

**INTEGRATED CULTURAL RESOURCES  
MANAGEMENT PLAN  
FOR  
INSTALLATIONS OF THE  
WASHINGTON ARMY NATIONAL GUARD**

**2008–2012**



**September 2007**

AASF	Army Aviation Support Facility	ICRMP	Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	ISR	Installation Status Report
ACSIM	Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management	ITAM	Integrated Training Area Management
AEC	Army Environmental Center	JAG	Judge Advocate General
AEDB-EQ	Army Environmental Database – Environmental Quality	LTA	Limited Training Area
AFB	Air Force Base	MACOM	Major Command (Army)
AHPA	Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974	MATES	Mobilization and Training Equipment Site
AIRFA	American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978	MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
AFB	Air Force Base	MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
AFIST	Abrams Full-Crew Interactive Skills Trainer	MTP	Maintenance and Treatment Plan
ANG	Air National Guard	MVSB	Motor Vehicle Storage Building
AR	Army Regulation	NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990
ARE	Army Environmental Conservation Branch	NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended
ARNG	Army National Guard	NGB	National Guard Bureau
ARPA	Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979	NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended
ATAG	Assistant to The Adjutant General	NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
ATFP	Anti-Terrorism Force Protection	ODEP	Office of Director of Environmental Programs (Army Headquarters)
CA	Comprehensive Agreement	PA	Programmatic Agreement
CCC	Civilian Conservation Corps	PAM	Pamphlet (Army Regulations)
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality	PAO	Public Affairs Office
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations	PL	Public Law
CFMO	Construction and Facility Management Office	POC	Point of Contact
Cm	Centimeter	POL	Petroleum, oils, and lubricants
CRM	Cultural Resource Manager	POTO	Planning Operations and Training Office
CRPP	Cultural Resources Protection Program	PRIDE	Planning Resource for Infrastructure Development and Evaluation
CTUIR	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation	REC	Record of Environmental Consideration
DA	Department of the Army	RCW	Revised Code of Washington
DAHPP	Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation	SDS	Spatial Data Standards
DCA	Departmental Consulting Archaeologist	SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
DFONSI	Draft Finding of No Significant Impact	SJA	Staff Judge Advocate
DoD	Department of Defense	SMO	Surface Maintenance Officer
DoDI	Department of Defense Instruction	SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
DOI	Department of the Interior	SOW	Scope of Work
DSCOPS	Operations Manager in the Directorate of Operations	STEP	Statistical Tool for Environmental Programs
EA	Environmental Assessment	TAG	The Adjutant General
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement	THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
EPR	Environmental Program Requirements	UFC	Unified Facilities Criteria
EQCC	Environmental Quality Control Committee	USAEC	U.S. Army Environmental Center
FIST	Facility Inventory and Stationing Plan	USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
FMO	Facilities Maintenance Office	USACERL	U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory
FMS	Field Maintenance Shop	USARC	U.S. Army Reserve Center
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impacts	USC	United States Code
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act	USMCR	U.S. Marine Corps Reserve
FY	Fiscal Year	USPFO	U.S. Property and Fiscal Office
GIS	Geographic Information System	UTES	Unit Training Equipment Site
GOIA	Governor's Office of Indian Affairs	WAANG	Washington Air National Guard
HABS	Historic American Building Survey	WAARNG	Washington Army National Guard
HAER	Historic American Engineering Record	YTC	Yakima Training Center
HQDA	Headquarters, Department of the Army		

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**2008–2012**

Prepared for:

**Washington Army National Guard**



Prepared by:

**engineering-environmental Management, Inc.**



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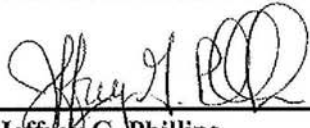
**Washington Army National Guard  
Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan**

**2008–2012**

**SIGNATURE PAGE**

This Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) meets the requirements for ICRMPs set forth in Department of Defense Instruction 4715.3 Environmental Conservation Program, Army Regulation 200-4 *Cultural Resources Management*, and Department of the Army Pamphlet 200-4.

**APPROVING OFFICIALS:**

 <b>Jeffrey G. Phillips</b> Colonel, U.S. Army Chief, Environmental Programs Division	<u>10 Sep 2007</u> DATE
---	----------------------------

<b>Daniel R. Kern</b> Colonel, Washington Army National Guard Washington Military Department	DATE
--	------

<b>Tom Skjervold</b> Environmental Program Manager Washington Military Department	DATE
---	------

<b>Bret Daugherty</b> Colonel, Washington Army National Guard Construction Facilities Management Officer	DATE
--	------

<b>Gordon D. Toney</b> Brigadier General, Washington Army National Guard Asst Adjutant General-Army	DATE
---	------

<b>Timothy J. Lowenberg</b> Major General, Washington Army National Guard The Adjutant General	DATE
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# Washington Army National Guard Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan

2008-2012

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### APPROVING OFFICIALS:

**Jeffery G. Phillips**

Colonel, US Army  
Chief, Environmental

Programs Division



DATE

July 17, 2007

**Daniel R. Kern**

Colonel, Washington Army National Guard  
Plans, Operations, Training Officer



DATE

**Tom Skjervold**

Environmental Programs Manager  
Washington Military Department



DATE

July 13, 2007

**Bret Daugherty**

Colonel, Washington Army National Guard  
Construction Facilities Management Officer



DATE

JULY 13, 2007

**Gordon D. Toney**

Brigadier General, Washington Army National Guard  
Asst Adjutant General-Army

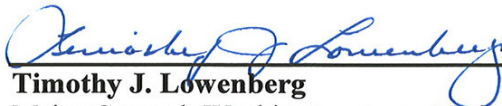


DATE

18 July 07

**Timothy J. Lowenberg**

Major General, Washington Army National Guard  
The Adjutant General



DATE

20 July 2007



**FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT  
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT  
FOR  
IMPLEMENTATION OF AN INTEGRATED CULTURAL RESOURCES  
MANAGEMENT PLAN  
AT  
WASHINGTON ARMY NATIONAL GUARD FACILITIES**

## **Introduction**

The Washington Army National Guard (WAARNG) prepared an environmental assessment (EA) to identify and evaluate potential environmental effects from implementing an Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) at facilities throughout Washington. The WAARNG prepared the EA in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) (42 USC § 4321 to 4370e), the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations for implementing the procedural provisions of NEPA (CEQ Regulations, 40 CFR Parts 1500–1508), and *Environmental Analysis of Army Actions* (32 CFR 651).

### **1. Description of Proposed Action and Alternatives**

**Proposed Action.** The WAARNG proposes to implement the ICRMP for its facilities in Washington during fiscal years 2006 through 2010. Department of Defense Instruction (DODI) 4715.3 *Environmental Conservation Program* and Army Regulation (AR) 200-4 *Cultural Resources Management* require development of an ICRMP. The ICRMP establishes explicit responsibilities, standard operating procedures, and long-range goals for managing cultural resources on WAARNG lands, in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations, while ensuring the safety and efficiency of federal and state missions. Cultural resources include historic properties, cultural items, Indian sacred sites, and archaeological resources. The proposed action is the WAARNG's preferred alternative.

**Alternatives Considered.** The WAARNG analyzed a no-action alternative. Current cultural resources management measures would remain in effect under the no-action alternative but there would be no comprehensive plan to integrate mission needs with cultural resources protection. The WAARNG does not consider the no-action alternative viable because it does not meet the requirements of AR 200-4 and DODI 4715.3. An environmental analysis of a no-action alternative is required by CEQ Regulations to serve as a benchmark against which the proposed action can be evaluated.

### **2. Environmental Analysis**

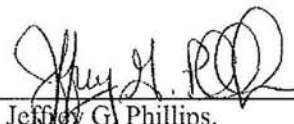
Based on the analysis contained in the EA, it has been determined that the known and potential impacts of the proposed action on the physical, cultural, and natural environment would be of a positive nature. Implementation of the WAARNG's ICRMP would result in the efficient management of cultural resources at WAARNG facilities. The goals included in the ICRMP require integration with natural resources, military training, and facility management. As a

## 6. Finding of No Significant Impact

Based on the information presented in the final EA, the WAARNG proposes to implement the preferred alternative. The requirements of NEPA and the CEQ regulations will have been met. An environmental impact statement will not be prepared, and the National Guard Bureau will issue this FNSI.

10 Sep 2007

Date



Jeffrey G. Phillips,  
Colonel, U.S. Army  
Chief, Environmental Programs Division

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 4715.3, Army Regulation (AR) 200-4, and Department of Army Pamphlet (DA PAM) 200-4 require installations to develop an Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) as an internal compliance and management tool that integrates the entirety of the cultural resources program with ongoing mission activities. The ICRMP is the Washington Army National Guard (WAARNG) commander's decision document for cultural resources management actions and specific compliance procedures. This ICRMP is an internal WAARNG compliance and management plan that integrates the entirety of the state's cultural resources program requirements with ongoing mission activities. It also allows for ready identification of potential conflicts between the WAARNG's mission and cultural resources, and identifies compliance actions necessary to maintain the availability of mission-essential properties and acreage. This ICRMP is the first to be developed and reviewed for the WAARNG.

This ICRMP is designed in accordance with AR 200-4 and DA PAM 200-4 to support the military mission and assist individual installations in meeting the legal compliance requirements of federal historic preservation laws and regulations in a manner consistent with the sound principles of cultural resources stewardship. It establishes priorities for the identification and standards for the evaluation, of cultural resources on all WAARNG installations and provides a schedule to accomplish program objectives during a five-year program. The ICRMP also provides a brief description of the WAARNG parent installation, an overview of all known cultural resources across all WAARNG installations, and at each installation, the status of those resources and appropriate compliance and management activities for the next five years.

In accordance with AR 200-4, ICRMPs are internal Army compliance and management plans that integrate the entirety of the installation cultural resources program and ongoing mission activities, permit the ready identification of potential conflicts between the installation's mission and its historic preservation responsibilities, and identify compliance actions necessary to maintain the availability of mission essential properties and acreage. The WAARNG owns or leases 43 installations in the state of Washington. These include 38 readiness centers / armories, five field maintenance shops (FMS) (three of which are co-located with readiness centers), two Army aviation support facilities, one maneuver area training equipment site, and one unit training and equipment site. The WAARNG installations total approximately 1,580 acres.

In addition, the Washington National Guard Historical Society, a nonprofit corporation, operates the Washington National Guard Historical Society Museum at Camp Murray to preserve the material heritage and interpret the history of the militia and National Guard of the state of Washington. The museum currently houses an extensive collection of military artifacts. The museum is open every Wednesday and on the last Saturday of each month.

Cultural resources under the stewardship of the WAARNG may consist of prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, cultural landscapes, documents, buildings, structures, and objects; American Indian sacred sites and properties of traditional, religious, and cultural significance; and previously collected prehistoric and historic artifacts. An inventory of cultural resources at



WAARNG installations has been compiled based on the results of previous archaeological surveys, historic architectural evaluations, and archival and site record searches. To date, 80 historic buildings and structures and 20 archaeological sites have been recorded on WAARNG installations. Of the 80 recorded buildings, 20 are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Eight of the archaeological sites have either been recommended as eligible for nomination to the NRHP or require further work to evaluate NRHP eligibility.

Historic buildings/structures evaluations and archaeological inventories have been completed at WAARNG installations under section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Approximately 15% further inventory is needed to investigate the NHPA eligibility of archaeological sites and to conduct assessments of restoration work needed to maintain historic buildings. Consultation and concurrence with the Washington State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), American Indian tribes, and other interested parties regarding the completed inventories has been completed and a positive working relationship has evolved and will continue to grow from the review process. The results of the cultural resource inventories have been integrated into the ICRMP for effective management of cultural resources.

Based on the current condition of cultural resources at WAARNG installations, past operational and training activities have impacted cultural resources. A summary of the management actions necessary to avoid future impacts is provided in this ICRMP. Typical examples of management actions that help prevent future impacts include the identification and avoidance of archaeologically and culturally sensitive areas, consideration of cultural resources as early as possible in the project planning process, and assurance that personnel that are responsible for the management of cultural resources at each installation receive adequate training.

#### **Military Programs and Plans that May Affect Cultural Resources:**

1. Divestitures of readiness centers (armories) that are eligible for listing to the NRHP or that require additional inventory—Olympia (building 00001), Tacoma (building 00001), and Centralia (building 00001). Disposal of 100% state-owned buildings does not constitute an undertaking under the National Historic Preservation Act.
2. Master plan development for Camp Murray – Planners should coordinate with the cultural resources manager to ensure protection of archaeological sites and the Camp Murray historic district.
3. Anti-terrorism force protection – Addressing standards for the historic buildings and structures listed below will require consultation with the Washington SHPO under section 106 of the NHPA:
  - Bremerton – building 00001
  - Centralia – building 00001
  - Longview – building 00001
  - Olympia – building 00001
  - Puyallup – building 00001
  - Snohomish – building 00001

- Tacoma – building 00001
- Toppenish – building 00001
- Walla Walla – building 00001
- Camp Murray Historic District: buildings 00001, 00002, 00007, 00023, 00024, 00026
- Redmond Historic District: buildings 00415, 00500, 00501, 00506, 00507

## **Cultural Resource Program Projects**

### **1. Camp Murray**

- Develop a historic preservation plan for maintenance of historic buildings.
- Integrate historic buildings, structures, landscape features, and eligible and unevaluated archaeological sites into the master plan as constraints. If any undertaking is proposed, conduct a review under section 106 of the NHPA and consult the Washington SHPO if an adverse effect on the property is likely.

### **2. Acquiring new land or buildings – conduct a literature search, archaeological and architectural inventories, and consult with the appropriate federally recognized American Indian tribes to identify the presence of resources of concern to the tribe(s).**

- Proposed location of Seattle readiness center – conduct archaeological inventory and consult with the appropriate federally recognized American Indian tribes to identify the presence of resources of concern to the tribe(s).
- Proposed location of Olympia readiness center – conduct archaeological inventory and consult with the appropriate federally recognized American Indian tribes to identify the presence of resources of concern to the tribe(s).

### **3. Native American Consultation – determine tribal interest through the ICRMP development process.**

- Coordinate with the U.S. Army at Fort Lewis and Yakima Training Center; the U.S. Air Force at Fairchild Air Force Base (AFB); and Washington State Parks Department at Camp Seven Mile to conduct joint efforts in Native American consultation, when appropriate.
- Tribes, including tribal historic preservation officers, were provided with an opportunity to review the draft ICRMP and comment on the EA.

Develop a memorandum of agreement with a curation facility that meets the standards outlined in 36 CFR 79 at such time as an archaeological inventory results in the collection of artifacts.

### **1. Work with Camp Murray museum personnel to curate, store, and preserve building drawings, plans, and other documents.**

- Coordinate with the NGB records manager regarding collections and records.

- Assist in museum planning to make it and history a viable part of the WAARNG mission.

### **Installation Specific Priorities**

1. Bellingham – Evaluate building 00002 in fiscal year (FY) 2010.
2. Bremerton – Manage NRHP-eligible building 00001, evaluate building 00006 in FY 2010.
3. Camp Murray –
  - Manage historic district and landscape features: buildings 00001, 00002, 00007, 00023, 00024, and 00026.
  - Monitor NRHP-eligible and unevaluated archaeological sites: 45PI720, and 45PI721, CMS-7.
  - Evaluate building 00037 in FY 2010.
4. Centralia – Manage NRHP-eligible building 00001.
5. Fort Lewis – Consult with the Fort Lewis cultural resource manager (CRM) at 253.966.1785 prior to any undertaking or ground disturbance.
6. Longview – Manage NRHP-eligible building 00001.
7. Olympia – Manage NRHP-eligible building 00001.
8. Puyallup – Manage NRHP-eligible building 00001.
9. Redmond – Manage historic district and landscape features: buildings 00415, 00500, 00501, 00506, and 00507.
10. Snohomish – Manage NRHP-eligible building 00001, evaluate building 00003 in FY 2010.
11. Spokane – Geiger Field – Archaeological inventory or site file check needed, document memorial.
12. Spokane – Camp Seven Mile – Monitor eligible archaeological sites: 45SP279, 45SP476, 7M-5, 45SP478, and 45SP477.
  - If any undertaking is proposed, apply regulations of section 106 of the NHPA and consult the Washington SHPO and appropriate federally recognized American Indian tribes if an adverse effect on the property is likely.
  - Site 45SP477 is recommended for further research to determine the site's temporal and cultural affiliation, as well as research potential and eligibility.

13. Tacoma – Manage NRHP-eligible building 00001.
14. Toppenish – Manage NRHP-eligible building 00001.
15. Vancouver Barracks – Manage NRHP-eligible building 993. Consultation with the WAARNG CRM is recommended prior to any undertaking or ground disturbance within the installation, maintenance, and/or construction on any of the four buildings due to their location within or near a historic district and site. Recognize the efforts by the city of Vancouver to preserve the Vancouver National Historic Reserve.
16. Walla Walla – Manage NRHP-eligible building 00001.
17. Wenatchee U.S. Army Reserve Center – Archaeological inventory or predictive model is needed.
18. Yakima – Training Center – Consult with Yakima CRM (509.577.3535) prior to ground-disturbing activities or undertaking.
19. Yakima U.S. Marine Corps Reserve – Archaeological inventory or predictive model is needed.

Implementation of the compliance actions (e.g., archaeological inventory, historic architectural evaluations, consultation with the SHPO and federally recognized American Indian tribes, and application of standard operating procedures) advocated in this ICRMP over the next five years will allow the WAARNG to efficiently meet their obligations of compliance with cultural resource legislation while supporting the vital military mission at each of its installations. By implementing the compliance actions in this plan, the WAARNG goes beyond minimal compliance to accept the leadership role that the NHPA envisions for federal agencies to manage cultural resources in a spirit of stewardship for the inspiration and benefit of present and future generations.

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ES-i

<b>1.0</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>1-1</b>
1.1	Policies and Goals for Cultural Resources Management .....	1-1
1.2	Organization of the ICRMP .....	1-3
1.3	Information Gathering, Input, and Review for Preparation of the ICRMP.....	1-5
1.4	Site Information Restrictions .....	1-9
<b>2.0</b>	<b>BRIEF OVERVIEW OF CULTURAL RESOURCE LAWS AND REGULATIONS .....</b>	<b>2-1</b>
2.1	Federal Laws and Regulations .....	2-1
2.2	Department of Defense Guidance and Regulations .....	2-3
2.3	State and Local Laws and Regulations.....	2-4
2.4	Roles and Responsibilities .....	2-12
	2.4.1 Military Personnel Responsibilities .....	2-12
	2.4.2 Non-Military Roles .....	2-15
<b>3.0</b>	<b>CULTURAL RESOURCE STATUS AND MANAGEMENT PLAN .....</b>	<b>3-1</b>
3.1	Statewide Installation Overview .....	3-1
	3.1.1 Anacortes (Installation 53A10).....	3-3
	3.1.2 Bellingham (Installation 53A15) .....	3-5
	3.1.3 Bremerton (Installation 53A25 ).....	3-6
	3.1.4 Buckley (Installation 53A27).....	3-7
	3.1.5 Camas (Installation 53A30) .....	3-7
	3.1.6 Camp Murray (Installation 53555) .....	3-8
	3.1.7 Centralia (Installation 53A35) .....	3-13
	3.1.8 Colville (Installation 53A45) .....	3-13
	3.1.9 Ellensburg (Installation 53A50).....	3-14
	3.1.10 Ephrata (Installation 53A57).....	3-15
	3.1.11 Everett (Installation 53A60) .....	3-15
	3.1.12 Fort Lewis .....	3-16
	3.1.13 Grandview (Installation 53A63) .....	3-17
	3.1.14 Kent (Installation 53743) .....	3-18
	3.1.15 Longview (Installation 53A70).....	3-19
	3.1.16 Montesano (Installation 53A75) .....	3-19
	3.1.17 Moses Lake (Installation 53A77).....	3-20
	3.1.18 Okanogan (Installation 53A80).....	3-21
	3.1.19 Olympia (Installation 53A85) .....	3-22
	3.1.20 Pasco (Installation 53A90).....	3-22
	3.1.21 Port Angeles (Installation 53A95) .....	3-23

3.1.22	Port Orchard (Installation 53B00).....	3-24
3.1.23	Poulsbo (Installation 53B05) .....	3-24
3.1.24	Pullman (Installation 53B10).....	3-25
3.1.25	Puyallup (Installation 53B15).....	3-26
3.1.26	Redmond (Installation 53755) .....	3-27
3.1.27	Seattle, Pier 91 (Installation 53B25).....	3-27
3.1.28	Sedro Woolley (Installation 53B27) .....	3-30
3.1.29	Shelton (Installation 53B30).....	3-30
3.1.30	Snohomish (Installation 53B35) .....	3-31
3.1.31	Spokane – Camp Seven Mile (Installation 53735) .....	3-32
3.1.32	Spokane – Fairchild Air Force Base .....	3-34
3.1.33	Spokane – Fort George Wright (Government Way) (Installation 53560) ....	3-34
3.1.34	Spokane – Geiger Field (Installation 53B50) .....	3-35
3.1.35	Spokane – Readiness Center (Installation 53B55).....	3-36
3.1.36	Tacoma (Installation 53B75) .....	3-36
3.1.37	Toppenish (Installation 53B80) .....	3-37
3.1.38	Vancouver Barracks (Installation 53B85).....	3-38
3.1.39	Walla Walla (Installation 53B95) .....	3-39
3.1.40	Wenatchee (Installation 53C00 and 53965).....	3-40
3.1.41	Yakima – Readiness Center Installation 53C30 .....	3-42
3.1.42	Yakima – Yakima Training Center Installation 53C15 .....	3-42
3.1.43	Yakima – U.S. Marine Corps Reserve Center Installation 53C08.....	3-43
3.2	WAARNG Cultural Resource Management Program for 2008–2012.....	3-44
3.3	Curation Facilities .....	3-45
3.3.1	Archaeological Artifacts .....	3-45
3.3.2	Military Records .....	3-45
3.4	Database Integration.....	3-47
3.5	WAARNG Undertakings for 2008–2012.....	3-47
3.5.1	Military Program Actions and Plans that Might Affect Cultural Resources...	3-47
3.5.2	Cultural Resource Program Projects: .....	3-48
<b>4.0</b>	<b>CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGER’S GUIDANCE AND PROCEDURES .....</b>	<b>4-1</b>
4.1	Program wide Guidance .....	4-1
4.1.1	Coordination and Staffing.....	4-1
4.1.2	Cultural Resource Manager Reports and Annual Review of ICRMP.....	4-6
4.1.3	Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act .....	4-10
4.1.4	Cultural Landscape Approach and Predictive Modeling .....	4-10
4.1.5	Geographic Information System.....	4-11
4.1.6	Standard Operating Procedures.....	4-12
4.1.7	Cultural Resources Training .....	4-13
4.1.8	Executive Order 13287 (Preserve America) .....	4-14



