding historic properties under Campbell Crossing, a 50-year RCI PA (see Appendix 13) was executed in 2003 and renewable up to 75 years (50 years with a 25-year option). Provisions of the RCI PA have been incorporated into the ground lease. Under the RCI PA, ownership of three houses, *Eligible* for listing in the NRHP, was transferred to Campbell Crossing, LLC, managed by Lend Lease. The three homes existed prior to the installation's initial development and originally were for non-military use. Two of these

houses are located in residential neighborhoods, whereas the third house is sited more remotely.

***The following individual is the contact for the DPW Housing Division:***

*Mr. Philip Garito  
Acting Maintenance Division Chief  
270-798-9245  
philip.n.garito.civ@mail.mil*

### **Campbell Crossing-CRMP Integration**

The coordination between the CRMP and Campbell Crossing is stipulated in the RCI PA (see Appendix 13). Key responsibilities are listed below:

- Consider CRMP support studies before initiating construction activities;
- Notify CRPM of activities affecting cultural resources;
- Comply with terms of the RCI PA and its policies;
- Any material modification to the ground lease will be subject to Section 106 consultation, as a new federal undertaking;
- Current condition of Campbell Crossing historic properties to be documented within three years, copies to be provided to SHPO and to Campbell Crossing;
- Campbell Crossing to provide a periodic architectural survey (at 5-year intervals) for buildings *Eligible* for listing in the NRHP and under Campbell Crossing jurisdiction;
- Campbell Crossing to review projects that may affect historic properties with the CRMP and with SHPO by procedures described in the RCI PA;
- Campbell Crossing to conform to Secretary of the Interior Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR 68), or perform economic analysis why preservation is not feasible; and
- Campbell Crossing to complete an Annual Asset Management Report, including historic records pertaining to property maintenance calls, repairs, modifications, identification of repair needs, projects and long-term issues, and basic condition assessments on the three historic houses.

***The following individual is the contact for Campbell Crossing:***

*Ms. Julianne Polanco  
Cultural Resources Director  
415-734-6904  
julianne.polanco@lanlease.com*

### **5. DPW Maintenance Division**

The Maintenance Division plans, implements, directs, budgets, controls, and accounts for the maintenance and repair of real property, structures, bridges, dams, railroads, roads, walks, paved areas, grounds, selected personal property, and equipment. The division



performs miscellaneous services including collection and disposal of refuse, recycling, pest control, snow removal, and operation of construction equipment. They also prepare budget estimates and justifications for all maintenance, repair and operational functions, and provide statistical research as required. The majority of the work undertaken by DPW Maintenance is administered by a "Service Order." Very few projects are processed under a "Work Order" or under a DD4283 form. Should a project be processed under a DD4283 or Work Order, environmental screening is typically undertaken by DPW Environmental.

***The following individual is the contact for the DPW Maintenance Division:***

*Mr. Philip Garito  
Acting Maintenance Division Chief  
270-798-9245  
philip.n.garito.civ@mail.mil*

### **DPW Maintenance-CRMP Integration**

Currently there is minimal interaction between the DPW Maintenance and the CRMP and, consequently, the following provides a list of recommended areas for integrating program activities. Due to the minimal integration between DPW Maintenance and the CRMP, the following points are recommendations for developing a working relationship.

- DPW Maintenance should be aware of cultural resources agreement documents (such as the OPs PA) that simplify CRM coordination and compliance;
- DPW Maintenance should communicate to those responsible for construction activities any special conditions that must be completed to avoid, minimize, or mitigate effects to historic properties;
- DPW Maintenance should recruit (or train) people with skills needed to undertake repairs to historic buildings, in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR 68);
- The CRMP maintain a list of real property that has been identified as historic properties, or as needing to be evaluated as historic properties. DPW Maintenance should request an updated copy of this list from the CRMP no less than every 6 months;
- DPW Maintenance should consult with the CRPM before any routine maintenance ensues on historic buildings in the CBHD, or on archaeological sites *Eligible* for listing in the NRHP;
- As needed, DPW Maintenance should attend the Conservation Branch meetings to identify and resolve CRM issues;
- DPW Maintenance should consult with the CRPM on activities that involve potential adverse effects to historic properties;
- DPW Maintenance should consult with the CRPM with regard to any ground-disturbing activities planned outside of areas surveyed previously for archaeological sites; and
- DPW Maintenance should train supervisory staff in basic cultural resources laws and regulations, to include Section 106 and ARPA.

## **6. DPW Master Planning Division**

The Master Planning Division is responsible for planning facilities for the installation under a 20-year plan. The master planner maintains maps, records, and reports for this planning process. Master Planning Division also maintains current information on the installation's training areas and plans for their future development. Besides being responsible for the Fort Campbell Master Plan, this division is also tasked with GIS mapping, the IDG, and military construction (MILCON) projects. Master Planning also prepares and maintains all real estate documents (easements, leases, licenses, out grants, and transfer/disposals) under the Real Property Management system and the IDG, a document whose purpose is to promote sustainable, efficient, orderly, and aesthetic development, while avoiding or minimizing effects to historic properties, and cultural resources overall, at Fort Campbell.

The Master Planning Division serves to plan, program, and provide project management for MILCON construction projects, and develops numerous projects through planning of contracted projects. As the Master Planning Division's mission is essential to many large-scale construction and renovation projects, as well as advance planning for accommodating changes to the military mission, integration of environmental compliance requirements is key to ensuring all stewardship, compliance and mission requirements are met in a timely manner. To this end, the CRMP works with Master Planning through the DPW NEPA Program to ensure cultural resources are addressed at the earliest stages in planning and project design, and throughout the course of a project in a manner consistent with DoD guidance.

At Master Planning's siting meetings, the CRMP is represented by the NEPA Program. When a project is conceived, a proponent sends a siting request via email with a PowerPoint slide. Siting requests generally are made three years prior to project construction. The siting request (email) is sent to all members of the Siting Board for comments; the CRPM is on the siting board and reviews siting requests via e-mail. The NEPA Program begins its preliminary environmental screening and prepares a REC. Once the REC is prepared, the REC is forwarded to FTC-CRO for review and comment. Two years prior to construction, a project charrette is held, and one year prior to construction, the NEPA Program will issue a valid REC. Throughout the planning process and during each phase (3-year, 2-year, and 1-year out), environmental and cultural issues are continually reviewed and addressed.

### **Recommended DPW Master Planning-CRMP Integration**

The following list provides a recommended list of actions to facilitate DPW Master Planning and CRMP integration:

- Advise the CRPM as necessary, particularly in matters relating to the siting of new construction, IDG, Real Property Planning Board (RPPB) planned building renovations and demolitions, proposed changes to vehicular and pedestrian traffic, utility construction, the historic landscape, and archaeological sites;

- Communicate cultural resources issues through Environmental Division meetings and staff-to-staff, as possible;
- Consult with the Conservation Branch Chief and the CRPM on all master planning activities as they may affect historic properties;
- Assure that the Real Property Branch tracks the special needs of each historic property, with input and assistance from the CRMP;
- Work with the CRPM to improve the IFS, and to initiate documentation of historic buildings, structures, districts, sites, and objects overlooked by IFS with the goal of completely integrating the historic property data on IFS with DPW Environmental GIS systems;
- Work with the CRPM to include historic preservation planning in the 20-year Master Plan; and
- Coordinate with Master Planning on reuse of historic properties.

**Real Property Branch.** This branch maintains the Fort Campbell real property records. Real Property manages real property utilization and maintains inventory and building records. Real Property also manages Fort Campbell's real estate interests including leases, land purchases, disposals, easements, and use permits.

- The CRMP works with the Real Property office on matters relating to easements for historic cemeteries, ARPA permits, historic property transfers, and updating the IFS.

*The following individual is the contact for the Real Property Branch:*

*Mr. Billy Evans  
Real Property Officer  
270-798-0124  
billy.w.evans.civ@mail.mil*

**Community Planning Branch.** Through its Community Planning Branch, the Master Planning Division develops and maintains the Fort Campbell Master Plan. The Master Plan is the overarching siting guide for all facilities and activities on the installation. This branch also prepares and defends 1391s for MILCON projects, and manages the interests of the installation and its soldiers during design and construction. The 1391 is a programming document which is submitted to Congress for their approval. Included in the 1391 is a requirement for the Environmental Division Chief to sign the required tab certifying that the NEPA process has been completed.

- The CRMP works with the Master Planner to integrate long-term historic preservation and cultural resources concerns into installation construction and development plans;
- The CRMP and Master Planner have the joint responsibility of planning for future development in and around the CBHD through the application of stipulations in the OCB PA; and

- The CRPM has developed a list of acceptable methods and procedures for maintenance in the Old Clarksville Base, and has disseminated this document to the listed facility managers.

***The following individual is the contact for the Community Planning Branch:***

*Ms. Sally Castleman  
Division Chief  
270-798-7311  
sally.p.castleman.civ@mail.mil*

**Facility Management Branch.** Master Planning's Facility Management Branch is responsible for space management, space utilization, relocation planning and management, building ownership and user tracking.

***The following individual is the contact for the Facility Management Division:***

*Ms. Laura Yates  
Facility Management Specialist  
270-798-7427  
laura.e.yates.civ@mail.mil*

### **5.2.3 G3/Directorate of Plans, Training, and Mobilization (G3/DPTM), Range Division**

The Range Division is responsible for the management and administration of approximately 92,000 acres of training and maneuver lands, ranges, and associated restricted airspace. Range Division controls use of and access to the training area for military training and all other uses. Range Division also coordinates all construction and maintenance activities, including the ITAM Program, which consists of four components:

- Range and Training Land Assessment
- Land Rehabilitation and Area Maintenance (LRAM)
- Training Requirements Integration (TRI)
- Sustainable Range Awareness (SRA)

At Fort Campbell, the missions of the ITAM Program and the DPW Conservation Branch are closely aligned, and must be fully integrated for maximum effectiveness. To integrate land management activities, the G3/DPTM has established a partnering relationship with the Fort Campbell Environmental Division. To this end, the Land Management Forum is held regularly to coordinate the integration of all ongoing activities in the training areas and ranges. The G3/DPTM prepares an ITAM Annual Work Plan, describing specific activities to be implemented by each component during a 5-year period.

To assure avoidance and minimization of effects to historic properties, the Range Division operates under Fort Campbell Regulation 385-5 (CAM Regulation 385-5) for the Sustainable Range Program, Safety, and Integrated Training Area Management. As per CAM Regulation 385-5, CAM Units that need to conduct excavations during their training exercises must obtain a Dig Authorization Permit at the ITAM office prior to their training exercise. To aid in issuing permits, ITAM consults the DPW GIS “No Dig” layer, which indicates that an archaeology site may be present. The “No Dig” mapping layer indicates areas for which excavation and ground disturbance are restricted, due to a variety of factors (including the presence of cultural resources). This layer may be found on the Fort Campbell server in the \\CAMPSANG\DPWINRMPI\ENV GIS Data folder (see Standard #1 for details of the GIS database architecture).

Prior to authorizing a training activity, the ITAM office provides the CAM Unit a photomap of the assigned training area, which identifies all cultural resource areas of concern. As a preventative measure, where a “No Dig” site has been identified, the digging location is moved by the Range Division in consultation with the CRPM. This information is documented on the Dig Request form. As a requirement under CAM Regulation 385-5, any training area that has the potential for, or has been inadvertently discovered to contain, items of cultural or historical significance, should not be disturbed. When digging, if any item suspected to be of cultural or historical significance is discovered, the CAM Unit should report the location to Range Control. Additionally, 385-5 states that no training shall be conducted within cemetery fencing. At present, 123 cemeteries have been identified in the training areas; however, verified polygon data is complete for only 50 percent of cemeteries in the GIS.

On the program level, the Range Division produces an EA for all future-year range projects, up to 2017. Once the EA is prepared, the CRPM becomes aware of the overall program intent, and may work to identify issues at the earliest stages of program development. When individual project planning is initiated, Range and the NEPA Program prepare a REC which will include CRM-related issues. Range projects requiring design are managed by the DPW Engineering Design Branch, which follows the standard REC process.

***The following individual is the contact for the Range Division:***

*Mr. Timothy Wanke  
Range Operations Specialist  
270-798-9245  
timothy.r.wanke.civ@mail.mil*

### **Recommended Range Division-CRMP Integration**

- Range Division should maintain awareness of cultural resources agreement documents that simplify CRM coordination and compliance;
- Range Division should communicate to those responsible for construction activities (i.e., construction inspector) any environmental or special conditions



- that must be observed to avoid, minimize, or mitigate effects to historic properties;
- Range has a list of projects in the Range Complex Master Plan (2010-2015), and a Range Training and Development Plan (effective 2008), that should be reviewed by the CRPM on an annual (at minimum) basis and during preparation of the ICRMP update, to determine if the planned projects have the potential to impact known or suspected cultural resources; and
- Range Division should work with the CRPM to identify future archaeology survey needs in order to meet the Range Complex Master Plan's initiatives.

#### **5.2.4 Provost Marshal**

The Provost Marshal Office at Fort Campbell is responsible for law enforcement, evacuating and securing designated hazardous sites, police records, installation access, ride-along services for unit commanders, traffic laws, driver records, and Military Police (when they are under the control of the Provost Marshal's mission). Through the DPW Director, the Provost Marshal interacts with the CRMP on an as-needed basis regarding damage to archaeological sites and trespassing within historic buildings. The CRMP goes through the chain-of-command to make official reports to the Provost Marshal to assist with the enforcement process. When the CRMP witnesses, or is informed of, a potential violation of ARPA or trespassing, their first step is to call Military Police at 270-798-2677. When the incident is reported, the Provost Marshal will issue an abstract report to the DPW Director; see SOP #3.

Misdemeanor offenses are investigated jointly by Military Police Investigators (MPI) and the Criminal Investigation Division (CID). Should the MPI and CID determine that the violation may result in felony charges; the case is referred to the Department of Justice (DOJ) for further review. Violators of federal and state cultural resource laws are subject to prosecution before a United States Magistrate. Violators subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice (i.e., military personnel) are also subject to prosecution under that code, for violation of CAM Cir 215-1. Actions taken by the magistrate or commanders under the Uniform Code of Military Justice are in addition to the administrative suspension or revocation of outdoor recreation privileges. In addition, violations may involve criminal punishment and/or punishment under the Uniform Code of Military Justice. Multiple offenses may also result in permanent barring from participation in outdoor recreation activities on Fort Campbell.

***\*\*Contact the Fort Campbell Military Police at 270-798-2677 in the event of reportable incidents.\*\****

#### **Recommended Provost Marshal-CRMP Integration**

- When the Provost Marshal determines that a cultural resources violation is under investigation, the Provost Marshall generates a report summary that is sent to the DPW Director;

- The Provost Marshall, in coordination with CID/MPI, investigates any suspected vandalism, including the casual collection of artifacts at Fort Campbell of historic properties, and notifies the DPW Director;
- The Provost Marshal should enforce federal laws that prohibit vandalism of archaeological sites and historic properties, including the casual collection of artifacts at Fort Campbell; and
- The Provost Marshal coordinates with CID/MPI and the DPW Director regarding the discovery of human remains.

### **5.2.5 Public Affairs Office (PAO)**

The PAO advises the Division and Garrison commanders, and executes the command's Media Relations, Community Relations, and Command Information missions. The PAO is responsible for all media interactions, community relations events, and the publishing of the weekly Fort Campbell Courier. The PAO subdivides into the Media Relations Section, the Community Relations Section, and the Division PAO. Their duties are described as such:

- The Media Relations Section is the liaison between the news and entertainment media and the installation and its units;
- The Community Relations section facilitates outreach between Fort Campbell and the surrounding communities;
- PAO is the official spokesperson for the installation, and manages public involvement activities and responses (particularly in public controversy situations) in close coordination with key installation leaders;
- PAO plays a role in educating the public on the history and prehistory of Fort Campbell; and
- PAO promotes an understanding of the laws protecting cultural resources such as ARPA.

*The following individual is the contact for the Public Affairs Office:*

*Mr. Robert Jenkins  
Public Affairs Officer  
270-798-4730  
robert.n.jenkins.civ@mail.mil*

### **Recommended PAO-CRMP Integration**

The PAO approves proposed public release of information related to cultural resources on Fort Campbell intended for educational or informational purposes (to include presentations at conferences and professional organizations). There is no detailed procedure or SOP for when to contact the PAO.

- The CRMP will submit documents and information to the PAO, if the CRPM or CRPM determines the information to be “newsworthy” or “of high public interest;”
- Should the CRMP make an exceptionally significant archaeological discovery or finding, the PAO should be informed;
- Information regarding “high visibility events” involving cultural resources discussed at the weekly DPW Environmental staff meeting (i.e., Earth Day celebrations) should be conveyed to the PAO;
- PAO will help direct members of the public to sources of accurate information in response to inquiries related to cultural resources at Fort Campbell;
- The PAO helps the public benefit from Fort Campbell’s stewardship of cultural resources;
- The PAO communicates through publication (and other means) that the recreational use of metal or density detectors for the purpose of subsurface discovery, or the use of any means of ground disturbance for the purposes of removing or disturbing archaeological artifacts without a proper permit, is prohibited on all lands within the boundaries of Fort Campbell;
- The PAO will notify the CRPM when members of the public express interest in visiting cemeteries or obtaining information about cemeteries. The PAO has provided FTC-CRO written authorization via e-mail (25 January 2001) that there are no FOIA or legal issues to disseminate cemetery locations and grave information to individuals and civilian organizations; and
- The CRMP will submit documents and information to the PAO for review prior to presenting Fort Campbell information at a professional archaeological conference or in an archaeological journal.

### **5.2.6 Staff Judge Advocate (SJA)**

The SJA provides legal services to the GC, subordinate commanders, and all military personnel and dependents. The SJA office serves as legal advisor and environmental attorney to the GC and the CRM, reviews draft cultural resources documents per AR 200-1, and serves as counsel for the Army in appropriate administrative cases, hearings, and enforcement actions.

*The following individual is the contact for the Staff Judge Advocate:*

*Mr. Gary Baumann  
Environmental Attorney  
270-798-0732  
gary.f.baumann.civ@mail.mil*

### **SJA-CRMP Integration**

- The SJA reviews and comments on the legal sufficiency and implications of the ICRMP, providing legal opinions about the regulatory process and laws;

- Reviews and comments on the legal sufficiency and implications of MOAs, PAs, and other binding documents developed under the CRMP;
- Participates in Tribal consultations;
- Prosecutes cases of vandalism against archaeological sites; and
- As lead in managing response, coordinates with the Provost Marshall, DPW Director, CRMP, and CRPM regarding the discovery of human remains.

### **5.2.7 Environmental Quality Control Committee (EQCC)**

The EQCC advises the GC concerning environmental issues and assists in formulating installation environmental policy. The EQCC consist of members representing the operational, engineering, planning, resource management, legal, medical, and safety interests of the command, including military installation tenant activities. The EQCC coordinates activities of the installation environmental programs and is a cross-functional team that advises the command on environmental priorities, policies, strategies, and programs. The EQCC also examines major installation activities, products, and services and identify the associated environmental aspects that can reasonably be controlled or managed.

***\*\*The Division Chief currently serves as the contact for the Environmental QC Committee.\*\****

#### **EQCC-CRMP Integration**

- The EQCC should provide a forum for the CRPM to advise the Committee on significant changes in cultural resources laws, regulations, and policy that may affect any of the interests of the installation;
- The EQCC should inform the CRMP of Fort Campbell priorities, policies, strategies, and programs that will affect CRM planning; and
- The EQCC to encourage training in cultural resources compliance installation-wide.

### **5.2.8 Don F. Pratt Museum**

The Don F. Pratt Museum was established in 1956 as a division museum for the 101st Airborne Division. The museum's central theme is the history of the 101st Airborne Division, the "Screaming Eagles," and it covers the period from the early 1940s to the present. Collections from Brigadier General Don F. Pratt, along with some of the personal possessions of Generals William C. Lee, Maxwell D. Taylor, Anthony C. McAuliffe, and William C. Westmoreland, are among the featured exhibits. Other exhibits include a completely restored CG-4A cargo glider that carried soldiers into combat during World War II, two seventeenth century bronze eagles, captured enemy weapons and equipment from Vietnam, and items which had belonged to Adolf Hitler

and other high ranking Nazi officials. The museum also includes a reference library and archives, tours, historical films, and educational programs.

***The following individual is the contact for the Don F. Pratt Museum:***

*Mr. John O'Brien  
Director  
270-798-3215  
john.j.obrien@us.army.mil*

#### **Don F. Pratt Museum-CRMP Integration**

- The museum conducts oral history interviews of residents who settled in the area prior to the development of Fort Campbell. This information assists the CRMP in its development of historical contexts.
- The museum has prepared a history of the cemeteries on Fort Campbell, which is of great value to the CRMP for its assessments.
- The museum has prepared historical narratives of the CBHD, and manages education programs for Clarksville Base.
- The museum is a venue for CRMP's staff and contract historians and archaeologists conducting research.
- The museum directs interested parties to the CRMP when they have questions concerning cultural resources at Fort Campbell.

### **5.2.9 Defense Organizations**

#### **1. USACE, Louisville District**

The Louisville District provides contract support to the Conservation Branch, Environmental Division, including support for the update of the ICRMP and component plans for Fort Campbell. The Louisville District also administers the timber harvest and agricultural out lease contracts for Fort Campbell. There is a local USACE contracting representative stationed at Fort Campbell who facilitates communication with the District.

***The following individual is the contact for the USACE, Louisville District:***

*Mr. Alex Herrera  
Project Manager  
270-798-9716  
alex.j.herrera.civ@mail.mil*

#### **2. Installation Management Command, Atlantic Regional Office (IMCOM-Atlantic)**

The IMCOM-Atlantic, located near Atlanta, Georgia, coordinates the Army's environmental program with regulators and monitors and analyzes state environmental



regulatory and legislative activity. The IMCOM-Atlantic does not contact the State Historic Preservation Offices directly, that duty is reserved for the individual GCs. The Atlantic Regional Office reviews budget requests and disburses funding to the installation to administer and implement many of the projects and programs described in this ICRMP. The IMCOM-Atlantic also facilitates consistent interpretation and application of Army environmental policies at installations. IMCOM-Atlantic provides support to assist installation commanders in achieving the Army's environmental stewardship goals and objectives.

***The following individual is the contact for IMCOM Atlantic:***

*Ms. Jennifer Guerrero  
Environmental Specialist IMCOM-Atlantic  
757-501-8125  
jennifer.lee.guerrero@us.army.mil*

### **3. United States Army Environmental Command (AEC)**

The CRMP at the AEC assists installations in meeting their compliance needs with respect to these resources by developing programmatic compliance solutions and technical documents, and providing technical support to installations. The CRMP seeks to support the mission by improving sustainability within the Army and developing cost-effective tools to improve compliance practices.

***The following individual is the contact for AEC:***

*Kristin Leahy  
Architectural Historian  
United States Army Environmental Command  
210-466-1784  
kristin.leahy@us.army.mil*

## **5.2.10 Contractors**

Contractors provide the DPW with technical support for CRM projects. This technical support includes preparation of the ICRMP, Section 106 eligibility reports and documentation, and cultural resources surveys. Contract employees also currently staff the CRMP with the exception of the CRPM.

## **5.2.11 Resource Agencies**

### **1. SHPO**

The Kentucky and Tennessee SHPOs assist federal agencies in their compliance responsibilities under Section 106 of the NHPA. Both SHPOs maintain databases of

known archaeological sites, historic properties, and other known cultural resources. Each SHPO serves as consulting parties for NHPA compliance at Fort Campbell. To support Section 106 compliance at Fort Campbell, each SHPO:

- Consults in accordance with the stipulations in the OPs PA;
- Provides timely and constructive responses to the submission of technical studies.

***The following individual is the contact for the Kentucky SHPO (Kentucky Heritage Council):***

*Mr. Craig Potts  
Program Administrator  
502-564-7005 x123  
craig.potts@ky.gov*

***The following individual is the contact for the Tennessee SHPO:***

*Dr. Joe Garrison  
Historic Preservation Specialist  
615-532-1550 x103  
Joseph.Garrison@tn.gov*

## **2. ACHP**

The ACHP is an independent federal agency that promotes the preservation, enhancement, and productive use of our nation's historic resources, and advises the President and Congress on national historic preservation policy.

The goal of the NHPA, which established the ACHP in 1966, is to have federal agencies act as responsible stewards of our nation's resources when their actions affect historic properties. The ACHP is the only entity with the legal responsibility to encourage federal agencies to factor historic preservation into federal project requirements. The ACHP oversees the Section 106 process and, in very limited circumstances, may be a consulting party for cultural resources undertakings at Fort Campbell.

As directed by NHPA, the ACHP serves as the primary federal policy advisor to the President and Congress; recommends administrative and legislative improvements for protecting our nation's heritage; advocates full consideration of historic values in federal decision making; and reviews federal programs and policies to promote effectiveness, coordination, and consistency with national preservation policies.

***The following individual is the contact for the ACHP:***

*Ms. Kathleen Kerr  
Office of Federal Agency Program (DoD)  
202-606-8534  
kkerr@achp.gov*

### 5.3 Planned Actions That May Impact Cultural Resources and Funding Estimates

This ICRMP is required to identify upcoming projects that may require review pursuant to Section 106 of NHPA. Table 5-1, below, provides the current list, as kept and annually updated by the Master Planning Division. The CRPM should review this summary of upcoming projects to ensure that they have been reviewed for potential effects to historic properties. The CRPM also should communicate with the appropriate project proponents to ensure that any necessary funding is in place for cultural resources investigations.

**Table 5-1. Five Years of Projects at Fort Campbell**

Project Title	APPN	Project Number	Notes
<b>FY12</b>			
Vehicle Maintenance Facility (8/101)	MCA	18646	
Sustainment Brigade Complex	MCA	64297	
Physical Fitness Training Facility	MCA	65147	
Hospital Addition/Alteration	MCA	70348	
Scout/Recce Gunnery Range	MCA	71703	Adverse Effect to Historic Properties
SOF ERMP UAS Hanger (UAS)	MCA	69501	
Barracks Complex (5SFG/160SOAR)	MCA	73541	
SOF SOATB Hanger	MCA	66598	
SOF SOATB Hanger and Ramp	SOCOM	66598	
EAB Barracks	MCA	72684	
SOF MH47 Aviation Facility	SOCOM	76374	
<b>FY13</b>			
Barracks Complex – 35 <sup>th</sup> Street	MCA	61810	
Multifunctional Brigade Complex (101CAB)	MCA	64296	
Shoothouse	MCA	71712	
UAS Hanger	MCA	76239	
4BCT Barracks	MCA	76533	

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>APPN</b>	<b>Project Number</b>	<b>Notes</b>
3BCT Barracks	MCA	76549	
SOF Landgraf Hanger Extension	SOCOM	66597	
SOF Group Support Battalion	SOCOM	69447	
Air Support Operations Center (ASOC)	MCAF	123183	Air Force Project
Replace Barkley Elementary School	DODS	AM00028	
Replace Wassom Middle School	DODS	AM00029	
<b>FY14</b>			
Replace Marshall Elementary School	DODS	AM00040	
<b>FY15</b>			
3BCT Complex	MCA	63641	
BCT 3 Complex	MCA	63641	
<b>FY16</b>			
Command & Control, Ph 2	MCA	64866	
<b>FY17</b>			

### 5.3.1 CRM Program Actions

#### 1. Manpower Requirements

Per the IMCOM Environmental Requirements Submission Guidance, Manpower (formerly Recurring) Requirements:

*...include environmental staff salaries (fully loaded to include benefits) and related program-management activities for authorized DAC, local national, and contractor personnel (full-time onsite contractors only) (IMCOM working document 2012:1-3)*

In Fort Campbell's CRMP, manpower needs include salaries, equipment, and facility support for the FTC-CRO. Specifically, manpower activities undertaken by the CRMP include, but are not limited to:

- Regular environmental review of activities and undertakings;
- Review of Dig Permit requests;
- Producing annual updates of the ICRMP;
- Regular site monitoring and protection;

- GIS maintenance, update of information. and improvement;
- Consultations with the Tennessee and Kentucky SHPOs, Native American THPOs and the ACHP;
- NAGPRA consultations and other required public involvement;
- Coordinating public information regarding cultural resources with the PAO; and
- Appropriate curation and inventory control of collections and records, as per 36 CFR 79.

It is anticipated that a total of three (3) Contract Manpower Equivalents (CME) will be sufficient to meet all of Fort Campbell's Cultural Resources goals and requirements. This manpower requirement is based on more than 20 years of cultural resources management at Fort Campbell.

## **2. Non-Manpower Requirements**

Non-Manpower Requirements are defined as:

*...both recurring non-pay and one-time or phased non-recurring project requirement... Non-manpower requirements also include discrete non-recurring project requirements needed to address environmental issues on a one time basis, or phased to be completed within a few years... (IMCOM working document 2012:1-3)*

Project proponents, such as Range Division or DPW Master Planning, may need to include non-manpower program funding for cultural resource studies in their project budgets.

### **5.3.2 Proponent Funding Needs**

#### **1. Identification**

The CRPM may consider conducting small-scale archaeological surveys with in-house staff using manpower program funding. Large-scale surveys (exceeding 25 acres) and surveys for above-ground resources, if required, might be best executed and planned into the project budget.

#### **2. Consultation**

Formal consultation pursuant to Section 106 of NHPA and in accordance with existing Programmatic Agreements generally should be conducted by the CRMP and project stakeholders using resources from manpower program funding. A scenario may exist where an especially large and complicated project, with extensive consultation and possibly travel, justifies the use of non-manpower program funding. It is recommended that the CRPM discuss this option with appropriate staff at IMCOM, if such a large project is planned that may require extensive staff time and resources.



### **3. Mitigation**

Funding for mitigation should be provided by project proponents and generally should not exceed one percent of the total cost of the planned construction. The CRMP should not be required to undertake mitigation activities without proponent funding. The CRPM can help identify appropriate consultants to complete mitigation requirements.

### **4. Other Funding Needs**

It is recommended that the CRPM discuss with appropriate staff at IMCOM if they are uncertain whether other funding needs require the use of manpower or non-manpower funding.

## **5.4 Priorities and Goals**

As a prelude to the development of the ICRMP's long-term and 5-year plans, the following priorities and goals have been identified through background research and interviews of the Fort Campbell stakeholders. These challenges have been organized according to seven areas of compliance, stewardship, and integration responsibilities of Fort Campbell's CRMP.

### **5.4.1 CRM Program Area: Planning**

- 1. Challenge** – There are no formal meetings for the CRMP and DPW Master Planning. MILCON planning and project development has been initiated without the inclusion of the CRMP.

**Goal** – Improve integration of CRM early in the program and project delivery process, and to continue coordination through the life cycle of programs and all engineering design and construction phases of project development.

**Work Required** – The CRPM should be involved in the earliest phases of program and project development. This should include the development of the Installation Real Property Master Plan, as well as revisions and updates to master planning documents, including the 5-year plan. The CRPM should be included in planning charrettes for all construction and renovation projects that have the potential to affect historic properties. The Director of DPW should establish a working group that has the goal of enhancing integration between the CRMP and DPW Master Planning.

- 2. Challenge** – Fort Campbell's cultural resources have not given due consideration to a cultural landscape approach. There is only one NRHP-*Eligible* historic district at Fort Campbell (the Clarksville Base Historic District), and remaining resources are often considered individually as buildings, structures, or sites without consideration of the surrounding landscape. Fort Campbell should consider developing a cultural

landscape approach to cultural resources planning as is part of the process of historic preservation under DoD guidance.

**Goal** – To meet requirements of the NHPA and to address cultural resources holistically and in their proper contexts.

**Work Required** – When undertaking new compliance inventories, and when reevaluating previous inventories, related resources should be evaluated in terms of their larger landscape context.

3. **Challenge** – Installation-wide there is not a good understanding that CRM extends beyond archaeology and standing structures. Some planners have expressed a lack of familiarity with FTC’s Section 106 responsibilities or the process.

**Goal** – To provide CRM training to raise awareness of the broad scope of activities and resources that comprise CRM.

**Work Required** – Continue outreach efforts to the Fort Campbell community, and to project planners in particular. Additionally, training for the appropriate staff on the installation articulating FTC’s responsibilities and obligations under the terms of the current PAs and Section 106 of the NHPA would be of benefit.

#### **5.4.2 CRM Program Area: Cultural Resources Inventory and Information Management**

1. **Challenge** – Fort Campbell should address gaps in the installation’s inventory of archaeological sites, historic buildings, and other cultural resources.

**Goal** – The most pressing goals relative to data gaps in the inventory is to complete the aboveground historic property inventory, and to conduct re-surveys once they reach the NRHP’s 50-year threshold. Correct and update surveys which are outdated, inadequate or inaccurate.

**Work Required** – Fort Campbell provides large-scale and project-driven surveys. Survey contracts may also be administered by the USACE. Annual surveys planned with requirements identified by the DPW and CRMP will facilitate compliance with the NHPA and ARPA, and allow project proponent’s undertakings to be planned while considering effects to historic properties. Surveys are a recurring activity designed to complete the cultural resources inventory. With the passage of time, and in consideration of the NRHP’s 50-year threshold, new surveys will be undertaken and aging surveys will require assessment for resurvey or survey updates.

An installation-wide architectural survey is currently in process. The architectural inventory has been conducted by the Corps of Engineers Research Laboratory (CERL). As of January 1, 2012 the report is in Draft form and not yet finalized. When the report has been finalized it will be forwarded to Tennessee and Kentucky

SHPOs for review and concurrence of eligibility for listing in the NRHP for the buildings identified. This inventory is based on the Real Property records of existing facilities and does not include all standing structures on Fort Campbell. The structures not inventoried by CERL will have to be identified and evaluated on a case-by-case basis as funding allows.

- 2. Challenge** – Enhance consistency between the cultural resources “Layer” in the DPW Geographic Information System and Real Property’s IFS cultural resources coding.

The creation of the Cultural Resources GIS layer shows the boundaries of previously recorded cultural resources will aid the CRMP in compliance responsibilities. However, there are discrepancies in recordation of cultural resources in IFS, as well as a lack of information on historic districts. Additionally, IFS has no spatial data. CRM data should be kept current, and notices of updates should be emailed to affected parties, including the CRM. DPW’s GIS database is not consistent with the Real Property’s IFS system. Additionally, the IFS database has many properties coded as “need to evaluate.” IFS should account for discreet properties, such as buildings, structures, sites, and objects as well as historic districts. Additionally, property which has been overlooked (sculpture, state line markers, bone yard planes), should be added to the IFS database and be given a facility number. Some historic properties are not located on Fort Campbell, but are part of Campbell Crossing, LLC. Some privatized/leased properties are not in the IFS.

**Goal** – To have complete, consistent, and accurate cultural resources data in both the DPW GIS and IFS.

**Work Required** - CRMP, DPW, and Real Properties should develop a working group to develop a data validation and data sharing plan, with a CRMP representative as a first point of contact for cultural resource data issues.

### **5.4.3 CRM Program Area: Review of Actions and Products**

- 1. Challenge** – Project proponents sometimes abandon or ignore mitigation measures, leading to potential adverse effects to historic properties and other cultural resources.

**Goal** – Because Fort Campbell initiates numerous undertakings that may affect historic properties, to assure compliance with cultural resources laws and regulations, avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures are often attached as project commitments in construction documents. These project commitments need to be incorporated into construction documents and communicated to project managers.

**Work Required** – The CRPM, working with staff from DPW Master Planning, the NEPA Program, and the USACE Louisville District, should establish procedures for incorporating cultural resources project commitments in project construction

documents and opportunities to inform construction project managers on relevant cultural resource responsibilities.

2. **Challenge** – At Fort Campbell, reviews under the NHPA have been folded into the NEPA process. NEPA can be used if it accomplishes the same purposes required under Section 106 and 110. However, there is a lack of understanding by most major proponents that NHPA is also independent of NEPA.

**Goal** – To remain compliant with the NHPA, project proponents may need to consider NEPA and the NHPA independently. Some projects may require NHPA compliance even though they are excluded from NEPA. Proponents must also contact the CRMP if their design/plans change after the initial review is complete.

**Work Needed** – Follow up investigations of project locations by CRM staff will greatly facilitate compliance with identified requirements.

3. **Challenge** – As per the OPs PA Stipulation D, “the Garrison Commander shall consult with Tribal Historic Preservation Officers and/or other designated representatives of the Native American tribes listed in Attachment D that may have an affiliation with or interest in cultural items found at Fort Campbell to determine whether and which historic properties at Fort Campbell have religious or cultural significance to each tribe.” In the past, this stipulation has not been met.

36 CFR 800.16(l) defines the term “historic property” as

“...Any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object *included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places* maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. This term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties. The term includes properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization *and that meet the National Register criteria.*”  
[emphasis added]

**Goal** – Consult with federally-recognized Native American tribes to determine whether and which NRHP *Eligible* prehistoric or multi-component archaeological sites have religious or cultural significance. Any alteration in the condition of these sites will immediately require consultation with the appropriate tribe as per the OPs PA Section 2(D) parts 3 and 4.

**Work Required** – Fort Campbell must inventory all archaeological resources that have a prehistoric component and are *Eligible* for inclusion to the NRHP, compile all available information about each historic property, and provide each federally-recognized tribe an opportunity to determine if any historic properties have religious or cultural significance.

#### **5.4.4 CRM Program Area: Records and Curation**

1. **Challenge** – The curation facility at building 2159 is at full capacity, and the building is to be demolished as land is transferred to Family Housing. Currently, Fort Campbell is in the early stages of implementing a plan to relocate the Cultural Resources Office to the existing Forestry Compound. These new facilities will include an expanded curation facility designed to increase capacity by nearly fifty percent.

**Goal** – To remain compliant with 36 CFR Part 79, Fort Campbell must curate its archaeological collections in an appropriate repository.

**Work Needed** – The 2011 document entitled, *Cost Benefit Analysis Study: Future of Fort Campbell's Collections* considered a number of options, and has concluded that it is most cost beneficial to “keep the collections on post and expand the existing pod within the Forestry Compound...” FTC-CRO encourages and awaits the implementation and completion of this planned construction.

#### **5.4.5 CRM Program Area: Monitoring and Protection**

1. **Challenge** – Historic properties need to be adequately maintained on Fort Campbell.

**Goal** – To remain compliant with the NHPA, Fort Campbell should prepare simple approaches to maintain historic properties without causing adverse effects.

**Work Needed** – See SOP #4. Develop specific maintenance plans that meet the Secretary of the Interior Standards for Rehabilitation.

#### **5.4.6 CRM Program Area: Public Involvement**

1. **Challenge** – Improve interaction with surrounding communities, the general public, and preservation partners, particularly with resolving adverse effects and developing agreement documents.

**Goal** – Since historic preservation laws allow federal agencies some discretion in how information is conveyed to the public and other interested parties, a public involvement plan (formal or informal) can be a useful tool to tailor public involvement to the particular circumstances or needs.

**Work Required** – As mandated by NEPA and Sections 106 and 110 of the NHPA, public involvement and community outreach should be funded and encouraged; this ICRMP has been developed, in part, to address this issue. The FTC-CRO should schedule regular (at minimum, on an annual basis) outreach efforts with the local community to foster awareness of cultural resource issues on Fort Campbell. Additionally, public outreach planning integration with other federal land-



management groups (such as other DoD installations, NPS staff, or the USDA Forest Service) may prove to enhance public outreach efforts and the CRMP.

2. **Challenge** – Fort Campbell should update the expired MOUs with Indian tribes and encourage other tribal groups to enter into similar agreements.

**Goal** – To negotiate new MOUs to replace those which have expired and increase the number of MOUs with tribes that acknowledge an interest in the cultural items and sites at Fort Campbell. In implementing this goal, standard interaction and good will are enhanced for instances where expedited consultation is necessary.

**Work Required** – Continue to invite Tribes to participate in the development of agreement documents.

#### **5.4.7 CRM Program Area: Other**

1. **Challenge** – A major challenge for the CRMP is determining the number, location, ownership, protection, and visitor access to historic cemeteries located at Fort Campbell. Historic installation maps indicate the presence, at one time, of over 200 cemeteries, some 124 of which have been identified and precisely mapped with GIS coordinates. There is a potential for the presence of an additional 60-70 cemeteries.

- Both Kentucky and Tennessee routinely assign archaeological site numbers to cemeteries when properly documented. Fort Campbell tracks them both as part of the archaeological site inventory and as a separate category because of the special concerns they pose. Fort Campbell Real Property also tracks historic cemeteries through the IFS, via facility numbers.
- Regarding protection of cemeteries, ARPA applies to cemetery features 100 years and older. Additionally, both Kentucky and Tennessee have statutes specifically protecting cemeteries as well, but as special real property, not because of archaeological character. Because the Kentucky SHPO regards many cemeteries as *Eligible* under Criterion D, the early identification and assessment of these resources will assist in project planning. Cemeteries may also be designated as “Heritage Assets.”
- Land Acquisition maps from 1942 indicate that many, but not all, cemeteries at Fort Campbell were excluded from legal transfer of ownership. As a result, it is likely that Fort Campbell does not own all of the cemeteries within its boundaries. A comprehensive list of which cemeteries are owned, owned with restrictions, or not owned by Fort Campbell has not been compiled.
- Fort Campbell continually receives requests for information about specific graves and cemeteries, locations and condition. There are also requests for visits to them, to volunteer clean-up or other efforts (Boy Scout Eagle projects, for example).
- There have been incidents of vandalism and accidental damages (which can represent violations of ARPA, depending on the age of the cemetery or grave).

The CRMP is concerned primarily with historic or cultural issues with respect to the cemeteries. The CRMP is not responsible for real estate issues.

**Goal** – Protect historic cemeteries, per NHPA, ARPA, and public interest.

**Work Required** – The following is recommended:

- Develop an accurate list of historic cemeteries, which will require research into deeds and transfer records. Real Property and the CRMP should initiate a comprehensive program to locate cemeteries and determine ownership and responsibility for their upkeep. Currently, 124 cemeteries have been located with GPS.
- Determining legal ownership, beyond the scope of CRMP activities and expertise, is an important real estate issue because, in some cases, a proposed project might require a cemetery to be moved, or the owners may request permission to place new burials in the cemetery.
- Cemeteries are mowed three times per year through the installation-wide mowing contract, with any additional work handled through work orders. These cemeteries are tracking by Real Property via facility numbers. As the FTC-CRO cemetery database is updated, the CRMP will coordinate with Real Property to correlate data between GIS and IFS. CRMP will then create a new layer for the mowing contract, which will hopefully be expanded in future awards to include all known cemeteries with access. The FY2012 contract maintains 117 cemeteries on the installation. A cemetery maintenance Standard #6 in this ICRMP contains recommendations for standards of care that are consistent with historic and cultural issues, but these standards cannot be imposed. The CRMP should work with contracting to ensure that provisions regarding treatment of cemeteries are included in all mowing contracts. The CRMP is also best equipped to report incidents of non-compliance with the provisions to the appropriate contracting officials.
- The CRMP is restricted from funding any maintenance, including the posts and chains around known cemetery locations. The CRMP and Environmental Division also do not have authority to approve requests by volunteers to work at cemeteries. DPW should consider additional funding sources for the maintenance and/or establishment of programs to allow volunteers to assist in the upkeep of known cemeteries.
- The CRMP can assist ITAM with visitation requests on behalf of visitors and escorts consistent with ITAMs other uses for the training areas
- Cemetery information should be included on the Fort Campbell Public Affairs and FCT-CRO websites and in newspaper articles.

### **5.4.8 Summary of Priorities and Goals**

The following bullets summarize key recommendations for enhancing the CRM Program on Fort Campbell.

- The Director of DPW should establish a working group that has the goal of enhancing integration between the CRMP, the NEPA Program, and DPW Master Planning.
- The CRPM should be involved in the earliest phases of program and project development, including the development of the Installation Real Property Master Plan, as well as revisions and updates to master planning documents, including the 5-year plan.
- The CRPM should be included in planning charrettes for all construction and renovation projects that have the potential to affect historic properties.
- Complete a comprehensive inventory of buildings, structures, and historic districts on Fort Campbell during the next 5 years.
- To assist in the management of historic properties that are real property, the CRMP, DPW, and Real Properties should develop a working group to develop a data validation and data sharing plan between the Conservation Branch's GIS and IFS, with a cultural resources representative as a first point of contact for cultural resource data issues.
- The ICRMP should be regarded as a "live" document, which should be updated annually and comprehensively every five years by the CRPM with the approval of the DPW Environmental Division and (in some cases) with GC approval.
- The DPW Director should establish a working group that includes the CRPM, the ED Chief, the DPW Director, and a representative of IMCOM, to determine the need and mechanism for improving the inventory of archaeological resources on the installation.
- When undertaking new compliance inventories, and when reevaluating previous inventories, related resources should be evaluated in terms of their larger landscape context to determine if a cultural landscape or other form of district is present.
- Foster CRM training opportunities for stakeholders on the installation, such as NHPA compliance briefing for all Environmental Division staff and ARPA awareness training for law enforcement personnel.
- The CRPM, working with staff from DPW Master Planning, the NEPA Program, and the USACE Louisville District, should establish procedures for incorporating cultural resources project commitments in project construction documents and opportunities to inform construction project managers on relevant cultural resource responsibilities.
- Identify a new repository that will meet the environmental requirements in 36 CFR Part 79, and will hold the current collection plus anticipated collections over the next 10 years.
- Develop specific maintenance plans for historic properties that meet the Secretary of the Interior Standards for Rehabilitation.

