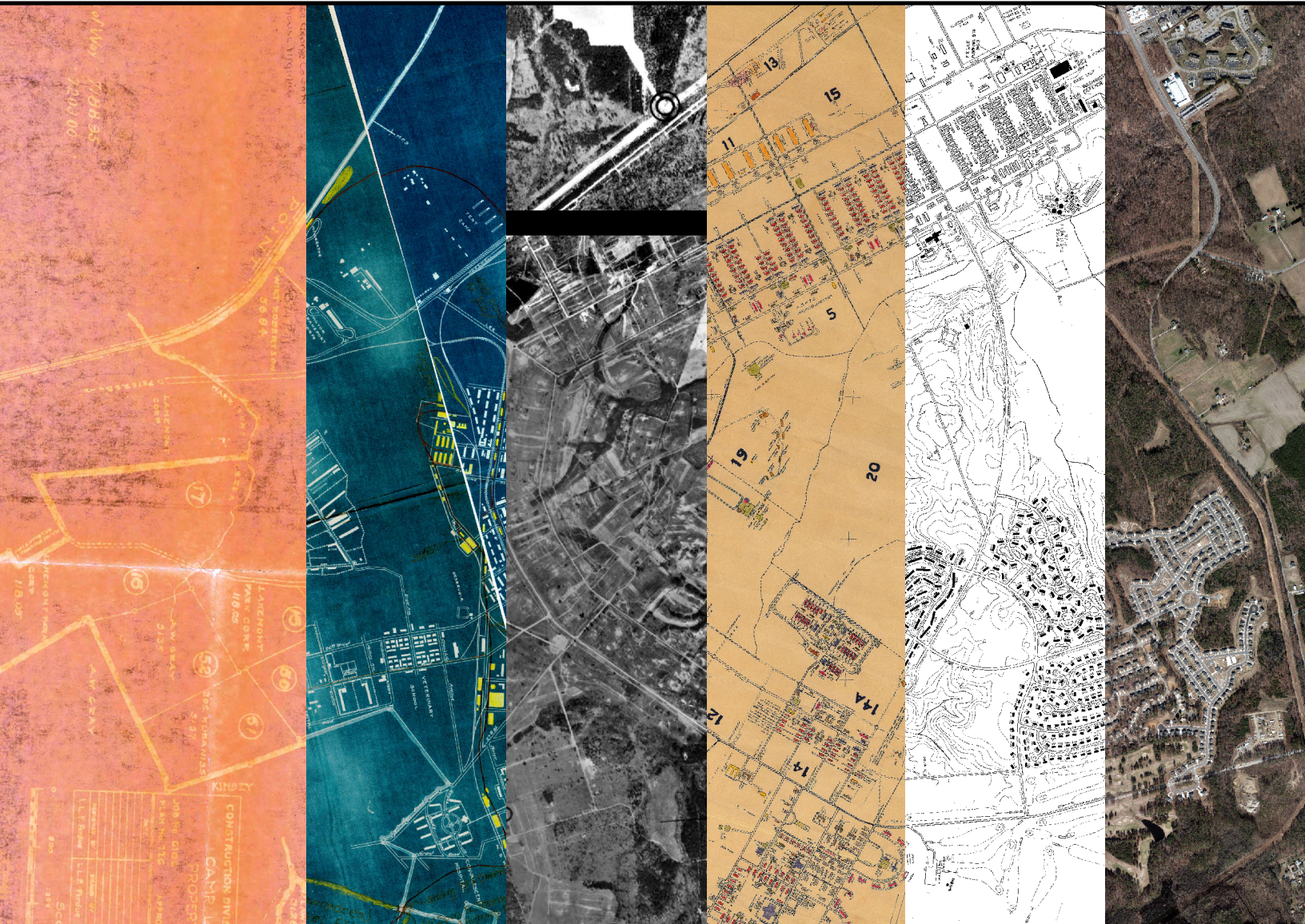


INTEGRATED CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

U.S. ARMY GARRISON FORT LEE PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY, VIRGINIA

FISCAL YEARS 2021 - 2025

Prepared For:
USAG Fort Lee Directorate of Public Works
Environmental Management Division
Fort Lee, Virginia 23801
February 2021



Time-lapse cover illustration depicts the development of USAG Fort Lee's main cantonment between 1917 (far left) and 2019 (far right) using portions of various images such as maps, master plans and aerial photos.


**INTEGRATED CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FY 2021 -2025**

**USAG FORT LEE
PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY, VIRGINIA**

Prepared By:

**Patty J. Conte, MA
USAG Fort Lee Cultural Resource Manager**

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



Karin L. Watson
Colonel, U.S. Army
Garrison Commander

2 FEB 2021
Date

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REVIEW CERTIFICATION

<i>Year</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Reviewer</i>	<i>Title</i>
2021	Five Year Update	Patty J. Conte	Cultural Resource Manager

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2025	Annual		

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DOCUMENT CHANGE LOG

Date	Revision ID	Author	Change Summary
February 2021	2021-00	Patty J. Conte	Five year update; complete rewrite.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The preparation and implementation of an Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP) for internal program management purposes is mandated by both Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 4715.16, *Cultural Resources Management* (September 18, 2008: Incorporating Change 2, Effective August 31, 2018) and Army Regulation (AR) 200-1, *Environmental Protection and Enhancement* (13 December 2007) for every installation with cultural resources. Additionally, ICRMPs are to be developed in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPO) and other appropriate stakeholders. Installations are required to maintain their ICRMPs by reviewing them annually to ensure they are current, with updates completed every five years. In the event that Department of Defense (DoD) guidance, instruction or regulation specific to cultural resources changes, a programmatic or other agreement document is executed or amended, a new Government to Government relationship established or a consultation protocol document is executed with a Tribe, the ICRMP shall be updated within three months of the effective date, with a summary of all changes noted in the document change log.

United States Army Garrison (USAG) Fort Lee, located in Prince George County, Virginia, is a Training and Doctrine Command with a mission to “integrate and deliver base operations that enable training in support of readiness” and is the home of Army Sustainment. While the 5,907 acre installation hosts a relatively small permanent party population (28,580 in 2019), nearly 70,000 Soldiers pass through its gates every year for specialized training in their respective Military Occupation Specialty (MOS) and it is estimated that one-third of all Army Soldiers will either be trained or stationed at USAG Fort Lee during their careers.

Organizationally and as at most DoD components, the management and protection of cultural resources at the installation level falls to the Directorate of Public Works (DPW). At USAG Fort Lee this responsibility is carried out by the Environmental Management Division (EMD), one of six divisions within the DPW. Within the EMD, cultural resources falls under the Conservation Branch, as does the position of Cultural Resource Manager (CRM). The Conservation Branch oversees the preservation and management of Fort Lee’s natural and cultural resources, elements which form the most visible and abundant of the installation’s environmental constraints. In turn, this ties the Conservation Team to every aspect of Fort Lee’s planning and mission objectives.

Finally, on September 20 of 2017, USAG Fort Lee executed a Routine Operations and Maintenance Programmatic Agreement (O&M PA) with the Virginia SHPO and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) for the purpose of streamlining compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) for the entire installation through September 20, 2027. The O&M PA is included as Appendix B, with a summary of cultural resources presented in Table 2.

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Table of Contents

REVIEW CERTIFICATION	i
DOCUMENT CHANGE LOG	iii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	v
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Objectives and Organization	1
1.2 Audience, Stakeholders and Authority	2
1.2.1 Internal Stakeholders	2
1.2.2 External Stakeholders	6
1.3 History and Mission	7
1.3.1 Fort Lee Mission	9
1.3.2 Military Operations and Activities	9
1.4 Environmental Setting	10
1.4.1 Physiography	10
1.5 Cultural Resources Context	13
1.5.1 Prehistoric Context	13
1.5.2 Historic Context	23
2.0 LAWS, POLICY and GUIDANCE	31
2.1 Federal Laws and Regulations	31
2.1.1 National Historic Preservation Act	31
2.1.2 National Environmental Policy Act	33
2.1.3 Antiquities Act of 1906	33
2.1.4 Historic Sites Act of 1935	34
2.1.5 Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974	34
2.1.6 Public Buildings Cooperative Use Act of 1976	34
2.1.7 American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978	35
2.1.8 Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979	35
2.1.9 Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections	36
2.1.10 Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990	37
2.1.11 Religious Freedom Restoration Act of 1993	37
2.2 Executive Orders and Presidential Memoranda	37

2.2.1 Executive Orders	37
2.2.2 Presidential Memoranda	39
2.3 Agency Regulations, Policy and Guidance	40
2.3.1 Department of Defense	40
2.3.2 Department of the Army.....	44
2.3.3 USAG Fort Lee	45
2.3.4 Commonwealth of Virginia	47
2.4 Program Alternatives	47
2.4.1 Program Comments	47
2.4.2 Programmatic Agreements	50
2.4.3 Army Alternate Procedures	52
3.0 PLANNING LEVEL SURVEY	55
3.1 Cultural Resource vs. Historic Property	55
3.2 USAG Fort Lee Cultural Resource Inventory	59
3.2.1 Archaeological Resources	59
3.2.2 Properties of Traditional Religious and Cultural Importance	61
3.2.3 Archaeological Resource Survey and Evaluation Priorities	62
3.2.4 Architectural Resources	62
3.2.5 Architectural Resource Survey and Evaluation Priorities	65
3.2.6 Paleontological Resources	65
3.3 Installation Development Plans	65
4.0 CULTURAL RESOURCE PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	69
4.1 Program Objectives and Goals.....	69
4.2 Cultural Resource Program Manager	70
4.3 Cultural Resource Program Funding	71
4.4 Cultural Resource Program Support	73
4.5 Regional Archaeological Curation Facility.....	75
4.6 Cultural Resource Program Correspondence	76
4.6.1 Correspondence Best Practice Recommendations.....	77
5.0 STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES.....	79
Standard Operating Procedure 1: Project and Paper Action Reviews	81
Standard Operating Procedure 2: Resolution of Adverse Effects	87

Standard Operating Procedure 3: Post-Review Discoveries.....	97
Standard Operating Procedure 4: Emergencies	101
Standard Operating Procedure 5: ARPA Compliance	103
Standard Operating Procedure 6: Archaeological Site Protection and Monitoring.....	105
Standard Operating Procedure 7: Archaeological Collections Management.....	107
Standard Operating Procedure 8: Release of Information	109
Standard Operating Procedure 9: Economic Analysis for Demolition of Historic Buildings .	115
6.0 REFERENCES CITED.....	117
Appendix A: External Stakeholder and Agency Contact Information.....	121
Appendix B: Routine Operations and Maintenance PA.....	127
Appendix C: List of Completed Cultural Resource Studies	163
Appendix D: List of Archaeological Resources.....	173
Appendix E: Archaeological Resources Survey and Evaluation Schedule	181
Appendix F: List of Architectural Resources	185
Appendix G: Architectural Resources Survey and Evaluation Schedule.....	201
Appendix H: Architectural Resources Not Assessed Routinely	207

List of Figures

Figure 1: Location of USAG Fort Lee	8
Figure 2: USAG Fort Lee Current Land Use	11

List of Tables

Table 1: USAG Fort Lee Extant WWII Temporary Buildings Subject to 1986 PMOA	48
Table 2: USAG Fort Lee Cultural Resource Summary	59
Table 3: USAG Fort Lee Future Development.....	66

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The preparation and implementation of an Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP) is mandated by both DoDI 4715.16, *Cultural Resources Management* (September 18, 2008: Incorporating Change 2, Effective August 31, 2018) and AR 200-1, *Environmental Protection and Enhancement* (13 December 2007) for every installation with cultural resources. Additionally, installations are required to maintain their ICRMPs by reviewing them annually to ensure they are current, with updates completed every five years. Lastly, ICRMPs are to be developed in consultation with the SHPO, THPO and other appropriate stakeholders. This ICRMP serves as the five year update for Fiscal Years 2021 through 2025.

1.1 Objectives and Organization

As established by AR 200-1, Army Cultural Resource Program (CRP) policy dictates in part, 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." Thus, the primary purpose of an ICRMP, most importantly an updated ICRMP, is to serve as an internal planning tool in support of this objective. While the Army currently does not have a standardized template for ICRMPs, the general and specific content requirements for them are detailed DoDI 4715.16. Ultimately however, the organization and contents of an ICRMP is subject to vary depending on the geographic location of and resources within a given installation. The ICRMP also helps inform funding requirements for current and out-year CRP needs.

This ICRMP is organized in the following major sections:

Section 1 (Introduction) provides a summary of the objectives and organization of the ICRMP, identifies its audience and stakeholders, their roles and responsibilities, USAG Fort Lee mission and history and its cultural context.

Section 2 (Laws, Policy and Guidance) provides a listing of applicable cultural resource laws and regulations at the federal and state levels, along with a summary description of the main components of each.

Section 3 (Planning Level Survey) provides definitions relevant to cultural resources in general and a summary of USAG Fort Lee's cultural resource inventory subdivided by type, as well as a summary of known short- and long-term installation development projects.

Section 4 (Cultural Resource Program Management) outlines major program goals and objectives, staffing, funding and support.

Section 5 (Standard Operating Procedures) details the specific procedures which are to be followed to facilitate timely, effective and compliant review of proposed projects, resolution of

adverse effects, post-review discoveries, emergencies, archaeological site protection, monitoring and maintenance, curation of archaeological collections, and economic analysis prior to the demolition of historic buildings.

Section 6 (References Cited) includes references and resources used to support the development and implementation of the ICRMP.

Section 7 (Appendices) are comprised of supporting information used in the preparation of the ICRMP and which may be referenced during its implementation.

1.2 Audience, Stakeholders and Authority

The primary audience for an ICRMP is the installation Cultural Resource Manager (CRM), as it is the individual in this position who has been delegated by the Garrison Commander (GC) to assist in ensuring installation compliance with all cultural resource laws and regulations, implement ICRMP policies and procedures and provide guidance regarding potential effects to cultural resources. The audience is also comprised of those involved in land use decisions and the planning and siting of activities, buildings and infrastructure necessary to support the mission, which include both internal and external stakeholders.

1.2.1 Internal Stakeholders

- ***Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army*** (Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health) [DASA (ESOH)]: The DASA (ESOH) is the Army's Federal Preservation Officer (FPO) pursuant to designation by the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations, Logistics, and Environment) on behalf of the Secretary of the Army. As the FPO, the DASA (ESOH) is responsible for oversight of the Army's activities under the NHPA.
- ***Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-9*** (DCS G9): Formerly known as the Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management, this office serves as a principal military adviser to the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Installations, Energy and Environment, and the Chief of Staff of the Army on all installation matters. It establishes priorities, guidance, and procedures for installation operations, real property management, and environmental stewardship for all activities and functions within Army garrisons and incorporates cultural resource-related requirements into the appropriate regulations, guidance documents, and procedures to support environmental stewardship, and issues programming and funding guidance.
- ***Office of the Director of Environmental Programs*** (ODEP): The ODEP carries out the OACSIM Army staff function for the Army's cultural resources program by promulgating cultural resources policies and guidance; identifying, supporting, and defending cultural resources requirements; and directing and coordinating Army staff cultural resources program requirements.

- **U.S. Army Environmental Command (USAEC):** The USAEC is responsible for a broad range of technical support and oversight services for the execution of the Army's cultural resources management program. The USAEC supports the HQDA, Installation Management Command (IMCOM), and the USAG Fort Lee's cultural resources compliance activities and programs. The USAEC provides technical oversight and review of the cultural resources programs within the Army through the review of agreement documents, such as programmatic agreements (PAs), memoranda of agreement (MOAs), memoranda of understanding (MOUs), comprehensive agreements (CAs), plans of action (POAs), et cetera, and nominations to the NRHP. In addition, the USAEC identifies and implements actions to address Army-wide cultural resource requirements and shortfalls through analysis of Army programming data, emerging statutory and regulatory requirements, and the Army Environmental Strategic Action Plan, develops, executes, and manages programs and initiatives to address these shortfalls and requirements and ensures that installation cultural resources management programs are accurately evaluated during environmental compliance assessments pursuant to AR 200-1.
- **Installation Management Command (IMCOM):** IMCOM directs and assists installations in the conduct of installation cultural resources management programs. IMCOM ensures that cultural resources management responsibilities are implemented across all installations; monitors installation cultural resources management programs; reviews ICRMPs, National Register nominations, and agreement documents, and forwards agreement documents to USAEC for review; implements HQDA cultural resources management policies and guidelines set forth in AR 200-1 at their respective installations; provides cultural resources reporting information to HQDA, such as the Installation Status Report (ISR) and the DCS G9 Environmental Quality Universal Information Portal (EQuip) database; assists Garrison Commanders in establishing reasonable funding priorities and meeting pertinent milestones in program development and implementation in accordance with AR 200-1.
- **Senior Mission Commander:** In accordance with AR 200-1, the Senior Mission Commander ensures compliance with installation policies; applicable environmental legislation, and signed agreement documents. The Senior Mission Commander designates a representative to the Installation's Environmental Quality Control Committee (EQCC), appoints trained environmental officers to ensure operational compliance and coordination with USAG Fort Lee environmental staff, and ensures personnel receive appropriate environmental training. The Senior Mission Commander also participates in the development of the ICRMP to ensure its compatibility with and support of the installation mission.
- **Garrison Commander:** The Garrison Commander serves as the agency official, as defined in 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) §800, with responsibility for installation compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA); serves as the federal agency official, as defined in 43 CFR §10, with responsibility for installation

compliance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act; serves as the federal land manager, as defined in 32 CFR §229, with responsibility for installation compliance with the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA); and serves as the federal agency official, as defined in 36 CFR §79, with management authority over archaeological collections. As summarized in AR 200-1, the Garrison Commander is responsible for establishing a cultural resources management program and designating, as appropriate, a CRM to coordinate the installation's cultural resources management program. The Garrison Commander shall establish government-to-government relationships with federally-recognized Native American Tribes (Tribes) that have a cultural affiliation with USAG Fort Lee, and shall designate, as appropriate, an Installation Tribal Liaison. The Garrison Commander is also responsible for establishing a process that requires installation staff elements, support components, and other interested parties to coordinate with the CRM early in the project and/or training planning to determine if any cultural resources may be present that could be directly or indirectly affected by a project or activity. The Garrison Commander establishes the funding priorities and program funds for cultural resource compliance. In addition, the Garrison Commander has signatory authority for all agreement documents, including the ICRMP.

- **Directorate of Public Works (PW):** The Directorate of Public Works is responsible for maintaining compliance with environmental laws and regulations and managing the cultural resources at USAG Fort Lee. This includes managing and implementing all facility and infrastructure improvements; advising the Garrison Commander on all aspects of planning, engineering, maintenance, housing, and environmental (which includes cultural resources) programs, and implementing command policies and decisions in these areas; providing services to various mission partners; undertaking minor construction projects; planning and programming major construction; coordinating contractors involved in maintenance and operations; providing services to privatized lodging, housing and utilities; and managing the installation's environmental program.
- **Cultural Resource Manager (CRM):** The CRM, who is designated by the Garrison Commander in accordance with AR 200-1, is the program manager responsible for compliance with cultural resource-related legislation, policy, and guidance. Per AR 200-1, the CRM must be a Department of the Army Civilian (DAC) employee, and shall possess the appropriate knowledge, skills, and professional training and education to carry out his or her responsibilities. As such, the CRM provides day-to-day management of cultural resources; ensures that all USAG Lee activities are in compliance with applicable cultural resource laws, regulations, and other requirements; serves as a liaison between internal and external stakeholders; and updates and implements the ICRMP.
- **Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization, and Security (DPTMS):** The DPTMS allocates and schedules access to training areas and ranges, assists in enforcing range regulations, repairs maneuver damage, monitors, reconfigures and maintains

maneuver training lands through the Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM) program, and evaluates how this ICRMP affects training. The DPTMS also communicates the location of limited-use and/or restricted areas within training areas to all involved organizations in an effort to prevent damage from military training to historic properties and other categories of protected properties. Lastly, the DPTMS prepares and updates the Range Complex Master Plan (RCMP) regarding the operation of existing ranges and training lands and planning for future training needs. The RCMP also includes analyses of cultural resource management activities related to maneuver training lands and live fire ranges, should they be present on an installation.

- ***Directorate of Family, Morale, Welfare, and Recreation (DFMWR)***: The DFMWR establishes procedures and develops projects pertaining to various aspects of Installation morale, welfare, and recreation activities, such as bowling, golf, hunting, archery and other outdoor sports activities.
- ***Directorate of Emergency Services (DES)***: The Fort Lee Conservation Law Enforcement Program, which falls under the DES, is responsible for actively enforcing local, state, and federal environmental, natural and cultural resource laws and regulations. The Conservation Law Enforcement Officers (CLEOs) are responsible for investigating reported incidences of looting, vandalism or other violations of the ARPA, as well as monitoring significant cultural resources for ARPA violations.
- ***Public Affairs Office (PAO)***: The PAO is responsible for promoting USAG Fort Lee activities to the public and providing professional public relations advice and support to installation leaders and activities. The PAO assists in distributing information related to CRP initiatives and public outreach opportunities.
- ***Staff Judge Advocate (SJA)***: The SJA provides legal advice, counsel and services to command, staff and subordinate elements of USAG Fort Lee. With regard to cultural resources management, the responsibilities of the SJA include conducting legal research and preparing legal opinions that pertain to the interpretation and application of laws, regulations, statutes, and other directives; coordinating with the Department of Justice, Environmental Law Division of the Office of the Judge Advocate General, and other agencies on litigation matters; advising the DPW on compliance with cultural resources and environmental legislation; and advising the G3 and DPTMS on laws and regulations that affect training land use, management and compliance.

Additional internal stakeholders at USAG Fort Lee include:

- USAG Fort Lee Community
 - Soldiers
 - Dependent Families
 - Department of the Army Civilians

1.2.2 External Stakeholders

External stakeholders are essentially non-military partners which may have an interest in the cultural resources at USAG Fort Lee, and include:

- **Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP):** The NHPA established the ACHP to act as the independent federal agency to comment on federal undertakings and to encourage federal agencies to consider historic properties in their project planning. The ACHP issues the regulations (i.e. 36 CFR §800) to implement Section 106 of the NHPA; oversees the operation of the Section 106 process; and approves federal agency procedures for substitution for the regulations. The ACHP also participates on an as-needed basis in undertaking reviews and in the development of NHPA-related agreement documents, such as PAs and MOAs.
- **National Park Service (NPS):** Acting on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior (SOI), the NPS administers the National Historic Landmarks (NHLs) and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) programs, in addition to establishing professional qualification standards for those involved in federal historic preservation efforts. NHLs are nationally significant historic places that possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States and have been designated as such by the SOI. The NRHP is the nation's official list of historic properties, and includes districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that are significant on a local, state or national level. Currently, the Keeper of the National Register has the final authority regarding a cultural resource's determination of eligibility should a dispute arise. USAG Fort Lee also shares a property boundary with a unit of NPS, Petersburg National Battlefield (PETE), which dictates regular coordination.
- **Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO):** The SHPO reflects the interests of the Commonwealth of Virginia and its citizens in the preservation of their cultural heritage. In accordance with Section 101(b)(3) of the NHPA, the SHPO advises and assists the USAG Fort Lee in carrying out their historic preservation responsibilities. The SHPO is also afforded an opportunity to review and comment on the ICRMP.
- **Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO):** A THPO that is appointed or designated in accordance with the NHPA is the official representative of a Tribe for the purposes of Section 106. If a Tribe has assumed the responsibilities of the SHPO for Section 106 on tribal lands under Section 101(d)(2) of the NHPA, an installation must consult with the THPO, in lieu of the SHPO, regarding undertakings occurring on or affecting historic properties on tribal lands. However, the SHPO may participate as a consulting party if the Tribe agrees. If a Tribe has not assumed the responsibilities of the SHPO for Section 106 on tribal lands under Section 101(d)(2) of the NHPA, an installation shall consult with the Tribe in addition to the SHPO regarding undertakings on or affecting historic properties on tribal lands.
- **Native American Tribes:** Section 101(d)(6)(B) of the NHPA requires an installation to consult with any federally recognized Tribe that attaches religious and cultural

significance to historic properties which could be affected by an undertaking. Such consultation shall be on a government-to-government basis and shall occur through the provisions of the NHPA and 36 CFR §800. It is the responsibility of the installation to identify federally-recognized Tribes that shall be consulted pursuant to Section 106 of the NHPA. Federally recognized Tribes currently identified by USAG Fort Lee as having a potential cultural affiliation to the land on which the installation is situated are:

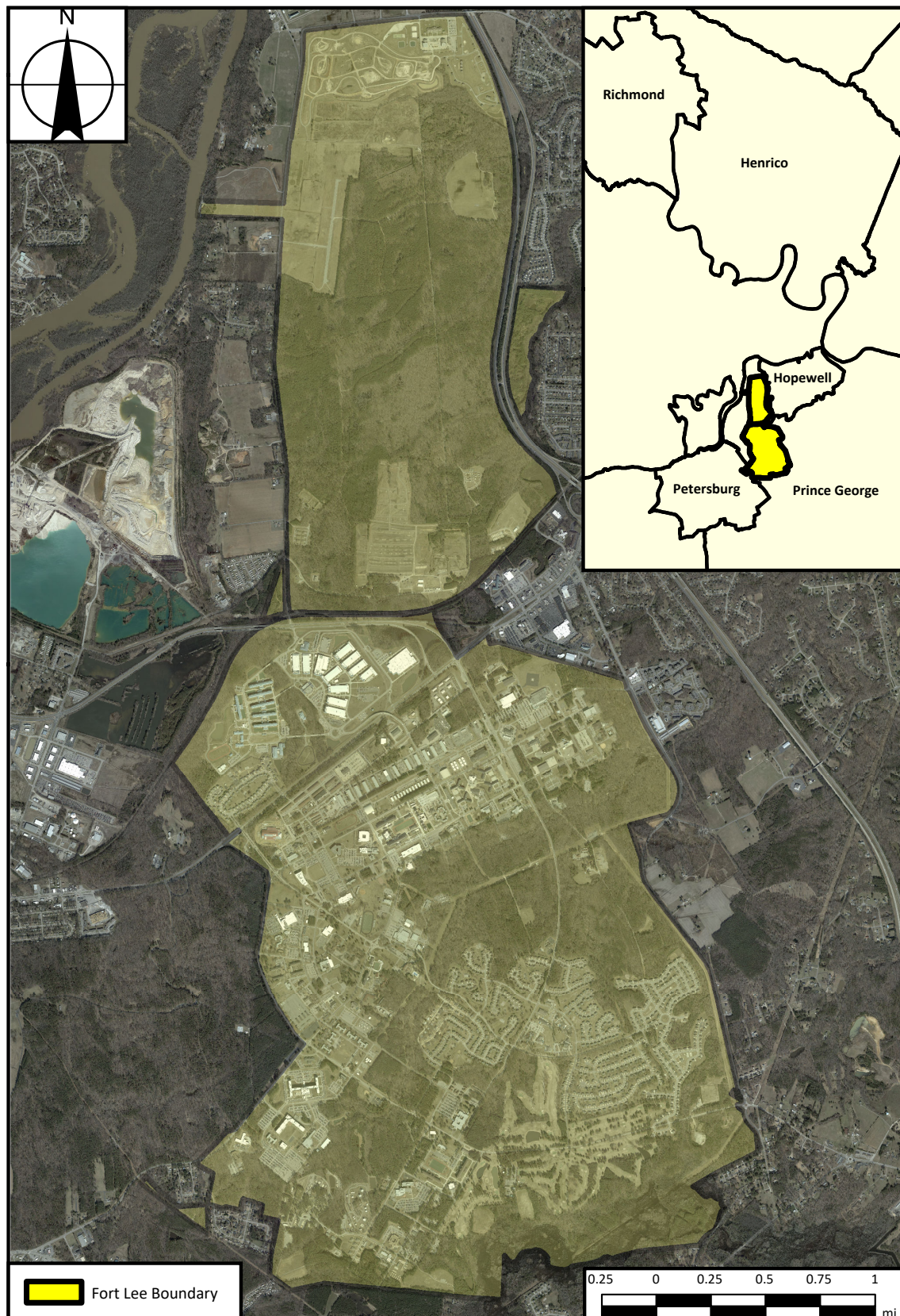
- Pamunkey Indian Tribe
 - Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians
 - United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma
 - Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
 - Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
 - Catawba Indian Nation
 - Chickahominy Indian Tribe
 - Chickahominy Indians Eastern Division
 - Monacan Indian Nation
 - Nansemond Indian Nation
 - Rappahannock Tribe
 - Upper Mattaponi Indian Tribe
- ***Interested Parties and the Public:*** USAG Fort Lee shall seek and consider the views of the general public and any other interested parties, such as certified local governments, other local county and city governments, and historic preservation organizations, regarding the development and implementation of the ICRMP.

Current contact information for external stakeholders and other agencies is listed in Appendix A.

1.3 History and Mission

Beginning as Camp Lee in June of 1917, what is today USAG Fort Lee lies between the cities of Petersburg and Hopewell in Prince George County, Virginia, which is situated on the Appomattox River near its confluence with the James River (Figure 1). In 1921 Camp Lee was formally closed and all of the buildings were leveled. During the interwar years the property reverted to the Commonwealth of Virginia and was used mainly as a game preserve. In October of 1940 the War Department issued orders for the rebuilding of Camp Lee on the same site as before, which in April of 1950, the War Department designated a permanent facility and renamed Fort Lee. Since then the installation has been expanded and heavily developed, most recently between 2005 and 2012 as a result of Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) activities.

Figure 1: Location of USAG Fort Lee



1.3.1 Fort Lee Mission

Today, USAG Fort Lee functions as a Training and Doctrine Command with a mission to “integrate and deliver base operations that enable training in support of readiness” and is the home of Army Sustainment. While the contiguous 5,907 acre installation hosts a relatively small permanent party population (28,580 in 2019), nearly 70,000 Soldiers pass through its gates every year for specialized training in their respective Military Occupation Specialty (MOS) and it is estimated that one-third of all Army Soldiers will either be trained or stationed at USAG Fort Lee during their careers.

1.3.2 Military Operations and Activities

Since its inception in June of 1917, USAG Fort Lee has been home to a variety of military operations and activities, which early on included the training of more than 60,000 doughboys prior to their departure for the Western Front during WWI, serving as a training ground for new recruits of the Quartermaster Replacement Training Center and the new home of the Army’s Quartermaster School for the purpose of training officers and noncommissioned officers in military supply and service during WWII. Camp/USAG Fort Lee has continued functioning without interruption since the end of WWII and today hosts the following major commands, organizations and military units:

- **Major Commands**
 - Combined Arms Support Command/Sustainment Center of Excellence
 - Ordnance School
 - Quartermaster School
 - Transportation School
- **Organizations**
 - Army Logistics University
 - Defense Commissary Agency
 - Defense Contract Management Agency
 - Military Entrance Processing Station
 - Kenner Army Health Clinic
 - Software Engineering Center – Lee
 - Global Combat Support System – Army
 - Defense Military Pay Office
 - Network Enterprise Center
 - Humanitarian Demining Training Center
 - General Leonard T. Gerow Army Reserve Training Center
- **Military Units**
 - 12th Military Police Detachment Criminal Investigation Command (CID)
 - 23rd Quartermaster Brigade
 - 244th Quartermaster Battalion
 - 262nd Quartermaster Battalion

- 266th Quartermaster Battalion
- Army Logistics University Support Battalion
- 345th Air Force Training Squadron
- 59th Ordnance Brigade
 - 16th Ordnance Battalion
 - 832nd Ordnance Battalion
- 94th Training Division, Transportation Corps

1.4 Environmental Setting

An in-depth discussion of USAG Fort Lee's natural environment can be found in the installation's Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan (INRMP), with a summary of salient characteristics provided below. From a land use perspective, however, the 5,907 acre installation is oriented on a largely north-south axis and divided into the three main areas of Main Cantonment, Ordnance Campus and Range Operations (Figure 2).

1.4.1 Physiography

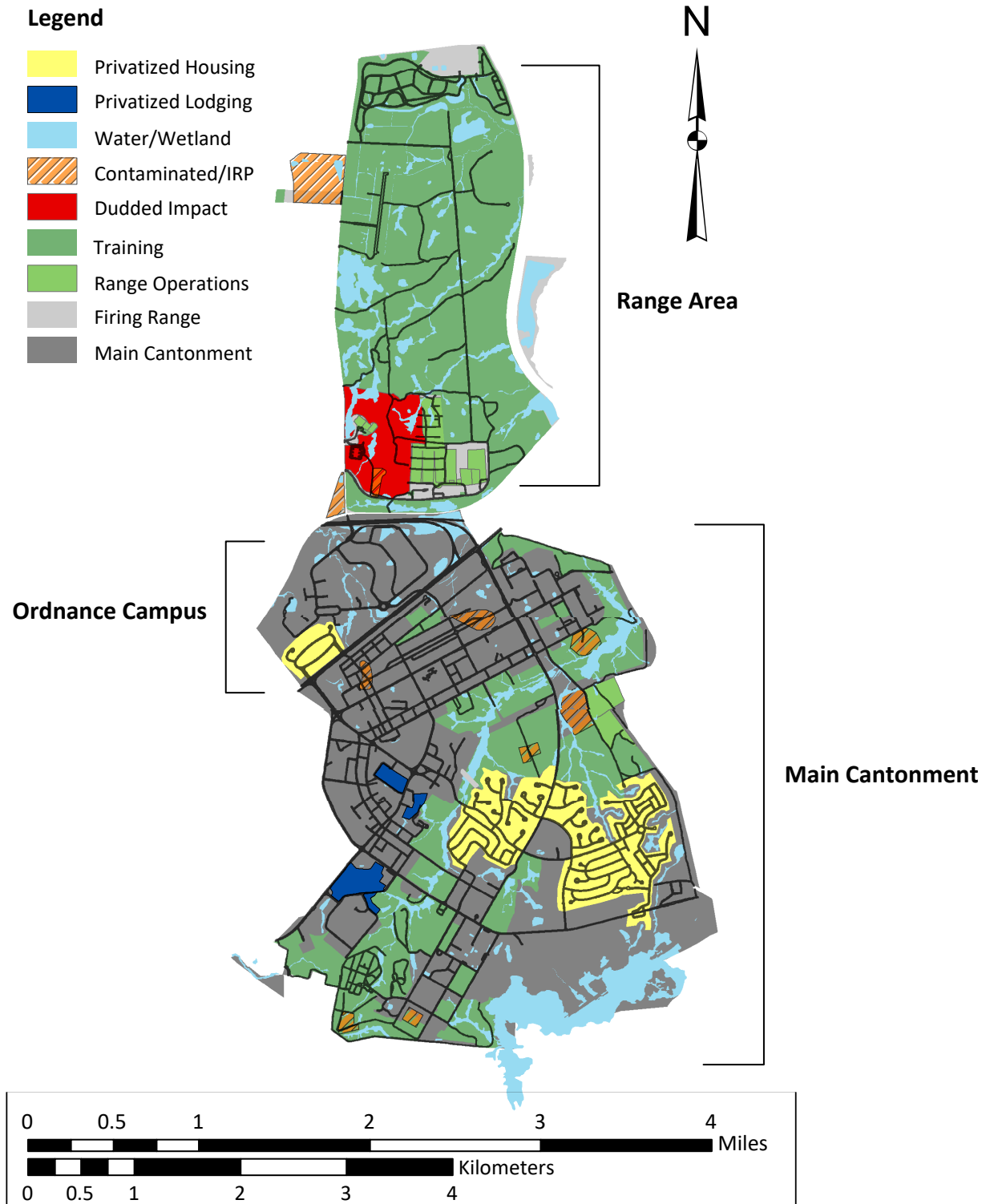
USAG Fort Lee is located in the western part of Prince George County, within the physiographic region of Virginia known as the Southern Coastal Plain, approximately 2.5 miles (4.0 kilometers) east of the independent city of Petersburg. Post-European settlement, Prince George County was sparsely populated. The area consisted of rural farmland well into the early twentieth century. With construction of the original Camp Lee in 1917, existing buildings were razed and the landscape was altered to facilitate the training of soldiers for the First World War (Opperman and Hanson 1985). For a brief time after the end of the First World War the area was transformed into a game preserve and returned to the Commonwealth of Virginia. However, in 1940, Camp Lee resumed operations in response to the Second World War and the game preserve reverted to military land once again.

1.4.1.1 Geology

USAG Fort Lee lies on the very western edge of the inner geological Coastal Plain, slightly east of the fall line. The topography of this area consists of several terraces which stair-step their way down to the coast. The terraces are evidence of former shorelines which were created over the last few million years by the rising and subsiding seawaters. The older terraces on the western side of the province are more dissected by river erosion than the younger eastern terraces (College of William and Mary 2008).

The inner Coastal Plain is comprised of a thin layer of sediment composed of late Jurassic and Cretaceous clay, sand, and gravel that originated in the Appalachian Mountains and transported eastward then subsequently deposited by rivers and streams. Overlying this stratum is a thin layer of fossiliferous marine sands deposited in the Tertiary period by the rising and subsiding seas. Underneath these sediment layers lay a bed of Precambrian to early Mesozoic rock (College of William and Mary 2008).

Figure 2: USAG Fort Lee Current Land Use



1.4.1.2 Soils

The United States Geological Survey (USGS) has identified 19 soil series at USAG Fort Lee, with only three of those present in sizeable areas of the installation (INRMP 2021):

- **Slagle:** These soils are deep and moderately well drained. They were formed in loamy fluvial and marine sediments and are found on uplands and on side slopes of narrow drainage ways. Slopes range from 0% to 15%.
- **Emporia:** The soils in the Emporia series are deep and well drained. They were formed in stratified loamy and clayey fluvial and marine sediments. Emporia soils are on uplands and side slopes adjacent to drainage ways. At USAG Fort Lee, most soils in these series are found on 2% to 6% slopes, although there are a few isolated areas with 6% to 10% slopes and 15% to 45% slopes.
- **Kinston:** Formed in loamy fluvial sediments, these soils are deep and poorly drained and found on flood plains. At USAG Fort Lee, they are found predominantly in Blackwater Swamp and along Bailey and Cabin Creeks. Slopes range from 0% to 2%.

1.4.1.3 Flora

Historically, the area now occupied by USAG Fort Lee was a woodland and forested wetland area characterized by large pools of standing water with traversing streams (INRMP 2021). The native forest included hardwood species such as oak, beech, and tupelo. Subsequent clearing of the land by European settlers resulted in crude agricultural plots of open land. Early settlers filled in many wetlands for farming and housing prior to military ownership, disrupting the natural pattern of succession. Forestry management practices that followed kept pioneer species on a majority of the land. By the mid-nineteenth century, saw-timber production was in its infancy and the use of prescribed fire for timber management was still not well understood. The Blackwater Swamp is a 170 acre forested wetland that comprises much of the headwaters area of the Blackwater River. It is composed primarily of tupelo and loblolly pine and is growing larger every year due to an unusually large population of beavers. The footprint of open water is also increasing annually as more and more of the timber dies from flooding.

Established training areas currently occupy approximately 2,346.80 acres of land, of which 1,782 acres (75.9%) are forested. However, just over a third of training area acreage (916.82 acres) is located within the main cantonment, with 776 acres (84.6%) of that covered in forest. While USAG Fort Lee does have a forestry program, it is non-conventional in that prescribed burns are rare due to the proximity of Interstate 295 and a regional correctional facility. Timber harvest management is equally rare on the range because of lead contamination and within the main cantonment due to the prevalence of cultural resources. Instead, diseases and pests are monitored with salvage operations undertaken to remove infected trees, and timber stand improvements are made by using herbicide treatments to cull undesirable trees in order to “release” desirable species.

After more than 100 years of military occupation, development, and expansion, the installation has completely transformed. Land cover in the area is primarily comprised of forested land, grassland and wetlands and includes landscaped areas with carefully manicured ornamental grasses, plants and trees, and native new growth forest, including loblolly pine, sweet gum, tulip poplar, sycamore, and oak trees with an understory of various briar species and sparse populations of yucca and daffodils (INRMP 2021).

1.4.1.4 Fauna

Fauna identified at USAG Fort Lee includes both game and non-game species. Game species include white-tailed deer, wild turkey, eastern cottontail rabbit, eastern gray squirrel, mourning dove, and northern bobwhite quail. Non-game fauna include numerous species of amphibians, reptiles, birds, and aquatic macro-invertebrates. Fort Lee has two federally endangered species, the northern long-eared bat, and the Indiana bat, both of which occur only as winter residents in the Blackwater Swamp. There are also two state-endangered species that potentially breed on Fort Lee, and have been detected during summer surveys: Rafinesque's big-eared bat and tri-colored bat. Accordingly, timber harvest prohibitions are also in place on Fort Lee from mid- April until November each year (INRMP 2021).

1.5 Cultural Resources Context

The general cultural resources context presented below will be updated as new information comes to light. Upon execution of this ICRMP, this context will no longer be included in technical reports submitted to the Virginia SHPO for review and concurrence. However, a discussion of the cultural and historical context specific to a particular project area will continue to be included in technical reports.

1.5.1 Prehistoric Context

In the Americas, the prehistoric cultural context is divided into the three major periods of Paleoindian, Archaic and Woodland. A detailed discussion of each period, relative to the Mid-Atlantic region, is presented below.

1.5.1.1 Paleoindian Period (12,000 – 8,000 B.C.)

The Paleoindian Period is the earliest known human occupation of eastern portion of North America. Human populations of the Paleoindian Period inhabited an environment characterized by a complex boreal-deciduous forest (Dent 1995:104). As a result, Paleoindians in the Middle Atlantic region developed a generalized strategy of hunting and gathering. These populations lived in small, mobile groups that occupied a succession of transient camps (Gardner 1989). Consequently, most sites of the Paleoindian period are small and diffuse, and exhibit little evidence of reuse. Toolkits consist of few tools adapted to specialized uses. Few sites appear to have been occupied for longer durations or occupied repeatedly and are associated with sources of high-quality lithic raw material (Dent 1995:104).

A series of fluted bifaces which include the Clovis, Hardaway-Dalton, Quad, and Cumberland point types represent the most commonly recovered diagnostic artifacts for this period. In addition, the Paleoindian toolkit includes scrapers (especially distal- and lateral-edge unifaces), spokeshaves (concave unifaces), hammer stones, abraders, gravers, wedges, as well as multi-use flakes and bifaces (Gardner 1989). Artifacts recovered at the Flint Run Paleoindian Complex in Ohio suggest the use of two flake/core reduction technologies during the Paleoindian Period: standard core and bipolar core (Gardner 1989:19). Lithic analyses of fluted points and associated tools suggest a preference on the part of Paleoindian producers for high-quality cryptocrystalline raw materials such as jasper, chert, and chalcedony (Goodyear 1979).

The Paleoindian predilection for high-quality lithic materials, evident at the Williamson site in Dinwiddie, Virginia and at the Flint Run Complex, have led some to posit that they were "tethered nomads" (Turner 1989) or that they utilized a cyclical settlement system that focused on lithic outcrops (Custer 1990:23). In low-biomass environments where lithic resources were rare and where other resources may have been scattered relatively homogeneously across the landscape, occupations located at or near quarries also may have functioned as major base camps from which groups exploited other resources (Stevenson 1985).

Previously, Dent (1995) has argued that archaeologists have overstated the dependence of Paleoindians on high quality lithic materials. Childress and Vogt (1994) as well as Dent (1995) assert that Paleoindians utilized a wide array of lithic materials. Dent (1995) notes that sites representative of Paleoindian camps exhibit evidence for the use of diverse lithic types, while isolated point finds are most often of cryptocrystalline materials. He further argues that these items represent tools carried during forays from habitation camps. The high quality materials would provide a mobile source of lithic material suitable for use without modification or for the production of flakes to be rendered into other implements.

Comparatively, the Middle Atlantic region has yielded little direct evidence of Paleoindian subsistence sources (Dent 1995). Consequently, indications of the types of resources exploited by Paleoindians come from areas outside the region. In eastern North America, human populations of this period appear to have subsisted on a variety of large and small game. No evidence for the exploitation of extinct megafauna has been recovered in the east. Gardner (1989) has argued that hunting comprised the principal means of subsistence during this period. Evidence from the Delaware Valley, however, suggests the use of fish, small game, and plant foods during this period (Dent 1995; Kauffman and Dent 1982). Although Paleoindians utilized both hunted and gathered resources, the relative proportion of the diet that each activity contributed is not yet clear. The Paleoindian period terminates with the end of the Pleistocene and the beginning of a more stable, modern environment. The Clovis-type fluted point is replaced with the Hardaway blade toward the end of this period in this area.

1.5.1.2 Archaic Period (8,000 – 1,000 B.C.)

The early Holocene climate in Virginia continued on the trajectory begun at the end of the Pleistocene. Changes included increased temperatures, rising sea levels, and the full

development of the post-glacial oak-hickory-pine forest. Boreal flora and fauna of the late Pleistocene became extinct or confined to refuges in the highest elevations of the central Appalachian Mountains (Delcourt and Delcourt 1985). Additionally, the geomorphology of the post-glacial landscape grew increasingly stable (Conners 1986).

1.5.1.2.1 Early Archaic (8,000 – 6,500 B.C.)

Because of the climatic continuity between the Paleoindian and the Early Archaic periods, some archaeologists (Custer 1984, 1990; Gardner 1989) have argued that the Early Archaic period constitutes a sub-stage of the Paleoindian period. However, while the environmental setting may have been similar, important changes in settlement strategies such as increased use of upland zones and changes in lithic technology distinguish the Early Archaic from the Paleoindian Period. These changes also stimulated important shifts in Early Archaic social systems.