4.2	Project-Specific and Resource-Specific Guidance.....	4-16
4.2.1	Section 106 of the NHPA .....	4-16
4.2.2	Professional Qualification Standards .....	4-27
4.2.3	Archaeological Inventories and Excavations.....	4-28
4.2.4	Archaeological Permits .....	4-30
4.3	Inadvertent Discovery .....	4-34
4.3.1	Discovery of Human Remains .....	4-35
4.3.2	Discovery of Buried Cultural Resources .....	4-36
4.3.3	Curation .....	4-38
4.3.4	Archaeological and Sacred Site Confidentiality .....	4-40
4.3.5	Historic Structures .....	4-40
4.3.6	Cultural Landscapes.....	4-45
4.3.7	Stakeholder and Public Involvement Plan .....	4-46
4.3.8	Agreement Documents.....	4-50
4.4	Additional Resources .....	4-52
4.4.1	Useful Web Sites.....	4-52
<b>5.0</b>	<b>STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES .....</b>	<b>5-1</b>
5.1	Cultural Resources Manager .....	5-1
5.2	Annual Cultural Resources Training.....	5-1
5.3	Standard Operating Procedures .....	5-2
5.3.1	List of SOPs and Comments Regarding Timing.....	5-2
<b>6.0</b>	<b>TRIBAL CONSULTATION .....</b>	<b>6-1</b>
6.1	Issues and Concerns .....	6-1
6.2	Regulatory Requirements.....	6-4
6.2.1	American Indian Religious Freedom Act .....	6-4
6.2.2	Archaeological Resources Protection Act.....	6-5
6.2.3	National Historic Preservation Act .....	6-5
6.2.4	National Environmental Policy Act .....	6-6
6.2.5	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act .....	6-6
6.3	WAARNG Tribal Consultation Program .....	6-9
<b>7.0</b>	<b>REFERENCES AND LIST OF PREPARERS .....</b>	<b>7-1</b>
7.1	List of Preparers and Contributors .....	7-2

## APPENDICES

Appendix A	AR 200-4 and DA PAM 200-4
Appendix B	Environmental Assessment in Support of the WAARNG Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan
Appendix C	Tribal Consultation: POC list, tribal map, summary of past meetings with agendas, agreement documents, memorandum for record, correspondence, planned future consultation
Appendix D	Cultural Resources Manager Samples
Appendix E	Glossary and Abbreviations
Appendix F	Planning Level Survey and Historic Contexts
Appendix G	ICRMP Distribution List, Points of Contact, and Consultation Correspondence
Appendix H	Curation Facility Agreements
Appendix I	Annual Updates
Appendix J	SOP Distribution
Appendix K	Resource Summary and Cultural Resources Database Reports
Appendix L	Washington DAHP Definitions and Washington County Laws
Appendix M	MOA Between Washington Military Department Facilities Management Office and the Washington State Historic Preservation Office Regarding the Kitsap County Emergency Services Readiness Center, Bremerton, Washington

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1-1. Twelve Elements of the ICRMP .....	1-4
Table 1-2. Information and Input Comments .....	1-6
Table 1-3. Stakeholder Information and Input Comments .....	1-7
Table 3-1. General Function of WAARNG Installations .....	3-1
Table 3-2. Contributing Elements to Camp Murray Historic District .....	3-12
Table 3-3. Installation-Specific Cultural Resources Recommendations .....	3-49
Table 3-4. WAARNG Installations with NRHP-Eligible Buildings .....	3-52
Table 3-5. Contributing Features / Features to be Retained: NRHP-Eligible Armories .....	3-53
Table 3-6. NRHP-Eligible Historic Districts.....	3-54
Table 3-7. Contributing Features / Features to be Retained: Individually NRHP-Eligible Buildings ..	3-54
Table 3-8. WAARNG Armories and Buildings That Are Not NRHP-Eligible* .....	3-55
Table 3-9. Camp Murray Buildings That Are Not NRHP-Eligible.....	3-56
Table 4-1. Internal Stakeholder Coordination .....	4-3
Table 4-2. Cultural Resources Reporting and Review Requirements .....	4-7
Table 7-1. List of Preparers and Contributors .....	7-3

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 3-1. Location of WAARNG Installations .....	3-4
Figure 3-2. Camp Murray.....	3-9
Figure 3-3. Camp Murray Historic District.....	3-11
Figure 3-4: Redmond Historic District.....	3-29
Figure 3-5. Camp Seven Mile .....	3-33
Figure 4-1. Section 106 Regulations Flow Chart .....	4-26
Figure 4-2. Archaeological Resources Protection Act .....	4-33
Figure 4-3. Flow Chart for the Inadvertent Discovery of Potential Archaeological Resource by Unit Personnel .....	4-37
Figure 5-1. Flow Chart for Maintenance and Care of Historic Buildings and Structures .....	5-8
Figure 5-2. Flow Chart for the Inadvertent Discovery of Potential Archaeological Resource by Unit Personnel .....	5-17
Figure 6-1. National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Compliance (16 USC 470(f)) Consultation.....	6-7
Figure 6-2. Native American Consultation in Support of the National Environmental Policy Act .....	6-8

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plans (ICRMPs) are required by internal military requirements and regulations, which include Army Regulation (AR) 200-4: *Cultural Resources Management*, Department of Defense (DoD) Instruction 4715.3: *Environmental Conservation Program*, and the DoD Measures of Merit. AR 200-4 requires the designation of an installation cultural resource manager (CRM) to coordinate the installation's cultural resources management program. An ICRMP is a five-year plan that supports the military training mission through identification of compliance actions required by applicable federal laws and regulations concerning cultural resources management. An ICRMP also is an instruction manual for the CRM for the cultural resources management program for the next five years.

The Washington Army National Guard (WAARNG) has both federal and state missions. The WAARNG federal mission is to maintain properly trained and equipped units available for prompt mobilization for war, national emergency, or as otherwise needed. The state mission is to provide trained and disciplined forces for domestic emergencies or as otherwise required by state laws. The Department of the Army (DA), under which the WAARNG operates for its federal mission, also has an environmental mission to sustain the environment to enable the Army mission and secure the future.

The WAARNG will manage cultural resources under this ICRMP, which includes the AR 200-4 revisions; the addition of Executive Orders 13287 (*Preserve America*) and 13327 (*Federal Real Property Asset Management*); and a greater emphasis on the revised DoD Minimum Anti-terrorism Standards for Buildings (Unified Facilities Criteria [UFC] 4-010-01), tribal consultation, and aligning the ICRMP with other environmental program requirements and the Army Environmental Database-Environmental Quality (AEDB-EQ). This ICRMP was developed using a template. The template was developed to standardize ICRMP format and content for Army National Guard (ARNG) installations throughout the country and its territories. The ICRMP template was reviewed by the staff of the National Guard Bureau (NGB) and U.S. Army, the Washington state historic preservation office (SHPO), selected tribal historic preservation officers (THPO) and federally recognized tribes (Tribes), and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP). The WAARNG added state-specific information including descriptions of cultural resources, state regulations and requirements, installation goals, and projects.

This introductory chapter describes the purpose of the ICRMP, the policy and goals of the WAARNG cultural resource management program, the organization of the ICRMP, and scoping.

### **1.1 POLICIES AND GOALS FOR CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT**

The purpose of the WAARNG cultural resources management program is to achieve regulatory compliance and ensure that stewardship responsibilities are met. Fundamental to this purpose is the identification of cultural resources and determination of eligibility of these resources for

listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP); and integration into the military mission. A successful cultural resources management program requires projects to identify resources, implement protection and compliance actions, and collaborate with internal and external stakeholders. It is the policy of the WAARNG to

- recognize the importance of cultural resources;
- understand that cultural resources management can complement the military mission and programs; and
- recognize and preserve the cultural values, character, properties, and materials that reflect the history of the WAARNG, militia, and others that came before.

The goals for the cultural resource management program include the following:

Goal	ICRMP Section Cross Reference
Support the military mission through cultural resources management on WAARNG facilities.	Chapter 3.0 Section 4.1.1
Enhance WAARNG personnel awareness of, and appreciation for, cultural resource preservation and improve the effectiveness of their decision making by engaging WAARNG personnel in the development of standard operating procedures, real estate transactions, and on any specific project that may affect cultural resources.	Section 4.1.1 Section 4.1.7 Chapter 5.0
Incorporate cultural resource management into real property management and planning, master planning, Homeland Security, force protection, threatened and endangered species program, and other planning efforts.	Section 1.3 Section 4.1.1 Chapter 5.0
Enhance working relationships with the SHPO and THPOs to identify and protect cultural resources that are known or may exist at WAARNG facilities.	Section 1.3 Section 4.1.1 Chapter 6.0
Continue consultation with Tribes <sup>1</sup> in order to further the partnership that will permit the protection of irreplaceable cultural resources.	Chapter 6.0
Promote outreach with interested stakeholders in natural and cultural resources and ensure their access to these resources, when possible.	Section 1.3 Section 4.1.1
Adopt an approach to protecting archaeological resources that is consistent with the Department of the Interior's (DOI) <i>National Strategy for Federal Archaeology</i> . (This strategy directs the heads of bureaus and offices within the DOI to emphasize the wise use and preservation of archaeological sites, collections, and records under their management or affected by their programs. The strategy has been widely adopted by managers, archaeologists, and other historic preservationists throughout and outside of public agencies. The strategy urges preservation, protection, research, and interpretation.)	Section 4.1.4 Section 4.2.2 Section 4.2.6
Ensure that scientific and historical data recovered from cultural resources at WAARNG installations are made available with due regard to confidentiality and security to researchers, Tribes, and other interested parties.	Section 4.2.6 Section 4.2.7

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<sup>1</sup> The word "Tribes" (with a capital T) is used inclusively throughout this ICRMP to include American Indian tribes, Alaska Natives and organizations, Native Americans, and Native Hawaiians, and organizations as defined in the National Historic Preservation Act and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

## 1.2 ORGANIZATION OF THE ICRMP

All federally owned or controlled Army National Guard (ARNG), and Army Reserve installations having statutory and regulatory cultural resource management responsibilities must prepare and implement an ICRMP per AR 200-4. For the WAARNG, the “installation” comprises all facilities owned or leased by the WAARNG in the state of Washington and also refers to individual locations. Further, NGB guidance requires that all facilities (individual buildings or structures) be included in the plan, regardless of whether they are state or federally owned, because federal actions or funding may be required to support those facilities, which in turn, may trigger compliance with federal regulations.

The ICRMP has been organized to facilitate cultural resource management and compliance with AR 200-4 and federal and state cultural resources management regulations and requirements. The ICRMP is organized into the following sections:

**Chapter 1.0:** Introduction. This chapter introduces the ICRMP purpose and goals for the cultural resource management program, document organization, and scoping during development of the ICRMP.

**Chapter 2.0:** Cultural Resource Regulations and Roles. This chapter identifies cultural resource management laws and regulations and provides Internet links to these regulations (if available). This section also identifies the roles and responsibilities of WAARNG personnel, jurisdictional agencies, and stakeholders that are involved in the cultural resources compliance process.

**Chapter 3.0:** Cultural Resources Status and Management. This chapter briefly describes each installation that may contain cultural resources, a description of the known resources at that installation with recommendations for managing the resources, and additional projects that may need to be implemented to complete inventories and manage resources. This chapter also identifies short-term (five years) planned projects that may have an effect on cultural resources and recommendations for completing these projects in compliance with cultural resource management laws and regulations.

**Chapter 4.0:** Cultural Resource Manager’s Guidance and Procedures. This chapter provides the CRM with tools and guidance to direct a comprehensive compliance program.

**Chapter 5.0:** Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). WAARNG personnel, whose mission and responsibility is NOT the management of cultural resources, come into contact and may affect cultural resources in the course of their work. This chapter provides SOPs to aid such personnel in identifying those situations and guiding their actions to ensure compliance and protect cultural resources.

**Chapter 6.0:** Tribal Consultation. This chapter provides guidance on consultation with federally recognized Tribes.



**Chapter 7.0:** References and List of Preparers. This chapter includes references and resources for development of the ICRMP and the cultural resources management program. A table is provided that lists the preparers of the ARNG ICRMP Template and the WAARNG ICRMP.

**Appendices:** Appendices include AR 200-4 and DA Pamphlet (PAM) 200-4, the environmental assessment (EA) to implement the ICRMP, a list of points of contact (POC) for federally recognized Tribes, CRM tools, a glossary of terms, the planning level survey (historic context and archaeological sensitivity models), a list of ARNG and agency POCs, the ICRMP/EA distribution list, and ICRMP and cultural resource management project funding requirements.

The 12 elements of an Army ICRMP are outlined in AR 200-4, section 4-2. Each of these elements is included in this ICRMP. Table 1-1 lists the 12 elements and where they are located in the ICRMP.

**TABLE 1-1. TWELVE ELEMENTS OF THE ICRMP**

ICRMP Element per AR 200-4, Section 4-2 (a) 1-12	Location in ICRMP
Identification of all applicable legal requirements and procedures for integrating compliance between the various independent cultural resources legal requirements.	Sections 2.1, 2.2, and 2.3
Identification to the extent possible, of specific actions, projects, and undertakings projected over a five-year period that may require cultural resources legal compliance actions.	Chapter 3.0, tables
Development and implementation, as appropriate, of a cultural landscape approach to installation cultural resource management and planning (described in DA PAM 200-4).	Section 4.1.4
A planning level survey that includes existing information on cultural resources, development of references to existing historic contexts, an archaeological sensitivity assessment or archaeological predictive model, and a listing of any federally recognized American Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations associated with the installation.	Appendix F – planning level survey Appendix C – tribal contacts
A plan for the actual field inventory and evaluation of cultural resources that is prioritized according to the inventory and evaluation requirements associated with specific installation compliance requirements such as the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (NHPA).	Chapter 3.0, database
Any electronic spatial data produced by inventories shall conform to the Federal Information Processing Standards and spatial data standards for DoD to ensure that the spatial data is useable in various spatial data systems.	Section 4.1.5

**TABLE 1-1. TWELVE ELEMENTS OF THE ICRMP**

ICRMP Element per AR 200-4, Section 4-2 (a) 1-12	Location in ICRMP
Internal procedures for consultation, survey inventory evaluations, treatment, recordation, monitoring, emergency or inadvertent discovery, reporting, etc., tailored for the particular conditions and specific requirements at the installation. Interface requirements between the cultural resource management program and other program areas (including but not limited to natural resources management, Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM) program, master planning, facilities and housing, and mission-related training and testing activities) should be identified. The coordination processes within the installation and between the installation; Major Command (MACOM); Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA); regulatory agencies; and the interested public should be defined.	Chapter 4.0, Chapter 5.0  Roles in Section 2.4.1 and 2.4.2
Provisions for curation of collections and records (36 <i>Code of Federal Regulations</i> [CFR] 79) that are associated with NHPA undertakings, and procedures to reduce the amount of materials that are accessioned and permanently curated by the installation.	Section 4.3.3
Provisions for limiting the availability of cultural resource locational information for the purposes of protecting resources from damage.	Sections 1.4 and 4.3.4
Provisions and procedures for conducting an economic analysis and alternative use analysis on historic properties that are being considered for demolition and replacement.	Section 4.3.5.5
Procedures to ensure federally recognized Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations are provided access to sacred sites and are consulted when future access may be restricted, or when effects to the physical integrity of the sacred site may occur.	Chapter 6.0
Development of standard treatment measures for cultural resources.	Chapter 5.0, SOPs
An estimate of resources required to execute the plan must have restricted access and be "For Official Use Only" due to the protection of government cost estimates.	Access database report (For Official Use Only)

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

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

All cultural resources will be viewed as having the potential to contribute information of value to various groups, including the academic community, Tribes, local historical societies, people whose ancestors settled the area, and many others. If the WAARNG proposes an undertaking (as defined in 36 CFR 800.16y) that has the potential to impact a cultural resource, the

WAARNG must ensure that all potentially affected cultural resources are inventoried and evaluated for NRHP eligibility, and that historic properties are identified and treated in accordance with the requirements of the NHPA and ACHP regulations (36 CFR 800). In addition, the SHPO and Tribes must have an opportunity to participate in the identification and management of the cultural resources at each installation, as appropriate, and the general public and other stakeholders should be offered the opportunity to participate as well.

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

Chapter 7.0 contains a list of staff and individuals consulted in the development of the ICRMP. Table 1-2 identifies key WAARNG staff included in the information and input phase and specific issues identified by these stakeholders to incorporate into the development of the ICRMP.

**TABLE 1-2. INFORMATION AND INPUT COMMENTS**

<b>Title / Area of Responsibility</b>	<b>Topics</b>	<b>Sections of ICRMP</b>
Headquarters, Construction and Facilities and Management Office (CFMO), and Surface Maintenance Officer (SMO)	Divest facilities and land, build and/or acquire new facilities, acquire land to build new facilities.	Section 4.2.1 Chapter 5.0
Facilities Maintenance Office (FMO), Facility Managers, Armorers	Maintain buildings, Anti-terrorism Force Protection (ATFP) standards, window replacement.	Section 3.5 Chapter 5.0 SOP 1
Museum Manager	Make the museum a recognized institution of the WAARNG by the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) and the federal government. Staff the museum, expand it into entire bldg. 2, and use exhibits for education. Use museum as a resource to advise the CRM and the CRM to advise museum staff.	Chapter 4.0
WAARNG CRM	Coordinate Native American consultation efforts with Army.	Chapter 5.0 and 6.0 SOP 6

Appendix C contains a list of Tribes contacted during the preparation of the ICRMP. Issues identified by the SHPO, other jurisdictional agencies, external stakeholders, and Tribes are summarized in table 1-3. Letters of consultation are located in appendix G.

**TABLE 1-3. STAKEHOLDER INFORMATION AND INPUT COMMENTS**

<b>Title / Area of Responsibility</b>	<b>Topics</b>	<b>Sections of ICRMP</b>
Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP)	<p>It would be useful for the WAARNG to chart out capital projects in a given time frame and planned projects, and develop a CRM work plan that reflects actions and options.</p> <p>The WAARNG should also develop a policy statement on stewardship of historic properties and preservation values. Clarifications should be made regarding the Vancouver National Historic Reserve, the economic analysis, and CRM responsibilities.</p>	<p>Chapter 3.0 and 4.0</p> <p>Section 1.1, 3.1.38, 3.4.1, 4.1, 4.1.1.1, 4.1.1.2, and 4.3.5.5</p>
Fort Lewis CRM	Ensure communication with Army CRM regarding WAARNG actions on Army land.	Chapter 5.0 SOP 6
Quileute Tribe	<p>The WAARNG should be aware that the federal definition of cultural resources is narrower than Tribes would define them. Tribes include the living treaty resources as cultural, as well, not just artifacts.</p> <p>The WAARNG should consider developing a memorandum of agreement (MOA) (or at least a programmatic draft of one in concert with Tribes) in advance of finding cultural resources.</p> <p>In cases of inadvertent discovery, the WAARNG should be sure to allow participation by any experts or staff that the Tribe wishes to involve, as well as the tribal representative and cultural leaders.</p>	Sections 4.3.8 and 6.1
Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR)	<p>The WAARNG should consult with the Cultural Resource Protection Program (CRPP) of the CTUIR regarding any actions undertaken at its Walla Walla installation and associated land. Clarification should be made throughout the document that the CTUIR is to be included in all actions regarding Walla Walla readiness center including ATRP and collection of artifacts.</p> <p>Clarifications should be made regarding lead agency for consultation, funding for section 106 and 110 of the NHPA, definitions of terms, and confidentiality of cultural resource site locations, and of the NAGPRA section.</p>	<p>Sections 3.1.39, 3.3.1, 3.5.2, Table 3-3.</p> <p>Sections 1.4, 4.2.1, 4.3, 4.3.1, 4.3.2, 4.3.3, 4.3.4</p>
Kalispel Tribe	Has a terrestrial interest in Pend Oreille, Stevens and Spokane counties, but does not conflict with lands managed by the WAARNG and does not require any additional consultation on the development of the ICRMP.	Appendix C
Sauk-Siuattle Indian Tribe	Requested a copy of the ICRMP to make a determination on whether to make comments and no comments have been received.	Appendix C

The WAARNG ICRMP and EA were subject to a number of internal and external reviews. Appendix G includes a distribution list for the draft and final ICRMP. The WAARNG ICRMP was reviewed by (see chapter 7.0 and appendix G):

- WAARNG staff – Recruiting, Joint Forces, Public Affairs, FMO, Planning Operations and Training Office (POTO), CRM, Judge Advocate General (JAG), Leadership (The Adjutant General [TAG], Assistant Adjutant General [ATAG], Chief of Staff), Unit Commanders, Environmental Quality Control Committee (EQCC), Museum Manager
- Air National Guard (ANG) west/east
- National Guard Bureau-Army Environmental-Conservation Branch (NGB-ARE-C)
- NGB Natural / Cultural Team Leader
- GIS Technician
- NEPA West
- National Guard Bureau – Army Installations (NGB-ARI)
- National Guard Bureau – Army Training (NGB-ART)
- NGB CRM
- NGB Judge Advocate General
- NGB-Public Affairs Office (PAO)
- NGB-ARI
- NGB-ART
- Federally Recognized American Indian Tribes
- Public and Interested Stakeholders
- Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP)
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)

The ICRMP template from which the WAARNG was developed from has been subjected to the following reviews during development:

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

- Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Hear-Aquinnah
  - Alaska Native Organizations
    - Association of Village Council Presidents (Southwest Alaska)
    - Central Council of the Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska (Southeast Alaska)
  - Native Hawaiian Organizations
    - The Kamehameha Schools
    - Kanakamaoli Religious Institute
- 
- Office of Department of Environmental Protection (ODEP, Army Headquarters) / Army Environmental Center (AEC)
  - ACHP
  - NGB Conservation Staff (CRM, NEPA, Geographic Information System [GIS])
  - NGB JAG
  - Cultural Resources Subcommittee
  - NGB Installation Staff
  - NGB Training Staff

#### **1.4 SITE INFORMATION RESTRICTIONS**

The Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA) and the NHPA provide for confidentiality of archaeological site locations. Therefore, it is extremely important that persons using this document and other cultural resources reports and maps understand that all archaeological resource descriptions and locations are confidential. For this reason, no maps delineating the locations of archaeological resources are included in this ICRMP, nor will any be released to the public. Site locations on federal property are only exempt from the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) through ARPA, and then only when approved by the ACHP. Site locations on state property are protected under RCW 27.53.070 and 42.56 RCW. While this is the only way to explicitly restrict site location information and the nature of archaeological resources to the general public, it is common practice to keep such information confidential until such time as a request is submitted. Tribes also have an interest in site confidentiality and are not expected to divulge such information unless confidentiality can be reasonably assured.