- The FTC-CRO should schedule regular (at minimum, on an annual basis) outreach efforts with the local community to foster awareness of cultural resources issues on Fort Campbell.
- Encourage more Tribes to enter into MOU agreements, and update the recently-expired MOUs with the Shawnee Tribe, Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, and Eastern Shawnee Tribe.
- Real Property should initiate a comprehensive program to locate cemeteries and determine ownership and responsibility for their upkeep. Currently 124 have been located and mapped with GPS.
- DPW should consider additional funding sources for maintenance of cemeteries, and/or establish programs to allow volunteers to assist in the upkeep of known cemeteries.
- Cemetery information should be included on the Fort Campbell Public Affairs and FCT-CRO websites and in newspaper articles.
- Discuss the challenge of repatriation of Native American remains on the installation with appropriate staff at IMCOM. If IMCOM concurs, reach out to Tribes to discuss an agreement for reburial on the installation.
- Validate and update CRMP data to accurately reflect what has been adequately inventoried with concurrence of level of effort and eligibility for listing in the NRHP as appropriate.

## **6.0 STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES**

The following section provides SOPs for the protection of cultural resources at Fort Campbell. Each SOP is designed to be extractable from this plan as a “tear sheet” so that it can be updated throughout the life of this plan. Consequently, there may be some redundancy between SOPs. These SOPs will be updated as the Garrison’s CRM program matures.

### **SOP #1: PROJECT REVIEW**

### **SOP #2: CONSULTATION/COMMUNICATIONS**

### **SOP #3: INADVERTENT DISCOVERIES AND DAMAGE**

### **SOP #4: SITE MONITORING**

## **6.1 Standard Operating Procedure #1 – Project Review**

As the GC's designee, the CRPM manages the cultural resource requirements for the installation, and ensures that activities are conducted in compliance with the cultural resource requirements at Fort Campbell (detailed in full as Sections 3.0, 4.0, and 5.0 of this document). This is accomplished through an internal review process, the specifics of which are detailed in the following SOP for Fort Campbell. These procedures address the review process for cultural resource activities, incidental/accidental discoveries, and consultation for projects at Fort Campbell.

The primary instrument for initiating and completing the review requirements by a project proponent is the Record of Environmental Consideration (REC) form and accompanying instructions (both of which are included in Appendix 9 to this document). This form provides the vehicle for initiating CRPM review of undertakings on Fort Campbell, and compliance of actions with the relevant cultural resource requirements which govern activities at the installation.

### **6.1.1 Initial Review**

The CRPM is responsible for reviewing all undertakings on the installation that are submitted through the REC process (see Appendix 1 – Glossary of Terms). If the CRPM determines that a proposed undertaking has the potential to affect a historic property, and is subject to Section 106 review, the CRPM will determine whether the action can be processed under existing Programmatic Agreement documents or Program Comments. These installation governing documents outline prescribed compliance processes and procedures. These documents will determine if undertakings are exempt from further review by the CRPM and will also specify the scope and manner in which consultation with the SHPO and other consulting parties shall be undertaken, if required. The CRPM is the party who can advise project proponents on avoidance of potential effects to historic properties, consultation procedures, and communication with the SHPO and other consulting parties, under existing Agreements or Program Comments. The CRPM will also initiate consultation with the appropriate SHPO, THPOs (if the undertaking will impact applicable prehistoric cultural resources) and other consulting parties, if required. The CRPM will then forward all concurrence paperwork, from SHPO, THPOs, and other consulting parties to the project proponent.

### **6.1.2 Activities Which Do Not Require Review**

There are several locations on Fort Campbell that are excluded from further archaeological inventory. These areas include the North Impact and Small Arms Impact Areas. Impact areas contain unexploded military munitions and additional fieldwork to fully assess areas for archaeological resources is prohibited due to risk to human health and safety. If a known archaeological site is located within the boundary of an Impact



Area, project proponent must coordinate with the CRMP to determine the proper protocol of action. The CRMP will determine the management procedures for these sites on a case-by-case basis.

The Cantonment Area is also exempt from further inventory for archaeological resources; however; previously identified historic properties must be managed for. For example, buildings and structures that are 50 years in age or older, located in the Cantonment Area, are still subject to REC and/or Section 106 review procedure.

There are also undertakings that do not require Section 106 review on Fort Campbell under certain Stipulations outlined in the OPs PA. These actions can be categorized as “routine undertakings.” There are a myriad of activities that are considered to have no effect on historic properties and are exempt from the review process. These “routine undertakings” will not require additional CRMP consultation with regard to cultural resources. These review exemptions are fully outlined in the OPs, PA and Clarksville Base Historic District PA, located in Appendix 13.

Routine undertakings, as defined by the OPs, PA include:

- Roadway, parking lot, and firebreak repair, resurfacing, or reconstruction that takes place within the previously maintained roadway or parking lot surfaces;
- Maintenance, repair, or replacement in-kind of existing sidewalks and curbs, not including historic pavements such as bricks or cobblestones;
- Routine foot trail maintenance that does not involve new ground disturbance;
- Routine maintenance of installation cemeteries including mowing, clearing, reseeding, fencing, and straightening of headstones;
- Repair or maintenance of utility lines that takes place within the existing disturbed utility right of way;
- Approved active landfill operations, not including expansion into undisturbed areas, and formerly active landfills that are now closed;
- Approved active borrow pits, not including expansion into undisturbed areas, and formerly active borrow pits that are now closed;
- Removal, repair or replacement within existing locations of underground fuel and storage tanks; and the repair or installation with in-kind material of the same size, texture and color of railroad warning devices, signs, lighting, guide rail, fencing, and traffic signals, provided that activities occur within the existing railroad corridors.
- Routine installation maintenance including grass cutting and tree trimming throughout the installation;
- Routine cross-country passage of military field vehicles, including tracked vehicles; except through specifically protected areas such as cemeteries or significant historic properties as may be established in consultation between the Army, CRM staff and the SHPO;
- Routine firing of ordnance during the course of Army training and maneuvers;
- Training activities that do not involve mechanically assisted excavation.

- Alteration, maintenance, repair or demolition of buildings less than fifty (50) years of age, unless it has been determined by CRM staff, in consultation with the appropriate SHPO, that such buildings possess characteristic of exceptional significance or significance associated with the Cold War era; and the alteration, maintenance, repair or demolition of World War II temporary buildings that have been documented as part of the Programmatic Agreement among the Department of Defense (DoD), the Council, and the National council of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO) (Attachment C);
- Projects at properties considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places may proceed with certification by the CRM that the planned work stays entirely within the following limitations:
- Replacement in-kind, matching the configuration, material, size, detail, and color of the historic fabric or landscaping;
- Refinishing in-kind, such as painting or covering surfaces with the same materials and in the same color;
- Undertakings at properties for which effects have been taken into account through Department of the Army or Department of Defense program alternatives. These include program comments for Capehart/Wherry era family housing (67 FR 39332-5), Unaccompanied Personnel housing (72 FR 28464), Ammunition Storage facilities (72 FR 28464), Ammunition Production facilities (72 FR 28464), and any other similar nation-wide program alternatives that may come into effect during the term of this agreement.
- Energy conservation measures that are not visible or do not alter or detract from the qualities that make a resource eligible for the National Register, that include but are not limited to the following:
- Modifications to HVAC control systems, or conversions to alternative fuels;
- Insulation in roofs, crawl spaces, ceilings, attics, walls, floors, and around pipes and ducts;
- The installation of storm doors or windows, or insulated double or triple glazing, which match the size, color, profile and other distinguishing characteristics of the historic door or window;
- Interior modifications when the significance of the building does not include the interior space;
- Caulking and weather-stripping, provided the color of the caulking is consistent with the appearance of the building;
- Replacement or modification of lighting systems when the modifications do not alter or detract from the significance of the property;
- Removal of asbestos-containing materials, provided that the removal does not alter or detract from the qualities that make the resource eligible to the National Register, or provided that replacement is made in-kind both in color and appearance of non-asbestos containing materials;

Routine undertakings, as defined by the OCB, PA include the above mentioned review exemptions, with the addition of the following:

- Routine maintenance of cemeteries within the CBHD including mowing, clearing, reseeding, fencing, and straightening of headstones;
- Routine maintenance within the CBHD including grass cutting and tree trimming;
- Alteration, maintenance, repair or demolition of buildings that are less than fifty (50) years of age and which are not associated with the operations of Clarksville Base, unless it has been determined by CRM staff, in consultation with the SHPO, that such buildings possess characteristics of exceptional significance;
- Minor ground disturbance or mechanical digging in areas where archaeological survey has established the absence of archaeological sites, so long as the previous appearance or condition can be re-established upon completion of the disturbance.
- Projects involving properties considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places may proceed with certification by the Cultural Resources Program Manager that the planned work stays entirely within the following limitations:

### **6.1.3 Determining Area of Potential Effects**

After a routine undertaking is submitted through the REC process, the CRMP will review the REC under a specific review channel; outlined in the following section. The first step, in all following review channels, is for the CRMP to define Areas of Potential Effects (APE) for the proposed undertaking. For the purposes of the REC process, the APE for direct effects and the APE for indirect effects must be reviewed.

#### **Direct Effect**

The APE for direct effect is the area associated with physical impacts to the archaeological site and/or historic property; usually determined by the scope of the undertaking. Direct effects for historic buildings would include demolition and/or physical addition or removal of features to the structure. Direct effects for archaeological sites would include any type of ground disturbance; destroying or physically changing part of and/or the entirety of the site.

#### **Indirect Effect**

The APE for indirect effects is the area associated with any visual or restrictive effects of a proposed undertaking. Indirect effects are considered non-physical impacts to a property. For these purposes, proposed access restrictions limiting future archaeological fieldwork to cultural sites and/or access restrictions to any of the historic-era cemeteries, located on the installation are considered indirect effects. Indirect effects also include any actions that will change the accessibility or visual, auditory, atmospheric, or aesthetic character of the landscape surrounding an archaeological site and/or historic property.

**Upon receipt of the REC, the CRPM will need to process the request in one of three review channels, dependent upon the nature of the REC. These three channels are:**

### 6.1.3.1 Review Channel #1: REC involving subsurface ground disturbance

In the event that the REC is associated with potential disturbances to subsurface contexts, the CRPM will need to consult the GIS database to determine if any prior cultural resource investigations have been conducted in the proposed area of ground disturbance. GIS layers to consult include, **campsang\dpw\env\_div\crm FTCDatabase\Site\_Database\FTC archaeological\_database.mdb**. This is the FTC-CRO database for all surveys that have been performed, historic properties, archaeological sites, and site boundaries.

The structures layers **camp sang\dpw\env\_div\crm:\coverages\buildings\general\structure\_existing\_area.shp** and includes all existing buildings and facilities on the installation. For the purpose of review, ground disturbance is defined as disturbance to the soil greater than two (2) inches from the surface. Next, the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for direct effects must be defined. The APE for direct effects, for this review channel, includes all the areas of ground disturbance associated with the proposed undertaking. A flow chart depicting Review Channel #1 can be found in Figure 6-1.

The REC will then proceed in one of the following ways;

- If the proposed project is considered a “routine undertaking,” per Programmatic Agreements, the REC can be approved with no additional consultation.
- If the area of impact is located in an area that is exempt from further review, per Programmatic Agreements, the REC can be approved with no additional consultation.
- If the area of impact has been previously surveyed for cultural resources, with concurrence from appropriate SHPO, and no archaeological sites were identified, the REC can be approved with no additional consultation.
- If the area of impact has been previously surveyed for cultural resources, and archaeological sites determined *Not Eligible* for listing in the NRHP were identified, with concurrence from appropriate SHPO, the REC can be approved with no additional consultation.
- If the area of impact has been previously surveyed for cultural resources, and archaeological sites determined *Eligible*, *Potentially Eligible*, or *Not Assessed* for listing in the NRHP were identified, with concurrence from appropriate SHPO, the REC cannot be approved by the CRO. This will require additional consultation with appropriate SHPO, and possibly additional consulting parties, and project proponent.
- If the area of impact has not been surveyed for cultural resources, the REC cannot be approved and will require additional consultation with appropriate SHPO and project proponent.

If the REC is associated with potential indirect effects to an existing archaeological site, such as restrictions to the access of the site in question, the CRPM will need to determine if the site has been previously assessed for eligibility for listing in the NRHP. If the site has been recommended as *Eligible*, *Potentially Eligible*, or *Not Assessed* for listing in the

NRHP, additional consultation will be required. The CRPM is responsible for reviewing all projects, or RECs (see Appendix 1 – Glossary of Terms), prior to the initiation of any ground-disturbing activities which have the potential for affecting cultural resources. If the CRPM determines that a project proponent's action is subject to Section 106 review, the CRPM will determine whether the action can be processed under existing Agreement documents or Program Comments which outline prescribed compliance processes and procedures tailored to the resources involved. These documents will specify the scope and manner in which consultation with the SHPO shall be undertaken, if required. The CRPM is the party who can advise project proponents on consultation procedures and communication with the SHPO under existing Agreements or Program Comments.

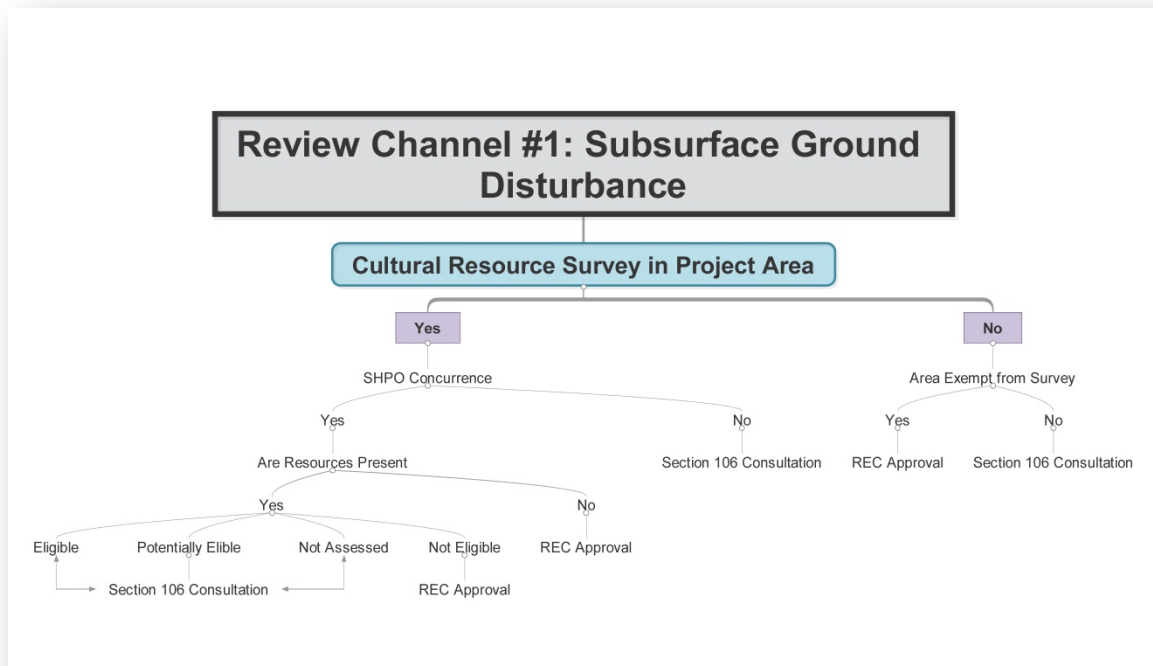


Figure 6-1. Review Channel #1: Subsurface Ground Disturbance

### 6.1.3.2 Review Channel #2: REC involving surface ground disturbance

In the event that the REC is associated with surface disturbance only, and will not involve any excavations or disturbance to subsurface soil horizons, the CRPM will need to consult the GIS database to determine if any cultural resources have been identified within the proposed area of ground-surface disturbance. GIS layers to consult include, **campsang\dpw\env\_div\crm\FTCDatabase\Site\_Database\FTC archaeological\_database.mdb**. This is the FTC-CRO database for all surveys that have been performed, historic properties, archaeological sites, and site boundaries. The structures layers (**camp sang\dpw\env\_div\ crm:\coverages\ buildings\general\ structure\_existing\_area.shp**), includes all existing buildings and facilities on the installation. A flow chart depicting Review Channel #2 can be found in Figure 6-2.

- If the proposed project is considered a “routine undertaking,” per Programmatic Agreements, the REC can be approved with no additional consultation.
- If the area of impact is located in an area that is exempt from further review, per Programmatic Agreements, the REC can be approved with no additional consultation.
- If a prior cultural resources survey has been conducted in the area of ground disturbance and no resources are present, with concurrence from proper SHPO, the REC will be approved by the CRPM with no further need for Section 106 consultation.
- If, however, no prior cultural resource investigations have been conducted, or archaeological sites have been identified within the proposed area of surface ground disturbance, the procedures associated with Review Channel #1 will need to be followed.

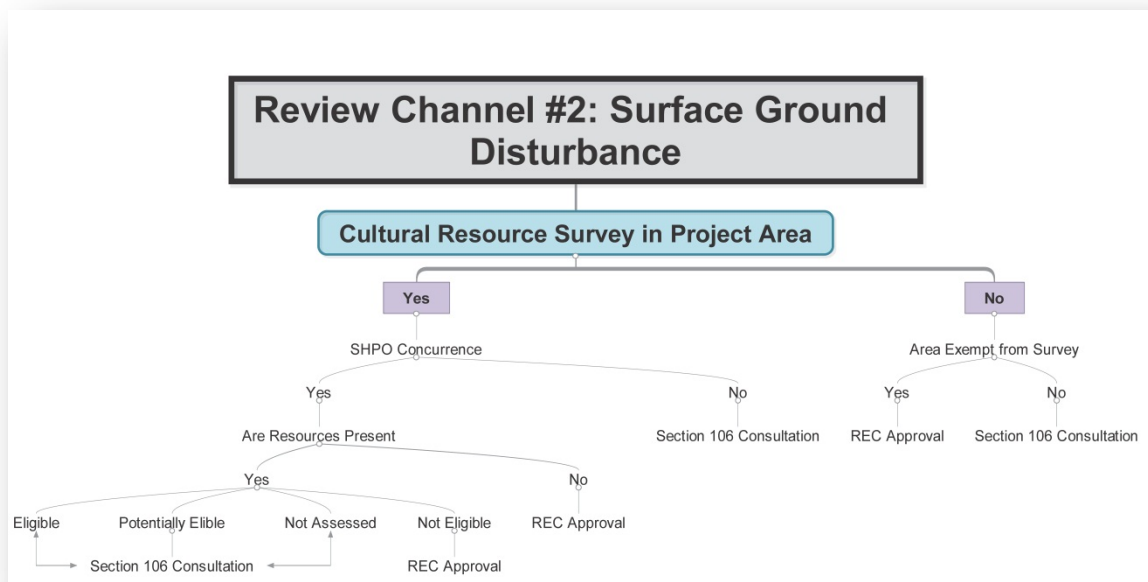


Figure 6-2. Review Channel #2: Surface Ground Disturbance

### 6.1.3.3 Review Channel #3: REC Affecting a Building or Structure

If the REC is associated with direct effects or indirect effects to an extant building or structure, within or indirectly affected by the project, the CRPM will first need to consult the Buildings/Facilities inventory (see Appendix 11), to determine if the building or structure is 50 or more years old, and if so, if it has been previously assessed for NRHP eligibility. The structures layers (`camp sang\dpw\env_div\ crm:\coverages\ buildings\general\ structure_existing_area.shp`), includes all existing buildings and facilities on the installation. A flow chart depicting Review Channel #3 can be found in Figure 6-3.



- If the building/structure is less than 50 years in age, no further consultation will be required as per the *Programmatic Agreement Among the United States Army, the State Historic Preservation Officer of Kentucky and the State Historic Preservation Officer of Tennessee Regarding the Operation, Maintenance, and Development of the Fort Campbell Army Installation at Fort Campbell, Kentucky* section C.1(n) and the *Programmatic Agreement Between Fort Campbell and the Tennessee State Historic Preservation Office Regarding Development, Construction, and Operations At Clarksville Base Historic District* section B(k) (see Appendix 13).
- If the proposed project is considered a “routine undertaking,” per Programmatic Agreements, the REC can be approved with no additional consultation. This also applies when the proposed project consists of internal maintenance of the building/structure in question.
- If the building/structure has been previously determined as *Not Eligible* for listing in the NRHP, the REC can be approved without additional consultation unless the building/structure was originally evaluated when it was less than fifty years of age or new archival documentation that would impact eligibility assessment is available.
- If the building/structure has been previously determined as *Eligible* or *Potentially Eligible* for listing in the NRHP, additional consultation with the appropriate SHPO will be required for the REC to be approved.
- If the building/structure is more than 50 years in age, and has not been assessed for eligibility for listing in the NRHP, additional consultation with the appropriate SHPO will be required for the REC to be approved.
- If the building/structure has not been previously assessed for listing in the NRHP eligibility, the CRPM will need to determine if the building/structure is older than 50 years in age at the time of the REC, in which case additional consultation will be required.

If the REC is associated with potential indirect effects to an extant building or structure, such as restrictions to the access of the building/structure in question, and/or an undertaking that may chance the visual character of the historic property or surrounding landscape of the historic property, the CRPM will need to determine if the building/structure has been previously assessed for NRHP eligibility. If the building/structure has been recommended as *Eligible* or *Potentially Eligible* for listing in the NRHP, additional consultation will be required. Additional consultation will also be required if the building/structure will be visually impacted by an undertaking.

**Figure 6-3. Review Channel #3: Affecting a Building or Structure**

## **6.2 Standard Operating Procedure #2- Consultation and Communications**

The NHPA states that the preservation of cultural resources is “in the public interest so that it’s vital legacy of cultural, educational, aesthetic, inspirational, economic, and energy benefits will be maintained and enriched for future generations of Americans.” The purpose of disseminating information to the public and interested parties is to allow support for the cultural resources to flow from the grassroots level up, and allowing the public to maintain a connection to the resources; which are deemed worthy of preservation, protection, and management. Because cultural resources at Fort Campbell belong to the public, it is the responsibility of the caretakers of buildings or structures that may be historic properties to maintain contact with the public and interested parties, to disseminate information to them, and to provide them with avenues to interact and provide important input. Ultimately, CRM at Fort Campbell is a public activity which requires the support of individual citizens, organizations, businesses, communities, elected officials, and public institutions. Involving the public in Fort Campbell’s CRM activities is also required under a variety of cultural resources laws and regulations, to include: Sections 106 & 110 of the NHPA and Army Regulation 200-1 6-4(b)(2).

With regard to cultural resources at Fort Campbell, consultation and communications are likely to involve a variety of different interested parties, which can generally be classified into one of several groups. As these groups require separate protocols, the following SOP is sub-divided into the following rough categories; it is the discretion of the CRPM to route any communications into the appropriate protocol process. These categories include:

1. **State/Federal Cultural Resources Agencies:** Covered within PAs, the primary agencies typically requires consultation with regard to the cultural resources of Fort Campbell are the Kentucky Heritage Council (Kentucky State Historic Preservation Office) and the Tennessee Historic Council (Tennessee State Historic Preservation Office);
2. **Federally-Recognized Tribal Groups:** Consultation with three groups have been previously addressed in currently expired MOUs;
3. **Contracting Firms:** Cultural resource contractors working on the installation, under contract to a federal agency, are required to communicate directly with the CRPM. The transfer of any data associated with the cultural resource inventory of Fort Campbell to contractors is the provenance of the CRPM and the PAO; and
4. **General Public:** The CRPM and the PAO are responsible for any communications or public interaction regarding cultural resources at Fort Campbell.

The following SOP provides the protocols to be followed for consultation and communication with regard to the cultural resources at Fort Campbell. In general, the

CRPM is responsible for managing the consultation processes, at the discretion of the GC.

### 6.2.1 PAO Consultation/Coordination

The PAO approves proposed public release of information related to cultural resources on Fort Campbell intended for educational or informational purposes (to include presentations at conferences and professional organizations). There is no detailed procedure or SOP for when to contact the PAO.

- The CRMP will submit documents and information to the PAO, if the CRPM determines the information to be “newsworthy” or “of high public interest.”
- Should the CRMP make an exceptionally significant archaeological discovery or finding, the PAO should be informed.
- Information regarding “high visibility events” involving cultural resources discussed at the weekly DPW Environmental staff meeting (i.e., Earth Day celebrations) should be conveyed to the PAO.
- PAO will help direct members of the public to sources of accurate information in response to inquiries related to cultural resources at Fort Campbell.
- The PAO helps the public benefit from Fort Campbell’s stewardship of cultural resources.
- The PAO communicates through publication (and other means) that the recreational use of metal or density detectors for the purpose of subsurface discovery, or the use of any means of ground disturbance for the purposes of removing or disturbing archaeological artifacts without a proper permit, is prohibited on all lands within the boundaries of Fort Campbell.
- The PAO will notify the CRPM when members of the public express interest in visiting cemeteries or obtaining information about cemeteries. The PAO has provided FTC-CRO written authorization via e-mail (25 January 2001) that there are no FOIA or legal issues to disseminate cemetery locations and grave information to individuals and civilian organizations
- The CRMP will submit documents and information to the PAO for review prior to presenting Fort Campbell information at a professional archaeological conference or in an archaeological journal.

### 6.2.2 Regulatory Basis

The procedures for public involvement, to include the dissemination of information to the public and interested parties, are based on a number of regulatory requirements: Section 110 of the NHPA (section (a)(2)(D)):

*[Such program shall ensure]...that the agency’s preservation-related activities are carried out in consultation with other federal, state, and local agencies, Indian tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations carrying out historic preservation planning activities, and with the private sector.*

**Army Regulation 200-1 6-4(b)(2):**

Establish a historic preservation program, to include the identification, evaluation, and treatment of historic properties in consultation with the ACHP, SHPO, local governments, federally-recognized Indian Tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, and the public as appropriate.

**36 CFR 800**

36 CFR 800.2(d) requires that a federal agency involve the public “*in a manner that reflects the nature and complexity of the undertaking and its effects on historic properties...*”

- Subsection (d)(2) indicates that the agency must provide the public information about an undertaking and “seek public comment and input.”
- Subsection (d)(3) allows use of NEPA procedures if “they provide adequate opportunities for public involvement consistent with this subpart.” (emphasis added).
- 36 CFR 800.3(e) also specifically requires a federal agency to generally plan to involve the public in consultation with the SHPO/Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO). (emphasis added).
- 36 CFR 800.8 specifically addresses coordination of Section 106 responsibilities with NEPA.
- 800.8(a)(1) specifically requires planning for public input in the planning process for an undertaking.
- 800.8(b) specifically notes that actions with categorical exclusions under NEPA may still require a Section 106 review on its own.
- 800.8(c)(1) sets standards that must be met when using NEPA to comply with Section 106. The federal agency must identify consulting parties and consulting parties must be involved in developing alternatives for consideration.

**6.2.2.1 Procedure for Identifying Interested Parties**

The CRMP will establish lists of people and organizations that express interest in:

- Specific historic properties at Fort Campbell;
- Particular types of historic properties at Fort Campbell;
- Historic properties in general that exist at Fort Campbell;
- The general program for management of historic properties at Fort Campbell;
- The CRMP will actively seek out such individuals and organizations. The CRMP shall inquire regarding their interest in commenting on Fort Campbell’s historic preservation program in general, on the effects of any undertakings that may affect historic properties, or only on undertakings that might affect specific historic properties;
- The CRMP will record whether individuals or organizations as contacted declare no interests in commenting as well as their declarations of interests. Each year the CRMP will summarize the program’s actions to identify interested parties and

- the ranges of their interests with respect to historic properties at Fort Campbell; and
- The involvement of federally-recognized Indian tribes in consultations shall follow the requirements specific to such tribes independently of these general public involvement efforts.

### **6.2.3 Dissemination of Cultural Resources Data**

It is the responsibility of the CRPM to determine the appropriateness and necessity of dissemination of any data related to the cultural resource inventory of Fort Campbell. The specific location of cultural resources on the installation is considered to represent privileged and confidential information, and not for general public distribution. Specifically, site location information is prohibited from Freedom of Information Act requests under Section 4 of ARPA and Section 304 of NHPA.

### **6.2.4 Correspondence Tracking**

It is important that Fort Campbell's project proponents and CRMP document any and all distributions of public information. Distribution of historic research materials or information requested by public individuals or groups, once approved through the appropriate channels, should be documented using the 'Requests' log in the Research Database. The database can be found on the Fort Campbell Cultural Resources Office server at: **'CAMPSANG\DPWENV\_DIV\CRM\FTCDatabase\Research\_Database\research.mdb'**. Upon opening the database a form will appear with various navigational buttons. The button in the column on the right labeled "REQUEST FOR INFO" opens the log for viewing and data entry. All fields should be filled with as much detail as can be provided prior to distribution of materials or information.

Additionally, the Cultural Resources Office regularly corresponds with federal, state, and tribal agencies in an official capacity (see Sections 6.2.5 and 6.2.6). The following is a brief outline of the procedures necessary for tracking each official document:

- 1) The document should be scanned to a .pdf (portable digital format) electronic version in full. The electronic copy should be filed on the FTC-CRO server under **\\CAMPSANG\DPWENV\_DIV\CRM\Correspondence** in the appropriate folder by state, agency, or tribal office and fiscal year received or sent.
- 2) The physical copy of the letter should be filed in the appropriate folder within the Fire King safe in the basement of Facility 6081.
- 3) The FTC-CRO Correspondence Database (located on the FTC-CRO server at **K:\Correspondence**) should be updated with information about the correspondence being filed. Information to be entered for EACH document includes:
  1. **Fiscal Year:** Fiscal year received;

2. **Document Date:** The date ON THE DOCUMENT LETTERHEAD;
3. **Date Sent/Received:** The date from the mail processing stamp or envelope postage paid stamp;
4. **From:** The document originator;
5. **To:** The document recipient;
6. **Item Description:** The FULL title of the REC, project, or undertaking
7. **Misc. Notes:** This field records the purpose of the letter, e.g. “CONSULTATION for finding of NAE” This field should replicate one of the options already listed in the correspondence table.
8. **Contractor:** The contracting firm that produced the report, document, etc. (if applicable; leave blank if undertaking is handled “in-house”);
9. **Additional References:** Bibliographic reference for reports (leave blank if not applicable). For example, “Frye et al. 2010” is an acceptable value for this field;
10. **File Path:** The COMPLETE file path to the location of the electronic document scans on the FTC-CRO server; and
11. **Comments:** Any management-related comments that have bearing on the undertaking.

### **6.2.5 SHPO Consultation**

Both Section 106 and Section 110 of the NHPA require that all federal agencies (including Fort Campbell) consult with the appropriate SHPO early in the project planning phases and throughout project development. The SHPO is the appointed representative of State and local preservation concerns for the Section 106 review process. The SHPO is charged with advising, assisting and cooperating with federal, state, tribal and local authorities to ensure historic properties are taken into consideration at all levels of project planning and development. SHPO consultation is the procedure whereby the SHPO reviews documentation of Fort Campbell’s undertakings as part of compliance with federal regulations found at 36 CFR 800, implementing Section 106 of the NHPA. Fort Campbell is ultimately responsible for complying with Section 106 and Section 110; the SHPO provides Fort Campbell with comments and recommendations throughout all steps of the Section 106 compliance process.

Fort Campbell’s involvement with the SHPO extends well beyond day-to-day, project-level review and compliance. There are many circumstances that require components of Fort Campbell to communicate and formally consult with one or both SHPOs. The following broad categories define the range of Fort Campbell’s involvement with the SHPO:

#### **A. Requirements for consultation with SHPO under DoD-wide Agreements Applying to Fort Campbell, which include the following:**

- Program Comment for Cold War Era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (1946-1974);



- Program Comment for World War II and Cold War Era (1939-1974) Army Ammunition Production Facilities and Plants;
- Program Comment for World War II and Cold War Era (1939-1974) Ammunition Storage Facilities;
- Program Comment for Department of Defense Rehabilitation Treatment Measures; and
- Program Comment for Capehart and Wherry Era Army Family Housing and Associated Structures and Landscape Features (1949–1962).

**B. Requirements for consultation with SHPO under Installation-Specific Section 106 Agreement Documents:**

- Programmatic Agreement Between the United States Army, the State Historic Preservation Officer of Kentucky and the State Historic Preservation Officer of Tennessee Regarding the Operation, Maintenance, and Development of the Fort Campbell Army Installation at Fort Campbell, Kentucky (also referred OPs PA);
- Programmatic Agreement Between Fort Campbell and the Tennessee State Historic Preservation Office Regarding Development, Construction, and Operations at Clarksville Base Historic District (also referred to OCB PA); and
- Programmatic Agreement Among Fort Campbell, Kentucky, Kentucky State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee State Historic Preservation Office and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for the Privatization of Family Housing at Fort Campbell, Kentucky (also referred to RCI PA).

**C. Standard NHPA Compliance Procedures**

- The ACHP's regulations define each federal project proponent's Section 106 responsibilities for compliance. In addition, DA defines broad, program-related initiatives under Section 110 of the NHPA. The CRPM is the primary contact for all aspects of Section 110 and Section 106 compliance. The CRMP's goal is to provide the technical expertise to allow the Garrison to meet its NHPA and other cultural resource laws compliance responsibilities.

**D. Routine NHPA Compliance Activities**

- Review of draft identification and/or evaluation reports.
- Determination of Eligibility for resources which require assessment to determine if they are historic properties.
- Determinations of Effect for project-level undertakings.
- Determinations of Effect for broad programs or multiple undertakings.
- Review and comment of draft management plans.
- Annual reports per various agreements.
- Inadvertent damage to historic property reports.
- Development of Agreement Documents.

### **6.2.5.1 Responsibilities of Involved Parties at Fort Campbell**

The CRPM takes the lead in determining that consultation with the SHPO is required, and coordinating this consultation. All official correspondence must be in writing and sent via United States Postal Service Certified Mail as per requirements under AR 200-1 Section 15-4 (b)(1) which states that “organizations at all levels will establish and maintain procedures for receiving, documenting, and responding to communication from external interested parties in coordination with the Public Affairs staff.” Use of United States Postal Service Certified Mail is how the Cultural Resources Office meets these mandates. Other officials may be directly involved if necessary to advance Fort Campbell’s interests.

- The Environmental Division Chief has signatory authority for correspondence with the SHPO and the ACHP (as necessitated) for communications other than agreement documents or reports of inadvertent damage to historic properties.
- The DPW chief is to sign letters transmitting reports of inadvertent damage to historic properties.
- Annual reports, draft Agreement documents and final agreement documents are to be transmitted by letter and signed by the GC.
- Project proponents for any undertaking must receive a copy of all SHPO correspondence related to the undertaking.
- Besides SHPO consultation, coordinated consultation with federally-recognized Tribes and with other interested parties may also be required on some undertakings.
- Determinations of Effect are to be reviewed by the project proponent for material accuracy with respect to project description and feasible alternatives prior to sending them to SHPO.
- Consultations with the SHPO, particularly the development of Agreement documents, may take substantial amounts of time, proponents of undertakings for which there is a likelihood of an adverse effect to a historic property shall work with the CRM program to initiate and complete SHPO consultations as early as possible in the planning process.

### **6.2.6 Native American Consultation Procedures, CRM-001.019**

Consultations with federally-recognized Native American tribes play a critical role in the nation’s cultural resource requirements. In the 1990s, the ACHP amended the regulations implementing Section 106 of the NHPA, stating that “in carrying out the requirements of Section 106, each federal agency must consult with any Native American tribe that attaches religious and cultural significance to historic properties that may be affected by the agency’s undertaking.” In 2006, the DoD issued DODI 4710.02 (DoD Interactions with Federally-Recognized Tribes), which updated policy in this regard, and was superseded by elements in AR 200-1. This SOP identifies Fort Campbell’s responsibilities in regards to consultation with federally-recognized Native American groups.

### **6.2.6.1 Background**

Consultation is the formal, mutually agreed upon process by which a federal agency communicates and coordinates with federally-recognized Native American Tribes. The federal government has a unique relationship with each tribe, as embodied in the United States Constitution, treaties, federal statutes, and EOs. The United States recognizes Indian tribes as sovereign nations; thus, the interaction takes place on a Government-to-Government basis. Consultation is intended to build and maintain positive relationships with sovereign Native American tribal nations, and assure the on-going meaningful participation by tribes in planning and decision making for actions with the potential to affect resources of interest to federally-recognized Native American tribes or nations (ACHP 2008).

Tribal Consultation is mandated by federal laws, including:

- The NHPA and its subsequent amendments;
- American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (AIRFA);
- National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA);
- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA); and
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA).

These statutes guided EO 13007 “*Indian Sacred Sites*,” EO 13175 “Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments,” and the reaffirming memorandum by George W. Bush in 2004 “*Presidential Memorandum on Government-to-Government Relationship with Tribal Governments*,” EO 12898 “Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations,” the DoD Instructions (DODI 4715.3 and DODI 4710.02); and Army Regulation (AR 200-1).

**Fort Campbell held MOUs with three federally-recognized Tribes that addressed consultation procedures (all of which have expired):**

- Shawnee Tribe
- Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
- Eastern Shawnee Tribe

### **6.2.6.2 Tribal Consultation Procedure**

The following is a list of general procedures for use by Fort Campbell in consulting with Native American tribes under the auspices of federal regulations and guidelines.

- Be respectful of tribal sovereignty, and be cognizant that different tribes have different conventions, protocols, and customs. The Fort Campbell GC must work directly with federally-recognized tribes on a Government-to-Government basis.
- Formal consultation shall consist of Government-to-Government meetings and communications between the GC and heads of tribal government. Informal consultation, comprised of communications and exchanging of data, may involve

- electronic mail, telephone and/ or United States Mail (as indicated in the relevant MOU).
- Official written communication between Fort Campbell and the consulting tribes shall be signed by the GC to the head of each tribal government. Written notification should be sent by Certified United States Mail as per requirements under EO 13175 section 5.a which requires “an *accountable* process to ensure meaningful and timely input by tribal officials in the development of regulatory policies that have tribal implications.”
  - The initial correspondence is in writing from the GC; day-to-day discussions are handled by the staff.
  - Agreements that address plans or procedures considerate of federally-recognized Native American tribes shall be the primary objective. For proposed construction or land use activities, see the procedures outlined in the three expired MOU with the Shawnee, Absentee Shawnee, and the Eastern Shawnee.
  - Consultation with federally-recognized Native American tribes shall be conducted to identify any Native American issues concerning the potential for the presence of human remains, sacred sites, or TCPs. The outcome of tribal consultation should result in mutually acceptable terms for avoiding or minimizing impacts on Native American human remains or cultural resources.
  - Consultation planning should include: 1) identifying the appropriate federally-recognized tribes and representatives who should be invited as consulting parties, and; 2) staff member awareness of relevant tribal protocols, procedures, and regulations of the tribes they are consulting with, as well as familiarity with the specific laws and regulations that mandate and encourage consultation.
  - The expired MOUs with the Shawnee, Absentee Shawnee and Eastern Shawnee specify that communication with these tribes shall be forwarded when:
    - a. Any proposed undertaking requires the preparation of an EA or an EIS;
    - b. Any proposed undertaking will disturb soil which has not been previously disturbed and has not been previously surveyed for historic properties;
    - c. Any proposed undertaking may affect a known historic property included or *Eligible* for inclusion to the NRHP, or *Potentially Eligible* to the NRHP, that is of religious or cultural significance to the consulting tribes, or that may affect human remains or cultural items defined in the NAGPRA; and
    - d. Any discovery of pre-European contact made as a result of disturbing soil that will provide an opportunity for consultation as to cultural or religious significance.
  - The guidance offered in the bullet point above, items a-d, should be followed when dealing with other consulting federally-recognized Native American tribes for which no MOU has been established.

### **6.2.7 Contracting Firms**

Contracting firms performing tasks for the Cultural Resources Office may request unclassified research materials, historic maps, reports, and GIS data without approval from the PAO or the SJA. All materials distributed to contracting firms must be approved by the CRMP and a signed Confidentiality and Intended Use of Information form must be filed with Mr. Richard Zimmer (Contracted GIS Support, Environmental Division) prior to distribution.

- The CRPM should notify project proponents when public information regarding their project has been distributed. In turn, when the public or an interested party contacts a project proponent directly regarding a historic preservation matter, the project proponent will coordinate with the CRPM.
- Because of the commercial value of archaeological resources and the potential for looting or destruction, archaeological site information must be kept confidential, the GC in consultation with CRMP will determine if and how sensitive information regarding archaeological resources is disseminated to the public.
- The CRPM will coordinate with the PAO on a project-by-project basis prior to releasing any information to the public. Information that has the potential to raise security and confidentiality issues should be forwarded to the SJA prior to public release.
- The CRPM will coordinate with the PAO when developing public notices or newspaper advertisements, such as notices of intent to develop MOAs or PAs.
- General information requests for material that is normally be available to the public, such as NRHP nominations, may be distributed to the public without further internal coordination or approval.
- Draft reports or documents which have not been reviewed or approved by the CRPM or Fort Campbell should not be released to the public.
- Historical maps, drawings, photos, diagrams, or other illustrations should be reviewed for safety, security, or other concerns by the PAO and SJA office prior to release to the public.
- Before a cultural resources-related website content is made available to the public by any group or individual at Fort Campbell, the PAO and SJA should be consulted.

### **6.2.8 Involving and Disseminating Information to the Public and Interested Parties, CRM-001.22**

#### ***6.2.8.1 Scope***

Since historic preservation laws allow federal agencies some discretion in how information is conveyed to the public and other interested parties, a public involvement plan (formal or informal) can be a useful tool to tailor public involvement to the particular circumstances or needs. The main components of a public involvement plan include: the regulatory basis, identifying interested parties, involvement in planning, and documenting public involvement. Because cultural resources activities at Fort Campbell

that may involve the public are so widely varied, in both scope and size, the installation may approach the public involvement differently for each case.

#### **6.2.8.2 General Public Involvement Policies**

- For all undertakings that are excluded from further review by stipulations of the OPs PA, no specific public involvement actions will be necessary.
- For all undertakings approved internally at Fort Campbell in accord with stipulations in the OPs PA, no specific public involvement actions will be necessary.
- For normal undertakings involving new evaluations of eligibility in order to complete adequate identification, the Fort Campbell CRMP may informally contact individuals and organizations who have indicated interest in the specific site or types of sites being evaluated.
- When members of the public do wish to comment or offer suggestions, the CRMP will formally document the opportunity to comment. The comments and suggestions from the public will be forwarded through chain-of-command to the proponent for the undertaking at Fort Campbell.
- For complex undertakings with potential to affect many historic properties, or with potential to cause major effects to historic properties, the CRMP will contact all individuals and organizations listed as having interests in the general program and any of the types of historic properties that may be at issue. This contact may be made before identification efforts are complete if it is already reasonably apparent that the proposed undertaking entails potential for many and high degrees of adverse effects. The comments and suggestions from the public will be forwarded through chain-of-command to the proponent for the undertaking at Fort Campbell.
- For public involvement with respect to the general program, the CRMP shall contact individuals and organizations expressing interest in the general program for their views on occasions in which there are new documents available that describe the general program operations, plans, and priorities. These documents include, but are not limited to, the Annual Report stipulated in the OPs PA, updates of the ICRMP, and revisions or renewal of the OPs PA.

#### **6.2.8.3 NEPA Coordination**

The NEPA public comment period for NEPA documents may be used to satisfy public involvement for NHPA purposes when the undertaking or action as described in the NEPA document does not require independent consultations to resolve adverse effects under Section 106 prior to the circulation of the NEPA document for comment.



### **6.3 Standard Operating Procedure #3- Inadvertent Discoveries and Damage**

#### **6.3.1 Inadvertent Discovery of Archaeological Materials, CRM 001.12**

##### **6.3.1.1 Purpose**

Development of this SOP references provisions in the document entitled, “*Programmatic Agreement Among the United States Army, the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) of Kentucky and the SHPO of Tennessee Regarding the Operation, Maintenance, and Development of the Fort Campbell Army Installation at Fort Campbell, Kentucky.*” As indicated above, this document will hereafter be cited as the “OPs PA.” In the event of an inadvertent discovery of archaeological materials during ground-disturbance projects at Fort Campbell, the terms of OPs PA will be implemented in coordination with the CRPM and the Fort Campbell CRMP staff.

##### **6.3.1.2 Scope**

The definition for archaeological resources in AR 200-1 refers to the definition in ARPA: “Any material of human life or activities that is at least (100) one hundred years of age, and which is of archaeological interest.” The NHPA and the Standards and Guidelines for Cultural Resource Management Reports issued by Tennessee and Kentucky both define the temporal threshold at which a locus is considered an archaeological resource at (50) fifty years of age or older. Fort Campbell adheres to the latter definition as it is more inclusive and amenable to the state offices, ACHP, and tribal authorities with which positive relationships must be maintained for sustained success within the CRMP.

Termed an “inadvertent discovery,” the identification of new or additional archaeological resources during implementation of an undertaking typically occurs in the case of projects that involve excavation or ground-disturbing activities. The SOP detailed herein will be implemented by Fort Campbell if previously undiscovered archaeological resources are identified during ground disturbing activities or events (for example, severe erosion of creek banks exposing an archaeological site).

This SOP specifically addresses archaeological sites and their associated contents. It is envisioned that the SOP can also be implemented in the event that ground disturbance impacts archaeological materials outside of an undertaking that falls under Section 106 regulations. Recognition of the value of archaeological resources, both their scientific and cultural value, develops a sense of stewardship of such resources for the people of the United States.

Fort Campbell had MOUs with three Tribes that have expired, but address inadvertent discoveries of both cultural materials and human remains:

- Shawnee Tribe
- Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
- Eastern Shawnee Tribe

#### **6.3.1.3 Procedure**

The following steps will be implemented should an inadvertent discovery be made by Fort Campbell military or civilian personnel, Fort Campbell CRMP personnel, or other individuals reporting disturbance to an archaeological site on the installation.

##### **1) Contact Information**

In the event of an inadvertent discovery, the following individual contact information is applicable as described further under Inadvertent Discovery Procedures below.

*Ronald Grayson, Cultural Resources Program Manager  
Building 865, 16th Street  
Fort Campbell, KY 42223  
Phone: (270) 412-8174  
Email: ronald.i.grayson.civ@mail.mil*

##### **2) Proactive Measure**

As a proactive measure, project planners, engineers, Public Works personnel, military personnel, tenants and any other individuals involved in potential ground disturbing activities at the installation should be informed of the types of cultural resources potentially existing at Fort Campbell. Additionally, they should be briefed on the provisions of this SOP and early coordination with the CRPM is strongly advised to avoid ARPA violations.