Although the use of high-quality lithic sources persisted into this period (Anderson 1991; Gardner 1989; Lowery and Custer 1990), fluted points were replaced with smaller, formed side-notched or stemmed bifaces to facilitate hafting. The blades of these points often exhibit serrated edges. The technological changes manifested by these implements reflect new subsistence procurement strategies oriented around the exploitation of smaller game animals and plants (McMillan and Klippel 1981). Diagnostic hafted bifaces of the Early Archaic in Virginia include Kirk Stemmed and Notched, Palmer Corner Notched, and several small bifurcated-base types (e.g. LeCroy). The bifurcated forms probably derived from the Kirk corner-notched type, which then developed into, or were replaced by, stemmed forms (e.g. Stanly and Morrow Mountain) (Anderson 1991:94). Ground-stone tool technology, important for the exploitation of a temperate woodland environment, also emerged during this period. Other tools incorporated into the Early Archaic toolkit include drills, adzes, numerous scraper forms, graters, and chipped-stone adzes (Gardner 1989; Lowery and Custer 1990). The addition of plant food-processing implements, such as mortars and pestles and nutting stones to the Archaic toolkit suggests an increased emphasis on floral resources. A trend toward expedient technologies also began in the early Archaic (Blanton and Sassaman 1989).

In the eastern Piedmont, settlement patterns expanded beyond the quarry-related, base-camp system postulated for the Paleoindian period. Early Archaic groups occupied areas along the major river drainages and utilized extractive sites in upland zones and/or specific, localized environmental settings, such as freshwater wetlands, springs, or bogs (Custer 1990:27). Evidence from Delaware suggests that Archaic groups entered coastal zones during this era to capitalize on new environments created by rising sea levels, such as coastal swamps and marshes (Custer 1990:32). Sites that may represent long-term habitations are typically situated at the confluence of a major stream and tributary or on broad stretches of land protruding above a floodplain or marsh. Such settings offered the greatest assortment and quantity of subsistence resources within the smallest land area. In sum, the variety of site types and activities represented during this period reflect an adaptation to a more diverse resource base brought about by increases in the diversity of environmental settings and seasonal fluctuations in climate.

At the end of the period, bifurcated projectile point forms appeared. Distributions of these types are limited to interior portions of the southeast and the Mid-Atlantic regions. The development of these types and their restricted distributions could reflect altered settlement and subsistence strategies prompted by the onset of the Hypsithermal climatic interval and resultant expansion of pine forests in the Coastal Plain (Anderson 1991:96-97). Coniferous forests, which would have prevailed during this period, yield low exploitable biomasses for humans.

1.5.1.2.2 Middle Archaic (6,500 – 3,000 B.C.)

Many of the trends that characterized the preceding period persisted into the Middle Archaic. In general, this era is distinguished by a mobile lifeway in which probably egalitarian groups emphasized the exploitation of a variable and unpredictable array of subsistence resources. The settlement-subsistence system of Middle Archaic groups is typified by small, short-term camps. Base camps, if they existed, probably lay at the confluences of major streams and a tributary or on broad areas of land that dominated a floodplain or marsh. Such settings allowed the exploitation of a great variety and quantity of resources within a small area.

The various bifurcated biface forms introduced during the previous cultural period demarcate the earliest portions of the Middle Archaic. These types were replaced by a series of stemmed forms that include, in order of appearance: Stanly; Morrow Mountain types; Guilford; and Halifax points. These bifaces occur in diverse topographic settings within the region including interior drainage areas as well as major river drainages. Gardner (1989) notes a shift toward quartz as a preferred raw material occurring in the Middle Atlantic.

Other elements of Middle Archaic material culture reflect continually evolving technology. For example, atlatl weights and grooved axes appeared during this period. The advent of atlatl weights indicates the landmark development of the spear thrower. In addition, ground stone mortars, pestles, manos, metates, nutting stones, grooved axes, and celts are frequently associated with Middle Archaic occupations. This groundstone technology distinguishes the Early Archaic from the Middle Archaic stone tool assemblages in the Middle Atlantic region (e.g., Stewart and Cavallo 1991). Further, it reflects the importance of floral resources to Middle Archaic populations (Ford 1977).

Sites and components that date to this period typically consist of scatters of lithic artifacts, primarily waste flakes and stone tools. Researchers (e.g., Blanton and Sassaman 1989) have commented on the expedient quality of these assemblages. Archaeologists in Virginia (Blanton and Robinson 1990; Stevens 1991) and in other regions (e.g., Blanton and Sassaman 1989) have suggested that these sites indicate a highly mobile settlement strategy during this period adapted to an environment that offered patchy and unpredictable distributions of subsistence resources. As a result, populations during this period would have relocated frequently and exploited resources where and when they were encountered, manufacturing suitable tools as needed. Stevens (1991) has argued that in this environment, groups would not have been able to amass the resources necessary to support large agglomerations of people. Hence base camps or long-term habitation sites dating to this period probably do not exist.

1.5.1.2.3 Late Archaic (3,000 – 1,000 B.C.)

Significant changes in settlement patterns and economic practices that occurred in the Late Archaic period distinguish it from the preceding periods. Dent (1995) terms this latter part of the Late Archaic as one of intensification. It is sometimes referred to as the "transitional" or "terminal" Late Archaic, and is characterized, for example, by amplified food production and increased use of various resources. Prior to these cultural transformations, adaptations related to the Late Archaic reflected continuity with those of the Middle Archaic. In other words, the period was characterized by highly mobile groups making use of expedient technology to exploit variable and widely dispersed resources.

Lithic assemblages from this period are characterized by noticeable trends in regionalization of corner-notched and stemmed hafted biface forms. The "terminal" Late Archaic is marked by regional varieties of broad-bladed, parallel-stemmed, hafted bifaces (Coe 1964:123-124). During this period, steatite bowls became an integral part of the artifact assemblage. In addition, Late Archaic groups developed inter-regional trade that included such items as copper (Great Lakes), marine shells (Gulf Coast), and imported exotic lithic raw material (Winters 1969).

The subsistence economy of Late Archaic groups within the Mid-Atlantic region evidences a stronger orientation to riverine resources (Mouer 1991) and the cultivation of native plant taxa (Fritz and Smith 1988; Voigt and Pearsall 1989). These changes mark the difference between the earlier and later portions of the Late Archaic. In contrast to the adaptations described above, Late Archaic populations oriented their subsistence and settlement strategies around a less diverse set of resources, but emphasized resources found in predictable locations and abundant quantities.

One possible reflection of this trend is the riverine orientation noted above. Settlement patterns focused on large river valleys and the utilization of resources available in them probably reflects an adjustment to conditions affected by stabilized sea levels and other hydrologic changes. Products of these altered conditions included vast mudflats, salt marshes, freshwater swamps, and other aquatic and semi-aquatic habitats. The spawning rounds of anadromous fish became enlarged and led to expansive fish runs which comprised a foreseeable and plentiful resource. Despite this focus the continued presence of interior sites appears to indicate a continued use of a range of plant and animal species.

The use of local lithic sources intensified beginning with the Late Archaic period. In the Coastal Plain, secondary sources of cobbles from along the rivers and their tributary streams were utilized, as were quartzite outcrops along the Fall Zone in the Appomattox River Valley. Quartz, quartzite, and basalt constituted the preferred materials for the manufacture of hafted bifaces and larger tools. However, non-local materials such as rhyolite and steatite were also obtained by populations residing at least part of the time in the Coastal Plain.

Dent (1995) remarks that the process of intensification suggests greater social complexity and the possible introduction of social hierarchies. He points to the postulated fish run harvests as

an example of an undertaking that required large labor units for the construction of weirs and processing of the quantities of fish generated by these undertakings. Such work would have required some authority to coordinate. At the same time, Dent suggests that people focused more time on fewer aspects of subsistence, and began to lose their individual autonomy as they came to rely more heavily on the labor of others. This process had important implications for social organization because such social arrangements were more tightly bonded and interdependent than those of band-level societies. Dent (1995:211) suggests that as these new social conditions emerged, people lost control of the products of their work and experienced a decreased ability to escape from these circumstances. With these constraints on independence and mobility in place, new social constructs could materialize.

1.5.1.3 Woodland Period (1,000 B.C. - A.D. 1600)

Adaptations developed during the Late Archaic persisted into the Woodland period. The introduction of new storage technology and material culture comprise the principal distinctions of the Early and Middle Woodland periods. In most other respects, however, they are marked by continuity with the preceding era. Settlement and subsistence patterns do not differ significantly from the Late Archaic. Some evidence for increasing social complexity, perhaps initiated during the Late Archaic, also characterizes the Early and Middle Woodland periods. The Late Woodland period encompasses the introduction of horticulture as an important subsistence strategy. The later portions of this period are distinguished by the development of complex chiefdom societies in the Coastal Plain of Virginia and finally by contact with European societies.

1.5.1.3.1 Early Woodland (1000 - 300 B.C.)

The Early Woodland, and its transition from the Late Archaic period, is the least understood of the Woodland phases. Early Woodland adaptations appear to reflect continuity with the preceding Late Archaic period. The Early Woodland, however, is distinguished principally by the introduction of ceramic technology. A second marker of the Early Woodland includes the replacement of Late Archaic large, stemmed hafted biface forms with small lanceolate, stemmed, and notched styles. These forms occur in a variety of raw material types, in contrast to the use of mainly coarse materials, such as quartzite, that characterized the Late Archaic period (McLearen 1991:113).

Early Woodland populations appear to have followed settlement/subsistence strategies similar to those of the Late Archaic period. Early Woodland groups coalesced into centralized settlements on a seasonal basis, and family or microband groups dispersed to smaller habitation sites during other portions of the year. Although rudimentary horticulture may have occurred during the period, the basis of Early Woodland subsistence economy consisted of hunting, fishing, and gathering wild foods.

The continuity of the Early Woodland period with the preceding Late Archaic period is underscored by certain early ceramic types, such as Marcey Creek Plain, made with steatite temper and often in the forms of steatite vessels (McLearen 1991:124). In the James River

Valley, Marcey Creek Plain ceramics were superseded by pottery types tempered with grog, clay, sand, grit, pebbles, fiber, shell, or combinations of these. Mouer (1991:52) groups these materials into a cultural complex that he terms the "McCary Complex" which spanned the period between ca. 1200 to 900 B.C. This complex is characterized by Croaker Landing Ware which appears to derive from Marcey Creek ceramics.

The McCary Complex was replaced by a second cultural manifestation termed the Elk Island Complex (ca. 900 to 500 B.C.), which existed primarily in the northern and central Piedmont and adjacent inner Coastal Plain. Sand-tempered Elk Island (or Accokeek) ceramics, small contracting stemmed and lanceolate point types, chipped and ground stone tools and ornaments, and large sites along river valley bottoms distinguish this complex (McLearn 1991:115-119; Mouer 1991:57).

Greater sedentism, which may have begun to evolve towards the end of the Archaic period, continued to develop during the Early Woodland period. For the lower James Valley, Gardner (1982) suggested that settlement patterns during this period included two principal site types: macroband base camps and foray camps. The former site type represents sites occupied by large sedentary groups. These sites lay along estuaries, placing their inhabitants in close proximity to shellfish beds, which comprised a significant segment of the subsistence base, and other subsistence resources. Foray camps consisted of small, briefly occupied sites that lay in the hinterland of the base camps, and which were visited to obtain specific resources.

Gardner (1982) did not observe evidence for seasonal congregations and dispersal of social groups during this period. Mouer (1991:54) asserts that no evidence has been collected for this period that suggests the presence of macro-band camps in the Coastal Plain, save for those in the lower James Valley. He suggests that the small sites of this period which have been identified in the inner Coastal Plain may reflect forays from base camps situated at the lower portion of the valley.

Early Woodland subsistence strategies also may have continued a trend begun during the Late Archaic. Stevens (1991) suggests that Early Woodland populations focused on the exploitation of a few specific, but plentiful food resources which became available at predictable times of the year and locations. Such resources may have included anadromous fish, which can be easily harvested in large amounts during annual runs. As evidence, Stevens cites the locations of large sites in estuarine or riverine environments, evidence for greater reliance on the resources offered by these habitats, toolkits that reflect woodworking and plant processing, improved storage technology, larger sites, and possible long-term occupations of sites (Stevens 1991:208).

An increased emphasis on ceremonialism, particularly in association with burial of the dead, also appeared during the Early Woodland period in portions of the Middle Atlantic (Gluckman 1973:99-172). This circumstance could reflect changes in social relations and hierarchical social ranking. Such developments could reflect the influence of steatite and ceramic container technology and focal subsistence strategies (Stevens 1991:209). The enhanced storage

capabilities afforded by these technologies enabled populations to intensify food production and to store surpluses more efficiently, and thus would allow them to offset food deficiencies when they arose. Intensification of production and distribution of excess foodstuffs may have evolved in association with ranked social organization. The impetus for intensified food production, as well as the organization of storage and redistribution of resources, would probably require group leadership, perhaps in the form of "big men." This type of social arrangement represents a divergence from the egalitarianism that has been postulated for earlier cultural periods. Hence, the new storage technologies could have contributed to sedentary settlement and the social ranking suggested by burial ceremonialism. As Stewart (1993:173) points out with reference to the Late Woodland, however, the catalyst for increasing social complexity probably includes the local and regional social environments. Culture change of this sort cannot be understood without consideration of these influences.

1.5.1.3.2 Middle Woodland (300 B.C. - A.D. 800)

Many of the settlement and subsistence strategies that developed during the Late Archaic and Early Woodland persisted into the Middle Woodland period. Distinguishing traits of the Middle Woodland consist principally of changes in material culture. Characteristic artifact types include a series of new hafted biface forms such as Potts, Rossville, Fox Creek, and triangle points. In addition, new pottery types occur during this period which are found throughout the Coastal Plain (Stewart 1992:2,5).

The early part of the Middle Woodland is characterized by Popes Creek and related ceramics (McLearen 1992:41; Stewart 1992:2). These types include crushed rock temper, and frequently exhibit net impressed surface treatment (Stewart 1992:8). During the second half of the period, shell-tempered Mockley ceramics became prevalent in the region. Examples of this ware commonly display net- or cord impressions, or no surface treatment. Vessels of this type most often possess jar shapes with rounded or semi-conical bases and typically have straight rims, which sometimes exhibit incised decorations (Potter 1993:62, 66). In the Inner Coastal Plain, two other pottery types, Prince George and Varina, co-exist with Mockley. Both types are tempered with coarse sand and crushed rock. Prince George ceramics are cord or fabric-marked, and Varina is net-marked (McLearen 1992:44).

Populations of the Middle Woodland emphasized the exploitation of wild food sources through gathering, hunting, and fishing. Although they may have possessed some cultigens, these formed an insignificant part of the total subsistence base (Stewart 1992:13). The trend toward a focused adaptation persisted into the Middle Woodland. A wide variety of foods were utilized, but groups may have scheduled subsistence activities to obtain specific resources at their peak of availability (Blanton 1992:68). Evidence for intensified food production during this period also exists. Again, this occurrence represents the persistence of trends begun earlier, and it implies a degree of social complexity that would include some form of leadership to coordinate the harvesting, processing, storage, and distribution of resources (Stewart 1992:13,19).

Middle Woodland settlement patterns appear similar to those of the Early Woodland and continue the trend toward greater sedentism (Blanton 1992:68). Settlement of the period is

distinguished by lengthy occupations of base camps or hamlets. Such sites most often lie in settings which maximize access to a wide diversity of resources, such as along rivers at the interface between salt and fresh water (Stewart 1992:14). Smaller sites were occupied during forays from the larger camps to obtain specific resources. Potter's data from Site 44NB0185 and other sites in the Potomac Valley suggests that some of these smaller sites may reflect intensive occupation or frequent reuse over prolonged time spans (Potter 1993:76-77). Stewart (1992) notes a decrease in the size of group territories during the period. This reduction probably resulted in the creation and maintenance of regional networks of information and resource exchange. Stewart (1992:15-16) cites widespread artifact styles and ceramic design, and regional trade as evidence of this phenomenon. Management of regional trade and information exchange, particularly on a large scale, might also indicate positions of leadership within social groups.

1.5.1.3.3 Late Woodland (A.D. 900 - 1600)

The trend toward sedentism culminated during the Late Woodland period with the establishment of permanently- or semi-permanently occupied villages and hamlets. Populations in the region grew during the period, and increasingly complex social systems developed. In addition, horticultural production emerged as a significant element of the subsistence base (Turner 1992:97).

Aspects of material culture that signal the period include distinctive pottery types. Early Late Woodland pottery types derive from late Middle Woodland types, and Late Woodland varieties mirror the widespread homogeneity that existed earlier. Initially, the dominant Late Woodland ceramic consisted of shell-tempered Townsend wares, which most frequently display fabric-impressed and incised surface treatments. By the latter portion of the period, the spatial range of this pottery type had become constrained to the margins of the Chesapeake. Along upper portions of the James River and the Appomattox River Townsend ware was replaced by sand and crushed quartz-tempered Gaston ware.

Other forms of material culture include triangular projectile hafted bifaces, other chipped-stone implements, and ground axes and pipes (Turner 1992:103-104). An important difference between the Late Woodland and earlier periods involved a greater reliance on horticultural production. By the early Late Woodland, varieties of maize, beans, and squash had been introduced to the region, and local populations raised produce in fields prepared through slash and burn techniques (Potter 1993:101; Turner 1992). Due to the meagerness of regional data relating to these cultigens, the proportion of the Late Woodland diet that they composed cannot be evaluated. Wild foods, however, appear to have continued to make up a significant percentage of the overall diet (Turner 1992).

Potter (1993:100-101) notes that Late Woodland settlement patterns varied over time. Potter's data from the Potomac Valley suggests that by the late Middle Woodland period, populations occupied large residential villages. During the early Late Woodland, however, the population scattered into dispersed small settlements, possibly as a result of environmental changes. The introduction of horticulture also permitted the region's population to expand into new

environments. Small resource-procurement camps continued to occur in association with these settlements. By the second half of the Late Woodland period, populations began to coalesce into denser settlements, often encircled by palisades. These latter features, in combination with less dispersed settlement, could indicate increasing intergroup conflict (Potter 1993; Turner 1992:113). In addition, survey data from the James River valley suggest greatly reduced utilization of interior areas and secondary drainages than occurred during earlier periods. This shift probably reflects the introduction of cultivation, which was more suited to floodplain and terrace locations along major drainages (Turner 1992:114).

By the Late Woodland, the Virginia Coastal Plain was populated by Algonquian-speaking groups organized into a complex chiefdom level society. Information regarding the attributes of these societies comes primarily from ethnohistorical data; archaeological data do not clearly point to complex social organizations during this period (Turner 1986). Characteristics of the Powhatan chiefdom, encompassing most of the Chesapeake Bay shoreline, appear to have included social ranking, hierarchical settlement patterns, unequal access to resource surpluses and exotic goods (including European trade items after contact), and differential burial practices according to rank (Potter 1989; Rountree 1990; Turner 1992).

The Late Woodland period terminates with the Contact period, which refers to the interval during which Native American and European societies first encountered one another. In the Coastal Plain, the period is characterized first by intermittent interaction between the two groups as a result of European exploration, trade, and fishing activities along the Atlantic Coast. Intermittent direct contact between the two groups began after 1570, and consisted of a brief Spanish mission in Virginia, and the short English occupation of the Roanoke colony in present North Carolina. In 1607, sustained intercultural contact commenced with the English settlement of Jamestown. This subdivision of the Contact period extends to 1622, in which year the Powhatan confederacy attacked the English settlements in the James Valley. The final period ends in 1646, after a second series of conflicts between the English and Natives produced the subjugation and virtual destruction of the Powhatan Confederacy in the James Valley (Hodges 1993:13-14).

Native responses to the appearance of the English and their colonization were relatively cooperative early on. The two groups engaged in frequent trade with only occasional small-scale confrontations. Their relationship degenerated over the succeeding twenty years, however. Turner and Opperman (1993) suggest that a source of the friction between the two groups lay in their competition for the same resources. Although the tidewater region comprises an extremely rich environment, resources are not distributed evenly across the landscape. In addition, Potter (1989) argues that conflict also grew from economic rivalry as each side attempted to control their mutual trade. In the face of English competition, relations between the two groups grew confrontational, and culminated in the first mass attack by the Powhatan Confederation on the English settlers in 1622.

The effects of this interaction on both Native populations and European colonists in the region are not well understood. In general, it has been assumed that contact led to the disruption of

traditional cultural systems (Hodges 1993; Potter 1989). In certain instances, moreover, interaction with Europeans resulted in changes to native material culture as well. Cultural influences flowed in both directions, however, as Europeans adopted elements of native material culture and agriculture (Mouer 1993).

1.5.2 Historic Context

In the Commonwealth of Virginia, the generally accepted historic cultural context is divided into the eight major periods of European Settlement to Society, Colony to Nation, Early National Period, Antebellum Period, Civil War Era, Reconstruction and Growth, World War I to World War II, and New Dominion. A detailed discussion of each period is presented below.

1.5.2.1 European Settlement to Society (1607 – 1750)

Once Captain Christopher Newport and his crew landed at what would become Jamestown in 1607, the landscape of the New World began to change dramatically. English settlers established temporary camps, like that of Jamestown. Many were not successful because of Indian attacks and internal failures. Bermuda Citie, founded by Sir Thomas Dale in 1613 was one such settlement. After settling Henricopolis at Dutch Gap, Dale traveled back down the James River and staked out this new location for the colonists to inhabit. Records indicate only a small number of poorly built houses were erected at Bermuda Citie before the Indian attack of 1622 (Lutz 1957: 13). This settlement would become what is known today as City Point. Other early settlements in the area include Governor George Yeardley's Flowerdew Hundred, first settled in 1619 and Jordan's Point, settled by Samuel Jordan after his arrival to the colony in 1610 (Lutz 1957:16). Samuel Jordan's 1620 patent mentions Temperance Bailie as a neighboring property owner but a 1634, 150 acre patent to Thomas Bailie is the first concrete evidence of land ownership in the vicinity of USAG Fort Lee. The land is described as being located "near the mouth of Baylys Creek" (Nugent 1992: 26). By 1650, James Warradine, John George, Robert West, William Ditty, Robert Langram and William Batt had also patented land along Bailey Creek, either within the boundaries of USAG Fort Lee or within close proximity (Opperman and Polk 1987: 2-59).

In 1610, the Virginia colony was divided into four large administrative areas by the London Company. The Prince George area fell under the Charles City Corporation (Lutz 1957: 17). By 1643 the population of the area had increased enough to warrant the establishment of Bristol Parish. Despite this, the region Bristol Parish served was still considered to be on the outskirts of European settlement. In 1622, a calculated Indian attack throughout Virginia led to the death of many settlers and produced an uneasy fear of further attacks against settlers. With its heavy fortifications, Flowerdew Hundred was one of the only plantations to survive the attack (Prince George Tri-centennial Committee 2003: 38). Puddledock Plantation, just along the western boundary of USAG Fort Lee, represented the furthest westward home site before the attack (Prince George Tri-centennial Committee 2003: 41). After the 1622 Indian assault, settlement of the area slowed. Not until around 1635 did colonists feel safe enough to move outward again. In 1645, Fort Henry was established at what is now the junction of North Sycamore and Old

Street in downtown Petersburg (Monroe 2006: 8). Settlements like Fort Henry were established to ward off future attacks and to serve as a trading post between Native Americans and English settlers. With the creation of this fort, settlers felt safer and land in what would become Prince George County was soon settled in earnest.

Land was acquired primarily through the “head right” system. Through this system prospective landowners were granted 50 acres of land for every man, woman, or child they “sponsored” by providing passage from England to the colonies. Headrights could be individuals of any class and title, but servants were typically indentured to their sponsors for a number of years after arrival (Nugent 1992: xxiv). It is easy to see how rich Englishmen could acquire vast amounts of land by transporting large numbers of family, friends and servants to live or work on their land. Through the head right system in 1635, Francis Eppes received 1700 acres of land at the confluence of the Appomattox and James Rivers near the former Bermuda Citie. This land grant system and the development of tobacco as a staple crop fed directly into a “settlement pattern that generally did not include towns or even villages” (Isaac 1999: 30).

Robert Bolling serves as an example of this pattern. By the first quarter of the eighteenth century, he had acquired 13,000 acres in Prince George County (deHart 1957: 32). Most of this land was probably devoted to the cultivation of tobacco. Tobacco had been introduced to the colony by John Rolfe in 1613 and had since flourished as a profitable raw material transported to Europe for consumption. The planting of tobacco became a way of life for most colonists. Settlement revolved around the rotation of fertile fields, making large plantations common throughout the colony. Each plantation essentially became a self-sustaining community, with planters dedicating a small portion of land to the raising of corn and other food goods and livestock. Colonists still relied on England for manufactured goods though, and waterways like the James and Appomattox Rivers served as the main source of transportation for these goods. By 1670, Fort Henry had transformed from a frontier stronghold to a trading post for the southwest area of the colony. In 1730, the House of Burgesses passed the Tobacco Act in an effort to raise the price and quality of tobacco produced in Virginia (Breen 2001: 62). The act called for the establishment of official inspection warehouses, one of which was located near the old Fort Henry trading post in an area that would become known as the City of Petersburg (Monroe 2006: 8). This inspection warehouse sparked the growth of the area, serving as a central location for the area’s residents who were now required to transport their hogsheads of tobacco to the warehouse in order to sell it.

The land surrounding what is today USAG Fort Lee remained a part of Charles City County until 1702, when the General Assembly finally calmed complaints over the unmanageable size of the county. Residents complained of the “inconveniences” of traveling North across the James River “when they have any occasion to prosecute Law Suites in the sd County Court or to go to any other publick meeting” (Lutz 1957: 54). Named after Queen Anne’s husband, Prince George of Denmark, the new county spanned from the James River to the North Carolina border and from the Surry County border to the Appalachian Mountains. With a growing population and large land area, the county was soon subdivided but by 1752 the county had reached its present size (Lutz 1957: 61). In 1748 the General Assembly passed an act establishing the town

of Petersburg, fulfilling Colonel William Byrd's 1733 desire to lay out a town at this place "naturally intended for marts, where the traffic of the outer inhabitants must center" (Bassett 1901: 292). The population of the colony continued to grow dramatically during this time, jumping from 60,000 in 1700 to 230,000 in 1750. The colonists of Virginia had plunged headlong into a culture dominated by the cultivation of tobacco. In 1700, 85-90% of the population was Anglo-American, but by 1750 more than 40% of the population was Afro-American, a definite indication of widespread use of African and African American labor on tobacco plantations (Isaac 1999: 12). Colonists spent so much of their energy on planting this crop that most houses of this time period were earthfast, temporary structures made of wood. Brick was rarely used until later in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries (Deetz 1996:146). Writing of Flowerdew Hundred, James Deetz suggests that three general social movements can account for patterns of archaeological remains from this time period, these being the "tobacco boom of the earlier seventeenth century, the attempt by colonies to become economically independent of the mother country during the middle to late seventeenth century, and the dramatic increase in the importation of African slaves in the early years of the eighteenth century" (Deetz 1996: 53). Diagnostic archaeological remains consist of fortified settlements, sixteenth and seventeenth century European ceramics, locally made ceramics, early tobacco pipes and impermanent architecture (Opperman and Polk 1987: 1-4). The Flowerdew site may hold valuable information about the transient nature of life during this period.

1.5.2.2 Colony to Nation (1750 – 1789)

Prince George County at mid-eighteenth century was a prospering region, with public ferries, stores, warehouses and churches scattered throughout. By this time settlement had reached as far as Roanoke and Prince George residents now had a safe buffer between their territory and the frontier. This buffer prevented clashes between Native Americans and Prince George residents during the French and Indian War (1754-1763). The Proclamation of 1763 brought an end to the fighting but in turn sparked resentment towards the royal crown by forbidding any settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains (Salmon and Campbell 1994: 25). Several Prince Georgians would play a major role in the discussions of independence that followed. The threat of the French and Indian War caused the General Assembly to create four military districts to command local militias. Prince George fell within the Southern District, headed by George Washington. Leaders of Prince George also called for the establishment of a patrol system in 1757 to monitor the activities of enslaved people and indentured servants in the area (Lutz 1957: 73).

The town of Blandford was chartered in 1752. Blandford had been the site of the county courthouse since 1748 but now the trustees of the town were tasked with laying out streets and creating codes of conduct for the community. Other communities in Prince George flourished as well. The town of Broadway, located on land originally belonging to the Bolling family on the south side of the Appomattox River, was incorporated in 1732 and continued to serve as an important port in the area (Prince George Tri-centennial Committee 2003: 10). City Point also remained an integral part of the region, connecting the population of Prince George to the rest of Virginia. During this time, education was administered by the family unit.

Wealthy families often sent their children to England for schooling while less prosperous families occasionally joined together to build small log cabin schools in old agricultural fields (Lutz 1957: 73).

Prince George resident and owner of Jordan's Point plantation, Richard Bland, played a key role in the political and social upheaval just before the Revolution. Thomas Jefferson once referred to him as the "wisest man south of the James River" and his guidance was sought before, during and after the Revolution. In 1766, he published a pamphlet entitled *An Enquiry into the Rights of the British Colonies* which was widely distributed and helped to bring issues concerning colonial government to a head. He was elected to both sessions of the Continental Congress and later chosen to help draft a new constitution for the state of Virginia (Lutz 1957: 83). Although Prince George supplied many other men to the Revolution, both militarily and politically, the area did not see any armed conflict until January of 1781. At this time British General Benedict Arnold led his troops up the James River on the way to Richmond. Prince George militiamen put up a resistance at what was known as Fort Hood (later known as Fort Powhatan). Later in the spring of the same year General William Phillips advanced towards Petersburg, destroying tobacco warehouses and sending a party to burn the courthouse (Lutz 1957: 92-95).

1.5.2.3 Early National Period (1789 – 1830)

The coming of a new century saw Prince George recovering from the war and growing along with the newly established nation. The first census of the United States in 1790 reported that Prince George County was home to just over one percent of the state's population with 8,173 residents, with nearly 60% of Prince George residents at this time comprised of enslaved or freed persons. The majority of the enslaved individuals were owned by wealthy plantation owners, who purchased hundreds of slaves to operate their farms. A Reverend John Jones Spooner wrote in his 1797 description of the county that "Negro slavery is tolerated here; but it is the most lenient kind" (Lutz 1957:103). Other than a number of manumissions of slaves during this time, the evidence for this statement is unclear. In fact in 1831, a slave revolt led by Nat Turner in neighboring Southampton County led to the reestablishment of the slave patrol in the county. Petersburg continued to grow as a commercial center during this period. At the turn of the century the town had about 200 houses, large stores and several tobacco warehouses whose tobacco notes were considered legal tender. City Point also grew to become an important port between Richmond and Norfolk. After the blockades resulting from the War of 1812, the port saw the arrival of the first steam engine and efforts were made to clear the water passage for easier travel. Despite the importance of the port at City Point the surrounding area never saw more than a few buildings go up. Nonetheless, City Point was incorporated in 1826 and the construction of a town was authorized. The town was not actually constructed until sometime after its incorporation. In 1810, the county courthouse was moved to a more central and permanent location within five miles of USAG Fort Lee and stands in the same location today.

After two hundred years of farming, the soil in Prince George was exhausted and some planters left the area in search of more fertile land. Some, like George and William Harrison and Edmund Ruffin, stayed behind and ushered in a new age of agriculture. The subsequent introduction of new machinery and crop diversification eventually resulted in improved economic conditions and solidified Prince George's agricultural heritage (Lutz 1957: 119).

1.5.2.4 Antebellum Period (1830 – 1860)

In early 1836 the City Point Railroad Company was created and tasked with laying a railroad between City Point and Petersburg. Two years later the road was complete, reducing travel between the two points to a mere hour. The railway ran through what later became USAG Fort Lee, essentially separating the North Range from the cantonment area. The Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad was chartered in 1850, creating another important connection between port areas. The dredging of the Appomattox River was also completed around this time (Lutz 1957: 132-148), resulting in trains and steamboats becoming rival transportation sources in the area. Despite this, the county's population declined from 1840 to 1850. City Point never grew into the large town hoped for and settlements in the county were sparse. Most residents traveled to Petersburg for their consumer goods and in 1850 the town was incorporated, becoming the third city in Virginia (Lutz 1957:147). The number of individuals of African descent in Prince George certainly played a role in the social and economic climate of this time.

1.5.2.5 Civil War Era (1860 – 1865)

Though the famous agriculturalist Edmund Ruffin vehemently advocated secession to his fellow Prince Georgians, most area residents preferred to remain a part of the Union. During a Virginia convention on the matter in early 1861 the Prince George delegate voted against secession (Lutz 1957: 156). But only several weeks later, after the events at Fort Sumter, the Old Dominion seceded from the Union and Richmond became the new capital of the Confederacy (Salmon and Campbell 1994: 46). By this time Edmund Ruffin left Virginia in frustration. His fame as a secessionist accorded him the honor of firing the first shot of the Civil War, aimed at Fort Sumter (Lutz 1957: 158). Many Prince George men fought in the war but the area did not see any hostilities until the summer of 1862 when General McClellan led his troops up and down the James River in an attempt to take Richmond. Many residences and properties were destroyed or vandalized by Union troops stationed across the river at Harrison's Landing (Robertson 1991: 46). The following years were harsh but free of adversaries. Many struggled without the men of the households and without slaves and servants who had fled to Union troops for freedom. The war dealt another blow when in 1864 Prince George and Petersburg became the center of action as Union forces attempted to take Richmond from the rear and cut off the Confederate's main supply route.

Federal troops arrived in June, making Appomattox Plantation at City Point their headquarters and constructing a pontoon bridge between Fort Powhatan (formally Fort Hood) and Broadway. Thousands of Union troops crossed the James and Appomattox Rivers advancing on the meager Confederate troops stationed in Petersburg (Bolash 2003: 1-18). However, the comparatively

small number of Confederate troops was able to set up a strong defensive line. Following the unsuccessful Union attempt during the Battle of the Crater, a ten month siege against the dwindling Confederate force took place. Confederate defensive earthworks were constructed around Petersburg. Existing railroads were disrupted and a military railroad was quickly constructed to connect troops in the area. A portion of this rail bed exists at USAG Fort Lee. Finally in March of 1865, Union troops infiltrated the Confederate lines and soon took Richmond down (Robertson 1991: 166-167). Prince George residents were some of the first to hear of General Lee's surrender at Appomattox Courthouse (Lutz 1957: 190).

1.5.2.6 Reconstruction and Growth (1865 – 1917)

The end of the Civil War left Prince George without any public buildings and with many destroyed homes and fields. Most records from the courthouse were either burned or stolen. Many boundary disputes erupted because of this. The residents slowly recovered though. Railroads were repaired, rivers cleared of debris and homes and buildings rebuilt. In 1870 Virginia was readmitted to the Union. In the same year the first public schools were established in Prince George. In 1884 the new courthouse was ready for use (Lutz 1957: 206-208).

The county continued in its agricultural ways. Virginia was advertised to recent European immigrants in the Northwest as a mild-climate, agriculturally rich haven and soon Slovak families began to arrive in Prince George. Some industry was starting to take hold in the county with the establishment of the Disputanta Peanut Company in 1909 and E.I. Du Pont de Nemours Company in 1912. The latter constructed a dynamite plant on land bought from the Eppes family at City Point. The advent of World War I saw the plant change production from dynamite to gun cotton. Almost overnight thousands of workers swarmed the area and small towns popped up along the Du Pont property. This population growth spurred incorporation of the city of Hopewell in 1916. The industry in Hopewell kept a close eye on events in Europe as WWI approached. Their munitions were being sent there and many of the workers were from European countries involved in the conflict (Lutz 1957: 235).

1.5.2.7 World War I to World War II (1917 – 1945)

Eighteen days after the United States declared war with Germany, plans to create Camp Lee were underway. The National Defense Act of 1916 had authorized the construction of civilian training camps and an increase in army sizes. With the enactment of the draft in July 1917, thousands of new troops were ready for service. To accommodate the large numbers of newly drafted soldiers, a site just outside of Petersburg was chosen as one of sixteen National Army Cantonment Camps. Petersburg officials and business men campaigned hard for the establishment of a camp in the area and so were disappointed when on June 11, 1917 the War Department retracted their proposed plan to construct in the area, as it was deemed to be too close to the Du Pont plant and its explosive materials. Petersburg citizens were able to persuade the War Department that the plant posed no danger to the surrounding area and the plans to build were resumed (Lutz 1957: 236). Land parcels were bought by the United States War Department.

The local newspaper describes the construction of the camp as magic, stating the following: “Where farms and forests, swamps and ponds stretched in a wilderness, broken only occasionally by a lonely farmhouse, there now stands a city of over 30,000...The same earth which was torn in the spring by harrow and plow, now shakes under the impact of thousands of marching men” (The Bayonet: October 19, 1917). The camp was laid out in a horseshoe shape with quickly constructed wooden barracks and buildings lining the main road. Construction began June 19 and the first new soldiers arrived on September 5. These soldiers were trained in the “new elements of warfare,” which included trench construction, machine gun and automatic rifle use, and grenade and rifle grenade use (Batchelder 1918: 20). Over 8 miles (12.8 km) of training trenches (44PG0299) still exist today and have been determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Camp Lee was home to the 80th Division, which was fully trained on the premises.

Land use patterns changed dramatically with increased involvement in the First World War. Areas that were solely utilized for agriculture were developed for other uses at a frenzied rate, including the land that became the First Camp Lee. The orientation of the roads shown on the 1919 map is roughly north to south, whereas today the configuration is northeast to southwest. The First Camp Lee was decommissioned in 1921 after functioning as a demobilization point for the war.

After the signing of Armistice in 1918, the area saw a sudden decrease in activity. The Du Pont plant began laying off employees, who scattered across the county. Camp Lee was established as a demobilization camp and its hospital continued to serve injured soldiers for several months. In 1921 the Camp was formally shut down, its buildings demolished and parcels of land sold. A strip of land along the Appomattox River, just above what is today the North Range, was leased or transferred to the United States Department of Justice for use as a federal prison (Clarke et al 1997: 33). Another portion along the western edge of the camp was incorporated into the Petersburg National Military Park (now Petersburg National Battlefield) which was established in 1926 (Lutz 1957:251). The rest of the old Camp was left to the state of Virginia and administered by the State Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries as a wildlife refuge. The only building to survive this era of change is what is now known as the Davis House, named after former resident Gordon Davis, a state forester who resided in the house after the original Camp Lee became a wildlife refuge. The house was completed in 1917 prior to the War Department’s purchase of the land and became the Army’s 80th Division Headquarters. The house still stands today at the intersection of Mahone and Carver Avenues (Sims 1990).

Despite the closing of the original Camp Lee and the hard times in the Hopewell industrial area, the population of Prince George continued to increase. Residents continued in their agricultural ways and soon companies like the Columbian Peanut Company of Disputanta became some of the nation’s greatest industrial enterprises (Lutz 1957: 245). Camp Lee remained a wildlife refuge until it was called into action once again to train soldiers for the impending Second World War.

On October 17, 1940 Congress approved the construction of a new Camp Lee and a system of buildings and training facilities was again built within months. These buildings were constructed using standard temporary building plans prepared by the United States Engineer's Office, and functioned as administration offices, barracks, mess halls, and lavatories (Clarke et al 1997: 33). Camp Lee became the largest of two Quartermaster Replacement Training Centers as well as the second largest Medical Training Center (Lutz 1957: 267). Just over a year after the first troops arrived at the rebuilt Camp Lee, the United States was dragged into war with the attack on Pearl Harbor. To accommodate the increased demand for quartermaster training, the Medical Training Center was moved to Camp Pickett and the Quartermaster Training Center took over the entire Camp. In the fall of 1941 the Quartermaster School was moved to Camp Lee, along with the Quartermaster Board, and the Technical Training Service Department (Clarke et al 1997:34). By the end of the war, 300,000 men and women had received basic and advanced training within the confines of Camp Lee.

1.5.2.8 New Dominion (1945 – Present)

After the celebration of the end of the war, Camp Lee once again was converted to a demobilization camp and the county returned to its civilian ways. A few years later in 1950, the Camp became a permanent installation and was subsequently renamed USAG Fort Lee. The construction of more permanent facilities made the Installation “a city within the environs of [Prince George] county” (Lutz 1957: 277). USAG Fort Lee, along with the industrial centers in Hopewell and Petersburg, helped to transform Prince George from a strictly agriculturally based community to a more residential area. As of 2018, Prince George County is home to just over 38,000 people. USAG Fort Lee remains an important part of the community, employing 3,000 civilians and bringing around 10,000 soldiers and their families to the area.

2.0 LAWS, POLICY and GUIDANCE

This section provides a listing of laws, regulations and other authorities applicable to the management of cultural resources, along with a summary description of the main components of each. While not all of them may be directly applicable to the management of cultural resources at USAG Fort Lee, they are included here because they either form the predecessor to and/or provide weight to earlier, less inclusive iterations for those that do.

2.1 Federal Laws and Regulations

There are many federal laws and regulations applicable to the management of cultural resources at USAG Fort Lee, the two most recent and procedurally expansive of which, are the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665; 54 U.S.C. §300101 *et seq.*) and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (Public Law 91-190; 42 U.S.C. §4321 *et seq.*). It is important to note that although agency compliance with these two laws may be coordinated, each is applied in different contexts and neither law replaces or eliminates the need to follow the other. Summary descriptions for additional federal laws, organized by year of enactment, are provided in paragraphs 2.1.3 through 2.1.11.

2.1.1 National Historic Preservation Act

As the most comprehensive such law ever passed, the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) established that the Federal government should provide leadership in the preservation of historic properties and administer its own historic properties or those it controls with a view toward preservation, and in cooperation with the states, Indian Tribes, Native Hawaiians, local governments, private organizations and individuals. More specifically, the NHPA established:

- The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), which is the official inventory of the Nation's significant cultural resources (districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture). It also sets forth the procedures for listing properties in the NRHP;
- The appointment of a State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) by the Governor of each state, for the purpose of administering a state's historic preservation programs, including completion of a statewide inventory of important sites, and representing its citizens in historic preservation related matters;
- The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), an independent agency which advises the President and Congress on historic preservation matters and provides guidance to federal agencies;
- The role of Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO), an individual appointed to administer Tribal historic preservation programs and who may assume the role of the SHPO for historic preservation related matters on tribal lands used by federal agencies.

Among the many sections of the NHPA, those which are most applicable to the management of cultural resources at USAG Fort Lee are Sections 106, 110, 111, 112 and 304.

- Section 106 - The primary requirement of Section 106 is for “Federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties and afford the ACHP a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings” *prior to the approval of the expenditure of federal funds*. The only way to fulfill this requirement is to ensure the identification and evaluation of historic properties under an agency’s jurisdiction with the purpose being to “accommodate historic preservation concerns with the needs of Federal undertakings through consultation among the agency official and other parties with an interest in the effects of the undertaking on historic properties, commencing at the early stages of project planning.” Accordingly, the goal of consultation is “to identify historic properties potentially affected by the undertaking, assess its effects and seek ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate any adverse effects on historic properties.”

A subsection of Section 106 of the NHPA, Protection of Historic Properties (36 CFR §800), sets forth the procedural requirements to identify, evaluate, and determine effects of all undertakings on historic properties. Alternately known as the “Section 106 Process,” following the steps in this process ensures that an agency has considered the effects of its actions on historic properties and has consulted with all required and interested participants.

- Section 110 - The primary requirement of Section 110 is for federal agencies to establish a historic preservation program for the purpose of locating, inventorying, managing and nominating all historic properties under its control. Section 110 also requires federal agencies to:
 - Designate an individual to fill the role of Federal Preservation Officer (FPO);
 - Affirm its stewardship responsibilities;
 - Document properties to be altered or demolished;
 - Minimize harm to National Historic Landmarks (NHLs).
- Section 111 - This section of the NHPA promotes the adaptive reuse of buildings and structures which are historic properties, and the lease or exchange of historic properties which are no longer needed for current or future agency purposes, to any person or organization, if the agency head determines that the lease or exchange will adequately insure the preservation of the historic property.
- Section 112 - This section of the NHPA states that historic preservation activities shall be conducted by persons, whether a Government employee or contractor, who meet the professional qualification standards published by the Secretary of the Interior. Section 112 also requires that “records and other data, including data produced by historical research and archaeological surveys and excavations are permanently maintained in appropriate data bases and made available to potential users...”

- Section 304 - This section of the NHPA authorizes the withholding of information from public disclosure on the location, character, and/or ownership of a historic property, if that disclosure may cause invasion of privacy, harm to the resource, or impede the use of a traditional religious site by practitioners.

2.1.2 National Environmental Policy Act

Enacted in 1969, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) was created to ensure that federal agencies consider the impacts of their actions on the physical, natural, cultural and social aspects of the human environment. Accordingly, the NEPA requires federal agencies to systematically assess the environmental impacts of their proposed actions and consider alternative ways of accomplishing their missions, for the purpose of minimizing damage and protecting the environment. Compliance with the NEPA process also provides opportunities for interested parties to participate in an agency's decision-making process. While 40 CFR 1500 – 1518 outlines the requirements of this law which must be followed by all federal agencies, many federal agencies have used this guidance to develop their own regulations. For the Army, these are codified in 32 CFR 651, *Environmental Analysis of Army Actions*. Of note in this discussion is that the Army is in the process of updating this regulation to among other things, include a categorical exclusion for ICRMPs, meaning that the production of an ICRMP will no longer require the preparation of an environmental assessment.