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## 2.0 BRIEF OVERVIEW OF CULTURAL RESOURCE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Cultural resources are defined as historic properties in the NHPA, as cultural items in the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA), as archaeological resources in ARPA, as sacred sites (to which access is provided under the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 [AIRFA]) and in Executive Order 13007, and as collections and associated records in 36 CFR 79, *Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Collections*. Requirements set forth in NEPA, the NHPA, ARPA, NAGPRA, AIRFA, 36 CFR 79, Executive Order 13007, Executive Order 13175, and their implementing regulations, define WAARNG compliance responsibilities for management of cultural resources. AR 200-4 specifies Army policy for cultural resources management. The following list of federal statutes and regulations are applicable to the management of cultural resources at WAARNG installations.

### 2.1 FEDERAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS

All federal laws, regulations, and major court decisions can be accessed online from Cornell University Law Library at <http://www.law.cornell.edu/>. All Army regulations, pamphlets, publications, and forms can be accessed online at: <http://aec.army.mil/usace/cultural/index/>. The WAARNG is not responsible for the content of referenced Web sites.

- **National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.** NEPA sets forth a national policy that encourages and promotes productive harmony between humans and their environment. NEPA procedures require that environmental information is available to public officials and citizens before decisions are made and before actions are taken. The NEPA process is intended to help public officials make decisions that are based on an understanding of environmental consequences and take actions that protect, restore, and/or enhance the environment. NEPA also provides opportunities for input from Tribes and the public into the decision-making process. Regulation 40 CFR 1500–1508 establishes the policy requirements that are binding on all federal agencies for implementing NEPA. This ICRMP is subject to NEPA analysis and documentation requirements; therefore, an EA has been prepared and included as appendix A of this ICRMP to implement the plan.
- **National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.** The NHPA establishes the federal government's policy to provide leadership in the preservation of historic properties and to administer federally owned or controlled historic properties in the spirit of stewardship. Regulation 36 CFR 800 sets forth the procedural requirements to identify and evaluate historic properties and determine effects of all undertakings on historic properties (see sections 4.1.3 and 4.2.1).
- **Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections.** Regulation 36 CFR 79 defines collections and sets forth the requirements for

processing, maintaining, and curating archaeological collections. However, NAGPRA cultural items and human remains shall be managed in accordance with NAGPRA and 43 CFR 10.

- **Antiquities Act of 1906.** This act provides information on penalties for damage and destruction of antiquities.
- **Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979.** ARPA provides for the protection of archaeological resources and sites that are on public lands and tribal lands and fosters increased cooperation and exchange of information.
- **Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (AHPA).** This act provides for the preservation of historical and archaeological data, including relics and specimens.
- **Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990** (43 CFR 10 [1990]). NAGPRA provides guidelines on the ownership or control of American Indian cultural items and human remains that are excavated or discovered **on federal or tribal lands** after 16 November 1990. It states that **federal agencies, museums, and institutions that receive federal funding** will work with federally recognized tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, and those who have submitted for federal recognition to return human remains, associated funerary objects, and items of cultural patrimony to those culturally affiliated with such remains or items.
- **American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978.** AIRFA provides for the protection and preservation of traditional religions of American Indians.
- **Executive Memorandum dated 29 April 1994 – Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments / DoD American Indian and Alaska Native Policy, 27 October 1999.** This memorandum outlines the principles that executive departments and agencies are to follow in their interactions with American Indian tribal governments.
- **Executive Order 11593 – Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment.** This executive order directs the federal government to provide leadership in preserving, restoring, and maintaining the historic and cultural environment of the nation by initiating measures necessary to preserve, restore, and maintain (for the inspiration and benefit of the people) federally owned sites, structures, and objects of historical, architectural, or archaeological significance.
- **Executive Order 13006 – Locating Federal Facilities on Historic Properties in our Nation’s Central Cities.** This executive order directs the federal government to utilize and maintain, wherever operationally appropriate and economically prudent, historic properties and districts, especially those located in central business areas.

- **Executive Order 13007 – Indian Sacred Sites.** This executive order guides each executive branch agency on accommodating access to and ceremonial use of American Indian sacred sites by American Indian religious practitioners, and avoiding adversely affecting the physical integrity of such sacred sites.
- **Executive Order 13175 – Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments.** This executive order directs the federal government to establish regular and meaningful consultation and collaboration with tribal officials in the development of federal policies that have tribal implications, strengthen the United States government-to-government relationships with federally recognized tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, and reduce the imposition of unfunded mandates upon such groups.
- **Executive Order 13287 – Preserve America.** This executive order directs the federal government to provide leadership in preserving America’s heritage by actively advancing the protection, enhancement, and contemporary use of the historic properties owned by the federal government; promoting intergovernmental cooperation and partnerships for the preservation and use of historic properties; inventorying resources; and promoting eco-tourism.
- **Executive Order 13327 – Federal Real Property Asset Management (2004).** Expressing the goal of promoting efficient and economical use of real property assets and assuring management accountability and reforms, Executive Order 13327 requires federal agencies to develop and submit asset management plans, incorporating the management requirements for historic property found in Executive Order 13287 (3 March 2003) and the environmental management requirements found in Executive Order 13148 (21 Apr 2000). The new executive order also establishes the Federal Real Property Council, which is tasked to consider environmental costs associated with ownership of property, including restoration and compliance costs.

## 2.2 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE GUIDANCE AND REGULATIONS

- **DoD Instruction 4715.3 – Environmental Conservation Program.** This instruction implements policy, assigns responsibility, and prescribes procedures for the integrated management of natural and cultural resources on property under DoD control.
- **DoD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings (UFC 4-010-01).** These standards provide appropriate, implementable, and enforceable measures to establish a level of protection against terrorist attacks for all inhabited DoD buildings where no known threat of terrorist activity currently exists.
- **DoD Interaction with Federally Recognized Tribes (4710.02).** This Instruction implements DoD policy, assigns responsibilities, and provides procedures for DoD interactions with federally-recognized tribes (hereafter referred to as “tribes”) in

accordance with DoD Directive 5134.01, DoD Directive 4715.1E, DoD Instruction 4715.3, and Secretary of Defense Policy dated October 20, 1998, Executive Order 13175, and the Presidential Memorandum dated September 23, 1994.

- **32 CFR 651, Environmental Analysis of Army Actions** – This regulation sets forth policy, responsibilities, and procedures for integrating environmental considerations into Army planning and decision making, thus implementing Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations. This regulation is used to prepare the EA to implement the ICRMP.
- **AR 200-4 – Cultural Resources Management.** This regulation establishes and prescribes Army policies, procedures, and responsibilities for meeting cultural resources compliance and management requirements.
- **DA PAM 200-4 – Cultural Resources Management.** This pamphlet provides guidance for implementation of the Army's policy as prescribed in AR 200-4.
- **NGB-ARE (200) 8 February 2001, Memorandum for the Adjutants General of All States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and the Commanding General of the District of Columbia.** This memorandum supplements the guidance provided in AR 200-4, chapter 4, and DA PAM 200-4, chapter 2, for developing ICRMPs, including the ICRMP definition and review process with flow charts.
- **Annotated Department of Defense American Indian and Alaska Native Policy, 27 October 1999.** This policy establishes principles for DoD interacting and working with federally recognized American Indian and Alaska Native governments.
- **DoD Minimum Anti-Terrorism Standards for Buildings (UFC 4-010-01).** These standards provide appropriate, implementable, and enforceable measures to establish a level of protection against terrorist attacks for all inhabited DoD buildings where no known threat of terrorist activity currently exists.

## 2.3 STATE AND LOCAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS

The historic preservation laws in some states can be more restrictive than federal laws, and meeting the requirements of the state's regulations may require additional or more extensive compliance activities on the part of the agency conducting a federal undertaking (36 CFR 800.16[y]). States may also have cemetery laws to consider. In cases where a project is not a federal undertaking, compliance with state, local, city, county, and/or certified local government laws and regulations would be required. A common example of an action that generally does not involve compliance with federal regulations would be maintenance or repair of a historic building that is the sole property of the state, and which does not involve federal funding, require a federal permit, and/or support a federal mission. Readiness centers

(armories) can be a contributing element or located within a historic district. Historic districts may have covenants or building codes. A list of certified local governments can be found online at <http://www2.cr.nps.gov/clg/>.

**Washington (DAHP)** – The DAHP is Washington State’s primary agency with knowledge and expertise in historic preservation. It advocates for the preservation of Washington’s irreplaceable historic and cultural resources that include significant buildings, structures, sites, objects, and districts. Through education and information, it provides leadership for the protection of the state’s shared heritage.

The SHPO is a governor-appointed director of the DAHP, which functions for Washington State as a Cabinet-level agency. The SHPO manages the overall program administration, budget, and environmental review of transportation projects online at <http://www.oahp.wa.gov/>.

The WAARNG consults with the Washington SHPO depending on the action as required under several federal laws and regulations and AR 200-4. Past consultation with each action has had a positive outcome for both agencies. Recent consultations include architectural evaluations and archaeological inventories on various installations to determine historic properties. The SHPO is considered an external stakeholder and procedures and timing for consultation is listed in section 4.1.1.2.

### **Washington State Historic Preservation Laws**

Full text of Washington state historic preservation laws can be obtained online at:

<http://www.leg.wa.gov/RCW/index.cfm> and  
<http://www.oahp.wa.gov/pages/EnvironmentalReview/Laws.htm>

### **State Executive Order 05-05: Archaeological and Cultural Resources.**

The governor of Washington has ordered all state agencies to review capital construction projects and acquisitions with the DAHP and affected Tribes to determine potential impacts to cultural resources. This process is required on all capital construction projects unless they are categorically exempted by DAHP. The agency shall contact DAHP regarding the potential impact to a significant site and will work with DAHP and affected Tribes through consultation to identify actions to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects to archaeological or cultural resources.

### **Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 19.27.120: Buildings or structures having special historical or architectural significance – Exception.**

1. Repairs, alterations, and additions necessary for the preservation, restoration, rehabilitation, strengthening, or continued use of a building may be made without conformance to all requirements of the codes adopted under RCW 19.27.031, when authorized by the appropriate building official under the rules adopted under subsection (2) of this section, provided:

- a. The building or structure: (i) Has not been designated by official action of a legislative body as having special historical or architectural significance, or (ii) is an unreinforced masonry building or structure on the state or the national register of historic places, or is potentially eligible for placement on such registers.
- b. The restored building or structure will be less hazardous, based on life and fire risk, than the existing building.
- c. The state building code council shall adopt rules, where appropriate, to provide alternative methods to those otherwise required under this chapter for repairs, alterations, and additions necessary for preservation, restoration, rehabilitation, strengthening, or continued use of buildings and structures identified under subsection (1) of this section.

### **RCW 27.34.200 Archaeology and Historic Preservation – Legislative Declaration.**

The legislature hereby finds that the promotion, enhancement, perpetuation, and use of structures, sites, districts, buildings, and objects of historic, archaeological, architectural, and cultural significance is desirable in the interest of the public pride and general welfare of the people of the state; and the legislature further finds that the economic, cultural, and aesthetic standing of the state can be maintained and enhanced by protecting the heritage of the state and by preventing the destruction or defacement of these assets; therefore, it is hereby declared by the legislature to be the public policy and in the public interest of the state to designate, preserve, protect, enhance, and perpetuate those structures, sites, districts, buildings, and objects that reflect outstanding elements of the state's historic, archaeological, architectural, or cultural heritage, for the inspiration and enrichment of the citizens of the state.

### **RCW 27.34.220 Director – Powers.**

The director or the director's designee is authorized:

1. To promulgate and maintain the Washington heritage register of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American or Washington State history, architecture, archaeology, and culture, and to prepare comprehensive statewide historic surveys and plans and research and evaluation of surveyed resources for the preparation of nominations to the Washington heritage register and the national register of historic places, in accordance with criteria approved by the advisory council established under RCW 27.34.250. Nominations to the national register of historic places shall comply with any standards and regulations promulgated by the United States secretary of the interior for the preservation, acquisition, and development of such properties. Nominations to the Washington heritage register shall comply with rules adopted under this chapter.
2. To establish a program of matching grants-in-aid to public agencies, public or private organizations, or individuals for projects having as their purpose the preservation for public benefit of properties that are significant in American or Washington state history, architecture, archaeology, and culture.
3. To promote historic preservation efforts throughout the state, including private efforts and those of city, county, and state agencies.

4. To enhance the effectiveness of the state preservation program through the initiation of legislation, the use of varied funding sources, the creation of special purpose programs, and contact with state, county, and city officials, civic groups, and professionals.
5. To spend funds, subject to legislative appropriation and the availability of funds, where necessary to assist the Indian tribes of Washington state in removing prehistoric human remains for scientific examination and reburial, if the human remains have been unearthed inadvertently or through vandalism and if no other public agency is legally responsible for their preservation.
6. To consult with the governor and the legislature on issues relating to the conservation of the man-made environment and their impact on the well-being of the state and its citizens.
7. To charge fees for professional and clerical services provided by the office.
8. To adopt such rules, in accordance with chapter 34.05 RCW, as are necessary to carry out RCW 27.34.200 through 27.34.280.

#### **RCW 27.34.310 Inventory of State-Owned Properties – Definitions.**

Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the following definitions apply throughout RCW 27.34.320.

1. “Agency” means the state agency, department, or institution that has ownership of historic property.
2. “Historic properties” means those buildings, sites, objects, structures, and districts that are listed in or eligible for listing in the national register of historic places.
3. “Office” means the office of archaeology and historic preservation within the department of community, trade, and economic development.

#### **RCW 27.34.320 Inventory of State-Owned Properties – Procedures – Grants.**

1. By January 2, 1994, the office shall provide each agency with a list of the agency’s properties currently listed on the national register of historic places. By January 2, 1995, agencies that own property shall provide to the office a list of those properties that are either at least fifty years old or that may be eligible for listing in the national register of historic places. If funding is available, the office may provide grants to state agencies to assist in the development of the agency’s list. By June 30, 1995, the office shall compile and disseminate an inventory of state-owned historic properties.
2. The office shall provide technical information to agency staff involved with the identification of historic properties, including the criteria for facilities to be placed on the national register of historic places.

#### **RCW 27.44 Indian Graves and Records.**

##### **27.44.020 Examination permitted — Removal to archaeological repository.**

Any archaeologist or interested person may copy and examine such glyptic or painted records or examine the surface of any such cairn or grave, but no such record or archaeological material from any such cairn or grave may be removed unless the same shall be destined for reburial or

perpetual preservation in a duly recognized archaeological repository and permission for scientific research and removal of specimens of such records and material has been granted by the state historic preservation officer. Whenever a request for permission to remove records or material is received, the state historic preservation officer shall notify the affected Indian tribe or tribes.

**27.44.030 Intent.**

1. The legislature hereby declares that:

Native Indian burial grounds and historic graves are acknowledged to be a finite, irreplaceable, and nonrenewable cultural resource, and are an intrinsic part of the cultural heritage of the people of Washington. The legislature recognizes the value and importance of respecting all graves, and the spiritual significance of such sites to the people of this state;

2. There have been reports and incidents of deliberate interference with native Indian and historic graves for profit-making motives;
3. There has been careless indifference in cases of accidental disturbance of sites, graves, and burial grounds;
4. Indian burial sites, cairns, glyptic markings, and historic graves located on public and private land are to be protected and it is therefore the legislature's intent to encourage voluntary reporting and respectful handling in cases of accidental disturbance and provide enhanced penalties for deliberate desecration.

**27.44.040 Protection of Indian Graves — Penalty.**

1. Any person who knowingly removes, mutilates, defaces, injures, or destroys any cairn or grave of any native Indian, or any glyptic or painted record of any tribe or peoples is guilty of a class C felony punishable under chapter 9A.20 RCW. Persons disturbing native Indian graves through inadvertence, including disturbance through construction, mining, logging, agricultural activity, or any other activity, shall re-inter the human remains under the supervision of the appropriate Indian tribe. The expenses of reinternment are to be paid by the office of archaeology and historic preservation pursuant to RCW 27.34.220.
2. Any person who sells any native Indian artifacts or any human remains that are known to have been taken from an Indian cairn or grave, is guilty of a class C felony punishable under chapter 9A.20 RCW.
3. This section does not apply to:
  - a. The possession or sale of native Indian artifacts discovered in or taken from locations other than native Indian cairns or graves, or artifacts that were removed from cairns or graves as may be authorized by RCW 27.53.060 or by other than human action; or



- b. Actions taken in the performance of official law enforcement duties.
- 4. It shall be a complete defense in the prosecution under this section if the defendant can prove by a preponderance of evidence that the alleged acts were accidental or inadvertent and that reasonable efforts were made to preserve the remains, glyptic, or painted records, or artifacts accidentally disturbed or discovered, and that the accidental discovery or disturbance was properly reported.

### **RCW 27.53 Archaeological Sites and Resources.**

#### **27.53.20 Archaeological resource preservation — Designation of department of archaeology and historic preservation — Cooperation among agencies.**

The discovery, identification, excavation, and study of the state's archaeological resources, the providing of information on archaeological sites for their nomination to the state and national registers of historic places, the maintaining of a complete inventory of archaeological sites and collections, and the providing of information to state, federal, and private construction agencies regarding the possible impact of construction activities on the state's archaeological resources, are proper public functions; and the department of archaeology and historic preservation, created under the authority of chapter 43.334 RCW, is hereby designated as an appropriate agency to carry out these functions. The director shall provide guidelines for the selection of depositories designated by the state for archaeological resources. The legislature directs that there shall be full cooperation amongst the department and other agencies of the state.

#### **RCW 27.53.070 Field investigations – Communication of site or resource location to department. (Effective July 1, 2006)**

It is the declared intention of the legislature that field investigations on privately owned lands should be discouraged except in accordance with both the provisions and spirit of this chapter and persons having knowledge of the location of archaeological sites or resources are encouraged to communicate such information to the department. Such information shall not constitute a public record which requires disclosure pursuant to the exception authorized in chapter 42.56 RCW to avoid site depredation.

#### **RCW 43.220.180 Identification of historic properties and sites in need of rehabilitation or renovation – Use of corps members.**

The state historic preservation officer shall review the state and national registers of historic places to identify publicly owned historic properties and sites within the state that are in need of rehabilitation or renovation and which could utilize parks and recreation conservation corps members in such rehabilitation or renovation. Any such tasks shall be performed in such a way as not to conflict with the historic character of the structure as determined by the state historic preservation officer.

Conservation corps members shall be made available for tasks identified by the state historic preservation officer in the rehabilitation and renovation of historic sites within the state.

**Washington Administrative Code 25-48-060.** In the state of Washington, the excavation and removal of archaeological materials and the excavation and removal of Native American human remains require a permit from the DAHP office under state law (RCW 27.44 and RCW 27.53). (See section 4.2.5.3.) In addition to submitting a signed and notarized application, there are 18 potential sections for a complete permit application, depending on the type of resource, nature of the excavation or recovery, and land ownership.

**Certified Local Government Overview.** This program helps local governments to actively participate in preserving Washington's irreplaceable historic and cultural resources as assets for the future. The NHPA established this unique nationwide program of financial and technical assistance. In Washington, it is implemented and administered by the DAHP. The following web links can be accessed online at:  
<http://www.oahp.wa.gov/pages/LocalGovernment/Overview.htm>

**Washington State Cemetery Laws –**  
<http://www.rootsweb.com/~wapsgs/laws/index.htm>

**Washington County Laws – See Appendix L**  
<http://www.oahp.wa.gov/pages/archaeology/laws.htm>

## **RCW 68.60**

### **Abandoned and historic cemeteries and historic graves**

#### **68.60.010 Definitions.**

Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

1. “Abandoned cemetery” means a burial ground of the human dead in [for] which the county assessor can find no record of an owner; or where the last known owner is deceased and lawful conveyance of the title has not been made; or in which a cemetery company, cemetery association, corporation, or other organization formed for the purposes of burying the human dead has either disbanded, been administratively dissolved by the secretary of state, or otherwise ceased to exist, and for which title has not been conveyed.
2. “Historical cemetery” means any burial site or grounds which contain within them human remains buried prior to November 11, 1889; except that (a) cemeteries holding a valid certificate of authority to operate granted under RCW 68.05.115 and 68.05.215, (b) cemeteries owned or operated by any recognized religious denomination that qualifies for an exemption from real estate taxation under RCW 84.36.020 on any of its churches or the ground upon which any of its churches are or will be built, and (c) cemeteries controlled or operated by a coroner, county, city, town, or cemetery district shall not be considered historical cemeteries.

3. "Historic grave" means a grave or graves that were placed outside a cemetery dedicated pursuant to this chapter and to chapter 68.24 RCW, prior to June 7, 1990, except Indian graves and burial cairns protected under chapter 27.44 RCW.
4. "Cemetery" has the meaning provided in RCW 68.04.040(2).

**68.60.020 Dedication.**

Any cemetery, abandoned cemetery, historical cemetery, or historic grave that has not been dedicated pursuant to RCW 68.24.030 and 68.24.040 shall be considered permanently dedicated and subject to RCW 68.24.070. Removal of dedication may only be made pursuant to RCW 68.24.090 and 68.24.100.