##### **3) Inadvertent Discovery Procedures**

Construction, or other ground disturbing activities, involved within the immediate area of an inadvertent discovery will be halted under direction of the CRPM under the authority of the GC. “Immediate area” is a context-specific measure; roughly 100 feet is adequate as a buffer zone, although special attention should be given to the possible extension of a new find beyond this buffer zone.

The following procedural guidelines identified in the OPs PA are broadly applicable to all forms of inadvertent discovery, including those involving a formal Section 106-compliant undertaking.

- Upon identification of an inadvertent discovery, work activities will be halted, and remain halted, until the GC determines, in consultation with the CRPM, that a resumption of activity may proceed consistent with reasonable efforts to avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse effects (36 CFR 800.13(b)) and consistent with other legal authorities.
- The CRPM should be notified as to the location of the discovery, the type of work activity involved, and who made the discovery.

- Fort Campbell CRMP personnel should visit and assess the location of the discovery within four (4) days of the find, if it does not involve human remains or suspected human remains. The services of appropriate technical experts (e.g., Archaeologists, Human Osteologists, Forensic Anthropologists) should be considered to participate in the field visit, if necessary.
- If the damage or exposure to the archaeological site is relatively minor and the project can be conducted at another location, then site forms describing the materials recovered will be filed with the respective Office of State Archaeology (and THPOs if the site contains prehistoric materials) and the project relocated.
- If the damage or exposure to the archaeological site is significant, or the project cannot be relocated, then emergency consultation with the respective SHPO (and THPOs if the site contains prehistoric materials) will be initiated.
- Upon the instruction of the CRPM, and following consultation with the respective SHPO/THPOs, the discovery should be stabilized and protected from further disturbance. Care should be taken to avoid further damage to the site during stabilization and protection in order to avoid a potential ARPA violation. Best practice is to stabilize the find in situ (situated in the original, natural, or existing place or position) using the minimal amount of effort to ensure the site is protected.
- If it is ascertained that significant damage to an archaeological site has occurred, then Fort Campbell will evaluate the NRHP eligibility of the site and engage in consultation with the appropriate SHPO if it is determined the site is *Eligible* for listing on the NRHP. Fort Campbell will forward its recommendation to the respective SHPO (and/or THPOs), who will respond with comment within seven (7) days. If the SHPO (and/or THPOs) does not respond within seven (7) days, then Fort Campbell will implement its proposed actions.
- If the CRPM has reason to believe that Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony have been discovered, the procedures outlined in the section below should be followed regarding tribal consultation and NAGPRA (25 USC 3001-3013 and 43 CFR Part 10) responsibilities.
- Activities in the area of discovery may resume upon notification from the GC, based upon consultation with the CRPM, law enforcement officials if a violation of ARPA is involved, federally-recognized Native American tribal authorities, and the archaeology divisions of the Kentucky and Tennessee SHPOs, as appropriate.

#### **6.3.1.4 Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains, CRM 001.13**

In the event of an inadvertent discovery of human remains during ground-disturbance projects at Fort Campbell, the terms of the OPs PA will be implemented in coordination with the CRPM and the Fort Campbell CRMP staff. Both Section 106 of the NHPA and NAGPRA require that certain procedures be followed when there is inadvertent discovery of Native American human remains, cultural items or sacred objects. The intent of NAGPRA is to protect, identify proper ownership, and ensure the rightful disposition

of Native American human remains and cultural objects that are discovered on federal or tribal lands. For reference purposes, definitions related to American Indian human remains and associated funerary objects can be found in NAGPRA 25 USC 3001, Sec. 2.

In the event of an inadvertent discovery of Native American human remains, cultural items or sacred objects, Fort Campbell will ensure compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, NAGPRA, its implementing regulation [25 USC 3001-3013, 43 CFR 10], and any other applicable federal statutory and regulatory requirements.

#### **6.3.1.5 Procedure**

The following steps will be implemented by Fort Campbell military or civilian personnel, Fort Campbell CRMP personnel, or other individuals reporting an inadvertent discovery of human remains.

##### **1) Contact Information**

In the event of an inadvertent discovery of human remains, the following individual contact information is applicable as described below.

*Ronald Grayson, Cultural Resources Program Manager  
Building 865, 16th Street  
Fort Campbell, KY 42223  
Phone: (270) 412-8174  
Email: ronald.i.grayson@us.army.mil*

##### **2) Inadvertent Discovery Procedures for Human Remains**

As described in the OPS PA, construction or other ground disturbing activities involved within the immediate area of an inadvertent discovery of human remains will be halted. “Immediate area” is a context-specific measure; roughly 100 feet is probably adequate as a buffer zone, although special attention should be given to the possible extension of a new find beyond this buffer zone.

The following procedural guidelines identified in the OPs PA are to be followed in the case of an inadvertent discovery of human remains.

- Upon identification of an inadvertent discovery of human remains, the individuals making the discovery will contact the appropriate law enforcement agency and the CRPM, who will then notify the GC.
- Work activities (if involved) will be halted, and will remain halted, until the GC determines (in consultation with the CRPM) that a resumption of activity may proceed consistent with reasonable efforts to avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse effects (36 CFR 800.13(b)), and consistent with other legal authorities.
- The CRPM should be notified as to the location of the discovery, the type of work activity involved if any, and who made the discovery.
- Due to the sensitivity of an inadvertent discovery of human remains, and to satisfy state-mandated prompt notification of legal authorities and the county coroner,

- Fort Campbell CRMP personnel should visit and assess the location of the discovery within 24 hours of the find, if safety permits. The services of appropriate technical experts (e.g., archaeologists, human osteologists, forensic anthropologists) should be considered to participate in the field visit, if necessary.
- If the remains are not part of a crime scene and are determined to be of Native American origin, the expired MOUs specify prompt notification by telephone or e-mail, followed by notice (through United States Mail) to the Shawnee, Absentee Shawnee, and Eastern Shawnee tribes.
  - If the remains are determined to be non-Native American (e.g. of Caucasian, African, or Asian decent) and not associated with a crime scene, the CRPM will notify the archaeology divisions of the Kentucky or Tennessee SHPO, depending upon which state the remains were discovered in, and follow procedures outlined in 901 KAR 5:090 and/or Tennessee Code Ann. §11-6-101-119.
  - If the discovered remains have been determined to be Native American, the CRPM must provide a written field assessment of the events surrounding the discovery, including: a) the condition and contents of the burial and associated artifacts, and; b) a preliminary assessment of the antiquity and historical significance. The human remains and/or cultural items will be evaluated in situ, and at no time in the preliminary assessment should destructive analysis take place as this could constitute an ARPA violation. However, the site area should be protected and stabilized, if required and approved by the CRPM.
  - The CRPM, in consultation with qualified professionals (as necessary), will initially evaluate the site as per Section 106 of the NHPA and report the findings to the GC.
  - Within 24 hours after receipt of written confirmation of the inadvertent discovery of Native American human remains and /or cultural items, the GC shall follow the procedures for Tribal Notification, and the process for the identification of Native American Human Remains. A list of the Fort Campbell consulting tribes and contacts is provided in Appendix 6 to this document.

### **6.3.2 Reporting Damage to Historic Properties or Other Cultural Resources, CRM-001.11**

#### **6.3.2.1 Purpose**

The long-term protection of historic properties is one of the key purposes behind Section 110 of the NHPA. Fort Campbell's PAs also contain provisions for responding to emergency discoveries. This SOP provides guidance for individuals reporting damage to historic architectural, archaeological, or cultural resources located within Fort Campbell. Historic buildings and archaeological sites, no matter how well protected, are subject to damage caused by natural forces and human factors. Even resources which are easily accessed in the cantonment are subject to a range of human and natural factors such as vandalism, inadvertent damage due to mission activities, flooding, tornados, erosion, lack of maintenance, and the cumulative effects of usage and passing time.

### **6.3.2.2 Scope**

Any individual at Fort Campbell can submit a report to the CRPM if they think that a historic architectural resource or archaeological site has been damaged. Parties usually involved will be: CRPM, DPW Chief, DPW Facilities Maintenance, Staff Judge Advocate, Provost Marshall, PAO, and in some cases SHPO, and ACHP.

### **6.3.2.3 Procedure**

- Inform the CRPM or any other staff in the CRPM immediately. Cordon off the immediate area of the discovery until CRPM staff are on site. If the discovery is a consequence of operational activities or construction, make sure that the parties responsible for the damage are identified by name and office/contractor/unit.
- In any case involving damage to a cultural resource, the CRMP staff will determine if the resource subject to damage is an historic property and then inspect the resource to assess the damage that has occurred. Photographs and a brief written damage assessment may be undertaken on the site by CRMP staff, as needed.
- If damage has occurred to a National Register (NR)-listed or NR-*Eligible* property, the CRPM will contact a qualified professional to prepare an assessment of the damage to determine if the historic property has been adversely affected.
- If human remains are found, the procedures outlined in Section 6.3.3 below will need to be implemented immediately.
- If the damage has threatened the historic integrity to such a degree that it cannot convey its historic significance, the CRPM will follow the stipulation for consultation in the OPs PA. An “adverse affect” is defined as an action which alters, “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” (NHPA 36 CFR 800). A legally binding agreement document should be developed by Fort Campbell to take into account the effects. Treatment measures may include documentation, rehabilitation, or other measures.

In the event of damage to cultural resources that are not historic properties, the following steps should be followed:

- Sacred Sites – As noted above, Sacred Sites are defined and identified by Tribal authorities. If anyone on Fort Campbell believes that a Sacred Site has been damaged, they should notify the CRPM immediately.
- Archaeological Sites – Archaeological sites on federal lands that are greater than 100 years of age are protected by ARPA, even if they are not historic properties. If anyone on Fort Campbell believes that an archaeological site has suffered damage, they should notify the Provost Marshall’s office immediately. The Provost Marshall’s office will contact the CRPM.

### **1) Vandalism or Criminal Action**



If the damage is thought to be due to criminal action e.g. vandalism, then the reporting individual should contact the Military Police and the Provost Marshal. If the criminal action is actively occurring, the reporting individual should allow the Military Police to confront the suspected perpetrators.

- If damage has already occurred, the reporting party should contact the CRPM, the Military Police and the Provost Marshal. These groups will work together on all investigations related to deliberate damage to cultural resources at Fort Campbell.
- Any individual observing or otherwise aware of the disturbance of a Native American grave site or the discovery of human remains is required, under NAGPRA, to protect the site from further damage, and to immediately notify the Military Police, the Provost Marshal, and the CRPM.
- The ARPA of 1979, and the final uniform regulations issued under the Act by the DoD(32 CFR Part 229) makes it a federal felony for persons to excavate, remove, damage, or otherwise deface any archaeological resource located on federal lands. The sale, purchase, or transfer of artifacts obtained in violation of the law is also a felony. The regulations contain definitions and guidelines for the enforcement of the Act and set forth procedures and standards for the issuance of permits for exceptions to the Act. Should any individual observe or otherwise be aware of such violations, they should immediately notify the Military Police, the Provost Marshal, and the CRPM.
- The GC will ensure that Military Police, Provost Marshal, Staff Judge Advocate, PAO, and the DPW Environmental staffs are familiar with the requirements and applicable civil and criminal penalties under ARPA.
- The GC will engage the Provost Marshal and Staff Judge Advocate to vigorously enforce the law in cases where vandalism can be proved. The GC will assess whether a civil penalty under provisions of 32 CFR 229.15 can be applied in cases with no sufficient proof to obtain a conviction under ARPA, or where deemed otherwise advisable. This procedure is particularly applicable to violation of restrictions placed by the CRPM through digging permits that allow excavation in ranges and training areas, and to violation of areas identified as off-limits.

## **2) Prevention and Protection**

The CRPM will ensure that a brief notice outlining the acts prohibited under ARPA and the criminal penalties assessed under the Act are published in the installation newspaper at least once each calendar year. This notice will include the prohibition of the recreational use of metal detectors.

- Metal detectors may only be used by CRMP staff, contractors, or permittees in association with official cultural resources management activities as authorized in writing by the CRPM.
- The proper Fort Campbell personnel will be notified of all sites that require protection so that necessary measures may be instituted to prevent site damage during military testing and training exercises. The relevant SHPO and Federally Recognized Tribes will be consulted regarding any proposed protection measures.

- Periodic patrol and monitoring by Military Police of all protected sites will take place as time and funding permit. The CRPM may share aspects of proprietary archaeological site data and mapping with the Provost Marshall and Military Police to enhance patrol and monitoring activities.

### **6.3.3 ARPA Incident Responses, CRM 001.06**

#### **6.3.3.1 Purpose**

Public Law 9696 (93 Stat. 721; 16 USC 470aa-47011), the ARPA of 1979, and the rules issued under the Act by the DoD (32 CFR 229), Protection of Archaeological Resources, address the unauthorized excavation, removal, damage, alteration, defacement or subsequent sale of archaeological resources located on federal lands. In the context of ARPA, unauthorized excavation and disturbance references activities whose purpose is not the retrieval of archaeological data as part of Section 106 or Section 110 compliance, or other Fort Campbell-sanctioned archaeological activities.

#### **6.3.3.2 Background**

The intent of ARPA focuses upon recognition of both the scientific and cultural value of identified archaeological resources, and development of a sense of stewardship of such resources for the people of the United States. When archaeological resources are damaged through looting, vandalism, or destruction, these underlying principles of ARPA are compromised.

Cases involving the looting, vandalism, or destruction of an archaeological resource require an investigation by both federal law enforcement officials, as well as professional archaeologists in Fort Campbell's CRMP. Law enforcement personnel (such as the Fort Campbell Military Police and CID, or the Federal Bureau of Investigation [FBI]), are responsible for investigating ARPA violations and directing the crime scene investigation process. In support of the investigation, the CRPM and Fort Campbell CRMP staff provides expertise on archaeological resources, and can assist law enforcement officers with activities such as photo-documentation, preparing maps and sketches, collecting evidence and stabilizing damage to archaeological resources, preparing reports, and providing legal testimony. In all instances, archaeological personnel work under the direction of the investigating officer and their agency.

### **6.3.3.3 Procedure**

#### **1) Identification of an ARPA Violation**

An ARPA investigation begins when looting, vandalism, or destruction of an archaeological resource is first suspected, discovered, or reported. Information provided by a witness to the actual event (or its aftermath) should include a signed narrative statement describing the exact location of the event, and any other pertinent data that characterizes the damage to an archaeological site. Once a suspected violation has been identified, the following individual on Fort Campbell should be contacted immediately:

*Ronald Grayson, Cultural Resources Program Manager  
Building 865, 16th Street  
Fort Campbell, KY 42223  
Phone: (270) 412-8174  
Email: ronald.i.grayson.civ@mail.mil*

#### **2) Interaction between CRPM and Law Enforcement**

At the outset of any investigation into an ARPA violation, law enforcement officials should coordinate with, and involve, the Fort Campbell CRPM. Law enforcement, including the Military Police, the CID, and Attorney's in the Judge Adjutant's office will require the expertise of the CRPM and Fort Campbell CRMP staff to investigate a violation. In order to assist law enforcement agencies, the CRPM should be made aware of:

- The location of the suspected violation;
- The type of suspected violation;
- Whether the violation was noted by a member of the public or a law enforcement official; and
- The supporting role that the CRMP needs to provides

#### **3) Investigation**

Law enforcement agencies have the primary responsibility for investigating ARPA violations and directing the crime scene investigation process. In support of the investigation, the CRPM and personnel of the Fort Campbell CRMP provide expertise as needed and appropriate.

#### **4) Data Compilation**

The primary function of an archaeologist during an ARPA investigation is the production of an Archaeological Damage Assessment Report (ADAR) and, ultimately, compilation of data for the DA as part of a yearly questionnaire. These data compilation efforts support two different purposes. The former references information collected as a result of a specific ARPA violation, while the latter assists the DA with understanding the location, type and magnitude of ARPA violations on military lands, as well as any resulting civil penalties.

The ADAR, describing a site-specific ARPA violation, is the primary responsibility of the CRPM (and supported by their staff). General guidelines for producing this report include the following items. The report should be written in clear, non-technical

language of a type accessible to non-professionals. The report should be brief, to the point, and include the following sections:

- Introduction;
- Location of the archaeological resource;
- Archaeological resource description including physical characteristics and age;
- Scientific or research importance;
- ARPA permit information;
- Archaeological resource damage;
- Value and cost determination – archaeological value, commercial value (if any);
- Projected emergency restoration and repair costs;
- Summary; and
- Supporting appendices including resume and background of the principal investigating archaeologist.

#### **5) Department of the Army Questionnaire**

In addition, the Fort Campbell CRPM is responsible for assisting with the compilation of the following data to support DA data call efforts:

- The number of documented, or formally recorded, incidents by law enforcement officials, ARPA violations per year
- The number of ARPA violations leading to arrests
- The number of individuals convicted of misdemeanors as a result of ARPA violations
- The number of individuals convicted of felonies as a result of ARPA violations

To support data collection that contributes to the Army's compilation of information regarding ARPA-related incidents, it is imperative that the law enforcement personnel and other agencies working at Fort Campbell contact the CRPM. All ARPA incidents or violations, as well as their outcome, should be reported to the CRPM:

*Ronald Grayson, Cultural Resources Program Manager  
Building 865, 16th Street  
Fort Campbell, KY 42223  
Phone: (270) 412-8174  
Email: ronald.i.grayson.civ@mail.mil*

#### **6) Annual Public Notice**

The Fort Campbell CRPM will ensure that a brief notice outlining the acts prohibited under ARPA, as well as the criminal and/or civil penalties assessed under the Act, are circulated in the installation newspaper at least once each calendar year.

### **6.3.4 Spill Responses, CRM-001.07**

#### **6.3.4.1 Purpose**

Section 106 of the NHPA requires all federal agencies (including Fort Campbell) to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties, and afford the ACHP a reasonable opportunity to comment. This SOP addresses the appropriate response for treating cultural resources in the course of responding to an environmental spill release impact, ranging from remediating spill releases to emergencies that represent immediate threats to life or property.

#### **6.3.4.2 Background**

Some environmental protection measures, such as clean-up after a spill release, have the potential to affect historic properties on Fort Campbell. In addition to the potential adverse effects outlined in Section 106 of the NHPA, spill response and environmental remediation may result in subsurface disturbance, and may therefore have an adverse effect on other cultural resource sites that would normally be addressed under common authorities, such as:

- Archaeological and Historical Preservation Act (16 USC 469);
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA, 16 USC 470aa-470ll);
- Historic Sites Act of 1935 (16 USC 461);
- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA, 25 USC 3001); and
- American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (AIRFA)

Initial consultation with the CRPM will aid in identifying the presence of cultural resource sites and avoid or minimize inadvertent damage during a spill response.

#### **6.3.4.3 Procedure**

The procedures for addressing adverse effects to historic properties during spill response and environmental remediation activities will be dictated by the immediacy of the required action. Immediate rescue and salvage operations associated with an essential or immediate response to a disaster or emergency are exempt from Section 106, as cited in 36 CFR Part 800.12(d). Under these circumstances, the project proponent shall notify the CRPM of the operations so that the activities and its adverse effects can be documented for ARPA and other purposes.

*Ronald Grayson, Cultural Resources Program Manager  
Building 865, 16th Street  
Fort Campbell, KY 42223  
Phone: (270) 412-8174  
Email: ronald.i.grayson.civ@mail.mil*

Any activities not requiring immediate emergency response shall follow the procedures stated below:

- Fort Campbell's project proponents should consult with the CRPM to identify Section 106 and other cultural resource responsibilities as early as possible in the planning process. Scoping, identification, and assessment of the undertaking's potential effect on historic properties should be considered prior to initiating remediation or non-emergency spill response activities, and follow the Section 106 consultation process.
- As a proactive protective measure, project planners, engineers, Public Works personnel, military personnel, tenants and any other individuals involved in potential ground disturbing activities at the installation (including remediation and spill release response) should be informed of the types of cultural resources present at Fort Campbell. Additionally, these individuals should be briefed on the provisions of this SOP.
- In the event that a spill, (not treated as an emergency rescue and salvage operation or life threatening situation, occurs within a location of known cultural resources, the CRPM should be consulted as to the procedures to be followed for treatment of the threatened resources.
- Ground-disturbing activities, if they are involved in the initial spill or subsequent remediation, will be halted in the immediate area of the site or discovery. "Immediate area" is a context-specific measure; 100 feet is adequate in most situations, although special attention should be given to the possible extension of a new find beyond this buffer zone.
- The Fort Campbell Cultural Resources Program personnel should visit and assess the location of the discovery within 24 hours of notification of the spill. This short time frame is necessary so that other environmental concerns surrounding the spill can be addressed quickly. The services of appropriate technical experts (e.g., Archaeologists, Human Osteologists, Forensic Anthropologists) should be considered to participate in the field visit, if necessary.
- Upon the instruction of the CRPM, and in consultation with the appropriate experts for dealing with spill releases, the cultural resources should be stabilized and protected from further disturbance in order to avoid a potential ARPA violation.



## **6.4 Standard Operating Procedure #4 – Cultural Resources Monitoring**

### **6.4.1 Site Monitoring**

The FTC-CRO has developed a site monitoring strategy taking into consideration the proposals forwarded in “Development of DoD Guidance for Archaeological Site Monitoring and Condition Assessments” (Versar, Inc. 2011) and “An Archaeological Site Monitoring Strategy for Fort Campbell, Kentucky and Tennessee” (Kresia 2001). The FTC-CRO will begin field testing this site monitoring strategy in fiscal year 2012.

The FTC-CRO will visit all 33 archaeological sites currently *Eligible* for listing on the NRHP (with or without SHPO concurrence), all five historic structures and objects *Eligible* for listing on the NRHP (two properties will be monitored by Campbell Crossing), and all 136 known burial sites (prehistoric and historic) on Fort Campbell annually. If indicated by condition assessment observations during monitoring, more frequent site visits may be warranted. Each site visit is tracked through the site monitoring database. As the FTC-CRO correlates and verifies historical data sources and completes site monitoring visits it will update the archaeological geodatabase and site forms. As additional *Eligible* sites, historic properties, and burials are verified and become known, they will be added to the site monitoring rotation.

- Prior to site monitoring, all previous historical and archaeological material will be reviewed and filed. Previous site records, site monitoring forms, and photographs will be referenced prior and during the site monitoring to aid identification and condition assessment.
- The “Fort Campbell Site Monitoring Form” shall be used to maintain perennially consistent data collection. When a site contains a historic cemetery as a component, a separate “Fort Campbell Cemetery Monitoring Form” will be completed in addition to the “Fort Campbell Site Monitoring Form” and shall be cross-referenced. When a historic site is monitored, nearby historic cemeteries shall be noted on the form.
- Each site should first be located using the extant GIS datum. If the site cannot be located using this datum, it will be located using established directions, topographic maps, and site descriptions. The datum will then be established in the correct location using GPS and corrected in the GIS database.
- Once the site location has been verified, photographs shall be taken from the datum in all four cardinal directions following the photography protocol outlined in Standard #2 of this ICRMP. For historic properties, photographs shall be taken from each of the cardinal directions towards the site datum.
- A pedestrian survey shall be undertaken to observe the topography, vegetation, and condition of each site.
- The total number of features incorporated by the site shall be recorded with the site plan updated if any changes are noted from the previous site visit. Each feature and examples of diagnostic artifacts shall be recorded with a geotagged photograph and recorded on the photo log. This is to facilitate repeat photography

- from the same location and azimuth during future site visits. Each feature shall be photographed from at least two distinct perspectives, entered into the photo log and filed electronically according to the CRMP photography standards. Previous photographs shall be referenced while undertaking condition assessment, and if specific condition changes are observed, those specific changes shall be recorded and reported as necessary
- The “Fort Campbell Site Monitoring Form” will be filed electronically in the site folder, and resulting data shall be updated in the “SiteMonitoring” feature class within the FTC Archaeological Sites geodatabase. Additionally, updated site forms should be filed with the appropriate SHPO and OSA if site monitoring activities yields additional information that would impact said document.

As of January 1, 2012 this SOP and its associated standardized forms and field methodology are being field tested. The FTC-CRO may change the site monitoring strategy to accommodate appropriate changes based on the field testing.

#### **6.4.2 Cemetery Site Monitoring Protocol**

All 124 known historic cemeteries on Fort Campbell will be monitored in an annual rotation, with more frequent intervals if indicated by condition assessment observations during monitoring. As additional unknown and unidentified cemeteries are verified and become known, they will be added to the site monitoring rotation.

- Prior to cemetery monitoring, all previous historical and archaeological reference material will be reviewed and filed as outlined in the ICRMP. Previous site records, cemetery monitoring forms, site monitoring forms, and photographs should be referenced prior and during the cemetery monitoring to aid identification and condition assessment.
- The “Fort Campbell Cemetery Monitoring Form” shall be used to maintain perennially consistent data collection. Each cemetery should first be located using the extant GIS datum. If the cemetery cannot be located using this datum, it shall be located using established directions, topographic maps, and site descriptions. The datum shall then be established in the correct location using GPS and corrected in the GIS
- Once the cemetery location has been verified, photographs shall be taken from the datum in all four cardinal directions following the photography protocol outlined in Standard #2 of this the ICRMP
- A pedestrian walkover survey of the established cemetery site area and surrounding buffer zone of 20 meter shall be undertaken. The purpose of such walkover is to examine the ground surface for possible graves lying outside the established cemetery perimeter in addition to monitoring for the change in number and/or condition of previously recorded burials within the cemetery. The site dimensions shall be modified if necessary to include newly discovered graves. These new dimensions will be entered into GIS and reported to SHPO as a site update

- A total number of graves, marked and unmarked shall be recorded. Each possible grave shall be recorded in the site plan if any changes are noted from the previous site visit. Each grave marker shall be recorded with a geotagged photograph and recorded on the photo log. Each marker shall be photographed from at least two distinct perspectives (most likely the inscribed surfaces of markers), entered into the photo log and filed electronically according to ICRMP photography standards. Previous photographs shall be referenced while undertaking condition assessment, and if specific condition changes are observed, those specific changes shall be recorded and reported as necessary. If not previously recorded, all inscriptions will be transcribed and entered into the cemetery database.
- The “Fort Campbell Cemetery Site Monitoring Form” will be filed electronically according to ICRMP protocol in the site folder and data shall be updated in the cemetery Access database and the FTC Archaeological Sites geodatabase. An updated site form will be filed with the appropriate Office of State Archaeology if any new information about the cemetery is obtained or if the original site form is incomplete.

### **6.4.3 Historic Information Used for Cemetery Research**

#### **Historical Maps**

Although many historic maps exist for the Fort Campbell area, very few of these maps actually show the locations of historic cemeteries. The earliest map which documents cemetery locations is the 1865 Corp of Engineers Map of Middle Tennessee. The map shows one graveyard in the Tennessee portion of Fort Campbell. The graveyard is located near the town of Asbury, adjacent to Palmyra Road. The known cemeteries located closest to this point are the S.L. Boddie cemetery (date unknown), the R.M. Moss #1 cemetery (1817), and the R.M. Moss #2 cemetery.

The next oldest maps to show the location of cemeteries are the State Geology maps which date from the 1920s and 1930s. The oldest of these maps is the 1926 Kentucky Geological Survey map of Trigg County, which shows eight cemeteries within the installation boundaries. The Stewart County and Montgomery County State Geology maps, which were produced 11 years later, show seven cemeteries within the Stewart County portion of the installation and six cemeteries within the Montgomery County portion of the installation. No State Geology map was produced for the Christian County portion of the installation (or our office does not possess a copy of this document).

Another civilian historic map which documents cemetery locations is the 1939 Montgomery County Transportation map. This map, as far as cemeteries are concerned, contains the same information as the 1937 Geology map.

The earliest military map reference to the cemeteries located on the installation is the 1941 Land Acquisition map. One hundred and twenty-five cemeteries are marked on the

original map, and are labeled with the landowner's name(s) and an identifying number referred to as a "land tract number." The exact designation system for the land tract numbers is unknown; however, these numbers are referred to on the deeds between the property landowners and the military. Each land tract number contains the first letter of the county where it is located and a series of numbers, which likely refer to a cataloging system. The tract number for property containing cemeteries owned by deed exclusion also includes the letter "Y." For example, the cemetery owned by the James G. Cheatham heirs is designated as 1C-5Y: the "C" designates that the cemetery is located in Christian County and the "Y" designates that it is an excluded tract located within another landowner's property. Tracts that contain multiple cemetery exclusions are also designated with an additional tracking number. For example, John Gilmer owns two excluded cemeteries: 4C-2Y(1) and 4C-2Y(2).

The Land Acquisition map has been revised at least twice since 1941. The second edition of the map was produced around 1954. This edition of the map was produced around the time that Fort Campbell became a permanent military installation, and was likely used to verify the real estate holdings of the installation. The third edition of map was produced in 1977, and coincided with an Army-wide terrain analysis of selected FORSCOM installations. Both of the later editions of the land acquisition map contain information not included in the 1941 original, including maps of the utility right-of-ways and tables of the landowners and tract numbers. The number of identified cemeteries also differs on the later editions of the map.

The 1954 and 1977 editions of the map do not show any of the cemeteries that were moved off the installation around 1941, nor the landowner names for any excluded "Y" tracts (which were often cemeteries). The revised maps, however, do identify all of the cemeteries that were found on the installation by the military after the land was acquired in 1941. Eighty-five cemeteries are marked on the 1954 edition of the land acquisition map, and one hundred and twenty-five cemeteries are marked on the 1977 edition of the map.

Another land acquisition map was also produced by the Air Force in 1942 when the military acquired the property for Campbell Army Airfield. Nine cemeteries are shown on this map for the property purchased for the air field. Campbell Army Airfield was transferred to the Army at the end of World War II; as a result, the 1954 and 1977 editions of the Land Acquisition map include a map sheet for this property.

Additional military map references to the historic cemeteries located on the installation include three cemetery maps produced by the Fort Campbell Engineering Branch in 1951, 1958, and 1971; and the 1977 Fort Campbell Terrain Analysis for Non-Urban Cultural Features map produced by Soil Systems, Inc. The information contained in the Engineering Cemetery maps varies greatly between the three documents. The 1951 and 1958 maps show the cemetery locations, names (as assigned by the military), and the property status of the cemeteries (i.e., acquired by the military, ownership retained, or found on the installation). The 1971 map expands this information to include a list of the surnames of the people buried in each cemetery. The 1951 map documents 142 historic

cemeteries on post; the 1958 maps shows 175 cemeteries; and the 1971 map shows 174 cemeteries on the installation.

The 1977 Terrain Analysis map was created by Soil Systems, Inc. to document all ruins, buildings, structures, monuments, and cemeteries located in the rear area of Fort Campbell. The map only provides information about the location of the cemeteries; 151 cemeteries are identified in this document.

Other maps which note the locations of cemeteries on Fort Campbell are the USGS quadrangle maps. The USGS maps only document large, active cemeteries so they are not as useful for locating historic cemeteries as some of the other maps. The USGS quadrangles which incorporate the Fort Campbell property in Kentucky are Johnson Hollow, Roaring Springs, Herndon, and Oak Grove; and in Tennessee the Bumpus Mills, Indian Mound, Woodlawn, and New Providence.

### **Previous FTC-CRO Surveys**

Since the cemeteries on the installation are managed as archaeological sites, all of the known historic cemeteries have been surveyed by the FTC-CRO and are identified by site Loci numbers or trinomials. The FTC-CRO will submit verified historic cemeteries to be recorded with the State Historic Preservation Offices. The FTC-CRO has developed an SOP for cemetery site baseline data collection and monitoring which will remedy the variable amount and intensity of data collection that has been produced by previous survey.

The earliest surveys of the cemeteries were conducted by local amateur historians in the 1970s and 1980s (Darnell and Jones 1970; Meador and Meador 1979; the Stewart County Historical Society 1983). These early studies focused on gathering information for genealogical purposes. As a result, the collected survey data consisted only of a general description of the cemetery's location and a brief transcription (name and dates) of the legible grave markers.

In the 1970s and 1980s, Tom Harshbarger, Post Forester and Conservation Branch Chief, began collecting information about 109 of the historic cemeteries located on the installation. Harshbarger focused on creating driving or walking directions for these cemeteries in order to assist in finding the cemeteries for grounds maintenance. Harshbarger compiled the directions, along with maps, deeds, and other associated cemetery information, into two binders nicknamed the "Books of the Dead."

In 1992, Harshbarger directed Gene Zirkle, then Post Biologist, to visit and GPS the location of all of the known historic cemeteries documented in the "Books of the Dead." The reason for the mapping project is unknown, although it may have been tied to cemetery maintenance. Zirkle mapped 106 of the installation cemeteries during the summer months, and made brief notes on the cemetery and headstone conditions.

After Zirkle's survey, 109 of the installation cemeteries were surveyed and mapped by American Engineers in 1996. The purpose of this project was to improve the access and maintenance of the cemeteries in response to several complaints by the public about the military's maintenance of the cemeteries. The American Engineers survey produced plan maps and grave tables for the 109 known cemeteries on the installation. The maps were used to fence each of the cemeteries with a cyberstake post and chain fence, and the grave spreadsheets from the project were likely used to generate the original Fort Campbell Cemetery Database, which was created by the Cultural Resources Office in the late 1990s.

Maintenance of the cemeteries, however, did not improve much after the 1996 survey. Funding for the American Engineers project was cut short after the fencing was completed so the Cultural Resources Program created an Adopt-a-Cemetery program in 1996 to address the maintenance issues. The goal of the program was to involve individual or group volunteers in the maintenance and repair of the installation cemeteries. The program was only moderately successful in keeping the cemeteries maintained, and the quality of the maintenance varied greatly between the groups. As a result, the program was disbanded after a year, and replaced by a bi-annual mowing contract, which is still used today with a tri-annual schedule.

The establishment of the Cultural Resources Program in the mid-1990s resulted in a huge increase in the professional survey and maintenance of the installation cemeteries. The following table provides a breakdown of the surveyed cemeteries and the firms that conducted the surveys:

**Table 6-1. Contracted Surveys of Cemeteries at Fort Campbell (as of 1 January 2012)**

<b>Contracted Firm</b>	<b>Survey Year</b>	<b>Cemeteries Visited</b>
<b>University of Kentucky (O'Malley 1983)</b>	1983	J.M. Young
<b>DuVall and Associates (multiple reports)</b>	1994-1998	Barney McNichols #2; Dennes; F.M. Clark; G.H. Smith; J.A. Sholar; J.Robert Brame; Lula Richards; W.L. Keay #1 and #2
<b>Vaughn Engineering (Smith 1996)</b>	1996	Jordan
<b>Greenhorne &amp; O'Mara, Inc. (Brown and Lewthwaite 1996)</b>	1996	J.B. Bryant
<b>Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. (Bradbury 1998)</b>	1998	C.T. Smith; E.G. Hester; Elinor Hester; and O.D. Moore
<b>Panamerican Consultants, Inc. DO 1 (Albertson and Buchner 1999)</b>	1999	H.P. Bush; Mack Clardy; Richard M. Moss; W.W. Riggins



<b>Contracted Firm</b>	<b>Survey Year</b>	<b>Cemeteries Visited</b>
<b>Panamerican Consultants, Inc. DO 3 (Albertson, Buchner, and Saatkamp 1999)</b>	1999	Annie Long; Elmo & A.J. Damron; Garrett; J.O. Hunt; Mary C. Lander; Leona Mary Smith; W.N. Tippet
<b>Panamerican Consultants, Inc. DO 4 (Buchner, Saatkamp, and Albertson 1999)</b>	1999	Bailey Darnell; Grace Shelby
<b>Panamerican Consultants, Inc. DO 5 (Albertson and Buchner 2000)</b>	2000	E.D. & C.V. Bryant; H.E. Bryant; J.B. Bryant; J.B. Shelby
<b>Panamerican Consultants, Inc. DO 6 (Albertson and Buchner 2001)</b>	2001	Agnes Hamilton Wyatt; Emma King Clardy; F.M. Clark; Garrett; H.C. Beazley; J.H. Phillips; Joe R. Moss; T.C. Hewell #1 and #2; W.B. Winn; Walter G. Moss
<b>Panamerican Consultants, Inc. DO 7 (Buchner and Albertson 2003)</b>	2003	Barnett; Buckatee Kendrick; Clardy; J.P. McNichols; Mack Rice; T.H. Smith
<b>Panamerican Consultants, Inc. DO 8 (Albertson and Buchner 2003)</b>	2003	B.F. Robertson; Barney McNichols #2; C.C. Shelby; Frank White; T.I. Ingram
<b>Panamerican Consultants, Inc. DO 9 (Gray and Buchner 2003)</b>	2003	Flora Smithson; J.M. Hester; Joseph P. Carr and Hooks; Lottie Turner
<b>TRC, Inc. (Barrett 2003)</b>	2003	Glen Long
<b>BHE, Inc. (Leary 2007)</b>	2005	Charles Barker
<b>BHE, Inc. (Supak et al. 2010)</b>	2007	R.E. & Steve Darnell

Amateur recordation of the cemeteries also continued during the 1990s. In 1999, Jonathan Malnar photographed and recorded the markers located in 26 of the cemeteries on the installation for an Eagle Scout project.

The CRMP staff also conducted in-house surveys of the historic cemeteries on the installation. In 2002, Priscilla Jamora, of the Cultural Resources Program staff, reviewed and corrected the program's information about the historic cemeteries. The goals of the review were to determine the location and number of historic cemeteries that remained within the installation boundaries (Jamora 2003:1). In the process of her review, Jamora discovered that the number and locations of the cemeteries varied widely between historic documents. As a result, Jamora decided to visit all of the cemeteries with known locations in order to update and confirm the program's information.

Jamora visited and recorded the 109 cemeteries previously documented by Tom Harshbarger, Gene Zirkle, and American Engineers recording each with a GPS point accurate to within 5-10 meters. However, based on various historic maps, she estimated that the locations of at least 69 cemeteries were unknown by the FTC-CRO. No attempts were made during the project to relocate the 69 missing cemeteries; however, Jamora did compile all of the information into a spreadsheet for future use by the program. The FTC-CRM program will continue their attempt to locate and verify unknown historical cemeteries as a component of surveys as they are conducted in-house or by contractors. Cemeteries are also likely to exist on Fort Campbell which had been lost to historical consciousness at the time of cartographic recordation. Two of these cemeteries lacking any historical identification have been recorded by the FTC-CRO. These unidentified cemeteries are likely lacking grave markers and their presence is obscured by decades of military ground disturbances including foxholes and fighting pits dotting the landscape. Additionally, Forestry activities have heavily impacted the integrity of some of these "unknown" cemeteries. Skid-loaders have been dragged through some, controlled burns have had an impact upon the invasive flora species used as indicators of historic settlement activities, and firebreak maintenance has pushed piles dangerously close or into unrecorded cemeteries.

Additional cemetery surveys have been conducted by the FTC-CRO during the review of the Duvall and Associates' surveys in 2004 (Brown and Boudreaux-Lynn 2005), the analysis of the Rose Hill community in 2006 (Brown 2007), and during the routine site monitoring visits conducted by the office staff since 2000.

## **7.0 CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT STANDARDS AT FORT CAMPBELL**

The following section provides CRM Standards for activities at Fort Campbell. Each Standard is designed to be extractable from this plan as a “tear sheet” so that it can be updated throughout the life of this plan. Consequently, there may be some redundancy between Standards.

***Standard #1: Professional Standards of Fort Campbell Cultural Resources Staff and Consultants***

***Standard #2: Data Collection Standards***

***Standard #3: Archaeological Site Detection Surveys***

***Standard #4: Archaeological Eligibility Evaluation Standards***

***Standard #5: Archaeological Collections Preparation, Accession and Management***

***Standard #6: Cemetery Maintenance***

***Standard #7: Issuance of ARPA Permits***

## **7.1 Standard #1: Professional Standards of Fort Campbell Cultural Resources Staff and Consultants**

The following requirements are those used by the NPS, and are published in the CFR, 36 CFR Part 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.

### **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:

1. At least 2 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, or
2. Substantial contribution through research and publication to the body of scholarly knowledge in the field of history.

### **Archaeology**

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

1. At least one year of full-time professional experience or equivalent specialized training in archaeological research, administration or management;
2. At least 4 months of supervised field and analytic experience in general North American archaeology; and,
3. 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.

### **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:

1. At least 2 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, or,
2. Substantial contribution through research and publication to the body of scholarly knowledge in the field of American architectural history.

### **Architecture**

The minimum professional qualifications in architecture are a professional degree in architecture plus at least 2 years of full-time experience in architecture; or a State license to practice architecture.

### **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:

1. At least one year of graduate study in architectural preservation, American architectural history, preservation planning, or closely related field, or
2. 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.

Along with meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (36 CFR 61), Fort Campbell CRMP Staff and Consultants should:

- Have knowledge of Tennessee and Kentucky architecture and archaeology;
- Have experience with field recordation and photography of buildings and structures;
- Have demonstrated experience with Section 106 of the NHPA regulations (36 CFR Part 800) and an ability to prepare Section 106 documents for architectural/historical resources, such as Site Detection surveys, Eligibility Evaluations, or Nominations to the NRHP;
- Have completed an introductory and advanced course in the provisions of Section 106 such as offered by the ACHP, National Preservation Institute (NPI), or other recognized agency;
- Have knowledge of Historic American Building Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) documentation; and
- Understanding of the design and construction procedures for Fort Campbell and MILCON projects.

These professional qualifications are for staff and consultant architectural historians and archaeologists who are identifying and evaluation historic properties subject to Section 106 of the NHPA. The Fort Campbell CRPM is responsible for verifying the qualifications of cultural resources consultants

## **7.2 Standard #2: Data Collection and Management Standards**

This standard details the protocol for the collection and management of data associated with cultural resource undertakings at Fort Campbell. This includes field notes, photographs, specimen bags, and GPS/GIS data. The purpose for this standard is to ensure that collected data from the installation meets the requirements of standard cultural resource practices, the applicable state guidelines for cultural resources management studies, and Fort Campbell's land management needs while not impacting the integrity and safety of Fort Campbell personnel and components.

### **7.2.1 Field Notes and Paperwork**

All hard-copy paperwork and field notes collected during field activities will require permanent archive with the FTC-CRO, as part of the permanent record of each archaeological and historic architecture assessment project. Therefore, the collection and maintenance of this data on a daily basis is required for anyone conducting archaeological or historic architecture fieldwork on the installation, and adherence to the protocols of the FTC-CRO for these types of activities. These protocols include:

- Submittal of sample data forms to the FTC-CRO for approval, prior to the initiation of field reconnaissance;
- Daily recordation of notes by the field lead/director, indicating the areas/sites subject to field investigation, field conditions, crew size, general survey/testing progress, and any contacts made with Fort Campbell military personnel;
- For Phase I/Site Detection survey work, all shovel tests excavated will require notation of soil profiles encountered and cultural materials/features identified. For areas subject to visual pedestrian inspection, a record of the ground conditions and cultural features/materials observed is required; and
- An electronic archive of field forms should be generated as quickly as possible, and submitted with the associated report detailing the field activities.

### **7.2.2 Photography**

It is strongly recommended that all photography adhere to the standards set forth by the National Park Service. These standards are located on the Internet at the following address:

[http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/guidance/Photo\\_Policy\\_final.pdf](http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/guidance/Photo_Policy_final.pdf)

Prior to the initiation of any field activities which may require photography, the consultant is required to obtain a Garrison Photography Permit through the FTC-CRO. This permit will allow photography for cultural resource investigation purposes only, and is limited to the specific portions of Fort Campbell associated with the field activities.



At no time should the consultant, unless specifically authorized in writing by the FTC-CRO, collect photographs of:

- Active military training
- Military personnel
- Military equipment, including vehicles and weapons
- Facilities associated with troop housing or training

#### **7.2.2.1 Field Techniques**

- Each photograph recorded in the field will require entry in the photograph log, referenced to a facility, above-ground resource, or survey/testing grid point.
- Each photograph will also require recordation with a mobile GPS unit (except in the case of Phase II/Phase III soil/planview/profile photographs).
- Two photographs should be captured per intended frame.
- The standard for larger project areas (entire sites or landscapes) should be recordation of photograph images in all four cardinal compass directions.
- Note the number of shots, and facing azimuth; example: *N, E, W, S, two each*.
- Close-up/Detail photographs: Always use north arrow and scale. Use of a photo board is recommended.

#### **7.2.2.2 Download/Photograph Archive**

- All digital images should be downloaded on a daily basis to at least two electronic archives (for example, a field laptop and external hard drive).
- Burn the files to a transfer CD as soon as possible
- Copy the files from the CD to a networked PC/server.

#### **7.2.2.3 Photograph Labeling Protocol**

- Standard Label: Title\_\_\_ Direction\_\_\_ #\_\_\_.
- Title: Correspondent to the title recorded in the field paperwork/GPS, to allow for continuity of data.
- Direction: The direction the photograph is facing. Spell out North, South, etc.
- No direction/facing necessary for close-up/detail photographs.
- Number: A sequential number of the photographs recorded  
\*Note: use an underscore\_\_ to separate the name, but keep it tied to one label.
- If time allows, add additional information to the digital file, including: coordinates, date, and name of photographer.

**Photo-documentation is required on all archaeological surveys, of and in the following circumstances:**

- General landscape photographs of work areas subject to Phase I-Site Detection-level surveys.
- Any aboveground historic-era resources, including but not limited to: suspected structural foundations, remnants, roads, fence lines, cemeteries.

- Areas measuring more than 0.5 acres (approximately 100 feet by 100 feet) in size which are subject to visual pedestrian inspection in lieu of shovel testing (such as areas of disturbance, steep slope, standing water, agricultural fields), as justification for the absence of shovel-test excavations.
- At least one sample soil profile on every landform subject to Phase I survey.
- All 50-centimeter by 50-centimeter and 1-meter by 1-meter hand-excavated test units.
- Subsurface cultural features.
- Landscape shots of all identified archaeological sites.