2.1.3 Antiquities Act of 1906

Now largely supplanted by the muscle of the ARPA, the Antiquities Act was signed into law by President Theodore Roosevelt on June 8, 1906. This act was the first in the United States to provide for, upon conviction, monetary fines against and/or imprisonment of anyone who “appropriated, excavated, injured, or destroyed any historic or prehistoric ruin or monument, or any object of antiquity, situated on lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States, without the permission of the Secretary of the Department of the Government having jurisdiction over the lands on which those antiquities” were located. Additionally, it allowed:

- The President of the United States “to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments...”
- The Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, and War to issue “permits for the examination of ruins, the excavation of archaeological sites, and the gathering of objects of antiquity upon the lands under their respective jurisdictions...provided that the examinations, excavations, and gatherings are undertaken for the benefit of reputable museums, universities, colleges, or other recognized scientific or educational institutions, with a view to increasing the knowledge of such objects,

and that the gatherings shall be made for permanent preservation in public museums.”

2.1.4 Historic Sites Act of 1935

The Historic Sites Act (Public Law 113-287; 54 U.S.C. §§320101-320106 *et seq.*), passed August 31, 1935, established that it is “a national policy to preserve for public use historic sites, buildings, and objects of national significance for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States.” In turn, it provided for:

- The Secretary of the Interior to conduct historic surveys and to document, evaluate, acquire and preserve archaeological sites and historic properties;
- Cooperation with governmental and private agencies and individuals;
- The jurisdiction of states with respect to acquired land;
- The levy of criminal penalties, and limits on the obligation or expenditure of appropriated funds.

2.1.5 Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974

Signed into law in 1974, Public Law 93-291 amended and expanded the Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960, which primarily addressed the construction of dams constructed by federal agencies such as the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation. This new act required all federal agencies to “provide for the preservation of historical and archeological data (including relics and specimens) which might otherwise be irreparably lost or destroyed as the result of...any alteration of the terrain caused as a result of any Federal construction project of federally licensed activity or program.” Accordingly, it increased “the number and range of Federal agencies that had to take archeological resources into account when executing, funding, or licensing projects.”

2.1.6 Public Buildings Cooperative Use Act of 1976

Passed October 18, 1976, Public Law 94-541, amended the Public Buildings Act of 1959 for the purpose of preserving “buildings of historical or architectural significance through their use for Federal public building purposes” by:

- Requiring the acquisition and utilization of “space in suitable buildings of historic, architectural, or cultural significance, unless use of such space would not prove feasible and prudent compared with available alternatives;
- Encouraging “the location of commercial, cultural, educational, and recreational facilities and activities within public buildings;

- Providing and maintaining “space, facilities, and activities, to the extent practicable, which encourage public access to and stimulate public pedestrian traffic around, into, and through public buildings, permitting cooperative improvements to and uses of the area between the building and the street, so that such activities complement and supplement commercial, cultural, educational, and recreational resources in the neighborhood of public buildings;”
- Encouraging “the public use of public buildings for cultural, educational, and recreational activities.

2.1.7 American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978

Public Law 95-341 states that “On and after August 11, 1978, it shall be the policy of the United States to protect and preserve for American Indians their inherent right of freedom 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 ceremonials and traditional rites.” The resulting direction for federal agencies to “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” is also what led to Executive Order 13007, *Indian Sacred Sites* in 1996 (see below).

2.1.8 Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979

Much like the Historic Sites Act of 1935, the ARPA of 1979 (Public Law 96-95) was “...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 (Section 2).” For the DoD, the uniform regulations for the ARPA are established under 32 CFR §229, *Protection of Archaeological Resources*. As noted above in paragraph 2.1.3, the added strength of the ARPA has essentially replaced the Antiquities Act of 1906 by:

- Providing more effective law enforcement to protect public archeological sites via the inclusion of more detailed descriptions of the prohibited activities and larger financial and incarceration penalties for convicted violators;
- Outlining the requirements that must be met before Federal authorities can issue a permit to excavate or remove any archeological resource on Federal or Indian lands (Section 4).
- Establishing curation requirements for artifacts and other materials excavated or removed from archaeological sites, as well as the records related to the artifacts and materials (Section 5), which were subsequently codified in 1990 as 36 CFR §79, *Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections*;

- Increasing the penalties that can be levied against convicted violators and prohibiting damage, defacement, selling, purchase, transport or other trafficking of any archaeological resource, whether interstate or internationally, excavated or removed in violation of a State or local law, ordinance, or regulation (Section 6);
- Enabling Federal or Indian authorities to prosecute violators using civil fines, either in conjunction with or independent of any criminal prosecution (Section 7);
- Allowing the courts or civil authorities to use forfeiture of vehicles and equipment used in the violation of the statute as another means of punishment against convicted violators (Section 8b);
- Regulating the legitimate archeological investigation on public lands and the enforcement of penalties against those who loot or vandalize archeological resources.
- Requiring that managers responsible for the protection of archeological resources hold information about the locations and nature of these resources confidential unless providing the information would further the purposed of the statute and not create a risk of harm for the resources (Section 9);
- Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to cooperate with avocational and professional archeologists and organizations in exchanging information about archeological resources and improving the knowledge about the United States' archeological record (Section 11).

2.1.9 Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections

As noted in paragraph 2.1.8 above, one of the improvements of the ARPA was the establishment of curation requirements for artifacts and other materials excavated or removed from archaeological sites, as well as the records related to the artifacts and materials. More specifically, these regulations (36 CFR §79):

- Describe procedures and guidelines to manage and preserve collections in the possession of federal agencies;
- Provide terms and conditions for federal agencies to include in contracts, memoranda, agreements or other written instruments with repositories for curatorial services;
- Mandate standards to determine when a repository has the capability to provide long-term curatorial services; and
- Include guidelines to allow access to, loan and otherwise use these collections.

As the location of the Regional Archaeological Curation Facility, which was constructed in 2001 for the purpose of providing long-term curation of its own archaeological collection as well as those of other DoD components, this particular regulation is of vital importance to the management of cultural resources at USAG Fort Lee.

2.1.10 Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (hereinafter NAGPRA) was enacted on November 16, 1990 as Public Law 101-601, to address the rights of lineal descendants, Indian tribes, and Native Hawaiian organizations to Native American cultural items, including human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony (nps.gov/nagpra). The intent of NAGPRA (43 CFR §10) is to identify proper ownership of such items in Federal possession or control and it mandates the summary, inventory and repatriation of them to lineal descendants or Federally-recognized Indian tribes. USAG Fort Lee's NAGPRA inventory was conducted in 1996, during which no items subject to the act were identified, nor have any been found within the confines of the installation since.

2.1.11 Religious Freedom Restoration Act of 1993

The Religious Freedom Restoration Act or RFRA (Public Law 103-141), was enacted November 16, 1993 by President Bill Clinton to ensure that the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution is not violated by restoring the compelling interest test [Sherbert v. Verner (1963) and Wisconsin v. Yoder (1972)] and guaranteeing its application to all cases where the freedom to exercise religion has been substantially burdened by the government. RFRA applies to all religions, including Native American religions.

2.2 Executive Orders and Presidential Memoranda

Documents and proclamations issued by the President of the United States which are directly or indirectly applicable to the management of cultural resources at USAG Fort Lee include:

2.2.1 Executive Orders

2.2.1.1 Executive Order 11593 - Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment (May 1971) states "the Federal Government shall provide leadership in preserving, restoring and maintaining the historic and cultural environment of the Nation. Agencies of the executive branch of the Government (hereinafter referred to as "Federal agencies") shall (1) administer the cultural properties under their control in a spirit of stewardship and trusteeship for future generations, (2) initiate measures necessary to direct their policies, plans and programs in such a way that federally owned sites, structures, and objects of historical, architectural or archaeological significance are preserved, restored, and maintained for the inspiration and benefit of the people, and (3), in consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (54 U.S.C. 300303), institute procedures to assure that Federal plans and programs contribute to the preservation and enhancement of non-federally owned sites, structures and objects of historical, architectural or archaeological significance."

2.2.1.2 Executive Order 12866 – Regulatory Planning and Review (September 1993), states "the American people deserve a regulatory system that works for them, not against them: a

regulatory system that protects and improves their health, safety, environment, and well-being and improves the performance of the economy without imposing unacceptable or unreasonable costs on society; regulatory policies that recognize that the private sector and private markets are the best engine for economic growth; regulatory approaches that respect the role of State, local, and tribal governments; and regulations that are effective, consistent, sensible, and understandable.” The objectives of this order “are to enhance planning and coordination with respect to both new and existing regulations; to reaffirm the primacy of Federal agencies in the regulatory decision-making process; to restore the integrity and legitimacy of regulatory review and oversight; and to make the process more accessible and open to the public.”

2.2.1.3 Executive Order 12875 – Enhancing the Intergovernmental Partnership (October 1993), states “the Federal Government is charged with protecting the health and safety, as well as promoting other national interests, of the American people” and further recognizes that “the cumulative effect of unfunded Federal mandates has increasingly strained the budgets of State, local, and tribal governments. In addition, the cost, complexity, and delay in applying for and receiving waivers from Federal requirements in appropriate cases have hindered State, local, and tribal governments from tailoring Federal programs to meet the specific or unique needs of their communities.” As a result, E.O. 12875 dictates that “these governments should have more flexibility to design solutions to the problems faced by citizens in this country without excessive micromanagement and unnecessary regulation from the Federal Government” and provides direction to reduce unfunded mandates, increase flexibility for state and local waivers, as well as the responsibility of agency implementation.

2.2.1.4 Executive Order 13007 - Indian Sacred Sites (May 1996) states “in managing Federal lands, 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.”

2.2.1.5 Executive Order 13175 – Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments (November 2000) recognizes the right of Indian Tribes to self-government and supports tribal sovereignty and self-determination. As such, it requires federal agencies to “establish regular and meaningful consultation and collaboration with tribal officials in the development of Federal policies that have tribal implications, to strengthen the United States government-to-government relationships with Indian tribes, and to reduce the imposition of unfunded mandates upon Indian tribes.”

2.2.1.6 Executive Order 13287 – Preserve America (March 2003) states “it is the policy of 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, and by promoting intergovernmental cooperation and

partnerships for the preservation and use of historic properties. The Federal Government shall recognize and manage the historic properties in its ownership as assets that can support department and agency missions while contributing to the vitality and economic well-being of the Nation's communities. The Federal Government shall recognize and manage the historic properties in its ownership as assets that can support department and agency missions while contributing to the vitality and economic well-being of the Nation's communities and fostering a broader appreciation for the development of the United States and its underlying values. Where consistent with executive branch department and agency missions, governing law, applicable preservation standards, and where appropriate, executive branch departments and agencies ("agency" or "agencies") shall advance this policy through the protection and continued use of the historic properties owned by the Federal Government, and by pursuing partnerships with State and local governments, Indian tribes, and the private sector to promote the preservation of the unique cultural heritage of communities and of the Nation and to realize the economic benefit that these properties can provide. Agencies shall maximize efforts to integrate the policies, procedures, and practices of the NHPA and this order into their program activities in order to efficiently and effectively advance historic preservation objectives in the pursuit of their missions."

2.2.2 Presidential Memoranda

2.2.2.1 Government to Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments (April 1994) is intended "to ensure that the rights of sovereign tribal governments are fully respected" through implementation of the following guidance:

- The head of each executive department and agency shall be responsible for ensuring that the department or agency operates within a government-to-government relationship with federally recognized tribal governments.
- Each executive department and agency shall consult, to the greatest extent practicable and to the extent permitted by law, with tribal governments prior to taking actions that affect federally recognized tribal governments. All such consultations are to be open and candid so that all interested parties may evaluate for themselves the potential impact of relevant proposals.
- Each executive department and agency shall assess the impact of Federal Government plans, projects, programs, and activities on tribal trust resources and assure that tribal government rights and concerns are considered during the development of such plans, projects, programs, and activities.
- Each executive department and agency shall take appropriate steps to remove any procedural impediments to working directly and effectively with tribal governments on activities that affect the trust property and/ or governmental rights of the tribes.

In accordance with AR 200-1, the GC has attempted to establish government-to-government relationships with the 13 federally-recognized Native American Tribes (Tribes) which USAG Fort

Lee has identified as having a potential cultural affiliation to the land on which Fort Lee is situated. More recently, the GC has initiated an effort to establish formal consultation protocols with each Tribe but thus far has received no response. As a best management practice, however, Fort Lee will continue to formally reach out once a year to these and any other federally-recognized Tribe it identifies in the future with a cultural affiliation to Fort Lee.

2.2.2.2 Tribal Consultation (November 2009) supplements Executive Order 13175 by stating “the United States has a unique legal and political relationship with Indian tribal governments, established through and confirmed by the Constitution of the United States, treaties, statutes, executive orders, and judicial decisions. In recognition of that special relationship, pursuant to Executive Order 13175 of November 6, 2000, executive departments and agencies (agencies) are charged with engaging in regular and meaningful consultation and collaboration with tribal officials in the development of Federal policies that have tribal implications, and are responsible for strengthening the government-to-government relationship between the United States and Indian tribes.

2.3 Agency Regulations, Policy and Guidance

The various agency (Department of Defense, Army, USAG Fort Lee and Commonwealth of Virginia) regulations, policy and guidance applicable to the management of cultural resources at USAG Fort Lee are summarized below.

2.3.1 Department of Defense

Department of Defense (DoD) documents that establish and implement DoD policy are generally referred to as "DoD issuances." Issuance types include Instructions (DoDI), Directives (DoDD), Manuals (DoDM), Directive-Type Memorandums (DTM) and Administrative Instructions (AI). The DoD has implemented several instructions and directives applicable to the management of historic properties and cultural resources in general. These regulations apply to almost every component of the DoD, which include the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), the Military Departments, the Office of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Joint Staff, the Combatant Commands, the Office of the Inspector General of the DoD, the Defense Agencies, the DoD Field Activities, and all other organizational entities within the DoD.

2.3.1.1 Department of Defense Instruction 4000.19 – Support Agreements (April 25, 2013/Change 1: August 31, 2018)

The purpose of this instruction is to establish policy, assign responsibilities, and prescribe procedures for support agreements, such as a Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) or MOAs. There are multiple situations in which an MOA or MOU may be executed with respect the management of cultural resources. At USAG Fort Lee, this instruction is used to ensure that MOAs for archaeological curation services provided by Fort Lee’s Regional Archaeological Curation Facility to other federal agencies conform to all necessary legal requirements.

2.3.1.2 Department of Defense Instruction 4710.02 – DoD Interactions with Federally Recognized Tribes (September 24, 2018)

The purpose of this instruction is to implement DoD policy, assign responsibilities, and provide procedures for DoD interactions with federally-recognized tribes in association with Executive Order 13175 (November 2000), as well as the Presidential memorandums for *Government to Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments* (April 1994) and *Tribal Consultation* (November 2009).

2.3.1.3 Department of Defense Directive 4715.1E – Environment, Safety and Occupational Health (March 19, 2005/Change 1: August 31, 2018)

This directive establishes policies on Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health (ESOH) to sustain and improve the DoD mission. The applicability to USAG Fort Lee's CRP is the recognition of the interrelationships that exist among air, water, land, living things, built infrastructure and cultural resources, as well as "the programs, risk management activities, and organizational and cultural values dedicated to preventing injuries and accidental loss of human and material resources, and to protecting the environment from the damaging effects of DoD mishaps."

2.3.1.4 Department of Defense Instruction 4715.02 – Regional Environmental Coordination (August 28, 2009/Change 2: August 31, 2018)

This instruction implements policy, assigns responsibilities, and prescribes procedures for the establishment and operation of a program for regional environmental coordination within the Department of Defense. The role of a Regional Environmental Coordinator is to provide advice and assistance to DoD Components in their assigned region regarding:

- Federal, regional, State, and local actions affecting multi-Component military missions and operations conducted both on and off military property;
- Proposed DoD programs and initiatives in relation to Federal, regional, and State environmental programs and provide feedback regarding policy gaps or issues;
- The monitoring of Federal, regional, State, and local legislative and regulatory proposals and initiatives and determine the impacts, if any, on DoD missions and operations;
- The development of positions on regional, State and, as appropriate, local legislative and regulatory proposals and initiatives and ensure those positions are consistent with existing DoD policies, legal positions, and initiatives;
- The engagement of appropriate regional, State, and local officials and staff to articulate a single coordinated DoD position on legislative, regulatory, and policy

proposals by regional, State, or local agencies or other officials and discuss potentially acceptable solutions to issues consistent with DoD positions.

2.3.1.5 Department of Defense Instruction 4715.06 – Environmental Compliance (May 4, 2015/Change 1: August 31, 2018)

The purpose of this instruction is to ensure that environmental programs achieve, maintain, and monitor compliance with all applicable Executive Orders, and Federal, State, inter-state, regional and local statutory and regulatory requirements, both substantive and procedural. This also includes compliance with requirements in statutorily mandated or authorized documents such as permits, judicial decrees, or consent or compliance agreements that seek to preserve, protect, or enhance human health and/or the environment. The applicability of this instruction to the management of cultural resources at USAG Fort Lee is the requirement for self-assessment to inspect and evaluate its cultural resources compliance posture and overall health of the environmental management program.

2.3.1.6 Department of Defense Instruction 4715.16 – Cultural Resources Management (September 18, 2008/Change 2: August 31, 2018)

Certainly the most applicable to the management of cultural resources at USAG Fort Lee, this instruction establishes DoD policy and assigns responsibilities under the authority of DoD Directive (DoDD) 5134.01 and in accordance with DoDD 4715.1E to comply with applicable Federal statutory and regulatory requirements, Executive orders and Presidential memorandums for the integrated management of cultural resources on DoD-managed lands. The purpose of the instruction is to ensure the management and maintenance of 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; results in sound and responsible stewardship and 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 U.S. public support for its military.

This instruction also provides guidance regarding programming and budgeting priorities for cultural resource programs, metrics to determine the health of the inventory of cultural resources, and a synopsis of the general and specific content requirements for ICRMPs.

2.3.1.7 Department of Defense Instruction 5015.02 – DoD Records Management Program (February 24, 2015/Change 1: August 17, 2017)

This instruction establishes policy and assigns responsibilities for the management of DoD records in all media, including electronic, in accordance with subchapter B, chapter XII, of Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) and chapters 29, 31, 33, and 35 of Title 44, United States Code (References (c) and (d)). Its relevance to the management of cultural resources is the requirement that “the information and intellectual capital contained in DoD records will be

managed as national assets. Effective and efficient management of records provides the information foundation for decision making at all levels, mission planning and operations, personnel and veteran services, legal inquiries, business continuity, and preservation of U.S. history.”

2.3.1.8 Department of Defense Directive 5134.01 - Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics (December 9, 2005/Change 1: April 1, 2008)

This instruction establishes the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics is the Principal Staff Assistant and advisor to the Secretary of Defense for all matters relating to the DoD Acquisition System; research and development (R&D); modeling and simulation (M&S); systems engineering; advanced technology; developmental test and evaluation; production; systems integration; logistics; installation management; military construction; procurement; environment, safety, and occupational health management; utilities and energy management; business management modernization; document services; and nuclear, chemical, and biological defense programs. Its primary applicability to USAG Fort Lee’s CRP are the policies and procedures it contains which:

- Govern the operations of the DoD Acquisition System and the administrative oversight of defense contractors, who in coordination with the DA Civilian subject matter expert/CRM, provide cultural resource CRP support for USAG Fort Lee;
- Ensure that audit and oversight of contractor activities are coordinated and carried out to prevent duplication by different elements of the Department of Defense;
- Establish policies and procedures for the management of DoD installations and environment to support military readiness with regard to facility construction, sustainment and modernization, including: housing; base closures and reuse, including economic assistance for affected communities; privatization and competitive sourcing; base operations; energy use and conservation; real property management; environmental management systems, natural infrastructure capabilities and sustainment; safety; occupational health; fire protection; pest management; and explosive safety.

2.3.1.9 Department of Defense Instruction 5525.17 – Conservation Law Enforcement Program (October 17, 2013/Change 2: June 29, 2018)

Next to DoDI 4715.16, this instruction is likely the second most applicable to the management of USAG Fort Lee cultural resources because it is used to support decisions and management actions by DoD natural and cultural resources managers in regulating the users of these resources to achieve specific goals and objectives. As such, it is meant to ensure that a Conservation Law Enforcement Program (CLEP) is integrated into both natural and cultural resource management policy. The primary objectives of a CLEP are to:

- Conserve and direct the use of natural and cultural resources in accordance with the INRMP and ICRMP;
- Ensure installations and military and public users remain in compliance with appropriate environmental, natural, and cultural resource laws and regulations;
- Provide specialized law enforcement expertise in the form of a Conservation Law Enforcement Officer (CLEO) regarding natural and cultural resource matters and protection of government property;
- Improve inter-jurisdictional conservation law enforcement among the Military Departments, federal, State, tribal, and local law enforcement and land management agencies;
- Collect and track data on violations.

2.3.1.10 Department of Defense Instruction 8130.01 – Installation Geospatial Information and Services (April 9, 2015/Change 2: August 31, 2018)

In partnership with DoDI 4715.16 and DoDD 5134.01, this instruction provides for the creation and maintenance of geospatial data describing the location of cultural resources by providing oversight and establishing uniform processes for the use of geospatial information and services at DoD installations, facilities, and test and training ranges, all of which is integral to the overall management of cultural resources at USAG Fort Lee.

2.3.2 Department of the Army

There is currently only one active Department of the Army regulation directly pertinent to the management of cultural resources, AR 200-1, *Environmental Protection and Enhancement*.

2.3.2.1 Army Regulation 200-1 – Environmental Protection and Enhancement (December 13, 2007)

In association with DoDIs 4715.06 and 4715.16, this regulation covers environmental protection and enhancement. The regulation applies to Active Army, Army National Guard, Army National Guard of the United States, United States Army Reserve, tenants, contractors and lessees performing functions on real property under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Army, activities and operations under the purview of the Army even when performed off-installation and formerly used defense sites and other excess properties managed by the Army.

Chapter 6 of the regulation, Cultural Resources, is divided into the four major areas of policy, legal and other requirements, major program goals and program requirements. The Army's policy with respect to cultural resources is 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." Legal and other requirements summarize the statutes, laws, regulations and

other guidance applicable to the Army's Cultural Resources Management Program, which include many of the laws, instructions and directives discussed above but more importantly, identifies who in the Army organization is responsible for compliance with each. This regulation states that the major goal of the Army's CRP is to "develop and implement procedures to protect against encumbrances to the mission by ensuring that Army installations effectively manage cultural resources." Finally, the regulation outlines major program requirements, which include general program management (ie: the development of an ICRMP for use as a planning tool), compliance with the NHPA, NAGPRA, AHPA, ARPA, and the American Indian Religious Freedom Act.

Other active regulations which reference cultural and/or historic resources relative to real property include but are not limited to the following:

- AR 290-5, *Army Cemeteries* (October 21, 2020, replaces AR 210-190, *Post Cemeteries*)
- AR 210-20, *Real Property Master Planning for Army Installations* (May 16, 2005)
- AR 350-19, *The Army Sustainable Range Program* (August 30, 2005)
- AR 405-45, *Real Property Inventory Management* (November 1, 2004)
- AR 405-70, *Utilization of Real Property* (May 12, 2006)
- AR 405-80, *Management of Title and Granting Use of Real Property* (October 10, 1997)
- AR 405-90, *Disposal of Real Property* (June 8, 2020)
- AR 420-1, *Army Facilities Management* (August 24, 2012)

2.3.3 USAG Fort Lee

USAG Fort Lee policies and regulations which are directly relevant to the management of cultural resources at USAG Fort Lee include:

2.3.3.1 Archaeological Resources Policy – The purpose of this policy is to ensure that USAG Fort Lee archaeological resources and associated information are protected under both the ARPA and NHPA. In order to protect known and unknown archaeological resources, the policy prohibits the use of any form of metal detecting equipment everywhere on the installation unless an individual is in possession of an ARPA permit signed by the Garrison Commander or such a permit is included as part of a government-issued cultural resource performance work statement or scope of work associated with a contract award. The policy also states that locational and descriptive information regarding culturally sensitive areas are restricted and shall not be duplicated or disclosed, including but not limited to via transmission of installation GIS layers.

2.3.3.2 Land Disturbance and Ground Excavation Policy – The purpose of this policy is to protect personnel, federal property, utility infrastructure and the environment and ensure that USAG Fort Lee maintains compliance with federal and state laws. As defined in the Code of Virginia, a land disturbing activity refers to any land change which may result in soil erosion from water or wind and the movement of sediments into state waters or into lands of the Commonwealth, including but not limited to, clearing, grading, excavating, transporting, and filling of land, which include erosion and sediment control. The policy requires all Fort Lee organizations and tenants to coordinate any land disturbing activity with the DPW Environmental Management Division via submission of a Department of the Army (DA) Form 4283, *Facilities Engineering Work Request*, which is meant to ensure that other concerns, such as critical habitat, archeological resources, and/or wetlands are not compromised.

2.3.3.3 Environmental Policy - The purpose of this policy is to assure environmental excellence fence-line to fence-line at USAG Fort Lee and requires that all doctrine, internal and external, involving environmental topics on Fort Lee is reviewed by the DPW's Environmental Management Division. The policy applies to all military personnel, civilians, and contractors assigned to Fort Lee, who are responsible for familiarizing themselves with the policy and emphasizing the requirements within their organizations.

2.3.3.4 Environmental Special Conditions Package – USAG Fort Lee's Environmental Special Conditions (ESC) Package identifies requirements, in some cases which are unique to USAG Fort Lee, to be met in the performance of work on the installation and ensure full compliance with pertinent provisions of Federal, State, and local regulations and procedures. The primary purposes of the document are to:

- Establish that all contractors performing work on the installation must comply with all Federal, State, and local laws, regulations, or guidance;
- Require that contractors execute Environmental Best Management Practices (BMPs) where applicable;
- Clarify that any fines and penalties resulting from actions of a contractor, its subcontractors, employees, other representatives or agents of the contractor are the responsibility of the contractor to pay; and
- Require that the contractor, or its designated representative, shall act as an Environmental Officer on all work performed under an awarded contract.

The ESC is regularly reviewed and where necessary, updated by subject matter experts (SMEs) in the four major environmental program areas of Compliance (Air Quality, Asbestos, Lead, Refrigerants, Hazardous Materials, Hazardous Waste, Solid Waste and Stormwater), Conservation (Cultural and Natural Resources), Pollution Prevention (Energy, Recycling, Sustainability, Cross Connection Control, Backflow Prevention and Pest Management) and Restoration (Site Safety and Monitoring Wells).

2.3.4 Commonwealth of Virginia

In the Commonwealth of Virginia, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) is the state agency charged with fostering, encouraging, and supporting “the stewardship of Virginia's significant historic, architectural, archaeological, and cultural resources” whether on federal, state, local or private land. The director of VDHR also serves as the SHPO, an appointed position established for each state by the NHPA, which is intended to reflect the interests of the Commonwealth of Virginia and its citizens in the preservation of their cultural heritage. In this respect, the SHPO advises and assists USAG Fort Lee in carrying out its historic preservation responsibilities. While the SHPO is not a permit granting authority, it is a mandated stakeholder under the NHPA, which it supports as a participant in the Section 106 process, as well as by reviewing, commenting and concurring on the results of projects conducted under Section 110 of the NHPA.

2.4 Program Alternatives

Program alternatives vary in form and with respect to the management of cultural resources, are an alternate way to facilitate an agency’s compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA. All program alternatives require the approval of the ACHP. In many cases, the use of a program alternative can result in a more streamlined and less complex process; however, it is important to note that without such an alternative which has been formally executed, federal agencies must consult on *every* undertaking which has the potential to cause effects on historic properties. In other words, an agency can’t just decide that consultation is not warranted for a proposed action, no matter how small in scope, because agency personnel “have no concerns” or the location of the proposed project has been “repeatedly disturbed over the years,” leaving little chance of disturbing or discovering historic properties. Promulgated under 36 CFR §800.14, program alternatives relevant to this discussion include Program Comments, Programmatic Agreements, and Army Alternate Procedures for Historic Properties.

2.4.1 Program Comments

Under 36 CFR §800.14 (e), “an agency official may request the Council to comment on a category of undertakings in lieu of conducting individual reviews under §§800.4 through 800.6.” The ACHP may also provide program comments on its own. Like PAs, program comments provide an alternative means to comply with Section 106 of the NHPA, but only for the actions specified within them. While an assortment of program comments have been executed by the ACHP, those with the most direct relevance to USAG Fort Lee include:

2.4.1.1 World War II Temporary Buildings (1939 - 1946) Having originally been constructed as Camp Lee in 1917 to support WW I, thoroughly demolished and again hurriedly rebuilt between August of 1940 and October of 1941, what is today USAG Fort Lee once had thousands of buildings constructed during WW II. Executed in the form of a programmatic memorandum of agreement (PMOA) among the DoD, ACHP and National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO) in 1986 and amended in 1991, this agreement addressed the

direction of the United States Senate Armed Services Committee to demolish such buildings while acknowledging their potential to meet the criteria necessary for listing in the NRHP. As a result, the PMOA stipulated:

- Production of a narrative overview of WW II-era military construction to establish a historic context and identify the construction characteristics of each major type of building and explanations of the origins and derivations of construction techniques and designs;
- Documentation of one example of all major building types via drawings and photographs in accordance with Historic American Building Survey (HABS) and Historic American Engineering Survey (HAER) standards with submission to the Library of Congress within three years of the effective date of the PMOA;
- The selection by the DoD of some building types or groups to treat in accordance with historic preservation plans until demolished or removed from DoD control.

The 1991 amendment became necessary when the DoD determined that some stipulations in the PMOA could not be met. As a result, the amendment added new stipulations and timelines for compliance. The overall result of the agreement is that federal agencies were allowed to continue demolishing WW II era buildings “with caution” but without the need for further review by SHPO. However, when these buildings are demolished, the scope of work often includes the removal of foundations and utilities. While the demolition of the building itself does not require SHPO review, the ground altering disturbance associated with the demolition may require review and consultation in accordance with the stipulations of the O&M PA. Further, pursuant to 36 CFR §800.14, all such buildings continue to be considered “eligible for purposes of a program alternative.” This means that unless a given building in this category has been determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP *with concurrence received from the SHPO*, any activity other than demolition, including interior and exterior renovations, is subject to Section 106 consultation, as are follow-on activities such as the subsequent construction of a new building in place of the demolished one.

Regardless of whether they are now considered to be permanent or semi-permanent facilities for real property inventory purposes, the extant government-owned facilities at USAG Fort Lee subject to the WWII Temporary Buildings PMOA until SHPO concurrence with a determination of not eligible has been received, are listed in the table below.

Table 1: USAG Fort Lee Extant WWII Temporary Buildings Subject to 1986 PMOA¹

Facility Number	Year Built	Facility Number	Year Built	Facility Number	Year Built
4003	1942	4310	1942	5101	1941
4005	1941	5002	1941	5104	1941

¹ Lists only the buildings which have either not been individually evaluated for listing in the NRHP or for which SHPO concurrence with a determination of not eligible for listing in the NRHP via Section 106 consultation associated with a specific project has not been received.

Table 1, cont'd: USAG Fort Lee Extant WWII Temporary Buildings Subject to 1986 PMOA

Facility Number	Year Built	Facility Number	Year Built	Facility Number	Year Built
5105	1943	6220	1941	7119	1942
5206	1942	6232	1941	7120	1941
5207	1942	6235	1942	7122	1942
5209	1941	6237	1942	7126	1941
6114	1941	6238	1942	8022	1942
6202	1941	6241	1941	8039	1942
6205	1941	6242	1941	10200	1942
6206	1942	6243	1941	10201	1942
6207	1942	6244	1941	10202	1942
6208	1941	7112	1942	10203	1942
6209	1942	7114	1942	10204	1942
6210	1942	7118	1942	11526	1942

2.4.1.2 Cold War Era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (1946 - 1974) The buildings and structures in this category are those which were designed to support military housing needs between 1946 and 1974, regardless of original or current use. Identifiable by a real property category code beginning with 72, for the Department of the Army, these include:

- 72111 - Enlisted Unaccompanied Personnel Housing
- 72114 - Enlisted Barracks, Transient Training
- 72115 - Enlisted Barracks, Mobilization
- 72121 - Transient UPH, Advanced Individual Trainees (AIT)
- 72122 - Transient UPD, Advanced Skills Trainees (AST)
- 72170 - Bachelor Enlisted Quarters E1/E4
- 72181 - Trainee Barracks
- 72210 - Enlisted Dining Facility
- 72212 - Dining Facility, Transient Training
- 72310 - UPH Laundry Building, Detached
- 72350 - Garage, UPH, Detached
- 72351 - Carport, UPH
- 72360 - Miscellaneous Facilities, Detached
- 72410 - Unaccompanied Officers Quarters, Military
- 72412 - Transient Training Officer's Quarters
- 72510 - Hutment
- 72511 - Tent Pad

Executed on August 18, 2006, the purpose of the program comment is to allow the DoD's military components "to meet their responsibilities for compliance under Section 106 regarding the effect of ... management actions on Cold War era DoD UPH that may be listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places..." without initiating individual Section 106 reviews. For this program comment, these actions include ongoing operations, maintenance and repair, rehabilitation, renovation, mothballing, ceasing maintenance activities, new

construction, demolition, deconstruction and salvage, remedial activities, and transfer, sale, lease, and closure. Like the program comment for WW II Temporary Buildings, the program comment does not negate the need for Section 106 consultation as a result of ground altering disturbance. Finally, the program comment identified both DoD-wide and military component specific mitigation requirements, which for the Department of the Army, was completion of a historic context study in 2003 entitled *Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH) During the Cold War (1946-1989)* and the requirement that it amend the study to make it available to a wider audience while also removing the portions of the document which posed security risks. DoD-wide mitigation included the completion of a draft context study entitled *The Built Environment of Cold War Era Servicewomen* in 2006 and placing a copy of it in a permanent repository, such as the Center for Military History, as well as consolidating and making copies of all studies completed by the military departments available to the public.

There are no extant government-owned facilities at USAG Fort Lee subject to the program comment for Cold War Era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing because all of the facilities in this category have been individually evaluated for listing in the NRHP and determined by the Army as not eligible, with SHPO concurrence on file.

2.4.2 Programmatic Agreements

Programmatic agreements (PAs) are another type of program alternative (36 CFR §800.14(b)) which can be negotiated to “govern the implementation of a particular program or the resolution of adverse effects from certain complex project situations or multiple undertakings,” such as:

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

The contents of PAs are wholly customizable to a particular agency (installation), installation mission, resources, requirements and/or undertaking. For example, there is just one eligible building at USAG Fort Lee but 146 archaeological sites, just over a third of which are either eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. As a result, USAG Fort Lee’s primary PA (see 2.4.2.1) is built upon the concept of predictive modeling and archaeological probability maps created from a synthesis of all archaeological inventory surveys ever conducted on the installation. In order to be the most effective, probability maps must be routinely updated to

reflect the results of current work and consultations. A note of caution, however, is that in situations where a single installation has executed multiple PAs, for ease of execution and long-term compliance success, the basic requirements of and processes outlined in those PAs must be consistent across the board. Additionally, any changes or additions to an executed PA can only occur in accordance with the Amendments stipulation, which requires written agreement of all signatories.

2.4.2.1 Routine Operations and Maintenance (O&M) – On September 20, 2017, USAG Fort Lee executed its very first installation-wide PA, entitled *Programmatic Agreement Among the United States Army, Fort Lee, the Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer and Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Regarding Operation, Maintenance and Repair Activities at US Army Garrison Fort Lee, Prince George County, Virginia* (Appendix B). As accommodated by 36 CFR §800.14, the purpose of this PA was to streamline Section 106 consultation requirements for the myriad of routine operations, maintenance and repair activities undertaken on a daily basis at USAG Fort Lee. Accordingly, USAG Fort Lee's O&M PA has improved and streamlined the process it uses to assess and resolve potential effects for everything but new construction, which is defined as "an activity intended to build, install, improve or support a facility or feature which had not previously existed in the same location or add to the footprint or height of a pre-existing facility or feature and includes but is not limited to ground disturbance for the construction of foundations, footers, utilities, roads, road-widening, parking lots, site preparation and site clearance." This PA, through the inclusion and SME implementation of stipulations governing the project review process, evaluation of effect, resolution of adverse effect, roles and responsibilities, post-review discoveries and exemptions, etc., has also reduced the number of individual projects requiring SHPO review by more than 90% per year.

Future PAs relevant to the management of cultural resources at USAG Fort Lee include those for:

2.4.2.2 Privatized Army Lodging (PAL) – In accordance with the ACHP's 2012 prototype agreement, commissioned at the request of the Department of the Army, USAG Fort Lee has drafted, but not yet executed, a PA specific to PAL. The intended purpose of the 2012 prototype agreement (template) was to allow the execution of a PA among an installation, SHPO and private partner without requiring ACHP involvement. More specifically, the public-private relationship and lengthy duration of the ground lease associated with the privatization effort necessitate a clear distinction and clarification of the roles and responsibilities for Section 106 compliance, which cannot simply be assumed. For example, where subject to privatization, the buildings and structures used for lodging, whether existing or constructed after the fact, become private property. However, the land on which they are situated, while still owned by the federal government, has been leased to a private entity (managing partner) for a period of 50 years which in turn, requires the Government to request a right of entry when access is needed for government purposes. If not already 50 years in age and evaluated prior to conveyance, pre-existing buildings and structures will require evaluation for listing in the NRHP during the term of the ground lease and because they are no longer owned by the federal government, the burden of doing so is the responsibility of the for profit private entity which

owns them. Generally, the PA establishes the process which must be followed by the new owner to achieve this, as well as those to follow prior to execution of ground disturbance and in the event a previously unknown cultural resource is identified during the course of such ground disturbance by and/or for the benefit of the ground lessee.

2.4.2.3 Privatized Army Housing (RCI) – Contrary to PAL, a prototype PA has not been developed for Privatized Army Housing, also known as the Residential Communities Initiative (RCI). However, just like PAL, the public-private relationship and lengthy duration of the ground lease associated with the privatization effort necessitate distinction and clarification of the roles and responsibilities for Section 106 compliance for the federal government and privatized partner. Additionally, the large number of housing units in the Army substantially increases the chance that many of the buildings and structures conveyed to the private housing partner were already in excess of 50 years in age and determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. As with PAL, the burden of maintaining character defining features for those which are eligible and evaluating those which reach the 50 year age threshold after conveyance is the responsibility of the for profit private entity which owns them. At USAG Fort Lee, however, there is no housing older than 1997 and so the primary purposes of the RCI PA are to ensure evaluation of housing units which reach 50 years in age during the duration of the ground lease and outline the process for the managing partner to follow prior to execution of ground disturbance and in the event a previously unknown cultural resource is identified during the course of such ground disturbance by and/or for the benefit of the ground lessee. As with PAL, USAG Fort Lee has drafted, but not yet executed, a PA specific to RCI.

2.4.2.4 Privatized Utilities – The majority of utility services at USAG Fort Lee were privatized in 2001; however, PAs to establish the roles and responsibilities of the private, for-profit companies which now own all above and below ground utility infrastructure and have real property easements for access to them, have not yet been executed. While from a historic property standpoint, many types of utility infrastructure now fall into the “not assessed routinely” category (see 3.2.4 and Appendix H), the ground altering and in some cases, visual disturbance associated with the installation and maintenance of them, absolutely has the potential to cause effects on historic properties. As a result, all work undertaken by these entities is currently reviewed under the terms of USAG Fort Lee’s O&M PA, with necessary cultural resource support provided by the Garrison.

2.4.3 Army Alternate Procedures

Approved on July 13, 2001 as Army Alternate Procedures to 36 CFR Part 800 (AAP), adopted by the Army on March 6, 2002 and subsequently amended on March 25, 2004, this program alternative is now known as Army Alternate Procedures for Historic Properties (36 CFR §800.14 (a)). The original version of the AAP established a process for Army installations to “follow in order to meet their historic preservation review responsibilities under the National Historic Preservation Act.” The purpose of the 2004 amendment was to “conform the Alternate Procedures to the Army’s internal reorganization, and clarify its exemption regarding designated surface danger zones.” While AAP are not currently in use at USAG Fort Lee, the

implementation of such is being planned by the current CRM as a replacement for Fort Lee's O&M PA, which is scheduled to sunset on September 20, 2027.

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3.0 PLANNING LEVEL SURVEY

This section of the ICRMP provides definitions relevant to cultural resources in general, a summary of USAG Fort Lee's current cultural resource inventory by resource type and information regarding future installation development.

3.1 Cultural Resource vs. Historic Property

Although not defined in any federal law, a cultural resource is "the non-renewable remnants of past human activities that have cultural or historical value and meaning to a group of people or a society" whether comprised of "an Indian tribe, a local ethnic group, or the people of the nation as a whole." The DoD, however, via DoDI 4715.16, defines cultural resources as "historic properties ... included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places, whether or not such eligibility has been formally determined" and includes *cultural items*, American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, or Native Hawaiian *sacred sites*, archaeological artifact *collections* and *associated records* and *archaeological resources*. Similarly, the definition of cultural resource provided in AR 200-1 is largely the same, but goes one step further by including "*significant paleontological resources*."

Conversely, the term historic property is very well defined in federal law, chiefly under the NHPA, as "any prehistoric or historic *district, site, building, object* or *structure* included in, or eligible for inclusion in" the NRHP and includes "artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties," as well as "properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and that meet" NRHP criteria. Definitions for the terms in italics above are provided below in alphabetical order:

Archaeological Resource - any material remains of past human life or activities which are of archaeological interest. These include, but are not limited to: pottery, basketry, bottles, weapons, weapon projectiles, tools, structures or portions of structures, pit houses, rock paintings, rock carvings, intaglios, graves, human skeletal materials, or any portion or piece of such [Reference: 16 USC §470bb(1)]. Further, the ARPA and 32 CFR 229.3(a) define an archaeological resource as "any physical evidence of human life or activities that is at least 100 years of age and is capable of providing scientific or humanistic understanding of past human behavior and/or cultural adaptations."

Associated Records - original records (or copies thereof) that are prepared, assembled and document efforts to locate, evaluate, record, study, preserve or recover a prehistoric or historic resource. Some records such as field notes, artifact inventories and oral histories may be originals that are prepared as a result of the field work, analysis and report preparation [Reference: 36 CFR §79.4(2)].

Building - a structure created to shelter any form of human activity, such as a house, barn, church, hotel, or similar structure. Building may refer to a historically related complex such as a courthouse and jail or a house and barn [Reference: 36 CFR §60.3(a)].

Collections - material remains that are excavated or removed during a survey, excavation or other study of a prehistoric or historic resource, and associated records that are prepared or assembled in connection with the survey, excavation or other study. Material remains means artifacts, objects, specimens and other physical evidence that are excavated or removed in connection with efforts to locate, evaluate, document, study, preserve or recover a prehistoric or historic resource [Reference: 36 CFR §79.4(a)].

Cultural Item - Human remains, associated funerary objects, unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, cultural patrimony [Reference: 25 USC 3001 (3)].

District - a geographically definable area, urban or rural, possessing a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development. A district may also comprise individual elements separated geographically but linked by association or history [Reference: 36 CFR §60.3(d)].

Object - a material thing of functional, aesthetic, cultural, historical or scientific value that may be, by nature or design, movable yet related to a specific setting or environment [Reference: 36 CFR §60.3(j)].

Sacred Site - any specific, discrete, narrowly delineated location on federal property that has been 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 Tribe or appropriately authoritative representative of an Indian religion has informed the agency of the existence of such a site [Reference: E.O. 13007].

Significant Paleontological Resource - Fossil remains associated with events that have made an important contribution to the broad pattern of history or the lives of persons who were of importance in the past, or that yield or may yield information that is important to history or pre-history. [Reference: AR 200-1 Glossary].

Site - the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself maintains historical or archeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure [Reference: 36 CFR §60.3(l)].

Structure - a work made up of interdependent and interrelated parts in a definite pattern of organization. Constructed by man, it is often an engineering project large in scale [Reference: 36 CFR §60.3(p)].

Under the NHPA, eligible for inclusion in the NRHP means properties formally determined as such in accordance with regulations of the Secretary of the Interior, which meet one or more evaluation criteria [Reference: 36 CFR 60.4] and possess one or more aspects of integrity [Reference: National Register Bulletin 34].

Evaluation Criteria:

- 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.

Aspects of Integrity:

Location – the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event took place. Integrity of location refers to whether the property has been moved or relocated since its construction. A property is considered to have integrity of location if it was moved before or during its period of significance.

Design – the composition of elements that constitute the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.

Setting – the physical environment of a historic property that illustrates the character of the place.

Materials – the physical elements combined in a particular pattern or configuration during a period in the past.

Workmanship – the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period of history.

Feeling – the quality that a historic property has in evoking the aesthetic or historic sense of a past period of time.

Association – the direct link between a property and the event or person for which the property is significant.

While possession of all seven aspects of integrity are not required to retain historic integrity, a property will usually possess several or most of them.