**68.60.030 Preservation and maintenance corporations — Authorization of other corporations to restore, maintain, and protect abandoned cemeteries.**

1.
  - (a) The archaeological and historical division of the department of community, trade, and economic development may grant by nontransferable certificate authority to maintain and protect an abandoned cemetery upon application made by a preservation organization which has been incorporated for the purpose of restoring, maintaining, and protecting an abandoned cemetery. Such authority shall be limited to the care, maintenance, restoration, protection, and historical preservation of the abandoned cemetery, and shall not include authority to make burials. In order to activate a historical cemetery for burials, an applicant must apply for a certificate of authority to operate a cemetery from the state cemetery board.
  - (b) Those preservation and maintenance corporations that are granted authority to maintain and protect an abandoned cemetery shall be entitled to hold and possess burial records, maps, and other historical documents as may exist. Maintenance and preservation corporations that are granted authority to maintain and protect an abandoned cemetery shall not be liable to those claiming burial rights, ancestral ownership, or to any other person or organization alleging to have control by any form of conveyance not previously recorded at the county auditor's office within the county in which the abandoned cemetery exists. Such organizations shall not be liable for any reasonable alterations made during restoration work on memorials, roadways, walkways, features, plantings, or any other detail of the abandoned cemetery.
  - (c) Should the maintenance and preservation corporation be dissolved, the archaeological and historical division of the department of community, trade, and economic development shall revoke the certificate of authority.
  - (d) Maintenance and preservation corporations that are granted authority to maintain and protect an abandoned cemetery may establish care funds.

2. Except as provided in subsection (1) of this section, the department of community, trade, and economic development may, in its sole discretion, authorize any Washington nonprofit corporation that is not expressly incorporated for the purpose of restoring, maintaining, and protecting an abandoned cemetery, to restore, maintain, and protect one or more abandoned cemeteries. The authorization may include the right of access to any burial records, maps, and other historical documents, but shall not include the right to be the permanent custodian of original records, maps, or documents. This authorization shall be granted by a nontransferable certificate of authority. Any nonprofit corporation authorized and acting under this subsection is immune from liability to the same extent as if it were a preservation organization holding a certificate of authority under subsection (1) of this section.
3. The department of community, trade, and economic development shall establish standards and guidelines for granting certificates of authority under subsections (1) and (2) of this section to assure that any restoration, maintenance, and protection activities authorized under this subsection are conducted and supervised in an appropriate manner.

### **State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA)**

The SEPA is a state policy that requires state and local agencies to consider the likely environmental consequences of a proposal before approving or denying the proposal.

## **2.4 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

This section contains a list of WAARNG staff responsible for the implementation of the cultural resources management program and non-military agencies and stakeholders that also has responsibilities to the program. Electronic links are created to AR 200-4 for a listing of the individual ARNG staff responsibilities. Appendix A contains the AR 200-4 document, Appendix C contains a list of POCs for the Tribes, and appendix G contains the POC list for the WAARNG, agencies, organizations, and individuals.

### **2.4.1 Military Personnel Responsibilities**

The Army, NGB, and WAARNG personnel have key responsibilities for the implementation and success of the cultural resources management program. The following personnel (by title) are responsible as listed:

Participants in managing cultural resources include the following:

- Office of the Director of Environmental Programs – carries out the Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management (ACSIM) Army staff function for the Army's cultural resources management program.

- U.S. Army Environmental Center (USAEC) – An ACSIM field operating activity responsible for a broad range of technical support and oversight services to HQDA, MACOMs, and installations for execution of the Army cultural resources management program.
- MACOM (NGB-ARE) – NGB serves as the MACOM for the ARNG, and is the primary POC for installation requirements. The NGB reviews the ICRMP for legal sufficiency and works with the state ARNG to respond to comments from stakeholders (SHPO, Tribes, and interested parties). The commanding officer of NGB-ARE must sign the finding of no significant impact (FONSI) after the ICRMP and EA have been through public review and comment periods under the NEPA, in order for the ICRMP and EA to be considered complete. NGB-ARE reviews all other legal documents (programmatic agreements [PA], MOA, comprehensive agreements [CA]) for legal sufficiency, provides for review of such documents by the USAEC and ODEP/ACSIM, and is the primary signatory in addition to the TAG. Also, the NGB funds the WAARNG's cultural resource management project.
- The Adjutant General (TAG) – will provide leadership support to the cultural resource program. Through review and signing of the ICRMP determines the cultural resource policy and procedures for the WAARNG and will participate in cultural awareness training.
- Installation – in the case of the WAARNG, the installation comprises all facilities owned or leased by the WAARNG; however, the term “installation” is also used to refer to individual WAARNG locations within the state.
- Installation Commander – establish a process that requires early coordination between the CRM and other installation staff, tenants, and others in the planning of projects and activities that may affect cultural resources. Establish a government-to-government relationship with federally recognized Tribes as needed.
- Construction and Facility Management Office (CFMO) – provides project and program information to the CRM for review during planning stages, include time schedules for cultural resources compliance, and have the current inventory of cultural resources
  - CRM – as appointed in accordance with AR 200-4 d(1)(a), provides day-to-day management of cultural resources, helps ensure that all installation activities are in compliance with applicable cultural resources requirements, serves as a liaison between all persons involved in the ICRMP, writes the ICRMP or develops its statement of work, and implements the ICRMP.
  - Land and Natural Resource Managers – may provide background information concerning sites, environmental and geographic factors, surface disturbance, access, vegetation, wildlife, endangered species, wetlands, and other resources.

- Master Planner – should have the ICRMP as a component plan within the installation Master Plan for Camp Murray and Design Guide.
- Engineers and Architects – should include time schedules for cultural resources consultation in their project design and delivery schedules.
- Public Works Maintenance Shops – Utilities are responsible for doing minor maintenance and repairs to installation property. Both the shops and work order section should have the current inventory of cultural resources, and should use the appropriate standards and techniques established for maintenance and repair of historic properties.
- Real Property Office – may be able to provide much of the data needed to determine if a building or group of buildings is eligible for the NRHP and should be provided information on historic properties.
- Federal Resource Management Office (U.S. Property Fiscal Office) – is responsible for the financial management and accounting for installation federal funds. This office tracks any federal cultural resource funds and is a source of information on funding.
- State Resource Management Office – is responsible for the financial management and accounting for installation state funds. This office tracks any state cultural resource funds and is a source of information on funding.
- Federal Contracting Office – provides advice on spending federal funds to accomplish the cultural resources program. The contracting office should be made aware of any legal requirements or agreements for cultural resources to ensure that contracts are consistent with those requirements.
- State Contracting Office – provides advice on spending state funds to accomplish the cultural resources program. The contracting office should be made aware of any legal requirements or agreements for cultural resources to ensure that contracts are consistent with those requirements.
- Staff Judge Advocate (SJA) – will review MOAs, PAs, CAs, plans of action, and any other legally binding cultural resources documents for legal sufficiency. SJA may also interpret the various laws and regulations related to cultural resources management. See section 4.2.11, “Agreement Documents.”
- Directorate of Plans and Training – allocate and schedule the use of installation training lands to units for field exercises. They should have the current inventory of cultural resources found on the training lands and should be provided information on any agreement documents the ICRMP, CAs, and pertinent regulations that could impact training.

- Public Affairs Office – may help locate historic information concerning sites or activities and may assist in developing interpretive programs. The PAO may also assist in promoting the ICRMP to the public and the installation. The PAO can promote Historic Preservation Week (May) activities to increase public awareness.

#### **2.4.2 Non-Military Roles**

This section summarizes the roles of the following non-military participants:

- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation – The ACHP issues regulations to implement section 106 of the NHPA; provides guidance and advice on the application of its regulations, 36 CFR Part 800; oversees the operation of the section 106 process; and approves federal agency procedures for substitution of ACHP regulations.
- Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) – The DAHP is Washington State’s primary agency with knowledge and expertise in historic preservation. The DAHP functions for Washington State as a cabinet-level agency managed by a governor-appointed director, who is the SHPO. The agency was established in 1967 in response to the NHPA (source: [www.oahp.wa.gov](http://www.oahp.wa.gov)). The DAHP is responsible for advocating for the preservation of Washington’s irreplaceable historic and cultural resources, which include significant buildings, structures, sites, objects, and districts. They are responsible for reviewing cultural resource documents and site forms for concurrence on eligibility status to list on the NRHP. They are also responsible for cataloging all documents and site forms for historic and archaeological sites for research. The DAHP Web site is <http://www.oahp.wa.gov>.
- State Historic Preservation Office – The SHPO reflects the interests of the state or territory and its citizens in the preservation of their cultural heritage. In accordance with section 101(b)(3) of the NHPA, the SHPO advises and assists the ARNG in carrying out its section 106 responsibilities. The SHPO also advises and consults in the development of an ICRMP (see appendix G). If a Tribe has assumed the responsibilities of the SHPO for section 106 on tribal lands under section 101(d)(2) of the NHPA, the TAG shall consult with the THPO, in lieu of the SHPO, regarding undertakings occurring on or affecting historic properties on tribal lands. The SHPO may participate as a consulting party if the Tribe agrees to include the SHPO.
- Tribal Historic Preservation Officer – A THPO appointed or designated in accordance with the NHPA is the official representative of a Tribe for the purposes of section 106. If a Tribe has not assumed the responsibilities of the SHPO for section 106 on tribal lands under section 101(d)(2) of the NHPA, the TAG shall consult with the Tribe in addition to the SHPO regarding undertakings occurring on or affecting historic properties on tribal lands (see appendix C for a list of THPOs).

- Tribes<sup>2</sup> – Section 101(d)(6)(B) of the NHPA and DOD Instruction 4710.02 requires the ARNG commander to consult with any Tribe that attaches religious and cultural significance to historic properties that may be affected by an undertaking. Such consultation shall be on a government-to-government basis, and shall occur through the provisions of the NHPA and 36 CFR Part 800. It is the responsibility of TAG to seek to identify federally recognized tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations that shall be consulted pursuant to section 106 of the NHPA (see chapter 6.0).
- Interested Parties and the Public – The installation shall seek and consider the views of the general public and any other interested parties regarding the development and implementation of the ICRMP (see chapter 4.0 and appendix G), including historic preservation organizations.
- Washington State Historical Society – The Washington State Historical Society is a non-profit (501c[3]) membership organization, open to any and all individuals, families, or firms. The Society is also recognized in statute (RCW 27.34) as a trustee agency of the state of Washington with enumerated powers. It is dedicated to collecting, preserving, and vividly presenting Washington's rich and varied history. The Society comprises a family of museums and research centers, offering a variety of services to researchers, historians, scholars, and the lifelong learner.

1911 Pacific Avenue  
Tacoma, Washington 98402  
Telephone: 253.272.3500
- Governor's Office of Indian Affairs (GOIA) – The GOIA mission is to recognize the importance of sovereignty, affirm the government-to-government relationship and principles identified in the Centennial Accord to promote and enhance tribal self-sufficiency, and serves to assist the state in developing policies consistent with those principles. The DAHP and GOIA should be notified in advance of any meetings. The GOIA Web site updates the tribal POCs for federally recognized and non-federally recognized tribes, and THPOs every six months. The GOIA Web site is:  
<http://www.goia.wa.gov/Default.htm>.
- Departmental Consulting Archaeologist, National Park Service – Has a role in NAGPRA in accordance with 43 CFR 10.
- Keeper of the National Register – Determines the eligibility of historic properties for the NRHP, resolves disputes between the installation and SHPO regarding eligibility of historic properties, and has the authority to list historic properties in the NRHP and to delist such historic properties.

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<sup>2</sup> The word "Tribes" (with a capital T) is used inclusively throughout this ICRMP to include American Indian tribes, Alaska Natives and organizations, Native Americans, and Native Hawaiians, and organizations as defined in the National Historic Preservation Act and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.



- Federally recognized tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations – Have a role in NHPA and NAGPRA compliance actions in terms of review and comment, but they do not have an approval authority over proposed actions or work products. Some tribes have been certified by the National Park Service to act as the SHPO on reservation lands, if this is the case they are known as THPOs (tribal historic preservation officers).
- Other consulting parties – Certain individuals and organizations with a demonstrated interest in the undertaking may participate as consulting parties due to the nature of their legal or economic relation to the undertaking or affected properties, or their concern with the undertaking's effects on historic properties. The views of the public are essential to informed federal decision making in the section 106 process. The agency official shall seek and consider the views of the public in a manner that reflects the nature and complexity of the undertaking and its effects on historic properties, the likely interest of the public in the effects on historic properties, confidentiality concerns of private individuals and businesses, and the relationship of the federal involvement to the undertaking.

Once the roles and responsibilities are established, there are opportunities to tailor the compliance process to installation operations and minimize impacts to the mission. PAs, under section 106 of the NHPA, are a good tool that can be used to tailor NHPA compliance to installation-specific situations. CAs under NAGPRA can help minimize or avoid mandatory 30-day shutdown periods when human remains may be discovered. Guidelines for NHPA PAs and NAGPRA CAs are in appendices C and E, respectively. The critical key to managing an effective cultural resources program is consulting early in project planning and maintaining open lines of communication with other involved entities.

The representative of cultural resources for the WAARNG and the Washington Military Department is the CRM representing the TAG of the Washington State National Guard and Washington State Military Department. The lead federal agency for the purpose of section 106 of the NHPA is the ARNG.

Points of contact are listed in appendix G. This same list may be viewed and updated within the Access Database.

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### 3.0 CULTURAL RESOURCE STATUS AND MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

#### 3.1 STATEWIDE INSTALLATION OVERVIEW

As stated in chapter 1.0, the WAARNG has a dual mission. The federal mission is to maintain properly trained and equipped units available for prompt mobilization for war, national emergency, or as otherwise needed. The state mission is to provide trained and disciplined forces for domestic emergencies or as otherwise required by state laws. The Army also has an environmental mission to sustain the environment to enable the Army mission and secure the future.

A total of 43 individual installations are located in Washington. They are comprised of 38 readiness centers / armories, five field maintenance shops (FMS) (three of which are co-located with readiness centers), two Army aviation support facilities (AASF), one maneuver area training equipment site (MATES), and one unit training and equipment site (UTES). The installations support the mission by providing training sites, maintaining and storing equipment and weapons, and housing WAARNG staff. Table 3-1 lists the functions of the WAARNG installations. Locations of WAARNG installations are shown in figure 3-1. The state mission provides for the protection of life and property and to preserves peace, order, and public safety under the orders of the governor.

**TABLE 3-1. GENERAL FUNCTION OF WAARNG INSTALLATIONS**

Installation No.	Installation Name	County	Installation Function
53A10	Anacortes	San Juan	Readiness Center
53A15	Bellingham	Whatcom	Readiness Center
53A25	Bremerton	Kitsap	Readiness Center
53A27	Buckley	Pierce	Readiness Center
53A30	Camas	Clark	Readiness Center
53555	Camp Murray	Pierce	Readiness Center, JF-HQ, Training Area
53A35	Centralia	Lewis	Readiness Center
53A45	Colville	Stevens	Readiness Center
53A50	Ellensburg	Kittitas	Readiness Center
53A57	Ephrata	Grant	Readiness Center / FMS 2

**TABLE 3-1. GENERAL FUNCTION OF WAARNG INSTALLATIONS**

Installation No.	Installation Name	County	Installation Function
53A60	Everett	Snohomish	Readiness Center
	Fort Lewis	Pierce	Readiness Center, Training Area, AASF, UTES
53A63	Grandview	Yakima	Readiness Center
53743	Kent	King	Readiness Center
53A70	Longview	Cowlitz	Readiness Center
53A75	Montesano	Grays Harbor	Readiness Center, FMS 4
53A77	Moses Lake	Grant	Readiness Center
53A80	Okanogan	Okanogan	Readiness Center
53A85	Olympia	Thurston	Readiness Center
53A90	Pasco	Franklin	Readiness Center
53A95	Port Angeles	Clallam	Readiness Center
53B00	Port Orchard	Kitsap	Readiness Center
53B05	Poulsbo	Kitsap	Readiness Center
53B10	Pullman	Whitman	Readiness Center
53B15	Puyallup	Pierce	Readiness Center
53755	Redmond	King	Readiness Center
53B25	Seattle – Pier 91	King	Readiness Center, FMS 1
53B27	Sedro Woolley	Skagit	FMS 3
53B30	Shelton	Mason	Readiness Center
53B35	Snohomish	Snohomish	Readiness Center
53B55	Spokane (new)	Spokane	Readiness Center
	Spokane – Fairchild AFB	Spokane	AASF
53B50	Spokane – Geiger Field	Spokane	Readiness Center
53735	Spokane – Camp Seven Mile	Spokane	Training Area
53560	Spokane – Fort George Wright	Spokane	FMS 5
53B75	Tacoma	Pierce	Readiness Center
53B80	Toppenish	Yakima	Readiness Center
53B85	Vancouver Barracks	Clark	Readiness Center
53B95	Walla Walla	Walla Walla	Readiness Center
53965 53C00	Wenatchee	Chelan	Readiness Center
53C20	Yakima	Yakima	Readiness Center

**TABLE 3-1. GENERAL FUNCTION OF WAARNG INSTALLATIONS**

Installation No.	Installation Name	County	Installation Function
53C15	Yakima Training Center	Yakima	Training Center, MATES
53C08	Yakima (USMCR)	Yakima	Readiness Center

The following section provides a brief description of each WAARNG installation including the physical environment and a summary of previous cultural resource inventories and known cultural resources. Cultural resource information was also entered into the Access Database. Historic structures and archaeological survey reports produced from the database are included in appendix K.

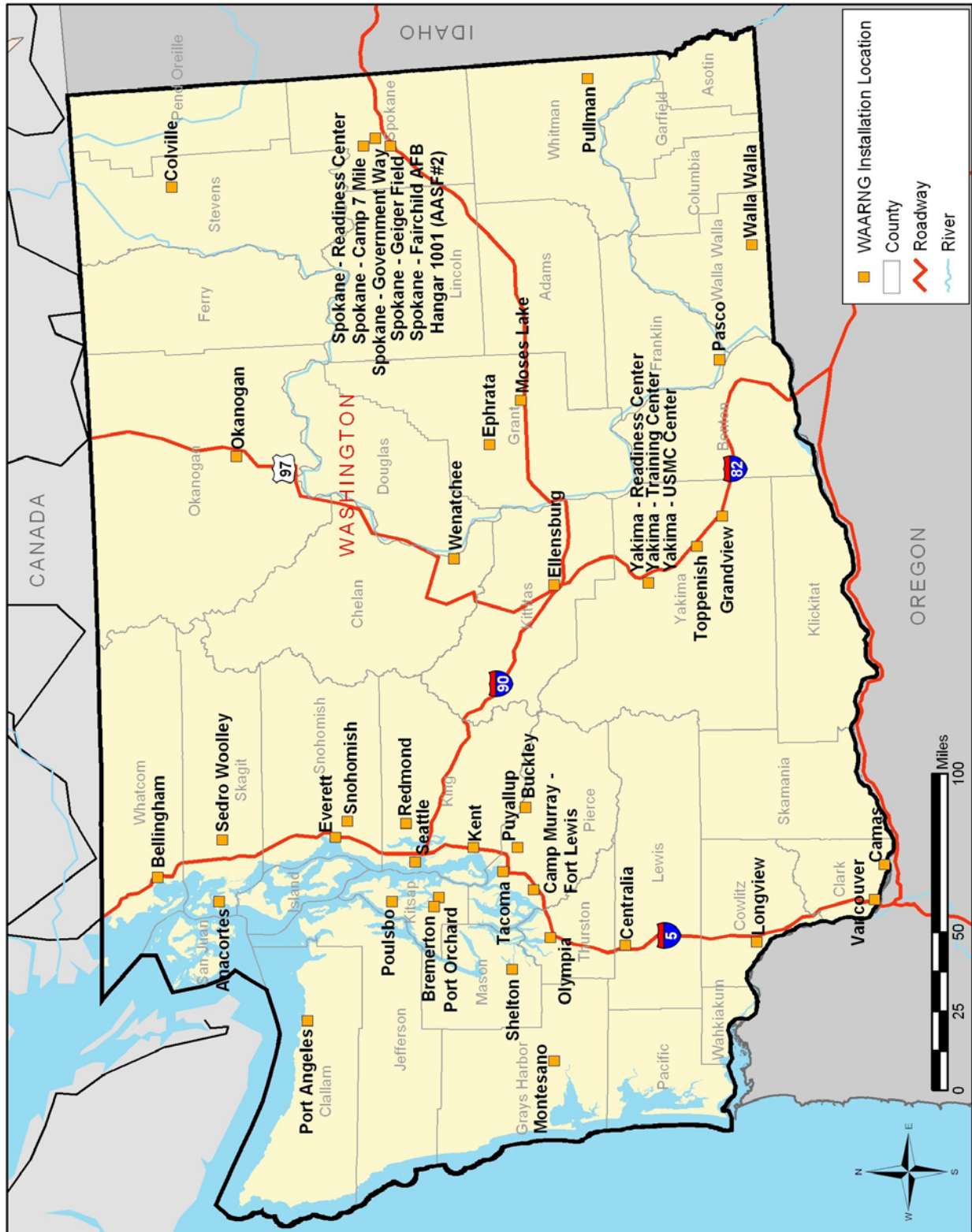
The majority of WAARNG installations are readiness centers located throughout Washington and are usually in rural settings. The readiness centers generally consist of the readiness center building and a maintenance or storage building. These installations are situated on 1 to 15 acres of land. The readiness center buildings generally consist of a central drill hall flanked by offices used for administration, a kitchen, or other uses. Maintenance facilities consist of one to three buildings situated on 1 to 5 acres of land. Camp Seven Mile is the only training installation that does not contain buildings or structures; it comprises 321 undeveloped acres. Camp Murray is the state headquarters and is located on 228 acres. The built environment consists of a readiness center, maintenance building, and administrative buildings. Little to no training occurs at Camp Murray. At the present time, the WAARNG does not have any limited training areas (LTA). An LTA is a training site usually owned by a private party and used by the WAARNG by agreement or lease.

### **3.1.1 Anacortes (Installation 53A10)**

Readiness center (armory) Anacortes is located in northwestern Washington and occupies 4 acres (see figure 3-1). The built environment consists of a readiness center, hazardous materials (HAZMAT) storage, unit storage building, driveways, and paved parking.