### **7.2.3 Geospatial Data Requirements**

The Contractor shall adhere to all applicable federal, DoD, and Army geospatial data standards. Prior to the notice to proceed for a given project, the Cultural Resources Office will provide the contractor with a copy of the Fort Campbell archaeological geodatabase template and associated instructional documents. Any vector data created by the contractor under this requirement must be delivered in the geodatabase templates provided by the Cultural Resources Office with complete metadata that adheres to Spatial Data Standards for Facilities, Infrastructure, and Environment (SDSFIE), version 2.6. Spatial data must meet the requirements of the associated Quality Assurance Plan (QAP). Each geospatial data set shall be accompanied by metadata conforming to the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) Content Standard for Digital Geospatial Metadata (CSDGM) and the Army Installation Geospatial Information & Services (IGI&S) Metadata Standard, v1. The horizontal accuracy of any geospatial data created by the contractor shall be tested and reported in accordance with the National Standard for Spatial Data Accuracy (NSSDA) and the results shall be recorded in the metadata. The projection should be Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM, in zone 16N) and the datum must be World Geodetic System 1984 (NADWGS 84). Validated data will be submitted to the Fort Campbell Archaeological geodatabase as well as the Fort Campbell Enterprise GIS server.

#### **7.2.3.1 Field Protocols**

It is the responsibility of the field director/lead to generate an accurate spatial recordation of all survey locations, cultural features and positive shovel tests/findspots on a daily basis. The following protocols are required for field personnel collecting geodata on archaeological field reconnaissance projects:

- All historic-era cultural features require geospatial recordation in the field; these features include (but are not limited to) structural remnants and foundations, fence lines, and road alignments.
- All positive shovel tests shall be recorded with a mobile GPS unit, capable of position averaging. A minimum of ten positions should be allowed to record for each point. In areas where adequate satellite coverage prohibits GPS recordation (such as significant tree cover, steep-sided valleys), the field director/lead will

need to coordinate with the FTC-CRO as to alternative mapping strategies for accurately recording the positive findspot.

- GPS data collected in the field should be transferred to at least two independent storage locations (such as a laptop and an external flash drive) on a daily basis.
- Mapping data should be electronically transferred to the FTC-CRO every week, formatted as either GIS data or electronic map documents to facilitate review of field progress reports.

### 7.2.3.2 Archaeological Sites Geodatabase Feature Classes and Attributes

The following are descriptions of geodatabase feature classes and attribute field definitions within the Archaeological Sites Geodatabase:

#### **Site\_datum feature class attribute definitions**

**Site\_trinomial** : Trinomial site number assigned to the site by appropriate SHPO office. (NOTE: The digits at the end of the trinomial should always be four digits long. For example, 40MT0661 is a valid number while 40MT661 is not.)

**Site\_name** : Name of site (if applicable).

**Training\_Area** : The FTC training area in which the site (or majority of the site if it crosses a TA boundary) is located. Contact FTC-CRO staff if your office requires a shapefile of training areas.

**Destroyed** : Check this box if the site in question is a previously recorded site that has been destroyed.

**Retired\_Site** : Check this box if the site in question is a previously recorded site that has been combined with another site and is now included under a different site number.

**Not\_relocated** : Check this box if the site in question is a previously recorded site that cannot be relocated using extant information.

**GIS\_E** : The UTM easting coordinate for the site datum. (NOTE: all geographic coordinates should be recorded using WGS84 UTMs)

**GIS\_N** : The UTM northing coordinate for the site datum. (NOTE: all geographic coordinates should be recorded using WGS 84 UTMs)

**Elevation** : AMSL elevation expressed in feet.

**Setting** : Dominant topographic landform

**Cover** : Dominant vegetation

**Size\_NS** : Length of the north/south axis of the site area expressed in meters.

**Size\_EW** : Length of the east/west axis of the site area expressed in meters.

**NRHP\_Status** : National Register of Historic Places eligibility recommendation. Recommended values include “E” for *Eligible*, “PE” for *Potentially Eligible* sites or “NE” for sites that are *Not Eligible*.

**Gross\_Comp** : Gross temporal component. (Typically “P” for prehistoric, “H” for historic, or “P&H” for both)

**Extant\_Feature** : Check this box if the site in question contains features.

**Well\_cistern** : Check this box if the site in question contains a well or cistern.

**Prehistoric\_burial** : Check this box if the site in question contains prehistoric burials.

**Historic\_burial** : Check this box if the site in question contains historic burials.

**Paleoindian** : Check this box if the site in question contains temporally diagnostic artifacts or radiometric data indicating a Paleoindian gross temporal component. (See the attached document “RevisedAssemblage&Property&Site\_Types.docx” for information about FTC temporal component definitions.)

**Early\_Paleo** : Check this box if the site in question contains temporally diagnostic artifacts or radiometric data indicating a Early Paleoindian temporal component.

**Late\_Paleo** : Check this box if the site in question contains temporally diagnostic artifacts or radiometric data indicating a Late Paleoindian temporal component.

**Archaic** : Check this box if the site in question contains temporally diagnostic artifacts or radiometric data indicating an Archaic gross temporal component.

**Early\_Archaic** : Check this box if the site in question contains temporally diagnostic artifacts or radiometric data indicating an Early Archaic temporal component.

**Middle\_Archaic** : Check this box if the site in question contains temporally diagnostic artifacts or radiometric data indicating an Middle Archaic temporal component.

**Late\_Archaic** : Check this box if the site in question contains temporally diagnostic artifacts or radiometric data indicating an Late Archaic temporal component.

**Woodland** : Check this box if the site in question contains temporally diagnostic artifacts or radiometric data indicating a Woodland gross temporal component.

**Early\_Woodland** : Check this box if the site in question contains temporally diagnostic artifacts or radiometric data indicating an Early Woodland temporal component.

**Middle\_Woodland** : Check this box if the site in question contains temporally diagnostic artifacts or radiometric data indicating a Middle Woodland temporal component.

**Late\_Woodland** : Check this box if the site in question contains temporally diagnostic artifacts or radiometric data indicating a Late Woodland temporal component.

**Mississippian** : Check this box if the site in question contains temporally diagnostic artifacts or radiometric data indicating a Mississippian gross temporal component.

**Early\_Mississippian** : Check this box if the site in question contains temporally diagnostic artifacts or radiometric data indicating an Early Mississippian temporal component.

**Late\_Mississippian** : Check this box if the site in question contains temporally diagnostic artifacts or radiometric data indicating a Late Mississippian temporal component.

**Undet\_prehist** : Check this box if the site in question is a prehistoric site that contains no temporally diagnostic artifacts or radiometric data indicating a particular temporal component.

**Prehist\_assemb\_type** : This is a text value recording the diversity of artifact classes as well as possible associations with a feature or features. (See the attached document “RevisedAssemblage&Property&Site\_Types.docx” for a list of acceptable text values for this field.)

**Prehist\_date\_range** : Range of dates for prehistoric components based on temporally diagnostic artifacts.

**Prehist\_property\_type** : Prehistoric property types. (See the attached document “RevisedAssemblage&Property&Site\_Types.docx” for a list of acceptable values for this field.)

**Prehist\_site\_type** : Prehistoric site types. (See the attached document “RevisedAssemblage&Property&Site\_Types.docx” for a list of acceptable values for this field.)

**Protohistoric** : Check this box if the site in question contains temporally diagnostic artifacts indicating a Protohistoric temporal component. (See the attached document

“RevisedAssemblage&Property&Site\_Types.docx” for a definition of historic era temporal ranges.)

**Exploration** : Check this box if the site in question contains temporally diagnostic artifacts indicating a Exploration Era temporal component.

**Early\_Settlement** : Check this box if the site in question contains temporally diagnostic artifacts indicating a Early Settlement and Development Era temporal component.

**Antebellum** : Check this box if the site in question contains temporally diagnostic artifacts indicating a Antebellum Era temporal component.

**Civil\_War** : Check this box if the site in question contains temporally diagnostic artifacts indicating a Civil War Era temporal component.

**Reconstruction** : Check this box if the site in question contains temporally diagnostic artifacts indicating a Reconstruction Era temporal component.

**Modernization** : Check this box if the site in question contains temporally diagnostic artifacts indicating a Modernization and Diversification Era temporal component.

**Great\_Depression** : Check this box if the site in question contains temporally diagnostic artifacts indicating a Great Depression Era temporal component.

**Post\_Federal** : Check this box if the site in question contains temporally diagnostic artifacts indicating a Post-Federal Acquisition Era temporal component.

**Undet\_hist\_period** : Check this box if the site in question contains historic materials or artifacts of ambiguous temporal affiliation.

**Historic\_assemb\_type** : This is a text value recording the diversity of historic artifact classes as well as possible associations with a feature or features. (See the attached document “RevisedAssemblage&Property&Site\_Types.docx” for a list of acceptable text values for this field.)

**Architectural** : Check this box if the site in question contains historic architectural assemblage units. (See the attached document “RevisedAssemblage&Property&Site\_Types.docx” for descriptions of historic artifact assemblage unit and classes used by FTC-CRO.)

**Trade\_industry** : Check this box if the site in question contains historic trade and industry assemblage units.

**Domestic** : Check this box if the site in question contains historic domestic assemblage units.

**Funerary** : Check this box if the site in question contains historic funerary assemblage units.

**Unknown\_hist** : Check this box if the site in question contains historic artifact units which do not fit into another assemblage unit.

**Historic\_assemb\_range** : Range of dates for historic components based on temporally diagnostic artifacts.

**Historic\_prop\_type** : Historic property types. (See the attached document “RevisedAssemblage&Property&Site\_Types.docx” for a list of acceptable values for this field.)

**Historic\_site\_type** : Historic site types. (See the attached document “RevisedAssemblage&Property&Site\_Types.docx” for a list of acceptable values for this field.)

**Archival\_doc** : Check this box if archival documentation exists pertaining to this site.

**Archival\_doc\_range** : If archival documentation for the site exists, input the range of dates relevant to documentary resources.

**General\_comments** : Text comments intended to allow contractors to make any comment or clarification.

#### **Site\_boundaries feature class attribute definitions**

**Site\_trinomial** : Trinomial site number assigned to the site by appropriate SHPO office.

**PERIMETER** : Perimeter of site calculated in meters.

**AREA\_ft2** : Area of sites calculated in square feet.

**AREA\_m2** : Area of sites calculated in square meters.

**ACRES** : Area of sites calculated in acres.

**HECTARES** : Area of sites calculated in hectares.

**CentroidX** : WGS 84UTM easting coordinate.

**CentroidY** : WGS 84UTM northing coordinate.

**NRHP\_Elig** : National Register of Historic Places eligibility recommendation. Recommended values include “E” for *Eligible*, “PE” for *Potentially Eligible* sites or “NE” for sites that are *Not Eligible*.

#### **IsolatedFinds feature class attribute definitions**

**Locus\_num** : Field number assigned to isolated find.

**Training\_Area** : The FTC training area in which the site (or majority of the site if it crosses a TA boundary) is located. Contact FTC-CRO staff if your office requires a shapefile of training areas.

**GIS\_Easting** : WGS 84 UTM easting coordinate.

**GIS\_Northing** : WGS 84UTM northing coordinate.

**Elevation** : AMSL elevation expressed in feet.

**Setting** : Dominant topographic landform

**Cover** : Dominant vegetation

**Size\_NS** : Length of the deposit along the north/south axis expressed in meters (if applicable).

**Size\_EW** : Length of the east/west axis of the deposit expressed in meters (if applicable).

**NRHP** : National Register of Historic Places eligibility recommendation. Recommended values include “E” for *Eligible*, “PE” for *Potentially Eligible* sites or “NE” for sites that are *Not Eligible*.

**Gross\_Comp** : Gross temporal component. (Typically “P” for prehistoric, “H” for historic, or “P&H” for both)

**Specific\_Comp** : Specific temporal component associated with the find (if applicable).



**Prehist\_assemb\_type** : This is a text value recording the diversity of artifact classes as well as possible associations with a feature or features. (See the attached document “RevisedAssemblage&Property&Site\_Types.docx” for a list of acceptable text values for this field.)

**Hist\_assemb\_type** : This is a text value recording the diversity of artifact classes as well as possible associations with a feature or features. (See the attached document “RevisedAssemblage&Property&Site\_Types.docx” for a list of acceptable text values for this field.)

**Prehist\_prop\_type** : Prehistoric property type. (See the attached document “RevisedAssemblage&Property&Site\_Types.docx” for a list of acceptable values for this field.)

**Prehist\_site\_type** : Prehistoric site type. (See the attached document “RevisedAssemblage&Property&Site\_Types.docx” for a list of acceptable values for this field.)

**Hist\_prop\_type** : Historic property type. (See the attached document “RevisedAssemblage&Property&Site\_Types.docx” for a list of acceptable values for this field.)

**Hist\_site\_type** : Historic site type. (See the attached document “RevisedAssemblage&Property&Site\_Types.docx” for a list of acceptable values for this field.)

**PI\_Ref** : Phase I reference for previously surveyed sites (if applicable)

**Comments** : General comments from field technicians.

#### **HistoricFeatures and HistoricMisc feature class attribute definitions**

**FEATURE\_NO** : Field number assigned to feature.

**TRAINING\_AREA** : The FTC training area in which the site (or majority of the site if it crosses a TA boundary) is located. Contact FTC-CRO staff if your office requires a shapefile of training areas.

**GIS\_EAST** : WGS 84UTM easting coordinate.

**GIS\_NORTH** : WGS 84 UTM northing coordinate.

**ELEVATION** : AMSL elevation expressed in feet.

**SETTING** : Dominant topographic landform

**COVER** : Dominant vegetation

**FEATURE\_DESCRIPTION** : A text description of the feature

**SPECIFIC\_COMP** : Specific temporal component associated with the feature (if applicable).

**ASSEMBLAGE\_TYPE** : This is a text value recording the diversity of prehistoric or historic artifact classes as well as possible associations with a feature or features if applicable. (See the attached document “RevisedAssemblage&Property&Site\_Types.docx” for a list of acceptable text values for this field.)

**PROPERTY\_TYPE** : Historic or prehistoric property type. (See the attached document “RevisedAssemblage&Property&Site\_Types.docx” for a list of acceptable values for this field.)

**SITETYPE** : Prehistoric or historic site type. (See the attached document “RevisedAssemblage&Property&Site\_Types.docx” for a list of acceptable values for this field.)**SIZE\_NS** : Length of the deposit along the north/south axis expressed in meters (if applicable).

**SIZE\_EW** : Length of the east/west axis of the deposit expressed in meters (if applicable).

**COMMENTS** : General comments from field technicians.

**RELATED\_SITES** : List any sites that may be related to the feature by archival documentation or proximity.

**REFERENCED\_IND** : List all individuals from archival sources who are associated with the feature.

### **Surveys feature class attribute definitions**

**AREA** : Area of the parcel calculated in square meters.

**PERIMETER** : Perimeter calculation for parcels expressed in meters.

**ACRES** : Area of the parcel calculated in acres.

**HECTARES** : Area of the parcel calculated in hectares.

**CONSULTANT** : A brief text descriptor of the consulting firm and project (For example, “PCI\_9”)

**YEAR\_** : Year of survey fieldwork.

**AUTHORS** : Survey report authors. (For example, “Buchner and Albertson”)

**TA** : FTC Training Area(s) in which the parcel is located. If the parcel falls across TA boundaries, then list both TAs.

**STATUS** : Status of the listed survey. Acceptable values include “Completed,” “In progress,” or “Incomplete.”

### **7.2.3.3 Cultural “no-dig” layer**

The cultural “no-dig” layer is a polygon shapefile that delimits the areas of archaeological and historical sites listed as *Eligible*, *Potentially Eligible*, or *Not Assessed* for NRHP eligibility. The layer is used by Department of Public Works staff at Fort Campbell when planning ground-disturbing undertakings and DoD personnel utilizing mechanical excavation equipment during training exercises. As new cultural resources data becomes available, it is necessary to periodically update the cultural “no-dig” layer.

- Updating the layer is done within the GIS by way of a series of attribute and spatial selections. Within the FTC-CRO geodatabase there are two files for archaeological sites: *AllSites* and *AllSitesPoly* feature classes. To update the cultural “no-dig” these two files must be loaded to a map document. First, query all of the site boundary polygons listed as “E” “PE” “NA” or with <NULL> values from the field labeled “NRHP\_Status.” Sites that are “NA” are generally historic cemeteries, and should be avoided by ground-disturbing undertakings. The few sites (as of this date) with <NULL> data for this attribute are sites previously established by FTC-CRO staff or sites from older surveys that have not been assessed for NRHP eligibility. Because their status is unknown, they must be managed as if they were in the “*Potentially Eligible*” category. Once the

attribute selection is complete, export the selected site boundaries into a separate shapefile and remove the AllSitesPolys layer from the map document.

- Previously, the process of updating the “no-dig” ended here. Unfortunately, as of this date there are 129 *Eligible, Potentially Eligible, Not Assessed*, or <NULL> NRHP status sites in the inventory that are only recorded by a point datum location. Because these do not have a site boundary represented in the *AllSitesPoly* feature class, they were previously not represented within the “no-dig” layer. The *AllSites* point file must be queried via attribute selection to select all sites with “E” “PE” “NA” or <NULL> values from the field labeled “NRHP\_Status.” Export the selection as a separate shapefile and remove the *AllSites* point layer from the map document. The resulting point file should reflect all sites in the inventory except the “*Not Eligible*” sites.
- Next, perform a spatial selection query on the point shapefile to select all points that fall within the polygon layer. This will select all points that are represented by a boundary. Within the selection options click the “Switch Selection” function so that the points that are outside of any given polygon are selected. Export these points to a new shapefile. Add the resulting point file to the map document and remove the previous point file export. At this juncture, your map should have two shapefile: the polygon boundaries of “no-dig” sites and a point file representing “no-dig” sites that are missing boundaries.
- Next, buffer the point file with a 60 meter buffer using the ArcToolbox tools. This will create a 60 meter circle around the points lacking boundaries. The point file may now be removed from the map document. Finally, use the Dissolve tool in the ArcToolbox on the two polygon files to dissolve any overlapping boundaries into one shape. The resulting polygon file is the updated cultural “no-dig” layer.

### **7.3 Standard #3: Archaeological Site Detection Surveys**

The purpose of these standards is to ensure that archaeological investigations are performed to comply with federal and state laws governing the preservation of cultural resources, as well as specific Fort Campbell guidelines. The methods used to perform archaeological investigations are guided by the nature of a project, its complexity as well as legal requirements. These standards outline a set of steps or phases to be followed while meeting the requirements set forth in the NHPA. The management of cultural resources on Fort Campbell involves considerations dependent upon activities related to the DA, a variety of land programs such as timber harvesting and agricultural lease, as well as the physical characteristics of the landscape and the methods used to examine prehistoric sites. Each of these activities has the potential to impact cultural properties in a variety of ways and to varying degrees of intensity. An understanding of these activities, past and present, will help Fort Campbell tailor project specific methodologies while still adhering to the investigative standards.

The following is a list of various environmental and land use activities that may have contributed to the disturbing of archaeological sites. It should be noted that each of the conditions described below act to reorganize archaeological sites in different ways and with variable effect.

- Drainage and Soils
- Agricultural Practices
- Timber Harvesting
- Management of Livestock/Grazing (no longer occurring, but may have impacted archaeological sites in the past)
- Civilian Domestic/Public Activities
- Military Activities

All of these activities have potentially resulted in impacts to archaeological deposits at Fort Campbell (either during the historic period or modern era). Although these impacts will vary in terms of extent and location, they have affected site preservation to a greater or lesser extent. This is not to say that all archaeological deposits have been compromised at Fort Campbell, but it must be recognized that in many cases soil development in upland areas of the region has never been extensive and subsequent erosion due to agriculture and other practices have resulted in significant impacts to prehistoric archaeological resources. Information on the past land uses will aid the accurate development of research designs and field strategies and methodologies, and subsequent analysis.

The following section highlights some general standards developed from consideration of the excavation and analysis of a series of sites in different settings and states of preservation at Fort Campbell over the past 25 years. The methodologies used to identify and characterize archaeological sites have a direct impact on the reliability and overall quality of the data generated during an investigation. This is especially true of Fort Campbell where prehistoric archaeological sites may be described as “low contrast.”

Often confined to shallow settings with little more than lithic artifacts representing the remains of human behavior, the archaeology of Fort Campbell is a challenge for interpretive skills.

The purpose of Phase I archaeological surveys, or Site Detection Surveys, at Fort Campbell is the identification of archaeologically sensitive areas that may be affected by a proposed project, and the delineation of prehistoric and historic cultural and archaeological resources that may exist within the proposed project area or area of potential effects (APE). The Phase I or Site Detection survey is the first step in determining whether a project APE contains potentially significant resources.

### **7.3.1 General Phase I/Site Detection and Pre-Field Standards**

The following guidelines represent the minimum requirements for the conduct of Phase I/Site Detection-level survey work at Fort Campbell.

- The Principal Investigator for the project must have a graduate degree in archaeology or anthropology, with demonstrated field experience in Kentucky, Tennessee, or a neighboring state (including Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Virginia, and West Virginia); Fort Campbell has the ultimate decision if the Principal Investigator meets the standards necessary to conduct fieldwork on the installation.
- If the Field Director is not the Principal Investigator, the Field Director must possess a graduate degree, unless operating under the direct supervision of the Principal Investigator while in the field.
- Prior to the initiation of fieldwork, the inventoried landscape of areas subject to Phase I survey will require collation and analysis, and collected into a Statement of Expectations as a guide towards the conduct of the archaeological field reconnaissance.
- The Statement of Expected Finds will require submittal, comment and approval by the FTC-CRO prior to the initiation of fieldwork. This document will outline the relevant environmental and site location parameters, and develop a model of expected finds that can be evaluated at the end of the investigations. A testing strategy will be required for any previously-inventoried cultural resources documented within the projected survey area, accompanied by mapping of these resources and integration with the Site Detection survey grid.
- The background research should consider the data provided in Fort Campbell's historic context statements (Bergman and Comiskey 2006; Leary et al. 2008), and a comparison with the project results should be provided in a final synthesis chapter in the Site Detection survey report.
- Copies of the Statement of Expected Finds will be distributed to all field personnel prior to the initiation of the field survey, the details of which will require notation on field paperwork (noting the probability areas defined by the site location model, results of survey referenced to previously-defined site areas, etc.).

- Contractors operating at Fort Campbell will need to coordinate land access with the FTC-CRO at least one week prior to the initiation of field survey work, as soon as possible after award of contract as access to Fort Campbell is dependent upon the Mission priorities of the installation, and can be extremely limited and subject to change without warning.

### **7.3.2 Field Survey Methodology**

- During Site Detection surveys, all landforms should be considered including those not traditionally assessed during such investigations (e.g., slopes and creek bottoms). Recent studies at Fort Campbell, conducted in 2004 and 2005, have shown that creek banks provide exposure of deeper deposits not accessible by standard shovel tests. In some instances, this has resulted in the identification of debris associated with chert extraction and processing. Sideslopes represent proximate landforms suitable for initial reduction of cherts, collected along or within creek cuts, and shovel testing at these locations has yielded evidence of these activities. All undisturbed areas must be surveyed; in the event that an area is not surveyed, explanation and documentation must appear in the report.
- Survey strategies are dependent on a combination of surface visibility, geomorphology, and topographic features.
- In level or nearly level areas with greater than 50 percent surface visibility, pedestrian reconnaissance will proceed at intervals not to exceed 20 meters.
- In areas previous cultivated, but currently of poor visibility, it is acceptable to plow to improve ground visibility for the purposes of surface collection. The depth of the existing plow zone will need to be verified prior to plowing, and any plowing/disking will be restricted to the depth of the existing plow zone.
- Areas with slope greater than 20 degrees angle (36.4 percent slope) may be surface collected, and should be inspected for caves, quarries, benches, rock faces and overhangs.
- A minimum of five screened shovel test probes should be placed in each cave or rock shelter, unless intact deposits are encountered or impediments to further excavation are encountered. FCT-CRO must obtain specific permission before anyone enters a cave or rockshelter on the installation. Contractors will inform CRMP if any features are encountered and will not cross the dripline of any such features without specific permission.
- As the Kentucky Heritage Council (KHC) and Tennessee Historic Commission (THC) guidelines specify differing intervals for the excavation of shovel tests, the more conservative standard of 20 meters is required for every Site Detection grid.
- Shovel tests must be at least 30 centimeters in diameter, and excavated to a depth that contacts either sterile subsoil or 75 centimeters below ground surface.
- Sub-meter accurate GPS equipment should always be used to map the beginning and ending of survey transects, as well as all positive shovel tests, surface reconnaissance sample loci, and 50 centimeter x 50-centimeter test units.
- Intrasite shovel testing of positive shovel test units should take place at a minimum 10-meter interval or less if warranted; in the case of surface



- reconnaissance, the interval between pedestrian transects on a known site should be shortened to five meters.
- Excavated soils should always be screened through ¼-inch mesh, the exception perhaps being visibly disturbed soils.
  - In the case of identification of a site, at least one 50 centimeter x 50 centimeter test unit, or more depending on depositional patterns and artifact distributions, should be excavated to further document stratigraphy and the vertical distribution of artifacts.
  - If disking is used to expose soils, it should involve multiple passes of the disk to ensure that the soil is adequately broken up. Additionally, suitable time must be allowed for rain to occur to further expose artifacts on the surface.
  - For any fieldwork, the weather or other ambient conditions must be suitable to promote the best possible results. Bright sunlight is not conducive to surface collection in open fields and wet or very cold conditions hinder the quality of field investigations in open settings, for example.
  - Field methods should also take into consideration the potential for other cultural resource types, such as rock art sites and prehistoric quarries.
  - One of the continuing concerns for site location and site boundary delineation at Fort Campbell centers upon floodplain settings. This concern is especially relevant for prehistoric archaeological resources. Specifically, sites that are deeply buried are not being adequately described in terms of artifact distribution on the horizontal or vertical axes. Current scopes-of-work being issued by the base indicate a minimum depth for every shovel probe of 75 centimeters, unless sterile subsoil or some impediment to further excavation is encountered. It is recommended that, if sterile soils cannot be reached during shovel testing, these results are noted indicating the need for further investigation by a qualified geomorphologist.
  - The work of a geomorphologist, specifically aimed at describing landform development that may result in deeply buried cultural horizons can be considered an extension of a Site Detection field effort. If a site is identified on a landform subjected to alluvial or colluvial action, and regarded as *Potentially Eligible*, geomorphological studies can also be conducted as part of an Eligibility Evaluation. However, in the instance of an eligibility study, there is a risk that extensive buried deposits may be encountered necessitating a change to the scope-of-work or result in a failure to achieve a determination of “*Not Eligible*” or “*Eligible*.”
  - In instances of potential deep deposition involving alluvial, colluvial, or aeolian deposition, backhoe trenching or coring should be carried out at intervals not to exceed 50 meters.
  - In areas that contain deep depositional sequences, a professional geomorphologist or geoarchaeologist should be consulted.
  - Archaeological sites are defined as a location where human behavior has resulted in the deposition of artifacts; the term isolated find is restricted to the recovery of a single artifact (e.g., Fort Campbell Assemblage Types B1 and B2, Isolated Find Loci).

- At Fort Campbell the definitions of what constitutes archaeological isolated finds or archaeological sites are not formally defined by a given assemblage size or set of characteristics, but rather is left to the professional judgment and discretion of investigators. If investigators are unsure as to which category a find should be classified they should consult with the appropriate Office of State Archaeology Guidelines, the CRPM, and cultural resources staff. The definitions of what constitutes archaeological isolated finds is a single artifact, while an archaeological site is regarded as two or more artifacts of any type.
- Site boundaries are defined by systematic surface collection and shovel testing, at intervals appropriate to the successful delineation of both the vertical and horizontal extent of the cultural deposits.

### **Standard Analytical Techniques for Archaeology Sites**

- The Principal Investigator for the project should have experience in the areas of Kentucky and/or Tennessee that coincide with the installation.
- In developing an analytical approach, it is imperative to use nomenclature and descriptions that have a wide acceptance in order to avoid non-comparability between different studies.
- The analysis of prehistoric and historic assemblages, more so for Eligibility Evaluation than for Site Detection, should avoid mere counts and descriptions of the specimens recovered. Consideration should be given to the relationship of the artifacts to functional parameters, the local resource catchment areas and manufacturers, technological organization, as well as the behavior patterns they represent. In short, analysis should be conducted in a manner that clearly supports recommendations for NRHP eligibility under Criterion D.
- There are a variety of approaches that researchers can successfully use to analyze prehistoric lithic artifacts; however, some provide little more than mere counts of artifact types or their characteristics such as “broken flake.” Analytical schemes that cannot distinguish the by-products of different reduction stages, for example, make it difficult to comment upon intrasite activity areas and intersite relationships at the level needed to address research questions driving determinations of NRHP eligibility.
- Since one of the goals of archaeology is knowledge of past human behavior, analytical techniques aimed at elucidating prehistoric or historic activity are to be encouraged. Thus, in dealing with prehistoric flaked stone artifacts consideration should be given to microwear analysis and serological analysis to determine tool function as part of an Eligibility Evaluation.
- Spatial analysis must consider not only the larger elements of site structure, but also artifact depositional patterns. A zone where only biface thinning flakes are deposited, references a different activity set than an area that contains only thick cortical flakes and cores. In similar manner, deposition of functional classes like ceramic sherds and glass shards may indicate an area of domestic activity or a dump, for example. Definition of activity areas have clear implications for the assessment of a site’s context and are important for establishing NRHP eligibility.

### **7.3.3 Reporting Standards**

- The report requires an Introduction, Environmental Overview, and discussion of the Literature Review.
- The summary of field methods should contain a detailed summary of the field techniques used in the survey including sampling, surveying, and recording techniques.
- The report should contain maps of survey transects, locations of subsurface shovel tests (including symbology classifications for positive, negative and excluded shovel tests), and any relevant aboveground features of the landscape, as well as an estimation of the percentage of acreage surveyed.
- Site maps must be prepared that adequately define and depict the boundaries of each historic property identified.
- A table summarizing subsurface shovel test results, including the designation, location, and results of each shovel test. Results should be reported in terms of positive, negative and excluded shovel test loci with a detailed description of the rationale for exclusions (e.g. inundated, sloped, disturbed, etc.).
- The summary of laboratory and analytical methods must be described; in addition, this section should indicate where the artifacts will be curated.
- Opinions regarding the NRHP status of each site identified should be indicated and a rationale for each recommendation should be clearly developed.
- Any recommendations for future research must be fully explained and specific research questions be formulated.

### **7.3.4 Cultural Resources Management (CRM) Regulations**

These CRM Standards should be consulted prior to conducting any Site Detection Surveys on Fort Campbell. While, federal guidelines provide the overarching responsibilities of the Army in managing cultural resources at Fort Campbell, and AR 200-1 provides directives for implementing the Army's policy on cultural resources management, the guidelines of the states of Kentucky and Tennessee emphasize specific approaches for conducting investigations related to cultural resources under the auspices of Sections 106 and 110 of the NHPA. These guidelines represent highly focused standards for personnel implementing investigative procedures that meet the standards of each state.

#### ***7.3.4.1 Kentucky Heritage Council (KHC) Guidelines***

In 2001 (updated 2006), the KHC published the Specifications for Conducting Fieldwork and Preparing Cultural Resource Assessment Reports. The purpose of the document was to establish a series of standards to which "all fieldwork and cultural resource assessment reports subject to review by the Kentucky State Historic Preservation Officer shall conform ...." The specifications were drafted to cover projects subject to compliance under Section 106 of the NHPA of 1966, as amended, and were intended to supplement the Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic

Preservation” published in the Federal Register 48, September 29, 1983. Both archaeological properties and historic structures are considered in the KHC document Commonwealth of Kentucky Legislation and Regulations:

- Kentucky Heritage Commission: Enabling legislation established by KRS 171.3801 – 171.384 to “preserve and protect all meaningful vestiges of Kentucky’s heritage ...”
- Kentucky Antiquity Act: KRS 164.705 – 164.735 indicates that it is “public policy of the Commonwealth of Kentucky to preserve archeological sites and objects of Antiquity for the public benefit and limit the exploration, excavation and collection of such matters to qualified persons ...”
- Kentucky Cave Protection Act: damage or disturbance to cave surfaces or materials therein is embodied in KRS 433.870 through 433.885 which establishes such actions a Class A or B Misdemeanor.
- Kentucky Burial and Cemetery Regulations: a variety of regulations regarding the treatment and management of burials (KRS 213.110, KRS 213.120), burial grounds (KRS 381.710), and venerated objects (KRS 525.110).

#### **7.3.4.2 Tennessee Historical Commission (THC) Guidelines**

Two documents are relevant to the discussion of the guidelines and standards for Section 106 and Archaeological Identification Studies in Tennessee. The first of these is entitled *Section 106 Review in Tennessee Under the Revised 36 CFR Part 800 Regulation* by Joseph Garrison, while the second document is entitled *Tennessee Historical Commission Review and Compliance Section Reporting Standards*.

- The document concerned with Section 106 review outlines the Section 106 process emphasizing identification of the participants and consulting parties (including THPO and Tribes) and the four-step Section 106 review procedure from initiation to identifying historic properties within the APE to assessing adverse effects, to, finally, resolving adverse effects.
- The second document, *Tennessee Historical Commission Review and Compliance Section Reporting Standards*, is perhaps more relevant to this outline of regulations, but it is much less detailed than the specifications of the KHC. The general qualifications of the consultant are more stringent than Kentucky, emphasizing that all compliance research must be conducted by an individual having a graduate degree in archaeology or anthropology. The investigator must also have a demonstrated ability to carry out research and experience in the region in which the study is conducted. Further qualifications are specified under sections discussing Site Detection surveys and Eligibility Evaluations, respectively.

## **7.4 Standard #4: Archaeological Eligibility Evaluation Standards**

The purpose of these standards is to ensure that archaeological investigations are performed to comply with federal and state laws governing the preservation of cultural resources, as well as specific Fort Campbell and SHPO guidelines. The methods used to perform archaeological investigations are guided by the nature of a project, its complexity, legal requirements, and applicable State Historic Preservation Officers' standards and guidelines. This procedures section outline a set of steps or phases to be followed while meeting the requirements set forth in the NHPA.

The methodologies used to evaluate and assess archaeological sites have a direct impact on the reliability and overall quality of the data generated during an investigation. This is especially true of Fort Campbell, where prehistoric archaeological sites may be described as "low contrast." Often confined to shallow settings with little more than lithic artifacts representing the remains of human behavior, the archaeology of Fort Campbell is a challenge for interpretive skills.

### **Phase II: Archaeological Testing or Eligibility Evaluation**

- The investigative strategies employed at a given site are embodied in a Research Design developed by the consulting archaeologist and Fort Campbell CRMP.
- Testing methods can include controlled surface collection, hand-excavated shovel test probes (30 x 30 centimeter), 50 x 50-centimeter units (common practice at Fort Campbell for site boundary delineation), 1 x 1-meter test units excavated in natural stratigraphic units, mechanical stripping of plow zone deposits, and remote sensing techniques.
- Sites should be mapped and a permanent datum inserted in an area that allows for re-identification in the event of further study.
- Upon completion of the Eligibility Evaluation, an updated site form must be completed.

### **Standard Eligibility Evaluation Field Methods**

- The Principal Investigator for the project must have a graduate degree in archaeology or anthropology with demonstrated field experience in settings such as Fort Campbell.
- If the Field Director is not the Principal Investigator, the Field Director must possess a graduate degree unless they are under the direct supervision of the Principal Investigator while in the field.
- In order to enhance the quality of the investigation, the Principal Investigator should have archaeological experience in the areas of Kentucky and/or Tennessee that coincide with the installation as well as familiarity with SHPO standards and guidelines for archaeological cultural resources management reports.
- Every Eligibility Evaluation must begin with the development of a Research Design that discusses the objectives of the study and the methods used to complete those goals.
- Prior to beginning the field investigation, and as part of the Research Design development, it is recommended that all previous artifact collections and field

notes be examined to familiarize the Principal Investigator with the locality. These data should be incorporated into a general synthesis of results in the Eligibility Evaluation report and form part of the NRHP determination for the property.

- Field methods for Eligibility Evaluation must be tailored to the site type and its context. Appropriate methods for an upland plow zone site are not likely to be sufficient for assessing a buried site on a floodplain. Usually some combination of intensive shovel testing or pedestrian reconnaissance, hand excavated 1 meter x 1-meter test units, and mechanical excavation are used to test a site for eligibility to the NRHP.
- Prior to the start of fieldwork, a permanent site datum must be established for future reference. In some instance, this datum will have been placed on the site by an earlier study and should be relocated.
- Intensive shovel testing during an Eligibility Evaluation should minimally be at 10 meter intervals or less; surface collection should be at five meter intervals or less. In the case of fallow or active agricultural fields, exposure is enhanced and, consequently, the chances of artifact recovery are increased, if disking is utilized. Use of these procedures is generally directed at determining artifact distribution and density in order to guide the placement of 1 meter x 1-meter test units. Establishing the horizontal and vertical extent of artifact distribution is a significant goal of Eligibility Evaluation and must be handled with care in certain settings like floodplains as discussed above.
- If disking is used to expose soils, it should involve multiple passes of the disk to ensure that the soil is adequately broken up. Additionally, suitable time must be allowed for rain to occur to further expose artifacts on the surface.
- Test units should be 1 meter x 1 meter in size, or combinations thereof, and recording of stratigraphy and prehistoric artifact distributions should always use metric units. The maximum provenience unit should be a 1 meter x 1 meter square, although smaller units (e.g., 50 centimeter x 50 centimeter) may be appropriate in some cases.
- Test units are excavated using hand tools, particularly flat-bladed shovels for scraping and trowels. Excavation must always follow natural stratigraphic units or soil horizons. Arbitrary excavation levels should only be used for subdividing a homogenous stratigraphic unit that is thicker than 10 centimeters; the arbitrary levels should be no more than 10 centimeters in thickness. All excavated soils must be screened through ¼-inch mesh.
- Given the subtle nature of artifact distribution of prehistoric sites (e.g., an entire knapping episode can be confined to a 50-centimeter diameter area), it can be advantageous to piece plot significant artifact classes like cores, retouched tools or PPKs. Obviously, the larger the standard provenience unit (e.g., 1 meter x 1 meter x 10-centimeter thick, as opposed to 50 centimeter x 50 centimeter x 5 centimeter thick), the less fine-grained the spatial data will be. As an example, if a 2 meter x 2 meter x 10 centimeter-thick unit/level is used as the collection unit at a site, each artifact can be associated with 0.40 cubic meters of site matrix. Precision is increased fourfold by using 10-centimeter thick 1 meter x 1 meter units (volume = 0.10 cubic meters), a common choice in many cultural resources



excavations. If an even finer-grained collection strategy is used, for example 50 centimeter x 50 centimeter x 5 centimeter unit/levels (volume = 0.0125 cubic meters), an eightfold increase in item spatial positioning is realized compared with the 1 m<sup>2</sup> unit. This is an astounding 32 times the precision level of the 2 meter x 2 meter example.

- Mechanical stripping is appropriate in some contexts, notably to expose a larger area of a plow zone depositional context to identify features. The backhoe must always have a flat-bladed bucket and stripping should occur within natural stratigraphic units, especially near the interface with the subsoil. All backhoe excavation must be closely monitored by qualified archaeologists and not left to the discretion of the operator.
- Features are most commonly found during Eligibility Evaluation as opposed to Site Detection survey and represent a special class of site architecture requiring individual documentation. Features are mapped and photographed in planview and then sectioned using natural stratigraphy. Profiles of each feature are drawn and photographed and up to 10 liters of fill is generally collected for flotation purposes.
- Mapping during Eligibility Evaluation preferably utilizes a combination of sub-meter accurate GPS equipment and a Total Station. The GPS equipment can be useful in establishing the spatial setting of the site datum, excavation units, and site boundary in the larger setting of the local topography. The Total Station provides greater accuracy for mapping test units and taking elevations relative to the site datum.
- For any fieldwork, the weather or other ambient conditions must be suitable to promote the best possible results. Bright sunlight is not conducive to surface collection in open fields and wet or very cold conditions hinder the quality of field investigations in open settings, for example. Additionally, given the leached nature of some of the soils at Fort Campbell, identification of feature stains may be very difficult. Care should be taken to ensure appropriate ambient light, while studying profiles and plan sections; bright sunlight or conditions that are too dark may result in misidentification of features.

#### **Cultural Resources Management Regulations Regarding Eligibility Evaluations**

These CRM Standards should be consulted prior to conducting NRHP Eligibility Evaluations on Fort Campbell. While, federal guidelines provide the overarching responsibilities of the Army in managing cultural resources at Fort Campbell, and AR 200-1 provides directives for implementing the Army's policy on cultural resources management, the guidelines of the states of Kentucky and Tennessee emphasize specific approaches for conducting investigations related to cultural resources under the auspices of Sections 106 and 110 of the NHPA. These guidelines represent highly focused standards for personnel implementing investigative procedures that meet the standards of each state.

## 1. Kentucky Heritage Council Guidelines

In 2006, the KHC published the Specifications for Conducting Fieldwork and Preparing Cultural Resource Assessment Reports. The purpose of the document was to establish a series of standards to which “all fieldwork and cultural resource assessment reports subject to review by the Kentucky State Historic Preservation Officer shall conform ....”

The specifications were drafted to cover projects subject to compliance under Section 106 of the NHPA of 1966, as amended, and were intended to supplement the Secretary of Interior’s “Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation” published in the Federal Register 48, September 29, 1983. Both archaeological properties and historic structures are considered in the KHC document. Commonwealth of Kentucky Legislation and Regulations:

- **Kentucky Heritage Commission:** enabling legislation established by KRS 171.3801 – 171.384 to “preserve and protect all meaningful vestiges of Kentucky’s heritage ...”
- **Kentucky Antiquity Act:** KRS 164.705 – 164.735 indicates that it is “public policy of the Commonwealth of Kentucky to preserve archeological sites and objects of Antiquity for the public benefit and limit the exploration, excavation and collection of such matters to qualified persons ...”
- **Kentucky Cave Protection Act:** damage or disturbance to cave surfaces or materials therein is embodied in KRS 433.870 through 433.885 which establishes such actions a Class A or B Misdemeanor.
- **Kentucky Burial and Cemetery Regulations:** a variety of regulations regarding the treatment and management of burials (KRS 213.110, KRS 213.120), burial grounds (KRS 381.710), and venerated objects (KRS 525.110).

The level of archaeological investigations are described as *Phase I: Intensive Archaeological Survey* (the equivalent of a Site Detection survey at Fort Campbell), *Phase II: Archaeological Testing* (the equivalent of Eligibility Evaluation at Fort Campbell), and *Phase III: Archaeological Data Recovery*. Since most prehistoric investigations at Fort Campbell are likely to involve Site Detection or Eligibility Evaluation, the pertinent (i.e., relevant to prehistoric sites) KHC guidelines for these investigations are highlighted as bullet points below.

## 2. Tennessee Historical Commission Guidelines

Two documents are relevant to the discussion of the guidelines and standards for Section 106 and Archaeological Identification Studies in Tennessee. The first of these is entitled *Section 106 Review in Tennessee Under the Revised 36 CFR Part 800 Regulation* by Joseph Garrison, while the second document is entitled *Tennessee Historical Commission Review and Compliance Section Reporting Standards*. A third document, entitled *Tennessee Division of Archaeology Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Permit Application (under the authority of Tennessee Code Annotated 11-6-105)* also outlines standards for investigations in Tennessee and was issued in 1997 by the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation Division of Archaeology.

The document concerned with Section 106 review outlines the Section 106 process emphasizing identification of the participants and consulting parties (including THPO and Tribes) and the four-step Section 106 review procedure from initiation to identifying historic properties within the APE to assessing adverse effects, to, finally, resolving adverse effects.

The second document, *Tennessee Historical Commission Review and Compliance Section Reporting Standards*, is perhaps more relevant to this outline of regulations, but it is much less detailed than the specifications of the KHC. The general qualifications of the consultant are more stringent than Kentucky, emphasizing that all compliance research must be conducted by an individual having a graduate degree in archaeology or anthropology. The investigator must also have a demonstrated ability to carry out research and experience in the region in which the study is conducted. Further qualifications are specified under sections discussing Site Detection surveys and Eligibility Evaluations, respectively.

## **7.5 Standard #5: Archaeological Collections Preparation, Accession and Management**

The goal of Fort Campbell's Standards for CRM practices is to standardize archaeological data for curation and enable comparability of data from sites on the Fort Campbell property. The procedures detailed in this standard comply with the federal curation program as set forth in 36 CFR Part 79 (Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological Collections). The Fort Campbell Artifact Curation Facility requires that materials submitted for curation meet the following conditions prior to acceptance.

The following procedures are taken directly from the document entitled "Fort Campbell's Standard Operating Procedures for Cultural Resources Management (CRM) Firms" a part of the August 2006, "*Summary Report, Fort Campbell Collections Management Project, Fort Campbell, Kentucky.*" The Fort Campbell Artifact Curation Facility requires that materials submitted for curation meet the following conditions, outlined in the documents cited, prior to acceptance.

Some projects received by Fort Campbell have a single-digit Delivery Order number, and this number is used by the staff to identify the project. In order to complete the accessioning of the Fort Campbell Collection, numbers should be assigned to the projects that do not have Delivery Order numbers. The accession number should be written on the exterior of all bags, on the interior paper tags, on the outside of the curation box, and entered into the master database.

Before artifacts come to Fort Campbell for curation, the cultural resources contracting firm contracted for the work should call the Fort Campbell Cultural Resources Management staff for an accession number and beginning provenience or catalog number for the site. These can be easily assigned by consulting the Fort Campbell database and providing the CRM firm with the next sequential accession number and provenience/catalog number. A placeholder should be entered into the database at this time which includes the name of the CRM firm (Consultant field in the database) and the Accession number. Therefore, if more than one CRM firm is working on the base at a given time, the same accession number is not assigned twice.