Historic properties are generally not less than 50 years in age; however, there are exceptions to the rule. The application of NRHP criteria is further defined in National Register Bulletin No. 15, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. With regard to the management of cultural resources under custody and control of the federal government, all cultural resources are to be treated as if they are eligible until an eligibility determination has been made by a qualified cultural resource professional, with concurrence from both the federal agency with ownership and subsequently, the SHPO.

Lastly, it is important to note that while the definitions and criteria used to evaluate eligibility for listing in the NRHP are largely biased toward architectural resources, the exact same criteria are used to evaluate archaeological resources.

National Register Criteria Considerations:

In accordance with NRHP guidelines, “cemeteries, birthplaces, graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not ordinarily be considered eligible for the National Register unless they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories. Criteria Considerations are generally applied only to individual properties. Components of eligible historic districts do not have to meet the special requirements unless they make up the majority of the district or are the focal point of the district” and should only be applied after it has been determined that the property meets one or more of the standard evaluation criteria and possesses integrity.

- a. A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- b. A building or structure removed from its original location but which is primarily significant for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- c. 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
- d. 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; or

- e. A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- f. A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or
- g. A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

3.2 USAG Fort Lee Cultural Resource Inventory

To date, 340 cultural resources², as defined by DoDI 4715.16, have been identified at USAG Fort Lee. A quantitative summary of these resources is presented in the table below.

Table 2: USAG Fort Lee Cultural Resource Summary

Resource Type	Quantity	NRHP Eligible	NRHP Listed	NRHP Potentially Eligible	NRHP Not Eligible
District	0	-	-	-	-
Site	146	26	0	21	99
Building	140	43 ³	0	0	97
Object	1	0	0	1	0
Structure	53	0	0	2	51
TOTAL	340	69	0	24	247

3.2.1 Archaeological Resources

The first archaeological inventory survey of USAG Fort Lee was conducted in 1984 (Opperman and Hanson 1985). Numerous additional archaeological resource surveys (Appendix C) have been conducted since then, which as of October 2020 has resulted in the cumulative identification of 146¹ archaeological resources entirely or partially within installation boundaries (Appendix D). A synthesis of the results of these surveys, individual Section 106 consultations, reviews of historic maps, aerial photos, LIDAR, ethno-historic data, land use history and most importantly, SHPO review and concurrence with the findings, is what led to the creation of the archaeological probability maps (predictive modeling) on which USAG Fort Lee's O&M PA is based. Using stoplight colors, the maps cover the entire installation and designate acreage as either a low (green), medium (yellow) or high (red) probability area for the purpose of determining the likelihood of the presence of previously unidentified and intact subsurface cultural deposits. USAG Fort Lee archaeological probability areas are defined as follows:

² Comprised of real property (building, object and structure) assets which are greater than or will reach 50 years of age in FY 2021 excluding those in the category of "not assessed routinely" and archaeological sites without Virginia Department of Historic Resources issued site numbers.

³ Forty-two of these are WWII Temporary Buildings determined Eligible for Purposes of a Program Alternative (ELPA).

- Low - area of the installation which has been subject to Phase I survey resulting in no identified archaeological sites, or which is fully developed and likely to have substantial clean fill material resulting from modern development, or which has been subject to other repeated and/or intensive land disturbance activity in the past.
- Medium - area of the installation with no current surface infrastructure (such as buildings) subject to a Phase I survey resulting in the absence of archaeological sites, but which has been recommended by USAG Fort Lee cultural resource professionals for supplemental identification efforts prior to the approval of an undertaking.
- High - documented location of historic property or potentially eligible site within the boundary of USAG Fort Lee and a 100 foot circumference (buffer zone) around such location.

A major benefit of creating these probability maps is that it afforded USAG Fort Lee an opportunity to critically assess the sufficiency of its legally mandated efforts to locate⁴, inventory, manage and nominate all historic properties under its control. It is important to note, however, that probability maps cannot be static because the point is to set a base line for what is known while acknowledging what isn't known, such as the findings of subsequent survey work, receipt of new information resulting from consultation efforts or an unanticipated or even post-review discovery. For this reason, USAG Fort Lee's probability maps are continually assessed and updated with the findings of completed work, the results of Section 106 consultations and most especially, new information. In practice, USAG Fort Lee's archaeological probability maps are updated after survey work is completed and SHPO concurrence on study findings, conclusions and determinations of eligibility has been received. However, it is possible that after an area has been designated as low probability, it could revert to a high probability area as a result of a post-review discovery or the receipt of new information, such as but not limited to that which can at any time, be received from a Native American Tribe. Once an area is designated high probability, things that could change that are primarily SHPO concurrence that (1) a potentially eligible site, building, object, structure or district is not eligible, (2) an eligible site, building, object, structure or district is no longer eligible, or (3) an eligible site, building, object, structure or district has been adversely affected and the adverse effect has been resolved. All possibilities must also take into account the results of consultation with Tribes and the public.

The science behind changes to the probability maps is the survey efforts, which must be conducted and reported on by individuals who meet the Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for Archaeology. That work is executed in accordance with both

⁴ Regardless of resource type, the federal agency with ownership is the entity responsible for determining the sufficiency of prior identification and evaluation efforts. USAG Fort Lee will only consider repeating such efforts for a previously surveyed area or resource upon the receipt of new, validated information about the resource or area in question, vice simply the length of time since the original study or evaluation was conducted.

professional archaeological method and theory techniques and the most current version of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources *Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia*.

With respect to managing and nominating historic properties, Army policy is to:

- Nominate to the National Register of Historic Places only those properties that the Army plans to transfer out of Federal management through privatization efforts and nominate other properties only when justified by exceptional circumstances;
- Avoid adversely affecting properties that are 50 years old or older that have not been evaluated for eligibility against NHPA criteria and to treat (assume) that all historic sites are eligible (that is, off-limits) until the SHPO concurs with the federal determination of non-eligible (AR 200-1, 6-4b.(9)).

3.2.2 Properties of Traditional Religious and Cultural Importance

There are two major types of properties in this category, traditional cultural properties (TCP) and sacred sites, the latter of which can also be a TCP. To date, no sacred sites or TCPs have been identified at USAG Fort Lee, either by members of the Native American Tribes with a cultural affiliation to the land on which Fort Lee is located or any member of the community at large.

A sacred site is any specific, discrete, narrowly delineated location on federal property that has been 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 Tribe or appropriately authoritative representative of an Indian religion has informed the agency of the existence of such a site [Reference: E.O. 13007].

A traditional cultural property is a property which is eligible for listing in the NRHP because of its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that (a) are rooted in that community's history, and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community [Reference: National Register Bulletin 38]. TCPs can include:

- A location associated with the traditional beliefs of a Native American group about its origins, its cultural history, or the nature of the world;
- A rural community whose organization, buildings and structures, or patterns of land use reflect the cultural traditions valued by its long term residents;
- An urban neighborhood that is the traditional home of a particular cultural group, and that reflects its beliefs and practices;

- A location where Native American religious practitioners have historically gone, and are known or thought to go today, to perform ceremonial activities in accordance with traditional cultural rules of practice; and
- A location where a community has traditionally carried out economic, artistic, or other cultural practices important in maintaining its historic identity.

3.2.3 Archaeological Resource Survey and Evaluation Priorities

In accordance with USAG Fort Lee's 2017 O&M PA, areas of the installation which have been identified as in need of identification efforts prior to the approval of an undertaking are designated as medium probability zones for cultural resources, with priority given to areas needed for training, construction and infrastructure improvements. Archaeological resource survey efforts are prioritized based on military mission and funding; however, current IMCOM guidance is that *sans proponent or other funding, a maximum of 100 acres per year will be surveyed for identification (inventory) purposes and a maximum of two (2) sites per year will be evaluated to determine eligibility for listing in the NRHP.*

More recently, survey projects have included acreage in existing training areas as well as available pockets of vacant land within the main cantonment selected for the establishment of new or expanded training areas to accommodate increased training requirements. However, regardless of where any undertaking currently occurs or will occur in the future, the CRM has the responsibility to assess its potential to cause direct, indirect and/or cumulative adverse effects to historic properties present in those areas and monitor such activity to ensure compliance with identified limitations and established protective measures.

See Appendix E for a listing of the areas and sites which have been prioritized for archaeological survey and evaluation efforts in FY 2021 – 2025 based on known requirements.

3.2.4 Architectural Resources

The first architectural inventory survey of USAG Fort Lee, *Historical Properties Survey: Fort Lee, VA*, was conducted by Mary Cecelia Godburn in 1989. Although not as numerous as those for archaeological resources, the architectural inventory and evaluation surveys conducted over the years at USAG Fort Lee are largely up to date. For example, of the 228 government-owned real property assets at USAG Fort Lee which are greater than or will reach 50 years of age by FY 2025 (Appendix F), 148 of the 217 that will meet the 50 year age threshold by FY 2021 have already been evaluated, with the remainder comprised of 42 WWII Temporary Buildings considered eligible for purposes of a program alternative, 24 comprised of assets which fall into the "not assessed routinely" category (see below) and three which are potentially eligible due to age. While there are some ancillary feature types for which the Virginia SHPO has indicated it is generally not interested in reviewing determinations of eligibility, the Army's Real Property Information Model (RPIM) now uses the term *not assessed routinely* (NAR) as the historic status code for these ancillary and other assets which will no longer be evaluated for NRHP eligibility

simply due to age. Additionally, some of the assets which now fall into the NAR category, such as most of the utility infrastructure at USAG Fort Lee, are no longer owned by the federal government. A complete listing of historic status codes in the RPIM (v. 10) and definitions is below. In every case, however, the DoD must have appropriate documentation to validate the historic status code assigned to real property assets. For real property asset tracking and querying purposes, these codes are to be entered into the Army's web-based General Fund Enterprise Business System (GFEBS). At USAG Fort Lee, the CRM has been provided access to GFEBS for the purpose of ensuring that these codes are up to date and correct, and routinely coordinates with the Real Property Program Manager in this endeavor.

Determined Not Eligible for Listing (DNE) - An asset that has been evaluated using the (NRHP) criteria and determined not to meet the criteria of eligibility. This determination is carried out by the installation cultural resources staff in consultation with the SHPO and THPO, as appropriate, pursuant to 36 CFR §800.4 or 36 CFR §63. Appropriate documentation to validate the historic status code of DNE is documentation reflecting NRHP concurrence determinations of not eligible with the SHPO and as appropriate, THPO, or evaluation in accordance with a program alternative pursuant to 36 CFR §800.14.

Designation Rescinded (DNR) - An asset formerly assigned the historic status code of NHLI, NHLIC, NRLL, or NRLLC which has been determined by the Keeper of the NRHP to no longer meet the criteria for listing in the NRHP. The formal removal process should be initiated by the Army's Federal Preservation Officer (FPO), in coordination with the SHPO or the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer and as appropriate, THPO, and the Keeper of the NRHP or the Secretary of the Interior, pursuant to 36 CFR §60.15 or 36 CFR §65.9. The historic status code of DNR is only determined by the FPO and installations will be advised when to assign this code. Appropriate documentation to validate the historic status code of DNR is documentation reflecting NRHP delisting.

Eligible for the Purposes of a Program Alternative (ELPA) - An asset that is included within the scope of a program alternative developed and implemented pursuant to 36 CFR §800.14, Protection of Historic Properties (see Section 2.4.3). Examples relevant to USAG Fort Lee include all WW II Temporary Buildings and Unaccompanied Personnel Housing. The appropriate assignment of ELPA and an asset's historic status code, is determined at the national level, and installations will be advised when to assign this code.

Not Assessed Routinely (NAR) - An asset that is not routinely planned to be evaluated for NRHP eligibility. While not routinely assessed, these individual assets should be evaluated pursuant to 54 USC §306108 and 36 CFR §800 if there is a potential to affect historic properties. For purposes of physical inventory, assets assigned a code of NAR are not considered historic. The appropriate assignment of the historic status code NAR is determined at the national level, with Facility Analysis Category codes (FACCODES) designated for NAR value assignment listed in Appendix H. However, if an asset has already been correctly assigned a historic status code other than NEV, NAR should not be assigned.

Non-Contributing Element (NCE) - Assets within the designated boundaries of a National Historic Landmark (NHL) or NRHP listed or eligible property that have been evaluated and determined not to contribute to the historic significance of the property. This determination is carried out by the installation cultural resources staff in consultation with SHPO or as appropriate, THPO, and the Keeper of the NRHP or the Secretary of the Interior, as appropriate, pursuant to 36 CFR §63 or §65. Appropriate documentation to validate the historic status code of NCE is documentation reflecting NRHP concurrence determinations of not eligible with the SHPO and/or THPO, or evaluation in accordance with a program alternative pursuant to 36 CFR §800.14.

Not Evaluated (NEV) - An asset that has not been evaluated for NRHP eligibility.

National Historic Landmark, Contributing Element (NHLC) - An asset that is identified as a contributing element of a larger property listed in the NRHP and also designated a NHL by the Secretary of Interior. The designation of a NHL is coordinated by the Secretary of Interior in consultation with the Army's FPO, pursuant to 36 CFR §65. The historic status code of NHLC is only determined by the FPO and installations will be advised when to assign this code.

National Historic Landmark, Individual (NHLI) - An asset that is individually listed in the NRHP and also designated as a NHL by the Secretary of Interior. The designation of NHL is coordinated by the Secretary of Interior in consultation with the FPO, pursuant to 36 CFR §65. The historic status code of NHLI is only determined by the FPO and installations will be advised when to assign this code.

National Register of Historic Places Eligible, Contributing Element (NREC) - An asset that is identified as a contributing element of a larger property or district determined eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The evaluation of contributing elements is carried out by the installation cultural resources staff in consultation with the SHPO or as appropriate, THPO, pursuant to 36 CFR §800.4 or 36 CFR §63. Appropriate documentation to validate the NREC historic status code is documentation reflecting NRHP concurrence determinations of eligibility with the SHPO or THPO, or evaluation in accordance with a program alternative pursuant to 36 CFR 800.14.

National Register Eligible, Individual (NREI) - An individual asset that is determined to meet the NRHP criteria of eligibility. A NRHP-eligible asset is treated the same as an asset listed in the NRHP pursuant to the NHPA, 54 §300101 *et seq.*, and 36 CFR §800, Protection of Historic Properties. The evaluation of individual assets is carried out by the installation cultural resources staff in consultation with the SHPO or THPO, as appropriate, pursuant to 36 CFR §800.4 or 36 CFR §63. Appropriate documentation to validate the NREI historic status code is documentation reflecting NRHP concurrence determinations of eligibility with the SHPO or THPO, or evaluation in accordance with a program alternative pursuant to 36 CFR 800.14, as appropriate.

National Register of Historic Places Listed, Contributing Element (NRLC) - An asset that is identified as a contributing element of a historic property listed in the NRHP. The formal evaluation and nomination process of contributing elements involves the review, approval, and

signature of the Army's FPO, the SHPO or THPO (as appropriate), and the Keeper of the NRHP, pursuant to 36 CFR §60. Appropriate documentation to validate the NRLC historic status code is documentation reflecting the NRHP listing and identification of contributing assets.

National Register of Historic Places Listed, Individual (NRLI) - An individual asset that has been listed in the NRHP. The formal evaluation and nomination process of individual assets involves the review, approval, and signature of the Army's FPO, the SHPO or THPO (as appropriate), and the Keeper of the NRHP, pursuant to 36 CFR §60. Appropriate documentation to validate the historic status code of NRLI is documentation reflecting the NRHP listing.

3.2.5 Architectural Resource Survey and Evaluation Priorities

While architectural resource survey and evaluation efforts are also prioritized based on military mission and funding, the primary trigger is an age of 50 years; however there is an exception to the rule which allows consideration of a property achieving significance within the past 50 years to be eligible for listing in the NRHP if in addition to meeting one or more of the standard NRHP evaluation criterion and possessing integrity, it is of exceptional importance. Current IMCOM guidance is that *sans proponent or other funding, a maximum of eight (8) architectural resources per year will be inventoried and evaluated to determine eligibility for listing in the NRHP.*

See Appendix G for a listing of architectural resources which have been prioritized for survey and evaluation efforts in FY 2021 – 2025.

3.2.6 Paleontological Resources

As defined by AR 200-1 and 16 USC §470aaa, paleontological resources are fossilized remains, traces, or imprints of organisms, preserved in or on the earth's crust, that are of paleontological interest and that provide information about the history of life on earth through association with events that have made an important contribution to the broad pattern of history or the lives of persons who were of importance in the past, or that yield or may yield information that is important to history or pre-history. Exceptions are (a) any materials associated with an archaeological resource and (b) any cultural item. To date, no paleontological resources have been identified at USAG Fort Lee.

3.3 Installation Development Plans

One of the most critical aspects of effective management and protection of installation environmental resources is awareness of, and early coordination with, proposed development projects and most especially, land use changes or arrangements such as lease and easement agreements. Generally, the responsibility of looking ahead and planning an installation's out-year infrastructure needs, as well as the administration and tracking of land use, falls to the DPW Master Planning Division (MPD). Although traditionally outlined for the entire installation in single Master Plan, USAG Fort Lee is transitioning to the IMCOM established concept of Area

Development Plans (ADPs), which capture phased development of smaller areas or “districts” with short (0-5 year), mid (6-15 year) and long (16-20 year) outlooks. While the five districts proposed for USAG Fort Lee are Central, Community, Mahone, North and Range, only the ADPs for the Mahone and Central Districts have been finalized to date. However, none of the MILCON associated projects (Table 3) are expected to be funded and thus, executed, prior to FY 2026. Other than establishing a good relationship with MPD staff, one of the best ways for any resource SME to keep abreast of proposed development is regular participation in meetings or other opportunities where such issues are discussed. These meetings include, but are not limited to, those routinely held with privatized partners, such as utility providers, project design charrettes, meetings held by the Real Property Planning Board (RPPB), active construction update, end-of-year project funding status (red-zone) and construction kick-off meetings.

Table 3: USAG Fort Lee Future Development

	Central District
Short	Demolish Clam Shells and Construct Temporary Structure
	Construct Visitor Control Center
Mid	Upgrade and Expand Autocraft Portion of Building 9035
	Construct McLaughlin Fitness Center Addition (MILCON)
	Construct Troop Medical Clinic (MILCON)
	Construct Clark Fitness Center Addition
	Construct 300-Man Barracks
	Construct Operational Support Buildings – Multimodal Complex
	Construct SPOE – Multimodal Complex
	Demolish Building 7143 and Construct New Joint Mortuary Affairs Center (MILCON)
	Demolish Buildings 6060 - 6071 and Construct Aerial Delivery (MILCON)
	Relocate Recycling Center for Better Access
	Construct Central Issue Facility Addition (MILCON)
	Construct Logistics Readiness Center Complex (MILCON)
	Construct Directorate of Public Works Complex (MILCON)
	Construct Education/Library
Long	Construct Quartermaster Museum Addition
	Construct JCCoE Dining Facility (MILCON)
	Construct Chapel (MILCON)
	Demolish Buildings 6053 – 6056 and Construct Band Building
	Demolish Buildings 6242 -6244 and Construct Logistics Maintenance Facility (MILCON)
	Construct Provost Marshall Office and Department of Emergency Services Building (MILCON)
	Purposed Future Facilities
	Staff Judge Advocate Administration/Courthouse (MILCON)
	Mahone District
Short	Swap JCCOE and USMC Field Training Areas
	Construct 2 Softball Fields and 1 MWR Building
	Construct/Improve Sidewalks Along C Avenue from Lee Avenue to Mahone Avenue
Mid	Expand DCMA Building/Parking
	Construct New Mahone Access Control Point (MILCON)
	Construct Shoppette
	Demolish Buildings 9104 – 9106 and Construct Storage
	Construct New Fire Station (MILCON)

Table 3, cont'd: USAG Fort Lee Future Development

Mid	Construct Pool and 3 rd Field at Recreation Complex
	Construct Storage Facilities (MILCON)
Long	Construct New Permanent Party Barracks
	Construct New Garrison HQ/JAG
	Construct New Health Clinic (MILCON)
	Build New Network Enterprise Center (MILCON)
	Construct New Fitness Center, Pool, and Basketball Court (MILCON)
	Construct New Software Engineering Center (MILCON)
	Construct New Petroleum and Water Department (MILCON)
	Construct New Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants Lab (MILCON)

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4.0 CULTURAL RESOURCE PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

Organizationally, and as at many installation level Department of Defense components, the management and protection of cultural resources is the responsibility of the DPW. At USAG Fort Lee this responsibility is carried out by the EMD, one of six divisions within the DPW. Within the EMD, it is the CRM who, via delegation by the GC, has the daily responsibility of managing the Cultural Resources Program (CRP) and ensuring compliance with all related laws, regulations, policies and agreement documents.

4.1 Program Objectives and Goals

The major objective of USAG Fort Lee's CRP is to provide *proactive* vice *reactive*, management and protection of all installation cultural resources, which is largely accomplished by:

- Upholding the requirement to comply with all cultural resource related laws, regulations, policies and agreement documents in support of the military mission, using sound principles of cultural resources management [Reference: AR 200-1, 6-1];
- Cultivating relationships with all stakeholders, on and off of USAG Fort Lee, to promote not only the conservation of cultural resources but an understanding of their value and consideration in the project planning process;
- Ensuring all information regarding the presence of cultural resources is up to date, complete and has been reported to and received concurrence from the SHPO;
- Developing an ICRMP for use as a planning tool [Reference: AR 200-1, 6-4a.(1)];
- Developing PAs, MOAs, NAGPRA Comprehensive Agreements (CAs) and Plans of Action (POA), Cooperative Agreements, and other compliance documents as needed [Reference: AR 200-1, 6-4a.(2)];
- Establishing government-to-government relationships with Federally recognized Indian Tribes, as needed [Reference: AR 200-1, 6-4a.(4)];
- Establishing 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 [Reference: AR 200-1, 6-4a.(5)];
- Providing regular inspection of all eligible and potentially eligible resources;
- Participating in cultural resource related public education opportunities;
- Managing USAG Fort Lee's Regional Archaeological Curation Facility and providing long-term curation services for archaeological collections owned by other DoD components.

Major goals of USAG Fort Lee's CRP for Fiscal Years 2021 through 2025 include:

- Reducing the amount of acreage in need of supplemental identification (medium probability zones) by at least 10% each year;
- Evaluating two newly identified sites determined potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP each year;
- Completion of evaluation efforts for archaeological sites identified prior to FY 2021 but not yet evaluated for eligibility for listing in the NRHP;
- Ensuring the accuracy of 100% of the data in GFEBS for real property assets 45 years or greater in age (within CRM control);
- Completion of architectural evaluations for all real property assets reaching a minimum of 45 and a maximum of 50 years in age by the FY in which they reach the 50 year threshold;
- Execution of the PAL and RCI PAs;
- Establishing consultation protocols with federally recognized Native American Tribes identified as having or likely to have a cultural affiliation to the land on which USAG Fort Lee is situated;
- Conversion of the Regional Archaeological Curation Facility to an IMCOM mandated facility for curation of federally-owned archaeological collections within a specified region;
- Physical expansion of the Regional Archaeological Curation Facility footprint;
- Digitization and categorization of all cultural resource related records.

4.2 Cultural Resource Program Manager

As mandated by AR 200-1, 4-3(6), the management and conservation of cultural resources under Army control, including planning, implementation, and enforcement functions, are inherently governmental functions that will not be contracted. Accordingly, the position of CRM must be filled by a DAC [Reference: AR 200-1, 6-4a.(5)], who is required to be competent on the basis of appropriate education, training, and/or experience [Reference: AR 200-1, 15-3a.]. At USAG Fort Lee, the position of CRM has traditionally been filled under the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) Social Science, Psychology and Welfare Group's Archaeology (0193) Series. The primary responsibilities of this individual include:

- Serving as a senior archaeologist, applying a broad professional knowledge and understanding of archaeological facts, principles, theories, methods, techniques, and procedures necessary for the management of a large variety of archaeological, cultural, and historical resources in a diverse Mid-Atlantic ecosystem;

- Managing archaeological, cultural, and historical resources programs necessary for compliance with environmental executive orders, laws, and regulations and developing, coordinating and implementing policies and procedures in accordance with those laws and regulations and in support of the stewardship goals of the environmental program;
- Handling complex integrated archaeological, cultural, and historical resources and administrative issues and responding to data calls;
- Demonstrating creativity, originality, innovation, and ability to coordinate and consult with federal, state, local, and tribal personnel;
- Developing, reviewing, evaluating, coordinating and implementing plans and programs for short-, medium-, and long range maintenance, protection, and enhancement of archaeological, cultural, and historical resources;
- Coordinating implementation and results of on-site surveys and inspections, trends, impacts of competing programs, ecosystem interactions (including military activities), and other relevant information;
- Reviewing, evaluating, and commenting on NEPA documentation for training, construction, and other activities with respect to potential impacts to cultural resources;
- Serving as an expert on environmental agreements, laws, and regulations with respect to archaeological, cultural, and historical resources and advising senior management of requirements, responsibilities, and limitations relative to current policies, procedures, and other actions, and possible implications of proposed actions.
- Performing administrative duties to include developing detailed contract specifications, task statements, quality of work criteria, and related specifications for use in obtaining specific kinds of goods and services, related to archaeological, cultural, and historical resources, through competitive contract and cooperative agreement channels and planning for personnel, equipment, materials, travel, training, and funding necessary to implement and manage the CRP.

4.3 Cultural Resource Program Funding

One function of an ICRMP is to assist in the identification of both short- and long-term funding requirements for the CRP. A major responsibility of the CRM is the development of an annual spend plan, currently via IMCOM's web-based Annual Work Plan (AWP) system, to address the projected costs associated with managing the CRP during each fiscal year. However, while IMCOM guidance is that funding should be targeted for services and activities that support readiness, with the exception of civilian pay, there is currently no ability to "fence" the funds which are received by the installation to ensure they are used for the requested purpose.

Funding requests are made in accordance with IMCOM documents entitled *Narrative Funding Guidance* and *Environmental Funding Guidance* in conjunction with DoDI 4715.16, the latter of which identifies programming and budgeting priorities for cultural resources management and divides them into the categories of recurring and non-recurring requirements.

Recurring requirements are for activities needed to cover the recurring administrative, personnel, and other costs associated with managing DoD cultural resource programs. This includes activities that are necessary to ensure compliance with applicable DoD policies, Presidential memorandums, E.O.s, and Federal statutory and regulatory requirements for the integrated management of cultural resources or that are in direct support of the mission. These activities include day-to-day costs of sustaining an effective CRP and other annual requirements [Reference: DoDI 4715.16, Enclosure 4].

Non-Recurring requirements include projects and activities needed to manage and maintain cultural resources under DoD control through a comprehensive program that considers the preservation of historic, archaeological, architectural, and cultural values that is mission supporting and results in sound and responsible stewardship [Reference: DoDI 4715.16, Enclosure 4]. These activities include such things as:

- Preserving the fabric, systems, and historic character and function of the DoD-built environment in a sustainable manner that supports the military mission and promotes the quality of life and work of the occupants and employees;
- Maintaining readiness while protecting U.S. heritage by incorporating cultural resources planning into installation planning at the earliest possible time;
- Supporting informed decisions about the management of cultural resources;
- Consulting in good faith with internal and external stakeholders, including Federal, State, tribal, and local government agencies; professional and advocacy organizations; and the general public by developing and fostering positive partnerships to manage and maintain cultural resources

Other mechanisms which in specific cases may be utilized to secure funding to support CRP objectives, goals and requirements include:

- Unfinanced Requirements (UFRs) for critical activities which were not previously planned and accounted for in the annual funding request but have the potential to significantly impact the mission if not funded. An example of a recent CRP effort in support of training which received funding via the UFR program is the re-evaluation of Site 44PG0299;
- Project Proponent Operating Budgets, which are to be used to fund an organization's environmental activities vice an environmental account [Reference AR 200-1]. Examples of CRP requirements which can be funded this way include capping archaeological or cultural sites for the purpose of providing maneuver, movement,

and tactical training and the purchase and placement of Seibert Stakes around cultural sites to protect them from impacts of training, in which case the project proponent would be the Integrated Training Area Management Program (ITAM);

- Military Construction (MILCON) project funds, which while not usable for identification and evaluation of cultural resources, can be used for the cost of mitigation associated with adverse effects to historic properties as a direct result of the MILCON project;
- Program Objective Memorandum (POM) requests for out-year projects three years in advance of the requirement. An example of a CRP project which can be funded this way upon the determination of need and approval is the construction of an addition to the Regional Archaeological Curation Facility, for which a request has already been made;
- Federally Sponsored Grant Programs, such as those administered by the National Environmental Education Foundation (NEEF) National Public Lands Day and the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) Legacy Grant Program. While the types and themes of projects which can receive funding from these programs change from year to year, there is often an opportunity to submit a project in support of cultural resources.

4.4 Cultural Resource Program Support

At USAG Fort Lee, the only DAC in the CRP is the CRM, who even as a subject matter expert, cannot single-handedly provide all necessary program support while also ensuring compliance, planning and implementation of requirements. It is for this reason that the largest recurring CRP expense is for a service contract to provide the *non-inherently governmental* functions which are necessary to support program compliance. These services are currently provided to USAG Fort Lee through a Base plus Four Option Year contract award via the Small Business Administration's 8(a) Partnership Agreement with the DoD. While support contractor personnel are embedded at USAG Fort Lee with office space located in the Regional Archaeological Curation Facility, they have their own on-site supervisor to task them in accordance with the contract performance work statement and ensure that the Government does not exercise any supervision or control over them or the performance of services, which include:

Archaeological Field Work - This task includes site identification, site evaluation, mitigation (as needed), relocation of known eligible and potentially eligible sites and regular site condition assessment and site monitoring.

Site Inspections - This task requires regular condition assessments of all USAG Fort Lee eligible and potentially eligible sites twice per year in alternating calendar quarters.

Unanticipated/Post-Review Discovery Response and Treatment - This task requires the response to, assessment, recordation and analysis of any such discovery.

Cultural Resource Geographic Information System (GIS) Support - This task requires the collection, post-processing to sub-meter accuracy and analyzing of cultural resource field data using such equipment as a global positioning system, ground penetrating radar, total station and other specialized equipment; creation and use of specialized data dictionaries, preparation and maintenance of associated GIS shapefiles, databases, tables, and layers; geo-referencing of historic maps and other documents, production of consultation maps and regular update of cultural resource probability maps.

Curation Support - This task requires 36 CFR §79 compliant intake, examination, identification, cleaning, sorting, accessioning, labeling, packaging, database entry and regular inventory of existing and newly deposited curation facility holdings.

Reporting - This task requires preparation of quarterly progress reports, communication of information verbally and in writing and all aspects of technical report preparation for work ready for reporting and newly completed work.

Public Outreach - This task includes the organization, material preparation and execution of four (preferably one per federal fiscal year quarter) age-specific cultural resource specific outreach opportunities, in addition to rotating up to two times per federal fiscal year quarter with other USAG Fort Lee DPW-EMD government staff and support contractors to orally present environmental policies at weekly Fort Lee Newcomers Briefs.

Other avenues for CRP program support, all of which have participation agreements with the DoD include:

- *Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education (ORISE)* – This program offers internship, fellowship and research experience opportunities for those in science, technology, engineering or math disciplines at both the undergraduate and graduate levels;
- *Student Conservation Association (SCA)* – Similar to AmeriCorps, this program offers short- and long-term paid job opportunities and in many cases, housing stipends, for participants in a wide range of professional fields;
- *Cooperative Agreements (CA)* – Administered by organizations such as the Cooperative Ecosystems Studies Unit (CESU), a consortium of universities with locations throughout the country which also offer short- and long-term paid job opportunities in a wide range of conservation related areas. As non-profit entities, CESU partners can offer a more cost-effective program support solution for the taxpayer.

However, regardless of the mechanism used to provide CRP support, all surveys, testing, planning and eligibility determinations relating to cultural resources and historic properties are required to be carried out by, or under the direct oversight or supervision of, a person or persons possessing the education and experience listed in the SOI Professional Qualification

Standards, 48 FR 44716 in the appropriate discipline (Archaeology, Architecture, Architectural History, Historic Architecture or History). Additionally, the VDHR's *Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia* require that the Principal Investigator be physically present on the job site at least 75% of the time and that the *curriculum vitae* of this individual is included with any report submitted to the SHPO review and concurrence. Lastly, Stipulation II.D of USAG Fort Lee's O&M PA requires the use appropriate contract performance requirements, and/or appropriate source selection criteria for historic preservation service providers that shall include, but not necessarily be limited to, minimum qualifications for historic preservation experience and satisfactory prior performance, as appropriate to the nature of the work and type of procurement, developed with the participation of DoD professionals meeting the SOI Professional Qualification Standards as applicable.

4.5 Regional Archaeological Curation Facility

USAG Fort Lee's Regional Archaeological Curation Facility (RACF) was constructed in 2001 to address Army Regulation (AR) 200-1, Environmental Protection and Enhancement Chapter 6-4 e(6), that curation of archeological collections from Army lands shall occur only in 36 CFR §79 (Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections) compliant facilities. Although the regulation does not require that each installation construct its own on-site curation facility, USAG Fort Lee determined that the best course of action was in fact, to construct a stand-alone facility which would not only house its own collection, but also provide long-term curation services to other DoD components and federal agencies for collections recovered from the states most frequently included in the mid-Atlantic region (North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania and New Jersey). While 36 CFR §79 does specify that collections should, if at all possible, be housed in the state where the collections were made (recovered), in a repository with collections from the same site or project location, or that houses collections from a similar geographic region or cultural area, ultimately the decision of where to curate them is up to the federal agency with ownership. The collections subject to curation are comprised of prehistoric and historic material remains and associated records recovered under the authority of the Antiquities Act, the Reservoir Salvage Act, Sections 106 or 110 of the NHPA or ARPA.

The RACF (Building 5222) has approximately 3,000 cubic feet of curation space, with the remaining footprint comprised of a small educational display room, two offices, a research room/wet lab and unisex restroom. Day to day management of the curation facility is the responsibility of the CRM, with a full-time curator provided by the CRP Support contract summarized above. As the building is Government-owned and operated, all building related expenses, such as routine maintenance and repair and utilities are the responsibility of the DPW. Management and Disaster Plans for the curation facility exist under separate cover.

Current clients of the Regional Archaeological Curation Facility include Fort Monroe, Fort A.P. Hill, Marine Corps Base Quantico, Joint Base Langley-Eustis, Joint Base Myer-Henderson Hall Joint Expeditionary Base Little-Creek-Fort Story, Naval Support Facility Dahlgren, Naval Support Activity Saratoga Springs, Naval Weapons Station Earle, Naval Weapons Station Yorktown

Naval Support Activity Oceania, Norfolk Naval Shipyard, Camp Peary, Corps of Engineers Defense Logistics Agency, United States Army Reserve 99th Division and the National Park Service (Petersburg National Battlefield). Until Army policy dictates otherwise, USAG Fort Lee will continue to offer curation services on an at-will, for fee basis to any federal agency with collections from North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

In June of 2019, USAG Fort Lee was the recipient of a DoD Legacy Grant to support the preparation of a regional curation concept feasibility study. The purpose of the study is to explore the concept of regionalized curation by first defining a service region for USAG Fort Lee, mapping out processes necessary to support regionalization of multi-Service/multi-installation archaeological collections; create guidance documents, templates and check-lists; and finally, test the processes and forms on collections from a minimum of six and maximum of nine installations within the defined region. The study is being executed by the United States Corps of Engineers St. Louis District Mandatory Center for Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections and has a completion date of September 30, 2021. Project deliverables are summarized below.

- *Facility Assessment Report* - Report analyzing current status of and recommendations for curation facility regarding infrastructure needs and internal collection management process improvements;
- *Process Map and Templates* - Process map and form fillable templates and/or check-lists ensuring legal compliance and consistency across DoD regional curation facilities;
- *Communication Plan* - Develop plan to address goals, risks, and benefits of the regionalization of archaeological collections to interested stakeholders such as installation personnel, state historic preservation offices (SHPOs), and Indian Tribes;
- *Guidance Documents* - Create guidance documents to assist other DoD components in replicating regional curation concept;
- *Report* - Report assessing curation capacity, expansion potential, algorithm for region development, and strategic communication strategy.
- *Fact Sheet* – Summary of project objectives and outcomes.

4.6 Cultural Resource Program Correspondence

While AR 25-50, *Preparing and Managing Correspondence*, is the primary directive for Army correspondence, it is not always conducive to the content and format requirements of cultural resource related documents sent to outside agencies such as the SHPO, which then creates issues with administrative review prior to routing for signature and results in delay or even complete failure in getting such documents signed.

4.6.1 Correspondence Best Practice Recommendations

With respect to transmittal and inquiry letters, it is important to always clarify the purpose and desired outcome of the correspondence and if stipulated in an agreement document, the timeline within which the recipient has to respond. For example, the primary purpose of sending a technical report for work completed under Section 110 of the NHPA to the SHPO is to solicit review comments and most certainly, obtain written concurrence with the Army's findings and eligibility determinations. However, unlike Section 106 consultation, there is no established timeline under Section 110 within which the SHPO must comment. Therefore, it is important that all transmittal letters clearly state what the Government is providing and what it needs in return; otherwise, it is very possible that the document will not receive timely attention or result in the action necessary for the agency to move forward. Additionally, all correspondence and/or documents submitted via postal mail, whether to the SHPO, a Tribe or another stakeholder, should be sent via certified mail for administrative record-keeping purposes. Another best practice for reports is to always include a copy of the original, agency signed transmittal letter and resulting correspondence from the SHPO as an appendix to the final report before it is forwarded to the SHPO or anywhere else for archiving. This is because many agencies purge their correspondence records after so many years and it helps preserve the record of review and where applicable, concurrence, which will not only be readily accessible to the SHPO, but others with a need to reference the document in the future.

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5.0 STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

This section provides standard operating procedures (SOPs) for timely, effective and compliant project reviews, resolution of adverse effects, terminating consultation, post-review discoveries, the discovery of human remains, emergencies, ARPA compliance, archaeological site protection and monitoring, archaeological collections management, release and/or publication of information, reference to curation of archaeological collections, and economic analysis prior to the demolition of historic buildings.

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Standard Operating Procedure 1: Project and Paper Action Reviews

The governing document for USAG Fort Lee's compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA is the Programmatic Agreement Among the United States Army, Fort Lee, the Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer and Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Regarding Operation, Maintenance and Repair Activities at US Army Garrison Fort Lee, Prince George County, Virginia (O&M PA). The process used throughout the Army to facilitate review of the bulk of individual activities and which is executed at USAG Fort Lee, is administered by the DPW's Business Operations and Integration Division (BOID) via DA Form 4283, Facilities Engineering Work Request. In addition to serving as the primary record of review and approval of the expenditure of funds for a given project, the DA Form 4283 is the primary mechanism for the CRM to review, comment and note requirements for proposed actions. Accordingly, USAG Fort Lee policy requires organizations and tenants to submit the form along with supporting information to the BOID.

When the DA Form 4283 arrives in the EMD, it is logged into an electronic system unique to USAG Fort Lee called NEPA Manager and then assigned to one or more program managers for review, with the CRM being the one individual who sees and reviews in excess of 95% of all DA Form 4283s. In accordance with the stipulations of USAG Fort Lee's O&M PA, the steps in the project review process are:

A. Coordination with the DPW

All routine work requiring ground altering disturbance and/or associated with the operation, maintenance, and repair of installation facilities, infrastructure, the trimming and planting of trees, shrubs and flowers around buildings will be reviewed and approved by the DPW.

B. Determine the Undertaking

1. The CRM, as part of the DPW environmental review process, shall determine if a proposed project is the type of activity that has the potential to cause effects on historic properties and if so, whether it is an undertaking as defined in 36 C.F.R. §800.16(y).

a) If the CRM determines the proposed project is not an undertaking as defined in 36 C.F.R. §800.16(y), the CRM shall document this determination via the NEPA review process and USAG Fort Lee has no further obligations.

b) If the CRM determines that the proposed project is an undertaking requiring no further review (Appendix G of the O&M PA), the CRM shall document this determination via an internal PA Memo for inclusion in the annual report for the O&M PA, and USAG Fort Lee has no further obligations.

c) If the CRM determines the proposed project is an undertaking not listed in Appendix G of the O&M PA, the CRM shall continue the project review process by defining the area of potential effects (APE) and identifying historic properties.

1. The CRM shall define and document the project APE for each specific undertaking, appropriate to the scope and scale of the undertaking, and consider direct, indirect, and cumulative effects.

2. The CRM shall determine if supplemental identification efforts are required for the APE using the following parameters:

a) Using current USAG Fort Lee cultural resource probability maps, determine whether the APE is located within a low, medium or high probability area.

(1) Low Probability Area – area of the installation which has been subject to Phase I survey resulting in no identified archaeological sites, or which is fully developed and likely to have substantial clean fill material resulting from modern development, or which has been subject to other repeated and/or intensive land disturbance activity in the past.

(2) Medium Probability Area – area of the installation with no current surface infrastructure (such as buildings) subject to a Phase I survey resulting in the absence of archaeological sites, but which has been recommended by USAG Fort Lee cultural resource professionals for supplemental identification efforts prior to the approval of an undertaking.

(3) High Probability Areas – documented location of historic property or potentially eligible site within the boundary of USAG Fort Lee and a 100 foot circumference around such location.

b) If the CRM determines that the proposed project is located entirely within a low probability area, the CRM shall document this determination via an internal PA Memo for inclusion in the annual report for the O&M PA, and USAG Fort Lee has no further obligations.

c) If the CRM determines that the proposed project is located within a medium probability area, USAG Fort Lee will carry-out supplemental identification efforts using one or more of the methods described in 36 C.F.R. §800.4(b)(1). Should supplemental identification include field survey, USAG Fort Lee will conduct the survey, prepare a report of the survey in accordance with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia, or any subsequent revision or replacement of this document, and submit the report to the SHPO for review and comment. SHPO shall provide a response to USAG Fort Lee within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt of the report. If no comments are received from the SHPO within that time, USAG Fort Lee may assume that the SHPO has no comment and USAG Fort Lee will finalize the report and findings.

d) If the CRM determines that the proposed project is located partially or entirely within a high probability area (within the installation boundary), further review is required. Such review will be in accordance 36 C.F.R. §§800.4(c) through 800.7.

e) Should an APE for an undertaking executed by or on behalf of USAG Fort Lee extend beyond installation boundaries, further review and coordination between the CRM and affected landowner and the CRM and SHPO is required except where a valid, alternative agreement has been executed.

C. Evaluate Effects of the Undertaking

1. The CRM shall assess the effects of the proposed undertaking on historic properties, including direct, indirect, and cumulative effects, using the criteria of adverse effects (36 C.F.R. §800.5(a)(1)) and shall make one of the following determinations:

a) “No Effect to Historic Properties”: if the CRM determines that there are no historic properties present in the APE or that there are historic properties present in the APE that will not be affected by the undertaking, the CRM shall document this determination for inclusion in the annual report for the O&M PA, and USAG Fort Lee has no further obligations.

b) “No Adverse Effect to Historic Properties”: if the CRM determines that historic properties present in the APE will not be adversely affected by the undertaking, the CRM shall proceed to Step 2 of Stipulation I (D) of the O&M PA.

c) “Adverse Effect to Historic Properties”: if the CRM determines that historic properties present in the APE will be adversely affected by the undertaking, the CRM shall proceed to Step 3 of Stipulation I (D) of the O&M PA.

2. No Adverse Effect to Historic Properties

a) For those undertakings with a finding of “No Adverse Effect to Historic Properties” the CRM shall provide the SHPO, through the SHPO’s Electronic Project Information Exchange (hereinafter ePix) system or other mutually agreed upon method, and Tribes with a packet of information including, but not limited to, the following:

- (1) Project description, to include depth and amount of ground disturbance anticipated;
- (2) APE map showing the location of the project and of any identified historic properties;
- (3) Description of the historic properties affected;
- (4) Any photos, design plans, and other supporting materials as necessary; and

(5) Finding of effect and request for concurrence on “No Adverse Effect to Historic Properties” finding from SHPO.

b) The Tribes are under no obligation to provide comments on the effect determination; however, if they wish USAG Fort Lee to consider their comments regarding the effect determination, Tribes should submit comments in writing within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt. If no comments are received within that time, the CRM shall make a second attempt to contact the Tribes for comments. USAG Fort Lee shall take any tribal comments received into consideration before concluding the consultation and shall notify the SHPO of any tribal concerns and the USAG Fort Lee response to those concerns.

c) SHPO shall provide a response to USAG Fort Lee effect determination within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt of all pertinent documentation. If no comments are received from the SHPO within that time, USAG Fort Lee may assume that the SHPO has no comment, or, at its discretion, may choose to continue consultation with the SHPO on the effect determination.

(1) If the SHPO does not respond to the “No Adverse Effect to Historic Properties” finding, the CRM shall document this nonresponse for inclusion in the annual report for the O&M PA, and USAG Fort Lee has no further obligations.

(2) If the SHPO does not concur with the finding of “No Adverse Effect to Historic Properties,” the CRM shall consult with the SHPO for no more than a total of thirty (30) calendar days, or other time period as agreed to between SHPO and the CRM, upon receipt of SHPO notification of non-concurrence to attempt to resolve concerns as identified by the SHPO.

(a) If at the end of the thirty (30) calendar days, or agreed to specified time, the SHPO concurs with the finding of “No Adverse Effect to Historic Properties”, USAG Fort Lee shall have no further obligations.

(b) If at the end of the thirty (30) calendar days, or agreed to specified time, the SHPO does not concur with the finding of “No Adverse Effect to Historic Properties”, the CRM shall notify the ACHP in accordance with Stipulation VIII of the O&M PA.