#### **3.1.1.1 Cultural Resource Summary**

- The installation comprises 4 acres—none have been surveyed for archaeological resources. An archaeological sensitivity assessment has been completed and the installation is considered to retain low potential for archaeological resources (EDAW 2002). No further archaeological resource assessment is needed for locations that have a low probability (EDAW 2002).
- No archaeological sites have been located.



[Note: This map created by e2M based on data being developed for the WAARNG]

**FIGURE 3-1. LOCATION OF WAARNG INSTALLATIONS**

- Of the three buildings and structures present at the installation, none are currently 50 years old or older, nor will they turn 50 years old over the life of this ICRMP. Building 00001 will be 50 years old in 2013.
- This installation has not been surveyed for eligibility as a historic district / historic landscape.
- This installation has not been surveyed, nor have Tribes been consulted to identify sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties that may be part of a larger cultural landscape. There are no known sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties within the installation.
- This installation does not contain cemeteries.

### **3.1.2 Bellingham (Installation 53A15)**

Readiness center (armory) Bellingham is located in northwest Washington and occupies 6 acres (see figure 3-1). The built environment consists of a readiness center, maintenance bays, two storage buildings, driveways, and parking areas.

#### **3.1.2.1 Cultural Resource Summary**

- The installation comprises 6 acres—none have been inventoried for archaeological resources. An archaeological sensitivity assessment has been completed and the installation is considered to retain low potential for archaeological resources (EDAW 2002). No further archaeological resource assessment is needed for locations that have a low probability (EDAW 2002).
- No archaeological sites have been located.
- Of the four buildings and structures present at the installation, none are currently 50 years old or older. Building 00002 will turn 50 years old over the life of this ICRMP and will need an evaluation to make a determination of eligibility for listing in the NRHP.
- This installation has not been surveyed to determine its eligibility as a historic district / historic landscape.
- This installation has not been surveyed, nor have Tribes been consulted, to identify sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties that may be part of a larger cultural landscape. There are no known sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties within the installation.
- This installation does not contain cemeteries.

### **3.1.3 Bremerton (Installation 53A25 )**

Readiness center (armory) Bremerton is located in western Washington on the Olympic Peninsula and occupies 81 acres of land (see figure 3-1). The built environment comprises approximately 70% of the land. It consists of seven buildings; three of them are the readiness center, a headquarters building, and a flammable material storehouse. Roads, driveways, and parking areas are also present. The readiness center houses administrative offices and a central drill area. The natural environment consists of open grassy areas and forested areas.

An MOA between the Washington Military Department and the Washington SHPO has been inserted into appendix M. The MOA concerns the demolition of the Sinclair Park Community Center for the construction of the Kitsap County Emergency Services Readiness Center, building 00003.

#### **3.1.3.1 Cultural Resource Summary**

- There are a total of 81 acres at this installation—none have been surveyed for archaeological resources. An archaeological sensitivity assessment has been completed and the installation is considered to retain low potential for archaeological resources (EDAW 2002). No further archaeological resource assessment is needed for locations that have a low probability (EDAW 2002).
- No archaeological sites have been located.
- Of the three buildings and structures located on the installation, one is currently 50 years old or older. This building (00001) has been evaluated as eligible for nomination to the NRHP. Building 00006 will turn 50 years old in fiscal year (FY) 2010 and will require evaluation at that time.
- This installation has been surveyed and it does not contain a historic district / historic landscape.
- This installation has not been surveyed, nor have Tribes been consulted to identify sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties that may be part of a larger cultural landscape. There are no known sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties within the installation.
- This installation does not contain cemeteries.



### **3.1.4 Buckley (Installation 53A27)**

Readiness center Buckley is located in west-central Washington in Pierce County on 10 acres of land (see figure 3-1). It is a single facility.

#### **3.1.4.1 Cultural Resource Summary**

- There are 10 acres at this installation—none have been inventoried for archaeological resources. A site file check completed for this installation indicates that it retains low potential for archaeological resources (e<sup>2</sup>M 2005a). No further archaeological resource assessment is needed for locations that have a low probability (EDAW 2002).
- No archaeological sites have been located.
- The single building on this installation is less than 50 years old and will not turn 50 over the life of this ICRMP.
- This installation has not been surveyed to determine its eligibility as a historic district / historic landscape.
- This installation has not been surveyed nor have Tribes been consulted to identify sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties that may be part of a larger cultural landscape. There are no known sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties.
- This installation does not contain cemeteries.

### **3.1.5 Camas (Installation 53A30)**

Readiness center (armory) Camas is located in southwestern Washington and occupies 1 acre of land (see figure 3-1). The built environment consumes approximately 80% of the 1 acre. It consists of three buildings: a readiness center, storage building, and a supply building. The readiness center is currently occupied by a tenant and is not used by the WAARNG.

#### **3.1.5.1 Cultural Resource Summary**

- An archaeological reconnaissance survey by method of site file check has been completed and the installation is considered to retain low potential for archaeological resources (e<sup>2</sup>M 2005a). No further archaeological resource assessment is needed for locations that have a low probability (EDAW 2002).
- No archaeological sites have been located.

- Of the two buildings and structures present on the facility, one is currently 50 years old or older. (The *Facility Inventory and Stationing Plan* [FISP] lists three buildings; however, buildings 00001 and 00003 are connected and are considered as one building with two building numbers). Building 00001/00003 has been evaluated and was determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP. The remaining building will not turn 50 years old over the life of this ICRMP.
- This installation has been surveyed and it is not part of a historic district / historic landscape.
- This installation has not been surveyed nor have Tribes been consulted to identify sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties that may be part of a larger cultural landscape. There are no known sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties.
- This installation does not contain cemeteries.

### **3.1.6 Camp Murray (Installation 53555)**

Camp Murray is located in west-central Washington in Pierce County. It consists of 228 acres shared between the Washington State Emergency Management Division, the Washington Air National Guard (WAANG), and the WAARNG. The installation is approximately 52% built environment and 48% natural environment (figure 3-2). Approximately 110 acres of the natural environment has been inventoried for archaeological resources.

Camp Murray is bounded by a security fence and American Lake. Interstate 5 is located southeast of Camp Murray. The natural environment within Camp Murray includes an open Oregon white oak forest that transitions into a coniferous forest of mostly Douglas-fir toward American Lake. The coniferous forest blends into a deciduous forest that is composed of cottonwood and willows. Murray Creek flows through Camp Murray and into American Lake. The built environment consists of numerous buildings, a variety of structures, paved driveways, roads, landscaped lawns, trails, train tracks, and parking areas.

#### **3.1.6.1 Cultural Resource Summary**

- There are a total of 228 acres at this installation, of which 110 acres have been inventoried for archaeological resources (e<sup>2</sup>M 2005a). No further work is needed because a 100% survey of the natural environment has been completed, and sites inventoried and evaluated for the nomination for listing to the NRHP (e<sup>2</sup>M 2005a).
- A total of six archaeological sites and six structures were recorded, of which two (45PI1518 and 45PI720) are eligible for nomination to the NRHP and one (CMS-7) requires further work to evaluate its NRHP eligibility. Site CMS-7 has been recommended for further investigation into the origin and context of the structure (e<sup>2</sup>M 2005a).

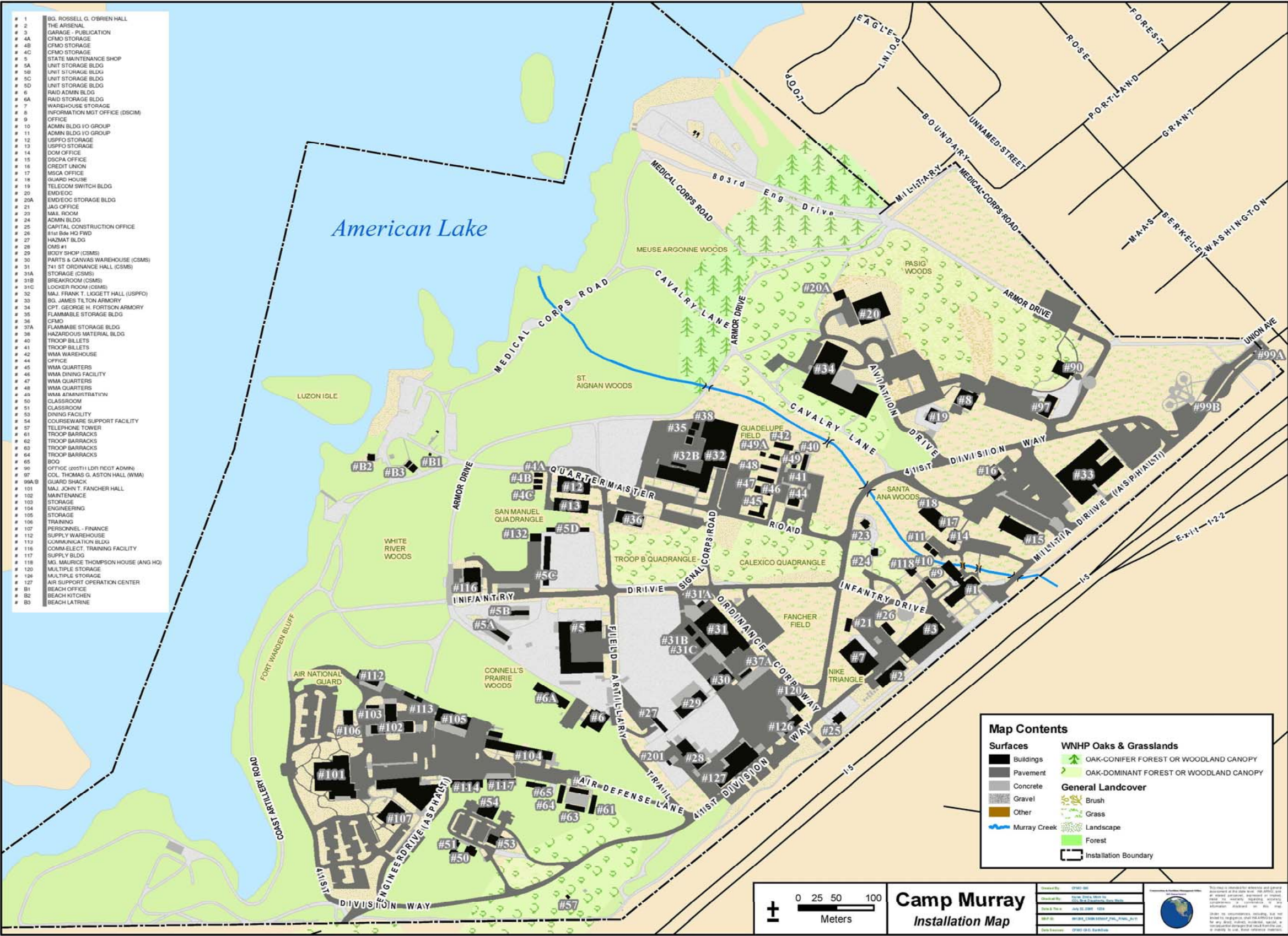
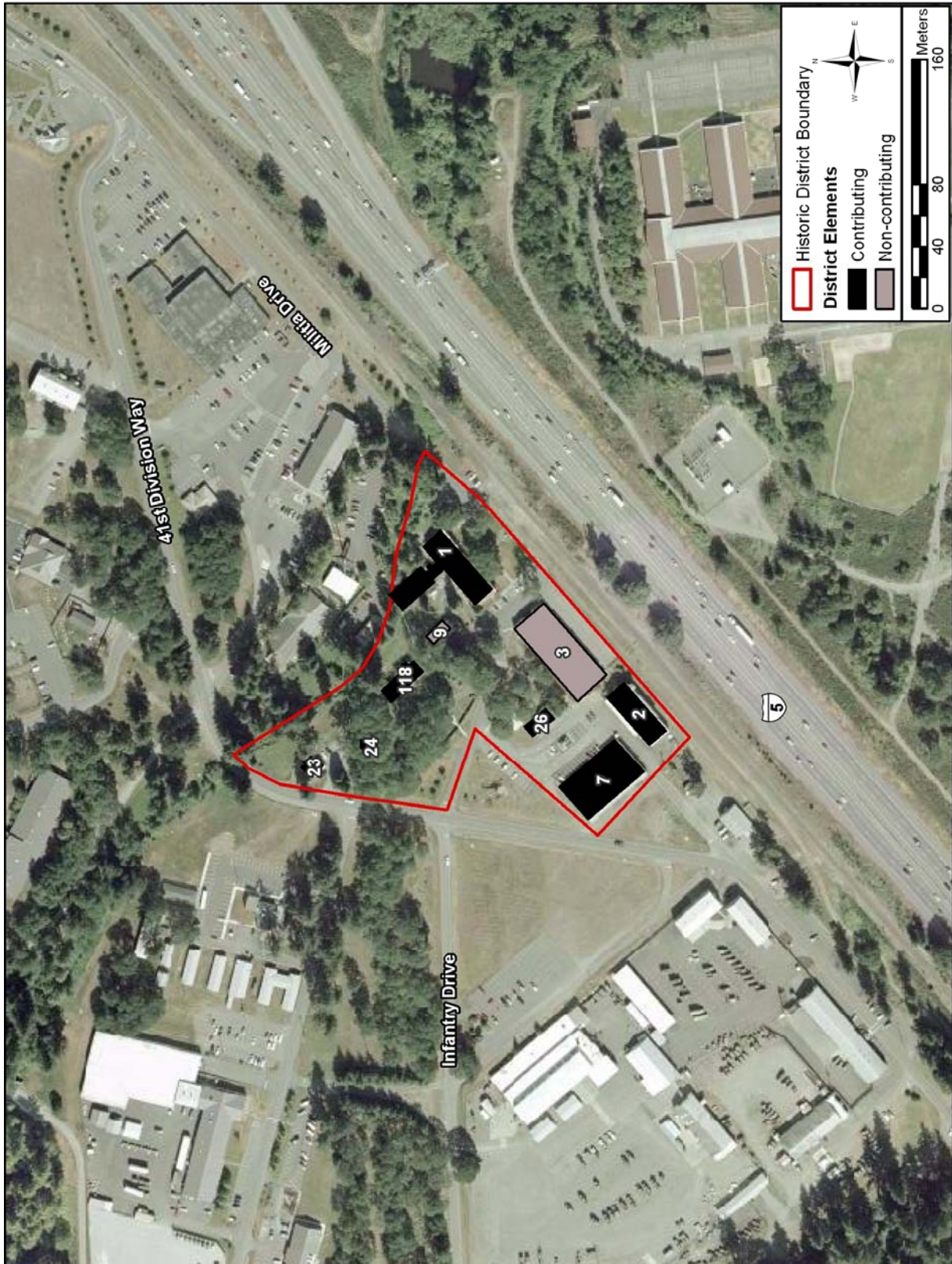


FIGURE 3-2. CAMP MURRAY







[Note: This map was created by e2M based on data being developed for the WAARNG.]

**FIGURE 3-3. CAMP MURRAY HISTORIC DISTRICT**

- Of the 88 buildings and structures, 28 are currently 50 years old or older and have been evaluated. Seven of these (00001, 00002, 00007, 00023, 00024, 00026, 118) are eligible as contributing resources to a historic district for listing in the NRHP, two of those buildings (00001 and 00002) are also individually eligible for the NRHP and one (118), occupied by the WAANG, is on the NRHP. Figure 3-3 is a map of the Camp Murray historic district. Additional structures and landscape elements considered to be part of the historic district include the stonework in front of buildings 000024 and 118; an outdoor stone fireplace; the stonework in front of building 00009; the 1923 memorial; the bridge abutments over Murray Creek; pedestrian and vehicle circulation patterns; Murray Creek; mature landscaping between Murray Creek and Infantry Drive; mature trees at the entrance to building 00001; and the landscaping, loop drive, and hedges in front of buildings 00023, 00024, and 118 (e<sup>2</sup>M 2005b).
- One additional building (building 00037) will turn 50 years old over the life of this ICRMP.
- This installation has not been surveyed nor have Tribes been consulted to identify sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties that may be part of a larger cultural landscape. There are no known sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties.
- This installation does not contain cemeteries.

**TABLE 3-2. CONTRIBUTING ELEMENTS TO CAMP MURRAY HISTORIC DISTRICT**

Contributing Buildings	Contributing Structures	Contributing Landscape Features	Non-Contributing Buildings	Non-Contributing Structures	Non-Contributing Landscape Features
00001	Stonework in front of buildings 00024 and 118 within the district boundaries	Pedestrian and vehicle circulation patterns	00003	Concrete behind the 1923 monument	Landscaping in front of building 00001
00002	Outdoor stone fireplace	Murray Creek	00009	Bridges and culverts	The gravel parking lots near buildings 23 and 24
00007	Stonework near building 00009	Mature landscaping between Murray Creek and Infantry Drive		Brick patio near building 00003	None
00023	1923 Memorial	Mature trees at the entrance to building 00001		Minuteman statue and flag pole in front of building 00001	
00024	Bridge abutments over Murray Creek	Landscaping in front of building 118		None	
00026		Loop drive and hedges in front of buildings 00023, 00024, and 118			
118					

### **3.1.7 Centralia (Installation 53A35)**

Readiness center (armory) Centralia is located in southwestern Washington on 8 acres of land (see figure 3-1). The installation is approximately 20% built environment and 80% natural environment. The built environment consists of a readiness center, two maintenance/storage buildings, fences, driveways, and parking areas. The readiness center houses administrative offices, a garage, storage vaults, and a drill hall. The natural environment is open lawn and grass.

#### **3.1.7.1 Cultural Resource Summary**

- There are a total of 8 acres at this installation—none have been inventoried for archaeological resources. An archaeological sensitivity assessment has been completed and the installation is considered to retain low potential for archaeological resources (EDAW 2002). No further archaeological resource assessment is needed for locations that have a low probability (EDAW 2002).
- No archaeological sites have been located.
- Of the three buildings and structures present at the installation, two (buildings 00001 and 00002) are currently 50 years old or older and have been evaluated. Building 00001 is eligible for listing on the NRHP. Building 00002 was recommended ineligible for listing on the NRHP. The remaining building will not turn 50 years old over the life of this ICRMP.
- This installation has been surveyed and does not contain a historic district / historic landscape.
- This installation has not been surveyed nor have Tribes been consulted to identify sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties that may be part of a larger cultural landscape. There are no known sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties.
- This installation does not contain cemeteries.

### **3.1.8 Colville (Installation 53A45)**

Readiness center Colville is located in northeastern Washington on 12 acres of land (see figure 3-1). The built environment consists of a readiness center and a flammable material storehouse, driveways, and parking areas. At present, Colville is occupied by a tenant and is not used by the WAARNG.

#### 3.1.8.1 Cultural Resource Summary

- There are a total of 12 acres at this installation—none have been inventoried for archaeological resources. An archaeological reconnaissance survey by method of site file check has been completed and the installation is considered to retain low potential for archaeological resources (e<sup>2</sup>M 2005a). No further archaeological resource assessment is needed for locations that have a low probability (EDAW 2002).
- No archaeological sites have been located.
- Of the two buildings and structures present on the installation, none are currently 50 years old or older. No buildings or structures will turn 50 years old over the life of this ICRMP.
- This installation has not been surveyed to determine its eligibility as a historic district / historic landscape.
- This installation has not been surveyed nor have Tribes been consulted to identify sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties that may be part of a larger cultural landscape. There are no known sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties.
- This installation does not contain cemeteries.

#### 3.1.9 Ellensburg (Installation 53A50)

Readiness center (armory) Ellensburg is located in central Washington on 1 acre of land (see figure 3-1). The built environment consists of a readiness center, a storage facility, a fence, and a parking area. The readiness center houses a central drill hall flanked by rooms used for administrative offices, supply rooms, latrines, classrooms, and a kitchen.

##### 3.1.9.1 Cultural Resource Summary

- The installation comprises 1 acre, which has not been inventoried for archaeological resources. An archaeological sensitivity assessment has been completed and the installation is considered to retain low potential for archaeological resources (EDAW 2002). No further archaeological resource assessment is needed for locations that have a low probability (EDAW 2002).
- No archaeological sites have been located.
- Of the two buildings and structures present on the installation, one is currently 50 years old or older and has been evaluated. Building (00001) is not eligible for listing on the NRHP. The remaining building will not turn 50 years old over the life of this ICRMP.



- This installation has been surveyed and does not contain a historic district / historic landscape.
- This installation has not been surveyed nor have Tribes been consulted to identify sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties that may be part of a larger cultural landscape. There are no known sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties.
- This installation does not contain cemeteries.

### **3.1.10 Ephrata (Installation 53A57)**

Ephrata is a readiness center (armory) and FMS 2. It is located in central Washington on 13 acres of land (see figure 3-1). The built environment consists of a readiness center, flammable material storehouse, two FMS, a storage facility, driveways, and parking areas.

#### **3.1.10.1 Cultural Resource Summary**

- There are a total of 13 acres at this installation—none have been inventoried for archaeological resources. An archaeological reconnaissance survey by method of site file check has been completed and the potential for archaeological resources is low. (e<sup>2</sup>M 2005a). No further archaeological resource assessment is needed for locations that have a low probability (EDAW 2002).
- No archaeological sites have been located.
- Of the five buildings and structures present on the installation, none are currently 50 years old or older. No buildings or structures will turn 50 years old over the life of this ICRMP.
- This installation has not been surveyed to determine its eligibility as a historic district / historic landscape.
- This installation has not been surveyed nor have Tribes been consulted to identify sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties that may be part of a larger cultural landscape. There are no known sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties.
- This installation does not contain cemeteries.

### **3.1.11 Everett (Installation 53A60)**

Readiness center (armory) Everett is located in western Washington on 1 acre of land (see figure 3-1). It is located in an urban setting in downtown Everett. The built environment

consumes most of the 1 acre and consists of a readiness center, storage facility, and a parking area. The readiness center houses multiple rooms, a garage, storage vaults, and an open drill hall.

#### 3.1.11.1 Cultural Resource Summary

- There is one acre at this installation, which has not been inventoried for archaeological resources. An archaeological sensitivity assessment has been completed and the installation is considered to retain low potential for archaeological resources (EDAW 2002). No further archaeological resource assessment is needed for locations that have a low probability (EDAW 2002).
- No archaeological sites have been located.
- The single building on the installation is currently 50 years old or older and has been evaluated. Building 00001 was determined to not be eligible for listing on the NRHP.
- This installation has been surveyed and does not contain a historic district / historic landscape.
- This installation has not been surveyed nor have Tribes been consulted to identify sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties that may be part of a larger cultural landscape. There are no known sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties.
- This installation does not contain cemeteries.