Also at this time, the CRM Intake Checklist should be faxed, mailed, or e-mailed to the CRM firm. This form will help the CRM firm ensure that Fort Campbell's guidelines are followed. The Fort Campbell Staff Intake Checklist (attached) should be started for the project at this time as well. The Collection Name, Accession Number, and Consultant fields on the form should be filled out, and the first task under the collection heading should be checked. The rest of the Intake Checklist should be checked off as each task is completed or reviewed by a member of the Fort Campbell CRMP staff.

***Prior to artifact processing, several steps should be taken to ensure acceptance of the collection at Fort Campbell:***

1. The staff at Fort Campbell must be contacted in order to receive an Accession number, as well as the next sequential provenience or catalog number (if the project is a site revisit).
2. The Accession number should be written on the exterior of all bags, on the interior paper tags, on the outside of the curation box, and entered into the master database.
3. Concurrently, an Intake Checklist will be faxed, mailed, or e-mailed to the CRM firm. This is a checklist to ensure Fort Campbell's guidelines are met and an example is included in this standard.

### **Artifact Preparation**

All artifacts should be cleaned and stabilized prior to shipment to Fort Campbell, except where an uncleaned condition is desired (e.g., Charcoal for C 14, ceramic sherds with sooting). Metal artifacts should be dry-brushed. Artifacts requiring specialized conservation should be treated prior to shipment. These stabilized artifacts should be documented in the final report and a list of objects along with the treatment received should accompany the artifacts.

After site excavation, each bag of artifacts from the same site should be assigned a sequential bag, provenience, or field specimen number beginning with "1." Within each of these bags, artifacts should be sorted by artifact material (e.g., chert, quartz, iron), class (e.g., biface, projectile point, nail), and type (e.g., turtle back, Palmer, cut). Each sorted artifact type or analytical unit within a provenience should be given a sequential catalog number beginning with "1." These analytical units should be bagged separately with a tag placed inside the bag describing the contents and provenience information. Therefore, the identifying number for each type of artifacts will include the provenience number, followed by a dash, followed by the catalog number (e.g., 153-21).

In addition to the detailed description of each analytical unit, Fort Campbell requires a "Summary Artifact Type." This is a generalized description which standardizes data. For example, "complete flake," "broken flake," and "flake fragment" will be the detailed artifact descriptions, but the summary artifact type for all these will be "flake."

Artifacts should be labeled using the "sandwich method." A strip of clear or white Acryloid B-72 compound (B-72 in acetone) or polyvinyl acetate (PVA in acetone or grain alcohol) should be placed on the artifact in an inconspicuous place (e.g., interior surface of sherds, ventral side of scrapers, non-photogenic side of projectile points, and base of a glass bottle). The site number, provenience number, and catalog number should be written legibly on the B-72 or PVA strip with a nib pen and permanent black India ink. A strip of clear B-72 or PVA should be placed over the dried provenience information.

All diagnostic artifacts (e.g., projectile points, historic ceramics with maker's marks) and artifacts photographed in the report should be cataloged as "Class 1." All "Class 1" artifacts should be labeled. All other artifacts are considered "Class 2." These classes

should be bagged, cataloged, and boxed separately and reflected in the final report catalog. Ten percent of “Class 2” artifacts should be labeled.

For artifacts such as fire-cracked rock, unmodified chert cobbles, limestone fragments, brick, stone, nails, window glass, plaster, coal, slag, unidentified historic metal, etc., count or weigh, record, and discard these. If collected, late-twentieth-century materials, such as aluminum cans or bottle glass, with no bearing on site interpretation should be cataloged and discarded. Large items which will not fit in boxes should have an attached acid-free tag describing the artifact and provenience information. Unprocessed soil samples collected for flotation or acidity tests will not be curated. Clearly labeled, unprocessed samples collected for radiocarbon testing or pollen analysis will be accepted for future research. Questions regarding the curation of processed soil samples should be directed to the Fort Campbell CRMP staff on a case-by-case basis.

Artifacts should arrive in appropriately sized acid-free sealed bags (4-mil thickness) or acid-free containers that are clearly labeled. Each provenience bag should be labeled (using a permanent marker or Sharpie) at a minimum with the following information:

- State site number
- Accession number
- Appropriate provenience information (i.e., unit, shovel test, etc.)
- Bag Number
- Catalog numbers contained in bag

Tags duplicating this information should be placed inside the provenience bag. For bags with large amounts of artifacts, the paper tag should be enclosed in a smaller bag to prevent damage to the tag.

Within each provenience bag, each catalog number should be sealed in a bag or container. These catalog bags or containers should be labeled (using a permanent marker or Sharpie) with the following information.

- State site number
- Accession number
- Bag and catalog number
- Artifact description
- Artifact count or weight
- Class (1 or 2)

Tags duplicating this information should be placed inside the catalog bag or container.

Artifacts should be boxed for shipping or delivery to Fort Campbell. Please allow room for protective packaging material around the artifacts. An inventory of the box contents, including detailed provenience information and number of bags or items, must be included inside each box.



### **Document Preparation**

The original field documentation and at least one photocopy on acid-free paper must accompany each collection submitted for curation. This includes field notes, shovel test forms, profile drawings, and topographic field maps. These should be placed in separate acid-free folders clearly labeled with the related site number. If any oversized materials (e.g., maps) are included in the collection, contact Fort Campbell's staff for instruction on how to pack these materials. An acid-free copy of the state site form should be included for Fort Campbell's files.

If photographs were taken with a digital camera, one CD of all images and a printed contact sheet should be provided. The image files should be named appropriately and a photographic log detailing the basic information should be provided which corresponds to the image name. The photographic log and the disks should be placed in a clearly labeled acid-free folder. If photographs were taken with a film camera, the negatives, prints, and/or slides should be contained in acid-free sleeves. Each photograph, negative, and/or slide should be labeled with the state site number. Each sleeve should be accompanied by a photographic log detailing the basic information for each image. The negatives, prints, and/or slides should be placed in clearly labeled acid-free folders or in a standard (labeled) 3-ring binder. All labeling on documents and archival sleeves should be done using a permanent acid-free ink pen.

Digital data should be stored on a CD with the corresponding state site number, contractor, and the year of excavation directly labeled on the disk with a permanent marker or Sharpie. These CDs should be stored in acid-free storage sleeves with an inventory of data included on the disk. The inventory should include the contractor, the files' names, the software formats, and a description of the file if not included in the file name. These sleeves with their accompanying inventory should be placed in an acid-free folder.

Two (2) bound and one (1) unbound copy of the final report must accompany the collection for the purposes of curation. These report copies should be provided in addition to the requisite number of reports stipulated as documentation deliverables in the Scope of Work (SOW).

An inventory of artifacts must be included with the collection, either as an appendix in the report or separately. A digital copy in Microsoft Access also is requested. If Microsoft Access is not used, an inventory in Microsoft Excel will suffice. Data requested by Fort Campbell include:

- State site number
- Locus number (if applicable)
- Bag or Field Specimen number
- Catalog or Analytical Specimen number
- Accession number (obtained from Fort Campbell staff)
- Provenience information (horizontal and vertical proveniences)

- Class 1 vs. 2 (per Fort Campbell requirements)
- Artifact Description
- Count and/or Weight (in grams)
- Discarded (yes or no)

### **Shipping**

All material should be shipped (Federal Express or United Parcel Service) or hand-delivered to:

***Fort Campbell Cultural Resources Collection Facility  
Building 2159  
13th and Indiana  
Fort Campbell, KY 42223***

When a curation package is received, it should be reviewed by a member of the Fort Campbell CRMP staff to ensure quality control. Each box accepted by Fort Campbell should meet the above requirements. Any detailed work not performed by the contractor, such as writing accession numbers on bags and tags, should be completed at this time. In addition, the Fort Campbell CRMP staff member should box the artifacts in a standard acid-free box, label the exterior of the box, and assign the box a location in the POD. The exterior box label should include the following information:

- State site numbers contained in box,
- Excavation Phase if available,
- Bag/Field Specimen or Catalog number range contained in the box,
- Accession numbers contained in box,
- Class 1 vs. 2
- Consultant name

The box label should be enclosed in a 4-x-6-inch side-loading packing list envelope or a 4-x-6-inch acid-free bag affixed with double-sided acid-free tape to one short side of the box. An inventory of the box contents, including detailed provenience information and number of bags or items, must be included inside each box.

If digital data is included with the curated materials, in most cases it will be importable into the Master Artifact Catalog table in the Access database. Make sure the data fields are in the same order in the database/spreadsheet as they are in the Master Artifact Catalog; this will ensure the data is imported into the correct fields. If no digital data is included, or is in an incompatible format, then this data should be entered at this time by a member of the staff. The fields in the Master Artifact Catalog that should be entered by the staff, regardless of whether digital data is sent or not, include the following:

- Delivery Order # (if applicable)
- Document location
- Location in POD

- Reference
- Image
- PPK form
- Consultant name

Also, the box information should be entered into the “Box Inventory” table in the Access database. This should be done by site number, i.e., if there are two sites in a box, then there should be two entries for that box in the “Box Inventory” table.

### **De-accessioning Procedures**

There are currently no federal guidelines related to the de-accessioning of archaeological collections such as those held at Fort Campbell. Provisions for de-accessioning collections were not finalized in 36 CFR 79 due to professional disagreements over how to address this sensitive issue. Although 36 CFR 79 has yet to be revised, there is some movement toward developing acceptable standards. Such standards involve a collaborative effort between various consulting parties including professional archaeological societies, museums and repositories, federal agencies, and interested cultural groups such as Native Americans.

The federal government issued its curation standards and guidelines in *Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological Collections*, 36 CFR part 79, but as indicated above, de-accessioning procedures were never formally established. The rapid expansion of archaeological collections, like those at Fort Campbell, is forcing urgent consideration of the need to be able to de-accession portions of these holdings. Some professionals believe that the best de-accessioning policy is one that focuses upon careful accession ([http://www.nps.gov/archeology/Cg/vol1\\_num2/fear.htm](http://www.nps.gov/archeology/Cg/vol1_num2/fear.htm)), such as the Fort Campbell CRMP’s approach for some artifact classes as outlined above. In the absence of guidance at the federal-level, it is difficult to establish standards for de-accessioning, given that the regulatory situation is subject to change. Clearly, any de-accessioning efforts undertaken by Fort Campbell should require full documentation as suggested by the NPS.

## Staff Intake Checklist for Archaeological Collections – Fort Campbell

Collection Name \_\_\_\_\_ Accession Number \_\_\_\_\_  
Assessment Date \_\_\_\_\_ Number of Boxes \_\_\_\_\_  
Box Location \_\_\_\_\_ Document Location \_\_\_\_\_  
Consultant \_\_\_\_\_

### The Collection

- \_\_\_\_\_ The Fort Campbell Laboratory staff has been notified of the intent to curate at Fort Campbell and an Accession number has been provided to the CRM firm
- \_\_\_\_\_ Bags or boxes containing artifacts are packed into archival boxes sequentially by catalog number
- \_\_\_\_\_ Each box contains a printed list of its contents

### The Artifacts

- \_\_\_\_\_ Artifacts are clean and stable
- \_\_\_\_\_ Artifacts are packaged in archival-quality containers
- \_\_\_\_\_ Each bag is properly labeled with its provenience information
- \_\_\_\_\_ A tag duplicating the provenience information is sealed inside the bag
- \_\_\_\_\_ The artifacts have been processed and cataloged in a professionally acceptable manner
- \_\_\_\_\_ Artifacts requiring special curation are identified
- \_\_\_\_\_ Conserved artifacts are identified

### The Documents

- \_\_\_\_\_ Primary documentation for the collection is provided and of archival quality
- \_\_\_\_\_ All field and laboratory records are on acid-free paper or placed in acid-free folders
- \_\_\_\_\_ All metal staples and metal paper clips have been removed
- \_\_\_\_\_ CDs are properly labeled and contained in antistatic mailers
- \_\_\_\_\_ All photographs, negatives, and other photographic materials are individually labeled and in archival quality sleeves
- \_\_\_\_\_ Three (3) copies of the final project report (including 1 unbound copy) on acid-free paper are included
- \_\_\_\_\_ Conservation records are included (if applicable)

### The Data

- \_\_\_\_\_ Digital copies of the data accompany the hard copies
- \_\_\_\_\_ At least one digital copy of the artifact database is included
- \_\_\_\_\_ Data has been imported or entered by Fort Campbell CRMP staff

### Variances

- \_\_\_\_\_ Any variance of the collection with the above conditions is detailed on an attached page

## **7.6 Standard #6: Cemetery Maintenance**

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, and graves of historical figures are not considered by the NPS to be *Eligible* for listing in the NRHP. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of historic districts that meet the NRHP Criteria for Evaluation (NRHP Criteria [DoI 1991]) or if they fall within the following categories:

- A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life, or,
- A cemetery which derives its primary importance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events.

While cemeteries are not generally *Eligible* for the NRHP under NRHP Criteria A, B or C as archaeological sites, burials may meet the NRHP Criteria by yielding information important to our understanding of history or prehistory under NRHP Criterion D. The NPS provides a discussion of these issues in the publications entitled *Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Historical Archaeological Site and Districts* (1993) and *Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places* (1992). Even when cemeteries are not considered historic properties, they may still require special maintenance and protection procedures specified in State-level and DoD-specific regulation. In both cases, however, it is possible that cemeteries will still be accessible for periodic visitation. This Standard sets forth procedures for general operations and maintenance, grounds maintenance, gravestone and marker maintenance, and public access.

Policy for the maintenance of historic cemeteries at Fort Campbell is provided by the following DoD regulations:

- AR 210-190
- AR 200-3)4.3)
- DA PAM 290-5(5)
- TM 10-287
- AR 420-10
- AR 420-70
- AR 420-74
- TM 5-630
- Kentucky and Tennessee General Statutes

### **Scope**

As a steward of historic-era cemetery resources, the installation has a responsibility to determine if its undertakings may affect historic cemeteries and to identify what measures are necessary to mitigate or compensate for any of these impacts. In addition, the installation works to reduce impacts on historic era cemeteries from natural processes, vandalism, and other sources that do not fall into the Section 106 process. These efforts

to protect historic era cemeteries require the advice and participation of the CRPM prior to undertaking any work and in developing management processes.

### **Cemetery Maintenance**

#### **Mowing**

Cemeteries located on Fort Campbell are currently mowed thrice (3) times during the spring/summer season. The mowing is generally scheduled for once preceding Memorial Day and once preceding Labor Day and once mid-season. A recommended mowing schedule is outlined below:

- First Mowing: On or prior to May 1st
- Second Mowing: On or prior to July 1st
- Third Mowing: On or prior to September 1st

Minimizing the effects of mowing equipment on historic grave markers should be a priority. Great care should be taken when using power equipment in historic cemeteries. The following guidelines should be adhered to when engaged in mowing activities at Fort Campbell's historic cemeteries:

- Riding mowers should not be used in Fort Campbell's historic cemeteries. It is recommended that only walk-behind mowers be used (King 2004:134; Texas Historical Commission 2001:15).
- Mowers should never make contact with grave markers or fencing. Rubber bumpers should be installed on any portion of mowing equipment that may come into contact with grave markers or fencing (King 2004:134).
- Mowers should be equipped with discharge guards. Flying debris can potentially scar grave markers and these guards will ensure the protection of both grave markers and personnel (King 2004:134).
- Mowers should be used no closer than 12 inches from any grave marker or cemetery fence. While it is best to use hand-held clippers to trim vegetation nearest grave stones, this is neither time or cost effective. The turf nearest grave markers and fencing may be trimmed with a weed-eater which uses line no greater than 0.9" in diameter (King 2004:134; McGahee and Edmonds 1997:32; Texas Historical Commission 2001:15).
- The recommended mowing height for Fort Campbell's historic cemeteries is no lower than 4 inches. This height will ensure the healthy growth of not only grasses but also the periwinkle that is present at many cemeteries on the installation.
- Any damage caused to grave markers or fencing should immediately be reported to FTC CROM staff for documentation purposes and assessment.

Grave markers which have broken or fallen from their original position should not be moved prior to mowing activities. If broken or fallen grave markers are encountered the



FTC CRMO staff should be contacted. The FTC-CRO staff will then determine the best course of action for the grave markers in question.

### **Tree Trimming and Brush Removal**

Trees and shrubs within and adjacent to each cemetery should be inspected by a trained arborist or forester on a five-year pruning cycle (King 2004:139). An assessment should also be conducted after each inclement weather event such as high winds or ice storms. The overall health of the trees and shrubs should be assessed. Limbs that threaten to fall within the cemetery should be trimmed to reduce the risk of damaging grave markers and fencing. If the removal of an entire tree is deemed necessary, the FTC-CRO staff should document its removal. Basic data should be collected and photographs taken. The data collected should include species, approximate age, and location within the cemetery.

### **Domestic Flora**

Most of the cemeteries located on Fort Campbell contain some type of domestic flora. The most common of which is periwinkle (*Vinca minor*). Daffodils (*Narcissus*) and Yucca (*Yucca filamentosa*) plants are also common. Historically, these plants were used to mark graves much the same way as a stone marker would have been used (McGahee and Edmonds 1997:32). The presence of domestic flora should be documented and the location(s) mapped. Care should be taken during maintenance activities to ensure that domestic flora is preserved. Yucca and Daffodils should not be trimmed or mowed over. Regardless of ground cover (vinca or grass) the deck of the mower should be set no lower than 4 inches above the ground surface (see Mowing).

### **Herbicides, Insecticides, and Fertilizers**

The use of herbicides and insecticides within historic cemeteries should be avoided. (King 2004:130-131 and Texas Historical Commission 2001:15). Chemical pesticides used for both plant and animal control can be extremely harmful to grave markers. If it becomes necessary to utilize chemical pesticides, their use should be specifically targeted to areas of greatest need. The potential to damage grave markers is far greater than the benefits from the use of chemical pesticides (King 2004:131). The use of fertilizers should also be avoided. The presence of salts and acids in fertilizers can damage and even stain grave markers (King 2004:130 and McGahee and Edmonds 1997:38). If it becomes necessary to utilize chemical pesticides, their use should be specifically targeted to areas of greatest need and in coordination with the FTC CRO.

Not only can herbicides, insecticides, and fertilizers have a negative effect on specific stone monuments, they can also have a negative effect on cemetery character as a whole. Domestic flora was often planted by historic members of the community for use as a memorial, much the same way stone grave markers were used. Some of this domestic flora is now considered a pest, and modern pest management plans may target these plants for eradication. It is the recommendation of the FTC-CRO staff that pest management plans take into account the historic value of domestic flora related to

cemeteries. This flora should be excluded from pest management activities and preserved for the future.

#### Prescribed Burning

Fire is a management tool used by Fort Campbell's Forestry, Wildlife, and ITAM Programs. While the effect of fire on grave markers is not fully understood it is generally considered to result in an adverse effect. Below is a list of several impacts fire can have on the condition of grave markers. This list was adapted from an article posted on [www.savinggraves.com](http://www.savinggraves.com) entitled The Cemetery Advocacy Series Part Two; Saving A Cemetery: Prescribed Cemetery Burning.

- The heat produced during a prescribed burn has the potential to cause damage to synthetic materials, lead wedges, and mortar fills. While heat exposure may be brief, chemical changes may occur and cause the grave marker material to become unstable.
- Grave markers that have undergone previous repair work are at a higher risk of sustaining damage. Heat can cause restoration materials, particularly those situated closer to the ground surface, to expand. This expansion can in effect "undo" any repair work as well as cause additional damage.
- Particulate matter that is a by-product of prescribed burns (i.e. carbon and ash) has the potential to be deposited onto the surface of grave markers. These materials can accelerate the stone's deterioration. Precipitation, in the form of either rain or dew, can aid in the absorption of particulate matter and thereby also increase deterioration. This is most likely to occur through pores and or cracks in the stone.
- Heat can cause moisture trapped within grave markers to "boil off" therefore creating the potential for pieces of the stone to spall. Spalling will cause the stone to lose detail and potentially render it illegible.

Fort Campbell's cemeteries were at one time excluded from annual prescribed burns through the use of bog lines. This is no longer the case and with consideration for the potential effects listed above it is recommended that Fort Campbell's historic cemeteries once again be excluded from prescribed burns.

To minimize the effects of fire on historic cemeteries all surface fuels (i.e. leaves and brush) should be removed from any cemetery within a planned fire's APE (area of potential effect). Surface fuels such as leaves can be removed by the use of either a leaf blower or hand tools (i.e. rakes). In addition to removing leaves and branches other brushy items should be removed as well. All of the removed fuel should be placed no closer than 20ft from the perimeter of the cemetery.

The use of hand tools described above should be considered first. However, if the use of heavy equipment is deemed appropriate, the following should be considered. Bog lines should be cut around the perimeter of the cemetery to remove fuel and expose the underlying mineral soil. The bog lines can be constructed by either hand tools or heavy equipment. When using heavy equipment, care should be taken while operating near

cemetery fencing. Also, many of Fort Campbell's cemeteries contain unmarked graves immediately outside of the military era fencing (i.e. siebert stakes and chain). Prior to constructing a bog line around any historic cemetery the FTC-CRO staff should mark any graves located outside of the fencing and those graves should be avoided.

If a cemetery is inadvertently subjected to prescribed burns or wildfires the FTC-CRO staff should document the effects. When possible the condition of the grave markers, both pre- and post- fire, should be compared. An attempt should be made to quantify any identifiable changes in the condition of the effected grave markers. These observations should be recorded and filed with other cemetery data.

### **Grave Marker Cleaning**

The lists below were taken from the Michigan Historic Cemeteries Preservation Guide (King 2004:80-85). The procedures listed below are recommended for the cleaning of historic grave markers on Fort Campbell. These lists have been abbreviated and/or amended to more effectively address the issues faced at Fort Campbell.

#### **Before You Begin**

1. A condition survey should be completed on the stone prior to cleaning. Photograph the stone before starting, and again when the cleaning is complete and the stone is dry.
2. Keep a record of the cleaning date, the methods and chemicals used, and any immediate change that was noted. Photography is also recommended to record the critical cleaning steps and results. These records should be stored with other cemetery documentation. [The FTC-CRO staff should be contacted prior to any cleaning activities and should collect the information discussed above.]

#### **Cleaning Parameters**

1. Do not attempt to return the stone to its original brightness, which would involve removing all patina.
2. Do not clean any stone if there is a possibility of freezing temperatures within the next seventy-two hours.
3. When possible, clean stones on a cool, overcast day so that evaporation and drying will occur more slowly.
4. Limit cleaning of stones to no more than once every four to six years. Cleaning may result in some wearing away of the surface of the stone.

#### **Guidelines for Cleaning Monuments:**

1. Evaluate the general condition of the monument. Only a sound stone should be cleaned. Carefully sound (gently tapping the surface with a knuckle) the stone to determine if there are any underlying hollow areas, as evidenced by a hollow tone. If hollow areas are detected, do not continue with cleaning or handling; and experienced conservator should be consulted.

2. Do not attempt to clean the monument if any cracks, flaking or scaling, or eroding granular surfaces are present. Again, any attempt to clean a stone that is less than fully stable should be left to an experienced conservator.
3. Determine the type of soiling in order to select the most effective manner of removal. Types of soiling include:
  - Carbon or soot
  - Ordinary dirt
  - Organic (algae, fungi, lichens, mosses)
  - Climbing plants
  - Efflorescence (salts)
4. Always start with the gentlest effective method for cleaning headstones. Often a simple rinse with water and a natural bristle brush is all that is needed. If rinsing with water is not sufficient, carefully proceed with a recommended cleaning agent.
5. Test the entire cleaning process in an inconspicuous area on the monument before applying it to the total monument. Allow drying for several days and check for adverse reaction.
6. A good supply of water is mandatory when cleaning stones, and when using any type of cleaning agent. Running water from a garden-type hose is preferred, but spray bottles will suffice for small jobs. Clean, unused garden sprayers that hold one gallon or more of water are convenient. Potable water is ideal. [Pressure washing and sandblasting are unacceptable methods for use in the grave marker cleaning process.]
7. Do not allow cleaning solutions to dry on a monument. Keep the agent wet during the cleaning process. If allowed to dry, residue from chemical cleaning solutions can create a blotchy appearance, provide a medium for future bacterial action, resulting in more staining and accelerated deterioration.
8. A cleaning procedure that is recommended for one specific application is not applicable for all situations.

#### **General Cleaning Process**

1. Pre-wet the monument with clean water before applying any chemical solutions. Wetting the surface avoids excessive penetration of both cleaning solutions and soil into the stone, and helps to soften the soiling material.
2. Clean the monument on all sides from bottom to top to avoid stains and streaks. Rinse frequently during the process.
3. Do not use a dry brush on the stone. Dip frequently in water to reduce friction on the stone – or have a hose running with a constant flow of water over the stone as you brush.
4. To ensure that stones have been properly rinsed, check the pH using a test strip. A pH of about seven is desirable.
5. To repeat: never allow a cleaning solution to dry on the stone.

#### **Removal of Climbing Plants/Vines or Organic Growths**

1. Cut plant off at the base of growth using pruning shears.
2. If the vine is large, cut it every six to twelve inches, leaving any growth adhering to the headstone.

3. Peel back the bark one to two inches on either side of the cuts.
4. Apply an herbicide, such as Chevron Bruch-B-Gon or Monsanto Round-Up, with a small paintbrush [apply herbicide directly to the surface to the plant] to treat the exposed plant layers. Also apply the herbicides to cut areas on the stump. [Do not allow any herbicide to come into contact with the grave marker.]
5. Allow the chemical to work its way into the plant and kill it. This may take a few days.
6. After the plant is completely dead and brittle, remove the remains. Using a wooded scraper, such as a cedar shim, work the remains of the plant from the monument. Wetting the stone will facilitate removal.
7. After all surface vegetation has been removed; gently remove any remaining plant matter by scrubbing the area with water and a natural bristle brush.
8. Organic growths such as lichens, moss, algae, or fungus can be treated with the architectural anti-microbial product D-2.
9. When using D-2, thoroughly wet the surface of the surface of the stone, apply the liquid product, either full strength or diluted...using roller, brush, or sprayer. [Gently scrub the surface of the stone and allow the product to stay on the surface for up to ten minutes.] Finally rinse the surface thoroughly with water.

### **Cleaning Equipment**

The equipment used is as important as the cleaning process itself. Below is a list of equipment and supplies that should and should not be used at Fort Campbell's historic cemeteries. This list was compiled from several sources (King 2004:82, 86-88; McGahee and Edmonds 1997:38). If an item is not included on this list consult with the FTC-CRO prior to its use.

**Table 7-1. Historic Cemetery Cleaning Equipment/Supplies**

<b>Equipment/Supplies</b>	<b>Acceptable</b>	<b>Unacceptable</b>
Brushes	Natural bristle, wooden handle	Plastic bristle, plastic handle, metal bristle
Scraping Tools	Wooden craft sticks, etc.	Plastic, metal
Sponges	Cosmetic type	Dish type
Rags	White, no dyes	Dyed
Protective eye glasses	Any type	-
Gloves	Any type, preferable rubber	-
Buckets or pails	Plastic	Metal
Air compressor	60psi or less	Greater than 60psi
Water	Preferably potable	Creek or storm runoff

### **Cleaning Solutions**

The use of cleaning solutions at Fort Campbell's historic cemeteries should be kept to a minimum. Water is preferable and should be the first method attempted. If results from the use of water are not satisfactory and chemical solutions are considered, the FTC-CRO

staff should be contacted. The FTC-CRO staff can provide further guidance in the types of chemical cleaning solutions appropriate for use on grave markers. No attempt should be made to use cleaning solutions on historic grave markers, unless the FTC-CRO staff is first consulted.

### **Grave Marker Repair**

Grave markers or portions of grave markers that are no longer in their original position should be left in place. If grave marker fragments are identified the FTC-CRO staff should be contacted. If small fragment pieces are in danger of sustaining further damage, becoming lost, or moved it is recommended they be thoroughly documented and buried in the location that they were found (McGahee and Edmonds 1997:36).

If headstone restoration is considered the FTC-CRO staff should be consulted and the services of a professional conservator should be acquired. No attempt should be made to repair historic grave markers by any individual who is not a qualified conservator.

### **Grave Marker Reading and Rubbing**

Creating rubbings of historic grave markers, while a popular pastime, can negatively affect the condition of the marker (King 2004:150; McGahee and Edmonds 1997:26). Strong adhesive tape and waxy or chalky rubbing implements can mar the surface of a grave marker (McGahee and Edmonds 1997:26). Shaving cream should never be applied to a grave marker. The chemicals contained within shaving cream accelerate deterioration and the damage caused to the marker is similar to acid rain (King 204:151). Headstone rubbing is highly discouraged and should not be conducted at any of Fort Campbell's historic cemeteries. Photography can be a highly effective alternative method. Photographic Permissions can be requested through the PAO.

### **Depressions**

The cause of soil depressions in historic cemeteries is often the result of settling soil in burial shafts or the removal of trees (King 2004:135). A third cause of soil depressions, fighting pits, is unique to areas utilized by military trainers. These depressions can sometimes be large enough to cause safety or drainage hazards (King 2004:135). If a depression is regarded as a safety or drainage hazard it should be filled, otherwise small depressions should be left as is. Depressions should be filled with care so headstones, trees, and the surrounding soil are not disturbed. Prior to any attempt to fill a depression the FTC-CRO staff should be consulted. All filling activities should be documented by the FTC-CRO staff and included in the documentation for the affected cemetery.

### **Fence Maintenance**

#### **Historic Era Fencing**

Several historic cemeteries located on Fort Campbell contain historic era fencing. This fencing was erected by the families of individuals interred within those cemeteries. If



repair to any historic era cemetery fence is considered the FTC-CRO staff should be consulted and the services of a professional conservator should be acquired. No attempt should be made to repair or restore historic era fencing by any individual who is not a qualified conservator.

### **Military Era Fencing**

Military era fencing, which in the case of Fort Campbell's historic cemeteries refers to Seibert stake and chain, should be erected around all of the identified cemeteries on the installation. This fencing allows for the presence of a cemetery to be obvious and thus protect it from unintended disturbances. This fencing should be inspected every five years. If damage to the fencing is noted, the FTC-CRO staff should be contacted and repairs should be made in a timely manner to ensure the continued protection of the cemetery.

Fort Campbell's historic cemetery inventory is incomplete. As additional cemeteries are identified fencing should be erected as soon as possible to allow for their protection. Also, many of Fort Campbell's cemeteries contain unmarked graves immediately outside of the military era fencing. These graves should be identified by the FTC-CRO staff and the existing fencing be moved and/or additional fencing added to include these additional graves.

### **Cemetery Records, Maintenance, and Visits**

#### **Access to Cemeteries and Coordination**

The Fort Campbell Cultural Resources Management program (FTC-CRO) is responsible for maintaining records related to the historic cemeteries located on Fort Campbell. The FTC CRM staff will address requests for these documents. Volunteers wishing to help maintain Fort Campbell's historic cemeteries may contact the FTC-CRO.

Persons wishing to visit any of the cemeteries should first contact the FTC-CRO to clarify their destination and intentions and to obtain assistance in coordinating access. This may be done by writing to the following address, or telephoning to arrange for a scheduled field visit to the cemetery.

*Fort Campbell Cultural Resources Office  
Mr. Ronald Grayson, M.A., RPA  
Cultural Resources Program Manager  
270-412-8174  
[ronald.i.grayson.civ@mail.mil](mailto:ronald.i.grayson.civ@mail.mil)*

### **Cemetery Law**

Both Kentucky and Tennessee have numerous laws relating to the treatment of cemeteries. These laws should be considered when planning any maintenance or

conservation activities at Fort Campbell's cemeteries. The Fort Campbell Staff Judge Advocate's office can provide further guidance with regards to cemetery law.

The following individual is the contact for the Staff Judge Advocate:

*Mr. Gary Baumann*  
*Environmental Attorney*  
*270-798-0732*  
*gary.f.baumann.civ@mail.mil*

## **7.7 Standard #7: Issuance of ARPA Permits**

Public Law 9696 (93 Stat. 721; 16 USC 470aa-47011), the ARPA of 1979, and the rules issued under the Act by the Department of Defense (32 CFR 229), Protection of Archaeological Resources, address the unauthorized excavation, removal, damage, alteration, defacement or subsequent sale of any archaeological resources located on federal lands. In the context of ARPA, “unauthorized excavation and disturbance” references activities whose purpose is not the retrieval of archaeological data as part of Section 106 or Section 110 compliance, or other Fort Campbell-sanctioned archaeological activities. The following legal imperatives summarize Fort Campbell’s responsibilities under the issuance of ARPA permits:

- Archaeological resources on military installations are the property of the federal government, except in cases involving compliance with overriding legal authorities, such as NAGPRA.
- Archaeological investigations that may result in the excavation and/or removal of archaeological resources from Fort Campbell may not proceed without a permit from the Federal Land Manager.
- Under AR 200-1, the role of Federal Land Manager is explicitly assigned to the GC of the installation.

While the issuance of ARPA permits has been a rare occurrence at Fort Campbell, the following procedure outlines the necessary steps should an ARPA permit be required in the future at the installation.

The purpose of ARPA is “to secure, for the present and future benefit of the American people, the protection of archaeological resources and sites which are on public lands and Indian lands, and to foster increased cooperation and exchange of information between governmental authorities, the professional archaeological community, and private individuals...” (USC 470aa). The intent of ARPA focuses upon recognition of the value of archaeological resources, both their scientific and cultural value, and development of a sense of stewardship of such resources on behalf of the people of the United States.

Archaeological investigations that may result in the excavation and/or removal of archaeological resources from Fort Campbell may not proceed without a permit from the Federal Land Manager. As used in the Act:

- Archaeological resources” means any material remains of past human activity or are of archaeological interest including, but not limited to, pottery, basketry, bottles, weapons, weapon projectiles, tools, structures or portions of structures, pit houses, rock paintings and carvings, intaglios, graves, human skeletal remains, or any portion of the above items.
- Public lands” means any lands owned or administered by the United States, the NPS, the National Wildlife Refuge system, the National Forest system, and all other lands in which the fee title is held by the United States.

- “Federal Land Manager” means with respect to public lands, the Secretary of the department, or the head of any other agency or instrumentality of the United States, having primary management authority over such lands.

### **7.7.1 Procedure**

ARPA states that “any person may apply to the Federal Land Manager for a permit to excavate or remove any archaeological resource located on public lands ... to carry out activities associated with such excavation or removal” (USC 470bb). For the purposes of the DA compliance with ARPA (AR 200-1, 6-4e[1]), the GC is specifically assigned the responsibility as the Federal Land Manager, as defined in 32 CFR 229.3(c). The change from the procedures outlined in the rescinded AR 200-4 to AR 200-1 has resulted in responsibility for issuance of ARPA permits being transferred from the USACE District Engineer to the GC of the installation. At this time, there is no longer any role specified for the USACE District Engineer.

#### ***7.7.1.1 General Permit Conditions***

All archaeological investigations conducted by individuals or agencies not under contract to, or otherwise cooperatively assisting the DA (such as the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet, the Tennessee Department of Transportation, other governmental agencies, or private corporations), must obtain an ARPA permit issued by the Fort Campbell GC. An application for an ARPA permit shall contain such information required by the GC, as assisted by the CRPM, including the time, scope, location, and specific purpose of the proposed work. Under ARPA USC470 cc(a) and 9b):

A permit may be issued pursuant to another application as outlined immediately above, if:

1. The applicant is qualified to carry out the activity;
2. The activity is undertaken for the purpose of furthering archaeological knowledge in the interest of the public;
3. The archaeological materials which are excavated or removed will remain the property of the United States;
4. The permit issued has the potential to harm or destroy any religious or cultural site, the GC, before issuing a permit, shall notify any Indian tribe attaching religious or cultural significance to the site; and
5. Each permit shall identify the person responsible for carrying out the terms and conditions of the permit or otherwise complying with ARPA.

#### ***7.7.1.2 Monitoring of ARPA Permit Conditions***

The CRPM will monitor the field investigations of individuals or agencies granted ARPA permits in order to ensure that:

- Compliance with the requirements of 32 CFR 229, 43 CFR 10 and the terms and conditions of the specific permit are met;
- The interests and concerns of all federally-recognized Indian tribes are addressed by means consistent with the requirements of the NHPA and NAGPRA (see SOP #2);
- Permitted activities are conducted in accordance with standards established by the Secretary of the Interior and Fort Campbell CRMP staff;
- The permittee has adequate funding to carry the terms of the permit to completion; and
- The permittee proposes reasonable methodologies to implement the terms of the permit.

#### ***7.7.1.3 Revocation of ARPA Permit***

Any permit issued under this section may be suspended by the GC if the permittee has violated any provision of subsection a, b, or c, of Section 6 of ARPA as outlined in USC470cc(f). Any such permit may be revoked by the GC upon assessment of a civil penalty under Section 7 of ARPA against the permittee or against the permittee's conviction under Section 6 of ARPA.

Section 6 of ARPA (USC470ee) states that:

1. No person may excavate, remove, damage, or otherwise alter or deface any archaeological resource, or offer to do so, on public lands or Indian lands unless such activity is pursuant to a permit issued under ARPA.
2. No person may sell, purchase, exchange, transport, or receive any archaeological resource, or offer to do so, if such resource was excavated or removed from public or Indian lands.

Section 7 of ARPA (USC470ff) states that:

1. Any person who violates any prohibition contained in an applicable regulation or permit under ARPA may be assessed a civil penalty by the Federal Land Manager.

#### ***7.7.1.4 Financial Liability***

Under the terms of ARPA, upon receipt of a permit to excavate and/or remove archaeological materials from public lands, the permittee assumes liability for the full implementation of the permit terms. Failure to comply with the terms of the permit constitutes a violation of Section 7 of ARPA (USC470ff), which may result in civil penalties and damages.

***7.7.1.5 Issuance of Permit***

There currently are no procedures in place for the issuance of ARPA Permits. Therefore, permits are issued on a case-by-case basis. It is anticipated the CRPM will establish clear procedures for issuing ARPA Permits in the next update to this ICRMP. These procedures will be determined in discussions with appropriate stakeholders on the installation.



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MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan Yearly Update

1. The Fort Campbell Cultural Resources program is mandated to update the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) each year. The document is to include any changes, amendments, and updates pertaining to cultural resources on the installation. The enclosed annual update, for 2013, includes updated National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) status of identified archaeological sites, projects completed and/or reviewed by the Cultural Resources Management Program (CRMP) in 2013, and updated contact information.
2. Each year, the annual update will be attached, as an appendix, to the current ICRMP and be added to the public document on the Environmental Division Web page. The ICRMP will be updated completely in 2017.



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Encl  
ICRMP Annual Update 2013

**Fort Campbell Cultural Resources Management Program**  
**Amanda. A. Gill, M.A., RPA (Contractor)**  
**ICRMP Annual Update 2013**

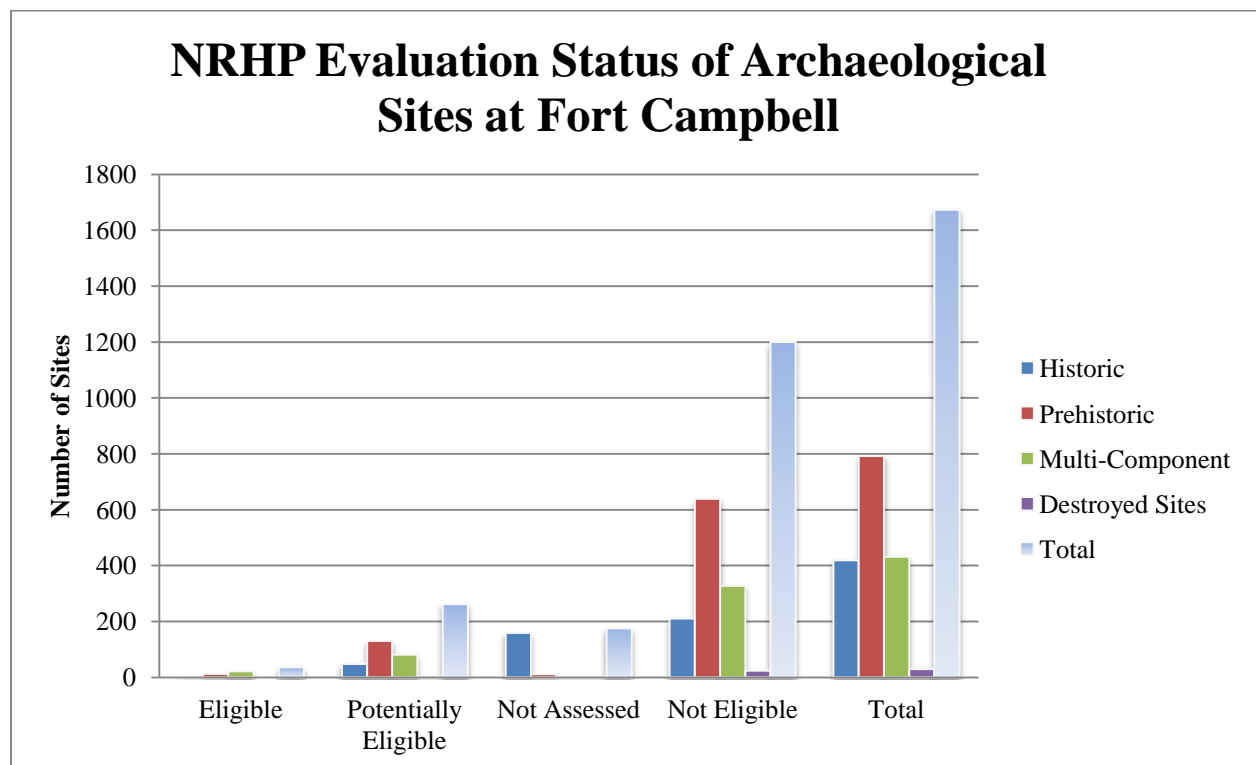
**Introduction**

The Fort Campbell Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) must be updated each year to include changes, amendments, and updates pertaining to cultural resources on the installation. The annual update of the ICRMP is staffed through the Director of DPW. The following annual update includes updated National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) status of identified archaeological sites, projects completed and/or reviewed by the Cultural Resources Management Program (CRMP), and updated contact information. The ICRMP will be updated completely in 2017, applying DA and DoD regulations and guidance available at that time.