D. Paper Action Reviews

Other types of reviews which may or may not be attached to a DA Form 4283 and/or submitted through the standard project review process include but are not limited to “paper actions” such as:

Leases (building, object, structure or land);
Outgrants and/or Easements for utility and other access purposes;
DD Form 1391 Tab J;
Environmental Protection Plans;
Requests for Proposals;

Incremental Design Drawings;
Temporary Environmental Controls associated with Construction;
Determinations and/or Records of Availability;
Environmental Condition of Property;
NEPA documents such as Environmental Assessments and Environmental Impact Statements whether prepared in-house, by a support contractor or another third party;
Memorandums of Agreement or Understanding;
Program Management Plans.

In accordance with the National Preservation Act, anything paid, for, licensed or permitted by the federal government, is an undertaking which must be reviewed for its potential to cause effects on historic properties, whether direct, indirect or cumulative in nature, regardless of whether such effects could occur immediately or may be removed in time. Prior to being approved and forwarded for legal review and concurrence, the CRM:

1. Shall be provided an opportunity to review all such documents in accordance with sections A through C of this SOP in order to ensure compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act; and
2. Shall be provided an opportunity to include language establishing the roles and responsibilities of the parties with regard to additional review requirements and the process to follow in the event an unanticipated discovery is made subsequent to document approval.

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Standard Operating Procedure 2: Resolution of Adverse Effects

For those undertakings with a finding of “Adverse Effect to Historic Properties” the CRM shall provide the SHPO, through the SHPO’s ePix system or other mutually agreed upon method, and Tribes with a packet of information including, but not limited to, the following:

- (1) Project description, to include depth and amount of ground disturbance anticipated;
- (2) APE map showing the location of the project and of any identified historic properties;
- (3) Description of the historic properties affected;
- (4) Any photos, design plans, and other supporting materials as necessary; and
- (5) Finding of effect and request for concurrence on “Adverse Effect to Historic Properties” finding from SHPO.

a) The Tribes are under no obligation to provide comments on the effect determination; however, if they wish USAG Fort Lee to consider their comments regarding the effect determination, Tribes should submit comments in writing within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt. If no comments are received within that time, the CRM shall make a second attempt to contact the Tribes for comments. USAG Fort Lee shall take any tribal comments received into consideration before concluding the consultation and will notify the SHPO of any tribal concerns and the USAG Fort Lee response to those concerns.

b) SHPO shall provide a response to USAG Fort Lee effect determination within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt of all pertinent documentation. If no comments are received from the SHPO within that time, USAG Fort Lee may assume that the SHPO has no comment, or, at its discretion, may choose to continue consultation with the SHPO on the effect determination.

(1) If the SHPO concurs with the adverse effects finding, the CRM shall evaluate the effects of the undertaking.

(2) If the SHPO does not concur with the finding of adverse effects, the CRM shall consult with the SHPO for no more than a total of thirty (30) calendar days, or other time period as agreed to between SHPO and the CRM, upon receipt of SHPO notification of non-concurrence to attempt to resolve concerns as identified by the SHPO.

(a) If at the end of the thirty (30) calendar days, or agreed to specified time, the SHPO concurs with the finding of adverse effects, the CRM shall proceed to Step A.

(b) If at the end of the thirty (30) calendar days, or agreed to specified time, the SHPO does not concur with the finding of “Adverse Effect to Historic Properties”, the CRM shall notify the ACHP in accordance with Stipulation VIII of the O&M PA.

A. Resolution of Adverse Effects

1. The CRM shall identify, in consultation with SHPO as necessary, appropriate Consulting Parties, and notify the public, within ten (10) calendar days of receiving the SHPO’s concurrence of an “Adverse Effect to Historic Properties” finding for an undertaking using the following process:

a) The CRM shall prepare and send a notification package for the Consulting Parties including a description of the undertaking, an illustration of the APE, a list of identified historic properties within the APE, the explanation for the finding of “Adverse Effect to Historic Properties”, steps taken or considered by USAG Fort Lee to avoid or minimize the adverse effects, any comments from the SHPO received by USAG Fort Lee regarding the undertaking, an invitation to participate in a consultation to resolve adverse effects, and the proposed date for a Consulting Parties meeting, if such a meeting is determined necessary by the CRM or requested by the SHPO.

b) The CRM shall post a notice of the “Adverse Effect to Historic Properties” finding on the official USAG Fort Lee website to include a description of the undertaking, a list of identified historic properties, the explanation for the finding of “Adverse Effect to Historic Properties”, steps taken or considered by USAG Fort Lee to avoid or minimize the adverse effects, any comments from the SHPO received by USAG Fort Lee regarding the undertaking, and an invitation to provide written comment on the undertaking within thirty (30) calendar days of posting to the CRM.

c) Consulting Parties are under no obligation to provide comments on the effect determination; however, if they wish USAG Fort Lee to consider their comments regarding the effect determination, Consulting Parties should submit comments in writing within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt. USAG Fort Lee shall take any comments received into consideration before concluding the consultation and shall notify the SHPO of any comments from Consulting Parties received, and the USAG Fort Lee response to those comments.

2. If it is decided by the CRM or requested by SHPO to hold a consulting parties meeting, the CRM shall do so no later than forty-five (45) calendar days after notifying Consulting Parties. The consulting parties meeting objective shall be to discuss alternatives to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the adverse effects. The CRM shall schedule additional meetings if the CRM determines it necessary or at the request of the SHPO.

3. If through consultation with the SHPO and Consulting Parties the undertaking is redesigned to avoid adversely affecting historic properties, the CRM will document the alternatives utilized in an attempt to reduce the effects of the undertaking to a no adverse effects finding in

consultation and in concurrence with all participating Consulting Parties and include them in the annual report for the O&M PA, and USAG Fort Lee has no further obligations.

4. If through consultation with the SHPO and Consulting Parties the undertaking continues to adversely affect historic properties, the CRM shall continue to consult with the SHPO and Consulting Parties in order to identify appropriate mitigation. Those minimization measures that result in modification to the undertaking may be included in a letter agreement to be signed by USAG Fort Lee, the SHPO, and any other party that may have a responsibility under the terms of the letter agreement. USAG Fort Lee shall include the annual report for the O&M PA, the implementation status of any mitigation measures agreed to in the letter report. Other Consulting Parties may be asked to sign the letter agreement as Concurring Parties; however, their signature is not required for the letter agreement to be considered executed.

5. The ACHP will only participate in the resolution of adverse effects for individual undertakings if a written request is received from USAG Fort Lee, SHPO, or a Tribe.

B. Adverse Effect and Termination of Consultation under the NHPA

In the event a decision is made to terminate consultation associated with an adverse effect, the process which must be followed is outlined in the attached 5 October 2020 Department of the Army memorandum.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
INSTALLATIONS, ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT
110 ARMY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20310-0110

5 October 2020

SAIE-ESOH

MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: Adverse Effect and Termination of Consultation under the National Historic Preservation Act

1. References:

- a. National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA); Public Law 13-287; Title 54, U.S. Code, section 300101 et seq.
- b. Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 800 *Protection of Historic Properties* (36 CFR 800).
- c. Memorandum, SAIE-ZA, 26 Jul 2019, subject: Designation of the Department of the Army Federal Preservation Officer.
- d. Memorandum, DAIM-IS, 27 Dec 2016, subject: Army Historic Property Guidance
- e. Army Directive 2020-10, dated 25 Aug 2020, subject: Use of Imitative Substitute Building Materials in Historic Housing

2. This memorandum and enclosure define the requirement in Section 106 of the NHPA and its implementing regulation, 36 CFR 800, for adverse effect determinations and termination of consultation. It also establishes internal Army procedures and responsibilities for adverse effect determinations and termination of consultation, pursuant to reference 1.c. The *Army Procedures and Responsibilities for Adverse Effect Determinations and Termination of Consultation under the National Historic Preservation Act* are enclosed.

3. Where there is an adverse effect to a historic property resulting from a proposed Army undertaking, the consultation procedure in 36 CFR 800 results in either a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) or, when further consultation will not be productive and agreement on a MOA cannot be reached, in termination of consultation and comment issued from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) to the Secretary of the Army.

4. Each termination of consultation requires that the Secretary of the Army directly engage and take into account the ACHP's comments in reaching a final decision on the undertaking. The Secretary of the Army must also document the final Army decision

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SUBJECT: Adverse Effect and Termination of Consultation under the National Historic Preservation Act

regarding the undertaking and provide that documentation to the ACHP prior to approval of the undertaking (36 CFR 800.7(c)(4)). Pursuant to NHPA Section 110 (l), the Secretary of the Army cannot delegate this responsibility. Therefore, installations must submit a command endorsed request for termination of consultation to Headquarters Department of the Army for concurrence prior to terminating consultation.

5. This memorandum and its enclosure have been coordinated with the ACHP. Prior Army guidance in reference 1.d., pertaining to adverse effects, the resolution of adverse effects, and termination of consultation is superseded. This memorandum does not apply to historic properties addressed in Program Comments issued by the ACHP pursuant to 36 CFR 800.14(e).

6. Inquiries regarding this historic preservation policy may be directed to the undersigned at david.b.guldenzopf.civ@mail.mil.



David Guldenzopf, Ph.D.
Army Federal Preservation Officer

Enclosure

DISTRIBUTION:

Deputy Chief of Staff G-9
Commander, Army Materiel Command
Director, Army National Guard
Chief, Army Reserve

ENCLOSURE

Army Procedures and Responsibilities for Adverse Effect Determinations and Termination of Consultation under the National Historic Preservation Act ¹

1. **Adverse effect to historic properties.** The compliance process to address an adverse effect to a historic property is defined in NHPA Section 106 implementing regulation at 36 CFR 800, and is summarized in this enclosure with attention to Army-specific procedures and responsibilities.

a. **Historic Properties.** Historic properties are properties that are eligible for or listed in the National Register of Historic Places and are usually 50 years old or older. They include historic housing and other historic buildings and structures, archeological sites, landscapes, districts, objects, and properties of traditional religious or cultural importance to federally-recognized Indian tribes.

b. **Adverse Effect.** An adverse effect to a historic property occurs when an Army *undertaking* (an Army project or action) will cause unavoidable physical destruction or alteration of a historic property. An adverse effect to a historic property occurs in situations such as the proposed demolition of a historic building, or the planned destruction of an archeological site located in the footprint of new construction, or where the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties are not followed for historic building renovation.

c. **Historic Building Demolition Criteria.** Demolition of a historic building may be necessary if it is highly deteriorated, underutilized, vacant, if hazardous materials or unsafe conditions are present, or if maintaining the building is not financially or otherwise feasible. In such instances, a balanced priority should be applied that addresses historic preservation concerns in the context of the costs of rehabilitation or renovation, health and safety conditions, quality of life of building occupants, and other issues. Historic buildings should be considered for demolition only after prudent and reasonable alternatives to demolition have been considered and found to be financially or otherwise unfeasible. Historic buildings have likely reached the end of their intended useful life if their repair, rehabilitation, or renovation costs exceed the cost of demolition and replacement by similar new construction.

2. **Existing Programmatic Agreements (PA).** In cases where there is an existing NHPA PA in place, those PAs generally require that all proposed actions for the management of historic buildings follow the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. When the installation proposes a project where the Secretary of the Interior's Standards will not be followed, or proposes demolition of a

¹ Refer to 36 CFR 800.16 for definitions of terms used herein.

historic building or the planned destruction of an archeological site, an adverse effect determination is made by the installation. At that point, the PAs do not further address adverse effects beyond the requirement that each adverse effect must be consulted on separately, under the individual project review procedures in 36 CFR 800.6. Once the adverse effect review under 36 CFR 800.6 is initiated, the terms of the PA do not apply, and a separate consultation and Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) development is required.

3. Resolution of Adverse Effects and Failure to Resolve Adverse Effects.

Whether a PA is in place or not, adverse effect actions are generally addressed by following the adverse effect consultation procedures in 36 CFR 800.6, to seek a MOA.

a. **Notification and Consultation.** The procedures in 36 CFR 800.6 require that the Army installation *agency official* (defined as the installation commander, or garrison commander, or their officially appointed designee), notify the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) regarding their adverse effect determination and:

- Consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO), and possibly others including the ACHP (if the ACHP decides to participate) to develop and evaluate alternatives or modifications to the proposed action that could avoid, minimize, or mitigate the adverse effect.
- If the consulting parties agree to terms to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the adverse effect, those terms are stipulated in a MOA.
- Draft MOAs are provided by the installation to their command, the Deputy Chief of Staff G-9, and to the Army Federal Preservation Officer (FPO) in the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Installations, Energy and Environment for review prior to their execution. Installations must address and incorporate all review comments into the MOA.
- The Army FPO may engage in MOA consultation and consult on behalf of the Army as the Army agency official, as appropriate (memorandum reference 1.c.).

b. **Agreement on a MOA.** Where agreement is reached on a MOA:

- Signatories to the MOA. The Army installation agency official, the SHPO/THPO, and ACHP (if participating) are signatories to the MOA.
- Invited signatories. In accordance with the requirement in Army Directive 2020-10, any privatized housing partner holding title to historic Army housing shall be a signatory to all NHPA PAs and MOAs pertaining to that housing. The Army installation agency official may also invite additional parties to be signatories to the MOA. Invited signatories may include Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and should include any party that assumes a responsibility under the MOA. Refusal of an invited signatory to sign the MOA does not invalidate the MOA. Invited signatories have the same rights as the signatories to seek amendment or termination of the MOA.
- Concurrence by others. The Army installation agency official may

invite a consulting party to sign the MOA as a concurring party. Refusal of any consulting party to concur in the MOA does not invalidate the MOA.

- The installation then provides the signed MOA to the ACHP along with certain documentation (specified in 36 CFR 800.11(f)), prior to implementing the undertaking.
- Once the ACHP receives the signed MOA and documentation, the installation may proceed with the undertaking following the terms of the MOA.

c. Failure to Resolve Adverse Effects. If there is a failure to resolve the adverse effects of an Army action and the installation agency official and the SHPO/THPO cannot agree on the terms of a MOA, the installation agency official must request the ACHP to join the consultation, and provide the ACHP with documentation as specified in 36 CFR 800.11(g).

- If the ACHP joins in the consultation, consultation proceeds with the ACHP, SHPO/THPO and other consulting parties. If agreement is reached, a MOA will be executed
- If the ACHP does not join the consultation, the ACHP will so notify the Army and will issue comments within 45 days under 36 CFR 800.7(c) to the Secretary of the Army. The procedure in item number 6. **“Secretary of the Army Response to ACHP Comment”** is then followed.

d. SHPO/THPO/ACHP Termination of Consultation. When further consultation will not be productive and a MOA to resolve adverse effects cannot be reached, the SHPO, THPO, or ACHP may terminate consultation.

- If SHPO terminates their consultation in writing, a MOA acceptable to the installation agency official and the ACHP may be executed without the SHPO’s involvement. The agency official and ACHP are signatories to that MOA.

• If a THPO terminates consultation regarding an Army action occurring on or effecting properties on tribal lands, ACHP will issue comments within 45 days under 36 CFR 800.7(c) to the Secretary of the Army. The procedure in item number 6. **“Secretary of the Army Response to ACHP Comment”** is then followed.

- If the ACHP terminates consultation, the ACHP will notify the installation agency official, the Army FPO, and all consulting parties of the termination, and provide comments to the Secretary of the Army within 45 days under 36 CFR 800.7(c). The procedure in item number 6. **“Secretary of the Army Response to ACHP Comment”** is then followed. The ACHP may consult with the Army FPO prior to their termination to seek to resolve the issues concerning the undertaking and its effects on historic properties.

4. Army Termination of Consultation, and Request for ACHP Comment. When further consultation will not be productive and a MOA to resolve adverse effects cannot be reached, the Army installation agency official may terminate NHPA Section 106 consultation by means of the following procedure:

a. **Termination of Consultation Request to Headquarters Department of the Army (HQDA).** Where termination of consultation is the only viable remaining course of action, the installation agency official will provide a memorandum requesting termination of consultation through the chain of command to the Army FPO. The termination request memorandum must indicate why further consultation is not likely to be productive, provide the reasons for terminating consultation, and request HQDA concurrence with termination of consultation. The termination request memorandum must be concurred with and endorsed at the command level by a General Officer (GO) or a member of the Senior Executive Service (SES).

b. **HQDA Review of Request for Termination of Consultation.** Upon receipt of a GO/SES command endorsed termination request memorandum, the Army FPO will coordinate the request with the Deputy Chief of Staff G-9, and other HQDA principal officials as appropriate, and document concurrence from the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Installations, Energy, and Environment. The Army FPO will provide the command and the installation agency official with documentation of the results of the HQDA review of the request to terminate consultation. The installation agency official is authorized to terminate consultation only upon receipt of HQDA concurrence. The Command level GO/SES endorsement and HQDA principal official concurrence is necessary because termination of consultation by the installation agency official requires the Secretary of the Army to directly engage and issue the final Army decision on the undertaking to the ACHP.

c. **Termination of Consultation Notification to Consulting Parties.** Upon receipt of HQDA concurrence with the request to terminate consultation, the installation agency official will notify the MOA consulting parties by signed memorandum that the Army is terminating consultation and will provide the reasons for termination. The installation agency official will furnish the Army FPO with a copy of the termination of consultation notification memorandum sent to MOA consulting parties.

d. **Request for ACHP Comments.** Following receipt of the installation agency official's termination of consultation notification memorandum sent to consulting parties, the Army FPO will request comments from the ACHP pursuant to 36 CFR 800.7(c), and will notify all MOA consulting parties of that request.

5. **ACHP Comment Process.**

a. **ACHP 45 Day Comment Period.** The ACHP must provide its comments within 45 days of the Army FPO's request. During its 45 day comment period and for the purposes of developing their comments, the ACHP will provide the Army and other consulting parties the opportunity to provide their views. The ACHP may request the

Army provide additional existing information, assist in arranging an on-site inspection of the property, and an opportunity for public participation.

b. **ACHP Comment to Secretary of the Army.** The ACHP will transmit its comments by the end of the 45 day comment period to the Secretary of the Army, the installation agency official, the Army FPO, all consulting parties, and others as the ACHP deems appropriate.

6. **Secretary of the Army Response to ACHP Comment.** The Secretary of the Army will take the ACHP's comments into account and will provide the ACHP with a final decision regarding the undertaking. Pursuant to NHPA Section 110 (I), the Secretary of the Army cannot delegate this responsibility.

a. **Secretary of the Army Decision.** The Secretary of the Army's final decision document on the undertaking must include a summary of the rationale for the decision and evidence of consideration of the ACHP's comment prior to approval of the undertaking. The Army FPO will facilitate preparation of the Secretary of the Army's decision document. The installation agency official, command, and HQDA will provide the Army FPO with assistance and information during preparation of the Secretary of the Army's decision document. The Secretary of the Army's final decision on the undertaking is issued directly to the ACHP.

b. **Consulting Party Notification of Secretary of the Army Decision.** Once the Secretary of the Army's decision on the undertaking has been issued to the ACHP, the Army FPO will ensure that a copy of the Secretary of the Army's decision is provided to all MOA consulting parties.

7. **Public Notification and Proceed with the Undertaking.** After the Secretary of the Army the decision is issue to the ACHP, the installation agency official must notify the public and make the record of the decision available for public inspection. The undertaking may proceed at the time the notification to the public occurs and the record is made available for public inspection. There is no further consultation, review or waiting period.

Standard Operating Procedure 3: Post-Review Discoveries

Regardless of whether an area has been previously subject to archaeological survey, there is always the potential for a project to result in the identification of additional cultural resources after being reviewed by the CRM and receiving concurrence from the SHPO on the Army's finding of effect because archaeological inventory surveys don't, and absolutely can't, comprise a 100% below surface examination of the ground, where archaeological resources are generally found. Additionally, the identification of cultural resources, most especially those which are archaeological in nature, is an on-going process because of changes which occur over time to the natural environment (vegetation cover, erosion, disturbance from both human and non-human activity) and improvements in both survey methodology and technology. Even though USAG Fort Lee has created archaeological probability maps to predict the likelihood of finding intact cultural deposits and where, it doesn't preclude the possibility of a post-review discovery. Should that occur, the following procedures shall be followed.

A. Cultural Resources or Unanticipated Effects

1. If previously unidentified cultural resources or unanticipated effects are discovered during the implementation of an undertaking reviewed in accordance with the streamlined review process stipulated in Fort Lee's O&M PA or via standard Section 106 review, **on-site personnel shall immediately halt the undertaking in the vicinity of the find, notify the DPW and CRM of the discovery and implement interim measures to protect the discovery.**

2. **Immediately upon receipt of the notification**, USAG Fort Lee shall provide for an individual or individuals meeting the appropriate SOI Professional Qualification Standard (36 CFR §61) for the type of discovery made, to:

a) Inspect the work site to preliminarily assess the discovery and ensure that job site personnel know that construction activities must be halted as a legal and contractual requirement. However, formal notice to suspend work can only be provided by a government official possessing the appropriate authority.

b) Clearly mark the area of discovery and establish an appropriate buffer between the discovery and ground disturbing activities or other potential effects;

c) Implement additional measures to stabilize and protect the discovery from further disturbance, looting and/or vandalism (surveillance or concealment) as appropriate;

d) Conduct a thorough inspection to analyze and determine the extent of the discovery, and provide recommendations regarding NRHP eligibility and treatment.

3. **Within two (2) business days of the discovery**, the CRM shall notify the SHPO and if appropriate given the nature and temporal affiliation of the discovery, Tribes, via electronic mail.

4. **Within seven (7) business days of the discovery**, the CRM shall develop a notification package for the SHPO and consulting parties that includes a description of the undertaking and how it was reviewed in accordance with Stipulation I of the O&M PA, photographs of the discovery, the recommendation of NRHP eligibility, and a treatment plan.

a) The CRM shall send the notification package via electronic mail to the SHPO.

b) Upon receipt of the notification package, **the SHPO has two (2) business days to provide a response to the CRM on the NRHP eligibility and treatment plan**. No response within two (2) business days shall be understood to mean that the non-responding party has no comment.

5. **Within five (5) business days of receipt**, USAG Fort Lee shall take into account the recommendations received on eligibility and treatment of the discovery and carry out appropriate actions.

6. **Within fourteen (14) calendar days of implementation**, the CRM shall provide the SHPO and if appropriate, other consulting parties, with a report on the actions taken.

7. **Once the CRM has confirmed to the DPW that the treatment plan is complete**, activity may proceed in the area of the discovery.

B. Human Remains

1. All civilian employees, tenants and contractor personnel working at or on behalf of USAG Fort Lee shall make all reasonable efforts to avoid disturbing burials and other gravesites, including those containing associated funerary objects.

2. If human remains are discovered within the bounds of the installation, regardless of the event leading to the discovery, they shall be treated in a respectful manner and in accordance with AR 290-5 (Army Cemeteries, 21 October 2020).

a) If human or other unidentifiable skeletal remains are found, work shall immediately stop in the vicinity of the discovery, the area shall be secured and **the CRM immediately contacted**. Additionally, all reasonable efforts to ensure that the general public is excluded from viewing the remains shall be taken.

b) **The individual who made the discovery** shall immediately notify the Department of the Army Criminal Investigation Command (hereinafter DA CIC), which will determine if the remains are human and associated with a crime.

c) If the remains **are not human and not associated with an archaeological site or human burial**, then they may be disposed of properly.

d) If the remains **are human and associated with a crime**, the DA CIC will direct all future actions regarding the remains.

e) If the remains **are human but the DA CIC determines that the remains are not associated with a crime**, USAG Fort Lee shall provide for an individual meeting the SOI Professional Qualification Standards in archaeology, in addition to a qualified skeletal biologist/osteologist, to determine if the remains are Native American for applicability of NAGPRA.

f) If the remains are determined to fall under the authority of NAGPRA, the most current versions of DCS G9 NAGPRA Section 3 Guidance and AR 200-1 shall be followed.

g) If the remains are determined not to fall under the authority of NAGPRA the installation shall follow AR 290-5 regarding the disposition of non-Native American remains. Should removal of the remains be proposed, **prior** to doing so, the CRM shall apply for a permit from the Virginia SHPO. The CRM shall ensure that any removed human skeletal remains are treated in accordance with the *Regulations Governing Permits for the Archaeological Removal of Human Remains* (17VAC5-20), under statutory authority §§ 10.1-2205 and 10.1-2305 of the Code of Virginia. The following information shall be submitted to the SHPO to obtain a permit to remove the human remains and all subsequent requirements met.

- The name of the property or archaeological site and the specific location from which the recovery is proposed. If the recovery is from a known archaeological site, a state-issued site number must be included;
- Indication of whether a waiver of public notice is requested and why. If a waiver is not requested, a copy of the public notice (to be published in both online and print versions of a newspaper having general circulation in the area for a minimum of four weeks prior to recovery) must be submitted;
- A copy of the curriculum vitae of the skeletal biologist who will perform the analysis of the remains;
- A statement that the treatment of human skeletal remains and associated artifacts will be respectful;
- An expected timetable for excavation, osteological analysis, preparation of final report, and final disposition of remains;
- A statement of the goals and objectives of the removal (to include both excavation and osteological analysis);
- If a disposition other than reburial is proposed, a statement of justification.

h) No photographs of any human remains or associated funerary artifacts shall be released to the press or general public subject to the requirements of the federal Freedom of Information Act, 54 U.S.C. 307103 and other applicable laws.

Standard Operating Procedure 4: Emergencies

Should the GC determine that a natural or other environmental disaster has the potential to affect life, health and safety, the following procedures will be followed:

1. The CRM shall be notified of the situation by the GC or an individual with the authority to act on the GC's behalf, such as but not limited to the Deputy Garrison Commander.

2. The CRM shall document the issue for reporting purposes and USAG Fort Lee may take immediate actions to address the emergency without first having to undergo Section 106 review.

a) Emergency response work shall take into consideration to the greatest extent possible that historic properties may be affected by recovery or emergency repair efforts.

b) When possible, such emergency actions shall be conducted in a manner that does not foreclose future preservation, rehabilitation or restoration of historic properties.

c) As soon as practicable after the emergency, the CRM shall notify the SHPO and the other Consulting Parties. The CRM shall follow up with written documentation discussing if any historic properties were discovered or disturbed as a result. If so, USAG Fort Lee shall:

- Implement additional measures, e.g., surveillance or concealment as appropriate, to protect the discovery from looting and vandalism;
- Provide for individuals meeting the SOI Professional Qualification Standards in Archaeology to inspect the work site to determine the extent of the discovery and within seven (7) business days, provide recommendations regarding NRHP eligibility and treatment. All documentation shall be prepared in accordance with DHR *Survey Guidelines*, or any subsequent revision or replacement of this document and the resulting draft report provided to the CRM for review and comment;
- With respect to NRHP eligibility, USAG Fort Lee shall review all supporting information and finalize the determination for inclusion in the documentation. Should there be a disagreement regarding eligibility status, USAG Fort Lee shall request the opinion of the Keeper of the NRHP pursuant to 36 C.F.R. §800.4(c)(2).

d) All work conducted under this SOP shall be documented in the annual report for the O&M PA.

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Standard Operating Procedure 5: ARPA Compliance

There are two scenarios under which the issuance of an ARPA permit would be required at USAG Fort Lee. The first is as a result of a government initiated contract to conduct an archaeological investigation (federal action) and the second is as a result of a request from an outside entity, such as a university researcher, to conduct non-mission related research which involves the excavation or removal of archaeological resources. While Section 4(i) of the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 clarifies that the issuance of an ARPA permit in and of itself does not trigger review under Section 106 of the NHPA, it also does not relieve the Federal land manager from Section 106 compliance where otherwise required. Regardless of the scenario, as the Federal land manager responsible for compliance with ARPA, the permit must be signed or otherwise authorized by the GC. Further, the CRM, on behalf of the GC, has an obligation to ensure that:

- The permittee is qualified to carry out the requested activity;
- The activity is undertaken for the purpose of furthering archeological knowledge in the public interest and for the purpose of Section 110 and 106 compliance;
- The archeological resources that are excavated or removed from public lands will remain the property of the United States, and such resources and copies of associated archeological records and data will be curated in a repository that meets the standards established by 36 CFR §79;
- The activity associated with the permit is consistent with any management plan applicable to the public lands concerned.

ARPA Permitting Procedure for Government Initiated Archaeological Investigations

In this scenario, USAG Fort Lee shall insert the following language into the associated contract performance work statement, provided the contract in question is specifically for historic preservation services to be provided by a qualified historic preservation services firm:

“Work conducted under this PWS shall be in compliance with ARPA and ARPA implementing regulations (32 CFR §229). Accordingly, this PWS is considered to be the equivalent of the federal permit required to conduct the work as described in these statutes and regulations.”

The GC’s approval of the Service Contract Approval Request (SCAR) and contract award documents would then serve as authorization of the ARPA permit.

ARPA Permitting Procedure for Non-Government Initiated Archaeological Investigations

In this scenario, the CRM shall ensure that the requirements established by 32 CFR §229 have been met and then prepare a document stating such for GC review and signature.

Standard Operating Procedure 6: Archaeological Site Protection and Monitoring

1. All eligible and potentially eligible archaeological sites at USAG Fort Lee are protected and must be regularly monitored to assess the efficacy of those protection measures and ensure the sites have not been disturbed or damaged.
2. Archaeological site protection measures utilized at USAG Fort Lee are comprised of the establishment of a 100' buffer zone around each site which is included as a separate layer in installation GIS files, the installation of Seibert Stakes at strategic locations around each eligible and potentially eligible site and other appropriate signage.
3. Condition assessments of all eligible and potentially eligible sites shall be undertaken twice per fiscal year in alternating calendar quarters (ie: half in the 1st and 3rd quarters; half in the 2nd and 4th quarters).
4. Results describing human, non-human animal and/or natural damage shall be systematically recorded in database format. Damage shall be assessed by recording and/or measuring changes in site boundaries, measuring width and depth of holes or pits, presence or absence of animal nesting or trampling, human modification or trash, and determination of the extent of natural erosion or other damage.
5. Results of site inspections will be recorded in the field on site update forms and then transferred to an electronic spreadsheet or database in a secure folder on a Government-owned server.
6. Digital photographs from established points to document the monitoring and damage assessments shall be taken, organized, labeled and archived in a secure folder on a networked Government-owned server.

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Standard Operating Procedure 7: Archaeological Collections Management

Archaeological collections subject to curation are comprised of prehistoric and historic material remains and associated records recovered under the authority of the Antiquities Act, the Reservoir Salvage Act, Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act and/or the Archaeological Resources Protection Act.

In 2001, USAG Fort Lee constructed a dedicated 36 CFR §79 (*Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections*) compliant building specifically to serve as the Fort Lee Regional Archaeological Curation Facility (RACF), which provides for the long-term curation of its own collections as well as those of other federal agencies in the mid-Atlantic region which request such services. The intake and processing of material remains (including appropriate cleaning, sorting, labeling, cataloging, stabilizing, and packaging) is completed by personnel meeting the professional qualifications established in 36 CFR §61.

Due to depth and page length, the detailed policies and procedures for the management and day to day operation of Fort Lee's Regional Archaeological Curation Facility, are provided under separate cover in the curation facility's management and disaster plans.

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Standard Operating Procedure 8: Release of Information

A. Public Notice

Involvement of the public is an integral component of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Prior to posting or releasing any documentation, written or illustrative, whether for publication, public awareness or in solicitation of comments, all content must be cleared for Operational Security (OPSEC) concerns and receive Public Affairs Office (PAO) approval. Examples of content requiring review include, but are not limited to:

- Newspaper advertisements for the purpose of notifying the public of an opportunity to participate in Section 106 consultation under the National Historic Preservation Act;
 - Section 106 consultation packets sent to Native American Tribes and other interested parties in support of a Section 106 consultation effort;
 - Website/Sharepoint content;
 - Articles posted to social media or distributed in any other form for the purpose of public outreach and education;
 - Posters, speeches or other content for conference attendance, peer review or journal publication.
1. Obtain OPSEC approval by contacting installation OPSEC Manager and forwarding subject content to:

Bryan Hunlock
Operations Security Manager
Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization and Security
(804) 765-1238
bryan.w.hunlock.civ@mail.mil
 2. Obtain PAO approval by contacting installation PAO and forwarding subject content to:
Patrick N. Buffet
Command Information Program Manager
Public Affairs Office
(804) 734-7147
patrick.n.buffett.civ@mail.mil
 3. If posting to a USAG Fort Lee web or sharepoint site, forward subject content to:
Mr. Brandon Morrison
Project Manager/Web Developer
93rd Signal Brigade

(804) 734-6113
brandon.c.morrison.ctr@mail.mil

Should public notice be in the form of a legal ad placed in the newspaper, contacts for four local area publications are below:

Richmond Times-Dispatch

Pamela Bock
Legal & Obituary Advertising Coordinator Advertising
(804) 901-6865
pbock@timesdispatch.com

Petersburg Progress-Index

Alice Coleman
Classified Sales Manager/Legal Representative
(804) 732-3456, ext. 5110
acoleman@progress-index.com

Prince George Journal

(434) 634-4153
ads@imnewspaper.com

Dinwiddie Monitor

(434) 634-4153
ads@imnewspaper.com

1. Prepare ad content (see Examples A and B).
2. Contact newspaper POC for quote and ad proof. Quote must be made out to the government employee who is the designated purchase card holder for the Environmental Management Division. Currently, this is:

Lynnette Atkins
USAG Fort Lee
Directorate of Public Works, Environmental Management Division
825 19th Street
Bldg 6005, Room 110
Fort Lee, VA 23801

lynnette.j.atkins.civ@mail.mil

The quote may be emailed directly to the purchase card holder from the vendor or forwarded by the requestor.

3. Complete electronic Purchase Request, Fort Lee Form 443-1E.
4. Forward completed 443-1E with relevant attachments to the designated financial point of contact for the Environmental Management Division. Currently this is Alan Mills.
5. Follow up to ensure request is processed and approved.
6. Authorization to place ad must be received and documented prior to vendor running the ad.

Example: Legal Ad for Finding of Adverse Effect

NOTICE OF PUBLIC OPPORTUNITY TO PARTICIPATE IN NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT (NHPA) SECTION 106 CONSULTATION FOR A FINDING OF ADVERSE EFFECT TO A WORLD WAR I (WWI) ERA HISTORIC PROPERTY, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, U.S. ARMY, FORT LEE. Interested members of the public are invited to participate in the development and evaluation of alternatives or modifications that could avoid, minimize, or mitigate the adverse effects. The WWI Training Trench Complex was constructed between October of 1917 and May of 1918 by the Army's 80th Infantry "Blue Ridge" Division, which was comprised of "citizen-soldier" draftees from western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Virginia. While the site was not the location of actual trench warfare, it is a rare surviving example of an engineered landscape associated with WWI, an event which made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The remaining, non-contiguous 11.6 miles of trenches and associated features, located throughout the main cantonment area of Fort Lee, were determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places in 1997 under Criteria A, C and D. In May of this year, the Army also completed an updated study of the site, which found that due to erosion and other forms of disturbance, 34% of the trench segments and associated features lack sufficient historical integrity to contribute to the site complex as a whole. The undertaking associated with the finding of adverse effect is the requirement for increased field training of Soldiers, which requires more land and more unconstrained space on that land to accommodate. As a result of the limited amount of land available, the Army has determined that due to the type, intensity, duration and number of personnel subject to the increased training requirements, USAG Fort Lee can no longer support the mission while protecting the majority of the historic property because of the constraint that protection places on training activities. Requests for additional information or comments may be submitted at any time during the 30-day public review period (July 1 – July 31, 2020) by US Mail to: Cultural Resource Manager, Fort Lee Directorate of Public Works Environmental Management Division, 825 19th Street, Building 6005, Room 110, Fort Lee, Virginia, 23801 or via email to: usarmy.lee.imcom.mbx.lee-crm-lee-org@mail.mil. All comments specific to the finding of adverse effect postmarked or emailed by July 31, 2020 will be considered.

Example: Legal Ad for Resolution of Adverse Effect

NOTICE OF PUBLIC OPPORTUNITY TO PARTICIPATE IN NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT SECTION 106 CONSULTATION TO RESOLVE A FINDING OF ADVERSE EFFECT TO A WORLD WAR I (WWI) ERA HISTORIC PROPERTY, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, U.S. ARMY, FORT LEE. In accordance with 36 Code of Federal Regulations §800.2, the purpose of this notice is to provide an opportunity for interested members of the public to participate in the resolution of adverse effects to Site 44PG0299. The site is comprised of a WWI Training Trench Complex constructed between October of 1917 and May of 1918 by the Army's 80th Infantry "Blue Ridge" Division, which was comprised of "citizen-soldier" draftees from western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Virginia. While the site was not the location of actual trench warfare, it is a rare surviving example of an engineered landscape associated with WWI, an event which made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The remaining, non-contiguous 11.6 miles of trenches and associated features, located throughout the main cantonment area of Fort Lee, were determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places in 1997 under Criteria A, C and D. The reason for the finding of adverse effect is the requirement for increased field training of Soldiers, which requires more land and more unconstrained space on that land to accommodate. While the Army has previously made every effort to avoid impacting Site 44PG0299 through careful review of every activity which has the potential to cause effects on historic properties, as well as the establishment and enforcement of protective buffer zones around site components, the land areas encumbered by those components are needed to support the increased field training requirements for Soldiers. On January 7, 2021, the Army received concurrence on the finding of adverse effect from the Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), as well as its proposal to continue to manage a representative sample of site components as historic properties and is now seeking comments from the public regarding ways to resolve (mitigate) the adverse effect. The types of mitigation thus far discussed with and well-received by the SHPO include (1) preparation of detailed topography maps of the entirety of Site 44PG0299, (2) completion of an Historic American Landscapes Survey which will be archived at the Library of Congress, (3) preparation of a long-term management plan for the portions of Site 44PG0299 to be preserved, and (4) creation of a Geographic Information System Story Map summarizing the history and significance of the site which will be made available to the public via a website link. Requests for additional information, comments or suggestions for other forms of mitigation may be submitted at any time during the 30-day public review period (January 17 – February 16, 2021) by US Mail to: Cultural Resource Manager, Fort Lee Directorate of Public Works Environmental Management Division, 825 19th Street, Building 6005, Room 110, Fort Lee, Virginia, 23801 or via email to: usarmy.lee.imcom.mbx.lee-crm-lee-org@mail.mil. All comments specific to the resolution of adverse effect postmarked or emailed by February 16, 2021 will be considered.

B. Controlled Unclassified Information

In accordance with Executive Order 13556 and DoDI 5200.48, controlled unclassified information (CUI) is information that requires safeguarding or dissemination controls pursuant to and consistent with applicable law, regulation or government-wide policy which does not fall into the category of classified national security information under Executive Order 13526. For example, privacy, law enforcement, critical technical information and some forms of agency defined operational information traditionally marked "For Official Use Only" or "FOUO" now have their own category and can be designated as "CUI". However, information designated as CUI shall not have a bearing on Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests or determinations. The CUI program makes no changes to the FOIA process.

Handling or designating information as CUI is based on a lawful government purpose and within the Army, is determined by specific duties and assignments. While access to CUI does not require a security clearance, it will depend on whether an individual is an authorized holder that requires access as part of the mission, function or operations and the information has been shared in order to perform assigned duties. However, due to the requirement to protect the location of archaeological resources and associated information, some things created in the course of day to day operation of the CRP are subject to appropriate marking before being shared.

Marking and dissemination of CUI is dictated by the type of information in question, with application of the guidance for cultural resources pending further clarification from IMCOM. However, as defined in the guidance, the most commonly applicable Organizational Index Grouping would be Natural and Cultural Resources and the CUI Categories of Archaeological Resources and/or Historic Properties. Additional, more specific information is located at the National Archives link: <https://www.archives.gov/cui/registry/category-list>.

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Standard Operating Procedure 9: Economic Analysis for Demolition of Historic Buildings

In accordance with the NHPA, historic buildings that are listed in, or eligible for, the NRHP should be reused to the maximum extent possible. However, this must be justified through a life-cycle economic analysis. Accordingly:

1. No demolition and replacement of a historic building will be authorized without conducting an economic analysis;
2. The economic analysis shall be prepared by a qualified professional;
3. The economic analysis shall consider the life-cycle cost of the building, incorporating those life-cycle costs for historic elements that are significantly different from life-cycle costs for the equivalent new or replacement elements. Costs will not be based on replacement in kind, but on replacement with elements or materials compatible with the historic building;
4. The economic analysis of the proposed replacement building will consider the total cost of the project. These costs should include, but are not limited to, demolition and disposal of debris, including hazardous materials; new land acquisition; and site remediation and preparation;
5. If the economic analysis demonstrates that the renovation and life-cycle cost of the historic building will exceed the total replacement project cost and the life-cycle cost of the new construction, replacement construction may be used;
6. The threshold may be increased for historic buildings of special significance, including those whose demolition would affect the integrity of a historic district;
7. After NHPA Section 106 consultation has been completed, if demolition and replacement is the selected solution, USAG Fort Lee will proceed through deconstruction and architectural salvage of the building's historic fabric, which will be reused, to the maximum extent possible, to preserve or renovate similar properties.

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6.0 REFERENCES CITED

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

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

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)

32 CFR §229, *Protection of Archaeological Resources*

32 CFR §651, *Environmental Analysis of Army Actions*

36 CFR §79, *Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections*

36 CFR §800, *Protection of Historic Properties*

Department of the Army

Adverse Effect and Termination of Consultation under the National Historic Preservation Act

Army Regulation 25-50, *Preparing and Managing Correspondence*

Army Regulation 200-1, *Environmental Protection and Enhancement*

Army Regulation 290-5, *Army Cemeteries*

Army Regulation 210-20, *Real Property Master Planning for Army Installations*

Army Regulation 350-19, *The Army Sustainable Range Program*

Army Regulation 405-45, *Real Property Inventory Management*

Army Regulation 405-70, *Utilization of Real Property*

Army Regulation 405-80, *Management of Title and Granting Use of Real Property*

Army Regulation 405-90, *Disposal of Real Property*

Army Regulation 420-1, *Army Facilities Management*

Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM) Responsibilities for Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP) Development

Department of Defense Directive (DoDD)

4715.1E – *Environment, Safety and Occupational Health*

5134.01 - *Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics*

Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI)

4000.19 - *Support Agreements*

4710.02 – *DoD Interactions with Federally Recognized Tribes*

Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI)

4715.02 – Regional Environmental Coordination
4715.06 – Environmental Compliance
4715.16 - Cultural Resources Management
5015.02 – DoD Records Management Program
5200.48 – Controlled Unclassified Information
5525.17 – Conservation Law Enforcement Program
8130.01 – Installation Geospatial Information and Services

Executive Orders

11593 - Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment
12866 - Regulatory Planning and Review
12875 - Enhancing the Intergovernmental Partnership
13175 - Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments
13287 - Preserve America
13556 - Controlled Unclassified Information

Presidential Memoranda

Government to Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments
Tribal Consultation

Programmatic Agreements

Demolition of WWII Temporary Buildings (1939-1946) Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement
Programmatic Agreement Among the United States Army, Fort Lee, the Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer and Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Regarding Operation, Maintenance and Repair Activities at US Army Garrison Fort Lee, Prince George County, Virginia

Public Laws

American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978
Antiquities Act of 1906
Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974
Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979
Historic Sites Act of 1935

Public Laws

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990

Public Buildings Cooperative Use Act of 1976

Religious Freedom Restoration Act of 1993

USAG Fort Lee

Archaeological Resources Policy

Environmental Policy

Environmental Special Conditions Package

Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan FY 2021 - 2025

Land Disturbance and Ground Excavation Policy

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia, 2017

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Appendix A: External Stakeholder and Agency Contact Information

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Federally Recognized Native American Tribes

Catawba Indian Nation	<p>Chief Bill Harris 996 Avenue of the Nations Rock Hill, SC 29730 Telephone: (803) 366-4792 Website: www.catawbaindian.net</p> <p>Document Transmittal Method: Postal Mail⁵</p>
Chickahominy Indian Tribe	<p>Chief Stephen Adkins 8200 Lott Cary Road Providence Forge, VA 23140 Telephone: (804) 829-2027 Website: www.chickahominytribe.org</p> <p>Document Transmittal Method: Postal Mail⁴</p>
Chickahominy Indians Eastern Division	<p>Chief Gerald Stewart 2895 Mt. Pleasant Road Providence Forge, VA 23140 Telephone: (804) 966-7815 Website: https://www.cied.org</p> <p>Document Transmittal Method: Email remedios.holmes@cied.org jessica.phillips@cied.org doris.austin@cied.org jerry.stewart@cied.org</p>
Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians	<p>Principal Chief Richard G. Sneed PO Box 455 Cherokee, NC 28719 Telephone: (828) 497-7000 Website: https://ebci.com/</p> <p>Document Transmittal Method: Postal Mail⁴</p>
Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	<p>Chief Glenna J. Wallace 12755 S 705 Road Wyandotte, OK 74370 Telephone: (918) 238-5151 Website: https://estoo-nsn.gov</p> <p>Document Transmittal Method: Postal Mail⁴</p>

⁵ Postal mail is to be sent via Certified Mail.