#### 3.1.12 Fort Lewis

Fort Lewis is located in west-central Washington. It is the home of I Corps, 2nd Calvary Regiment and Madigan Army Medical Center, as well as the Army's first two Stryker Brigades, the 1st Brigade, 25th Infantry Division, and 3rd Brigade, 2nd Infantry Division. The WAARNG occupies buildings within Fort Lewis and conducts the majority of its training on Fort Lewis property. Fort Lewis is adjacent to Camp Murray. Both Camp Murray and Fort Lewis are located near Interstate 5, south of Tacoma, Washington.

The WAARNG occupies buildings that are listed in the current FISP under 53B35 – Gray Field Fort Lewis and 53B77 – Fort Lewis Log Center.

The Fort Lewis Army base has been surveyed and Tribes consulted for sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties, which may be part of a larger cultural landscape. Consultation with the Fort Lewis CRM at 253.966.1785, is recommended prior to any undertaking and/or ground disturbance.

#### 3.1.12.1 Cultural Resource Summary at 53B35-Gray Field Fort Lewis

- The 66th Aviation Complex consists of 12 buildings that were formerly World War II barracks built in 1941. These buildings have been evaluated as not eligible for the NRHP and have since been approved for demolition. The construction of a new 66th Aviation Readiness Center has been approved for construction in the same area in FY 2009.
- The WAARNG occupies building 03106, the AASF 1. This building was built in 1985.

#### 3.1.12.2 Cultural Resource Summary at 53B77 – Fort Lewis Log Center

- There is one UTES building, building 9608, which was built in 1987.
- Building 9902 was renovated by the WAARNG in 2005. The construction date for building 9902 is unknown.
- No buildings are 50 years old or older and they do not need evaluation for NRHP eligibility.
- Future plans for the construction of a combined support maintenance shop (CSMS) in the vicinity of the UTES complex is planned to be built in FY 2009 and will need coordination and consultation with Bret Ruby, the Fort Lewis CRM. See SOP 6.

### 3.1.13 Grandview (Installation 53A63)

Readiness center Grandview is located in southeast Washington on 11 acres of land (see figure 3-1). It is a single facility with a built environment consisting of a readiness center and a parking lot.

#### 3.1.13.1 Cultural Resource Summary

- The installation comprises 11 acres—none have been inventoried for archaeological resources. An archaeological sensitivity assessment has been completed and the installation is considered to retain low potential for archaeological resources (EDAW 2002). No further archaeological resource assessment is needed for locations that have a low probability (EDAW 2002).
- No archaeological sites have been located.
- The only building (00001) is less than 50 years old and will not turn 50 over the life of this ICRMP.

- This installation has not been surveyed to determine its eligibility as a historic district / historic landscape.
- This installation has not been surveyed nor have Tribes been consulted to identify sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties that may be part of a larger cultural landscape. There are no known sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties.
- This installation does not contain cemeteries.

### **3.1.14 Kent (Installation 53743)**

The readiness center, a former NIKE facility, at Kent is located in western Washington. It was established in 1955 and is situated on 15 acres of land in the central downtown area of Kent (see figure 3-1). Approximately 85% of the installation is a built environment; 15% is natural. It appears that most of the installation has been disturbed or paved. The built environment consists of eight buildings—three armories and five maintenance and storage buildings—and paved parking areas and sidewalks. The readiness center is surrounded by residential, commercial, and city functions. The natural environment is largely open lawn and grass.

#### **3.1.14.1 Cultural Resource Summary**

- There are a total of 15 acres at this installation—none have been inventoried for archaeological resources. An archaeological reconnaissance survey by method of site file check has been completed and the potential for archaeological resources is low. (e<sup>2</sup>M 2005a). No further archaeological resource assessment is needed for locations that have a low probability (EDAW 2002).
- No archaeological sites have been located.
- Of the eight buildings and structures located on the installation, three are currently 50 years old or older and have been evaluated. All three buildings (00500, 00501, and 00506) were determined not eligible for listing on the NRHP. The remaining five buildings will not turn 50 years old over the life of this ICRMP.
- This installation has been surveyed and does not contain a historic district / historic landscape.
- This installation has not been surveyed nor have Tribes been consulted to identify sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties that may be part of a larger cultural landscape. There are no known sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties.
- This installation does not contain cemeteries.

### **3.1.15 Longview (Installation 53A70)**

Readiness center (armory) Longview is located in southwestern Washington on 4 acres of land; 70% is built environment and 30% is natural environment (see figure 3-1). The built environment consists of the readiness center, a storage building, driveways, and a parking area. The readiness center consists of a central drill hall, administrative offices, supply rooms, latrines, classrooms, and a kitchen. The natural environment is open lawn and grass.

#### **Cultural Resource Summary**

- The installation encompasses 4 acres—none have been inventoried for archaeological resources. An archaeological reconnaissance survey by method of site file check has been completed and the potential for archaeological resources is low. (e<sup>2</sup>M 2005a). No further archaeological resource assessment is needed for locations that have a low probability (EDAW 2002).
- No archaeological sites have been located.
- Both of the buildings present on the installation are currently 50 years old or older and have been evaluated. Building 00001 is eligible for listing on the NRHP. Building 00002 is not eligible.
- This installation has been surveyed and does not contain a historic district / historic landscape.
- This installation has not been surveyed nor have Tribes been consulted to identify sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties, which may be part of a larger cultural landscape. There are no known sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties.
- This installation does not contain cemeteries.

### **3.1.16 Montesano (Installation 53A75)**

Montesano is listed as National Guard readiness center (armory) and FMS 4. It is located in western Washington on 14 acres of land (see figure 3-1). The built environment consists of a readiness center, FMS, flammable material storehouse, driveways, and parking areas.

#### **3.1.16.1 Cultural Resource Summary**

- The installation encompasses 14 acres—none have been inventoried for archaeological resources. An archaeological sensitivity assessment has been completed and the installation is considered to retain low potential for archaeological resources (EDAW

2002). No further archaeological resource assessment is needed for locations that have a low probability (EDAW 2002).

- No archaeological sites have been located.
- Of the three buildings and structures present on the installation, none are currently 50 years old or older. No buildings or structures will turn 50 years old over the life of this ICRMP.
- No buildings or structures have been evaluated.
- This installation has not been surveyed to determine its eligibility as a historic district / historic landscape.
- This installation has not been surveyed nor have Tribes been consulted to identify sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties that may be part of a larger cultural landscape. There are no known sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties.
- This installation does not contain cemeteries.

### **3.1.17 Moses Lake (Installation 53A77)**

Readiness center Moses Lake is located in central Washington (see figure 3-1). It is a single building located on 10 acres of land.

#### **3.1.17.1 Cultural Resource Summary**

- The installation encompasses 10 acres—none have been inventoried for archaeological resources. An archaeological sensitivity assessment has been completed and the installation is considered to retain low potential for archaeological resources (EDAW 2002). No further archaeological resource assessment is needed for locations that have a low probability (EDAW 2002).
- No archaeological sites have been located.
- Building 00001 is less than 50 years old, and will not turn 50 years old over the life of this ICRMP.
- This installation has not been surveyed to determine its eligibility as a historic landscape.

- This installation has not been surveyed nor have Tribes been consulted to identify sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties that may be part of a larger cultural landscape. There are no known sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties.
- This installation does not contain cemeteries.

### **3.1.18 Okanogan (Installation 53A80)**

Readiness center (armory) Okanogan is located in eastern Washington on 4 acres of land (see figure 3-1). It consists of 80% built environment and 20% natural environment. The built environment consists of the readiness center, two storage buildings, paved and unpaved parking areas, and driveways. A recent excavation for the installment of a new sewer system is located in the western half. The readiness center consists of a central drill hall, administrative offices, supply rooms, latrines, classrooms, and a kitchen. The natural environment consists of open lawn and grass.

#### **3.1.18.1 Cultural Resource Summary**

- The installation encompasses 4 acres, of which 2 acres (unpaved) have been inventoried for archaeological resources. Subsurface testing to a depth of 50 centimeters (cm) revealed disturbed soil profiles throughout. There is no potential for buried cultural deposits and further work is not recommended. The property is considered to retain no potential for archaeological resources (e<sup>2</sup>M 2005a).
- No archaeological sites have been located.
- Both of the buildings and the one structure are currently 50 years old or older. Building 00001 has been evaluated and was determined not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
- This installation has been surveyed and does not contain a historic district / historic landscape.
- This installation has not been surveyed nor have Tribes been consulted to identify sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties that may be part of a larger cultural landscape. There are no known sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties.
- This installation does not contain cemeteries.

### **3.1.19 Olympia (Installation 53A85)**

Readiness center (armory) Olympia is located in western Washington in downtown Olympia, the state capital. It is located on an urban city block adjacent to a residential area on 2 acres of land (see figure 3-1). The built environment encompasses approximately 60% of the acreage and consists of the readiness center, two storage buildings, driveways, and a parking area. The readiness center consists of administrative offices, storage vaults, and a garage. The natural environment (approximately 40% of the acreage) consists of open lawn, grass, and a tree grove.

#### **3.1.19.1 Cultural Resource Summary**

- The installation encompasses 2 acres—none have been inventoried for archaeological resources. An archaeological sensitivity assessment has been completed and the installation is considered to retain low potential for archaeological resources (EDAW 2002). No further archaeological resource assessment is needed for locations that have a low probability (EDAW 2002).
- No archaeological sites have been located.
- Of the three buildings and structures present on the installation, two are currently 50 years old or older and have been evaluated. Building 00001 is eligible for listing on the NRHP, and building 00002 is not eligible. The remaining building will not turn 50 years old over the life of this ICRMP.
- This installation has been surveyed and does not contain a historic district / historic landscape.
- This installation has not been surveyed nor have Tribes been consulted to identify sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties that may be part of a larger cultural landscape. There are no known sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties.
- This installation does not contain cemeteries.

### **3.1.20 Pasco (Installation 53A90)**

Readiness center (armory) Pasco is located in southeastern Washington and lies on 1 acre of land (see figure 3-1), approximately 90% of which is paved or built on. It consists of a readiness center, two storage buildings, and a parking area. The readiness center consists of a central drill hall, administrative office space, supply rooms, latrines, classrooms, and a kitchen. The natural environment is on the remaining approximately 10% of the land and consists of open lawn.



#### 3.1.20.1 Cultural Resource Summary

- The installation encompasses 1 acre of land, the majority of which is developed. An archaeological sensitivity assessment has been completed and the installation is considered to retain low potential for archaeological resources (EDAW 2002). No further archaeological resource assessment is needed for locations that have a low probability (EDAW 2002).
- No archaeological sites have been located.
- Both of the buildings on the installation are currently 50 years old or older and have been evaluated. Neither was recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP.
- This installation has been surveyed and does not contain a historic district / historic landscape.
- This installation has not been surveyed nor have Tribes been consulted to identify sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties that may be part of a larger cultural landscape. There are no known sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties.
- This installation does not contain cemeteries.

#### 3.1.21 Port Angeles (Installation 53A95)

Administrative installation Port Angeles is located in northwestern Washington on the Olympic Peninsula on 3 acres of land (see figure 3-1). The built environment consists of two administrative buildings, two vehicle storage sheds, driveways, and parking.

##### 3.1.21.1 Cultural Resource Summary

- The installation encompasses 3 acres—none have been inventoried for archaeological resources. An archaeological sensitivity assessment has been completed and the installation is considered to retain low potential for archaeological resources (EDAW 2002). No further archaeological resource assessment is needed for locations that have a low probability (EDAW 2002).
- No archaeological sites have been located.
- Of the four buildings and structures, none are currently 50 years old or older. No buildings or structures will turn 50 years old over the life of this ICRMP.
- This installation has not been surveyed to determine its eligibility as a historic district / historic landscape.

- This installation has not been surveyed nor have Tribes been consulted to identify sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties that may be part of a larger cultural landscape. There are no known sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties.
- This installation does not contain cemeteries.

### **3.1.22 Port Orchard (Installation 53B00)**

Readiness center (armory) Port Orchard is located in western Washington on the Olympic Peninsula on 9 acres of land (see figure 3-1). It is situated along an undulating ridgeline in an urban setting. The built environment comprises approximately 40% of the acreage; the remaining acreage is undeveloped. The built environment consists of a readiness center, storage building, maintenance building, driveways, and parking areas. The readiness center consists of a central drill hall, office space, and classrooms.

#### **3.1.22.1 Cultural Resource Summary**

- The installation encompasses 9 acres, 4 of which have been inventoried for archaeological resources. The shovel tests revealed that the installation has been disturbed and leveled for building and parking lot construction. The property is considered to retain no further potential for archaeological resources (e<sup>2</sup>M 2005a).
- No archaeological sites have been located.
- Of the three buildings present on the installation, two are currently 50 years old or older and have been evaluated. Buildings 00001 and 00002 are not eligible for listing on the NRHP. The remaining building will not turn 50 years old over the life of this ICRMP.
- This installation has been surveyed and does not contain a historic district / historic landscape.
- This installation has not been surveyed nor have Tribes been consulted to identify sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties that may be part of a larger cultural landscape. There are no known sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties.
- This installation does not contain cemeteries.

### **3.1.23 Poulsbo (Installation 53B05)**

Readiness center (armory) Poulsbo is located in western Washington on the Olympic Peninsula on 1 acre of land (see figure 3-1). The built environment consists of a readiness center, storage building, and a parking area. The readiness center consists of a drill hall.

### 3.1.23.1 Cultural Resource Summary

- The installation encompasses 1 acre of land, which has not been inventoried for archaeological resources. An archaeological reconnaissance survey by method of site file check has been completed and the potential for archaeological resources is low. (e<sup>2</sup>M 2005a). No further archaeological resource assessment is needed for locations that have a low probability (EDAW 2002).
- No archaeological sites have been located.
- Of the two buildings present on the installation, one is currently 50 years old or older. Building 00001 has been evaluated and was determined not eligible for listing on the NRHP. The remaining building will not turn 50 years old over the life of this ICRMP.
- This installation has been surveyed and does not contain or is part of a historic district / historic landscape.
- This installation has not been surveyed nor have Tribes been consulted to identify sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties that may be part of a larger cultural landscape. There are no known sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties.
- This installation does not contain cemeteries.

### 3.1.24 Pullman (Installation 53B10)

Readiness center (armory) Pullman is located in southeastern Washington on 1 acre of land (see figure 3-1). The built environment encompasses approximately 90% of this acre and consists of the readiness center, a storage building, a paved road, and a parking area. The readiness center consists of an open drill hall, a garage, and storage vaults. The remaining 10% of the installation consists of open lawn.

#### 3.1.24.1 Cultural Resource Summary

- The installation encompasses 1 acre of land, most of which is developed. An archaeological reconnaissance survey by method of site file check has been completed and the potential for archaeological resources is low (e<sup>2</sup>M 2005a). No further archaeological resource assessment is needed for locations that have a low probability (EDAW 2002).
- No archaeological sites have been located.

- Of the two buildings present on the installation, one is currently 50 years old or older. Building 00001 has been evaluated and was determined to be not eligible for listing on the NRHP. The remaining building will not turn 50 years old over the life of this ICRMP.
- This installation has been surveyed and does not contain a historic district / historic landscape.
- This installation has not been surveyed nor have Tribes been consulted to identify sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties that may be part of a larger cultural landscape. There are no known sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties.
- This installation does not contain cemeteries.

### **3.1.25 Puyallup (Installation 53B15)**

Readiness center (armory) Puyallup is located in west-central Washington on 2 acres of land (see figure 3-1). The built environment comprises approximately 80% of the acreage and consists of a readiness center, a vehicle storage building, and a second storage building. The readiness center includes a drill hall and an administrative wing. The remaining 20% of the acreage consists of open lawn and grass.

#### **3.1.25.1 Cultural Resource Summary**

- The installation encompasses 2 acres, most of which is developed. An archaeological reconnaissance survey by method of site file check has been completed and the potential for archaeological resources is low (e2M 2005a). No further archaeological resource assessment is needed for locations that have a low probability (EDAW 2002).
- No archaeological sites have been located.
- Of the three buildings present on the installation, two are currently 50 years old or older. Buildings 00001 and 00002 have been evaluated; building 00001 is eligible for listing on the NRHP. The remaining building will not turn 50 years old over the life of this ICRMP.
- This installation has been surveyed and does not contain a historic district / historic landscape.
- This installation has not been surveyed nor have Tribes been consulted to identify sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties that may be part of a larger cultural landscape. There are no known sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties.

- This installation does not contain cemeteries.

### **3.1.26 Redmond (Installation 53755)**

The Redmond readiness center (armory) is located in west-central Washington on 11 acres of land (see figure 3-1). It is at a former U.S. Army NIKE missile control area. Currently, the property is flanked by woods on the east and south sides and by houses on the west and north sides. The built environment comprises approximately 80% of the installation. A fence topped with razor wire surrounds the WAARNG buildings. The west half of the installation consists of buildings that were probably originally associated with maintenance and storage and that are currently used for storage. The WAARNG designated these buildings as 00415, 00506, and 00507. There is also a large paved parking lot in this part of the property. The central and east portions of the property are dominated by two large buildings (00500 and 00501) and mowed lawn. In general, the design of the buildings is rather utilitarian and they lack ornamentation. Original sidewalks, driveways, and road traces remain. The natural environment consists of landscaping and lawn (e<sup>2</sup>M 2005b).

#### **3.1.26.1 Cultural Resource Summary**

- The installation encompasses 11 acres—none have been inventoried for archaeological resources. An archaeological sensitivity assessment has been completed and the installation is considered to retain low potential for archaeological resources (EDAW 2002). No further archaeological resource assessment is needed for locations that have a low probability (EDAW 2002).
- No archaeological sites have been located.
- Of the six buildings present on the installation, all are currently 50 years old or older and have been evaluated. Five (00415, 00500, 00501, 00506, and 00507) have been recommended eligible as contributing elements as part of the Redmond NIKE Historic District (see figure 3-4). The flagpole and sidewalks also are included in the district.
- This installation has not been surveyed nor have Tribes been consulted to identify sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties that may be part of a larger cultural landscape. There are no known sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties.
- This installation does not contain cemeteries.

### **3.1.27 Seattle, Pier 91 (Installation 53B25)**

Readiness center (armory) Seattle, Pier 91, and FMS 1 is located in west-central Washington on 16 acres of land in downtown Seattle on the waterfront pier area (see figure 3-1). The surrounding properties are commercial or industrial zoned. The built environment comprises

approximately 90% of the acreage and consists of driveways, parking areas, and nine buildings; the readiness center, FMS 6, break/locker room, four FMS storage buildings, an FMS storage shed, and an FMS flammable storage building. The remaining acreage is open lawn and grass.

#### 3.1.27.1 Cultural Resource Summary

- The installation encompasses 16 acres, the majority of which is developed land. An archaeological reconnaissance survey by method of site file check has been completed and the potential for archaeological resources is low (e<sup>2</sup>M 2005a). No further archaeological resource assessment is needed for locations that have a low probability (EDAW 2002).
- No archaeological sites have been located.
- Of the nine buildings present on the installation, four are currently 50 years old or older. Three of these (00216, 00218, 00220) have been evaluated and were recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP. The five remaining buildings will not turn 50 years old over the life of this ICRMP.
- This installation has been surveyed and does not contain a historic district / historic landscape.
- This installation has not been surveyed nor have Tribes been consulted to identify sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties that may be part of a larger cultural landscape. There are no known sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties.
- This installation does not contain cemeteries.

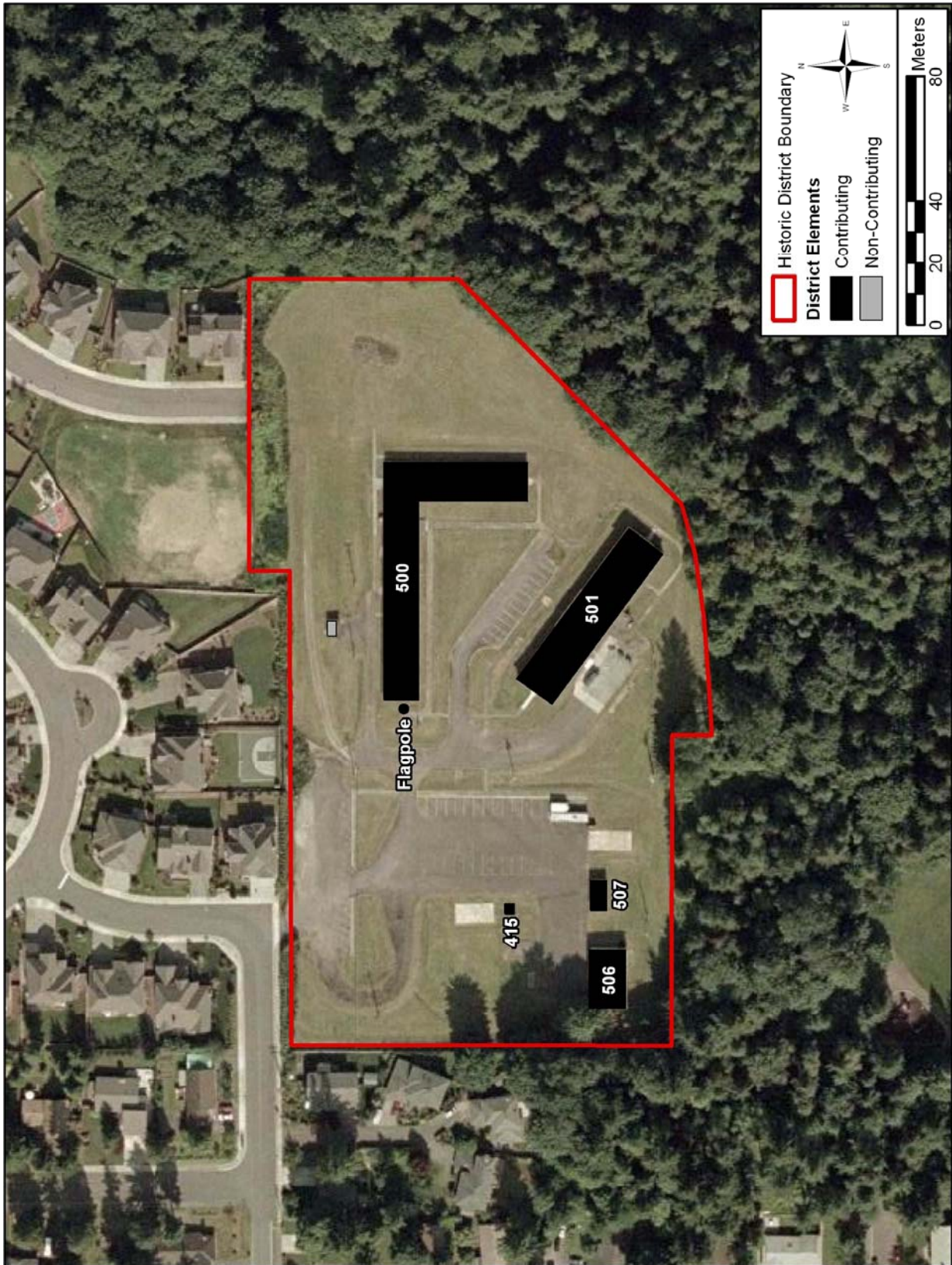


FIGURE 3-4: REDMOND HISTORIC DISTRICT

### **3.1.28 Sedro Woolley (Installation 53B27)**

FMS 3, Sedro Woolley, is located in northwestern Washington on 10 acres of land (see figure 3-1). The built environment consists of one FMS building, one hazmat storage building, paved driveways, and parking.