## Updated NRHP Eligibility Status:

NRHP Status	Historic	Prehistoric	Multi-Component	Destroyed Sites	Total	With SHPO concurrence*	Without SHPO concurrence*
Eligible	2	12		22	36	24	12
Potentially Eligible	48	130		3	262	174	85
Not Assessed	159	11	2	3	175	0	172
Not Eligible	210	639	327	24	1200	879	297
<b>Total</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1673</b>	<b>1077</b>	<b>566</b>

\*Does not include destroyed sites





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Thlopthlocco Tribal Town  
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Undertakings reviewed, in Kentucky, by the CRMP January 2013-December 2013

***List of Record of Environmental Considerations***

*Determined as having No Effect to Historic Properties*

*January 2013-December 2013*

<b>REC #</b>	<b>Title 13-</b>
17	Soldier and Family Fitness Trail Loop
017_Mod	Soldier and Family Fitness Trail Loop
40	Tennessee Valley Authority Railroad Crossing
41	Construct SOF MH-47 Hangar (PN 76374) - MOD
42	Remediation of Mold in Building 6927 (FE 10125 1J)
48	Construct Elementary school (AM00028)-MOD
49_MOD	Install Three Geothermal Test Wells
56	Asphalt Road Shoulder Maintenance
58	Veghel Drop Zone Vegetation Clearing for Fixed Winged Runway – MOD
59	Snow and Ice Removal
60	Install ATM in Commissary (BLDG 2606)
61	Unattended Fueling for AAFES Gas Facilities on Fort Campbell
66_MOD	Install Security Fence North of Building 6551 (DB 77009 3J)
68	Renovate Buildings to Support Administrative Use-MOD
71	Jackson Elementary School Replacement and RCI Land Swap (AM00041)
72	Son DZ Soil Pile (FE 10196 3J)
73	Mowing Improved Grounds (MIG-001)
74	AR 5-10 Stationing Package for CIDC FY14 Force Structure Actions
79	Add Emergency Generator to AT&T Tower Site (Bldg 7541A)
81	Mann Theater Sinkhole Repair (BLDG 5740) - (FE 10267 3J)
85	Manure Spreading on Stables' Pastures
86	Replace Chiller at Building 7274
87	Construct SOF Battalion Complex (PN 69447)- MOD
88	Strip, Repaint and Repair Buildings 7177 and 7179 (HA 00054 2J)
94	FY 2013 FRP Demo (FE 10297 3J)

96	ORAP Dye Tracing Well
96_MOD	REC #13-096 ORAP Dye Tracing Well
98	Maintenance and Repair of Bldg 6908 (FE 10128 2J)
102	Repair of Fire Alarm and Suppression Systems Post Wide (FE 10314 3J)
107	Install Electric Service and Fire Notification System Building 6551 (DB 77040 2J)
108	Return Facility 5001, 5002, and Parcel K (3.77 acres) back to Fort Campbell
111	Replace Screaming Eagle Culvert (FE 10325 1J)
113	AR 5-10 Stationing Package for FY14-2 Force Structure Actions
115	Remediate and Install Hangar #14 Bay Ceiling Insulation in Bldg 7251 (FE 10295 3J)
116	Renovate Building A7290 (UB 10004 2J)
118	AR 5-10 Stationing Package for FY15-1 Force Structure Actions
118_MOD	AR 5-10 Stationing Package for FY15-1 Force Structure Actions
127	160th Company HQ, Classrooms and THOR3 MILCON Projects (PN 81897 & PN 81166)
129	Jackson Elementary School Construction (AM00041)
131	Repair Men's Shower in Building 3610 (FE 10291 3J)
134	Renovate Building 7298 (UB 10042 3J)
137	MPSD Tenant Build-Out - Building 2702 (FE 10507 2J)
138	5MW Solar Array
139	AR 5-10 Stationing Package for FY14-3 Force Structure Actions
145	FY14 Programmatic Range Maintenance
147	AR 5-10 Stationing Summary for FY15-2 Force Structure Actions
148	Fire Management Program Prescribed Burn Areas
149	Tree-of-Heaven Eradication
<b>REC #</b>	<b>Title</b>
	<b>14-</b>
3	FY14 Architectural Evaluations of Eight (8) On-Post Structures
4	FY14 Architectural Evaluations of Five (5) Off-Post Structures
5	FY14 Phase I Archaeological Survey of 610 Acres
7	AR 5-10 Stationing Package for FY14-4 Force Structure Actions on Fort Campbell, KY

15	19 ASOS PT Trail
16	Remove Danger Trees and Vegetation within the Electric Utility T&D Right-Of-Way (FE 10040 3J)
19	RCI Ground Support Lease Renewal and Modification
22	Revised AR 5-10 Stationing Summary for FY15-2 Force Structure Actions
25	FY14 Projected Demolitions
26	FY14 Range Open Field Management
27	DFMWR Name Brand Casual Dining Facility
28	Abate and Demo 2902
29	Boingo Broadband Deployment on Fort Campbell
33	FY 14 Range 42B Observation Tower
34	Modification to current Marshall Elementary-DODEA Lease Boundary

### ***List of Section 106 Consultations***

#### ***January 2013-December 2013***

<b>REC #</b>	<b>Title 12-</b>	<b>Result</b>	<b>Date of Concurrence</b>
076	Construct Elementary School and Demolition of existing Elementary School	<i>No Adverse Effect to Historic Property</i>	17 June 2013
<b>REC #</b>	<b>Title 13-</b>	<b>Result</b>	<b>Date of Concurrence</b>
025	Demolition of Existing Elementary School – Barkley Elementary School (AM00028)	<i>No Adverse Effect</i>	10 January 2014
058	Veghel Drop Zone Vegetation Clearing for Fixed Winged Runway – MOD	<i>No Historic Properties Effected</i>	10 October 2013
129	Jackson Elementary School Construction (AM00041)	<i>No Adverse Effect</i>	3 September 2013
148	Fire Management Program Prescribed Burn Areas	<i>No Historic Properties Effected</i>	19 November 2013

### **Formal Correspondence**

#### ***January 2013-December 2013***

<b>Title</b>	<b>Result</b>	<b>Date</b>
<i>Adverse Effect to Archaeological Site 15TR257</i>	Confirmation of Notification	25 April 2013
<i>Fort Campbell ICRMP, FINAL</i>	Submission	24 May 2013
<i>Parrish House Property Transfer</i>	Confirmation of Notification	8 August 2013

<i>Phase I Archaeological Survey of 1,206 Acres in Christian and Trigg Counties, KY (Pritchard et al. 2013) DRAFT</i>	Draft Report Submission	4 October 2013
<i>Fort Campbell Schools National Register of Historic Places Evaluation Investigation Report (CH2MHill 2013)</i>	Concurrence	24 April 2013
<i>Amendment extending Programmatic Agreement for Operation, Maintenance and Development</i>	Agreement Signature	7 January 2014



Undertakings reviewed, in Tennessee, by the CRMP January 2013-December 2013

***List of Record of Environmental Considerations***

*Determined as having No Effect to Historic Properties*

*January 2013-December 2013*

<b>REC #</b>	<b>Title</b>
009_MOD	Emergency Sinkhole Repair Along Fort Campbell Rail Line along Outlaw Field Road
17	Fort Campbell Fitness Trail Loop and Clarksville Base Nature Trail Loop MOD (PN 82240)
17_MOD	Soldier and Family Fitness Trail Loop
18	160th SOF Warrior Challenge Route
19	Update Existing Land-Use Lease Agreement
20	Geo-Tech Sampling at Two RSU Locations for AT&T
22	Repair Taylor Dental Clinic - Building 5580
23	Construct Annex for NEC Pre-Engineered Building (EH 90710)
24	NOSC Warehouse (PN 65122)
27	CAAF and SAAF RSU Communications Shelters (NEC ITEC-001)
29	Renovate Facilities and Construct Additional Parking (Building 7543)
30	Build CGQ in Cole Park
30_mod	Build CGQ in Cole Park
31	Construct Gravel Maneuver Trails on Grand Dad Bluff Trail (Training Area 49)
38	Lake Taal Dam Repair (FE 10302 9J)
39	I3MP Cantonment Construction
43	Replace Sauna in Estep Gym (Building 2270)
44	Construct Elevated Platform in Training Area 9A
46	Construct Expansion to Building 7539 (EH 41005 3J)
47	Trap and Remove Beavers in TA 32
49	Install Three Geothermal Test Wells
49_MOD	Install Three Geothermal Test Wells
50	FY17-1 Force Structure Actions
51	Grading Gravel Roads
52	Building 7541 Fire Suppression (EH 4115J)
53	Stormwater Infrastructure Maintenance MOD

54	Remove and Replace Grease Trap at Cam Hinsch DFAC (HA000047-2J)
56	Asphalt Road Shoulder Maintenance
57	Los Banos Manuever Trail
59	Snow and Ice Removal
61	Unattended Fueling for AAFES Gas Facilities on Fort Campbell
63	FY13 Programmatic Range Maintenance
64_MOD	Construct Unmanned Aerial System Complex and Rotary Aircraft Maintenance Facilities at SABRE Army Heliport - MOD (PN 69501 & 76239)
65	Construct Addition to Building 2434
67_MOD	Construct Golf Course Maintenance Facilities-MOD
68	Renovate Buildings to Support Administrative Use-MOD
69	Comcast Facility Upgrades- Building 923
70	Demolition of Eleven Buildings and Construction of Tactical Equipment Maintenance Complexes
71	Jackson Elementary School Replacement and RCI Land Swap (AM00041)
071_MOD	MOD: Campbell Crossing Land Swap
73	Mowing Improved Grounds (MIG-001)
74	AR 5-10 Stationing Package for CIDC FY14 Force Structure Actions
76	Child, Youth and School Services 4H Garden Plot
77	Relocation of ARMAG Weapons Container
78	Add Emergency Generator to AT&T Tower Site
79	Add Emergency Generator to AT&T Tower Site (Bldg 7541A)
80	Training Area 14 - Range 65 Agricultural Plots to Support Training
81	Mann Theater Sinkhole Repair (BLDG 5740) - (FE 10267 3J)
85	Manure Spreading on Stables' Pastures
89	Repair South Wash Rack (FE 10126 3J)
90	Repair Jordan Road Culvert (FE 10577 2J)
90_MOD	Repair Jordan Road Culvert (FE 10577 2J)
91	Establish and Maintain Annual Wildlife Food Plots
92	Demo Domestic Hot Water Storage Tank Building 1501 (FE 21083 1J)

93	Renovate and Repair Wilson Theater BLDG 93 (BB 40029 0J)
94	FY 2013 FRP Demo (FE 10297 3J)
95	Repair Culverts at all ASP Bunkers (FE 10408 2J)
97	FY13 Bush Hogging in Open Fields
99	Replace Chiller at Building 38
100	Install AT&T Cell Tower in Clarksville Base
101	Additional Parking at Cole Park Commons (FC KM 25 1089)
102	Repair of Fire Alarm and Suppression Systems Post Wide (FE 10314 3J)
103	Replace Dual Temperature and Piping in Hammerheads of Bldgs 6730, 6731 and 6733 (FE 10157 3J)
104	Replace Dual Temperature and Piping in Hammerheads of Bldgs 6928 and 6930 (FE 10154 3J)
105	Allen Street Sinkhole Repair
106_MOD	Construct Unmanned Aerial System Complex and Rotary Aircraft Maintenance Facilities at Sabre Army Heliport - MOD (PN 69501 & 76239)
109	Training Area 1 Firebreak Improvement
110	Repair Freezer Walls and Remediate Mold in Bldg 5202 (FE 10315 3J)
112	Re-build Saline Creek Bridge (DC 0000 3J)
113	AR 5-10 Stationing Package for FY14-2 Force Structure Actions
114	Renovate Building 7510 (TE 00007 3J)
117	Development of Combat Maneuver Trails within Training Area 25
117_MOD	Development of Combat Maneuver Trails within Training Area 25
118	AR 5-10 Stationing Package for FY15-1 Force Structure Actions
118_MOD	AR 5-10 Stationing Package for FY15-1 Force Structure Actions
128	Demolition of Jackson Elementary School (AM00041)
130	Renovate Peace Chapel, Bldg 2303 (FE 10033 3J)
132	Water Damage Repairs - Bldg 6762 (FE 10402 3J)
133	Widen Incoming Gate 10 Access Road to Two Lanes (FE 10187 2J)
135	Upgrade Firebreak Road for Gravel Access to Field
136	Upgrade Firebreak to Gravel Access in TA 28

139	AR 5-10 Stationing Package for FY14-3 Force Structure Actions
140	ASP Facility Construction (HA000621J, HA000631J)
141	Eagle Scout Cemetery Project
142	Training Area 28 Landing Zone Indian Mound Fixed Winged Runway
143	Mabry Sinkhole Repair (FE 10144 3J)
144	Addition to Barsanti Elementary (AM00115)
145	FY14 Programmatic Range Maintenance
146	FY14 Open Field Management
147	AR 5-10 Stationing Summary for FY15-2 Force Structure Actions
148	Fire Management Program Prescribed Burn Areas
149	Tree-of-Heaven Eradication
<b>REC#</b>	<b>Title</b>
1	Construct Ground Based Sensor Array
2	Leasing of Agricultural Tracts 20, 23, 32 and 33
3	FY14 Architectural Evaluations of Eight (8) On-Post Structures
4	FY14 Architectural Evaluations of Five (5) Off-Post Structures
5	FY14 Phase I Archaeological Survey of 610 Acres
6	FY14 Phase II Archaeological Eligibility Evaluation of Four (4) Sites
7	AR 5-10 Stationing Package for FY14-4 Force Structure Actions on Fort Campbell, KY
8	278th ACR Training Events FY 14
9	Construct N.E.C. Warehouse (EH 95501 2J)
10	Construct N.E.C. Administration Building (EH 90710 2J)
11	Addition to Barsanti Elementary (AM00115)_MOD
12	Renovate Dreyer Field House, Building 2604 (FE 10412 3J)
13	Renovate Kitchen in Bldg 873 (GK 00011 OJ)
14	Install temporary Blue Clinic
16	Remove Danger Trees and Vegetation within the Electric Utility T&D Right-Of-Way (FE 10040 3J)
17	Revised Site Plan for 160th SOAR CO HQ Building (PN 81897)
18	UAS Access Control Point (PN 81363)

19	RCI Ground Support Lease Renewal and Modification
20	Multi-Sector General Permit Corrective Actions at Woodlawn C & D Landfill (3-188-12X)
21	Remove and Replace Rose Hill Culvert
22	Revised AR 5-10 Stationing Summary for FY15-2 Force Structure Actions
23	Relocate ARMAG from BLDG 7523 to 7551 (EO 12003 2J)
24	Renovate Arms Room Bldg 6909 (FE 10386 1J)
25	FY14 Projected Demolitions
26	FY14 Range Open Field Management
29	Boingo Broadband Deployment on Fort Campbell
31	Intermediate Road repair and Up-grades in TA- 19, TA 9A, and FP 11C
32	Cole Park Secondary Access Road

## List of Section 106 Consultations

*January 2013-December 2013*

<b>REC #</b>	<b>Title 13-</b>	<b>Result</b>	<b>Date of Concurrence</b>
018	160th SOF Warrior Challenge Route	<i>No Adverse Effect</i>	6 March 2013
009_Addendum	Emergency Sinkhole Repair Along Fort Campbell Rail Line along Outlaw Field Road	<i>No Effect to Historic Properties</i>	12 June 2013
031	Construct Gravel Maneuver Trails on Grand Dad Bluff Trail (Training Area 49)	<i>No Effect to Historic Properties</i>	8 July 2013

## Formal Correspondence

*January 2013-December 2013*

<b>Title</b>	<b>Result</b>	<b>Date</b>
<i>Fort Campbell ICRMP, FINAL</i>	Submission	24 May 2013
<i>Parrish House Property Transfer</i>	Letter Sent	5 July 2013
<i>Phase I Archaeological Survey of 1,261 Acres in Montgomery and Stewart Counties, TN (Pritchard et al 2013)(DRAFT)</i>	Concurrence on Level of Effort	7 August 2013
<i>Fort Campbell Schools National Register of Historic Places Evaluation Investigation Report (CH2MHill 2013)</i>	Concurrence	5 December 2013
<i>Inventory and Analysis of Lake Taal Dam (McCarthy and Pobst 2013)</i>	Concurrence	5 December 2013
<i>Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations of 235 Acres at Old Clarksville Base, Fort Campbell (Pritchard 2005)</i>	Submitted for concurrence on Level of Effort	Pending SHPO Response (Sent 7 November 2013)
<i>Amendment extending Programmatic Agreement for Operation, Maintenance and Development</i>	Agreement Signature	4 December 2013



## MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan Yearly Update

1. The Fort Campbell Cultural Resources program is mandated to update the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) each year. The document is to include any changes, amendments, and updates pertaining to cultural resources on the installation. The enclosed annual update, for 2014, includes updated National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) status of identified archaeological sites, projects completed and/or reviewed by the Cultural Resources Management Program (CRMP) in 2014, and updated contact information.
2. Each year, the annual update will be attached, as an appendix, to the current ICRMP and be added to the public document on the Environmental Division Web page. The ICRMP will be updated completely in 2017.



Ronald I. Grayson, M.A., RPA  
Cultural Resources Program Manager  
DPW Conservation Branch

Encl  
ICRMP Annual Update 2014

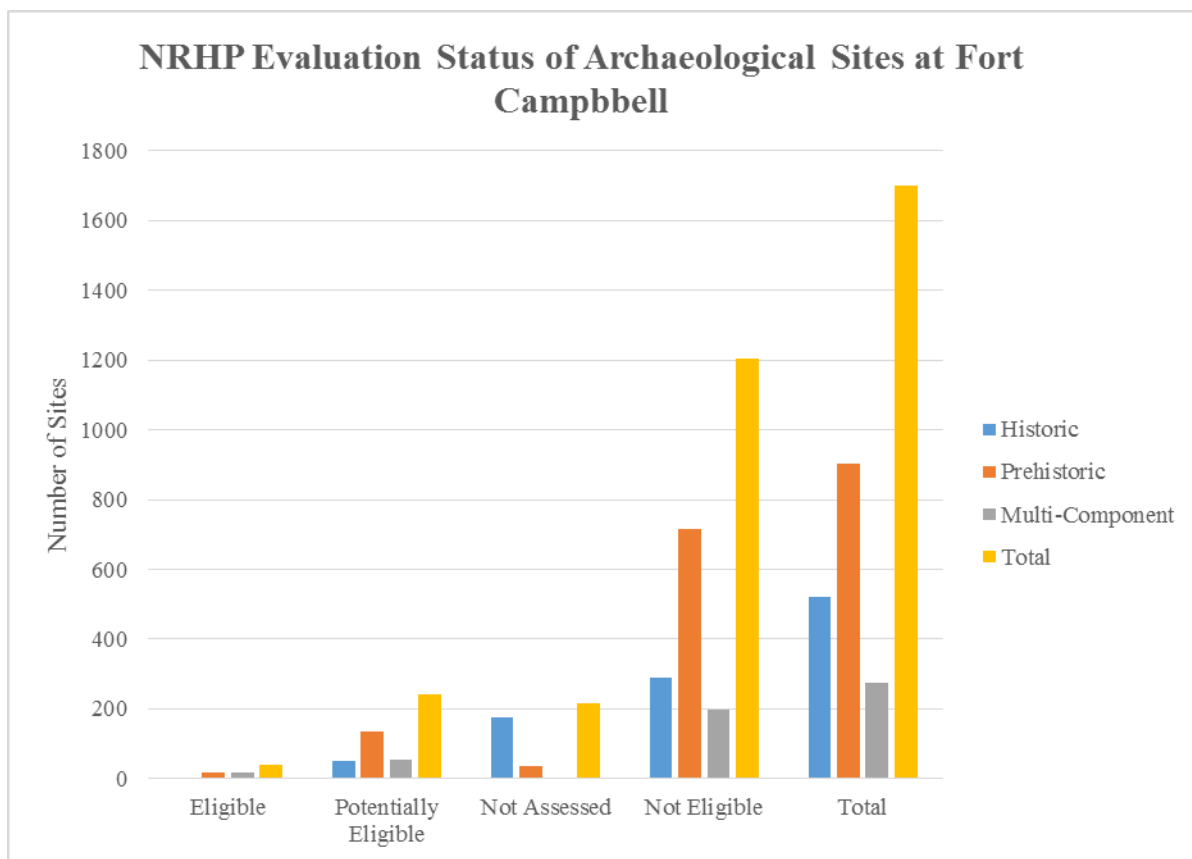
**Fort Campbell Cultural Resources Management Program**  
**Amanda. A. Gill, M.A., RPA (Contractor)**  
**ICRMP Annual Update 2014**

**Introduction**

The Fort Campbell Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) must be updated each year to include changes, amendments, and updates pertaining to cultural resources on the installation. The annual update of the ICRMP is staffed through the Director of DPW. The following annual update includes updated National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) status of identified archaeological sites, projects completed and/or reviewed by the Cultural Resources Management Program (CRMP), and updated contact information. The ICRMP will be updated completely in 2017, applying DA and DoD regulations and guidance available at that time.

## Updated NRHP Eligibility Status:

NRHP Status	Historic	Prehistoric	Multi-Component	Total	With SHPO concurrence	Without SHPO concurrence	Destroyed Sites
Eligible	4	17	17	38	25	13	0
Potentially Eligible	51	135	55	241	187	54	1
Not Assessed	177	35	4	216	0	216	4
Not Eligible	289	716	199	1204	921	283	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>1699</b>	<b>1133</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>30</b>



Updated contact information:

*Fort Campbell*

Office of the Garrison Commander  
Colonel James R. Salome

*Tribal Contact Information*

Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma

Mrs. Edwina Butler-Wolfe, Governor  
2025 South Gordon Cooper Drive  
Shawnee, OK 74801

Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma

Mr. Bill John Baker, Principal Chief  
P.O. Box 948  
Tahlequah, Oklahoma 74465

Chickasaw Nation of Oklahoma

Ms. Lisa John, Secretary for Culture and Heritage  
P.O. Box 1548  
Ada, Oklahoma 74821

Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana

Mr. Lovelin Poncho, Chairman  
P.O. Box 10  
Elton, Louisiana 70532

Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma

Ms. Glenna J. Wallace, Chief  
70500 East 128<sup>th</sup> Road  
Wyandotte, Oklahoma 74370

Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians

Mr. Mitchell Hicks, Principal Chief  
P.O. Box 455  
Cherokee, North Carolina 28719

Kialegee Tribal Town

Mr. Jeremiah Hobia, Mekko  
P.O. Box 332  
Wetumka, Oklahoma 74883

Muscogee Creek Nation of Oklahoma

Mr. George Tiger, Principal Chief  
P.O. Box 580  
Okmulgee, Oklahoma 74447

Poarch Band of Creek Indians

Ms. Stephanie Bryan, Tribal Chair  
5811 Jack Springs Road  
Atmore, Alabama 36502

Shawnee Tribe

Mr. Ron Sparkman, Chairman  
P.O. Box 189  
Miami, Oklahoma 74355

Thlopthlocco Tribal Town

Mr. George Scott, Town King  
P.O. Box 188  
Okemah, Oklahoma 74859

United Keetowah Band

Mr. Geroqe Wickliff, Chief  
P.O. Box 746  
Tahlequah, Oklahoma 74464

Undertakings reviewed, in Kentucky, by the CRMP January 2014-December 2014

***List of Record of Environmental Considerations***

*Determined as having No Effect to Historic Properties*

*January 2014-December 2014*

<b>REC # 14</b>	<b>Title</b>
30	Gravel Access Trail TA 44B
39	Cantonment Area Roads (Glider Road)
41	AR 5-10 Stationing Summary for FY15-3 Force Structure Actions
48	Reconfigure Access Trails to Firing Points
49	Relocate Portable Arms Room Bldg 6209 (GJ 50046 3J)
50	Repair Water Leak/Damage Bldg 7277 (FE 10083 4J)
54	AR 5-10 Stationing Package for CIDC FY15 Force Structure Actions
56	Installation Information Infrastructure Modernization Program Ft Campbell Range Area
57	FY14 General Range Maintenance – MOD
64	Replace chiller at Building 7186 (FE 10111 4J)
65	Replace Chiller at Building 7245 (FE 10110 4J)
69	Abate asbestos and Demo Building 2902
70	Abate and remodel Bldg 96
71	Construct 160th Systems Integration Maintenance Facility (SIMO) - (PN 36977)
72	Renovate SIMS Guest House for Consolidated ACS
76	Remove Trees for Wildlife Mitigation (CJ 10036 4J)
77	Remembrance Trail Project
79	Remove Trees for Wildlife Mitigation (CJ 10036 4J)
81	Quarter Mile Track - Bldg 6101 (UD 50049 3J)
83	Install 3 Cover Structures in Dog Parks
87	Demo of Marshall Elementary School (AM00040)-MODRenovate
90	Construct a Counter-Rocket Artillery Mortar (C-RAM) Firing Pads at Range 46
91	Construct Observation Point at OP5 on Range 47
92	Replace Marshall Elementary School - Construction
94	Extension of Parking Lot Bldg 6145 (BB 40016 3J)
95	Renovate Bldg 5001 Parrish House for Survivor Outreach Services
96	FY15-4 AR 5-10 Stationing Summary for Force Structure Actions at Fort Campbell, KY
97	Demo Bldg 3109
99	Angels Road Borrow Pit Repair
100	Purchase Avigational Easements at CAAF
101	Rear Area Bridge Repair
102	Replace Sliding Doors at Hangar 7156
105	Construct Youth Sports Complex



109	Install Sidewalks Postwide
110	Install Water and Sewer at Range 16 (DC 00002 2J)
111	Installation of I3MP Cantonment Area Infrastructure Reroute ECP4
112	Bldg 6254 Repairs and Renovation (FE 10400 3J)
113	Replace Barkely Elementary School (AM00028) - MOD
114	Landgraf Hangar Ext. Building 7264 (160th SOAR) - (PN 66597) - MOD
115	Hopkinsville Water Environment Authority (HWEA) Easement
116	Logistics Support Operations Facility (PN 66813)
117	SOATB HQ (PN 86023)
118	Construct Multi-Purpose Machine Gun Range (PN 77515)
120	Repair Roofs Post Wide Package 1 (FE 10211 4J)
121	Repair Roofs Post Wide Package 2 (FE 10227 4J)
122	Screaming Eagle Aviation Association Memorial
123	Construct Monument in Front of Pratt Museum
125	License to Utilize Space in Building 7103
127	OSU Geophysical Survey
130	5MW Solar Array and Land Lease
133	Leasing of Agricultural Tracts for FY 15
135	Repair Roofs at 123, 125,127
136	Remediation of Abandoned Firebreak to Ag Lease Field in TA33
137	Remediation of Abandoned Firebreak to Ag Lease Field Access in TA19
140	Repair storm water Pipe at CAAF
141	AR 5-10 Stationing Summary for FY16-1 force Structure Actions
148	Replace Front Doors, Bldg 94B (BX 00047 3J)
149	Provide Empty Shell for Name Brand Food Concept (Bldg 4190)
151	Repair Broken Steam Lines, Bldg 6731 & 6732 (FE 10333 4J)
152	AR 5-10 Stationing Summary for FY16-2 Force Structure Actions
155	Repair 59th Street Substation
156	FY16-2 AR 5-10 Stationing Summary for Force Structure Actions
157	Renovate Old Portion of BLDG 7164 (CJ 10018 2J)
158	Building 7224 (UB100404J, UB100903J)
160	Repair Bridges For MRAPS (FE 10096 2J)
163	Install Fence with Gates (Gate 6) - (SO 00005 4J)
168	Remove Vegetation from Sediment Basins (FE 10125 4J)
170	FY16 TRADOC Consolidated Stationing Summary
171	Underground Storage Tank Removals
173	Easement to Bore under U.S. Government Rail System to Install Natural Gas Pipeline
175	SOF Air and Ground Integration Range 29 (PN 67039)
176	ROA to approve Lease of Building 6096
178	Repair Exterior Lighting (FE 10067 2J)
179	Expand Airfield Express Parking Lot

182	Relocate (28) 2BCT Memorials
190	Remodel Building 7244 (UB 10123 2J)
191	AR 5-10 Stationing Summary for FY15-6 Force Structure Actions
192	Gas Installation in the 3700 and 4000 Block
193	Install Fence for Wildlife Management
194	Asphalt parking lot at BLDG 7138
196	Replace AC Condensing Unit Bldg 7170
197	Fort Campbell Prescribed Burning and Mowing of Open Fields
198	FY16-3 AR 5-10 Stationing Summary for Force Structure Actions
<b>REC # 15</b>	<b>Title</b>
1	FY15 Supplemental Wildlife Forage Sites (Food Plots)
2	FY15 Open Field Management
3	Install Redundant Water Line to Ft. Campbell
4	Gorgas Road, Sidewalk, and Curve Smoothing
6	Cantonment Area Roads, Paved (Glider Road)
9	Construct ROCA on RNG 23
10	Construct ROCA on RNG 20
12	Windstream Request to Place Buried Fiber Optic Cable to Fort Campbell Blvd
13	Install Signs and Crossing Markings
17	FY15 Architectural Evaluations of Twenty (20) On-Post Structures
18	FY15 Archaeological Investigation of 663 Acres
19	Phase II Archaeological Eligibility Evaluation of Twelve (12) Sites
22	Remove Vegetation from Sediment Basins
23	FY15 USASOC Stationing Summary for Force Structure Actions
26	Add Door and Wall Bldg 5711 (AB 99991 4J)
28	Construct a Range Operations Control Area (ROCA) at RNG 41
29	Shortleaf Reforestation TA AB03
31	IMCOM FY16 AR 5-10 Stationing Package
33	CAAF timber sale

### ***List of Section 106 Consultations***

*January 2014-December 2014*

<b>REC #</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Result</b>	<b>Date of Concurrence</b>
12-076	Construct Elementary School and Demolition of existing Elementary School	<i>No Adverse Effect to Historic Properties</i>	31 March 2014
14-095	Renovate Bldg 5001 Parrish House for Survivor Outreach Services	<i>No Adverse Effect</i>	25 June 2014

14-095_Addendum	Renovate Bldg 5001 Parrish House for Survivor Outreach Services	<i>No Adverse Effect</i>	25 August 2014
14-030	Gravel Access Trail TA 44B	<i>No Historic Properties Effected</i>	10 June 2014
14-112	Bldg 6254 Repairs and Renovation (FE 10400 3J)	<i>No Historic Properties Effected</i>	10 September 2014
14-175	SOF Air and Ground Integration Range 29 (PN 67039)	<i>No Effect to Historic Properties</i>	24 November 2014
14-197	Fort Campbell Prescribed Burning and Mowing of Open Fields	<i>No Adverse Effect to Historic Properties</i>	27 January 2015
15-012	Windstream Request to Place Buried Fiber Optic Cable to Fort Campbell Blvd	<i>No Adverse Effect to Historic Properties</i>	21 January 2015

## Formal Correspondence

*January 2014-December 2014*

<b>Title</b>	<b>Result</b>	<b>Date</b>
<i>Inadvertent Discovery: Parrish House Renovations</i>	Awaiting Response	N/A
<i>Phase I Archaeological Survey of 1,206 Acres in Christian and Trigg Counties, KY (Pritchard et al. 2013) FINAL</i>	Awaiting Response	N/A
<i>Site Detection Survey of 806 Acres (Tippett et al. 2010)</i>	Awaiting Response	N/A
<i>Amendment extending Programmatic Agreement for Operation, Maintenance and Development</i>	Agreement Signature	December 29, 2014
<i>I3MP Fiber Optic Lines</i>	Concurrence with <i>No Effect to Historic Properties</i>	February 10, 2014

Undertakings reviewed, in Tennessee, by the CRMP January 2014-December 2014

***List of Record of Environmental Considerations***

*Determined as having No Effect to Historic Properties*

*January 2014-December 2014*

<b>REC # 14-</b>	<b>Title</b>
35	Resurface Centerline Road
37	I3MP Storage Area #2
38	Cantonment Area Roads (Lee Road)
40	Install Fence in Cole Park Commons
41	AR 5-10 Stationing Summary for FY15-3 Force Structure Actions
42	Reconfigure Access Trails to Firing Points (TA 9)
43	Reconfigure Access Trails to Firing Points (TA 19)
44	Reconfigure Access Trails to Firing Points (TA 20)
45	Reconfigure Access Trails to Firing Points (TA 24)
46	Reconfigure Access Trails to Firing Points (TA 25)
47	Reconfigure Access Trails to Firing Points (TA 32)
48	Reconfigure Access Trails to Firing Points
51	Renovate Building 6621
52	Construct Structure for Patio Area at Cole Park Golf Course
53	Sportsmans Lodge Cover Pergolas
54	AR 5-10 Stationing Package for CIDC FY15 Force Structure Actions
55	Trail Improvement on TA2
56	Installation Information Infrastructure Modernization Program Ft Campbell Range Area
57	FY14 General Range Maintenance – MOD

58	Lake Taal Drawdown (FE 10091 4J)
59	Repair/Renovate Bldgs 2112 and 2114 for OSC Thrift Shop
60	Rascon School of Combat Medicine (MSTC)
61	Paint Building 2304
62	MOD to Current DODEA Lease Agreement Area for Barsanti Elementary School
63	Tannerite Target Engagement
66	Construct Proposed 2014 Warrior Challenge Obstacle Course
67	Chain Saw Training Class
68	Timber Stand Improvement in TA 4
72	Renovate SIMS Guest House for Consolidated ACS
74	MOD: Pave Parking Lot and Sidewalks for BLDG 2195 and 2194 (WW 00024 2J)
75	4th Brigade Memorial (GA 00003 4J)
78	Fiber to Building 1556 Communications Room
83	Install 3 Cover Structures in Dog Parks
85	Building 1610 Cole Park Commons Added Storage
86	Replace existing buildings on Range 28: 01R28, 02R28, 03R28, 04R28, 05R28, 09R28
88	Renovate Restrooms and Kitchen VCT Tile in Bldg 846 (FE 10191 1J)
89	Range 51 Delta Unknown Distance Range Target Area, Service Road and Parking Area-MOD
93	Construct High School (AM00034)-MOD
96	FY15-4 AR 5-10 Stationing Summary for Force Structure Actions at Fort Campbell, KY
98	Widen Outbound Lanes of Lee Road
100	Purchase Avigational Easements at CAAF
101	Rear Area Bridge Repair
103	Construct Access Road at Lake Kyle

104	Construct Paintball Bunkers
106	Disposal of Red River Easement
107	Renovate Building 7543
108	Construct Parking, Sidewalks and Access Road Adjacent to Bldg 5661
109	Install Sidewalks Postwide
119	Jordan Spring Improvement
120	Repair Roofs Post Wide Package 1 (FE 10211 4J)
121	Repair Roofs Post Wide Package 2 (FE 10227 4J)
124	Repair drainage for Bach Basin Building 650 (FE 10203 3J)
125	License to Utilize Space in Building 7103
126	Open Field Management TA 20 FP 20D
128	Bldg 7604 Roof and Siding (FE 10238 4J)
129	Relocate Cultural Creations (ENV100302J)
131	IED Training Complex Parking (DB 77015 3J)
132	Replace DFAC HVAC Roof Top units at Bldg 07523
133	Leasing of Agricultural Tracts for FY 15
134	Design and Construct GBSAA Towers (FE 10291 4J)
136	Remediation of Abandoned Firebreak to Ag Lease Field in TA33
137	Remediation of Abandoned Firebreak to Ag Lease Field Access in TA19
139	Construct Pressure Zone at Sabre Airfield
141	AR 5-10 Stationing Summary for FY16-1 force Structure Actions
142	Construct PEB for IM HR Shops (PN 86364)
143	Construct PEB for Electric Shop (PN 86359)
144	Construct Motorpool for LRC (PN 86364)

145	Widen Wickham Ave. between Mabry Rd. and William C. Lee Rd
147	Boiling Springs Road Repair (FE 10553 2J)
150	Install Perimeter Security Fence (DB 12002 2J)
152	AR 5-10 Stationing Summary for FY16-2 Force Structure Actions
153	Renovate the Fire Extinguisher Section of Building 862
154	Demo Existing Coolers Building 5202
156	FY16-2 AR 5-10 Stationing Summary for Force Structure Actions
159	Demo Building 2301
160	Repair Bridges For MRAPS (FE 10096 2J)
161	Repair Leak on Bunker 7834 (UB 10039 9J)
162	FY14 Forestry Timber Sales
164	Repair Maneuver Damage TA 17
165	Construct Gravel Parking Lot Behind Bldg 7541 (EH 43001 3J)
166	Install Modular Child Development Center (PN 76111)
167	Abate Building 2301 and Demo
169	Replace steam boiler with (2) low water, hot water boiler system - BLDG 2577
170	FY16 TRADOC Consolidated Stationing Summary
171	Underground Storage Tank Removals
174	Paintball Bunkers
177	DOL Consolidated Maintenance Facility Complex (PN 69347)
178	Repair Exterior Lighting (FE 10067 2J)
180	Repairs and DES Conversion - Bldg 6931
181	Exterior Repairs and Upgrades - Bldg 2604
183	Open Field Management



184	Reconfigure Access Trails to Firing Points (TA 25; FPs 25O, 25L, 25J)
185	Reconfigure Access Trails to Firing Points (TA 25; FPs 25D, 25O)
186	Reconfigure Access Trails to Firing Points (TA 25; FP 25M)
187	Repair erosion damage on the North-West side of Sukchon DZ
188	Reconfigure Access Trails to TA 13
189	Herbicide Management
191	AR 5-10 Stationing Summary for FY15-6 Force Structure Actions
195	Access Road TA5
197	Fort Campbell Prescribed Burning and Mowing of Open Fields
198	FY16-3 AR 5-10 Stationing Summary for Force Structure Actions
199	ASP Repairs (HA 00033 4J)
201	Repair Bldg 650, Hospital 2nd Floor ORs, CMS and Recovery Areas (PN 80285)
202	Construct Gravel Parking Lot - Bldg 6080
<b>REC # 15-</b>	<b>Title</b>
1	FY15 Supplemental Wildlife Forage Sites (Food Plots)
2	FY15 Open Field Management
5	MOD - Fitness Trail Loop and Clarksville Base Nature Trail Loop
7	Replace culvert on Boiling Springs
8	Clearing of Power Line Right of Ways
11	Construct ROCA on RNG 13-14
13	Install Signs and Crossing Markings
14	Repair 30 Bunkers ASP
15	Cole Park Secondary Access Road
17	FY15 Architectural Evaluations of Twenty (20) On-Post Structures

18	FY15 Archaeological Investigation of 663 Acres
19	Phase II Archaeological Eligibility Evaluation of Twelve (12) Sites
20	Repair Water Leaks, Bldg 6917
21	Replace Water Service, Bldg 5711
23	FY15 USASOC Stationing Summary for Force Structure Actions
24	5120 Roads and Grounds Entrance (FE10518-2J)
25	(RIFS) of MWR Obstacle Course
27	Demolish wood shed adjacent to Bldg 7851 (FE 10033 5J)
30	Repair Lake Kyle Dam
31	IMCOM FY16 AR 5-10 Stationing Package
34	Spartan Race

## List of Section 106 Consultations

*January 2014-December 2014*

REC #	Title	Result	Date of Concurrence
14-040	Install Fence at Cole Park	Concurrence with <i>No Adverse Effect to Historic Properties</i>	May 28, 2014
14-145	Widen Wickham Avenue	Concurrence with <i>No Adverse Effect to Historic Properties</i>	September 4, 2014
14-197	Fort Campbell Prescribed Burning and Mowing	Concurrence with <i>No Effect to Historic Properties</i>	December 22, 2014
14-199/15-014	ASP Repairs/Repair 30 Bunkers at ASP	Concurrence with <i>No Adverse Effect to Historic Properties</i>	December 22, 2014
15-027	Demolish wood shed adjacent to Bldg 7851 (FE 10033 5J)	Concurrence with <i>No Adverse Effect to Historic Properties</i>	February 9, 2015
15-030	Repair Lake Kyle Dam	Concurrence with <i>No Effect to Historic Properties</i>	February 11, 2015

*January 2014-December 2014: Not REC Related*

<b>Title</b>	<b>Result</b>	<b>Date of Concurrence</b>
Inadvertent Damage at Sukchon Drop Zone	Concurrence with remedial actions	December 9, 2014
Childers House Adverse Effect	Concurrence with <i>Adverse Effect to Historic Properties</i>	March 26, 2014
Repairs to the Durrett House	Concurrence with <i>No Adverse Effect to Historic Properties</i>	February 18, 2014

**Formal Correspondence**

*January 2014-December 2014*

<b>Title</b>	<b>Result</b>	<b>Date</b>
<i>Childers House Trespass Notification</i>	Notification only, no response received	N/A
<i>Notification of New Dig Permit Policies</i>	Notification only, no response received	N/A
<i>Phase I Archaeological Survey of 1,261 Acres in Montgomery and Stewart Counties, TN (Pritchard et al 2013)(FINAL)</i>	Concurrence on Level of Effort and Site Eligibility	August 13, 2014
<i>Archaeological Site Detection Survey of 661 Acres at Fort Campbell, Kentucky-Tennessee (Wilson et al. 2005)</i>	Concurrence on Level of Effort and Site Eligibility	August 13, 2014
<i>Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations of 235 Acres at Old Clarksville Base, Fort Campbell (Pritchard 2005)</i>	Concurrence on Level of Effort	April 7, 2014
<i>Amendment extending Programmatic Agreement for Operation, Maintenance and Development</i>	Agreement Signature	December 2014
I3MP Fiber Optic Lines	Concurrence with <i>No Effect to Historic Properties</i>	January 30, 2014

## MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan Yearly Update

1. The Fort Campbell Cultural Resources program is mandated to update the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) each year. The document is to include any changes, amendments, and updates pertaining to cultural resources on the installation. The enclosed annual update, for calendar year 2016, includes updated National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) status of identified archaeological sites, projects completed and/or reviewed by the Cultural Resources Management Program (CRMP) during the 2016 calendar year, and updated contact information.
2. Each year, the annual update will be attached, as an appendix, to the current ICRMP and be added to the public document on the Environmental Division Web page. The ICRMP will be updated completely in 2018.



Ronald I. Grayson, M.A., RPA  
Cultural Resources Program Manager  
DPW Conservation Branch

Encl

ICRMP Annual Update for Calendar Year 2016

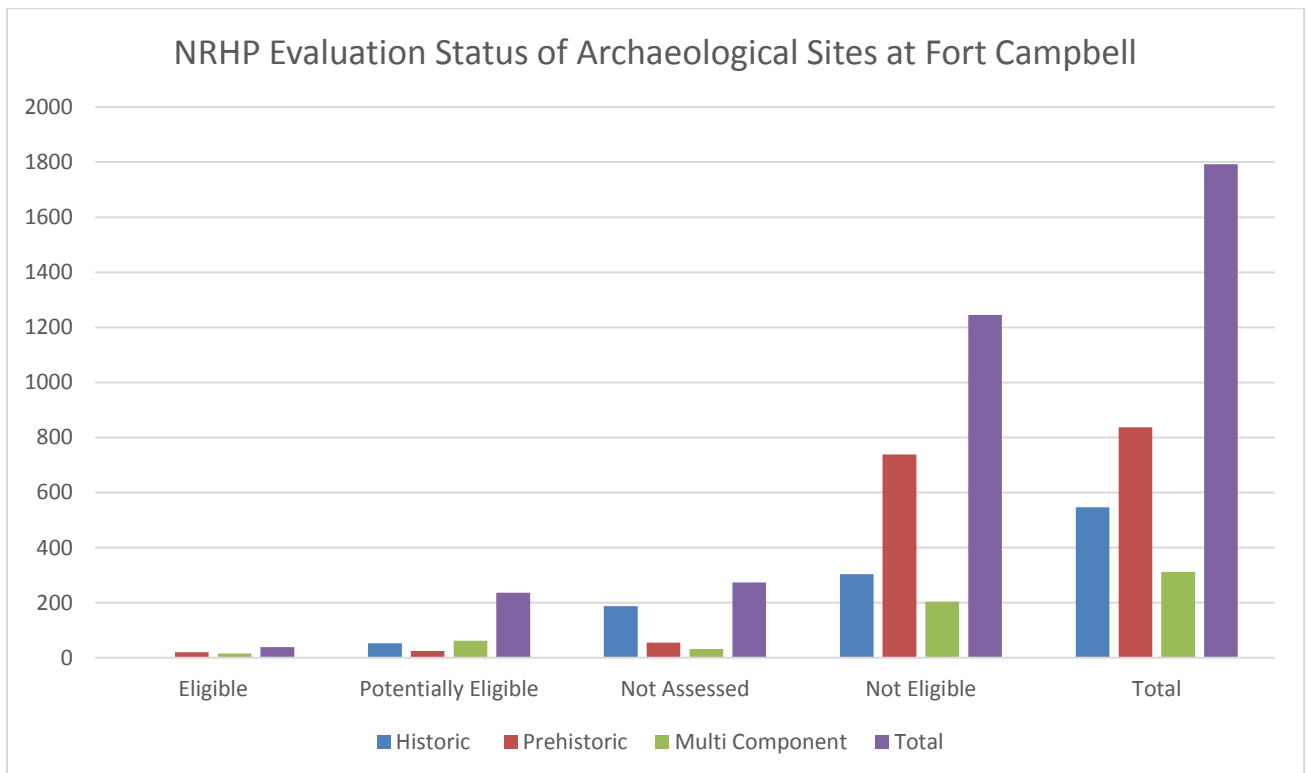
**Fort Campbell Cultural Resources Management Program**  
**Amanda. A. Gill, M.A., RPA (Contractor)**  
**ICRMP Annual Update**  
**30 June 2017**

## **Introduction**

The Fort Campbell Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) must be updated each year to include changes, amendments, and updates pertaining to cultural resources on the installation. The following annual update includes updated National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) status of identified archaeological sites, projects completed and/or reviewed by the Cultural Resources Management Program (CRMP), and updated contact information. The ICRMP will be updated completely in 2018, applying DA and DoD regulations and guidance available at that time.