Federally Recognized Native American Tribes

Monacan Indian Nation	Chief Kenneth Branham PO Box 960 Amherst, VA 24521 Telephone: (434) 363-4864 Website: https://www.monacannation.com/ Document Transmittal Method: Postal Mail ⁴ and Email TribalOffice@MonacanNation.com
Nansemond Indian Nation	Chief Sam Bass 1001 Pembroke Lane Suffolk, VA 23434 Telephone: Not Listed Website: https://nansemond.org/ Document Transmittal Method: Email samflyingeagle48@yahoo.com keithfanders@gmail.com
Pamunkey Indian Tribe	Chief Robert Gray 1054 Pocahontas Trail King William, VA 23086 Telephone: (804) 843-2353 Website: pamunkey.org Document Transmittal Method: Email terry.clouthier@pamunkey.org allyn.cook-swarts@pamunkey.org
Rappahannock Tribe	Chief Anne Richardson 5036 Indian Neck Road Indian Neck, VA 23148 Telephone: (804) 769-0260 Website: rappahannocktribe.org Document Transmittal Method: Postal Mail ⁴ and Email rappahannocktrib@aol.com ⁶

⁶ Tribal office staff provided this address. It is not a typo.

Federally Recognized Native American Tribes

Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	Chief Ron Sparkman PO Box 189 Miami, OK 74355 Telephone: (918) 542-2441 Website: www.spthb.org Document Transmittal Method: Postal Mail ⁴
United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma	Chief Joe Bunch PO Box 746 Tahlequah, OK 74465 Telephone: (918) 431-1818 Website: https://www.keetoowahcherokee.org Document Transmittal Method: Postal Mail ⁴
Upper Mattaponi Indian Tribe	Chief W. Frank Adams 13476 King William Road King William, VA 23086 Telephone: (804) 769-0041 Website: https://umitribe.org Document Transmittal Method: Postal Mail ⁴

Other Army Contact Information

Installation Management Command, Headquarters

Ms. Lynn Wulf
Cultural Resources Program Manager
Desk: (210) 466-0564
Email: lynn.wulf3.civ@mail.mil

Installation Management Command, Army Environmental Command

Ms. Sharon L. Moore
Environmental Services Manager
Desk: (210) 793-7868
Email: sharon.l.moore71.civ@mail.mil

Mr. Karl Kleinbach
Archaeologist
Desk: (210) 221-8408
Email: karl.kleinbach.civ@mail.mil

Other Agency Contact Information

[Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer](#) (Governor Appointed Position)

Ms. Julie Langan

Point of Contact: Mr. Marc Holma
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Richmond Project Review Architectural Historian
Review and Compliance Division
Desk: (804) 482-6090
Email: marc.holma@dhr.virginia.gov

[Advisory Council on Historic Preservation](#) (Direct Contact **Must be Authorized** by IMCOM)

Point of Contact: Ms. Rachael Mangum
Federal Property Management Section
Program Analyst/Army Liaison
Desk: (202) 517-0214
Email: rmangum@achp.gov

[National Park Service, Petersburg National Battlefield](#)

Mr. Lewis Rogers
Superintendent
Petersburg National Battlefield
1539 Hickory Hill Road
Petersburg, VA 23803-4721

Appendix B: Routine Operations and Maintenance PA

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Preserving America's Heritage

September 13, 2017

Colonel Adam W. Butler
Garrison Commander
Department of the Army
US Army Installation Management Command
Headquarters, United States Army Garrison, Fort Lee
3312 A Avenue, Suite 208
Fort Lee, VA 23801-1818

Ref: *Development of a Programmatic Agreement for Section 106 Compliance
United States Army Garrison, Fort Lee
Prince George County, VA
ACHPConnect Log Number: 010647*

Dear COL Butler:

Enclosed is your copy of the fully executed Section 106 agreement (Agreement) for the referenced consultation. By carrying out the terms of the Agreement, United States Army Garrison, Fort Lee will fulfill its responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the regulations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR Part 800). Please ensure that all consulting parties are provided a copy of the executed Agreement in accordance with 36 CFR 800.6(c)(9). The original Agreement will remain on file at our office.

If we may be of further assistance as the Agreement is implemented, please contact Ms. Katharine R. Kerr at (202) 517-0216 or by e-mail at kkerr@achp.gov and reference the ACHPConnect Log Number above.

Sincerely,

Tom McCulloch, Ph.D., R.P.A.
Assistant Director
Office of Federal Agency Programs
Federal Property Management Section

Enclosure

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**PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT AMONG
THE UNITED STATES ARMY, FORT LEE, THE VIRGINIA STATE HISTORIC
PRESERVATION OFFICER, AND ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC
PRESERVATION REGARDING OPERATION, MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR
ACTIVITIES AT
US ARMY GARRISON FORT LEE
PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY, VIRGINIA**

WHEREAS, US Army Garrison Fort Lee in Prince George County, Virginia (hereinafter USAG Fort Lee), proposes to continue to coordinate and administer an ongoing program of operation, maintenance, and repair activities as part of its mission to fight and win America's wars by providing prompt, sustained land dominance and infrastructure necessary to raise, train, equip, deploy, and ensure the readiness of all Army forces, as well as members of sister services and allied forces; and

WHEREAS, USAG Fort Lee has identified the area of potential effects (hereinafter APE) covered by this Programmatic Agreement (hereinafter PA) as the entirety of the installation, comprised of those parcels in Prince George County, Virginia under the custody and control of the United States Department of the Army and illustrated in Appendix A. Included, as of the date of this PA, are privatized on-post housing, on-post lodging and on-post utilities. Until more specific PAs or Memoranda of Agreement are executed for privatized entity undertakings and this PA is amended accordingly, all ground disturbance in the APE shall be governed by this PA; and

WHEREAS, this PA applies to all individual projects associated with operation, maintenance and repair activities at USAG Fort Lee, including but not limited to, those funded by Military Construction (hereinafter MILCON), Sustainable Range Program (SRP), Sustainment Restoration and Modernization (hereinafter SRM), and Unidentified Minor Military Construction Army (hereinafter UMMCA) initiatives or other reimbursable funding; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Army Regulation (hereinafter AR) 200-1, Environmental Protection and Enhancement, the Department of the Army has designated the Garrison Commander (hereinafter GC) to serve as the agency official responsible for compliance with the requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act (hereinafter NHPA); and

WHEREAS, this PA applies to undertakings at USAG Fort Lee that are routine in nature and associated with actions supporting the operation of USAG Fort Lee or the maintenance and/or repair of any of its facilities or infrastructure, regardless of whether they are initiated and carried out by USAG Fort Lee, another command or lessee of the Army, a support contractor or utility provider, all of whom are contractually required to submit a Facilities Work Request (DA Form 4283) to USAG Fort Lee's Directorate of Public Works (hereinafter DPW) and comply with its Environmental Special Conditions Package; and

WHEREAS, the DA Form 4283 is used to ensure DPW review and approval of the proposed work and compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (hereinafter NEPA); and

WHEREAS, USAG Fort Lee, a federally-owned and operated facility, plans to carry out these projects, which are subject to review under Section 106 of NHPA, 54 U.S.C. § 306108, and its implementing regulations, 36 Code of Federal Regulations (hereinafter C.F.R.) Part 800 and has determined that the projects may be undertakings with the potential to affect historic properties at USAG Fort Lee and has consulted with the Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer (hereinafter SHPO) pursuant to 36 C.F.R. Part 800; and

WHEREAS, USAG Fort Lee has consulted on the development of this PA with the following federally recognized Indian tribes (hereinafter Tribes) who may have a cultural affiliation to the area of Virginia where USAG Fort Lee is situated: Pamunkey Indian Tribe, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma, Tuscarora Nation, Shawnee Tribe of Miami Oklahoma, Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma and Catawba Indian Nation; and

WHEREAS, the consultation procedures between USAG Fort Lee, SHPO and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (hereinafter ACHP) outlined herein, have no bearing on the establishment of Government to Government relationships with Tribes, for which independent agreements or understandings may be developed and are therefore not part of or superseded by this PA; and

WHEREAS, USAG Fort Lee has consulted with the National Park Service, Petersburg National Battlefield (hereinafter PETE), with whom it shares a real property boundary, regarding the effects of the undertaking on historic properties and has invited it to participate in the development of this PA. No comments were received; and

WHEREAS, USAG Fort Lee has notified the public in the development of this PA by placing a draft copy of this PA on Fort Lee's public-facing webpage, at public libraries in the tri-cities area and a notice regarding the opportunity to participate in the associated Section 106 consultation in three local newspapers with information for submitting comments within thirty (30) calendar days thereafter. No comments were received; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with 36 C.F.R. § 800.6(a)(1), USAG Fort Lee has notified the ACHP of its potential adverse effect determinations with specified documentation and the ACHP has chosen to participate in the consultation pursuant to 36 C.F.R. § 800.6(a)(1)(iii); and

WHEREAS, in accordance with Section 110 of NHPA, USAG Fort Lee has conducted systematic cultural resources surveys and provided the SHPO with documentation of these identification and evaluation efforts and determinations of eligibility (Appendices B and C); and

WHEREAS, USAG Fort Lee has used the results of previous archaeological and metal detection surveys, individual Section 106 consultations and supplemental reviews of historic maps, aerial

photos, LIDAR, ethno-historic data and land use history to develop archaeological probability maps with low, medium and high designations (Appendix D) for the purpose of determining the likelihood of the presence of previously unidentified and intact subsurface cultural deposits and thus, the potential of an undertaking to cause effects on sites; and

WHEREAS, all previously executed agreement documents, such as the *Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement Among the United States Department of Defense, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers regarding Demolition of World War II Temporary Buildings, Program Comment for Capehart and Wherry Era Army Family Housing and Associated Structures and Landscape Features (1949–1962)*, and *Program Comment for Cold War Era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (1946-1974)* applicable to Fort Lee shall continue to apply for the circumstances for which they were developed until they should either expire or be terminated; and

NOW, therefore, USAG Fort Lee, the SHPO and the ACHP agree that the undertakings related to the routine operation, maintenance, and repair at USAG Fort Lee shall be implemented in accordance with the following stipulations in order to take into account the effect of the undertaking on historic properties.

STIPULATIONS

The USAG Fort Lee Garrison Commander (hereinafter GC), on behalf of the Army, shall ensure that the following measures are carried out:

I. PROJECT REVIEW PROCESS

A. Coordination with DPW.

All routine work requiring ground altering disturbance and/or associated with the operation, maintenance, and repair of installation facilities, infrastructure, the trimming and planting of trees, shrubs and flowers around buildings will be reviewed and approved by the DPW.

B. Determine the Undertaking

1. The Cultural Resource Manager (hereinafter CRM), as part of the DPW environmental review process, shall determine if a proposed project is the type of activity that has the potential to cause effects on historic properties and if so, whether it is an undertaking as defined in 36 C.F.R. § 800.16(y).

a) If the CRM determines the proposed project is not an undertaking as defined in 36 C.F.R. § 800.16(y), the CRM shall document this determination via the NEPA review process and USAG Fort Lee has no further obligations under this Stipulation.

b) If the CRM determines that the proposed project is an undertaking requiring no further review (Appendix G), the CRM shall document this determination via an internal PA Memo for inclusion in the Annual Report as required by Stipulation VII(A), and USAG Fort Lee has no further obligations under this Stipulation.

c) If the CRM determines the proposed project is an undertaking not listed in Appendix G, the CRM shall continue the Project Review Process.

C. Define the APE and Identify Historic Properties

1. If the CRM determines the project to be an undertaking subject to the Project Review Process, the CRM shall define and document the project APE for each specific undertaking, appropriate to the scope and scale of the undertaking, and consider direct, indirect, and cumulative effects.

2. The CRM shall determine if supplemental identification efforts are required for the APE using the following parameters:

a) Using current USAG Fort Lee cultural resource probability maps, determine whether the APE is located within a low, medium or high probability area.

(1) Low Probability Area – area of the installation which has been subject to Phase I survey resulting in no identified archaeological sites, or which is fully developed and likely to have substantial clean fill material resulting from modern development, or which has been subject to other repeated and/or intensive land disturbance activity in the past.

(2) Medium Probability Area – area of the installation with no current surface infrastructure (such as buildings) subject to a Phase I survey resulting in the absence of archaeological sites, but which has been recommended by USAG Fort Lee cultural resource professionals for supplemental identification efforts prior to the approval of an undertaking.

(3) High Probability Areas – documented location of historic property or potentially eligible site within the boundary of USAG Fort Lee and a 100 foot circumference around such location.

b) If the CRM determines that the proposed project is located entirely within a low probability area, the CRM shall document this determination via an internal PA Memo for inclusion in the Annual Report as required by Stipulation VII(A), and USAG Fort Lee has no further obligations under this Stipulation.

c) If the CRM determines that the proposed project is located within a medium probability area, USAG Fort Lee will carry-out supplemental identification efforts using one or more of the methods described in 36 C.F.R. § 800.4(b)(1). Should supplemental identification include field survey, USAG Fort Lee will conduct the survey, prepare a report of the survey in accordance with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources *Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia*, or any subsequent revision or replacement of this document, and submit the report to the SHPO for review and comment. SHPO shall provide a response to USAG Fort Lee within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt of the report. If no comments are received from the SHPO within that time, USAG Fort Lee may assume that the SHPO has no comment and USAG Fort Lee will finalize the report and findings.

d) If the CRM determines that the proposed project is located partially or entirely within a high probability area (within the installation boundary), further review is required. Such review will be in accordance 36 C.F.R. §§ 800.4(c) through 800.7.

e) Should an APE for an undertaking executed by or on behalf of USAG Fort Lee extend beyond installation boundaries, further review and coordination between the CRM and affected landowner and the CRM and SHPO is required except where a valid, alternative agreement has been executed.

3. Evaluation of Surveyed Cultural Resources Resulting from an Undertaking

a) Surveys that identify inventoried areas with no archaeological sites, isolated features or artifacts, or other cultural resources shall be defined as negative surveys.

- (1) The CRM shall provide reports of negative survey results to Tribes before finalizing the report. The Tribes are under no obligation to provide comments on the negative surveys; however, if they wish USAG Fort Lee to consider their comments regarding the negative survey results, Tribes should submit comments in writing within forty-five (45) calendar days of receipt of all pertinent documentation. If Tribes identify properties of traditional religious and cultural significance and/or Traditional Cultural Properties, the CRM shall proceed to Stipulation I(D) in the Project Review Process, below.
 - (2) A list of finalized negative survey reports shall be part of the Annual Report as required by Stipulation VII(A).
- b) All newly identified cultural resources, and any previously identified but unevaluated cultural resources that could be affected by an undertaking, shall be evaluated by USAG Fort Lee in accordance with 36 C.F.R. Part 63 and bulletins, guidance, and documents produced by the NPS, in consultation with SHPO, and Tribes, to determine if they are historic properties as defined in 36 C.F.R. § 800.16(l).
 - (1) SHPO shall provide a response to USAG Fort Lee eligibility determinations within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt of all pertinent documentation. If no comments are received from the SHPO within that time, USAG Fort Lee may assume that the SHPO has no comment. If USAG Fort Lee and SHPO cannot agree on eligibility within thirty (30) calendar days, then USAG Fort Lee may forward the dispute to the Keeper of the NRHP for resolution at the conclusion of the thirty (30) calendar day period, or continue to consult with the SHPO on the issue.
 - (2) The Tribes are under no obligation to provide comments on the eligibility determinations; however, if they wish USAG Fort Lee to consider their comments regarding the eligibility determinations, Tribes should submit comments in writing within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt of all pertinent documentation.

- c) USAG Fort Lee shall consult with Tribes to identify properties of traditional religious and cultural significance (54 U.S.C. §302706(b)) and also potential Traditional Cultural Properties, in accordance with NPS Bulletin 38. Due to their unique nature, properties of traditional religious and cultural significance and Traditional Cultural Property determinations shall be handled on a case by case basis, respecting the desires of the Tribes affected while expediting the mission of USAG Fort Lee.
- d) If the CRM identifies a historic property that may be directly, indirectly, or cumulatively affected within the APE, the CRM shall proceed pursuant to Stipulation I(D) of the Project Review Process, below.

D. Evaluate Effects of the Undertaking

1. The CRM shall assess the effects of the proposed undertaking on historic properties, including direct, indirect, and cumulative effects, using the criteria of adverse effects (36 C.F.R. § 800.5(a)(1)) and shall make one of the following determinations:

- a) “No Effect to Historic Properties”: if the CRM determines that there are no historic properties present in the APE or that there are historic properties present in the APE that will not be affected by the undertaking, the CRM shall document this determination for inclusion in the Annual Report as required by Stipulation VII(A), and USAG Fort Lee has no further obligations under this Stipulation.
- b) “No Adverse Effect to Historic Properties”: if the CRM determines that historic properties present in the APE will not be adversely affected by the undertaking, the CRM shall proceed to Stipulation I(D)(2).
- c) “Adverse Effect to Historic Properties”: if the CRM determines that historic properties present in the APE will be adversely affected by the undertaking, the CRM shall proceed to Stipulation I(D)(3).

2. No Adverse Effect to Historic Properties

- a) For those undertakings with a finding of “No Adverse Effect to Historic Properties” the CRM shall provide the SHPO, through the SHPO’s Electronic Project Information Exchange (hereinafter ePix) system or other mutually agreed upon method, and Tribes with a packet of information including, but not limited to, the following:

- (1) Project description, to include depth and amount of ground disturbance anticipated;
- (2) APE map showing the location of the project and of any identified historic properties;
- (3) Description of the historic properties affected;
- (4) Any photos, design plans, and other supporting materials as necessary; and
- (5) Finding of effect and request for concurrence on “No Adverse Effect to Historic Properties” finding from SHPO.

b) The Tribes are under no obligation to provide comments on the effect determination; however, if they wish USAG Fort Lee to consider their comments regarding the effect determination, Tribes should submit comments in writing within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt. If no comments are received within that time, the CRM shall make a second attempt to contact the Tribes for comments. USAG Fort Lee shall take any tribal comments received into consideration before concluding the consultation and shall notify the SHPO of any tribal concerns and the USAG Fort Lee response to those concerns.

c) SHPO shall provide a response to USAG Fort Lee effect determination within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt of all pertinent documentation. If no comments are received from the SHPO within that time, USAG Fort Lee may assume that the SHPO has no comment, or, at its discretion, may choose to continue consultation with the SHPO on the effect determination.

(1) If the SHPO does not respond to the “No Adverse Effect to Historic Properties” finding, the CRM shall document this non-response for inclusion in the Annual Report as required by Stipulation VII(A), and USAG Fort Lee has no further obligations under this Stipulation.

(2) If the SHPO does not concur with the finding of “No Adverse Effect to Historic Properties,” the CRM shall consult with the SHPO for no more than a total of thirty (30) calendar days, or other time period as agreed to between SHPO and the CRM, upon receipt of SHPO notification of non-concurrence to attempt to resolve concerns as identified by the SHPO.

(a) If at the end of the thirty (30) calendar days, or agreed to specified time, the SHPO concurs with the finding of “No Adverse Effect to Historic Properties”, USAG Fort Lee shall have no further obligations under this Stipulation.

(b) If at the end of the thirty (30) calendar days, or agreed to specified time, the SHPO does not concur with the finding of “No Adverse Effect to Historic Properties”, the CRM shall notify the ACHP in accordance with Stipulation VIII.

3. Adverse Effect to Historic Properties

a) For those undertakings with a finding of “Adverse Effect to Historic Properties” the CRM shall provide the SHPO, through the SHPO’s ePix system or other mutually agreed upon method, and Tribes with a packet of information including, but not limited to, the following:

(1) Project description, to include depth and amount of ground disturbance anticipated;

(2) APE map showing the location of the project and of any identified historic properties;

(3) Description of the historic properties affected;

(4) Any photos, design plans, and other supporting materials as necessary; and

(5) Finding of effect and request for concurrence on “Adverse Effect to Historic Properties” finding from SHPO.

b) The Tribes are under no obligation to provide comments on the effect determination; however, if they wish USAG Fort Lee to consider their comments regarding the effect determination, Tribes should submit comments in writing within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt. If no comments are received within that time, the CRM shall make a second attempt to contact the Tribes for comments. USAG Fort Lee shall take any tribal comments received into consideration before concluding the consultation and will notify the SHPO of any tribal concerns and the USAG Fort Lee response to those concerns.

c) SHPO shall provide a response to USAG Fort Lee effect determination within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt of all pertinent documentation. If no comments are received from the SHPO within that time, USAG Fort Lee may assume that the SHPO has no comment, or, at its discretion, may choose to continue consultation with the SHPO on the effect determination.

(1) If the SHPO concurs with the adverse effects finding, the CRM shall proceed to Stipulation I(E).

(2) If the SHPO does not concur with the finding of adverse effects, the CRM shall consult with the SHPO for no more than a total of thirty (30) calendar days, or other time period as agreed to between SHPO and the CRM, upon receipt of SHPO notification of non-concurrence to attempt to resolve concerns as identified by the SHPO.

(a) If at the end of the thirty (30) calendar days, or agreed to specified time, the SHPO concurs with the finding of adverse effects, the CRM shall proceed to Stipulation I(E).

(b) If at the end of the thirty (30) calendar days, or agreed to specified time, the SHPO does not concur with the finding of "Adverse Effect to Historic Properties", the CRM shall notify the ACHP in accordance with Stipulation VIII.

E. Resolution of Adverse Effects

1. The CRM shall identify, in consultation with SHPO as necessary, appropriate Consulting Parties, and notify the public, within ten (10) calendar days of receiving the SHPO's concurrence of an "Adverse Effect to Historic Properties" finding for an undertaking using the following process:

a) The CRM shall prepare and send a notification package for the Consulting Parties including a description of the undertaking, an illustration of the APE, a list of identified historic properties within the APE, the explanation for the finding of "Adverse Effect to Historic Properties", steps taken or considered by USAG Fort Lee to avoid or minimize the adverse effects, any comments from the SHPO received by USAG Fort Lee regarding the undertaking, an invitation to participate in a consultation to resolve adverse effects, and the proposed date for a Consulting Parties meeting, if such a meeting is determined necessary by the CRM or requested by the SHPO.

b) The CRM shall post a notice of the “Adverse Effect to Historic Properties” finding on the official USAG Fort Lee website to include a description of the undertaking, a list of identified historic properties, the explanation for the finding of “Adverse Effect to Historic Properties”, steps taken or considered by USAG Fort Lee to avoid or minimize the adverse effects, any comments from the SHPO received by USAG Fort Lee regarding the undertaking, and an invitation to provide written comment on the undertaking within thirty (30) calendar days of posting to the CRM.

c) Consulting Parties are under no obligation to provide comments on the effect determination; however, if they wish USAG Fort Lee to consider their comments regarding the effect determination, Consulting Parties should submit comments in writing within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt. USAG Fort Lee shall take any comments received into consideration before concluding the consultation and shall notify the SHPO of any comments from Consulting Parties received, and the USAG Fort Lee response to those comments.

2. If it is decided by the CRM or requested by SHPO to hold a consulting parties meeting, the CRM shall do so no later than forty-five (45) calendar days after notifying Consulting Parties. The consulting parties meeting objective shall be to discuss alternatives to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the adverse effects. The CRM shall schedule additional meetings if the CRM determines it necessary or at the request of the SHPO.

3. If through consultation with the SHPO and Consulting Parties the undertaking is redesigned to avoid adversely affecting historic properties, the CRM will document the alternatives utilized in an attempt to reduce the effects of the undertaking to a no adverse effects finding in consultation and in concurrence with all participating Consulting Parties and include them in the Annual Report as required by Stipulation VII(A), and USAG Fort Lee has no further obligations under this Stipulation.

4. If through consultation with the SHPO and Consulting Parties the undertaking continues to adversely affect historic properties, the CRM shall continue to consult with the SHPO and Consulting Parties in order to identify appropriate mitigation. Those minimization measures that result in modification to the undertaking may be included in a letter agreement to be signed by USAG Fort Lee, the SHPO, and any other party that may have a responsibility under the terms of the letter agreement. USAG Fort Lee shall include the Annual Report as required by Stipulation VII(A), the implementation status of any mitigation measures agreed to in the letter report. Other Consulting Parties may be asked to sign the letter agreement as Concurring Parties; however, their signature is not required for the letter agreement to be considered executed.

5. The ACHP will only participate in the resolution of adverse effects for individual undertakings if a written request is received from USAG Fort Lee, SHPO, or a Tribe.

II. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A. USAG Fort Lee shall appoint a government employee as the CRM. Should this individual not meet the Secretary of Interior (hereinafter SOI) Professional Qualification Standards, 48 Federal Register (hereinafter FR) 44716 for archaeology, USAG Fort Lee shall consult with the SHPO on all undertakings pursuant to 36 C.F.R. §§ 800.3 through 800.7 and may not utilize the streamlining measure of this PA until the CRM position is filled by an archaeologist meeting the SOI Professional Qualification Standards.

B. USAG Fort Lee's GC shall ensure that the CRM participates in installation-level planning activities to first and foremost support the avoidance of, and where not possible, the minimization of effects to historic properties before proposing mitigation resulting from adverse effects.

C. All surveys, testing, planning and eligibility determinations relating to cultural resources and historic properties shall be carried out by, or under the direct oversight or supervision of, a person or persons meeting the professional qualifications found in the SOI Professional Qualification Standards, 48 FR 44716 in the appropriate discipline.

D. USAG Fort Lee shall use appropriate contract performance requirements, and/or appropriate source selection criteria for historic preservation service providers that shall include, but not necessarily be limited to, minimum qualifications for historic preservation experience and satisfactory prior performance, as appropriate to the nature of the work and type of procurement, developed with the participation of Department of Defense (hereinafter DoD) professionals meeting the SOI Professional Qualification Standards as applicable.

III. FUTURE SUPPLEMENTAL IDENTIFICATION EFFORTS

A. USAG Fort Lee shall update its existing inventory of historic properties as necessary, but no later than December 31 of each calendar year. As supplemental studies are conducted, additional historic properties eligible for the NRHP may be identified. Additionally, archaeological probability maps shall be maintained and updated under the oversight of the CRM as new data is collected, with any new versions subject to SHPO review.

B. Updates to USAG Fort Lee's Geographic Information System cultural resource layer, such as shape files showing the locations of known cultural resources and historic properties shall be shared with the SHPO upon request. The SHPO recognizes that these layers may contain sensitive information and that it shall not disseminate or make them available to the public without obtaining permission from USAG Fort Lee.

IV. CONTINUE TREATMENT OF THE EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE TRAINING AREA

A. USAG Fort Lee shall continue to maintain a vegetation buffer between construction in the ten (10)-acre Explosive Ordnance Disposal (hereinafter EOD) area for the Munitions School and PETE (Appendix F) using the previously designated 300 foot wide x 560 foot long parcel of land between the west edge of the EOD area and the western property boundary of USAG Fort Lee where no vegetation clearing, either tree or understory removal, shall occur.

B. USAG Fort Lee shall continue to maintain signs along the eastern edge of the vegetation buffer described above at no less than forty (40) feet apart to designate and identify the no clearing area. These signs state "No Vegetation Removal Beyond this Point by Order of the Garrison Commander."

C. USAG Fort Lee shall continue to allow the clearing of understory outside of the vegetation buffer described above but within the ten (10)-acre EOD area using the following parameters:

1. Tree stems less than six (6) inches in diameter may be cut.
2. All cutting shall be done in a way which prevents a potential line of sight between the EOD area and PETE.

- D. USAG Fort Lee shall continue to site new construction along the Ordnance Campus property boundary shared with PETE in a manner to reduce visual and noise impacts to PETE by placing lower impact facilities to the western side of the Ordnance Campus (closer to PETE) and any high impact, high noise facilities to the eastern side of the Ordnance Campus (further from PETE).
- E. USAG Fort Lee shall orient buildings with high bays so doors face away from PETE.
- F. USAG Fort Lee shall design road circulation so as not to approach close to the boundary of PETE.
- G. USAG Fort Lee shall ensure to the extent practicable that exterior lighting shall be downward facing to minimize light pollution.
- H. USAG Fort Lee shall utilize exterior building materials which decrease the visibility of buildings closest to PETE.
- I. USAG Fort Lee shall include the above stipulations in future development plans for the portion of the Ordnance Campus closest to PETE.
- J. USAG Fort Lee shall, where practicable, maintain a 100 foot “no development” buffer surrounding eligible archaeological sites 44PG160, 44PG195, 44PG196 and 44PG197.

V. POST-REVIEW DISCOVERIES

- A. Cultural Resources or Unanticipated Effects
 - 1. If previously unidentified cultural resources or unanticipated effects are discovered during the implementation of an undertaking, reviewed in accordance with the Streamline Review Process or standard Section 106 review, on-site personnel shall immediately halt the undertaking in the vicinity of the find, notify the DPW and CRM of the discovery and implement interim measures to protect the discovery.
 - 2. Immediately upon receipt of the notification from the USAG Fort Lee personnel or contractor, the CRM shall:
 - a) Inspect the work site to determine the extent of the discovery and ensure that the project manager and contractor supervisors know that construction activities with the potential to affect the historic property in question must be halted as a legal and contractual requirement;

- b) Clearly mark the area of discovery and establish an appropriate buffer between the discovery and ground disturbing activities or other potential effects, as appropriate;
 - c) Implement additional measures, e.g., surveillance or concealment as appropriate, to protect the discovery from looting and vandalism, as appropriate;
 - d) Have an individual meeting the SOI Professional Standards for the appropriate discipline inspect the work site to determine the extent of the discovery and provide recommendations regarding NRHP eligibility and treatment; and
- 3. Within two (2) business days of the discovery, the CRM shall notify the SHPO and Tribes if appropriate, via electronic mail.
- 4. Within seven (7) business days of the discovery, the CRM shall develop a notification package for the SHPO and consulting parties that includes a description of the undertaking and how it was reviewed in accordance with Stipulation I Project Review Process, photographs of the discovery, the recommendation of NRHP eligibility, and a treatment plan.
 - a) The CRM shall send the notification package via electronic mail to the SHPO.
 - b) Upon receipt of the notification package, the SHPO has two (2) business days to provide a response to the CRM on the NRHP eligibility and treatment plan. No response within two (2) business days shall be understood to mean that the non-responding party has no comment.
- 5. USAG Fort Lee shall take into account the recommendations received on eligibility and treatment of the discovery and carry out any appropriate required actions within five (5) business days of receipt.
- 6. The CRM shall provide the SHPO and consulting parties with a report on the actions taken within fourteen (14) calendar days of implementation.
- 7. Activity may proceed in the area of the discovery once the CRM has confirmed to DPW that the treatment plan is complete.

B. HUMAN REMAINS

1. USAG Fort Lee shall make all reasonable efforts to avoid disturbing burials and other gravesites, including those containing human remains and associated funerary artifacts.
2. In the event that human remains are discovered, USAG Fort Lee shall treat all human remains in a manner consistent with the ACHP's "[Policy Statement Regarding Treatment of Burial Sites, Human Remains and Funerary Objects](#)" (February 23, 2007); and/or other relevant ACHP policy in effect at the time any remains and/or funerary artifacts are handled.
3. If human or unidentifiable remains are encountered, work shall immediately stop in the vicinity of the discovery, the area shall be secured, and the Project Manager shall be contacted immediately. The Project Manager shall immediately contact the CRM. The USAG Fort Lee shall immediately notify law enforcement and the SHPO, to determine whether the remains are human and whether they are associated with a crime. If the remains are not human, the CRM shall be notified to assess the remains as a cultural resource in compliance with AR 200-1, Environmental Protection and Enhancement. The CRM will ascertain whether the remains have archaeological potential or may be considered a property of significance to Tribes in accordance with 54 United States Code (hereinafter U.S.C.) 306108: Effect of Undertaking on Historic Property, or whether they may be considered a cultural item in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (hereinafter NAGPRA [25 U.S.C. Sec 3001 et seq.]).
4. If the unidentified remains are determined to be of Native American origin, USAG Fort Lee shall comply with the provisions of NAGPRA, and shall use reasonable efforts to ensure that the general public is excluded from viewing any Native American or other human remains or associated funerary artifacts.
5. If the unidentified remains are determined not to be of Native American origin, USAG Fort Lee shall consult with the SHPO and consulting parties, except for the ACHP. Prior to the archaeological excavation of any remains, the following information shall be submitted to the SHPO and consulting parties:
 - a) The name of the property or archaeological site, and the specific location therein, from which the recovery is proposed. If the recovery is from a known historic property, a state-issued site number must be included.

- b) Indication of whether a waiver of public notice is requested and why. If a waiver is not requested, a copy of the public notice (to be published in a newspaper having general circulation in the area for a minimum of thirty (30) calendar days prior to recovery) must be submitted.
- c) A copy of the curriculum vitae of the skeletal biologist who will perform the analysis of the remains.
- d) A statement that the treatment of human skeletal remains and associated artifacts will be respectful.
- e) An expected timetable for excavation, osteological analysis, preparation of final report, and final disposition of remains.
- f) A statement of the goals and objectives of the removal (to include both excavation and osteological analysis).
- g) If a disposition other than reburial is proposed, a statement of justification.

6. No photographs of any human remains or associated funerary artifacts shall be released to the press or general public subject to the requirements of the federal Freedom of Information Act, 54 U.S.C. 307103 of the NHPA, and other applicable laws.

VI. EMERGENCIES

- A. If a natural disaster, such as a hurricane, tornado or other inclement weather, fires, sudden disruption of utility services, environmental spill or other event with the potential to affect health and safety occurs, USAG Fort Lee may take immediate actions to address the event without first having to undergo Section 106 review.
- B. If human remains are discovered in the course of responding to an emergency situation, applicable law will be followed.
- C. Emergency response work will take into consideration that historic properties may be affected by recovery or emergency repair efforts.
- D. When possible, such emergency actions will be conducted in a manner that does not foreclose future preservation or restoration of historic properties.

E. As soon as practicable after the emergency, USAG Fort Lee will notify the SHPO by telephone and will follow up with written documentation if any historic properties were discovered or disturbed as a result. If necessary, consultation with the SHPO will be conducted thereafter.

F. All work conducted under Stipulation VI will be documented in the Annual Report as required by Stipulation VII(A).

VII. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. USAG Fort Lee shall submit a report to the SHPO within three (3) months from execution of this PA and thereafter, annually within thirty (30) calendar days of the anniversary of the execution of the PA. This report shall list a summary of actions taken under Stipulations I, V and VI and will contain:

1. Project Name;
2. Project Location;
3. Description of Event (Project Review, Post-Review Discovery, Emergency);
4. Results;
5. Applicable Stipulation of PA;
6. Name of Reviewer;
7. Date of Review.

B. Any signatory party to this PA may request a meeting in order to discuss the effectiveness of the PA or associated concerns. A meeting among the signatory parties shall be convened to discuss the matter at a mutually agreed upon time and place, but no later than sixty (60) calendar days after the request was made.

VIII. DISPUTE RESOLUTION

A. Should any party to this PA object in writing to USAG Fort Lee regarding any action carried out or proposed with respect to the implementation of this PA, USAG Fort Lee shall notify the other signatories to the objection and consult with the objecting party. If USAG Fort Lee determines that the objection cannot be resolved through consultation, USAG Fort Lee shall:

1. Forward all documentation relevant to the dispute, including USAG Fort Lee's proposed resolution, to the ACHP. The ACHP shall provide USAG Fort Lee with its advice on the resolution of the objection within thirty (30) calendar days of receiving adequate documentation. Prior to reaching a final decision on the dispute, USAG Fort Lee shall prepare a written response that takes into account any timely advice or comments regarding the dispute from the ACHP, signatories and concurring parties, and provide them with a copy of this written response. USAG Fort Lee will then proceed according to its final decision.

2. If the ACHP does not provide its advice regarding the dispute within the thirty (30) calendar day time period, USAG Fort Lee may make a final decision on the dispute and proceed accordingly. Prior to reaching such a final decision, USAG Fort Lee shall prepare a written response that takes into account any timely comments regarding the dispute from the signatories and consulting parties to the PA, and provide them and the ACHP with a copy of such written response.

B. USAG Fort Lee's responsibility to carry out all other actions subject to the terms of this PA that are not the subject of the dispute remain unchanged.

C. At any time during implementation of the measures stipulated in this PA, should a member of the public object to USAG Fort Lee regarding the manner in which the measures stipulated in this PA are being implemented, USAG Fort Lee shall notify the signatories to this PA and consult with the signatories to evaluate and address the objection.

IX. AMENDMENTS

This PA may be amended when such an amendment is agreed to in writing by all signatories. The amendment shall be effective on the date a copy signed by all of the signatories is filed with the ACHP.

X. TERMINATION

A. If any signatory to this PA determines that its terms are not or cannot be carried out, that party shall immediately consult with the other signatories to attempt to develop an amendment per Stipulation IX, above. If within thirty (30) calendar days or another time period agreed to by all signatories an amendment cannot be reached, any signatory may terminate the PA upon written notification to the other signatories.

B. In the event of termination, USAG Fort Lee shall comply with the standard Section 106 consultation process as outlined in 36 C.F.R. Part 800 for all subsequent undertakings.

XI. ANTI-DEFICIENCY ACT

The Anti-Deficiency Act (hereinafter ADA), 31 U.S.C. 1341, prohibits federal agencies from incurring obligations or the making of expenditures (outlays) in excess of amounts available in appropriations or funds. Accordingly, the parties agree that any requirement for obligation of funds arising from the terms of this PA shall be subject to the availability of appropriated funds for that purpose, and that this PA shall not be interpreted to require the obligation or expenditure of funds in violation of the ADA.

XII. DURATION

This PA shall remain in full force and effect for ten (10) years after the date of the last signatory's signature. This PA shall be reviewed by USAG Fort Lee annually to determine if it needs to be amended. One year prior to the date this PA would otherwise expire, USAG Fort Lee shall consult with the Signatories to determine whether the PA needs to be extended, amended, or terminated and take such actions as appropriate.

EXECUTION AND IMPLEMENTATION of this PA evidences that USAG Fort Lee has taken into account the effects of the undertakings under its scope on historic properties and afforded the ACHP an opportunity to comment on them.

**PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT AMONG
THE UNITED STATES ARMY, FORT LEE, THE VIRGINIA STATE HISTORIC
PRESERVATION OFFICER, AND ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC
PRESERVATION REGARDING OPERATION, MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR
ACTIVITIES AT
US ARMY GARRISON FORT LEE
PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY, VIRGINIA**

SIGNATORY

Department of the Army

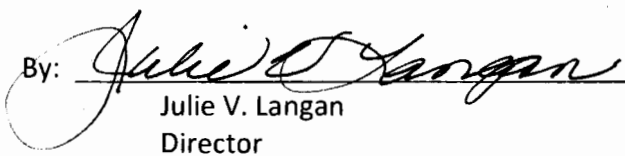
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Adam W. Butler
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**PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT AMONG
THE UNITED STATES ARMY, FORT LEE, THE VIRGINIA STATE HISTORIC
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ACTIVITIES AT
US ARMY GARRISON FORT LEE
PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY, VIRGINIA**

SIGNATORY

Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer

By: 
Julie V. Langan
Director
Department of Historic Resources


Date: 9-8-17

**PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT AMONG
THE UNITED STATES ARMY, FORT LEE, THE VIRGINIA STATE HISTORIC
PRESERVATION OFFICER, AND ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC
PRESERVATION REGARDING OPERATION, MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR
ACTIVITIES AT
US ARMY GARRISON FORT LEE
PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY, VIRGINIA**

SIGNATORY

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

By:

for 
John M. Fowler
Executive Director

Date:

9/20/17

Appendix A
Area of Potential Effects

Appendix A: Area of Potential Effects



Appendix F
Ordnance Campus Vegetation Buffer

Appendix F: USAG Fort Lee Ordnance Campus and PETE Vegetation Buffer



Appendix G
Undertakings Requiring No Further Review

A. Archaeology

- I. If the undertaking is located entirely within the bounds of a low probability area, SHPO review and comment is not required.
- II. If the undertaking is located within any portion of a medium or high probability area (within the installation boundary), upon review by personnel described in Stipulation II(A), the following activities do not require SHPO review and comment:
 - a. Maintenance, repair or removal of existing utilities, such as sewer, water, storm, electrical, gas and fuel lines or tanks, provided that no ground altering disturbance occurs outside of an existing utility trench or service/infrastructure footprint.
 - b. Landscaping, grounds maintenance, ongoing maintenance of existing landscaping, removal of dead or dying trees or other vegetation which does not require subsurface disturbance, the felling of trees within a high probability area (within the installation boundary), root grubbing or root removal.
 - c. Installation of Garrison approved memorials and monuments.
 - d. Maintenance or stabilization of existing training areas, associated trails, firebreaks, drainages, ditches and vegetation management, whether executed mechanically or through a prescribed burn event. Approved methods for stabilization include the placement of silt fencing, geo-textile fabric, gravel, clean fill dirt or topsoil and seed and straw.
 - e. Applied use of existing training areas, including for light land maneuvers, bivouac use, sling loading, staging of equipment, warrior task and battle drills.
 - f. Excavations for repair or replacement of existing footings or foundation work within two (2) feet of those footings and foundations, if there are no above-ground visual effects to an eligible or potentially eligible building, structure or object.
 - g. Installation or relocation of pre-fabricated storage sheds, provided that grubbing and/or grading of the ground for a foundation pad or utility service is not required and the location is not within a high probability area (within the installation).
 - h. Maintenance, repair or resurfacing of existing roads, trails or paths and structural repairs (such as for sinkholes) or replacement of existing paved

or concrete streets, parking lots, driveways, sidewalks, curbs, steps and gutters or storm drains if work matches existing design, size, configuration and materials.

- i. Removal or replacement of existing bollards, footings, foundations, gates, fences, fence posts, signs, sign posts or other similar infrastructure, provided that no ground altering disturbance occurs outside of the existing footprint of the item being removed or replaced.
- j. Installation of building identification, directional, traffic, speed and safety signage.
- k. Topographical studies requiring the placement of wooden or metal stakes, benchmarks or other necessary land boundary markers.
- l. Geophysical borings or other cylindrical hand or mechanical auger powered soil analysis required for design, remediation or soil management plans.
- m. Other non-ground disturbing activities occurring within a high probability area.

B. Buildings, Objects and Structures

- I. If the undertaking requires interior or exterior repair, renovation or alteration of any building, object or structure less than 50 years old and/or not within the view shed of PETE, SHPO review and comment is not required. New construction and additions to an existing building, object or structure less than 50 years old is excluded from this exemption.
- II. If the undertaking requires ground disturbance around but without interior or exterior modification to an eligible or potentially eligible building, object or structure which is located entirely within a low probability area, SHPO review and comment is not required. New construction and additions to an existing building, object or structure less than 50 years old is excluded from this exemption.
- III. If the undertaking requires interior or exterior modification to an eligible or potentially eligible building, object or structure, upon review by personnel described in Stipulation II(A), the following activities do not require SHPO review and comment:
 - a. Repair or replacement of existing, non-historic siding, gutters, downspouts, interior or exterior doors, hinges, trim and hardware such as knobs (including keys and cores) which match the material and architectural finish being repaired or replaced.

- b. Repair without replacement of original window frames or sashes by patching, splicing, consolidating or otherwise reinforcing existing materials, provided the work is done in accordance with the guidance found in NPS *Preservation Brief 9: The Repair of Historic Wooden Windows*.
- c. Maintenance and repair without replacement of original windows and doors or their frames, transom windows, sashes, jambs and moldings. Appropriate maintenance actions include surface treatments and preparation to apply finishes, such as cleaning, rust removal, limited paint removal, application of epoxy consolidates and fillers and reapplication of protective coating systems.
- d. Repair of original window glass and original glazing hardware.
- e. Maintenance and repair of roofs or parts of a roof which are deteriorated, when repair materials match existing material and design and maintenance procedures which do not alter the integrity of any remaining original material.
- f. Repair of existing porches, stairs, decks, loading docks and ramps if work matches existing design, size, configuration and materials.
- g. Removal, repair or replacement of existing, non-historic interior or exterior surface applied elements such as light fixtures, conduit, ducting, pipes, wiring, and junction boxes.
- h. Painting of exterior surfaces if the new paint matches the existing or original color. Damaged or deteriorated paint may be removed to the next solid layer using the most gentle methods possible, such as hand scraping or hand sanding. Abrasive methods, such as sand and pressure washing or water blasting, are not allowed.
- i. In-place repair/filling of spalling concrete or asphalt and cracks.
- j. Maintenance, repair, rewiring or replacement of existing exterior lighting, provided ground altering disturbance is not required.
- k. Replacement or installation of caulking and weather-stripping around windows, doors, walls and roofs.
- l. Maintenance, repair or replacement of existing window screens with the same or similar materials.

- m. Maintenance, repair or replacement of existing life, health and safety equipment such as fire alarms, sprinklers and mass notification systems, provided new ground altering disturbance is not required.
- n. Interior surface treatments, repaired or replaced in-kind, including but not limited to floors, walls, ceilings or woodwork, provided the work is restricted to repainting, refinishing, laying of carpet, linoleum or other recognized floor systems.
- o. Maintenance or repair to existing interior equipment, plumbing, electrical, ventilation or air conditioning systems, including replacement in concealed areas, provided such work is not visible from the exterior of the building, object or structure, and historic architectural finishes, moldings and/or mill work will not be affected.
- p. Replacement, removal or upgrading of interior electrical wiring if historic architectural finishes, moldings and/or mill work will not be affected.
- q. Installation, repair or replacement of energy conservation materials not readily visible, such as concealed thermal insulation, vapor barrier or roof ventilation.
- r. Maintenance, repair or resurfacing of existing swimming pools, outdoor playground and athletic equipment or formally constructed and regularly maintained exercise and recreation areas such as physical fitness routes, golf courses, sports fields, running tracks, fixed obstacle courses, established hunting areas, golf driving, skeet, trap and archery ranges.
- s. Maintenance, repair or resurfacing of existing roads, trails, paths and related drainage features provided the work does not require new ground altering disturbance and the work does not widen the subject road, trail, path or drainage feature.
- t. Maintenance, repair or resurfacing of bridges or culverts less than 50 years old provided there is no associated ground disturbance.