#### **3.1.28.1 Cultural Resource Summary**

- The installation encompasses 10 acres—none have been inventoried for archaeological resources. An archaeological sensitivity assessment has been completed and is considered to retain low potential for archaeological resources (EDAW 2002). No further archaeological resource assessment is needed for locations that have a low probability (EDAW 2002).
- No archaeological sites have been located.
- The two buildings present on the installation are both less than 50 years old. Neither will turn 50 years old over the life of this ICRMP.
- This installation has not been surveyed to determine its eligibility as a historic district / historic landscape.
- This installation has not been surveyed nor have Tribes been consulted to identify sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties that may be part of a larger cultural landscape. There are no known sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties.
- This installation does not contain cemeteries.

### **3.1.29 Shelton (Installation 53B30)**

The readiness center (armory) Shelton is located in west-central Washington on 1 acre of land (see figure 3-1). The built environment comprises approximately 90% of this acre and consists of the readiness center, two storage buildings, and a parking lot. The readiness center has a central drill hall and is flanked by rooms used for office space, supply rooms, latrines, classrooms, and kitchens. The Shelton readiness center is currently occupied by tenants and is not being used by the WAARNG.

#### **3.1.29.1 Cultural Resource Summary**

- The installation encompasses 1 acre, most of which is developed land. An archaeological reconnaissance survey by method of site file check has been completed and the potential for archaeological resources is low (e<sup>2</sup>M 2005a). No further



archaeological resource assessment is needed for locations that have a low probability (EDAW 2002).

- No archaeological sites have been located.
- Of the three buildings, two are currently 50 years old or older. Buildings 00001 and 00002 have been evaluated and determined not eligible for listing on the NRHP. The remaining building will not turn 50 years old over the life of this ICRMP.
- This installation has been surveyed and does not contain a historic district / historic landscape.
- This installation has not been surveyed nor have Tribes been consulted to identify sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties that may be part of a larger cultural landscape. There are no known sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties.
- This installation does not contain cemeteries.

### **3.1.30 Snohomish (Installation 53B35)**

Readiness center (armory) Snohomish is located in northwestern Washington and is built on 2 acres of land (see figure 3-1). The built environment comprises approximately 80% of the acreage and consists of the readiness center, a motor vehicle storage building (MVSb), two storage buildings, driveways, and parking areas. The readiness center consists of a central drill hall flanked by rooms used for office space, supplies, latrines, classes, and kitchens. The remaining acreage is landscaped lawn.

#### **3.1.30.1 Cultural Resource Summary**

- The installation encompasses 2 acres, 1 of which has been inventoried for archaeological resources. One shovel test was dug into the landscaped lawn and revealed a disturbed profile consisting of 3 cm of modern landscaping topsoil over graded, glacial drift deposits. The area has little to no potential for subsurface cultural deposits; therefore, no further work is needed (e<sup>2</sup>M 2005a). The property is considered to retain little to no potential for archaeological resources (e<sup>2</sup>M 2005a).
- No archaeological sites have been located.
- Both buildings (00001 and 00002) are currently 50 years old or older and have been evaluated. Building 00001 is eligible for listing on the NRHP. Building (00003) will turn 50 years old over the life of this ICRMP.

- This installation has been surveyed and does not contain a historic district / historic landscape.
- This installation has not been surveyed nor have Tribes been consulted to identify sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties that may be part of a larger cultural landscape. There are no known sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties.
- This installation does not contain cemeteries.

### **3.1.31 Spokane – Camp Seven Mile (Installation 53735)**

Camp Seven Mile is located in eastern Washington along the Spokane River, approximately 7 miles northwest of the city of Spokane on 321 acres (figure 3-5). This installation is used as a training area and permitted recreational use. The built environment comprises approximately 5% of the acreage and includes unpaved roads and built earthen berms. The remaining 95% natural environment includes a diversity of forests and large open grass areas. Historically, the area was used as a Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp from 1933 until 1942. The Air Force once conducted training at Camp Seven Mile, and it is currently used for WAARNG training. Evidence of all three periods of use can be observed throughout the camp (e<sup>2</sup>M 2005a).

#### **3.1.31.1 Cultural Resource Summary**

- The installation encompasses 321 acres, all of which have been inventoried for archaeological resources. No further archaeological inventories are needed (e<sup>2</sup>M 2005a).
- A total of 12 archaeological sites have been located, four of which are eligible for listing on the NRHP (45SP279, 45SP476, 45SP478, 45SP477, 7M-5). Site 45SP477 is recommended for further research to determine the site's temporal and cultural affiliation, as well as research potential and eligibility (e<sup>2</sup>M 2005a).
- There are no buildings or structures on this installation.
- This installation has been surveyed and does not include a historic district/ historic landscape.
- This installation has not been surveyed nor have Tribes been consulted to identify sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties that may be part of a larger cultural landscape. There are no known sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties.
- This installation does not contain cemeteries.

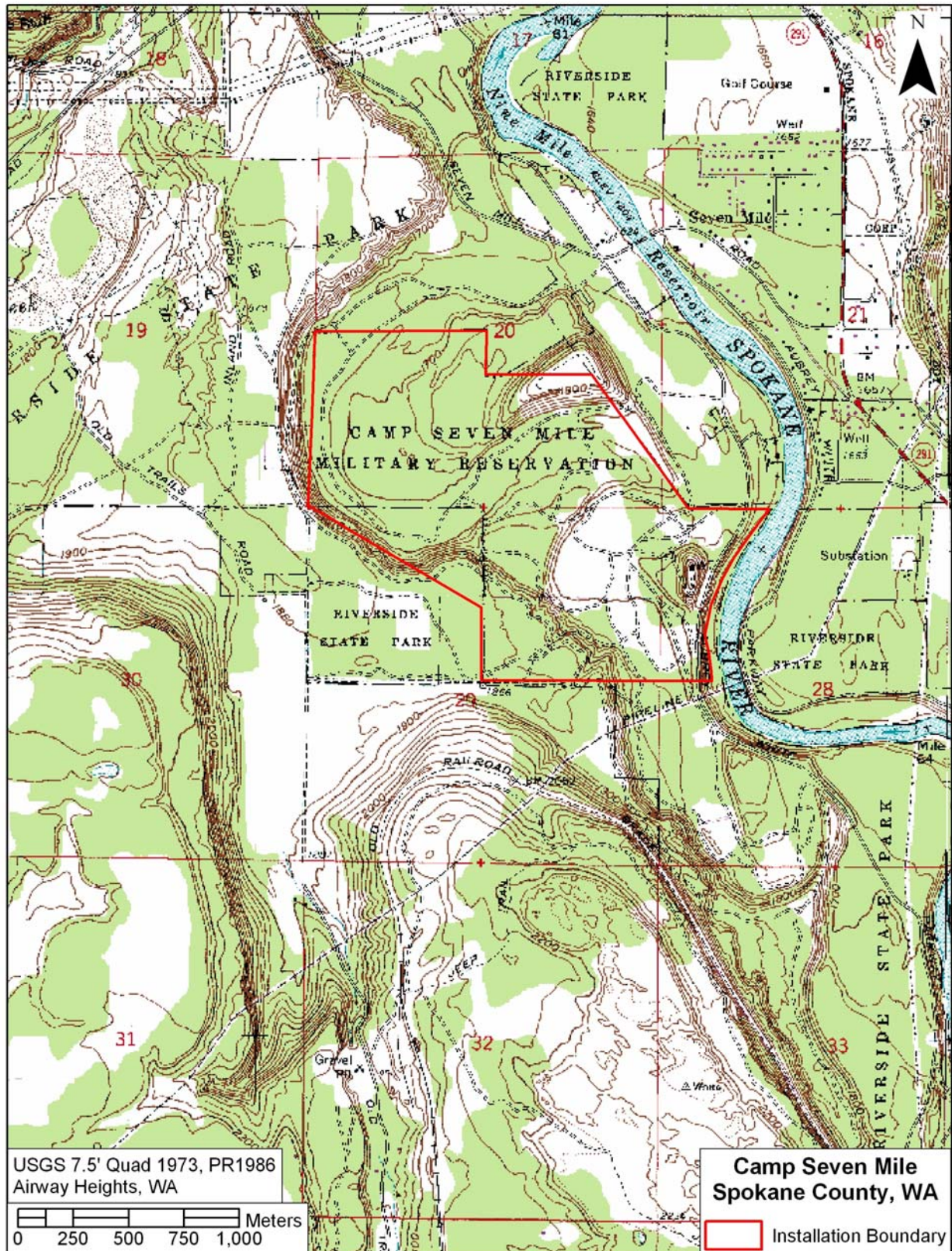


FIGURE 3-5. CAMP SEVEN MILE



### **3.1.32 Spokane – Fairchild Air Force Base**

Fairchild Air Force Base (AFB) is located in eastern Washington approximately 10 miles west of Spokane (see figure 3-1). Fairchild AFB consists of 5,823 acres and 1,259 buildings. The WAARNG plans to lease one building (1001) from the Air Force. Building 1001 is an aircraft maintenance hangar located along the northeastern end of the runway and was constructed in 1955. The WAARNG is not responsible for any ground maintenance at Fairchild AFB.

#### **3.1.32.1 Cultural Resource Summary**

Multiple building inventories have been conducted at Fairchild AFB. Two of the inventories include building 1001 and are titled *Fairchild Air Force Base Cold War Material Cultural Inventory* by Mariah Associates, Inc., December 1994; and *Architectural Resources Survey at Fairchild Air Force Base, Washington* by engineering-environmental Management, Inc. (e<sup>2</sup>M), October 2006.

- Building 1001 was built in 1955 and has been evaluated twice for Cold-War-era significance. The initial 1994 evaluation determined that building 1001 was ineligible for listing to the NRHP (ICRMP for FAFB, Washington, 2005).
- In 2006, building 1001 was recommended as a contributing element to the Flight Line Historic District (e<sup>2</sup>M 2006). The recommendation has not been reviewed or concurred upon by the WA SHPO.

The WAARNG CRM should coordinate with the Fairchild AFB CRM (509.247.8207) regarding the historic district recommendation, any modifications to building 1001, or on any proposed ground-disturbing activities.

### **3.1.33 Spokane – Fort George Wright (Government Way) (Installation 53560)**

The Fort George Wright FMS 5 is located in east-central Washington on 8 acres of land (see figure 3-1). The readiness center is also referred to as Spokane – Government Way (FMS 5 [formerly FMS 9]) in the *Historic Structures Evaluation Report for Facilities of the Washington Army National Guard* Report (e<sup>2</sup>M 2005b). The built environment comprises approximately 80% of this acreage and consists of driveways, parking areas, and 10 buildings including FMS 5 maintenance bays, the FMS 5 break room, two MVSBs, two POL storage buildings, and two oil storage buildings. The undeveloped acreage consists of open lawn and grass.

#### **3.1.33.1 Cultural Resource Summary**

- The installation encompasses 8 acres, the majority of which are developed land. An archaeological inventory of the undeveloped acreage at the installation found it to be

disturbed (e<sup>2</sup>M 2005a). No archaeological resources were found at the installation and no further work is recommended (e<sup>2</sup>M 2005a).

- Of the 10 buildings present on the installation, seven are currently 50 years old or older and have been evaluated. All seven (00800, 00801, 00802, 00804, 00805, 00806, and 00807) have been determined to be ineligible for listing on the NRHP. The three remaining buildings will not turn 50 years old over the life of this ICRMP.
- This installation has been surveyed and does not contain a historic district / historic landscape.
- This installation has not been surveyed nor have Tribes been consulted to identify sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties, which may be part of a larger cultural landscape. There are no known sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties.
- This installation does not contain cemeteries.

### **3.1.34 Spokane – Geiger Field (Installation 53B50)**

Readiness center (armory) Geiger Field is located in east-central Washington on 36 acres of land (see figure 3-1). The built environment comprises approximately 80% of the land and includes a readiness center, four readiness center annexes, a boiler house, an AASF 2 hangar, a lift station, and two storage buildings. The remaining acreage consists of open lawn and a grove of trees.

#### **3.1.34.1 Cultural Resource Summary**

- The installation encompasses 36 acres—none have been inventoried for archaeological resources. The property is considered to retain unknown potential for archaeological resources.
- No known archaeological sites have been located.
- Of the 10 buildings and structures present on the installation, three are currently 50 years old or older and have been evaluated. All three (00600, 02504, 05201) have been determined to be ineligible for listing on the NRHP. None of the remaining buildings or structures will turn 50 years old over the life of this ICRMP.
- This installation has been surveyed and does not contain a historic district / historic landscape.

- This installation has not been surveyed nor have Tribes been consulted to identify sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties that may be part of a larger cultural landscape. There are no known sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties.
- This installation does not contain cemeteries.

### **3.1.35 Spokane – Readiness Center (Installation 53B55)**

Readiness center Spokane is located in east-central Washington on approximately 23.5 acres of land (see figure 3-1). The built environment consists of one building (00001).

#### **3.1.35.1 Cultural Resource Summary**

- The installation encompasses 23.5 acres—none have been inventoried for archaeological resources. An archaeological reconnaissance survey by method of site file check has been completed and the potential for archaeological resources is low (e<sup>2</sup>M 2005a). No further archaeological resource assessment is needed for locations that have a low probability (EDAW 2002).
- No archaeological sites have been located.
- Building 00001 was built in 2005–2006.
- This installation has not been surveyed to determine its eligibility as a historic district / historic landscape.
- This installation has not been surveyed for sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties. There are no known sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties that may be part of a larger cultural landscape.
- This installation does not contain cemeteries.

### **3.1.36 Tacoma (Installation 53B75)**

Readiness center (armory) Tacoma is located in western Washington on 2 acres of land (see figure 3-1). It is a single facility located in downtown Tacoma. The built environment covers most of the 2 acres. The readiness center is a more than 99,000-square-foot crenellated building constructed in 1908, and is the oldest armory building in the state. This building is listed on the local historic register as a historic building and has been deemed eligible for the NRHP.

#### 3.1.36.1 Cultural Resource Summary

- The installation encompasses 2 acres, most of which is developed land. An archaeological reconnaissance survey by method of site file check has been completed and the potential for archaeological resources is low (e<sup>2</sup>M 2005a). No further archaeological resource assessment is needed for locations that have a low probability (EDAW 2002).
- No archaeological sites have been located.
- The readiness center has been evaluated and determined to be eligible for listing on the NRHP.
- This installation has been surveyed and does not contain a historic district / historic landscape.
- This installation has not been surveyed nor have Tribes been consulted to identify sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties that may be part of a larger cultural landscape. There are no known sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties.
- This installation does not contain cemeteries.

#### 3.1.37 Toppenish (Installation 53B80)

Readiness center (armory) Toppenish is located in south-central Washington on 2 acres of land (see figure 3-1). The built environment comprises approximately 85% of this acreage and includes a readiness center, a vehicle storage building, a flammable storage structure, unit storage, driveways, and parking areas. The readiness center consists of an office wing surrounding a central drill hall.

##### 3.1.37.1 Cultural Resource Summary

- The installation encompasses 2 acres, most of which is developed land. An archaeological inventory of the undeveloped acreage found it to have been disturbed, presumably by historic construction activities. The installation retains no potential for intact cultural deposits; therefore, no further work is recommended (e<sup>2</sup>M 2005a).
- No archaeological sites have been located.
- Of the four buildings and structures, two (00001 and 00002) are currently 50 years old or older and have been evaluated. Building 00001 is eligible for listing on the NRHP. Neither of the remaining two buildings or structures will turn 50 years old over the life of this ICRMP.

- This installation has been surveyed and does not contain a historic district / historic landscape.
- This installation has not been surveyed nor have Tribes been consulted to identify sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties that may be part of a larger cultural landscape. There are no known sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties.
- This installation does not contain cemeteries.

### **3.1.38 Vancouver Barracks (Installation 53B85)**

Vancouver Barracks is located in southwestern Washington and is part of the Vancouver Barracks National Historic District (45CL462H). Across from this historic district are the Fort Vancouver National Historic Site (45CL300) and the Officers' Row National Historic District. The Vancouver Barracks National Historic District has a built environment of 25 structures on 55 acres. Within this district, the WAARNG manages 4 acres and four buildings. One of the buildings is located within the historic district or may be a contributing factor to the district. Numerous cultural resource inventories and excavations have been conducted on the Vancouver Barracks National Historic District (Kent 1982; Minor and Beckham 1987; Thomas 1987a,b, 1988; Wilson 1999), Officers' Row National Historic District (Wilson 2000), and the Fort Vancouver National Historic Site (45CL300) (Caywood 1955, Chance et al. 1982, Thomas and Hibbs 1984). The City of Vancouver is currently developing the Vancouver National Historic Reserve into a destination heritage attraction. The WAARNG should be prepared to participate in work to preserve cultural resources within the Vancouver National Historic Reserve.

The cultural resource inventories and excavations consisted of locating subsurface intact archaeological resources before an undertaking that would adversely affect the integrity of the archaeological site and historic districts. No specific study has been conducted on buildings 993, 733, 753, or 404, which are managed by the WAARNG. However, the area surrounding building 993 has not been assessed for significant cultural resources and though there is a high probability for cultural resources (EDAW 2002).

Four reports were written regarding Vancouver Barracks:

1. "National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form" (Kavanaugh 1979)
2. "A Survey for Cultural Resources Along McClelland Road at Barracks National Historic District, Vancouver, Clark County, Washington" (Thomas 1988)



3. “A Survey for Cultural Resources at Fort Vancouver Way, McClelland Road, Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, and East Reserve Street, Clark County, Washington” (Thomas 1987)
4. “Report of Investigations of Excavations at Kanaka Village Vancouver Barracks Washington 1980/1981” (Thomas and Hibbs 1984)

#### 3.1.38.1 Cultural Resource Summary

- A predictive archaeological assessment of Vancouver Barracks has been completed and it is considered to retain moderate to high potential for archaeological resources (EDAW 2002).
- An archaeological survey has not been conducted. Because of its location close to a historic district and historic site, the archaeological potential is moderate and it is recommended for an archaeological inventory if an undertaking is proposed.
- There are a total of four buildings that the WAARNG occupies. According to the current FISP, the WAARNG owns two buildings—993 and 404. According to the WAARNG CRM, the WAARNG occupies four buildings—993, 733, 753, and 404. The WAARNG is responsible for management of all four buildings.
- One of the four buildings has been evaluated. Building 993 has been determined as eligible and is listed on the NRHP. Building 753 is over 50 years old and needs to be evaluated for eligibility to the NRHP. Consultation with the WAARNG CRM is recommended prior to maintenance and construction on any of the four buildings due to the eligibility status of building 993 and due to the remaining buildings being located within or near a historic district and site.
- One of the four buildings within this installation has been surveyed and is part of a historic district / historic landscape. Consultation with the CRM and/or this ICRMP is recommended prior to any ground disturbance, maintenance, or construction on buildings 993, 733, 753, or 404.
- This installation has not been surveyed nor have Tribes been consulted for sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties that may be part of a larger cultural landscape. There are no known sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties.
- This installation does not contain cemeteries.

#### 3.1.39 Walla Walla (Installation 53B95)

The Walla Walla readiness center is located in southeastern Washington on 1 acre of land (see figure 3-1). The built environment comprises approximately 90% of this acre and includes the

readiness center, an MVSB, and a hazardous storage locker. The readiness center was constructed in 1921. The interior is dominated by an open drill hall and maintains most of its interior elements.

#### 3.1.39.1 Cultural Resource Summary

- The installation encompasses 1 acre, most of which is developed land. An archaeological reconnaissance survey by method of site file check has been completed and the potential for archaeological resources is low (e<sup>2</sup>M 2005a). No further archaeological resource assessment is needed for locations that have a low probability (EDAW 2002). Prior to any future archaeological inventories, consult with the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR).
- No archaeological sites have been located.
- Of the three buildings and structures present on the installation, two are currently 50 years old or older. Buildings 00001 and 00002 have been evaluated; building 00001 is eligible for listing on the NRHP and building 00002 is not eligible. The remaining building will not turn 50 years old over the life of this ICRMP.
- This installation has been surveyed for architectural significance and does not contain a historic district / historic landscape.
- Tribes have not been consulted to identify sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties that may be part of a larger cultural landscape. There are no known sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties.
- This installation does not contain cemeteries.
- Prior to any future archaeological inventories and maintenance to the readiness center, consultation with the CTUIR is recommended.

#### 3.1.40 Wenatchee (Installation 53C00 and 53965)

Readiness center (armory) Wenatchee and the Wenatchee USARC are located in central Washington on adjoining parcels of land (see figure 3-1). The facilities are located on a total of 7 acres; 53C00 is situated on 5 acres of land and 53965 is situated on 2 acres of land.