## Updated NRHP Eligibility Status:

NRHP Status	Historic	Prehistoric	Multi Component	Total	With SHPO Concurrence	Without SHPO Concurrence	Destroyed
Eligible	3	20	15	38	30	8	0
Potentially Eligible	53	24	62	236	203	33	1
Not Assessed	187	55	31	273	0	273	4
Not Eligible	303	738	204	1245	1096	149	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>1792</b>	<b>1329</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>30</b>



Updated contact information:

*Tribal Contact Information*

Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma

Mrs. Edwina Butler-Wolfe, Governor  
2025 South Gordon Cooper Drive  
Shawnee, OK 74801

Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma

Mr. Bill John Baker, Principal Chief  
P.O. Box 948  
Tahlequah, Oklahoma 74465

Chickasaw Nation of Oklahoma

Ms. Lisa John, Secretary for Culture and Heritage  
P.O. Box 1548  
Ada, Oklahoma 74821

Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana

Mr. Lovelin Poncho, Chairman  
P.O. Box 10  
Elton, Louisiana 70532

Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma

Ms. Glenna J. Wallace, Chief  
70500 East 128<sup>th</sup> Road  
Wyandotte, Oklahoma 74370

Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians

Mr. Richard Sneed, Principal Chief  
P.O. Box 455  
Cherokee, North Carolina 28719

Kialegee Tribal Town

Mr. Jeremiah Hobia, Mekko  
P.O. Box 332  
Wetumka, Oklahoma 74883



Muscogee Creek Nation of Oklahoma

Mr. James Floyd, Principal Chief

P.O. Box 580

Okmulgee, Oklahoma 74447

Poarch Band of Creek Indians

Ms. Stephanie Bryan, Tribal Chair

5811 Jack Springs Road

Atmore, Alabama 36502

Shawnee Tribe

Mr. Ron Sparkman, Chairman

P.O. Box 189

Miami, Oklahoma 74355

Thlopthlocco Tribal Town

Mr. Ryan Morrow, Town King

P.O. Box 188

Okemah, Oklahoma 74859

United Keetowah Band

Mr. Joe Bunch, Chief

P.O. Box 746

Tahlequah, Oklahoma 74464

Undertakings reviewed, in Tennessee, by the CRMP January 2016-December 2016

***List of Record of Environmental Considerations***

*Determined as having No Effect to Historic Properties*

*January 2016-December 2016*

<b>REC #</b>	<b>Title</b>
<b>16-</b>	
<b>22</b>	Crash Site Remediation
<b>24</b>	Maneuver Trail Maintenance and Reconfiguration of Firing Point 32H and 32J
<b>25</b>	Maneuver Trail Maintenance and Reconfiguration of Firing Point 33A and 33C
<b>26</b>	Maneuver Trail Maintenance and Reconfiguration of Firing Point 34H and 34J
<b>27</b>	Maneuver Trail Maintenance and Reconfiguration of Firing Points 48D, J & N
<b>28</b>	FY 16 Open Field Management
<b>29</b>	Training Area 21 (Sukchon DZ) Low Water Crossings
<b>30</b>	Extend Concrete Pad at BLDG 6075
<b>32</b>	Repair Building 6647D
<b>33</b>	Construct three helicopter platforms for static display of aircraft
<b>36</b>	Fencing Along US Highway 79
<b>38</b>	Relocate ARMAG Arms Vault
<b>39</b>	Renovate latrines in building 6551
<b>40</b>	FY1516 AR 5-10 Stationing Package Ft Campbell, KY
<b>41</b>	FY16 Relocatables Demo
<b>42</b>	FY17 Relocatables Demo
<b>43</b>	FY18 Relocatables Demos
<b>44</b>	-AR 5-10 Stationing Package Est Insider Threat Mission
<b>45</b>	Recreation Center
<b>49</b>	Mulch, Grub, Clear, Reseed under power lines on Jordan Springs and Big Rock Roads
<b>53</b>	Replace North End of Building 0871 HVAC 5 Ton Unit
<b>54</b>	Creek Boating Program
<b>55</b>	Obstacle Route
<b>56</b>	Repair DFAC to include roof

<b>58</b>	Construct gravel parking area behind BLDG 7541 (NEC)
<b>59</b>	Replace Radar Site Building OM001
<b>61</b>	Extend gravel parking area at BLDG 5208
<b>62</b>	Construct Conservation Branch office Buildings
<b>63</b>	Remove Interior Walls, Bldg 5662
<b>72</b>	Sabre Fueling Site Repairs
<b>73</b>	Repairs to Fire alarms and sprinkler systems - Post wide
<b>75</b>	Repair Shingle Roofs Bldg. 868, 604
<b>78</b>	Construct a 20' x20' concrete pad at Gate 4 to support DES
<b>79</b>	Replace 5 ton heat Pump at building 6085
<b>80</b>	Veterans Administration Building Renovation, 5668
<b>81</b>	Perform Energy and Water upgrades on 160th SOAR Bldgs
<b>83</b>	Bldg. 5210 Paint Exterior
<b>87</b>	AR 5-10 Stationing Package for FY17 Network Enterprise Center (NEC)
<b>88</b>	AR 5-10, SMB 16-068, FY16 USA MEDCOM WTU
<b>89</b>	Weed Control In TN
<b>91</b>	ROE for TVA to upgrade Edgoten-Commerce Park line section
<b>92</b>	Special Use Permit for LBL National Forest System
<b>93</b>	Underground Storage Tank Removals
<b>94</b>	Renovate and Construct Addition to Building 6645
<b>95</b>	BLDG 2699 Memorial Welcome Center
<b>96</b>	Installation of new Speedball Field at Paint-ball Facility
<b>97</b>	Construct Addition to CIF Warehouse Bldg 5216
<b>98</b>	Repair Water Damage, Bldg 2304
<b>99</b>	Build ROCAs for Range 2
<b>100</b>	CB Track Removal
<b>101</b>	Repair 22 Roofs
<b>102</b>	Grave Marker Installation at Hickory Grove Cemetery
<b>104</b>	Storm Water Basin Repair at Cole Parks Common Building 1610

<b>106</b>	ASP Bunkers 8001 and 8002 - Fill Holes and Ruts
<b>107</b>	FY17 Timber Stand Improvement with chain saws no herbicide
<b>108</b>	Replace Domestic Water Lines in Equipment room of Bldg 6753
<b>109</b>	FY17-3 Stationing Action - Realignment
<b>110</b>	Replace existing Boilers and Piping, install Radiant Heaters
<b>111</b>	Tree Removal vicinity of Sabre Army Heliport
<b>112</b>	Contract to Demolish Masonry and Concrete Buildings
<b>116</b>	Secret Garden at Joe Swing
<b>120</b>	4 New Log Cabins to replace 4 Rustic Cabins
<b>121</b>	Construct new Dog Kennel next to Existing Kennel
<b>123</b>	Sabre Heliport Runway repair
<b>125</b>	Relocate 1 BCT Memorial, BLDG 3763
<b>126</b>	Provide Power, Lighting C9001 and B9001
<b>128</b>	Building 79 Parking Lot Extension
<b>129</b>	Raptor Use to Control Nuisance Birds
<b>130</b>	Remove and replace carpeting Bldgs 2703 and 7146
<b>131</b>	2016 Spartan Race
<b>135</b>	2016 ECFT Warrior Challenge
<b>137</b>	Repair Roof Bldg. 6639 Sabre Tower
<b>138</b>	Replace Chiller in Bldg 3221
<b>141</b>	Repair On the Line Road
<b>142</b>	Construct Parking Area outside Motor Pool Bldg 7958
<b>143</b>	AMP, Phase 2 (61 Bldg MILCON FY08-14)
<b>144</b>	Replace hot water heaters at building 6764
<b>146</b>	Bldg 9013 Paint Shoothouse
<b>148</b>	Construct Playground
<b>150</b>	Bldg 6087 Remove Extra HVAC & Halon System Equipment
<b>151</b>	SMB 160-120, AR 5-10 Insider Threat
<b>152</b>	ITAM FY16 and FY17 Herbicide Management-Aerial Application
<b>155</b>	Mechanical removal of woody materials
<b>157</b>	Family Life Center - Renovation of Bldg 3106

<b>158</b>	Modify Sabre Army Heliport Service Road
<b>159</b>	Construct fence at BLDG 5208 to support the DPW Electrical Pole Yard
<b>162</b>	Construct Pre-Ranger Planning Bays Camp Hinsch
<b>164</b>	Excavate and Full Depth repair on Screaming Eagle BLVD
<b>165</b>	FY 16 Prescribed Fire Management
<b>166</b>	Lake Taal Dam Drawdown
<b>167</b>	Cleaning of Mold and Panting in Buildings 07932, 07933, 0734 and 7935
<b>169</b>	APSU Renewal and Modification of License DACA27-3-11-347
<b>171</b>	Storm Damage Road Repair Work
<b>172</b>	FCBS & Mahaffey MMS Bleacher Replacement
<b>176</b>	Power line right of way tree removal Phase 1
<b>178</b>	Maneuver Trail Maintenance Reconfiguration - Firing Point 27Q2
<b>179</b>	Maneuver Trail Maintenance Reconfiguration - Firing Point 27V
<b>180</b>	Maneuver Trail Maintenance Reconfiguration - Firing Point 27X
<b>181</b>	Maneuver Trail Maintenance Reconfiguration - Firing Point 28A
<b>182</b>	Maneuver Trail Maintenance Reconfiguration - Firing Point 28C
<b>187</b>	Install Marking and signs at low water crossing sites
<b>188</b>	Marquee signage replace (6) existing and design 17 new
<b>190</b>	Hawthorne Services Lease Renewal - (COCO) aviation fuel storage and issue site
<b>193</b>	Remove timber debris under designated bridges and chipgrind residue
<b>196</b>	Install Removable Bollards, Fencing, Gates at Bldg 6648 - Replace Gate System Gate 4
<b>199</b>	Repair Storm Damage on TOC Contract
<b>200</b>	Maintain, Repair, Gravel, Hard Ball Roads and Culverts on FTC
<b>202</b>	Asphalt repairs for DoDEA schools
<b>203</b>	Mowing of open fields-post grinding
<b>205</b>	Repair Stampers Chapel Road

<b>206</b>	TRC Government Service Lease Renewal - (COCO)
<b>207</b>	Normandy Loop Storm Repairs
<b>208</b>	Range 42 mechanical removal of woody materials
<b>209</b>	Palmyra Storm Repairs
<b>212</b>	Jackson School Demolition
<b>215</b>	Renew and Repair Medical Surgery, 4th Floor BACH Bldg 650
<b>216</b>	Install Water Heater in Bldg 5666
<b>217</b>	Convert foot washing station to showers in Bldg 3203
<b>218</b>	Artillery Rd Storm Damage Repair
<b>219</b>	AR 5-10, SMB 16-106 TRADOC
<b>221</b>	Trim Overhead Limbs on Railroad TN
<b>222</b>	Asphalt Parking Lots at BLDGs 7541 and 7539
<b>223</b>	Grave Marker Installation at C.M. Mason Cemetery (Cemetery # 36)
<b>224</b>	Construct Isolation Kennel IVO BLDG 6815
<b>226</b>	Replace the Hot Water Heating Boiler at Bldg 07935
<b>227</b>	Parking lot addition at Bldg 06931
<b>229</b>	Put in culvert and drive to gated lot next to Bldg 05208
<b>230</b>	Install Erosion Control System for the KMTC TOC Pad
<b>231</b>	Replace Sukchon Road Culvert (BRIDGE 40)
<b>232</b>	Convert Byrd Clinic (PCMH) - Building 7973
<b>233</b>	Repair Roofs Storm Damage - Bldgs 749, 750, 869, 871
<b>235</b>	Building 202 Storefront and Door Replacement
<b>236</b>	Culvert Replacement Sukchon Road - 2 Locations
<b>237</b>	BLDG 7858 - HVAC Improvements
<b>240</b>	Construct expanded road shoulder on Air Assault ST to support unit PT
<b>241</b>	Install radiant heating building 6250
<b>242</b>	Replace (4) unit heaters - Bldg 6097
<b>243</b>	Repair Exterior - Bldg 7133
<b>244</b>	Replace tiles at Bldg 94D
<b>245</b>	Range 28 Underground
<b>246</b>	Lead-based paint stabilization - Bldgs 860 and 867
<b>247</b>	Energy Loss Detection System

<b>248</b>	-Repair ORs, CMS and SDS - Building 650
<b>249</b>	Repair Inpatient Behavioral Health, Building 650
<b>251</b>	FY 17 FRP DEMO Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH) Bldg's
<b>253</b>	AMP, Phase 3 (141 Bldg, down to 10 KSF)
<b>254</b>	Construct Security Door, Bldg 6080
<b>255</b>	Construct an illuminated cross walk on Mabry Road
<b>REC # 17-</b>	<b>Title</b>
<b>1</b>	Bldg 7540 - Repair Stucco Exterior Walls
<b>2</b>	Repair Blanchfield Army Community Hospital (BACH) Roof - Bldg 650
<b>3</b>	Convert DFAC to ALSE Facility 6628
<b>6</b>	BLDG 7030 & 7541 Security Fence Improvements
<b>7</b>	Mowing TA 21 South Sukchon
<b>8</b>	FY17 Timber Sales
<b>9</b>	BLDG 6856 and 2526 Storm Water runoff issues
<b>11</b>	Memorial Stone in front of Bldg 6739
<b>12</b>	MWR - Replace existing steps and Railings on four (4) skeet houses
<b>13</b>	Remove Wall in Bldg 6105
<b>14</b>	BLDG 02571 - Replace Equipment in Pump Room
<b>15</b>	Replace Roll-Up Door Bldg. 6551
<b>16</b>	Reset Bldg 7114
<b>17</b>	Renew ICU - Blanchfield Army Community Hospital (BACH) - Bldg 650
<b>19</b>	DoDEA Schools Food Storage Facility
<b>20</b>	Convert Ablution Unit to Shower, Bldg 3203
<b>21</b>	
<b>22</b>	Family Fitness Trail - Bastogne Ave extend to Lee Rd
<b>23</b>	Replace chiller at Bldg 6801
<b>24</b>	SOF Bldg. 6225 Renovation
<b>25</b>	Repair and Replace Culverts #4 and #5 along Centerline Road
<b>26</b>	Repair and Replace Culvert #2 and #3 along Centerline Road
<b>27</b>	Convert Building 6073
<b>29</b>	Maintain Right - of - Way Maintenance on Ft. Campbell Military Installation
<b>30</b>	Inclement Weather Maintenance
<b>31</b>	Mowing Improved Grounds



<b>32</b>	Bridge BR028 Repairs
<b>33</b>	Building 07935 Water Drainage System
<b>34</b>	Training Area 21 (Sukchon DZ) Low Water Crossings
<b>37</b>	Range 40 Buffer Zone Expansion
<b>38</b>	ROA - Spouses Club Co-Use of 2577 License
<b>41</b>	BLDG 5658 Install Wash Rack
<b>43</b>	BLDG 1231 Paint Interior Walls
<b>44</b>	Repair Floors at Air Assault School - Bldg 6883
<b>45</b>	Tree Trimming and Storm Debris Removal
<b>46</b>	Repaint Air Assault Tower, Rappel Ramps, and Obstacle Course
<b>47</b>	BLDG 3701, 6083, 6084, 6202, 6757, 6856 & 7036 Waterproof Exterior Block

### List of Section 106 Consultations

*January 2016-December 2016: REC Related*

<b>REC #</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Result</b>	<b>Date of Concurrence</b>
<b>16-089</b>	Weed Control in TN	<i>No Effect to Historic Properties</i>	May 24, 2016
<b>16-106</b>	ASP Bunkers 8001 and 8002-Fill Holes and Ruts	<i>No Adverse Effect to Historic Properties</i>	May 16, 2016
<b>16-155</b>	Mechanical removal of woody materials	<i>No Effect to Historic Properties</i>	August 9, 2016
<b>16-165</b>	FY 16 Prescribed Fire Management	<i>No Effect to Historic Properties</i>	August 25, 2016

### List of Section 106 Consultations

*January 2016-December 2016: Not REC Related*

<b>Title</b>	<b>Result</b>	<b>Date of Concurrence</b>
<b>TA 11 Timber Sale</b>	<i>No Effect to Historic Properties</i>	November 3, 2016
<b>Final AH 64 Crash Site Remediation</b>	Acceptance of Monitoring Report	December 6, 2016
<b>HWY 79 Fence Installation</b>	<i>No Effect to Historic Properties</i>	March 15, 2016
<b>Lake Taal Dam Removal</b>	<i>No Adverse Effect to Historic Properties</i>	July 22, 2016

<b>National Register of Historic Places Evaluation of an Agricultural Bridge in Montgomery, County, Tennessee</b>	Concurrence with NRHP Evaluation/ <i>No Effect to Historic Properties</i>	April 19, 2016
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## Formal Correspondence

*January 2016-December 2016*

<b>Title</b>	<b>Result</b>	<b>Date</b>
<i>Amendment extending Programmatic Agreement for Operation, Maintenance and Development</i>	Signed	December 22, 2016
<i>Amendment extending Programmatic Agreement for Operation, Maintenance and Development of Clarksville Base Historic District</i>	Signed	December 22, 2016

Undertakings reviewed, in Kentucky, by the CRMP January 2016-December 2016

## List of Record of Environmental Considerations

Determined as having No Effect to Historic Properties

*January 2016-December 2016*

<b>REC #16</b>	<b>TITLE</b>
<b>23</b>	Hopkinsville Water Environment Authority Modification
<b>28</b>	FY 16 Open Field Management
<b>31</b>	Repair Bldg 43
<b>34</b>	Install culvert in access road at entrance to gated compound - Bldg 7205
<b>35</b>	Install Antenna Tower (TACAN)
<b>37</b>	Construct 20'x20' concrete slab - BLDG 7237
<b>40</b>	FY1516 AR 5-10 Stationing Package Ft Campbell, KY
<b>41</b>	FY16 Relocatables Demo
<b>42</b>	FY17 Relocatables Demo
<b>43</b>	FY18 Relocatables Demos
<b>44</b>	-AR 5-10 Stationing Package Est Insider Threat Mission
<b>46</b>	Install Alternate Electric Feed Infrastructure At 160th Compound
<b>47</b>	Construct Youth Sports Complex - MOD
<b>48</b>	Mulch, Grub, Clear, Reseed Glide Slopes on North Side of CAAF
<b>50</b>	Mulch, Grub, Clear, and reseed earthen dams in the training areas

<b>51</b>	Mulch, Grub, Clear, and reseed area SW of CAAF for TACAN
<b>52</b>	Remove trees on SW side of CAAF
<b>57</b>	Replace chiller in building 7249
<b>59</b>	Replace Radar Site Building OM001
<b>60</b>	Remove condemned BLDG attached to Hanger 7156
<b>64</b>	Replace Flooring in Bldg 7269
<b>65</b>	Replace chiller at building 7038
<b>66</b>	Replace chiller at building 7069
<b>67</b>	Replace chiller at building 7073
<b>68</b>	Replace chiller at building 7082
<b>69</b>	Replace chiller at building 7185
<b>70</b>	Bulk Fueling Site Repairs
<b>71</b>	Oasis Fueling Site Repairs
<b>73</b>	Repairs to Fire alarms and sprinkler systems - Post wide
<b>74</b>	52nd Street Repair Market Garden to Wickham
<b>76</b>	MOD of HVAC System, Building 3958, Conference Room
<b>77</b>	Tennessee & 42nd Improvements
<b>81</b>	Perform Energy and Water upgrades on 160th SOAR Bldgs
<b>82</b>	Replace Air Handling Unit Guenette Woodcraft Shop
<b>84</b>	Reset of Building 2700 - 101HHB
<b>85</b>	Construct 160 SOAR Gunnery Static Training Pad at CAAF
<b>86</b>	Roofs of buildings 7262, 7263, 7268, 7277
<b>87</b>	AR 5-10 Stationing Package for FY17 Network Enterprise Center (NEC)
<b>88</b>	AR 5-10, SMB 16-068, FY16 USA MEDCOM WTU
<b>90</b>	Weed Control KY Spring 2016
<b>93</b>	Underground Storage Tank Removals
<b>101</b>	Repair 22 Roofs
<b>103</b>	Repair Water Infiltration Bldg. 7246
<b>105</b>	Convert Manchu Wok-Anthony's Pizza to Boston Market-Q'Doba - Bldg 2840
<b>107</b>	FY17 Timber Stand Improvement with chain saws no herbicide
<b>109</b>	FY17-3 Stationing Action - Realignment
<b>110</b>	Replace existing Boilers and Piping, install Radiant Heaters
<b>112</b>	Contract to Demolish Masonry and Concrete Buildings
<b>114</b>	Remove trees in along post boundary CAAF
<b>117</b>	Design and Build Re-Purpose Bldg 3717
<b>119</b>	Jones Hangar Renovation
<b>122</b>	FY16 Relocatables COCOON Smart Shelter near Bldg 7138

<b>124</b>	Enlarge Swing Doors Bldg 7269
<b>127</b>	Construct 160th SOAR Aviation Wash Rack
<b>129</b>	Raptor Use to Control Nuisance Birds
<b>130</b>	Remove and replace carpeting Bldgs 2703 and 7146
<b>132</b>	Tool Room Expansion Building 7264
<b>133</b>	Relocate Guard Shack at Perimeter Road, Building 7227
<b>134</b>	Repurpose Briley Hall - Bldg 7246
<b>136</b>	Renovate restrooms in building 6916
<b>139</b>	Infantry Platoon Battle Course
<b>143</b>	AMP, Phase 2 (61 Bldg MILCON FY08-14)
<b>145</b>	Repairs at RG29 MOUT Site
<b>148</b>	Construct Playground
<b>149</b>	Bldg. 3411 Water Intrusion Repairs
<b>151</b>	SMB 160-120, AR 5-10 Insider Threat
<b>152</b>	ITAM FY16 and FY17 Herbicide Management-Aerial Application
<b>153</b>	Bayonet Course Stormwater Repair
<b>154</b>	Construct approx. 0.5 mi segment of Soldier & Family Fitness Trail
<b>155</b>	Mechanical removal of woody materials
<b>156</b>	Replace deck on Bridge 06676 to support MRAPs
<b>157</b>	Family Life Center - Renovation of Bldg 3106
<b>160</b>	Bldg. 7164 HVAC & Restroom Repairs
<b>161</b>	Bldg. 71004 & 71005 Air Shower Support
<b>162</b>	Construct Pre-Ranger Planning Bays Camp Hinsch
<b>163</b>	Boundary Survey Markers for ACUB conservation easement project adjacent to TAs 16 & 26
<b>165</b>	FY 16 Prescribed Fire Management
<b>168</b>	BLDG 71005 Restroom Expansion
<b>170</b>	160th SOAR Family Organizational Day
<b>171</b>	Storm Damage Road Repair Work
<b>172</b>	FCHS & Mahaffey MMS Bleacher Replacement
<b>173</b>	Replace Roof Trop Gas Pack Unit, Building 7121
<b>174</b>	Bldg 7137 - Replace Fuel Lab HVAC
<b>175</b>	Potable Water Well IVO Range 51
<b>176</b>	Power line right of way tree removal Phase 1

177	Maneuver Trail Maintenance Reconfiguration - Firing Point 43J
183	Maneuver Trail Maintenance Reconfiguration - Firing Point 42B
184	Maneuver Trail Maintenance Reconfiguration - Firing Point 42F
185	Maneuver Trail Maintenance Reconfiguration - Firing Point 42H
186	Maneuver Trail Maintenance Reconfiguration - Firing Point 43B
187	Install Marking and signs at low water crossing sites
188	Marquee signage replace (6) existing and design 17 new
190	Hawthorne Services Lease Renewal - (COCO) aviation fuel storage and issue site
191	Bldg 7150 Install New Gate
192	RG 29 Low Water Crossing Repair
193	Remove timber debris under designated bridges and chipgrind residue
194	Repair fence at Range 51 - Buckner Trail Storm Damage
195	Construct Security Fence and Turnstile at CAAF Air Traffic Control tower
197	Repair storm damage on Nightstalker Way - Bridge BR056
198	BLDGS 7244, 7255, 7286, 7287 & 7288 Water Erosion Repairs
199	Repair Storm Damage on TOC Contract
200	Maintain, Repair, Gravel, Hard Ball Roads and Culverts on FTC
201	Reconfiguration of Bldg 6923
202	Asphalt repairs for DoDEA schools
203	Mowing of open fields-post grinding
204	Trim Overhead Limbs on Railroad KY
210	Demolition of Paint Booth
211	Barkley School Demolition
214	Wassom School Demolition
218	Artillery Rd Storm Damage Repair
219	AR 5-10, SMB 16-106 TRADOC
220	Construct concrete drive at BLDG 6563
225	WiFi Access Points - Bldg 6254
234	Building 07164 - Water Intrusion
238	Pass Back AGSE Storage (RUBB Structure)
239	Bastogne Clubs
251	FY 17 FRP DEMO Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH) Bldg's
253	AMP, Phase 3 (141 Bldg, down to 10 KSF)
<b>REC #</b> <b>17-</b>	<b>Title</b>
4	Maintenance of Detention Basins
5	Replace deck on Bridge 06674 to support MRAPs
8	FY17 Timber Sales

<b>10</b>	Construct Physical Security Door - Bldg 3222
<b>23</b>	Replace chiller at Bldg 6801
<b>24</b>	SOF Bldg. 6225 Renovation
<b>28</b>	BLDG 3066 & 6261 Seal Exterior Walls
<b>29</b>	Maintain Right - of - Way Maintenance on Ft. Campbell Military Installation
<b>30</b>	Inclement Weather Maintenance
<b>31</b>	Mowing Improved Grounds
<b>35</b>	Replace Loading Docks at Bldgs. 7130 and 7132
<b>36</b>	Hammerhead Barracks to Admin Conversion - BLDG 6733
<b>39</b>	Patton Road Culvert Replacement
<b>40</b>	Improvements to Building 6202
<b>42</b>	BLDG 3221 Remove Pond Plant Material & Plant Grass
<b>45</b>	Tree Trimming and Storm Debris Removal
<b>47</b>	BLDG 3701, 6083, 6084, 6202, 6757, 6856 & 7036 Waterproof Exterior Block
<b>48</b>	Demolish Overhead Protection Bldg 6418
<b>49</b>	BLDG 3701, 6083, 6084, 6202, 6757, 6856 & 7036 Waterproof Exterior Block
<b>50</b>	Demolish Access Control Facility Bldg 6249
<b>51</b>	BLDG 6997 Reset
<b>52</b>	BLDG 6548 Install Six (6) 220 Outlets

### List of Section 106 Consultations

*January 2016-December 2016: REC Related*

REC #	Title	Result	Date of Concurrence
<b>REC 15-186</b>	Construct ROCA at RNG 42	No Adverse Effect	March 21, 2016
<b>REC 16-090</b>	Weed Control KY Spring 2016	No Effect to Historic Properties	June 29, 2016
<b>REC 16-133</b>	Relocate Guard Shack at Perimeter Road, Building 7227	Sent June 21, 2016	No Response from SHPO (See attached MFR)
<b>REC 16-149</b>	Bldg. 3411 Water Intrusion Repairs	Sent June 21, 2016	No Response from SHPO (See attached MFR)
<b>REC 16-155</b>	Mechanical Removal of Woody Materials	No Effect to Historic Properties	August 30, 2016

<b>REC16-157</b>	Family Life Center- Renovation of Bldg 3106	Sent June 29, 2016	No Response from SHPO (See attached MFR)
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*January 2016-December 2016: Not REC Related*

Title	Result	Date of Concurrence
<b>Gas Line Environmental Assessment Consultation</b>	Sent November 30, 2016	No Response from SHPO (See Attached MFR)
<b>15CH661 No Adverse Effect Follow Up Report</b>	Concurrence with Site Eligibility	December 9, 2016

### Formal Correspondence

*January 2016-December 2016*

Title	Result	Date of Concurrence
<b><i>Amendment extending Programmatic Agreement for Operation, Maintenance and Development</i></b>	Signed	



MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan Yearly Update.

1. The Fort Campbell Integrated Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) must be updated each year to include changes, amendments, and updates pertaining to cultural resources on the Installation. The following annual update includes updated National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) status of identified archaeological sites, projects completed and/or reviewed by the Cultural Resources Management Program, and updated contact information. The ICRMP will be completely updated in 2019, applying DA and DoD regulations and guidance available at that time. The full and complete update was postponed due to a loss of contract staffing and the likelihood of developing a new Programmatic Agreement (PA) for operations and maintenance. The new ICRMP will be heavily influenced with the terms of agreement, particularly regarding undertakings.
2. The format and timing of this update has been altered to better align with the calendar year and to align with the AEDBEQ data call report to Congress.
3. Each year, the annual update will be attached, as an appendix, to the current ICRMP and be added to the Documents portion of the Public Cultural Resources webpage at: [https://www.campbell.army.mil/Installation/Pages/CR\\_Documents.aspx](https://www.campbell.army.mil/Installation/Pages/CR_Documents.aspx)

RONALD GRAYSON  
Cultural Resources Program Manager

Encl  
ICRMP Annual Update for Calendar Year 2018

Fort Campbell Cultural Resources Management Program  
ICRMP Annual Update  
Ronald Grayson, M.A., RPA (15557)  
December 27, 2018

## **Introduction**

The Fort Campbell Integrated Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) must be updated each year to include changes, amendments, and updates pertaining to cultural resources on the Installation. The following annual update includes updated National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) status of identified archaeological sites, projects completed and/or reviewed by the Cultural Resources Management Program, and updated contact information. The ICRMP will be completely updated in 2019, applying DA and DoD regulations and guidance available at that time. The full and complete update was postponed due to a loss of contract staffing and the likelihood of developing a new Programmatic Agreement (PA) for operations and maintenance. The new ICRMP will be heavily influenced with the terms of agreement, particularly regarding undertakings.

The format and timing of this update has been altered to better align with the calendar year and to align with the AEDBEQ data call report to Congress.

This update is divided into the following sections:

- **Archaeological Site and Survey information**
- **Undertakings with in the Tennessee portion of the Installation**
- **Undertakings with in the Kentucky portion of the Installation**
- **Updated Tribal Contact Information**

## Archaeological Site and Survey information

Table 1: Eligibility evaluation status of Archaeological sites

<b>Eligibility</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>Change</b>
<b>Eligible</b>	30	31	+1
<b>Not Eligible</b>	1,155	1,213	+58
<b>Not Assessed</b>	398	359	-39
<b>Cemeteries</b>	131	131	0
<b>Destroyed</b>	40	40	0
<b>Total</b>	1,754	1,774	+20

Table 2: Acres of Fort Campbell adequately surveyed for Archaeological Sites (Phase I)

<b>Surveys</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>Change</b>
	61,120	62,191	+1,071

## Undertakings with in the Tennessee portion of the Installation

Table 3: Undertakings reviewed as part of the NEPA process

REC # 18-	Title
29	Convert Area for Relocatable Storage Place
30	Remodel BLDG 2578
32	Gravel pathway leading into Division TOC on Cassidy and Bastogne Drop Zone
35	Mechanical clearing of woody material TA 12 and TA 13
36	Construct LRC Maintenance PEB
37	Gravel pathway into Division Expeditionary DFAC 1 and 2 on Cassidy and Bastogne DZ
38	Nature Trail Extension
40	Restroom update at building 6633
41	Construct Memorial for 101st Sustainment Brigade - TN and KY AVE
44	Cantonment Tree Planting
45	Replace Chiller at Sabre Airfield Control Tower
47	Remove Wall between Rooms: Bldg 6636 Room 206 & 207 (3rd Floor)
48	Demolish Relocatable BLDGs
49	Land Leveling Behind Building 1551
50	BLDG 2193 Repair Gardner Pool
51	Modification to Lee Road 2055-TN-1096 Cell Tower
52	Demolition of Vacated Buildings formerly LRC Vehicle Maintenance Support
53	Brigade Support Battalion Division Engineer Tactical Assembly Area Setup and Dig Areas
54	Repair Large Washout Area - Eagle's Rest Campground & Bldg 6621k
56	SMB 18-030 (FTCKY FY18-2 Stationing Action)
57	AR 5-10 Stationing Action FY19-1 FORCE STRUCTURE ACTIONS
58	Maneuver Trail Maintenance Reconfiguration - Firing Point 19A
59	Maneuver Trail Maintenance Reconfiguration - Firing Point 19B
60	Maneuver Trail Maintenance Reconfiguration - Firing Point 19B2
61	Maneuver Trail Maintenance Reconfiguration - Firing Point 19 G & J
62	Maneuver Trail Maintenance Reconfiguration - Firing Point 20E
63	Maneuver Trail Maintenance Reconfiguration - Firing Point 23C
64	Maneuver Trail Maintenance Reconfiguration - Firing Point 23I
65	Maneuver Trail Maintenance Reconfiguration - Firing Point 25E & F
66	Maneuver Trail Maintenance Reconfiguration - Firing Point 27U
67	Maneuver Trail Maintenance Reconfiguration - Firing Point 30F East Extension
68	Maneuver Trail Maintenance Reconfiguration - Firing Point 30F
69	Maneuver Trail Maintenance Reconfiguration - Firing Point 30F West Extension
70	Maneuver Trail Maintenance Reconfiguration - Firing Point 31A
71	Maneuver Trail Maintenance Reconfiguration - Firing Point 32A
72	Maneuver Trail Maintenance Reconfiguration - Firing Point 35D
73	Maneuver Trail Maintenance Reconfiguration - Firing Point 35E

74	Fencing at 29th Street - Bldg 5737
75	Fort Campbell Barsanti Elementary Basins: Larvacide Application and Tree Trimming/Removal
76	Remove Railroad Tracks and Place Asphalt
78	Possible Sinkhole Outlaw Field Road Exploratory Work
79	FTC Historical Foundation, Inc. Lease 33 Acres for a Future Museum
80	Post Wide Chiller Maintenance
81	SJA Conversion Renovation of Bldg 2577B
82	Construct two Pavilions next to BLDG 6761 and between BLDGS 3106 & 3111
83	BLDG 4386 Underground Electrical
84	Security Fencing - ROCAs at Range 41 and Range 13
85	Adding Mulch and (2) open overhead structures at Challenge Course
88	Replace boilers - BLDGS 6248, 7146, 6765, 6766, 6801
89	BLDG 7620 and 7621 Replace Roof Overhang
94	Repair Building 762
95	Sitework for 3BCT Maintenance Facility Realignment
96	Renovate Classrooms BLDG 7524
97	Renovate Classrooms BLDG 7526
98	Replace PVI Boilers
100	Repair 14 Roofs
104	Replace carpet and tile - Bldgs 6767 and 6768
106	3BCT - ARMAGS near BLDGs 6730, 6731 and 6733
107	MTT Training on Subterranean Operations
108	Repair Market Garden Road - Full Depth Reclamation
110	Outlaw Field Sinkhole Repair - Swale
112	Repair and Paint OP-4
113	DLA Turnover of Facilities back to Installation and Renovation of Scrap Metal Yard
114	Sabre Stormwater Fence Discharge
115	TA 3 forestry temp road
116	Converting the old Pro-shop in to a Bar
117	Add new LED lights to parking Lot
119	Construct gravel trail to Transmitter Road
120	CBRN Training Site - Bunker Bldg 6604
121	2019 Cantonment Tree Planting
122	Relocate four ARMAGs to BLDGs 6730, 6731, and 6733
126	AR 5-10 Stationing Package, FY18-3 Force Structure Action
129	Generator Maintenance IDIQ
130	AR 5-10 Stationing Package, 160th PDM Growth
131	Clarksville Base Bat Box Placement
132	Update and Replace Directional Signage on Cantonment
133	EXPAND BACH PARKING LOT
135	Replace Air Handler Mech. Room, Bldg. 5380
136	Replace HVAC Units in Server Room BLDG 7551
137	Replacement of HVAC Units in Server Building 7541

138	SPIDER IIA IOT Record test 20Sep-31Oct18 Trg areas 20,21,23,39
139	Construct Physical Security Barriers around BLDG 7541
140	Replace Gas Pack Unit and HVAC System BLDG 2270
143	Replace Exterior Windows and Repair & Paint Exterior BLDG. 7504
145	Storm Water Infrastructure Maintenance (SWIM) II
147	BLDGs / Structures to demolish in FY18 DRAFT List
149	Replace Bldg 7611
150	Power Line Tree Trimming
153	BLDG 1500 GAS PACKAGE HVAC UPGRADE
154	Confidence Climb between 6752 and 6753
156	Replace Chillers at Bldgs 6753 and 7934
158	Replace Chillers BLDGS 7514 & 5661
160	Remove Dead-fall and Trees at Sabre
161	Design and Construct a Shadow Launch and Recovery Pad at Sabre
162	UAV Shadow Glide Slope Tree removal Sabre
163	Sabre Airfield expansion joints Repair
164	Angels - Swarmer Rd. Parking Lot Install
165	BLDGs to demolish in FY18 SET #1
166	BLDGs to demolish in FY18 SET #2
167	Materials staging for remediation for Open Fields and SWMU Sites
169	Forestry mowing FY18
170	Timber Stand Improvement
172	DoDEA Conversion of High School (FAC 902) to a Middle School
174	FY 19 Prescribed fire management: Hardwood Timber Stands
175	FY 19 Prescribed Fire Management: Impact Area
176	FY 19 Prescribed Fire Management: Maneuver Areas
177	FY19 Forestry Timber Sales
178	Repair Railroad Closed-to-Traffic & Restricted Deficiencies
180	Relocate 8 trees from the Gander Memorial to the 2nd BCT Monument
181	3BCT OBSTACLE COURSE "RAK PLAYGROUND"
184	RG 51 Containerized Shower Unit Installation - 5th SFG(A)
186	License to MSU for 2,000 SF Located in Bldg 202 (Ed Center)
<b>REC #</b> <b>19-</b>	<b>Title</b>
1	Centerline Road Full Depth Reclamation of flexible pavement
2	Implement Energy Conservation measures Post-wide
3	SMB 19-006, AR5-10, FY19-2 Stationing Action

Table 4: Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (1966) formal consultations

REC #	Title	Result	Date of Concurrence
18-025	Bunker Training Complex	Concurrence with <i>Adverse Effect to Historic Properties</i> (Clarksville Base Historic District)	March 27, 2018
18-038	Nature Trail Extension	Concurrence with <i>No Adverse Effect to Historic Properties</i>	May 31, 2018

Table 5: Non-Undertaking Correspondence with the Tennessee State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO)

Title	Result	Date
DRAFT <i>Programmatic Environmental Assessment for the Railway Maintenance and Repair of an Existing Railroad Spur Connecting Fort Campbell to Hopkinsville, Kentucky</i>	Concurrence that the PEA does not satisfy Section 106 of the NHPA	October 2, 2018
<i>2019 Amendment extending Programmatic Agreement for Operation, Maintenance, and Development</i>	Signed	No response received
<i>2019 Amendment extending Programmatic Agreement for Operation, Maintenance, and Development at the Clarksville Base Historic District</i>	Signed	No Response Received
<i>Final Report (In Support of) Phase I Archaeological Surveys of Multiple Training Areas at Fort Campbell, Kentucky/Tennessee</i> (Pritchard 2018)	Concurrence on Level of Effort and most Site Eligibility. Discrepancy in consultant and Site File site boundaries to be rectified.	September 12, 2018



Amendment to <i>Programmatic Agreement Among Fort Campbell, Kentucky, Kentucky State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Fort the Privatization of Family Housing at Fort Campbell, Kentucky</i>	Signed	March 16, 2018
2017 Annual Report required for <i>Programmatic Agreement for Operation, Maintenance, and Development</i>	Accepted without Revision	April 10, 2018
2017 Annual Report required for <i>Programmatic Agreement for Operation, Maintenance, and Development of the Clarksville Base Historic District</i>	Accepted without revision	April 10, 2018
<i>Phase I Archaeological Survey of 1070.8 Acres at Fort Campbell</i> (Gregory et al. 2017)	Concurrence on Level of Effort and Site Eligibility	February 22, 2018
DRAFT <i>Phase I Archaeological Survey of 947.88 Acres, Fort Campbell, Christian and Trigg Counties, Kentucky</i> (Gregory et al: 2018)	Comments to be incorporated into final report by consultant.	November 13, 2018

## Undertakings with in the Kentucky portion of the Installation

Table 6: Undertakings reviewed as part of the NEPA process

REC # 18-	Title
31	HWEA Alternative Natural Gas Main Easement
33	Bldg 6254 Sidewalk Installation
34	7237 Concrete Pad for ARFF Firefighters
39	BLDG 1160 Underground Electric
42	Johnson Field Backstop Demolition
43	Human Performance Renovation and Troop Aid Station
44	Cantonment Tree Planting
46	Repair building 6559 DA Photo Lab
48	Demolish Relocatable BLDGs
53	Brigade Support Battalion Division Engineer Tactical Assembly Area Setup and Dig Areas
55	326 BEB pull up bar install
56	SMB 18-030 (FTCKY FY18-2 Stationing Action)
57	AR 5-10 Stationing Action FY19-1 FORCE STRUCTURE ACTIONS
77	Repair Trench Drain at North Wash Rack Range 18
80	Post Wide Chiller Maintenance
82	Construct two Pavilions next to BLDG 6761 and between BLDGS 3106 & 3111
84	Security Fencing - ROCAs at Range 41 and Range 13
86	BLDG 7114 Reset
87	Replace Boiler - Bldg 3910
88	Replace boilers - BLDGS 6248, 7146, 6765, 6766, 6801
90	Bastogne Obstacle Course
91	Replace Boilers - BLDG 3069, 3071
92	BLDG 6474 Repair Roof and Gutters
93	Interior and Exterior Renovations at the Parrish House (Bldg 5001)
95	Sitework for 3BCT Maintenance Facility Realignment
98	Replace PVI Boilers
99	Crash Site Remediation
100	Repair 14 Roofs
101	Modernize and Restructure Range 46
102	Remove obstacles in CAAF Exclusion Zone
103	Demolish the 134,000 SF warehouse awning - BLDG 6418
105	Replace Boiler - Bldg 7262
108	Repair Market Garden Road - Full Depth Reclamation
109	Replace Boiler - Bldg 7264
111	Complete Gas stove installation in old DFAC 7095
118	Reset Eichner Hall BLDG 7276
121	2019 Cantonment Tree Planting
122	Relocate four ARMAGs to BLDGs 6730, 6731, and 6733

123	5th SFG(A) Obstacle Course Fence
124	Convert Lincoln School to DPW, LCOE & MICC, Bldg 3709
125	Replace Furnace Hanger 1 CAAF Bldg.7161
126	AR 5-10 Stationing Package, FY18-3 Force Structure Action
127	Repaint hanger doors at hanger 7152 and 7156
128	New Maintenance-Storage-Building at the Youth Sports Complex
129	Generator Maintenance IDIQ
130	AR 5-10 Stationing Package, 160th PDM Growth
132	Update and Replace Directional Signage on Cantonment
134	Replace Ceiling in Fuel Lab., Bldg. 7137
138	SPIDER IIA IOT Record test 20Sep-31Oct18 Trg areas 20,21,23,39
141	Construct a Pavilion on Johnson Field
142	CAAF REPAIR– DESTINY LIGHTING, HANGAR RAMP, 23-RUBBER REMOVAL
144	Replace water heater and storage tank Bldg 7163
146	Install a Small Culvert / Add Grading (Bldg 7063 Container Yard)
147	BLDGs / Structures to demolish in FY18 DRAFT List
148	Parking Lot Maintenance Bldg A5004
150	Power Line Tree Trimming
151	Reset Building 7274 & Installation of Hangar Fans
152	Replace Chillers BLDGS 6521 & 6525
155	Install Paint Booth Exhaust system Bldg 7257
157	Replacement of building A7297
159	DPT Sampling at Old Hospital Site, Bldgs 123, 125, 127
164	Angels - Swarner Rd. Parking Lot Install
165	BLDGs to demolish in FY18 SET #1
166	BLDGs to demolish in FY18 SET #2
169	Forestry mowing FY18
170	Timber Stand Improvement
173	DoDEA Mahaffey Middle School Relocatables
175	FY 19 Prescribed Fire Management: Impact Area
176	FY 19 Prescribed Fire Management: Maneuver Areas
177	FY19 Forestry Timber Sales
178	Repair Railroad Closed-to-Traffic & Restricted Deficiencies
179	Demolish above ground trench at the Bayonet Assault course and haul dirt to a Relocatable footprint
182	Repair Building 7200, Suite 5
183	Construct APO Post Office to Co-Exist with Finance Bldg. 6739
185	Lincoln Parking Lot
<b>REC #</b> <b>19-</b>	<b>Title</b>
2	Implement Energy Conservation measures Post-wide
3	SMB 19-006, AR5-10, FY19-2 Stationing Action

Table 7: Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (1966) formal consultations

REC #	Title	Result	Date of Concurrence
17-217	5th SFG(A) Range 51 Overhead	Concurrence with <i>No Effect to Historic Properties</i>	January 18, 2018
18-020	Fort Campbell Railroad (Trestle) Bridge 49 Repair	Concurrence with <i>No Effect to Historic Properties</i>	May 24, 2018
18-093	Interior and Exterior Renovations at the Parrish House (Bldg 5001)	Concurrence with <i>No Adverse Effect to Historic Properties</i>	April 10, 2018
18-093_MOD	Interior and Exterior Renovations at the Parrish House (Bldg 5001)_Trail realignment	Concurrence with <i>No Adverse Effect to Historic Properties</i>	May 21, 2018
18-124	Convert Lincoln School to DPW, LCOE & MICC, Bldg 3709	Concurrence with <i>No Adverse Effect to Historic Properties</i>	October 10, 2018

Table 8: Non-Undertaking Correspondence with the Kentucky State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO)

Title	Result	Date
DRAFT <i>Programmatic Environmental Assessment for the Railway Maintenance and Repair of an Existing Railroad Spur Connecting Fort Campbell to Hopkinsville, Kentucky</i>	Concurrence that the PEA does not satisfy Section 106 of the NHPA	October 4, 2018
<i>2019 Amendment extending Programmatic Agreement for Operation, Maintenance, and Development</i>	Signed	No response received

<i>Final Report (In Support of) Phase I Archaeological Surveys of Multiple Training Areas at Fort Campbell, Kentucky/Tennessee (Pritchard 2018)</i>	Sent July 31, 2018	No response received
<i>Amendment to Programmatic Agreement Among Fort Campbell, Kentucky, Kentucky State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Fort the Privatization of Family Housing at Fort Campbell, Kentucky</i>	Signed	May 29, 2018
<i>2017 Annual Report required for Programmatic Agreement for Operation, Maintenance, and Development</i>	Accepted without Revision	May 21, 2018
<i>Phase I Archaeological Survey of 1070.8 Acres at Fort Campbell (Gregory et al. 2017)</i>	Concurrence on Level of Effort and Site Eligibility	February 22, 2018
<i>DRAFT Phase I Archaeological Survey of 947.88 Acres, Fort Campbell, Christian and Trigg Counties, Kentucky (Gregory et al: 2018)</i>	Sent October 24, 2018	No response received

## **Updated Tribal Contact Information**

Last Updated: August 23, 2018

### **Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma**

Webpage: [www.astribe.com](http://www.astribe.com)

Mrs. Edwina Butler-Wolfe, Governor

Ms. Erin Thompson (THPO) NPS designated

Title: Cultural Preservation Office

Phone: (405) 275-4030 x6340

E-mail: [ethompson@astribe.com](mailto:ethompson@astribe.com)

Address for Correspondence: 2025 South Gordon Cooper Drive  
Shawnee, OK 74801

Correspondence Procedures: Send hard copy consultation to the Governor, and e-mail the consultation as an attachment to Ms. Thompson (requested via phone between Ms. Thompson and R. Grayson April 25, 2017)

### **Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma**

Webpage: <http://www.cherokee.org>

Mr. Bill John Baker, Principal Chief

Mr. Bill John Baker, THPO

Ms. Elizabeth Toombs is POC

Phone: (918) 453-5000

E-mail: [elizabeth-toombs@cherokee.org](mailto:elizabeth-toombs@cherokee.org)

Address for Correspondence: P.O. Box 948  
Tahlequah, OK 74465

Correspondence Procedures: Send hard copy consultation to the Chief and e-mail as an attachment to Ms. Toombs (requested via phone call between Ms. Toombs and R. Grayson on August 23, 2018).

### **Chickasaw Nation of Oklahoma**

Webpage: <http://www.chickasaw.net>

Ms. Lisa John, Secretary for Culture and Humanities

Ms. Karen Brunso, THPO

Phone: (580) 272-1106

E-mail: [karen.brunso@chickasaw.net](mailto:karen.brunso@chickasaw.net)

Address for Correspondence: P.O. Box 1548  
Ada, OK 74821

Correspondence Procedures: Send hard copy consultation to the Secretary for Cultural and Humanities and e-mail the consultation as an attachment to their central 106 e-mail at: [hpo@chickasaw.net](mailto:hpo@chickasaw.net). (requested via phone call between Ms. Brunso and R. Grayson August 23, 2018)

### **Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana**

Webpage: <http://www.koasatiheritage.org/>

Mr. Lovelin Poncho, Chairman

Ms. Linda Langley, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (not NPS designated)

Phone: (337) 584-1560 (Heritage Dept.) (584-1616 fax)

E-mail: [llangley@coushattatribela.org](mailto:llangley@coushattatribela.org)

Alternate Email: [llangley@coushatta.org](mailto:llangley@coushatta.org)

Address for Correspondence: Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana

PO Box 10

Elton, LA 70532

ATTN: Dr. Linda Langley, THPO

Correspondence Procedures: Send hard copy consultation to the Chairman and e-mail the consultation as an attachment to Ms. Langley and cc Mr. Tarpley: [kokua.aina57@gmail.com](mailto:kokua.aina57@gmail.com) (requested via phone call between Mr. Tarpley and R. Grayson May 8, 2017). Mr. Mike Tarpley is good POC for 106 coordination.