Appendix C: List of Completed Cultural Resource Studies

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Architectural Reports

Beaty, John

- 2002 *Documentation of Seven Buildings on Fort Lee Military Reservation, Prince George County, Virginia.* Prepared for J.M. Waller, Brockington and Associates, Inc.

Godburn, Mary Cecilia

- 1989 *Historical Properties Survey: Fort Lee, VA.*

Griffitts, Eric F.

- 2009 *Historic Preservation Plan for Building 4300 at Fort Lee, Virginia, Volume I of II.* Versar, Inc.
- 2010 *Architecture Survey and Evaluation of Twelve Buildings, Fort Lee, Prince George County, Virginia.* Versar, Inc.
- 2013 *Historic District Evaluation of Fort Lee, Prince George County, Virginia.* VDHR Project Review Number 2012-1115. Versar, Inc.

Griffitts, Eric F., Ruth Troccoli, and Christopher Bowen

- 2007 *Architecture Survey and Evaluation of 35 Buildings, Fort Lee, Prince George County, Virginia.* Versar, Inc.

Huggan, Jason J.

- 2004a *2003 Historic American Building Survey, Fort Lee, Prince George County, Virginia.* VADHR File No. 2004-0267. Versar, Inc.
- 2004b *2004 Historic American Building Survey, Fort Lee, Prince George County, Virginia.* VADHR File No. 2004-0268. Versar, Inc.

Lockerman, Kristie

- 2011 *Fort Lee Reconnaissance Architectural Survey of 47 Resources, Prince George County, Virginia.* DHR Project Review File Number 2011-1859. New South Associates, Inc.

Versar, Inc.

- 2010 *Historic American Building Survey (HABS) Building 3206, Fort Lee, Prince George County, Virginia.* VDHR Review # 2009-0269.

Architectural Reports

Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Division of Project Review

- 1995 *Historic Property Inventories at Twelve Military Installations in Virginia: Arlington Cemetery, Defense General Supply Center, Fort A.P. Hill, Fort Belvoir, Fort Eustis, Fort Lee, Fort Monroe, Fort Myer, Fort Pickett, Fort Story, Langley Air Force Base, The Pentagon.* Prepared in Partnership with the U.S. Department of the Army Legacy Resource Management Program Grant No. DAMD 17-93-J-3050.

Wallace, Alexandra and Raymond Sumner

- 2018 *Architectural Survey and Evaluation of 28 Buildings, Structures, and Objects for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places, USAG Fort Lee, Prince George County, Virginia.* VDHR File Number 2018-0453. Prepared for USAG Fort Lee Directorate of Public Works Environmental Management Division. Prepared by Colorado State University Center for Environmental Management of Military Lands, Fort Collins, Colorado under Cooperative Agreement W9126G-13-2-0033.

Archaeological Reports

Baxter, Carey L., Michael L. Hargrave and Carl G. Carlson-Drexler

- 2010 *Archival and Geophysical Investigations to Locate a Civil War Cemetery and Railroad Station, Fort Lee, Virginia.* U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Bell, Elizabeth

- 2018 *Supplemental Archaeological Investigation of Site 44PG0163, USAG Fort Lee, Prince George County, VA.* VDHR File Number 2018-0732. Prepared for USAG Fort Lee Directorate of Public Works, Environmental Management Division, Fort Lee, VA 23801. Prepared by Colorado State University Center for Environmental Management of Military Lands, Fort Collins, Colorado 80523.
- 2019 *Supplemental Archaeological Investigation of 27 Acres, USAG Fort Lee, Prince George County, VA.* VDHR File Number 2019-0088. Prepared for USAG Fort Lee Directorate of Public Works, Environmental Management Division, Fort Lee, VA 23801. Prepared by Environmental Research Group, LLC, Baltimore, Maryland 21209.

Bell, Elizabeth and Tiffany Newman

- 2018a *Supplemental Archaeological Investigation of 25 Acres, USAG Fort Lee, Prince George County, VA.* VDHR File Number 2015-3981. Prepared for USAG Fort Lee Directorate of Public Works, Environmental Management Division, Fort Lee, VA 23801. Prepared by Colorado State University Center for Environmental Management of Military Lands, Fort Collins, Colorado 80523.

Archaeological Reports

Bell, Elizabeth and Tiffany Newman

- 2018b *Supplemental Archaeological Investigation of 6.4 Acres of Land, USAG Fort Lee, Prince George County, Virginia*. VDHR File Number 2018-0471. Prepared for USAG Fort Lee Directorate of Public Works, Environmental Management Division, Fort Lee, VA 23801. Prepared by Colorado State University Center for Environmental Management of Military Lands, Fort Collins, Colorado 80523.

Bell, Elizabeth, Tiffany Newman and Seth Van Dam

- 2017 *Inadvertent Discovery, Evaluation, and Data Recovery of Site 44PG0547, USAG Fort Lee, Prince George County, VA*. VDHR File Number 2017-0908. Prepared for USAG Fort Lee Directorate of Public Works, Environmental Management Division, Fort Lee, VA 23801. Prepared by Colorado State University Center for Environmental Management of Military Lands, Fort Collins, Colorado 80523.

Botwick, Brad and Debrah A. McClane

- 1996 *Phase II Historical and Archaeological Investigations at 30 Archaeological Sites, Fort Lee, Prince George County, Virginia*. Contract No. DACA W65-93-D-0039. VDHR File: 95-0007. Gray & Pape, Inc.

Bowden, Bradley

- 2000 *GPS Site Data and Evaluations of 23 National Register Eligible Sites at Fort Lee, Prince George County, Virginia*. Gray & Pape, Inc.

Browning, Lyle E.

- 1983 *Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, Route 144, Temple Ave. Expansion, Colonial Heights: Chesterfield and Prince George Counties*. Virginia Department of Highways and Transportation, Richmond, Virginia.

Clarke, Robert, Leo Hirrel and Debra McClane

- 1997 *Phase II Archaeological Investigations of the World War I Defensive Earthworks at the Fort Lee Military Reservation and Petersburg National Battlefield, Prince George County, Virginia*. Gray & Pape, Inc.

Clarke, Robert, Edna Johnston, Sue Kozarek, John Mullen and Len Winter

- 1999 *Phase II Cultural Resources Investigations at 24 Archaeological Sites at Fort Lee, Prince George County, Virginia*. Contract Number DACW 65-93-C-0140. VDHR File Number: 95-0007. Gray & Pape, Inc.

Archaeological Reports

Conklin, Dustin William and Elizabeth Bell

2019a *Supplemental Archaeological Investigation of 1.3 Acres, USAG Fort Lee, Prince George County, VA.* VDHR File Number 2019-0343. Prepared for USAG Fort Lee Directorate of Public Works, Environmental Management Division, Fort Lee, VA 23801. Prepared by Environmental Research Group, LLC, Baltimore, Maryland 21209.

2019b *Supplemental Archaeological Investigation of Approximately 18.6 Acres, USAG Fort Lee, Prince George County, VA.* VDHR File Number 2019-0360. Prepared for USAG Fort Lee Directorate of Public Works, Environmental Management Division, Fort Lee, VA 23801. Prepared by Environmental Research Group, LLC, Baltimore, Maryland 21209.

2020a *Supplemental Archaeological Investigation of 100.4 Acres, USAG Fort Lee, Prince George County, VA.* VDHR File Number 2020-0017. Prepared for USAG Fort Lee Directorate of Public Works, Environmental Management Division, Fort Lee, VA 23801. Prepared by Environmental Research Group, LLC, Baltimore, Maryland 21209.

2020b *Supplemental Archaeological Investigation of Approximately 42 Acres, USAG Fort Lee, Prince George County, VA.* VDHR File Number 2020-0266. Prepared for USAG Fort Lee Directorate of Public Works, Environmental Management Division, Fort Lee, VA 23801. Prepared by Environmental Research Group, LLC, Baltimore, Maryland 21209.

2020c *Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Site 44PG0551, 44PG0624 and 44PG0625, USAG Fort Lee, Prince George County, VA.* VDHR File Number 2020-0017. Prepared for USAG Fort Lee Directorate of Public Works, Environmental Management Division, Fort Lee, VA 23801. Prepared by Environmental Research Group, LLC, Baltimore, Maryland 21209.

Davis, Valerie and Hugh Matternes

2010 *Grave Identification Survey, Fort Lee Adams Roundabout, Prince George County, Virginia.* Project VA-A-AD-JPR (1). Contract Modification Number DTFH71-10-F-00052. New South Associates.

deGrazia, Bruce, Jason J. Huggan and Shelby A. Van Voris

2005 *Archaeological Survey Report: Phase 1 A & B, Proposed Land Acquisition Site.* VADHR File No. 2003-1361, Fort Lee, Prince George County, Virginia. Versar, Inc.

Archaeological Reports

Egghart, Christopher

- 1989 *Phase 3 Archaeological Investigations on the Bull Hill Run Site (44PG316). A Multi-Component Site in Prince George County, Virginia. Project #: 0095-074-101, C503, C506.* Virginia Commonwealth University Research Center, Richmond.

Griffitts, Eric

- 2013 *Viewshed Assessment, Petersburg National Battlefield from Proposed Future Development Site at Fort Lee.* Contract W91236-07-F-0041. Versar, Inc.

Maggioni, Joseph Paul, Blue Nelson, and Kathryn Lombardi

- 2020 *Supplemental Phase II Evaluation of the World War I Training Trench Complex, Site 44PG0299, USAG Fort Lee, Prince George County, Virginia.* VDHR Review 2019-0025. Prepared for USAG Fort Lee Directorate of Public Works, Environmental Management Division, Fort Lee, VA 23801. Prepared by LG2 Environmental Solutions, Inc., Jacksonville, Florida 32256

Matternes, Hugh, Valerie Davis, and David Price

- 2011 *An Archaeological Subsurface Examination of the Area 2A Parcel on the Fort Lee Military Reservation, Prince George County, Virginia.* Primary Contract Number: W91236-10-F-0171. New South Associates, Inc.

Matternes, Hugh, Sarah Lowry and David Price

- 2011 *Archaeological Subsurface Surveys of Potential Mortuary Areas and Select Parcels on the Fort Lee Military Reservation, Prince George County, Virginia.* Contract Number W91236-10-F-0171. New South Associates, Inc.

Matternes, Hugh, David Price and Sarah Lowry

- 2010 *Grave Identification Survey, Fort Lee Adams Roundabout, Prince George County, Virginia.* Project VA-A-AD-JPR (1). Contract Number GS10F0230N. New South Associates, Inc.

Newman, Tiffany and Elizabeth Bell

- 2019 *Supplemental Archaeological Investigation of 5.25 Acres of Land, USAG Fort Lee, Prince George County, VA.* VDHR File Number 2019-0136. Prepared for USAG Fort Lee Directorate of Public Works, Environmental Management Division, Fort Lee, VA 23801. Prepared by Environmental Research Group, LLC, Baltimore, Maryland 21209.

Opperman, Antony F. and Harding Polk II

- 1987 *Archeological Evaluations of Significance at Fort Lee, Prince George County, Virginia.* MAAR Associates, Inc.

Archaeological Reports

Opperman, Antony F. and Luther D. A. Hanson

- 1985 *An Archaeological and Historical Survey of Fort Lee, Prince George County, Virginia*, Volume I of II. MAAR Associates, Inc.

Polk, Harding

- 1988 *Phase II Archaeological Survey of a Defensive Earthworks (44PG299) at Fort Lee, Prince George County, Virginia*. Contract DACA65-83-C-0125. MAAR Associates, Inc.

Polk, Harding

- 1989 *Remedial Archaeological Investigations at 44PG179 and 44PG243, Fort Lee, Virginia*. MAAR Associates, Inc.

Pullins, Stevan C. and Dennis B. Blanton

- 1993 *A Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of 44PG185. Proposed Route 630 Widening Project, Prince George County, Virginia. Project 0630-074-188, C501, B632. VDR File No. 92-1155-F*. William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, Department of Anthropology, The College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia.

Ryder, Robin L.

- 1990 *Phase II Archaeological and Historical Investigations of 44PG317, an Early 19th Century Free Black Farmstead Located in Prince George County, Virginia*. Virginia Department of Transportation Project #0095-074-101, C503, C506. Virginia Commonwealth University Archaeological Research Center.

Ryder, Robin L. and Philip J. Schwarz

- 1990 *Archaeological And Historical Investigations of 44PG317, an Early 19th Century Free Black Farmstead Located in Prince George County, Virginia*. Phase 3 Data Recovery. Virginia Department of Transportation Project #0095-074-101, C503, C506. Virginia Commonwealth University Archaeological Research Center.

Stanley, Bryce, Mike Makin and Tiffany Newman

- 2014 *Archaeological Investigation of Proposed Total Army School System (TASS) Site, Fort Lee, Virginia*. Colorado State University Center for Environmental Management of Military Lands (CEMML) and Fort Lee Directorate of Public Works, Environmental Management Division.
- 2015 *Supplemental Archaeological Investigation of the Proposed Training Support Center (TSC) Site, USAG Fort Lee, Prince George County, Virginia*. Colorado State University Center for Environmental Management of Military Lands (CEMML) and Fort Lee Directorate of Public Works, Environmental Management Division.

Archaeological Reports

Stanley, Bryce and Amanda Vtipil

- 2011 *Phase I Archaeological Identification: Qualification Training Range (QTR) Site, Fort Lee, Virginia.* VERSAR Inc. VDR Project Review Number 2007-0254.

Stanley, Bryce, Amy Wood and Amanda Vtipil

- 2016 *Inadvertent Discovery, Evaluation, and Data Recovery of Site 44PG0536: Willow Seat Farm, Fort Lee, Prince George County, VA.* Edited by Elizabeth Bell. Prepared for USAG Fort Lee Directorate of Public Works, Environmental Management Division, Fort Lee, VA 23801. Prepared by Colorado State University Center for Environmental Management of Military Lands, Fort Collins, Colorado 80523.

Stinson, Wesley and Thomas R. Wheaton, Jr.

- 1982 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of Interstate 95, Henrico, Chesterfield and Prince George Counties, Virginia.* Soil Systems, Inc. Marietta, Georgia.
- 1982 *Proposal for I-95 Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery Program, Site 44PG124.*
- 1983 *Phase II Final Report for Archaeological Testing of the Proposed I-95 Corridor (Site 44PG124), Henrico, Chesterfield and Prince George Counties, Virginia.*

Versar, Inc.

- 2004 *Archaeological Survey Report Phase I and II: Proposed Land Acquisition Site, Fort Lee, Virginia.*

Voigt, Eric, Brad Botwick, and Debra A. McClane

- 1998 *National Register Supplemental Archaeological Investigation of Seven Archaeological Sites at Fort Lee, Prince George County, Virginia.* Contract DACA65-95-D-0016. VDHR File Number 98-0028. Gray & Pape, Inc.

Winter, Len, Ashley Neville and Elizabeth V. Cassebeer

- 1994 *DRAFT Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations at the Site of a Proposed Waterline, Petersburg National Battlefield, Petersburg, Virginia.* Gray & Pape, Inc.

Other Reports

Botwick, Brad

- 1996 *Shifts in Prehistoric Settlement in the Uplands of the Virginia Fall Zone: An Evaluation of Data from Fort Lee, Prince George County, Virginia (ABSTRACT ONLY).* Gray & Pape, Inc.

Other Reports

Thomas, Ronald A. and Antony F. Opperman

1987 *Historic Preservation Plan, Fort Lee, Prince George, Virginia*. MAAR Associates, Inc.

Appendix D: List of Archaeological Resources

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List of Archaeological Resources

Site Number	Reference	SHPO Concurrence	NRHP Eligibility
44PG0189	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985 Phase II: Clarke, et al. 1999	Yes: 10/01/1984 Yes: 04/02/2012; (DHR #1995-0007)	Eligible
44PG0190	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985 Phase II: Clarke, et al. 1999	Yes: 10/01/1984 Yes: 04/02/2012; (DHR #1995-0007)	Eligible
44PG0191	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985	Yes: 10/01/1984	Not Eligible
44PG0192	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985	Yes: 10/01/1984	Not Eligible
44PG0193	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985 Phase II: Botwick and McClane 1996	Yes: 10/01/1984 Yes: 04/02/2012; (DHR #1995-0007)	Not Eligible
44PG0194	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985 Phase II: Botwick and McClane 1996	Yes: 10/01/1984 Yes: 04/02/2012; (DHR #1995-0007)	Not Eligible
44PG0195	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985 Phase II: Botwick and McClane 1996	Yes: 10/01/1984 Yes: 04/02/2012; (DHR #1995-0007)	Eligible
44PG0196	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985 Phase II: Botwick and McClane 1996	Yes: 10/01/1984 Yes: 04/02/2012; (DHR #1995-0007)	Eligible
44PG0197	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985 Phase II: Botwick and McClane 1996	Yes: 10/01/1984 Yes: 04/02/2012; (DHR #1995-0007)	Eligible
44PG0198	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985	Yes: 10/01/1984	Not Eligible
44PG0199	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985	Yes: 10/01/1984	Potentially Eligible
44PG0200	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985 Phase II: Clarke, et al. 1999	Yes: 10/01/1984 Yes: 04/02/2012; (DHR #1995-0007)	Not Eligible
44PG0201	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985	Yes: 10/01/1984	Not Eligible
44PG0204	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985	Yes: 10/01/1984	Not Eligible
44PG0205	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985 Phase II: Botwick and McClane 1996	Yes: 10/01/1984 Yes: 04/02/2012; (DHR #1995-0007)	Not Eligible
44PG0206	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985 Phase II: Opperman and Polk 1987 Warrior FTX Training Environmental Assessment	Yes: 10/01/1984 Yes: 04/01/1987 Yes: 06/18/2008; (DHR #2008-0922)	Not Eligible
44PG0207	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985 Phase II: Clarke, et al. 1999	Yes: 10/01/1984 Yes: 04/02/2012; (DHR #1995-0007)	Not Eligible
44PG0208	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985 Phase II: Botwick and McClane 1996 Phase IA and IB: deGrazia, et al. 2005	Yes: 10/01/1984 Yes: 04/02/2012; (DHR #1995-0007) Yes: 2/24/2005; (DHR #2003-1361)	Eligible

List of Archaeological Resources

Site Number	Reference	SHPO Concurrence	NRHP Eligibility
44PG0209	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985 Phase II: Botwick and McClane 1996	Yes: 10/01/1984 Yes: 04/02/2012; (DHR #1995-0007)	Not Eligible
44PG0210	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985 Phase II: Botwick and McClane 1996	Yes: 10/01/1984 Yes: 04/02/2012; (DHR #1995-0007)	Not Eligible
44PG0211	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985 Phase II: Botwick and McClane 1996	Yes: 10/01/1984 Yes: 04/02/2012; (DHR #1995-0007)	Not Eligible
44PG0225	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985 Phase II: Opperman and Polk 1987	Yes: 10/01/1984 Yes: 04/01/1987	Potentially Eligible
44PG0226	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985 Phase II: Botwick and McClane	Yes: 10/01/1984 Yes: 04/02/2012; (DHR #1995-0007)	Not Eligible
44PG0227	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985	Yes: 10/01/1984	Potentially Eligible
44PG0228	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985 Phase II: Opperman and Polk 1987	Yes: 10/01/1984 Yes: 04/01/1987	Not Eligible
44PG0229	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985	Yes: 10/01/1984	Not Eligible
44PG0230	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985	Yes: 10/01/1984	Not Eligible
44PG0231	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985 Phase II: Clarke, et al. 1999	Yes: 10/01/1984 Yes: 04/02/2012; (DHR #1995-0007)	Not Eligible
44PG0232	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985	Yes: 10/01/1984	Potentially Eligible
44PG0233	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985	Yes: 10/01/1984	Not Eligible
44PG0234	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985	Yes: 10/01/1984	Potentially Eligible
44PG0235	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985	Yes: 10/01/1984	Not Eligible
44PG0236	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985	Yes: 10/01/1984	Not Eligible
44PG0237	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985 Phase II: Opperman and Polk 1987	Yes: 10/01/1984 Yes: 04/01/1987	Not Eligible
44PG0238	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985	Yes: 10/01/1984	Not Eligible
44PG0239	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985 Phase II: Opperman and Polk 1987	Yes: 10/01/1984 Yes: 04/01/1987	Not Eligible
44PG0240	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985 Phase II: Clarke, et al. 1999	Yes: 10/01/1984 Yes: 04/02/2012; (DHR #1995-0007)	Eligible
44PG0241	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985 Phase II: Clarke, et al. 1999	Yes: 10/01/1984 Yes: 04/02/2012; (DHR #1995-0007)	Not Eligible

List of Archaeological Resources

Site Number	Reference	SHPO Concurrence	NRHP Eligibility
44PG0242	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985 Supplemental Identification and Evaluation: Conklin and Bell 2019b	Yes: 10/01/1984 Yes: 07/02/2019; (DHR #2019-0360)	Not Eligible
44PG0243	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985 Supplemental Identification and Evaluation: Bell and Newman 2018a	Yes: 10/01/1984 Yes: 01/25/2018; (DHR #2015-3981)	Not Eligible
44PG0244	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985 New Information	Yes: 10/01/1984	Not Eligible
44PG0245	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985 Phase II: Clarke, et al. 1999	Yes: 10/01/1984 Yes: 04/02/2012; (DHR #1995-0007)	Not Eligible
44PG0246	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985	Yes: 10/01/1984	Potentially Eligible
44PG0247	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985 Phase II: Clarke, et al. 1999	Yes: 10/01/1984 Yes: 04/02/2012; (DHR #1995-0007)	Not Eligible
44PG0248	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985 Phase II: Botwick and McClane 1996 Supplemental Identification and Evaluation: Conklin and Bell 2020a	Yes: 10/01/1984 Yes: 04/02/2012; (DHR #1995-0007) Yes: 02/20/2020; (DHR #2020-0017)	Not Eligible
44PG0249	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985 Phase II: Opperman and Polk 1987	Yes: 10/01/1984 Yes: 04/01/1987	Not Eligible
44PG0250	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985 Phase II: Clarke, et al. 1999	Yes: 10/01/1984 Yes: 04/02/2012; (DHR #1995-0007)	Eligible
44PG0251	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985 Phase II: Clarke, et al. 1999	Yes: 10/01/1984 Yes: 04/02/2012; (DHR #1995-0007)	Eligible
44PG0252	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985 Phase II: Clarke, et al. 1999	Yes: 10/01/1984 Yes: 04/02/2012; (DHR #1995-0007)	Not Eligible
44PG0253	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985 Phase II: Clarke, et al. 1999	Yes: 10/01/1984 Yes: 04/02/2012; (DHR #1995-0007)	Not Eligible
44PG0254	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985 Phase II: Clarke, et al. 1999	Yes: 10/01/1984 Yes: 04/02/2012; (DHR #1995-0007)	Not Eligible
44PG0255	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985 Phase II: Botwick and McClane 1996	Yes: 10/01/1984 Yes: 04/02/2012; (DHR #1995-0007)	Eligible
44PG0256	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985 Phase II: Botwick and McClane 1996	Yes: 10/01/1984 Yes: 04/02/2012; (DHR #1995-0007)	Not Eligible
44PG0257	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985 Phase II: Clark, et al. 1999	Yes: 10/01/1984 Yes: 04/02/2012; (DHR #1995-0007)	Not Eligible

List of Archaeological Resources

Site Number	Reference	SHPO Concurrence	NRHP Eligibility
44PG0258	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985 Phase II: Clarke, et al. 1999	Yes: 10/01/1984 Yes: 04/02/2012; (DHR #1995-0007)	Not Eligible
44PG0259	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985 Phase II: Botwick and McClane 1996	Yes: 10/01/1984 Yes: 04/02/2012; (DHR #1995-0007)	Not Eligible
44PG0260	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985 Phase II: Opperman and Polk 1987 Phase II: Voigt, Botwick and McClane 1998	Yes: 10/01/1984 Yes: 04/01/1987 Yes: 03/09/1999; (DHR #1998-0028)	Eligible
44PG0261	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985 Phase II: Botwick and McClane 1996	Yes: 10/01/1984 Yes: 04/02/2012; (DHR #1995-0007)	Not Eligible
44PG0262	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985 Phase II: Botwick and McClane 1996	Yes: 10/01/1984 Yes: 04/02/2012; (DHR #1995-0007)	Not Eligible
44PG0263	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985	Yes: 10/01/1984	Not Eligible
44PG0264	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985 Phase II: Botwick and Mclane 1996	Yes: 10/01/1984 Yes: 04/02/2012; (DHR #1995-0007)	Not Eligible
44PG0265	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985 Phase II: Botwick and McClane 1996	Yes: 10/01/1984 Yes: 04/02/2012; (DHR #1995-0007)	Not Eligible
44PG0266	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985 Phase II: Clarke, et al. 1999	Yes: 10/01/1984 Yes: 04/02/2012; (DHR #1995-0007)	Not Eligible
44PG0267	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985 Phase II: Clarke, et al. 1999	Yes: 10/01/1984 Yes: 04/02/2012; (DHR #1995-0007)	Not Eligible
44PG0268	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985	Yes: 10/01/1984	Not Eligible
44PG0269	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985	Yes: 10/01/1984	Not Eligible
44PG0270	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985 Phase II: Opperman and Polk 1987	Yes: 10/01/1984 Yes: 04/01/1987	Not Eligible
44PG0271	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985 Phase II: Botwick and McClane 1996	Yes: 10/01/1984 Yes: 04/02/2012; (DHR #1995-0007)	Not Eligible
44PG0272	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985 Phase II: Clarke, et al. 1999	Yes: 10/01/1984 Yes: 04/02/2012; (DHR #1995-0007)	Not Eligible
44PG0273	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985	Yes: 10/01/1984	Not Eligible
44PG0274	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985	Yes: 10/01/1984	Not Eligible
44PG0277	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985 Phase II: Clarke, et al. 1999	Yes: 10/01/1984 Yes: 04/02/2012; (DHR #1995-0007)	Eligible

List of Archaeological Resources

Site Number	Reference	SHPO Concurrence	NRHP Eligibility
44PG0278	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985 Phase II: Voigt, Botwick and McClane 1998	Yes: 10/01/1984 Yes: 03/09/1999; (DHR #1998-0028)	Not Eligible
44PG0279	Phase I: Opperman and Hanson 1985 Phase II: Clarke, et al. 1999	Yes: 10/01/1984 Yes: 04/02/2012; (DHR #1995-0007)	Eligible
44PG0299	Phase I: MAI 1986? Phase II: Polk 1988 Supplemental Phase II: Maggioni, Nelson and Lombardi 2020	Yes: 10/01/1984 No: 06/03/2020; (DHR #2019-0025)	Eligible
44PG0316*	Phase I: Egghart 1988 Phase II: ? Phase III: Egghart 1989		
44PG0317*	Phase I: Egghart 1988 Phase II: Ryder 1990		
44PG0382	Phase I: Clarke, et al. 1999 (found during Phase II for 44PG0267 in 1993) Phase II: Botwick and McClane 1996	Yes: 04/02/2012; (DHR #1995-0007) Yes: 04/02/2012; (DHR #1995-0007)	Not Eligible
44PG0449	Phase IA and IB: deGrazia, et al. 2005	Yes: 2/24/2005; (DHR #2003-1361)	Not Eligible
44PG0450	Phase IA and IB: deGrazia, et al. 2005	Yes: 2/24/2005; (DHR #2003-1361)	Not Eligible
44PG0451	Phase IA and IB: deGrazia, et al. 2005	Yes: 2/24/2005; (DHR #2003-1361)	Not Eligible
44PG0452	Phase IA and IB: deGrazia, et al. 2005	Yes: 2/24/2005; (DHR #2003-1361)	Not Eligible
44PG0453	Phase IA and IB: deGrazia, et al. 2005	Yes: 2/24/2005; (DHR #2003-1361)	Not Eligible
44PG0454	Phase IA and IB: deGrazia, et al. 2005	Yes: 2/24/2005; (DHR #2003-1361)	Not Eligible
44PG0455	Phase IA and IB: deGrazia, et al. 2005	Yes: 2/24/2005; (DHR #2003-1361)	Potentially Eligible
44PG0456	Phase IA and IB: deGrazia, et al. 2005	Yes: 2/24/2005; (DHR #2003-1361)	Not Eligible
44PG0457	Post-Review Discovery 2003 (Dudded Area)		Potentially Eligible
44PG0458	Unanticipated Discovery 2004		Potentially Eligible
44PG0462	Post-Review Discovery 2005		Potentially Eligible
44PG0536	Unanticipated Discovery 2009 Phase II/Phase III: Stanley, Wood and Vtipil 2016	Yes: 09/15/2016; (DHR #2016-3154)	Eligible
44PG0541	Phase I: Stanley and Vtipil 2011	Yes: (DHR #2007-0254)	Potentially Eligible
44PG0543**	Phase I: Matternes, Lowry and Price 2010 Phase II: Matternes, Lowry and Price 2011; Davis and Matternes 2011		Potentially Eligible
44PG0546	Phase I: Matternes, Lowry and Price 2010 Phase II: Matternes, Davis and Price 2011 Supplemental Identification and Evaluation: Stanley and Vtipil 2011		Potentially Eligible

*No longer within the bounds of USAG Fort Lee.

**Not confirmed to be within the bounds of USAG Fort Lee.

List of Archaeological Resources

Site Number	Reference	SHPO Concurrence	NRHP Eligibility
44PG0547	Unanticipated Discovery 2010 Phase II/Phase III (partial): Bell, Newman and Van Dam 2018	Yes: 01/18/18; (DHR 2017-0908)	Eligible
44PG0548	Phase I: Baxter, et al. 2010		Potentially Eligible
44PG0550	Phase I: VERSAR 2009		Potentially Eligible
44PG0551	Unanticipated Discovery: Versar 2011 Supplemental Identification and Evaluation: Conklin and Bell 2020a Phase II: Conklin and Bell 2020c	Yes: 02/20/2020; (DHR #2020-0017) Yes: 01/11/2021; (DHR #2020-0017)	Not Eligible
44PG0554	Phase I and II: Stanley, Makin and Newman 2015	Yes: 09/28/2015; (DHR#2015-3653)	Not Eligible
44PG0577	Supplemental Identification and Evaluation: Bell and Newman 2018a	Yes: 01/25/2018; (DHR #2015-3981)	Not Eligible
44PG0578	Supplemental Identification and Evaluation: Bell and Newman 2018a	Yes: 01/25/2018; (DHR #2015-3981)	Not Eligible
44PG0579	Supplemental Identification and Evaluation: Bell and Newman 2018a	Yes: 01/25/2018; (DHR #2015-3981)	Not Eligible
44PG0587	Supplemental Identification and Evaluation: Bell and Newman 2018b	Yes: 08/02/2018; (DHR #2018-0471)	Not Eligible
44PG0588	Supplemental Identification and Evaluation: Bell and Newman 2018b Supplemental Identification and Evaluation: Conklin and Newman 2019b	Yes: 08/02/2018; (DHR #2018-0471) Yes: 07/02/2019; (DHR #2019-0360)	Potentially Eligible
44PG0589	Supplemental Identification and Evaluation: Bell 2019	Yes: 03/07/2019; (DHR #2019-0088)	Not Eligible
44PG0590	Supplemental Identification and Evaluation: Bell 2019	Yes: 03/07/2019; (DHR #2019-0088)	Not Eligible
44PG0591	Supplemental Identification and Evaluation: Newman and Bell 2019	Yes: 03/14/2019; (DHR #2019-0136)	Not Eligible
44PG0592	Supplemental Identification and Evaluation: Conklin and Bell 2019a	Yes: 05/31/2019; (DHR 2019-0343)	Not Eligible
44PG0617	Supplemental Identification and Evaluation: Conklin and Bell 2020a	Yes: 02/20/2020; (DHR #2020-0017)	Not Eligible
44PG0618	Supplemental Identification and Evaluation: Conklin and Bell 2020a	Yes: 02/20/2020; (DHR #2020-0017)	Not Eligible
44PG0619	Supplemental Identification and Evaluation: Conklin and Bell 2020a	Yes: 02/20/2020; (DHR #2020-0017)	Not Eligible
44PG0620	Supplemental Identification and Evaluation: Conklin and Bell 2020a	Yes: 02/20/2020; (DHR #2020-0017)	Not Eligible
44PG0621	Supplemental Identification and Evaluation: Conklin and Bell 2020a	Yes: 02/20/2020; (DHR #2020-0017)	Not Eligible
44PG0623	Supplemental Identification and Evaluation: Conklin and Bell 2020a	Yes: 02/20/2020; (DHR #2020-0017)	Not Eligible
44PG0624	Supplemental Identification: Conklin and Bell 2020a Phase II: Conklin and Bell 2020c	Yes: 02/20/2020; (DHR #2020-0017) Yes: 01/11/2021; (DHR #2020-0017)	Eligible
44PG0625	Supplemental Identification: Conklin and Bell 2020a Phase II: Conklin and Bell 2020c	Yes: 02/20/2020; (DHR #2020-0017) Yes: 01/11/2021; (DHR #2020-0017)	Not Eligible
44PG0626	Supplemental Identification and Evaluation: Conklin and Bell 2020a	Yes: 02/20/2020; (DHR #2020-0017)	Not Eligible
44PG0627	Supplemental Identification and Evaluation: Conklin and Bell 2020b	Yes: 06/03/2020; (DHR #2020-0266)	Not Eligible
44PG0628	Supplemental Identification and Evaluation: Conklin and Bell 2020b	Yes: 06/03/2020; (DHR #2020-0266)	Not Eligible
44PG0629	Supplemental Identification and Evaluation: Conklin and Bell 2020b	Yes: 06/03/2020; (DHR #2020-0266)	Not Eligible
44PG0633	Post-Review Discovery	Yes: 09/10/2020; (DHR #2020-0375)	Potentially Eligible

Appendix E: Archaeological Resources Survey and Evaluation Schedule

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Archaeological Resources Survey and Evaluation Schedule

Planned	Location/ Use	Survey Type	Acreage	Status
FY 2021	TA 15 <i>Maneuver Training</i>	Phase I: Identification	24.9	Study in Progress
FY 2021	TA 16 <i>Maneuver Training</i>	Phase I: Identification	36.7	Study in Progress
FY 2021	RCI Parcels E and F <i>To Be Determined</i>	Phase I: Identification	5.2	Study in Progress
FY 2021	TA 3 <i>Maneuver Training</i>	Phase I: Identification	22	Study in Progress
FY 2021	Training Area 14/Adjacent <i>Field Training</i>	Phase I: Identification	22.2	Study in Progress
FY 2021	Training Areas 17 and 26 <i>Personnel Equipment/Drop Zone and Maneuver Training</i>	Phase I: Identification	6.5	Study in Progress
FY 2021	Training Area 18 <i>Maneuver Training</i>	Phase I: Identification	5	Study in Progress
FY 2021	Training Area 24 <i>Military in the Field Training</i>	Phase I: Identification	5	Study in Progress
FY 2021	Training Area 32 <i>Field Training</i>	Phase I: Identification	2	Study in Progress
FY 2021	Training Area 35/Adjacent <i>Field Training</i>	Phase I: Identification	1.1	Study in Progress
FY 2021	Training Area 39/Adjacent <i>Field Training</i>	Phase I: Identification	0.5	Study in Progress
FY 2021	Training Area 40 <i>Field Training</i>	Phase I: Identification	7	Study in Progress
FY 2021	Training Area 42/Adjacent <i>Field Training/Cook Site</i>	Phase I: Identification	4.8	Study in Progress
FY 2021	RCI Parcels E and F Adjacent <i>To Be Determined</i>	Phase I: Identification	5	Study in Progress
FY 2021	Site 44PG0187	Phase II: Evaluation	1.2	Study in Progress
FY 2021	Site 44PG0225	Phase II: Evaluation	0.2	Study in Progress
FY 2021	Site 44PG0458	Phase II: Evaluation	1.2	Study in Progress
FY 2021	Site 44PG0462	Phase II: Evaluation	0.75	Study in Progress
FY 2021	Site 44PG0548	Phase II: Evaluation	1	Study in Progress
FY 2021	Site 44PG0588	Phase II: Evaluation	4.5	Study in Progress

Archaeological Resources Survey and Evaluation Schedule

<i>Planned</i>	<i>Location/ Use</i>	<i>Survey Type</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Status</i>
FY 2021	Site 44PG0633	Phase I: Identification Phase II: Evaluation	TBD	Study in Progress
FY 2022*	TBD by Mission	Phase I: Identification	100	2021 VENQ Fund Request
FY 2022*	Site 44PG0199	Phase I: Supplemental Identification	TBD	2021 VENQ Fund Request
FY 2022*	Site 44PG0227	Phase I: Supplemental Identification	TBD	2021 VENQ Fund Request
FY 2022*	Site Number TBD	Phase I: Supplemental Identification	TBD	2021 VENQ Fund Request
FY 2022*	Site 44PG0232	Phase II: Evaluation	0.3	2021 VENQ Fund Request
FY 2022*	Site 44PG0234	Phase II: Evaluation	0.4	2021 VENQ Fund Request
FY 2022*	Site 44PG0455	Phase II: Evaluation	0.8	2021 VENQ Fund Request
FY 2022*	New Potentially Eligible Site	Phase II: Evaluation	TBD	2021 VENQ Fund Request
FY 2022*	New Potentially Eligible Site	Phase II: Evaluation	TBD	2021 VENQ Fund Request
FY 2023*	TBD by Mission	Phase I: Identification	100	2022 VENQ Fund Request
FY 2023*	Site 44PG0541	Phase II: Evaluation	0.7	2022 VENQ Fund Request
FY 2023*	Site 44PG0543	Phase I: Supplemental Identification	TBD	2022 VENQ Fund Request
FY 2023*	Site 44PG0546	Phase I: Supplemental Identification	TBD	2022 VENQ Fund Request
FY 2023*	Site 44PG0550	Phase II: Evaluation	0.3	2022 VENQ Fund Request
FY 2023*	New Potentially Eligible Site	Phase II: Evaluation	TBD	2022 VENQ Fund Request
FY 2023*	New Potentially Eligible Site	Phase II: Evaluation	TBD	2022 VENQ Fund Request
FY 2024*	TBD by Mission	Phase I: Identification	100	2023 VENQ Fund Request
FY 2024*	New Potentially Eligible Site	Phase II: Evaluation	TBD	2023 VENQ Fund Request
FY 2024*	New Potentially Eligible Site	Phase II: Evaluation	TBD	2023 VENQ Fund Request
FY 2025*	TBD by Mission	Phase I: Identification	100	2024 VENQ Fund Request
FY 2025*	New Potentially Eligible Site	Phase II: Evaluation	TBD	2024 VENQ Fund Request
FY 2025*	New Potentially Eligible Site	Phase II: Evaluation	TBD	2024 VENQ Fund Request

*Subject to change due to mission requirements and funding limitations.

Appendix F: List of Architectural Resources

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List of Architectural Resources*

Facility Number/ Use	Type	Year Built	Reference	Determination	SHPO Concurrence
118 <i>Softball Field</i>	Structure	1961	Lockermann, Kristie 2011	Not Eligible	Yes: 5/1/2017 (DHR: 2017-0298)
119 <i>Softball Field</i>	Structure	1961	Lockermann, Kristie 2011	Not Eligible	Yes: 5/1/2017 (DHR: 2017-0298)
123 <i>Volleyball/Basketball Court</i>	Structure	1965	Wallace, Alexandra 2018	Not Eligible	Yes: 8/7/2018 (DHR: 2018-0453)
1026 <i>Wash Platform</i>	Structure	1957	Wallace, Alexandra 2018	Not Eligible	Yes: 8/7/2018 (DHR: 2018-0453)
1107 <i>Administrative</i>	Building	1957	Griffitts, Eric 2007	Not Eligible	Yes: 1/18/2007 (DHR: 2005-1437)
1108 <i>Administrative</i>	Building	1957	Griffitts, Eric 2007	Not Eligible	Yes: 1/18/2007 (DHR: 2005-1437)
1109 <i>Administrative</i>	Building	1957	Griffitts, Eric 2007	Not Eligible	Yes: 1/18/2007 (DHR: 2005-1437)
1110 <i>Courtroom</i>	Building	1957	Griffitts, Eric 2007	Not Eligible	Yes: 1/18/2007 (DHR: 2005-1437)
1115 <i>Softball Field</i>	Structure	1960	Lockermann, Kristie 2011	Not Eligible	Yes: 5/1/2017 (DHR: 2017-0298)
1116 <i>Ball Court</i>	Structure	1960	Lockermann, Kristie 2011	Not Eligible	Yes: 5/1/2017 (DHR: 2017-0298)
1636 <i>Rotary Wing Landing Pad</i>	Structure	1960	Wallace, Alexandra 2018	Not Eligible	Yes: 8/7/2018 (DHR: 2018-0453)
2607 <i>Heritage Chapel</i>	Building	1941	Individual Project Consultation	Not Eligible	Yes: 3/27/2017 (DHR: 2017-0236)
2609 <i>Regimental Club</i>	Building	1956	Griffitts, Eric 2007	Not Eligible	Yes: 1/18/2007 (DHR: 2005-1437)
2631 <i>Vehicle Bridge</i>	Structure	1941	Lockermann, Kristie 2011	Not Eligible	Yes: 5/1/2017 (DHR: 2017-0298)
3219 <i>Medical Clinic</i>	Building	1959	Griffitts, Eric 2007	Not Eligible	Yes: 1/18/2007 (DHR: 2005-1437)
3620 <i>Fire Station</i>	Building	1963	Lockermann, Kristie 2011	Not Eligible	Yes: 5/1/2017 (DHR: 2017-0298)
4000 <i>Boy Scout Hut</i>	Building	1942	Individual Project Consultation	Not Eligible	Yes: 3/24/2017 (DHR: 2017-3280)

* Government-owned assets which are at least, or will reach 50 years in age by FY 2021.

List of Architectural Resources*

Facility Number/ Use	Type	Year Built	Reference	Determination	SHPO Concurrence
4003 <i>Girl Scout Club</i>	Building	1942		ELPA	
4005 <i>USO Club</i>	Building	1941		ELPA	
4300 <i>Lee Playhouse</i>	Building	1949	Beaty, John 2002	Eligible	Yes: 5/1/2017 (DHR: 2017-0298)
4303 <i>Baseball Field</i>	Structure	1958	Lockermann, Kristie 2011	Not Eligible	Yes: 5/1/2017 (DHR: 2017-0298)
4306 <i>Williams Stadium Field</i>	Structure	1957	Lockermann, Kristie 2011	Not Eligible	Yes: 5/1/2017 (DHR: 2017-0298)
4310 <i>Heritage Center</i>	Building	1942		ELPA	
4314 <i>Williams Stadium, West</i>	Structure	1959	Lockermann, Kristie 2011	Not Eligible	Yes: 5/1/2017 (DHR: 2017-0298)
4315 <i>Williams Stadium, East</i>	Structure	1959	Lockermann, Kristie 2011	Not Eligible	Yes: 5/1/2017 (DHR: 2017-0298)
4316 <i>Nowak Stadium</i>	Structure	1959	Lockermann, Kristie 2011	Not Eligible	Yes: 5/1/2017 (DHR: 2017-0298)
5002 <i>Administrative</i>	Building	1941		ELPA	
5005 <i>Antenna Tower</i>	Structure	1969	Lockermann, Kristie 2011	Not Eligible	Yes: 5/1/2017 (DHR: 2017-0298)
5100 <i>Administrative</i>	Building	1942	Individual Project Consultation	Not Eligible	Yes: 4/20/2017 (DHR: 2017-3421)
5101 <i>Administrative</i>	Building	1941		ELPA	
5104 <i>Administrative</i>	Building	1941		ELPA	
5105 <i>Thrift Shop</i>	Building	1943		ELPA	
5206 <i>Administrative</i>	Building	1942		ELPA	
5207 <i>Administrative</i>	Building	1942		ELPA	

* Government-owned assets which are at least, or will reach 50 years in age by FY 2021.