### **Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians**

Webpage: [www.ebci.com](http://www.ebci.com)

Mr. Richard Sneed, Principal Chief

Mr. Russell Townsend, (THPO) designated by NPS

Ms. Holly Austin POC for routine contact

Phone: (828) 359-6851

E-mail: [hollymausin94@gmail.com](mailto:hollymausin94@gmail.com)

Address for Correspondence: P.O. Box 455

Cherokee, NC 28719

Correspondence Procedures: Send hard copy consultation to Chief and e-mail Ms. Austin at [hollymaustin94@gmail.com](mailto:hollymaustin94@gmail.com). (requested via phone call by Ms. Austin with R. Grayson April 19, 2017)

\*THPO address: 2877 Governor's Island Road, Bryson City, NC 28713

Austin phone number: (828) 359-6852

### **Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma**

Webpage: <http://www.estoo-nsn.gov>

Ms. Glenna J. Wallace, Chief

Mr. Brett Barnes, (THPO) not designated by the NPS

Phone: (918) 666-2435 (main switchboard)

E-mail: [bbarnes@estoo.net](mailto:bbarnes@estoo.net)

Address for Correspondence: 12755 S. 705 Road.

Wyandotte, OK 74370

Correspondence Procedures: Send hard copy consultation to the Chief and e-mail the consultation as an attachment to Mr. Barnes. (requested via email from Ms. Wallace November 29, 2017)



**Kialegee Tribal Town**

Webpage: None

Mr. Jeremiah Hobia, Mekko

Mr. David Cook, THPO (not NPS designated)

Phone: (405) 452-3262

E-mail: [david.cook@kialegeetribes.net](mailto:david.cook@kialegeetribes.net)

Address for Correspondence: P.O. Box 332

Wetumka, OK 74883

Correspondence Procedures: Send hard copy consultation to the Mekko and e-mail the consultation as an attachment to Mr. Cook. (requested via phone call by Mr. Cook and R. Grayson April 11, 2017)

\*Notes: Alternate e-mail for Mr. Cook: [dc13.dc4@gmail.com](mailto:dc13.dc4@gmail.com)

**Muscogee Creek Nation of Oklahoma**

Webpage: [www.muscogeenation-nsn.gov](http://www.muscogeenation-nsn.gov)

Mr. James Floyd, Principal Chief

Ms. Corain Lowe-Zepeda, THPO

Phone: (918) 732-7678

E-mail: [clowe@mcn-nsn.gov](mailto:clowe@mcn-nsn.gov)

Address for Correspondence: P.O. Box 580

Okmulgee, OK 74447

Correspondence Procedures: Send hard copy consultation to the Principal Chief and e-mail the consultation as an attachment to Central Section 106 email system at: [section106@mcn-nsn.gov](mailto:section106@mcn-nsn.gov) and cc Ms. Butler at [raebutler@mcn-nsn.gov](mailto:raebutler@mcn-nsn.gov) and also cc Ms. Lowe-Zepeda (requested via phone call by Ms. Butler with R. Grayson April 19, 2017)

**Poarch Band of Creek Indians**

Webpage: [www.poarchcreekindians.org](http://www.poarchcreekindians.org)

Ms. Stephanie Bryan, Tribal Chair and CEO

Ms. Carolyn M. White, Acting THPO

Phone: (251) 368-9136 x2532

E-mail: [cwhite@pci-nsn.gov](mailto:cwhite@pci-nsn.gov)

Address for Correspondence: 5811 Jack Springs Road

Atmore, AL 36502

Correspondence Procedures: Send hard copy consultation to the Tribal Chair and e-mail the consultation as an attachment to Mr. Thrower as well. (requested via phone call by Robert Thrower with R. Grayson 23 April 2015). Ms. White Acting THPO via email from Ms. Bryan to R. Grayson: (20 September 2017)

**Shawnee Tribe**

Webpage: <http://www.shawnee-tribe.com>

Mr. Ron Sparkman, Chief

Ms. Tonya Tipton, THPO (not designated by NPS)

Phone: (918) 542-2441 (main switchboard)

E-mail: [tonya@shawnee-tribe.com](mailto:tonya@shawnee-tribe.com)

Address for Correspondence: P.O. Box 189

Miami, OK 74355

Correspondence Procedures: Send hard copy consultation to Chief and Second hard copy to Ms. Tipton at the same address but to her attention. (requested via phone call by Kim Jumper with R. Grayson August 23, 2018)

\* Note: Ben Barnes is POC for NAGPRA

**Thlopthlocco Tribal Town**

Webpage: <http://www.tttown.org>

Mr. Ryan Morrow, Town King

Mr. Terry Clouthier, THPO

Phone: (918) 560-6198 x113

E-mail: [THPO@tttown.org](mailto:THPO@tttown.org)

Address for Correspondence: P.O. Box 188

Okemah, OK 74859

Correspondence Procedures: Send hard copy consultation to the Town King and e-mail the consultation as an attachment to Mr. Clouthier at [THPO@tttown.org](mailto:THPO@tttown.org). (requested via phone call by Terry Clouthier with R. Grayson October 11, 2017)

**United Keetowah Band**

Webpage: [www.keetoowahcherokee.org](http://www.keetoowahcherokee.org)

Mr. Joe Bunch, Chief

Mr. Eric Oosahwee-Voss, THPO

Phone: (918) 458-6717

Cell: (918) 207-7182 [(918) 431-1818 Main Switchboard]

E-mail: [eoosahwee-voss@ukb-nsn.gov](mailto:eoosahwee-voss@ukb-nsn.gov)

Address for Correspondence: P.O. Box 746

Tahlequah, OK 74464

Correspondence Procedures: Send hard copy consultation to the Chief and e-mail the consultation as an attachment to Mr. Oosahwee-Voss as well. (requested via email from Mr. Oosahwee-Voss to R. Grayson May 8, 2017)

\*Notes use address for FedEx only: 2450 South Muskogee Ave.

Tahlequah, OK 74464

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan Yearly Update.

1. The Fort Campbell Integrated Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) must be updated each year to include changes, amendments, and updates pertaining to cultural resources on the Installation. The following annual update includes updated National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) status of identified archaeological sites, projects completed and/or reviewed by the Cultural Resources Management Program, and updated contact information. The ICRMP will be completely updated in 2020, applying DA and DoD regulations and guidance available at that time. The full and complete update was postponed due to a loss of contract staffing and the likelihood of developing a new Programmatic Agreement (PA) for operations and maintenance. The new ICRMP will be heavily influenced with the terms of agreement, particularly regarding undertakings.
2. The format and timing of this update has been altered to better align with the fiscal year and to align with the annual data call report to Congress.
3. Each year, the annual update will be attached, as an appendix, to the current ICRMP and be added to the Documents portion of the Public Cultural Resources webpage at: <https://home.army.mil/campbell/index.php/cultural-resources/compliance-reports>

RONALD GRAYSON  
Cultural Resources Program Manager

Encl  
ICRMP Annual Update for Calendar Year 2019

Fort Campbell Cultural Resources Management Program  
ICRMP Annual Update  
Ronald Grayson, M.A., RPA  
October 8, 2019

## **Introduction**

The Fort Campbell Integrated Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) must be updated each year to include changes, amendments, and updates pertaining to cultural resources on the Installation. The following annual update includes updated National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) status of identified archaeological sites, projects completed and/or reviewed by the Cultural Resources Management Program, and updated contact information. The ICRMP will be completely updated in 2020, applying DA and DoD regulations and guidance available at that time. The full and complete update was postponed due to a loss of contract staffing and the likelihood of developing a new Programmatic Agreement (PA) for operations and maintenance. The new ICRMP will be heavily influenced with the terms of agreement, particularly regarding undertakings.

The format and timing of this update has been altered to better align with the fiscal year and to align with the annual data call report to Congress.

This update is divided into the following sections:

- Archaeological site and Survey information
- RECs reviewed in Fiscal year 2019
- Updated Tribal Contact Information

<b>Eligibility</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>Change</b>
<b>Eligible</b>	31	31	+1
<b>Not Eligible</b>	1,213	1,226	+58
<b>Not Assessed</b>	359	364	-39
<b>Cemeteries</b>	131	131	0
<b>Destroyed</b>	40	40	0
<b>Total</b>	1,774	1,792	+18

<b>Surveys</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>Change</b>
	62,191	63,702	1,511

### RECs reviewed in Fiscal year 2019

REC # 19-	Title	Adverse Effect Y/N	STATE	Comments
1	Centerline Road Full Depth Reclamation of flexible pavement	N	TN	in ROW
2	Implement Energy Conservation measures Post-wide	?	TN/KY	Comments only
3	SMB 19-006, AR5-10, FY19-2 Stationing Action	N	TN/KY	Stationing Action. Not an Undertaking.
4	Sanitary Sewer Rehabilitation	N	TN/KY	
5	Widening of Lafayette Road	N	TN	
6	Install Concrete Coating in BLDG 7214	N	KY	
7	SMB 19-005, FY20-1 Stationing Actions	N	TN/KY	
8	5th SFG(A) Range 51 ATV Training Course	N	TN	
9	LATRINES RENOVATION BLDG 6920	N	TN	
10	TSAAS MOCK-UP AND GRAVEL TRAIL PROJECT	N	TN	
11	Gabriel Field East End and Reclamation Services	N	KY	
12	Replace Air Handling Units BLDG 6559	N	KY	
13	REC for Transfer of Lincoln School from DODEA to DPW	N	KY	
14	5th SFG(A) Modular Glass Shoothouse	N	KY	
15	Demolish BLDG 2159 (WWII Wood - DPW ENV)	N	TN	
16	Demolish BLDG 832 DA Photo	N	TN	
17	Install Overruns on Runway 18-36	N	KY	
18	Rain Water Recovery System Modification	N	KY	
19	INSTALL GUTTERS AND REGRADE, BLDG 2704	N	TN	
20	Replace Sanitary Drain lines in 2nd floor male and female Latrine	N	TN	
21	Observation Post 2M Training Site	N	KY	
22	Range 65A Decontamination - Simulation Training Site			Canceled
23	Building 6306 Shower Installation	N	KY	
24	Range 101 Roof Repair	N	TN	

### RECs reviewed in Fiscal year 2019

25	Install Mandatory Hold Signs	N	KY	
26	DR Centerline Road	N	TN	
27	Repair and Resurface Screaming Eagle Motorcycle Range 1	N	KY	
28	Full Depth Reclamation of flexible pavement (FDR) Centerline Road	N	KY	
29	Enclose overhang on building 7226	N	KY	
30	Reset Olive Gym BLDG 6990	N	TN	
31	Re-purpose RM 145	N	KY	
32	Construct Canopies at Lucas and Barsanti Elementary Schools	N	TN	
33	Range 31N	N	KY	
34	Range 42 Trench	N	KY	
35	Mabry Railroad Embankment Brush Clearing	N	TN	
36	Replace Floor Tiles, etc. Bldg 3069	N	KY	
37	Replace Floor Tiles, etc. Bldg 3071	N	KY	
38	Repair Storm Drain near Sewer Lift Station bldg. 7257	N	KY	
39	Lake Kyle Slip Build	N	TN	
40	REPAIR AND RESURFACE 1-75 CAV MOTOR POOL	N	KY	
41	Construct Concrete Slab for ISU Container Storage	N	KY	
42	Construct Concrete Slab for POL Containers and Electrical Requirements.	N	KY	
43	Demo Steam Pit			On Hold
44	Construct Concrete Slab for ISU Container Storage	N	KY	
45	Replace Concrete Floor High Bay Hanger #14	N	KY	
46	Automated Infantry Platoon Battle Course	N	KY	
47	OLD CLARKSVILLE BASE ROADS	N	TN	Needs OCB compliance Doc
48	Repair Fire Suppression Pipe bldg 7214	N	KY	
49	REPAIR BRIDGE EXPANSION DECK AT PALMYRA AND STATE LINE ROAD	N	TN	
50	Nature Trail: Options 1 and 1-1	N	KY	Nature Trail: Options 1 and 1-1 (MOD)
51	Door installation in Bld 2601/Room 233	N	TN	



### RECs reviewed in Fiscal year 2019

52	Demolish, repair and remodel Theaters 1 and 2 at Warrior Zone, Building 3910	N	KY	
53	Wildlife Supplemental Food Plots	N	TN/KY	
54	Install Overruns Helicopter Runway 5-23	N	KY	
55	Remove all the trees at the existing Gander Memorial site - Tree Maintenance Contract	N	TN	
56	Install Overrun on Runway 5-23 CAAF	N	KY	
57	Install Tees and Piping in Grease Trap at 00097	N	KY	
58	Replace (3) Digital LED Outdoor Billboards	N	TN/KY	
59	LATRINE RENOVATIONS BLDGS C6647 & 6879	N	TN	
60	Sitework for 3BCT Maintenance Facility Realignment	N	TN/KY	
61	Repair Building 7200, Suite 5	N	KY	
62	Mezzanine for Anderson Hangar Building 7268	N	KY	
63	Repairs to DFAC 4061	N	KY	
64	Repaint Sabre Taxiway, Runway, Apron Striping	N	TN	
65	Repair Building 7299 Tidwell Hall	N	KY	
66	Rope Obstacle for 1-75 CAV	N	KY	
67	Replace Culverts at West Stamper's Chapel Road	N	TN	
68	Repair/Restoration of Membrane Roof, Soldier Support Center, BLD 2702	N	KY	
69	Tree Trimming	N	TN	
70	Mini-Mall Troop Store convert food court to Popeye's Bldg.06989	N	TN	
71	HVAC REPAIR BLDG 4099	N	KY	
72	Construction of new entrance into parking lot for building 6102 Tennessee Ave	N	KY	
73	5th SFG(A) Range 51 Road Network Construction / Repair	N	KY	
74	CONVERT BUILDING INTO ADMIN SPACE	N	TN	
75	Add 4 each External 30 Amp plugs on North side of Building 5658	N	TN	
76	Install 250 kW DC solar photo-voltaic system, battery bank and building level Micro-grid	N	KY	

### RECs reviewed in Fiscal year 2019

77	Repair Site Drainage and Roof	N	TN	
78	Repairs to 6924A	N	KY	
79	5th SFG(A) Turf Field Exterior Fitness Area	N	KY	
80	Woodlawn Service Back feed Repair	N	TN	
81	INSTALL SINK	N	TN	
82	REPLACE AIR HANDLERS BLDG 6563	N	TN	
83	ITAM FY 19 Aerial Herbicide Management Plan - MOD	N	TN/KY	
84	Demolish Building 6620	N	TN	
85	Installation of HVAC System in Computer Rooms in Building 6145	N	KY	
86	Replace the Chiller at BLDG 7277	N	KY	
87	Sinkhole repair in TA 43A	N	KY	
88	Install Two Multi-purpose Pits in the 1BCT footprint	N	KY	
89	Agricultural Lease Water Crossing	N	TN	
90	Replace Hangar Apron Pavement	N	TN	
91	Paint Booth Fire Suppression System BLDG 71004	N	KY	
92	Reseal Baldonado Pool (Bldg 2571)	N	TN	
93	Renovate Lucas Hall BLDG 7298	N	KY	
94	Armed Services Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) License	N	KY	
95	Install Pre-cast Concrete Communications Hut	N	TN	
96	Install Metal Roof Systems on BLDG. 6474 & 7504	N	TN/KY	
97	SMB 19-033, FY20-2 Stationing Actions	N	TN/KY	
98	Repair Fallout Near Storm Sewer Inlet BLDG. 4947	N	KY	
99	Grind tree debris at CAAF and reseed approx 5.6 acres	N	KY	
100	Paint Interior Walls of Bldg 80	N	KY	
101	Reset Building 7116	N	KY	
102	Clear trees and install a Dedicated Outside Air System (DOAS) to Bunker 7740	Y	TN	Project canceled
103	AR 5-10 Stationing Packet FY21-1 FORSCOM Units (IMCOM SMB 19-03)	N	TN/KY	

### RECs reviewed in Fiscal year 2019

104	Reset Fletchers Fork Restrooms - Bldg 6680	N	TN	
105	Reset CYS Building 3066	N	KY	
106	Replace Natural Gas Pipe Fittings for Existing Pressure Washing System	N	KY	
107	Demolish Relocatables - FY19	N	TN/KY	
108	2019 Railroad Maintenance Repairs	N	TN/KY	
109	Install Bird nets on Commercial Vehicle Inspection Stations at Gates 7 and 10	N	TN/KY	
110	Invasive Species Management	N	KY	
111	Demolish Relocatables - DPW	N	KY	
112	Demolish Relocatables - WTU	N	TN	
113	Remove/Replace Renovations at BLDG A6635	N	TN	
114	REPLACE HEATED BRIDGE AT BUILDING ENTRANCE(BLDG. 0038)	N	TN	
115	Paint Range 10 Tower	N	TN	
116	Gander Memorial Backup Tree Planting	N	TN	
117	REPAIR RADIOLOGY AND UROLOGY CLINICS	N	TN	
118	Gander Memorial Tree Planting and Memorial Concrete Work	N	TN	
119	Renovate the Main Store Mall, Retail Area & Food Court @ the Exchange	N	KY	
120	TA 40 - Bunker Construction	N	KY	
121	Construct sidewalk to connect BLDG 2700 with Memorial Row	N	TN/KY	
122	Microgrid Natural Gas Power Generation Plant-MOD	N	KY	
123	Survey to Construct a Larger VTC Studio BLDG 95	N	KY	
124	Future Tree Grinding at CAAF	N	KY	
125	Future Tree Grinding at Sabre	N	TN	
126	Renovate/ Modernize Range 3 A&B for EOD	N	TN	
127	Parking Lot Lights at Paintball Facility	N	TN	
128	19-128: Tree Trimming (Mabry Road to California Road)	N	TN	
129	Grind 2.17 acres on Runway 36	N	KY	
130	Barkley School Parking Lot	N	KY	
131	Firing Point Maintenance Reconfiguration (FP28D)	N	TN	

**RECs reviewed in Fiscal year 2019**

132	Firing Point Maintenance/ Reconfiguration (FP25H)	N	TN	
133	ITAM Maneuver Trail Maintenance	N	TN/KY	
134	Maneuver Trail Maintenance/ Fecon Road Shoulders TA 25	N	TN	
135	Maneuver Trail Maintenance /Reconfiguration - FP 25N	N	TN	
136	Maneuver Trail Maintenance /Reconfiguration - FP 30A1	N	TN	
137	Maneuver Trail Maintenance /Reconfiguration - FP 44D	N	KY	
138	Maneuver Trail Maintenance /Reconfiguration - TA 19	N	TN	
139	Maneuver Trail Maintenance /Reconfiguration - TA 27	N	TN	
140	Repair and Re-coat the two Instrumented Landing Systems at CAAF	N	KY	
141	Replace LMR Hut BLDG. 7549	N	TN	
142	Replace drywall in laundry room and electrical closet	N	KY	
143	Replace Vehicle Gates at CAAF with K4 Rated Crash Gates	N	KY	
144	ITAM FY 19 Ground Herbicide Management Plan (Training Area 05)	N	TN	
145	REPAIR AND RESURFACE PARKING LOT AT POST OFFICE	N	KY	
146	Replace Air Handler Unit and Condensing Unit in Buildings 6833 and 6838	N	TN	
147	DIV. Parade Field Repairs	N	KY	
148	Clear trees along the CAAF fence line from CAAF Gate 3 to Post Gate 7	N	KY	
149	INSTALL FEMALE SHOWER IN BLDG. 71005	N	KY	
150	EXPANSION OF ALERT HOLDING AREA AND PAVE ROAD TO AIRFIELD	N	KY	
151	Paving Gravel Road Bldg 7258	N	KY	
152	Demo portion of wall in building 3222	N	KY	
153	Range 101 Cassidy Subterranean Training Complex	N	TN	
154	Parking Lot Re-Striping	N	TN/KY	
155	Construct fitness trail on north end of the installation	N	KY	
156	Facade Repair BLDG.098	N	KY	

### RECs reviewed in Fiscal year 2019

157	5th SFG(A) Regrading motorpool expansion BLDG 6242	N	KY	
158	Install Concrete Foundation for Fuselages	N	KY	
159	Replace Sabre Tower Generator Bldg. 6639	N	KY	
160	Repair Parking Transition BLDG. 3219	N	KY	
161	CROSSWALK ON DESERT STORM	N	KY	
162	Replace Carpet and Tile in BLDG. 7038 & 7071	N	KY	
163	Replace the vehicle exhaust ventilation system in BLDG 6548 Auto skills Center	N	KY	
164	REINSTALL CONTROLS BUILDING 2840	N	KY	
165	BLDG 6991 Install Security Upgrades to Building	N	KY	
166	Install AC in Bldg 70300 Rm 125	N	KY	
167	Replace Entrance of Bldg 2187 w/Wheel Chair Accessible Doors	N	TN	
168	Repair Separated Grease Line BLDG. 1610	N	TN	
169	Replace CAAF Swing Gate 9H with Cantilever Sliding Gate	N	KY	
170	Replace CAAF Swing Gate 9K with Cantilever Sliding Gate	N	KY	
171	Install Pre-cast Communications Hut BLDG.9010	N	TN	
172	Renovate Motor Pool - Bldg 6874	N	TN	
173	Phase III Drywall repair and paint.	N	TN/KY	
174	Install Female Latrine in Vault Area	N	TN	
175	Convert Latrine to ADA Compliant Facility BLDG. 6555	N	KY	
176	Replace Guard Booth Bldg. 7198 Gate 7 Commercial Truck Inspection Point	N	KY	
177	Construct new PEB Warehouse for AFSBn (BLDG #6480) on 53rd and Wickham	N	KY	
178	Replace Inferred Tube Heaters Bldg 7262-7264	N	KY	
179	Fence at Large Washout Area near Eagles Rest Campground, BLDG 6621/6621K	N	TN	
180	CAAF Medium Voltage Feeder Replacement	N	KY	

### RECs reviewed in Fiscal year 2019

181	Repaint hanger doors at hanger 7152 and 7156	N	KY	
182	Construct a Memorial for DIVARTY	N	TN	
183	AR 5-10 Stationing Packet FY20-3 FORSCOM Units (IMCOM SMB 19-052)	N	TN/KY	
184	REPAIR WATER DAMAGE RG0037	N	TN	
185	Repair Fence at Highway 79 near Adventure RV and Boat Storage	N	TN	
186	Human Performance Training Center	N	KY	
187	REPAIR TRAFFIC LIGHT AT SCREAMING EAGLE AND WICKHAM	N	TN	
188	Demolish BLDG 2607 Eagle Conference Room	N	TN	
189	Install Water Line and Sanitary Drainage for IMD Bldg. 763	N	TN	
190	Army Education Center Marquee Sign BLDG. 202	N	TN	
191	Lake Kyle Food Plots	N	TN	
192	PMO Concrete Sidewalk Construction BLDG. 6254	N	KY	
193	160th ASD FARP Storage building, Near BLDG. 7226	N	KY	
195	Install Generators at Buildings 2745 and 2747	N	KY	
196	REPAIR SABRE HELIPORT APRON & TAXIWAYS	N	TN	
197	Design Bridges BR041 and BR017	N	TN	
198	Renovate BLDG 7170 to support Relocation of the Fuel and Oil labs	N	KY	
199	Construct USP Compliant Pharmacy	N	TN	
200	Gravel Road to TA09B fishing area	N	TN	
201	Renovate Bldg. 7882 (Bunker)	N	TN	
202	Construct fitness trail from Airborne to Air Assault	N	TN	
203	Beauty Salon with Nail Service BLDG. 99B	N	KY	
204	Lincoln Roof Repair BLDG. 3709	N	KY	
205	Repair Water Intrusion ALSE Shop Bldg. 7262	N	KY	
206	Add Dental Clinic to building 2740	N	KY	

### RECs reviewed in Fiscal year 2019

207	Grind trees and deadfall on Runway 5 - Sabre	N	TN	
208	Grind trees and deadfall on Runway 23 - Sabre	N	TN	
209	TA05 Disking	N	TN	
210	Renovation 6912 To Support Micro-Move	N	TN	
211	Multi-Purpose Training Range - Rng 52	NA	KY	review for comment only
212	Multi-Purpose Training Range - MPTR 2	NA	KY	review for comment only
213	Renovate Library (Bld 38) Interior	N	KY	
214	AB3 TACAN Timber Harvest	N	KY	
215	icense for Welding and Pipefitting and Sprinkler Trng for Bldgs 6096 and 7854	N	TN/KY	
216	REPLACE RECEPTACLES IN CDCs	N	KY	
217	FY20-25 Pine Harvest	NA	TN/KY	review for comment only
218	1BCT Tactical Fitness Concrete Foundation	N	KY	
219	Range 28 Modernization and Expansion	N	TN	
220	2019 Spartan Race	N	TN/KY	
221	Repair Obstacle Course BLDG 6745	N	TN	
222	Repair Bell Station Spur Road (FDR)	N	KY	Consultation complete
223	2ND BDE MOTORPOOL DRAINAGE	N	KY	
224	Y 20 ITAM Open Field Management	N	TN/KY	Ongoing
225	Replace Heating Boiler and Domestic Hot Water Heater, Bldg 7082 & 7039	N	KY	
226	Repair Night Stalker Way (FDR	N	KY	
227	Division Land Navigation Course	N	TN	
228	Hooper Bowling Center Kitchen Modernization	N	TN	
229	Prune Trees along Town Center	N	TN/KY	
230	Office Space in BLDG. 5225	N	TN	
231	AR 5-10 Stationing Packet FY20-4 FORSCOM Units (IMCOM SMB 19-068)	N	TN/KY	
232	Repair A/C bldg. 7934	N	TN	
233	Vehicle Maintenance Facility (89674)	N	TN	
234	Vehicle Maintenance Facility(94424)	N	TN	

**RECs reviewed in Fiscal year 2019**

235				
236	Replace light bulbs at PX	N	KY	
237	Relocate the 101 Sustainment Memorial north to new location	N	TN	



Tribal Contact Information

Ronald Grayson, M.A., RPA, Cultural Resources Program Manager

Updated: August 23, 2018

**Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma**

Webpage: [www.astribes.com](http://www.astribes.com)

Mrs. Edwina Butler-Wolfe, Governor

Ms. Erin Thompson (THPO) NPS designated

Title: Cultural Preservation Office

Phone: (405) 275-4030 x6340

E-mail: [ethompson@astribes.com](mailto:ethompson@astribes.com)

Address for Correspondence: 2025 South Gordon Cooper Drive  
Shawnee, OK 74801

Correspondence Procedures: Send hard copy consultation to the Governor, and e-mail the consultation as an attachment to Ms. Thompson (requested via phone between Ms. Thompson and R. Grayson April 25, 2017)

**Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma**

Webpage: <http://www.cherokee.org>

Mr. Bill John Baker, Principal Chief

Mr. Bill John Baker, THPO

Ms. Elizabeth Toombs is POC

Phone: (918) 453-5000

E-mail: [elizabeth-toombs@cherokee.org](mailto:elizabeth-toombs@cherokee.org)

Address for Correspondence: P.O. Box 948  
Tahlequah, OK 74465

Correspondence Procedures: Send hard copy consultation to the Chief and e-mail as an attachment to Ms. Toombs (requested via phone call between Ms. Toombs and R. Grayson on August 23, 2018).

**Chickasaw Nation of Oklahoma**

Webpage: <http://www.chickasaw.net>

Ms. Lisa John, Secretary for Culture and Humanities

Ms. Karen Brunso, THPO

Phone: (580) 272-1106

E-mail: [karen.brunso@chickasaw.net](mailto:karen.brunso@chickasaw.net)

Address for Correspondence: P.O. Box 1548  
Ada, OK 74821

Correspondence Procedures: Send hard copy consultation to the Secretary for Cultural and Humanities and e-mail the consultation as an attachment to their central 106 e-mail at: [hpo@chickasaw.net](mailto:hpo@chickasaw.net). (requested via phone call between Ms. Brunso and R. Grayson August 23, 2018)

**Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana**

Webpage: <http://www.koasatiheritage.org/>

Mr. Lovelin Poncho, Chairman

Ms. Linda Langley, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (not NPS designated)

Phone: (337) 584-1560 (Heritage Dept.) (584-1616 fax)

E-mail: [llangley@coushattatribela.org](mailto:llangley@coushattatribela.org)

Alternate Email: [llangley@coushatta.org](mailto:llangley@coushatta.org)

Address for Correspondence: Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana

PO Box 10

Elton, LA 70532

ATTN: Dr. Linda Langley, THPO

Correspondence Procedures: Send hard copy consultation to the Chairman and e-mail the consultation as an attachment to Ms. Langley and cc Mr. Tarpley: [kokua.aina57@gmail.com](mailto:kokua.aina57@gmail.com) (requested via phone call between Mr. Tarpley and R. Grayson May 8, 2017). Mr. Mike Tarpley is good POC for 106 coordination.

\* Notes: Professor at a local University. Husband runs the heritage department check for Bertney Langley if she is not in.

**Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians**

Webpage: [www.ebci.com](http://www.ebci.com)

Mr. Richard Sneed, Principal Chief

Mr. Russell Townsend, (THPO) designated by NPS

Ms. Holly Austin POC for routine contact

Phone: (828) 359-6851

E-mail: [hollymausin94@gmail.com](mailto:hollymausin94@gmail.com)

Address for Correspondence: P.O. Box 455

Cherokee, NC 28719

Correspondence Procedures: Send hard copy consultation to Chief and e-mail Ms. Austin at [hollymaustin94@gmail.com](mailto:hollymaustin94@gmail.com). (requested via phone call by Ms. Austin with R. Grayson April 19, 2017)

\*THPO address: 2877 Governor's Island Road, Bryson City, NC 28713

Austin phone number: (828) 359-6852

**Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma**

Webpage: <http://www.estoo-nsn.gov>

Ms. Glenna J. Wallace, Chief

Mr. Brett Barnes, (THPO) not designated by the NPS

Phone: (918) 666-2435 (main switchboard)

E-mail: [bbarnes@estoo.net](mailto:bbarnes@estoo.net)

Address for Correspondence: 12755 S. 705 Road.

Wyandotte, OK 74370

Correspondence Procedures: Send hard copy consultation to the Chief and e-mail the consultation as an attachment to Mr. Barnes. (requested via email from Ms. Wallace November 29, 2017)

**Kialegee Tribal Town**

Webpage: None

Mr. Jeremiah Hobia, Mekko

Mr. David Cook, THPO (not NPS designated)

Phone: (405) 452-3262

E-mail: [david.cook@kialegeetribes.net](mailto:david.cook@kialegeetribes.net)

Address for Correspondence: P.O. Box 332

Wetumka, OK 74883

Correspondence Procedures: Send hard copy consultation to the Mekko and e-mail the consultation as an attachment to Mr. Cook. (requested via phone call by Mr. Cook and R. Grayson April 11, 2017)

\*Notes: Pronounced Hob-I. m-ee-co is traditional name for leader. Alternate e-mail for Mr. Cook: [dc13.dc4@gmail.com](mailto:dc13.dc4@gmail.com)

**Muscogee Creek Nation of Oklahoma**

Webpage: [www.muscogeenation-nsn.gov](http://www.muscogeenation-nsn.gov)

Mr. James Floyd, Principal Chief

Ms. Corain Lowe-Zepeda, THPO

Phone: (918) 732-7678

E-mail: [clowe@mcn-nsn.gov](mailto:clowe@mcn-nsn.gov)

Address for Correspondence: P.O. Box 580

Okmulgee, OK 74447

Correspondence Procedures: Send hard copy consultation to the Principal Chief and e-mail the consultation as an attachment to Central Section 106 email system at: [section106@mcn-nsn.gov](mailto:section106@mcn-nsn.gov) and cc Ms. Butler at [raebutler@mcn-nsn.gov](mailto:raebutler@mcn-nsn.gov) and also cc Ms. Lowe-Zepeda (requested via phone call by Ms. Butler with R. Grayson April 19, 2017)

**Poarch Band of Creek Indians**

Webpage: [www.poarchcreekindians.org](http://www.poarchcreekindians.org)

Ms. Stephanie Bryan, Tribal Chair and CEO

Ms. Carolyn M. White, Acting THPO

Phone: (251) 368-9136 x2532

E-mail: [cwhite@pci-nsn.gov](mailto:cwhite@pci-nsn.gov)

Address for Correspondence: 5811 Jack Springs Road

Atmore, AL 36502

Correspondence Procedures: Send hard copy consultation to the Tribal Chair and e-mail the consultation as an attachment to Mr. Thrower as well. (requested via phone call by Robert Thrower with R. Grayson 23 April 2015). Ms. White Acting THPO via email from Ms. Bryan to R. Grayson: (20 September 2017)

**Shawnee Tribe**

Webpage: <http://www.shawnee-tribe.com>

Mr. Ron Sparkman, Chief

Ms. Tonya Tipton, THPO (not designated by NPS)

Phone: (918) 542-2441 (main switchboard)

E-mail: [tonya@shawnee-tribe.com](mailto:tonya@shawnee-tribe.com)

Address for Correspondence: P.O. Box 189

Miami, OK 74355

Correspondence Procedures: Send hard copy consultation to Chief and **Second hard copy to Ms. Tipton at the same address but to her attention.** (requested via phone call by Kim Jumper with R. Grayson August 23, 2018)

\* Note: Ben Barnes is POC for NAGPRA

**Thlopthlocco Tribal Town**

Webpage: <http://www.tttown.org>

Mr. Ryan Morrow, Town King

Mr. Terry Clouthier, THPO

Phone: (918) 560-6198 x113

E-mail: [THPO@tttown.org](mailto:THPO@tttown.org)

Address for Correspondence: P.O. Box 188

Okemah, OK 74859

Correspondence Procedures: Send hard copy consultation to the Town King and e-mail the consultation as an attachment to Mr. Clouthier at [THPO@tttown.org](mailto:THPO@tttown.org). (requested via phone call by Terry Clouthier with R. Grayson October 11, 2017)

**United Keetowah Band**

Webpage: [www.keetoowahcherokee.org](http://www.keetoowahcherokee.org)

Mr. Joe Bunch, Chief

Mr. Eric Oosahwee-Voss, THPO

Phone: (918) 458-6717

Cell: (918) 207-7182 [(918) 431-1818 Main Switchboard]

E-mail: [eoosahwee-voss@ukb-nsn.gov](mailto:eoosahwee-voss@ukb-nsn.gov)

Address for Correspondence: P.O. Box 746

Tahlequah, OK 74464

Correspondence Procedures: Send hard copy consultation to the Chief and e-mail the consultation as an attachment to Mr. Oosahwee-Voss as well. (requested via email from Mr. Oosahwee-Voss to R. Grayson May 8, 2017)

\*Notes use address for FedEx only: 2450 South Muscogee Ave.

Tahlequah, OK 74464

## MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan Yearly Update.

1. The Fort Campbell Integrated Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) must be updated each year to include changes, amendments, and updates pertaining to cultural resources on the Installation. The following annual update includes updated National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) status of identified archaeological sites, projects completed and/or reviewed by the Cultural Resources Management Program, and updated contact information. The following annual update includes updated National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) status of identified archaeological sites and updated contact information. The ICRMP will be completely when a new Programmatic Agreement has been developed and finalized. The Army Installation Management Command (IMCOM) revised funding guidance, beginning in FY19, mandated that ICRMP development be done with in-house installation personnel. Due to contracting shortfalls in 2018, this had to be delayed. The full and complete update was postponed due to a loss of contract staffing and the likelihood of developing a new Programmatic Agreement (PA) for operations and maintenance. The new ICRMP will be heavily influenced with the terms of agreement, particularly regarding undertakings.
2. Each year, the annual update will be attached, as an appendix, to the current ICRMP and be added to the Documents portion of the Public Cultural Resources webpage at: <https://home.army.mil/campbell/index.php/cultural-resources/compliance-reports>

RONALD GRAYSON  
Cultural Resources Program Manager

Encl  
ICRMP Annual Update for Calendar Year 2020

Fort Campbell Cultural Resources Management Program  
ICRMP Annual Update  
Ronald Grayson, M.A., RPA  
September 29, 2020

## **Introduction**

The Fort Campbell Integrated Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) must be updated each year to include changes, amendments, and updates pertaining to cultural resources on the Installation. The following annual update includes updated National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) status of identified archaeological sites and updated contact information. The ICRMP will be completely when a new Programmatic Agreement has been developed and finalized. The Army Installation Management Command (IMCOM) revised funding guidance, beginning in FY19, mandated that ICRMP development be done with in-house installation personnel. Due to contracting shortfalls in 2018, this had to be delayed. The full and complete update was postponed due to a loss of contract staffing and the likelihood of developing a new Programmatic Agreement (PA) for operations and maintenance. The new ICRMP will be heavily influenced with the terms of agreement, particularly regarding undertakings.

This update is divided into the following sections:

- Archaeological site and Survey information
- Updated Tribal Contact Information

Archaeological Site and survey Information  
 Ronald Grayson, M.A., RPA  
 September 29, 2020

<b>Eligibility</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>Change</b>
<b>Eligible</b>	31	40	+9
<b>Not Eligible</b>	1,226	1,277	+51
<b>Not Assessed</b>	364	339	-25
<b>Cemeteries</b>	131	131	0
<b>Destroyed</b>	40	40	0
<b>Total</b>	1,792	1,827	+35

<b>Surveys</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>Change</b>
	63,702	63,702	0

Tribal Contact Information  
Ronald Grayson, M.A., RPA, Cultural Resources Program Manager  
Updated: June 17, 2020

**Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma**

Webpage: [www.astribes.com](http://www.astribes.com)

Mr. John Raymond Johnson, Governor

Ms. Devon Frazier (THPO) NPS designated

Phone: (405) 275-4030 x6343

E-mail: [dfrazier@astribes.com](mailto:dfrazier@astribes.com)

Address for Correspondence: 2025 South Gordon Cooper Drive  
Shawnee, OK 74801

Correspondence Procedures: Send hard copy consultation to the Governor, and e-mail the consultation as an attachment to Ms. Frazier (requested via email from Ms. Frazier to R. Grayson, June 17, 2020)

**Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma**

Webpage: <http://www.cherokee.org>

Mr. Chuck Haskin Jr., Principal Chief

Mr. Chuck Haskin Jr., THPO, NPS Designated

Ms. Elizabeth Toombs is POC

Phone: (918) 453-5000

E-mail: [elizabeth-toombs@cherokee.org](mailto:elizabeth-toombs@cherokee.org)

Address for Correspondence: P.O. Box 948  
Tahlequah, OK 74465

Correspondence Procedures: Send hard copy consultation to the Chief and e-mail as an attachment to Ms. Toombs (requested via phone call between Ms. Toombs and R. Grayson on June 5, 2020).

**Chickasaw Nation of Oklahoma**

Webpage: <http://www.chickasaw.net>

Mr. Bill Anoatubby, Governor

Ms. Karen Brunso, THPO (Not NPS Designated)

Phone: (580) 272-1106 Cell: (580) 399-6017

E-mail: [karen.brunso@chickasaw.net](mailto:karen.brunso@chickasaw.net)

Address for Correspondence: P.O. Box 1548  
Ada, OK 74821

Correspondence Procedures: Send hard copy consultation to the Secretary for Cultural and Humanities and e-mail the consultation as an attachment to their central 106 e-mail at: [hpo@chickasaw.net](mailto:hpo@chickasaw.net). (requested via phone call between Ms. Brunso and R. Grayson June 11, 2020)



**Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana**

Webpage: <http://www.koasatiheritage.org/>

Mr. David Sickey, Chairman

Dr. Linda Langley, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, NPS Designated

Phone: (337) 584-1585 (Heritage Dept.) (584-1616 fax)

E-mail: [llangley@coushatta.org](mailto:llangley@coushatta.org)

Alternate Email: [rdfontenot@coushatta.org](mailto:rdfontenot@coushatta.org)

Address for Correspondence: Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana

PO Box 10

Elton, LA 70532

ATTN: Dr. Linda Langley, THPO

Correspondence Procedures: Send hard copy consultation to the Chairman and e-mail the consultation as an attachment to Dr. Langley (Requested by email to R. Grayson June 17, 2020)

**Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians**

Webpage: [www.ebci.com](http://www.ebci.com)

Mr. Richard Sneed, Principal Chief

Mr. Russell Townsend, (THPO) designated by NPS

Ms. Holly Austin POC for routine contact

Phone: (828) 359-6851

E-mail: [hollymausin94@gmail.com](mailto:hollymausin94@gmail.com)

Address for Correspondence: P.O. Box 455

Cherokee, NC 28719

Correspondence Procedures: Send hard copy consultation to Chief and e-mail Ms. Austin at [hollymaustin94@gmail.com](mailto:hollymaustin94@gmail.com). (requested via phone call by Ms. Austin with R. Grayson April 19, 2017)

\*THPO address: 2877 Governor's Island Road, Bryson City, NC 28713

Austin phone number: (828) 359-6852

**Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma**

Webpage: <http://www.estoo-nsn.gov>

Ms. Glenna J. Wallace, Chief

Mr. Brett Barnes, THPO, NPS Designated

Phone: (918) 666-2435 (main switchboard) Barnes Extension 1845

E-mail: [bbarnes@estoo.net](mailto:bbarnes@estoo.net)

Address for Correspondence: 12705 S. 705 Road.

Wyandotte, OK 74370

Correspondence Procedures: Send hard copy consultation to the Chief and e-mail the consultation as an attachment to Mr. Barnes. (requested via email from Ms. Wallace November 29, 2017)

**Kialegee Tribal Town**

Webpage: None

Mr. Jeremiah Hobia, Mekko

Mr. David Cook, THPO (not NPS designated)

Phone: (405) 452-3262

E-mail: [david.cook@kialegeetribes.net](mailto:david.cook@kialegeetribes.net)

Address for Correspondence: P.O. Box 332

Wetumka, OK 74883

Correspondence Procedures: Send hard copy consultation to the Mekko and e-mail the consultation as an attachment to Mr. Cook. (requested via phone call by Mr. Cook and R. Grayson April 11, 2017)

**Muscogee Creek Nation of Oklahoma**

Webpage: [www.muscogeenation-nsn.gov](http://www.muscogeenation-nsn.gov)

Mr. David Hill, Principal Chief

Ms. Corain Lowe-Zepeda, THPO, NPS Designated

Phone: (918) 732-7678 (7835 on NPS website)

E-mail: [clowe@mcn-nsn.gov](mailto:clowe@mcn-nsn.gov)

Address for Correspondence: P.O. Box 580

Okmulgee, OK 74447

Correspondence Procedures: Send hard copy consultation to the Principal Chief and e-mail the consultation as an attachment to Central Section 106 email system at: [section106@mcn-nsn.gov](mailto:section106@mcn-nsn.gov) and cc Ms. Butler at [raebutler@mcn-nsn.gov](mailto:raebutler@mcn-nsn.gov) and also cc Ms. Lowe-Zepeda (requested via phone call by Ms. Butler with R. Grayson April 19, 2017)

**Poarch Band of Creek Indians**

Webpage: [www.poarchcreekindians.org](http://www.poarchcreekindians.org)

Ms. Stephanie Bryan, Tribal Chair and CEO

Mr. Larry Haikey, THPO, (NPS Designated)

Phone: (251) 368-9136 x2072

E-mail: [lhaikey@pci-nsn.gov](mailto:lhaikey@pci-nsn.gov)

Address for Correspondence: 5811 Jack Springs Road

Atmore, AL 36502

Correspondence Procedures: Send hard copy consultation to the Tribal Chair and e-mail the consultation as an attachment to Mr. Haikey as well. (requested via phone call by Larry Haikey and R. Grayson June 15, 2020).

**Shawnee Tribe**

Webpage: <http://www.shawnee-tribe.com>

Mr. Ben Barnes, Chief

Ms. Tonya Tipton, THPO (not designated by NPS)

Phone: (918) 542-2441 (main switchboard)

E-mail: [tonya@shawnee-tribe.com](mailto:tonya@shawnee-tribe.com)

Address for Correspondence: P.O. Box 189  
29 S. Hwy. 69A  
Miami, OK 74355

Correspondence Procedures: Send hard copy consultation to Chief and email Ms. Tipton.  
(requested via email from Ms. Tipton to R. Grayson, June 17, 2020)

**Thlopthlocco Tribal Town**

Webpage: <http://www.tttown.org>

Mr. Ryan Morrow, Town King

Mr. Galen Cloud, THPO, NPS Designated

Phone: (918) 560-6198 x113

E-mail: [THPO@tttown.org](mailto:THPO@tttown.org)

Address for Correspondence: P.O. Box 188  
Okemah, OK 74859

Correspondence Procedures: Send hard copy consultation to the Town King and e-mail the consultation as an attachment to [THPO@tttown.org](mailto:THPO@tttown.org). (requested via phone call by Terry Clouthier, Previous THPO, with R. Grayson October 11, 2017)

**United Keetoowah Band**

Webpage: [www.keetoowahcherokee.org](http://www.keetoowahcherokee.org)

Mr. Joe Bunch, Chief

Ms. Whitney Warrior, THPO (Not NPS Designated)

Phone: (918) 871-2800x2838

Cell: (918) 207-7182 [(918) 431-1818 Main Switchboard]

E-mail: [wwarrior@ukb-nsn.gov](mailto:wwarrior@ukb-nsn.gov)

Address for Correspondence: Office of Historic Preservation  
18627 W. Keetoowah Cir  
Tahlequah, OK 74464

Correspondence Procedures: Send hard copy consultation to the Chief and e-mail the consultation as an attachment to Ms. Warrior as well. (requested via phone call with Ms. Warrior to R. Grayson June 5, 2020)