List of Architectural Resources*

Facility Number/ Use	Type	Year Built	Reference	Determination	SHPO Concurrence
5208 <i>Administrative</i>	Building	1941	Individual Project Consultation	Not Eligible	Yes: 11/28/2016 (DHR: 2016-4043)
5209 <i>Administrative</i>	Building	1941		ELPA	
5217 <i>Quartermaster Museum Annex/Storage</i>	Building	1942	Beaty, John 2002	Not Eligible	Yes: 5/1/2017 (DHR: 2017-0298)
5218 <i>Quartermaster Museum</i>	Building	1963	Griffitts, Eric 2010	Not Eligible	Yes: 7/20/2009 (DHR: 2009-0259)
5220 <i>Camp Lee Monument</i>	Object	1942		Potentially Eligible	
5226 <i>Access Control</i>	Structure	1961	Lockermann, Kristie 2011	Not Eligible	Yes: 5/1/2017 (DHR: 2017-0298)
6008 <i>Physical Fitness Center</i>	Building	1953	Huggan, Jason 2004a	Not Eligible	Yes: 5/26/2004 (DHR: 2004-0267)
6022 <i>Material Handling Instruction</i>	Building	1953	Huggan, Jason 2004a	Not Eligible	Yes: 5/26/2004 (DHR: 2004-0267)
6042 <i>Softball Field</i>	Structure	1961	Lockermann, Kristie 2011	Not Eligible	Yes: 5/1/2017 (DHR: 2017-0298)
6044 <i>Storage, General Purpose</i>	Building	1967	Individual Project Consultation	Not Eligible	Yes: 3/13/2017 (DHR: 2017-3211)
6045 <i>ACES Facility</i>	Building	1967	Individual Project Consultation	Not Eligible	Yes: 3/13/2017 (DHR: 2017-3211)
6046 <i>Administrative</i>	Building	1967	Individual Project Consultation	Not Eligible	Yes: 3/13/2017 (DHR: 2017-3211)
6047 <i>General Instruction</i>	Building	1967	Individual Project Consultation	Not Eligible	Yes: 3/13/2017 (DHR: 2017-3211)
6048 <i>General Instruction</i>	Building	1967	Individual Project Consultation	Not Eligible	Yes: 3/13/2017 (DHR: 2017-3211)
6049 <i>General Instruction</i>	Building	1967	Individual Project Consultation	Not Eligible	Yes: 3/13/2017 (DHR: 2017-3211)
6050 <i>General Instruction</i>	Building	1967	Individual Project Consultation	Not Eligible	Yes: 3/13/2017 (DHR: 2017-3211)
6051 <i>General Item Repair Shop</i>	Building	1967	Individual Project Consultation	Not Eligible	Yes: 3/13/2017 (DHR: 2017-3211)

* Government-owned assets which are at least, or will reach 50 years in age by FY 2021.

List of Architectural Resources*

Facility Number/ Use	Type	Year Built	Reference	Determination	SHPO Concurrence
6052 <i>General Instruction</i>	Building	1967	Individual Project Consultation	Not Eligible	Yes: 3/13/2017 (DHR: 2017-3211)
6053 <i>Band Training</i>	Building	1967	Individual Project Consultation	Not Eligible	Yes: 3/13/2017 (DHR: 2017-3211)
6054 <i>Band Training</i>	Building	1967	Individual Project Consultation	Not Eligible	Yes: 3/13/2017 (DHR: 2017-3211)
6055 <i>Band Training</i>	Building	1967	Individual Project Consultation	Not Eligible	Yes: 3/13/2017 (DHR: 2017-3211)
6056 <i>Administrative</i>	Building	1967	Individual Project Consultation	Not Eligible	Yes: 3/13/2017 (DHR: 2017-3211)
6114 <i>Compact Item Repair Shop</i>	Building	1941		ELPA	
6202 <i>Information Processing Center</i>	Building	1941		ELPA	
6205 <i>Administrative</i>	Building	1941		ELPA	
6206 <i>Engineering/Housing Maintenance</i>	Building	1942		ELPA	
6207 <i>Engineering/Housing Maintenance</i>	Building	1942		ELPA	
6208 <i>Storage, General Purpose</i>	Building	1941		ELPA	
6209 <i>Engineering/Housing Maintenance</i>	Building	1942		ELPA	
6210 <i>Engineering/Housing Maintenance</i>	Building	1942		ELPA	
6213 <i>Storage, Vehicle</i>	Building	1970	Wallace, Alexandra 2018	Not Eligible	Yes: 8/7/2018 (DHR: 2018-0453)
6217 <i>Engineering/Housing Maintenance</i>	Building	1941	Individual Project Consultation	Not Eligible	Yes: 11/29/2016 (DHR: 2016-4045)
6220 <i>Engineering/Housing Maintenance</i>	Building	1941		ELPA	
6231 <i>Material Handling Instruction</i>	Building	1942	Individual Project Consultation	Not Eligible	Yes: 4/12/2017 (DHR: 2017-3392)

* Government-owned assets which are at least, or will reach 50 years in age by FY 2021.

List of Architectural Resources*

Facility Number/ Use	Type	Year Built	Reference	Determination	SHPO Concurrence
6232 <i>Simulation Center</i>	Building	1941		ELPA	
6234 <i>Material Handling Instruction</i>	Building	1942	Individual Project Consultation	Not Eligible	Yes: 7/25/2017 (DHR: 2017-3860)
6235 <i>Simulation Center</i>	Building	1942		ELPA	
6237 <i>Material Handling Instruction</i>	Building	1942		ELPA	
6238 <i>Material Handling Instruction</i>	Building	1942		ELPA	
6240 <i>Material Handling Instruction</i>	Building	1942	Individual Project Consultation	Not Eligible	Yes: 11/30/2016 (DHR: 2016-4107)
6241 <i>Storage, General Purpose</i>	Building	1941		ELPA	
6242 <i>Shipping and Receiving</i>	Building	1941		ELPA	
6243 <i>Maintenance</i>	Building	1941		ELPA	
6244 <i>Maintenance</i>	Building	1941		ELPA	
6246 <i>Grease Rack</i>	Structure	1942		Not Assessed Routinely	
6252 <i>Wash Platform</i>	Structure	1949	Lockermann, Kristie 2011	Not Eligible	Yes: 5/1/2017 (DHR: 2017-0298)
6253 <i>Storage, General Purpose</i>	Building	1970	Wallace, Alexandra 2018	Not Eligible	Yes: 8/7/2018 (DHR: 2018-0453)
6255 <i>Wash Platform</i>	Structure	1955	Lockermann, Kristie 2011	Not Eligible	Yes: 5/1/2017 (DHR: 2017-0298)
6257 <i>Storage, Flammable Material</i>	Building	1956	Lockermann, Kristie 2011	Not Eligible	Yes: 5/1/2017 (DHR: 2017-0298)
6258 <i>Wash Platform</i>	Structure	1956	Lockermann, Kristie 2011	Not Eligible	Yes: 5/1/2017 (DHR: 2017-0298)
6260 <i>Storage, General Purpose</i>	Building	1958	Lockermann, Kristie 2011	Not Eligible	Yes: 5/1/2017 (DHR: 2017-0298)

* Government-owned assets which are at least, or will reach 50 years in age by FY 2021.

List of Architectural Resources*

Facility Number/ Use	Type	Year Built	Reference	Determination	SHPO Concurrence
6262 <i>Storage, General Purpose</i>	Building	1959	Lockermann, Kristie 2011	Not Eligible	Yes: 5/1/2017 (DHR: 2017-0298)
6267 <i>Grease Rack</i>	Structure	1958	Lockermann, Kristie 2011	Not Eligible	Yes: 5/1/2017 (DHR: 2017-0298)
6268 <i>Administrative</i>	Building	1962	Lockermann, Kristie 2011	Not Eligible	Yes: 5/1/2017 (DHR: 2017-0298)
6269 <i>Vehicle Maintenance</i>	Building	1965	Wallace, Alexandra 2018	Not Eligible	Yes: 8/7/2018 (DHR: 2018-0453)
6272 <i>Storage, Organizational</i>	Building	1957	Wallace, Alexandra 2018	Not Eligible	Yes: 8/7/2018 (DHR: 2018-0453)
6274 <i>Vehicle Maintenance</i>	Building	1970	Wallace, Alexandra 2018	Not Eligible	Yes: 8/7/2018 (DHR: 2018-0453)
6275 <i>Vehicle Maintenance</i>	Building	1970	Wallace, Alexandra 2018	Not Eligible	Yes: 8/7/2018 (DHR: 2018-0453)
6276 <i>Storage, Oil</i>	Building	1970	Wallace, Alexandra 2018	Not Eligible	Yes: 8/7/2018 (DHR: 2018-0453)
6277 <i>Grease Rack</i>	Structure	1970	Wallace, Alexandra 2018	Not Eligible	Yes: 8/7/2018 (DHR: 2018-0453)
6278 <i>Grease Rack</i>	Structure	1970	Wallace, Alexandra 2018	Not Eligible	Yes: 8/7/2018 (DHR: 2018-0453)
6279 <i>Dispatch</i>	Building	1970	Wallace, Alexandra 2018	Not Eligible	Yes: 8/7/2018 (DHR: 2018-0453)
6280 <i>Fuel/POL</i>	Building	1970	Wallace, Alexandra 2018	Not Eligible	Yes: 8/7/2018 (DHR: 2018-0453)
6281 <i>Wash Platform</i>	Structure	1970		Not Assessed Routinely	
6282 <i>Wash Platform</i>	Structure	1970		Not Assessed Routinely	
7112 <i>Storage, General Purpose</i>	Building	1942		ELPA	
7114 <i>Storage, General Purpose</i>	Building	1942		ELPA	
7118 <i>Storage, General Purpose</i>	Building	1942		ELPA	

* Government-owned assets which are at least, or will reach 50 years in age by FY 2021.

List of Architectural Resources*

Facility Number/ Use	Type	Year Built	Reference	Determination	SHPO Concurrence
7119 <i>Storage, General Purpose</i>	Building	1942		ELPA	
7120 <i>Storage, General Purpose</i>	Building	1941		ELPA	
7121 <i>Storage, General Purpose</i>	Building	1942	Individual Project Consultation	Not Eligible	Yes: 12/2/2016 (DHR: 2016-4109)
7122 <i>Storage, General Purpose</i>	Building	1942		ELPA	
7124 <i>Administrative</i>	Building	1953	Lockermann, Kristie 2011	Not Eligible	Yes: 5/1/2017 (DHR: 2017-0298)
7125 <i>Loading Dock</i>	Structure	1942		Not Assessed Routinely	
7126 <i>Storage, General Purpose</i>	Building	1941		ELPA	
7135 <i>Storage, Flammable Material</i>	Building	1957	Lockermann, Kristie 2011	Not Eligible	Yes: 5/1/2017 (DHR: 2017-0298)
8022 <i>Administrative</i>	Building	1942		ELPA	
8039 <i>Administrative</i>	Building	1942		ELPA	
8041 <i>Emergency Operations Center</i>	Building	1942	Individual Project Consultation	Not Eligible	Yes: 3/9/2017 (DHR: 2017-3201)
8042 <i>Davis House</i>	Building	1918	NRHP Nomination Form Individual Project Consultation	Not Eligible Not Eligible	Yes: 9/27/1973 Yes: 4/4/2008 (DHR: 2005-0089)
8045 <i>Information Systems Facility</i>	Building	1960	Griffitts, Eric 2010	Not Eligible	Yes: 7/20/2009 (DHR: 2009-0259)
8048 <i>Storage, Flammable Material</i>	Building	1960	Lockermann, Kristie 2011	Not Eligible	Yes: 5/1/2017 (DHR: 2017-0298)
8052 <i>Storage, Flammable Material</i>	Building	1960	Lockermann, Kristie 2011	Not Eligible	Yes: 5/1/2017 (DHR: 2017-0298)
8130 <i>Kenner Army Health Clinic</i>	Building	1962	Griffitts, Eric 2010	Not Eligible	Yes: 7/20/2009 (DHR: 2009-0259)

* Government-owned assets which are at least, or will reach 50 years in age by FY 2021.

List of Architectural Resources*

Facility Number/ Use	Type	Year Built	Reference	Determination	SHPO Concurrence
8131 <i>Kenner Army Health Clinic Central Plant</i>	Building	1962	Griffitts, Eric 2010	Not Eligible	Yes: 7/20/2009 (DHR: 2009-0259)
8133 <i>Unaccompanied Officer Quarters</i>	Building	1962	Griffitts, Eric 2010	Not Eligible	Yes: 7/20/2009 (DHR: 2009-0259)
8135 <i>Staff Judge Advocate</i>	Building	1963	Griffitts, Eric 2010	Not Eligible	Yes: 7/20/2009 (DHR: 2009-0259)
8140 <i>Storage, General Purpose</i>	Building	1970	Lockermann, Kristie 2011	Not Eligible	Yes: 5/1/2017 (DHR: 2017-0298)
8400 <i>Dining Facility</i>	Building	1954	Individual Project Consultation	Not Eligible	Yes: 11/23/2015 (DHR: 2015-3897)
8401 <i>Enlisted Unaccompanied Personnel Housing</i>	Building	1951	Griffitts, Eric 2007	Not Eligible	Yes: 1/18/2007 (DHR: 2005-1437)
8402 <i>Enlisted Unaccompanied Personnel Housing</i>	Building	1951	Griffitts, Eric 2007	Not Eligible	Yes: 1/18/2007 (DHR: 2005-1437)
8413 <i>Basketball Court</i>	Structure	1962	Lockermann, Kristie 2011	Not Eligible	Yes: 5/1/2017 (DHR: 2017-0298)
8515 <i>Fuel/POL/Wash Support</i>	Building	1958	Griffitts, Eric 2007	Not Eligible	Yes: 1/18/2007 (DHR: 2005-1437)
8516 <i>Vehicle Maintenance</i>	Building	1958	Griffitts, Eric 2007	Not Eligible	Yes: 1/18/2007 (DHR: 2005-1437)
8519 <i>Vehicle Maintenance</i>	Building	1957	Griffitts, Eric 2007	Not Eligible	Yes: 1/18/2007 (DHR: 2005-1437)
8520 <i>Vehicle Maintenance</i>	Building	1957	Griffitts, Eric 2007	Not Eligible	Yes: 1/18/2007 (DHR: 2005-1437)
8521 <i>Vehicle Maintenance</i>	Building	1957	Griffitts, Eric 2007	Not Eligible	Yes: 1/18/2007 (DHR: 2005-1437)
8522 <i>Vehicle Maintenance</i>	Building	1957	Griffitts, Eric 2007	Not Eligible	Yes: 1/18/2007 (DHR: 2005-1437)
8523 <i>Grease Rack</i>	Structure	1957	Lockermann, Kristie 2011	Not Eligible	Yes: 5/1/2017 (DHR: 2017-0298)
8524 <i>Grease Rack</i>	Structure	1958	Lockermann, Kristie 2011	Not Eligible	Yes: 5/1/2017 (DHR: 2017-0298)
8525 <i>Exchange Service Outlet</i>	Building	1957	Griffitts, Eric 2007	Not Eligible	Yes: 1/18/2007 (DHR: 2005-1437)

* Government-owned assets which are at least, or will reach 50 years in age by FY 2021.

List of Architectural Resources*

Facility Number/ Use	Type	Year Built	Reference	Determination	SHPO Concurrence
8526 <i>Police/MP Station</i>	Building	1957	Griffitts, Eric 2007	Not Eligible	Yes: 1/18/2007 (DHR: 2005-1437)
8527 <i>Grease Rack</i>	Structure	1958	Lockermann, Kristie 2011	Not Eligible	Yes: 5/1/2017 (DHR: 2017-0298)
8528 <i>Grease Rack</i>	Structure	1958	Lockermann, Kristie 2011	Not Eligible	Yes: 5/1/2017 (DHR: 2017-0298)
8529 <i>Wash Platform</i>	Structure	1958		Not Assessed Routinely	
9009 <i>Lee Club</i>	Building	1947	Beaty, John 2002	Not Eligible	Yes: 5/1/2017 (DHR: 2017-0298)
9014 <i>Swimming Pool</i>	Structure	1947	Lockermann, Kristie 2011	Not Eligible	Yes: 5/1/2017 (DHR: 2017-0298)
9023 <i>Army Community Services</i>	Building	1952	Beaty, John 2002	Not Eligible	Yes: 5/1/2017 (DHR: 2017-0298)
9025 <i>Post Exchange</i>	Building	1956	Wallace, Alexandra 2018	Not Eligible	Yes: 8/7/2018 (DHR: 2018-0453)
9027 <i>Storage, General Purpose</i>	Building	1957	Lockermann, Kristie 2011	Not Eligible	Yes: 5/1/2017 (DHR: 2017-0298)
9028 <i>Administrative</i>	Building	1959	Griffitts, Eric 2007	Not Eligible	Yes: 1/18/2007 (DHR: 2005-1437)
9035 <i>Wash Platform</i>	Building	1969	Wallace, Alexandra 2018	Not Eligible	Yes: 8/7/2018 (DHR: 2018-0453)
9036 <i>Wash Platform</i>	Structure	1969	Wallace, Alexandra 2018	Not Eligible	Yes: 8/7/2018 (DHR: 2018-0453)
9037 <i>Wash Platform</i>	Structure	1969	Wallace, Alexandra 2018	Not Eligible	Yes: 8/7/2018 (DHR: 2018-0453)
9038 <i>Wash Platform</i>	Structure	1969	Wallace, Alexandra 2018	Not Eligible	Yes: 8/7/2018 (DHR: 2018-0453)
9039 <i>Facility Information Sign</i>	Structure	1969*		Potentially Eligible	
9070 <i>Vehicle Bridge</i>	Structure	1947	Lockermann, Kristie 2011	Not Eligible	Yes: 5/1/2017 (DHR: 2017-0298)
9071 <i>Pedestrian Bridge</i>	Structure	1947		Potentially Eligible	

* Government-owned assets which are at least, or will reach 50 years in age by FY 2021.

List of Architectural Resources*

Facility Number/ Use	Type	Year Built	Reference	Determination	SHPO Concurrence
9104 <i>Storage, General Purpose</i>	Building	1960	Lockermann, Kristie 2011	Not Eligible	Yes: 5/1/2017 (DHR: 2017-0298)
9105 <i>Storage, General Purpose</i>	Building	1960	Lockermann, Kristie 2011	Not Eligible	Yes: 5/1/2017 (DHR: 2017-0298)
9106 <i>Storage, Organizational</i>	Building	1960	Lockermann, Kristie 2011	Not Eligible	Yes: 5/1/2017 (DHR: 2017-0298)
9107 <i>Storage, General Purpose</i>	Building	1960	Lockermann, Kristie 2011	Not Eligible	Yes: 5/1/2017 (DHR: 2017-0298)
9203 <i>Administrative</i>	Building	1957	Griffitts, Eric 2007	Not Eligible	Yes: 1/18/2007 (DHR: 2005-1437)
9204 <i>General Instruction</i>	Building	1959	Griffitts, Eric 2007	Not Eligible	Yes: 1/18/2007 (DHR: 2005-1437)
9205 <i>General Instruction</i>	Building	1959	Griffitts, Eric 2007	Not Eligible	Yes: 1/18/2007 (DHR: 2005-1437)
9300 <i>Transient Unaccompanied Personnel Housing</i>	Building	1959	Griffitts, Eric 2007	Not Eligible	Yes: 1/18/2007 (DHR: 2005-1437)
9302 <i>Transient Unaccompanied Personnel Housing</i>	Building	1959	Griffitts, Eric 2007	Not Eligible	Yes: 1/18/2007 (DHR: 2005-1437)
9303 <i>Transient Unaccompanied Personnel Housing</i>	Building	1958	Griffitts, Eric 2007	Not Eligible	Yes: 1/18/2007 (DHR: 2005-1437)
9304 <i>Transient Unaccompanied Personnel Housing</i>	Building	1958	Griffitts, Eric 2007	Not Eligible	Yes: 1/18/2007 (DHR: 2005-1437)
9305 <i>Company Headquarters</i>	Building	1958	Griffitts, Eric 2007	Not Eligible	Yes: 1/18/2007 (DHR: 2005-1437)
9318 <i>Basketball Court</i>	Structure	1961	Lockermann, Kristie 2011	Not Eligible	Yes: 5/1/2017 (DHR: 2017-0298)
9513 <i>Fire Station</i>	Building	1942	Individual Project Consultation	Not Eligible	Yes: 3/20/2017 (DHR: 2017-3255)
10000 <i>Information Processing Center</i>	Building	1950	Beaty, John 2002	Not Eligible	Yes: 5/1/2017 (DHR: 2017-0298)
10200 <i>Information Processing Center</i>	Building	1942		ELPA	
10201 <i>Information Processing Center</i>	Building	1942		ELPA	

* Government-owned assets which are at least, or will reach 50 years in age by FY 2021.

List of Architectural Resources*

Facility Number/ Use	Type	Year Built	Reference	Determination	SHPO Concurrence
10202 <i>Information Processing Center</i>	Building	1942		ELPA	
10203 <i>Information Processing Center</i>	Building	1942		ELPA	
10204 <i>Information Processing Center</i>	Building	1942		ELPA	
10600 <i>Memorial Chapel</i>	Building	1971	Wallace, Alexandra 2018	Not Eligible	Yes: 8/7/2018 (DHR: 2018-0453)
11020 <i>Storage, Radioactive Material</i>	Building	1966	Wallace, Alexandra 2018	Not Eligible	Yes: 8/7/2018 (DHR: 2018-0453)
11102 <i>Televideo Center</i>	Building	1953	Huggan, Jason 2004a	Not Eligible	Yes: 5/26/2004 (DHR: 2004-0267)
11418 <i>Tent Pad</i>	Structure	1951	Individual Project Consultation	Not Eligible	Yes: 12/6/2019 (DHR: 2019-0702)
11419 <i>Tent Pad</i>	Structure	1951	Individual Project Consultation	Not Eligible	Yes: 12/6/2019 (DHR: 2019-0702)
11420 <i>Tent Pad</i>	Structure	1951	Individual Project Consultation	Not Eligible	Yes: 12/6/2019 (DHR: 2019-0702)
11421 <i>Tent Pad</i>	Structure	1951	Individual Project Consultation	Not Eligible	Yes: 12/6/2019 (DHR: 2019-0702)
11422 <i>Tent Pad</i>	Structure	1951	Individual Project Consultation	Not Eligible	Yes: 12/6/2019 (DHR: 2019-0702)
11423 <i>Tent Pad</i>	Structure	1951	Individual Project Consultation	Not Eligible	Yes: 12/6/2019 (DHR: 2019-0702)
11424 <i>Tent Pad</i>	Structure	1951	Individual Project Consultation	Not Eligible	Yes: 12/6/2019 (DHR: 2019-0702)
11425 <i>Tent Pad</i>	Structure	1942	Individual Project Consultation	Not Eligible	Yes: 12/6/2019 (DHR: 2019-0702)
11426 <i>Tent Pad</i>	Structure	1951	Individual Project Consultation	Not Eligible	Yes: 12/6/2019 (DHR: 2019-0702)
11428 <i>Tent Pad</i>	Structure	1951	Individual Project Consultation	Not Eligible	Yes: 12/6/2019 (DHR: 2019-0702)
11430 <i>General Instruction</i>	Building	1971	Wallace, Alexandra 2018	Not Eligible	Yes: 8/7/2018 (DHR: 2018-0453)

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List of Architectural Resources*

Facility Number/ Use	Type	Year Built	Reference	Determination	SHPO Concurrence
11502 <i>Storage, Flammable Material</i>	Building	1960		Not Assessed Routinely	
11526 <i>Printing Plant</i>	Building	1942		ELPA	
11801 <i>Access Control</i>	Structure	1960	Lockermann, Kristie 2011	Not Eligible	Yes: 5/1/2017 (DHR: 2017-0298)
11803 <i>Driving Range</i>	Structure	1961	Lockermann, Kristie 2011	Not Eligible	Yes: 5/1/2017 (DHR: 2017-0298)
11804 <i>Golf Course</i>	Structure	1967	Lockermann, Kristie 2011	Not Eligible	Yes: 5/1/2017 (DHR: 2017-0298)
12305 <i>Softball Field</i>	Structure	1959	Lockermann, Kristie 2011	Not Eligible	Yes: 5/1/2017 (DHR: 2017-0298)
12400 <i>Administrative</i>	Building	1959	Griffitts, Eric 2007	Not Eligible	Yes: 1/18/2007 (DHR: 2005-1437)
12402 <i>Army Reserve</i>	Building	1962	Griffitts, Eric 2010	Not Eligible	Yes: 7/20/2009 (DHR: 2009-0259)
12403 <i>Army Reserve, Vehicle Maintenance</i>	Building	1962	Griffitts, Eric 2010	Not Eligible	Yes: 7/20/2009 (DHR: 2009-0259)
12405 <i>Army Reserve, Wash Platform</i>	Structure	1963	Lockermann, Kristie 2011	Not Eligible	Yes: 5/1/2017 (DHR: 2017-0298)
12500 <i>General Instruction</i>	Building	1970	Wallace, Alexandra 2018	Not Eligible	Yes: 8/7/2018 (DHR: 2018-0453)
17300 <i>Range Operations and Storage</i>	Building	1959	Lockermann, Kristie 2011	Not Eligible	Yes: 5/1/2017 (DHR: 2017-0298)
31230** <i>Exterior Lighting, Pole</i>	Structure	1962		Not Assessed Routinely	
31240** <i>Electric Lines, Overhead</i>	Structure	1956		Not Assessed Routinely	
31241** <i>Electric Lines, Underground</i>	Structure	1952		Not Assessed Routinely	
31260** <i>Transformers</i>	Structure	1956		Not Assessed Routinely	
32210** <i>Steam Condensate Lines</i>	Structure	1944		Not Assessed Routinely	

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** Reflects multiple assets lumped under one category code and a single entry in GFEBS/HQIS regardless of individual asset age.
Revision 2021-00

List of Architectural Resources*

Facility Number/ Use	Type	Year Built	Reference	Determination	SHPO Concurrence
32410** <i>Gas Pipelines</i>	Structure	1944		Not Assessed Routinely	
33210** <i>Sanitary Sewer</i>	Structure	1942		Not Assessed Routinely	
33510** <i>Communication Lines</i>	Structure	1962		Not Assessed Routinely	
34210** <i>Water Distribution Lines, Potable</i>	Structure	1942		Not Assessed Routinely	
35110** <i>Cantonment Area Roads, Paved</i>	Structure	1942		Not Assessed Routinely	
35190** <i>Cantonment Area Roads, Unpaved</i>	Structure	1942		Not Assessed Routinely	
35210** <i>Organizational Parking, Paved</i>	Structure	1942		Not Assessed Routinely	
35211** <i>Organizational Parking, Unpaved</i>	Structure	1942		Not Assessed Routinely	
35215** <i>Non-Organizational Parking, Paved</i>	Structure	1942		Not Assessed Routinely	
35216** <i>Non-Organizational Parking, Unpaved</i>	Structure	1942		Not Assessed Routinely	
35220** <i>Sidewalks and Walkways, Paved</i>	Structure	1942		Not Assessed Routinely	
36010 <i>Railroad Tracks</i>	Structure	1949	Lockermann, Kristie 2011	Not Eligible	Yes: 5/1/2017 (DHR: 2017-0298)
37110** <i>Storm Drainage</i>	Structure	1942		Not Assessed Routinely	
37120** <i>Drainage Ditches</i>	Structure	1942		Not Assessed Routinely	
37210** <i>Fencing and Walls</i>	Structure	1956	Wallace, Alexandra 2018	Not Eligible	Yes: 8/7/2018 (DHR: 2018-0453)
PETCEM <i>Pet Cemetery</i>	Structure	1961	Conklin and Bell 2020	Not Eligible	Yes: 2/20/2020 (DHR: 2020-0017)

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** Reflects multiple assets lumped under one category code and a single entry in GFEBS/HQIIS regardless of individual asset age.

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Appendix G: Architectural Resources Survey and Evaluation Schedule

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Architectural Resources Survey and Evaluation Schedule*

Planned	Facility/ Use	Type	Year Built	Status
FY 2022	4003 <i>Girl Scout Hut</i>	Building	1941	2021 VENQ Funding Request
FY 2022	4005 <i>USO Club</i>	Building	1942	2021 VENQ Funding Request
FY 2022	4310 <i>Heritage Center</i>	Building	1942	2021 VENQ Funding Request
FY 2022	5002 <i>Administrative</i>	Building	1941	2021 VENQ Funding Request
FY 2022	5101 <i>Administrative</i>	Building	1941	2021 VENQ Funding Request
FY 2022	5104 <i>Administrative</i>	Building	1941	2021 VENQ Funding Request
FY 2022	5206 <i>Administrative</i>	Building	1942	2021 VENQ Funding Request
FY 2022	5207 <i>Administrative</i>	Building	1942	2021 VENQ Funding Request
FY 2022	5209 <i>Administrative</i>	Building	1941	2021 VENQ Funding Request
FY 2022	5220 <i>Camp Lee Monument</i>	Object	1942	2021 VENQ Funding Request
FY 2022	6114 <i>Compact Item Repair Shop</i>	Building	1941	2021 VENQ Funding Request
FY 2022	6202 <i>Information Processing Center</i>	Building	1941	2021 VENQ Funding Request
FY 2022	6205 <i>Administrative</i>	Building	1941	2021 VENQ Funding Request
FY 2022	6206 <i>Engineering/Housing Maintenance</i>	Building	1942	2021 VENQ Funding Request
FY 2022	6207 <i>Engineering/Housing Maintenance</i>	Building	1942	2021 VENQ Funding Request
FY 2022	6208 <i>Engineering/Housing Maintenance</i>	Building	1941	2021 VENQ Funding Request
FY 2022	6209 <i>Engineering/Housing Maintenance</i>	Building	1942	2021 VENQ Funding Request
FY 2022	6210 <i>Engineering/Housing Maintenance</i>	Building	1942	2021 VENQ Funding Request
FY 2022	6220 <i>Engineering/Housing Maintenance</i>	Building	1941	2021 VENQ Funding Request
FY 2022	6232 <i>Simulation Center</i>	Building	1941	2021 VENQ Funding Request
FY 2022	6235 <i>Simulation Center</i>	Building	1942	2021 VENQ Funding Request
FY 2022	6237 <i>Material Handling Instruction</i>	Building	1942	2021 VENQ Funding Request
FY 2022	6238 <i>Material Handling Instruction</i>	Building	1942	2021 VENQ Funding Request
FY 2022	6241 <i>Storage, General Purpose</i>	Building	1941	2021 VENQ Funding Request
FY 2022	6242 <i>Shipping and Receiving</i>	Building	1941	2021 VENQ Funding Request

*Government-owned assets.

Architectural Resources Survey and Evaluation Schedule*

<i>Planned</i>	<i>Facility/ Use</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Status</i>
FY 2022	6243 <i>Maintenance</i>	Building	1941	2021 VENQ Funding Request
FY 2022	6244 <i>Maintenance</i>	Building	1941	2021 VENQ Funding Request
FY 2022	7112 <i>Storage, General Purpose</i>	Building	1942	2021 VENQ Funding Request
FY 2022	7114 <i>Storage, General Purpose</i>	Building	1942	2021 VENQ Funding Request
FY 2022	7118 <i>Storage, General Purpose</i>	Building	1942	2021 VENQ Funding Request
FY 2022	7119 <i>Storage, General Purpose</i>	Building	1942	2021 VENQ Funding Request
FY 2022	7120 <i>Storage, General Purpose</i>	Building	1941	2021 VENQ Funding Request
FY 2022	7122 <i>Storage, General Purpose</i>	Building	1942	2021 VENQ Funding Request
FY 2022	7126 <i>Storage, General Purpose</i>	Building	1941	2021 VENQ Funding Request
FY 2022	8022 <i>Administrative</i>	Building	1942	2021 VENQ Funding Request
FY 2022	8039 <i>Administrative</i>	Building	1942	2021 VENQ Funding Request
FY 2022	9039 <i>Facility Information Sign</i>	Object	1969	2021 VENQ Funding Request
FY 2022	9071 <i>Pedestrian Bridge</i>	Structure	1947	2021 VENQ Funding Request
FY 2022	10200 <i>Information Processing Center</i>	Building	1942	2021 VENQ Funding Request
FY 2022	10201 <i>Information Processing Center</i>	Building	1942	2021 VENQ Funding Request
FY 2022	10202 <i>Information Processing Center</i>	Building	1942	2021 VENQ Funding Request
FY 2022	10203 <i>Information Processing Center</i>	Building	1942	2021 VENQ Funding Request
FY 2022	10204 <i>Information Processing Center</i>	Building	1942	2021 VENQ Funding Request
FY 2022	11526 <i>Printing Plant</i>	Building	1942	2021 VENQ Funding Request
FY 2023	6283 <i>Storage, General Purpose</i>	Building	1972	2022 VENQ Funding Request
FY 2024	4232 <i>Facility Information Sign</i>	Object	1973	2023 VENQ Funding Request
FY 2024	10603 <i>Memorial Chapel Bell Monument</i>	Structure	1973	2023 VENQ Funding Request
FY 2025	9030 <i>Post Office</i>	Building	1974	2024 VENQ Funding Request
FY 2025	8151 <i>Medical Command Administration</i>	Building	1976	2024 VENQ Funding Request
FY 2025	9050 <i>Storage, General Purpose</i>	Building	1976	2024 VENQ Funding Request

*Government-owned assets.

Architectural Resources Survey and Evaluation Schedule*

Planned	Facility/ Use	Type	Year Built	Status
FY 2025	11806 <i>Golf Course Maintenance</i>	Building	1976	2024 VENQ Funding Request

*Government-owned assets.

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Appendix H: Architectural Resources Not Assessed Routinely

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FAC Code	FAC Name	FAC Description
1211	Aircraft Fueling Facility	A facility for the direct fueling of aircraft or for the filling of aircraft fuel tanker trucks. These facilities include the piping loop supply and return with pit outlets from the pump house to flight line. These facilities do not include associated fuel storage that is captured under Facility Analysis Category 1241.
1221	Marine Fueling Facility	A facility for the direct fueling of ships. These facilities include the piping from the pump house to the fueling pier and loading arms. These facilities do not include associated fuel storage that is captured under Facility Analysis Category 1241.
1231	Vehicle Fueling Facility	A facility for the direct fueling of land vehicles or for the filling of fuel tanker trucks. These facilities include piping from fuel storage tanks to dispensing units. These facilities do not include associated fuel storage that is captured under Facility Analysis Category 1241.
1241	Aircraft Operating Fuel Storage	Storage tanks that provide an operating and reserve supply of fuel for aircraft. Operating fuel tanks are typically in the range of 5,000 gallons to 420,000 gallons (420,000 gallons is equal to 10,000 barrels). FAC includes the containment structures in support of the storage tanks such as containment berms, liners, and monitoring wells. Does not include Cut and Cover tanks which are covered under FAC 4113.
1242	Marine Operating Fuel Storage	Storage tanks that provide an operating and reserve supply of fuel for ships, boats, and landing craft. Operating fuel tanks are typically in the range of 5,000 gallons to 420,000 gallons (420,000 gallons is equal to 10,000 barrels). FAC includes the containment structures in support of the storage tanks such as containment berms, liners, and monitoring wells.
1243	Vehicle Operating Fuel Storage	Storage tanks that provide an operating and reserve supply of fuel for vehicles. Operating fuel tanks are typically in the range of 5,000 gallons to 420,000 gallons (420,000 gallons is equal to 10,000 barrels). FAC includes the containment structures in support of the storage tanks such as containment berms, liners, and monitoring wells.
1244	Other Operating Fuel Storage	Storage tanks that provide an operating and reserve supply of fuel for facilities and equipment not in the aircraft, marine, or vehicle categories. Includes heating fuel, lubricants and miscellaneous POLs. Operating fuel tanks are typically in the range of 5,000 gallons to 420,000 gallons (420,000 gallons is equal to 10,000 barrels). FAC includes the containment structures in support of the storage tanks such as containment berms, liners, and monitoring wells.
1251	POL Pipeline	Pipelines for the transfer of petroleum product between two different sites.
1261	Liquid Fuel Loading/Unloading Facility	A facility that supports loading and/or unloading of operating and reserve supply of fuels and other petroleum, oil, and lubricant products to other than the end user. These facilities include loading/unloading of tank trucks, tank cars, and barges, paved containment area, piping within the footprint of these facility, loading arms, lighting, fuel recovery sump pits, and pumps if the pumps are not located in a separate building (such as FAC 1262 POL Pump Station).

FAC Code	FAC Name	FAC Description
1262	POL Pump Station	A facility that consists of POL pumps and related pumping equipment. This does not include the building housing the pumping equipment, which is carried under FAC 1444 (Miscellaneous Operations Support Building).
1351	Communication Lines	Communication lines, to include overhead, underground, and marine cables and lines. Reset Value will be calculated as the reported asset size/5,280.
1459	Overhead Cover	A canopy or other self-supported structure that provides cover and protection from the elements for operational facilities. Examples are the canopy over fuel pumps at fueling facilities, covered walkways, and covers over weapons cleaning areas and/or other maintenance and storage activities.
1461	Aircraft Arresting System	A system for engaging aircraft and absorbing kinetic energy in order to quickly and safely capture and stop the aircraft. A system employed as a pair constitutes 1 EA.
1492	Explosives Holding/Transfer Area	An open area used for the transfer and/or temporary holding of ammunition and explosive materials.
1496	Central Vehicle Wash Facility	A facility for pre-wash mud removal and washing of military and commercial vehicles. Included are water recirculation, high- and low- pressure cleaning, water containment and drains, and sediment and sludge removal.
1497	Explosive Ordnance Disposal Area	An area in which explosive ordnance and explosive devices can be safely disarmed or destroyed.
1531	Marine Cargo Staging Area	An open area for the temporary placement of cargo to be loaded on, or already unloaded from, ships.
1541	Shore Erosion Prevention Facility	Structures constructed to prevent shore erosion due to wave action.
1641	Harbor Marine Improvements	Structures constructed to improve harbor operations by reducing wave action.
2135	Landing Craft Wash Facility	A washing facility for marine landing craft.
2145	Vehicle Maintenance Facility	A facility, other than a building, designed to support land vehicle and vehicle component maintenance, repair, and inspection activities.
2173	Electronic and Communication Maintenance Facility	A facility, other than a building, designed to support electronic and communication equipment maintenance, repair, and inspection activities.
4111	Bulk Liquid Fuel Storage	A facility for the storage of bulk liquid fuels. Bulk fuel tanks are typically in the range of 10,000 to 100,000 barrels. Smaller storage tanks should be inventoried as operating fuel storage and larger tanks should be inventoried as large bulk fuel storage. Small tanks associated with bulk storage, such as for product recovery should be inventoried as miscellaneous storage tanks. This FAC includes the containment structures around the storage tanks such as containment berms, liners, and monitoring wells.
4122	Liquid Oxygen Storage	A facility for the storage of liquid oxygen.
4423	Hazardous Materials Storage, Installation	A facility for the storage of hazardous materials at the installation level.
4511	Open Storage, Depot	An open storage area to be used for depot-level storage. Usually a paved surface.

FAC Code	FAC Name	FAC Description
4521	Open Storage, Installation	An open storage area to be used for installation-level storage. Usually a paved surface.
7130	Family Housing Trailer Site	Pads or sites with associated utilities provided for privately or government owned trailers and mobile homes.
7251	EUPH Tent Pad	Tent pads, which can be used for erecting tents for emergency housing during training, mobilization, deployments, and natural disasters.
7384	Personnel/ Equipment Shelter	A facility to protect personnel or equipment from the elements, such as bus stops, smoking shelters, bicycle shelters, rain shelters, and mailbox enclosures.
8112	Stand-By/Emergency Power	Stand-by electrical generation to provide power to specific facilities, units, and functions in the event that there is an interruption in normal power.
8121	Electrical Power Distribution Line, Overhead	The overhead lines for the transmission of electrical power between source, substations and switching stations, and end users. The unit of measure (LF) is defined as the LF of electrical circuit.
8122	Exterior Lighting, Pole	Outdoor lighting such as street lights and perimeter lights. This FAC should only consist of pole-mounted lighting, not luminaries mounted on buildings or luminaries mounted on electrical distribution poles.
8123	Electrical Power Distribution Line, Underground	The underground lines for the transmission of electrical power between source, substations and switching stations, and end users. The unit of measure (LF) is defined as the LF of electrical circuit.
8132	Electrical Power Switching Station	Equipment used to distribute the incoming electric power supply as required to provide electrical service to separate areas and/or facilities. The switching station has no transformers but otherwise is similar to a substation. The switching station consists of switchgear and all necessary safety and security equipment but does not include a building to house the equipment (see FAC 8910 Utility Building).
8133	Electrical Power Transformers	Equipment used to convert the supplied power voltage before transmitting it further in the electrical distribution network. Transformers may be pole-mounted, pad-mounted, or housed in a building. This CATCODE does not include a building to house the equipment (see FAC 8910 Utility Building) or the pad on which the equipment may be mounted (see FAC 8526 Miscellaneous Paved Area).
8221	Heat Distribution Line	A pipeline for the transmission of hot water or steam between a central heating plant and the facilities to be heated.
8232	Heat Gas Storage	A plant for the storage of gas to be used directly in heat production.
8241	Heat Gas Distribution Line	A pipeline for the transmission of gas to be used directly in heat production.
8271	Chilled Water and Refrigerant Distribution Line	Pipelines for the transport of water or other coolants between a central cooling plant and the facilities to be cooled.
8311	Sewage Treatment	A facility for the treatment of sewage to remove contaminants to an acceptable degree.

FAC Code	FAC Name	FAC Description
8312	Industrial Waste Treatment	A facility for the treatment of industrial waste to remove contaminants to an acceptable degree.
8313	Water Separation Facility	A facility for the separation of grease, oil, or grit from wastewater.
8314	Septic Tank and Drain Field	A facility to hold wastewater during the process of contaminants settling-out or the process of ground filtration.
8315	Septic Lagoon and Settlement Ponds	A facility to hold large volumes of wastewater during the process of settling out contaminants.
8316	Sewage Lift Stations	Pumping stations for the movement of sewage and waste
8321	Sewer and Industrial Waste Line	A pipeline for the transport of sewage or industrial waste between the source, holding facilities, and/or treatment facilities.
8331	Refuse Collection and Recycling Facility	A facility for the collection of refuse or recyclable materials before they are processed for disposal or recycling.
8333	Sanitary Landfill	A site used for the disposal of solid waste material, other than hazardous waste.
8334	Hazardous Waste Landfill	A site used for the disposal of hazardous solid waste material. Hazardous waste includes chemical waste, paint, material contaminated with petroleum products. Materials generally not included, and handled separately, are waste POL, biological hazards, radioactive materials, and infectious wastes.
8411	Water Source, Potable	A source of water that is or can be treated to be safe for drinking.
8414	Water Well, Potable	A well that provides water which is safe for drinking.
8421	Water Distribution Line, Potable	Pipelines for the distribution of water that is safe for drinking.
8422	Water Pump Facility, Potable	A facility for the pumping of water that is safe for drinking.
8431	Water Source, Fire Protection	A source of water that is intended for fire fighting.
8432	Water Distribution Line, Fire Protection	Pipelines for the distribution of water that is intended for fire fighting.
8433	Water Impoundment, Fire Protection	An impoundment for the storage of water that is intended for fire fighting.
8434	Water Pump Facility, Fire Protection	A facility for the pumping of water that is intended for fire fighting.
8435	Water Tank, Fire Protection	A tank for the storage of water, to be used for fire protection.
8441	Water Source, Non-Potable	A source of water that, in its natural condition, is not safe for drinking. Usually a well or stream.
8442	Water Storage, Non-Potable	A facility for the storage of water that, in its natural condition, is not safe for drinking.
8451	Water Distribution Line, Non-Potable	Pipelines for the distribution of water that, in its natural condition, is not safe for drinking.
8452	Water Pump Facility, Non-Potable	A facility for the pumping of water that, in its natural condition, is not safe for drinking.
8511	Road, Surfaced	A hard-surfaced road. The surface is usually either concrete or asphalt. The secondary unit of measure (MI) will be measured in lane miles. The FAC includes a factor for markings, signage, and a curb or shoulder.

FAC Code	FAC Name	FAC Description
8521	Vehicle Parking, Surfaced	A paved surface for parking private and/or government owned vehicles and equipment in individual parking spots/locations. The surface is usually asphalt.
8522	Vehicle Parking and Staging Area, Unsurfaced	An unpaved surface for parking and/or staging private and/or government owned vehicles and equipment. The surface is usually gravel.
8523	Vehicle Staging Area, Surfaced	A surfaced area for the permanent organizational parking and/or temporary holding of vehicles and equipment awaiting deployment. This FAC is not intended for surfaced parking areas designated for individual vehicle parking spots identified under FAC 8521 or un-surfaced parking and storage designated under FAC 8522.
8524	Sidewalk and Walkway	A pathway constructed to support pedestrian traffic. Construction is of concrete, asphalt, paving blocks, gravel, or the like.
8526	Miscellaneous Paved Area	Paved surfaces that are not included in another Facility Analysis Category.
8541	Traffic Control Signals	A traffic control signal consists of the various components; such as controls, controller cabinets, light fixtures, masts, detectors, and conduits; to control vehicle and pedestrian traffic at a single intersection.
8711	Storm Drainage	Drainage pipes or ditches intended to capture and direct the flow of storm water.
8715	Storm Water Ponds	An impoundment for the temporary storage of water resulting from runoff and drainage.
8923	Vehicle Scales	A facility for weighing vehicles and their loads in a roll-on/roll-off mode.
8924	Miscellaneous Pump Station	Miscellaneous liquid pumping stations that are not included in another Facility Analysis Category.
8926	Hazardous Waste Storage or Disposal Facility	A facility used for the storage and/or disposal of hazardous wastes.
8927	Utility Vaults	An enclosed structure, generally made of concrete, that contains utility equipment, connections, or lines.
8928	Loading Platform/Ramp	A structure from which trucks or rail cars can be loaded or unloaded by moving the load directly to or from the bed and ramp structures used for launching and retrieving watercraft.
8931	Utility Tunnel	A walk-thru tunnel that contains various utility lines and that allows these lines to be accessed for maintenance.
8951	Miscellaneous Storage Tank and Basin	Miscellaneous liquid storage and holding tanks and basins, that are not included in another Facility Analysis Category.

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