The built environment at 53C00 comprises approximately 70% of its acreage and includes the readiness center, a storage building, and a large parking area. The readiness center consists of a central drill hall that is flanked by rooms used for office space, supplies, latrines, classes, a kitchen, and for other uses. The remaining acreage includes trees and open lawn.

The built environment at 53965 consists of two buildings that include the USARC, which is currently used as an administrative building and a vehicle storage building.

#### 3.1.40.1 Installation 53C00 – Cultural Resource Summary

- The installation encompasses 5 acres—none have been inventoried for archaeological resources. An archaeological reconnaissance survey by method of site file check has been completed and the potential for archaeological resources is low (e<sup>2</sup>M 2005a). No further archaeological resource assessment is needed for locations that have a low probability (EDAW 2002).
- No archaeological sites have been located.
- Both of the buildings at the installation are currently 50 years old or older. Buildings 00001 and 00002 have been evaluated; neither building is eligible for listing on the NRHP.
- This installation has been surveyed and does not contain a historic district / historic landscape.
- This installation has not been surveyed nor have Tribes been consulted to identify sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties that may be part of a larger cultural landscape. There are no known sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties.
- This installation does not contain cemeteries.

#### 3.1.40.2 Installation 53965 – Cultural Resource Summary

- This installation encompasses 2 acres, neither of which has been inventoried for archaeological resources. The potential for archaeological resources is not known.
- No archaeological sites have been located.
- Of the two buildings, one (building 00001) is currently over 50 years old. (The FISP lists this building with a construction date of 1968. According to the Camp Murray CRM, the building was built in 1954 and will need an evaluation.) The remaining building will not turn 50 years old over the life of this ICRMP.
- This installation has not been surveyed to determine its eligibility as a historic district or historic landscape.

- This installation has not been surveyed nor have Tribes been consulted to identify sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties that may be part of a larger cultural landscape. There are no known sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties.
- This installation does not contain cemeteries.

#### **3.1.41 Yakima – Readiness Center Installation 53C30**

The Yakima readiness center is located in central Washington on the south side of Yakima Municipal Airport in a developing industrial area on 9.94 acres of land (see figure 3-1). The built environment covers approximately 90% of the acreage. The readiness center was constructed in 2001.

##### **3.1.41.1 Cultural Resource Summary**

- The installation encompasses 9.94 acres, none of which have been inventoried for archaeological resources. An estimated probability for archaeological sites at Yakima has been completed and it is considered to retain low potential for archaeological resources (EDAW 2002). No further archaeological resource assessment is needed for locations that have a low probability (EDAW 2002).
- No archaeological sites have been located.
- Of the total of two buildings none are currently 50 years old or older.
- No buildings have been evaluated because they were both built in 2001 and no buildings will turn 50 years old over the life of this ICRMP.
- This installation has been surveyed and is not part of a historic district / historic landscape.
- This installation has not been surveyed nor have Tribes been consulted for sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties that may be part of a larger cultural landscape. There are no known sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties.
- This installation does not contain cemeteries.

#### **3.1.42 Yakima – Yakima Training Center Installation 53C15**

The Yakima Training Center (YTC) is located in south-central Washington on 365,000 acres of land (see figure 3-1). The WAARNG occupies and has shared occupancy at several of the facilities across the training center, namely two MATES complexes, a readiness center

complex, the Abrams Full-Crew Interactive Skills Trainer (AFIST) building, and a controlled-humidity building. Several other buildings across the training center have combined use with the WAARNG and the Army. The WAARNG uses this installation, completely controlled and managed by the Army, as one of two major training sites in the state. Consultation with the YTC CRM is recommended prior to maintenance, construction, or any ground disturbance.

#### 3.1.42.1 Cultural Resource Summary

One cultural resource inventory was written for this installation; no sites were identified:

- “Cultural Resource (Archaeological Site) Inventory and Road Mitigation Survey on the Yakima Training Center, Kittitas and Yakima Counties, Washington” (Lewarach 2000)
- An archaeological reconnaissance survey by method of site file check has been completed and the potential for archaeological resources is low (e<sup>2</sup>M 2005a).
- The acreage that the WAARNG manages has not been surveyed for archaeological resources and no further archaeological resource assessment is needed for locations that have a low probability (EDAW 2002).
- No archaeological sites have been located.
- Of the total of 17 buildings and structures, none are currently 50 years old or older.
- This installation has not been surveyed and does not contain nor is it a part of a historic district / historic landscape.
- This installation has not been surveyed, nor have Tribes been consulted to identify sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties that may be part of a larger cultural landscape. There are no known sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties.
- This installation does not contain cemeteries.

#### 3.1.43 Yakima – U.S. Marine Corps Reserve Center Installation 53C08

The Yakima U.S. Marine Corps Reserve (USMCR) Center is located in south-central Washington on 4.9 acres of land on the north side of Yakima Municipal Airport (see figure 3-1). The installation is comprised of 10 buildings that the WAARNG occupies and manages. The FISP records only one building; however, all buildings and acreage are currently in the process of a property transfer to the ARNG. The built environment on this installation is approximately 75% of the center.

#### 3.1.43.1 Cultural Resource Summary

- There are a total of 4.9 acres at this installation—none have been surveyed for archaeological resources. An estimated probability for archaeological sites at Yakima - USMC Center has been completed (EDAW 2002). The property is considered to retain high potential for archaeological resources. An archaeological survey should be conducted prior to any undertaking. Consult with the WAARNG CRM regarding any ground-disturbing activity.
- Building 00001 is managed by the WAARNG and is not over 50 years old.
- This installation has not been surveyed and does not contain nor is it a part of a historic district / historic landscape.
- This installation has not been surveyed nor Tribes consulted to identify sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties that may be part of a larger cultural landscape. There are no known sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties.
- This installation does not contain cemeteries.

### **3.2 WAARNG CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM FOR 2008–2012**

This section summarizes the specific actions required to manage the cultural resources under the stewardship of the WAARNG for the next five years as well as the actions taken over the past five years. The CRM must develop projects and plans for the identification and protection of cultural resources and compliance actions needed when resources could be affected.

Section 3.5 lists projects and actions to be initiated over the next five years that are statewide and installation-specific. These projects may be necessary due to mission changes or master planning initiatives, or they could be initiated by the CRM as part of the overall cultural resources management program. Cultural resource actions may include initiation or continuation of Native American consultation not related to a specific project, GIS cultural resource layer development, development of cultural resource training and awareness program for non-CRM staff, CRM training, development of agreement documents, and fulfillment of federal curation requirements. Such actions may be a part of natural resource management plans; major maintenance programs; changes in equipment, assets, mission, and/or training; and consolidating or relocating units.

Cultural resource projects may include archaeological or historic building inventories, consultation with the Washington SHPO, impacts mitigation, arranging for agreements with curation facilities, initiation of Native American consultation related to a specific project, and/or development of agreement documents for a specific project. Such actions may be a part

of natural resource projects, renovation of buildings, construction and engineering projects, major maintenance projects, or changes in equipment and/or training.

Guidance for developing and implementing the projects and protecting resources is included in the next three chapters.

### **3.3 CURATION FACILITIES**

#### **3.3.1 Archaeological Artifacts**

Collection of artifacts and materials during archaeological surveys is at the discretion of the principal investigator. However, materials or artifacts collected during excavation must be curated in accordance with 36 CFR Part 79 (see section 4.2.6 for curation installation requirements.) Facilities that meet these requirements in the state of Washington can be accessed online and are listed below:

- Adam East Museum Art Center, 509.766.9395  
<http://www.owt.com/moseslake/museum.html>
- Burke Museum of Natural History, 206.543.7907  
<http://www.washington.edu/burkemuseum>
- Wanapum Dam Heritage Center, 509.754.3541  
<http://www.gcpud.org/culturalresources/wanapum.htm>

The 2005 archaeological inventory conducted at Camp Murray and Camp Seven Mile did not include collection of artifacts. If future inventories are conducted on a WAARNG installation, it is recommended that the WAARNG have an agreement in place for curation prior to conducting any archaeological inventories that would include collection of artifacts.

The Quileute Tribe suggested developing an MOA (or at least a programmatic draft of one in concert with tribes) in advance of future inventories at WAARNG installations. More specifically, the CTUIR requested that if a future archaeological inventory takes place at the Walla Walla Readiness Center, consultation with the Cultural Resources Protection Program (CRPP) of the CTUIR is requested prior to collection of any artifacts. See appendix C for the CRPP POC.

#### **3.3.2 Military Records**

Under RCW 38-12.020, the TAG shall:

- (10) Keep on file in his office the reports and returns of military units, and all other writings and papers required to be transmitted to and preserved at the general headquarters of the state militia.

- (11) Keep all records of volunteers commissioned or enlisted for all wars or insurrections, and of individual claims of citizens for service rendered in these wars or insurrections, and he or she shall also be the custodian of all records, relics, trophies, colors, and histories relating to such wars now in possession of, or which may be acquired by the state.

The Washington National Guard Historical Society, a nonprofit corporation, operates the Washington National Guard Historical Society Museum at Camp Murray to preserve the material heritage and interpret the history of the militia and National Guard of the state of Washington. The museum currently houses an extensive collection of military artifacts. It does have secure storage for weapons and high-value items, but does not meet the requirements of 36 CFR 79 (lacks appropriate climate controls). The museum is open on Wednesday and the last Saturday of the month. Goals for the museum include the following:

- Developing additional storage and display space, preferably all of building 2
- Placing exterior displays around building 2 and throughout Camp Murray
- Creation of traveling exhibits for schools, recruiting, and units
- Participation in soldier education
- Hiring full-time staff, minimum of one
- Obtaining recognition as a museum of standing in the state of Washington
- Obtaining recognition as a museum on the federal level

The museum is an under-used resource. In addition to being an asset in education, public outreach, and recruiting, the museum could be used to curate old building records and floor plans, particularly those that will be divested.

The primary obstacle for meeting the above goals is funding. Internships could assist with staffing. The CRM and museum manager should work to identify funding sources for the museum operations and improvements. Projects that require mitigation for cultural resource could include displays and curation fees for military documents, although a steady and permanent funding source would be preferable. The museum manager and CRM should continue to work together to secure the future of the museum.

Military records, documents, photographs, artifacts, and donated private collections that are associated with the WAARNG's military history and installations are curated and/or stored at:

Washington National Guard State Historical Society Museum  
Camp Murray  
The Arsenal (Building 2)  
Tacoma, Washington 98430-5000



### **3.4 DATABASE INTEGRATION**

The ICRMP Access database is a WAARNG specific database that supports the identification of state details (Installation name, number, and address), project details, CRM Training, and points of contact for use as a planning and management tool by the CRM. The database is populated with information regarding installations and their facilities, historic status of buildings, and archaeological site and survey information.

The PRIDE database is the Planning Resource for Infrastructure Development and Evaluation (PRIDE). It is a centralized database to support the identification of assets within an installation at each state. It provides NGB with real property information from which to manage its real property assets. The PRIDE database includes information about facilities, equipment, and grounds at each installation, and information regarding whether the building has been evaluated for its eligibility to the NRHP and whether it is eligible for or listed on the NRHP. The PRIDE does not contain information regarding archaeological sites at installations.

In May 2006, the PRIDE and the ICRMP Access databases were integrated. Because the two databases are now integrated, the WAARNG ICRMP Access database is updated by importing the most current information from the PRIDE database, providing an accurate and updated inventory of WAARNG installations, facilities, buildings and historic properties. The CRM and NGB can view the historical status of buildings within the PRIDE Database.

Therefore, current information regarding state and installation details in the Access Database is dependent upon the information contained in the PRIDE database. The PRIDE database needs to be updated when a building has been evaluated for historical significance, and as real property is divested or acquired. The PRIDE database needs to be updated and maintained during the 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter of each year, no later than 30 December. The ICRMP Access database needs to be updated after PRIDE is updated.

### **3.5 WAARNG UNDERTAKINGS FOR 2008–2012**

#### **3.5.1 Military Program Actions and Plans that Might Affect Cultural Resources**

1. Divestitures of readiness centers (armories) that are eligible for listing to the NRHP and that require additional inventory – Olympia (building 00001), Centralia (building 00001), and Tacoma (building 00001). Disposal of 100% state-owned buildings does not constitute an undertaking under the National Historic Preservation Act.
2. Master Plan development for Camp Murray – Planners should coordinate with the CRM to ensure protection of archaeological sites and the Camp Murray Historic District.
3. Anti-Terrorism Force Protection – Addressing standards for the buildings listed below will require section 106 review and additional consultation with the SHPO.

- Bremerton – building 00001
- Centralia – building 00001
- Longview – building 00001
- Olympia – building 00001
- Puyallup – building 00001
- Snohomish – building 00001
- Tacoma – building 00001
- Toppenish – building 00001
- Walla Walla – building 00001
- Camp Murray Historic District – buildings 00001, 00002, 00007, 00023, 00024, and 00026
- Redmond Historic District – buildings 00415, 00500, 00501, 00506, and 00507

### **3.5.2 Cultural Resource Program Projects:**

1. Camp Murray
  - Develop a historic preservation plan. The historic preservation plan would be a statewide installation plan that would prioritize historic buildings that need maintenance and preservation.
  - Integrate historic buildings, structures, landscape features, and eligible and unevaluated archaeological sites into master plan as historic properties that require management. If any undertaking is proposed, conduct a review under section 106 of the NHPA and consult the Washington SHPO if an adverse effect on the property is likely.
2. Acquiring new land or buildings – conduct literature search, archaeological and architectural inventories.
  - proposed location of Seattle readiness center – conduct archaeological inventory
  - proposed location of Olympia readiness center – conduct archaeological inventory
3. Native American Consultation – Determine tribal interest through the ICRMP development process.
  - Coordinate with U.S. Army at Fort Lewis, YTC, Spokane – Fairchild AFB, and Washington State Parks Department surrounding Camp Seven Mile to conduct joint efforts in Native American consultation, when appropriate. For the Walla Walla Readiness Center – Consult with the CRPP of the CTUIR regarding the following:

- anti-terrorism force protection actions
  - prior work of archaeological inventories
  - any other undertaking
4. Develop an MOA with a curation facility that meets the standards outlined in 36 CFR 79 in the event that an archaeological inventory results in the collection of artifacts.
  5. Work with Camp Murray Museum personnel to curate, store, and preserve building drawings, plans, and other documents.
    - Coordinate the NGB records manager regarding collections and records.
    - Assist in museum planning to make it and history a viable part of the WAARNG.

The ICRMP preparers and contributors listed the recommendations and specific projects in table 3-3. Recommendations were made after reviewing completed architectural evaluations and archaeological inventory projects at WAARNG installations. Recommendations identify the need to inventory and evaluate architectural resources, inventory archaeological sites on previously unsurveyed lands, or evaluate recorded archaeological sites in those instances where proposed projects may adversely impact such resources.

**TABLE 3-3. INSTALLATION-SPECIFIC CULTURAL RESOURCES RECOMMENDATIONS**

Installation No.	Installation Name	Recommendations and Specific Projects
53A10	Anacortes	No further archaeological work. No further architectural evaluations are needed.
53A15	Bellingham	No further archaeological work. Evaluate building 00002 in FY 2010, no further architectural evaluations.
53A25	Bremerton	No further archaeological work. Manage NRHP-eligible building (00001). Evaluate building 00006 in FY 2010.
53A27	Buckley	No further archaeological work. No further architectural evaluations.
53A30	Camas	No further archaeological work. No further architectural evaluations.
53555	Camp Murray	Archaeological and architectural inventories have been completed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Manage historic district (coordinate with the WAANG regarding all decisions that could potentially affect the district, specifically building 118).</li> <li>▪ Manage and monitor eligible NRHP archaeological sites.</li> <li>▪ Evaluate building 00037 in FY 2010.</li> </ul>
53A35	Centralia	No further archaeological work. Manage NRHP-eligible building (00001), no further architectural evaluations are needed.

**TABLE 3-3. INSTALLATION-SPECIFIC CULTURAL RESOURCES RECOMMENDATIONS**

Installation No.	Installation Name	Recommendations and Specific Projects
53A45	Colville	No further archaeological work. No further architectural evaluations.
53A50	Ellensburg	No further archaeological work. No further architectural evaluations.
53A57	Ephrata	No further archaeological work. No further architectural evaluations.
53A60	Everett	No further archaeological work. No further architectural evaluations.
	Fort Lewis	Consult with Fort Lewis CRM regarding any undertaking.
53A63	Grandview	No further archaeological work. No further architectural evaluations.
53743	Kent	No further archaeological work. No further architectural evaluations.
53A70	Longview	No further archaeological work. Manage NRHP-eligible building (00001), no further architectural evaluations are needed.
53A75	Montesano	No further archaeological work. No further architectural evaluations.
53A77	Moses Lake	No further archaeological work. No further architectural evaluations.
53A80	Okanogan	No further archaeological work. No further architectural evaluations.
53A85	Olympia	No further archaeological work. Manage NRHP-eligible building (00001), no further architectural evaluations.
53A90	Pasco	No further archaeological work. No further architectural evaluations.
53A95	Port Angeles	No further archaeological work. No further architectural evaluations.
53B00	Port Orchard	No further archaeological work. No further architectural evaluations.
53B05	Poulsbo	No further archaeological work. No further architectural evaluations.
53B10	Pullman	No further archaeological work. No further architectural evaluations.
53B15	Puyallup	No further archaeological work. Manage NRHP-eligible building (00001), no further architectural evaluations are needed.
53755	Redmond	No further archaeological work. Manage historic district, no further architectural evaluations are needed.
53B25	Seattle - Pier 91	No further archaeological work. No further architectural evaluations.
53B27	Sedro Woolley	No further archaeological work. No further architectural evaluations.
53B30	Shelton	No further archaeological work. No further architectural evaluations.

**TABLE 3-3. INSTALLATION-SPECIFIC CULTURAL RESOURCES RECOMMENDATIONS**

<b>Installation No.</b>	<b>Installation Name</b>	<b>Recommendations and Specific Projects</b>
53B35	Snohomish	No further archaeological work is recommended. Manage NRHP-eligible building 00001 and evaluate building 00003 in FY 2010.
53B55	Spokane (new)	No further archaeological work. No further architectural evaluations.
	Spokane - Fairchild AFB	The WAARNG CRM should coordinate with the Fairchild AFB CRM (509.247.8207), for any modifications or any ground disturbance in or around building 1001.
53B50	Spokane - Geiger Field	Archaeological inventory or predictive model needed. Document memorial. No further architectural evaluations.
53735	Spokane - Camp Seven Mile	Archaeological survey has been completed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Manage and monitor NRHP-eligible archaeological sites.</li> <li>▪ Determine NRHP eligibility and research potential of site 45SP477, if potential for impact, would require curation facility (section 3.3.1).</li> </ul>
53560	Spokane - Fort George Wright	No further archaeological work. No further architectural evaluations.
53B75	Tacoma	No further archaeological work. Manage NRHP-eligible building (00001), no further architectural evaluations.
53B80	Toppenish	No further archaeological work. Manage NRHP-eligible building (00001), no further architectural evaluations are needed.
53B85	Vancouver Barracks	An archaeological inventory is recommended if an undertaking is proposed. Manage NRHP-eligible building (993). Consultation with WAARNG CRM prior to any undertaking is recommended.
53B95	Walla Walla	No further archaeological work. Manage NRHP-eligible building (00001), no further architectural evaluation is needed. Contact the CTUIR prior to any archaeological or architectural undertaking.
53965	Wenatchee USARC	Archaeological inventory or site file check is needed. No further architectural evaluations.
53C00	Wenatchee	No further archaeological work.
53C20	Yakima Readiness Center	No further archaeological work. No further architectural evaluations.
53C15	Yakima Training Center	Contact YTC CRM regarding any undertaking. No further archaeological work. No further architectural evaluations.
53C08	Yakima (USMCR)	Archaeological inventory or site file check is needed. No further architectural evaluations.

The following tables summarize the historic properties at WAARNG Installations. These tables may be referred to for future planning and coordinating projects. Tables 3-4 through 3-9 are

taken from the 2005 *Historic Structures Evaluation Report for Facilities of the Washington Army National Guard* (e<sup>2</sup>M 2005b) and the 2006 *Historic Structures Evaluation Report for Facilities of the Washington Army National Guard at Redmond and Camp Murray, Washington*.

TABLE 3-4. WAARNG INSTALLATIONS WITH NRHP-ELIGIBLE BUILDINGS			
Facility	Date Built	Evaluation Results Explanation	Level of Significance
Bremerton			
Armory	1955	Eligible under Criterion A – WAARNG History	Local
Centralia			
Armory	1938	Eligible under Criterion A – Washington/WAARNG History: New Deal Programs Eligible under Criterion C – Art Deco / Art Modern Architecture	Local
Maintenance/ storage building	Ca. 1950	Not NRHP Eligible Does not contribute to the eligibility of the armory: built at least 10 years after the armory	
Longview			
Armory	1954	Eligible under Criterion A – WAARNG History	Local
Maintenance/ storage building	Ca. 1954	Not NRHP Eligible Does not contribute to the eligibility of the armory: It is visually and architecturally separate from the armory	
Olympia			
Armory	1938	Eligible under Criterion A – Washington/WAARNG History: New Deal Programs Eligible under Criterion C – Art Deco / Art Moderne Architecture	Local
Maintenance/ storage building	Ca. 1950	Not NRHP Eligible Does not contribute to the eligibility of the armory: built at least 10 years after the armory	
Puyallup			
Armory	1954	Eligible under Criterion A – WAARNG History	Local
Maintenance/ storage building	Ca. 1954	Not NRHP Eligible Does not contribute to the eligibility of the armory: It lacks integrity due to modifications	
Snohomish			
Armory	1955	Eligible under Criterion A – WAARNG History	Local
Maintenance/ storage building	Ca. 1955	Not NRHP Eligible Does not contribute to the eligibility of the armory: It lacks integrity due to modifications	
Tacoma			
Armory	1908	Eligible under Criterion A – WAARNG History: Early Development of the WAARNG Infrastructure Eligible under Criterion C – Castellated Architecture: Russell and Babcock Architects	Local

**TABLE 3-4. WAARNG INSTALLATIONS WITH NRHP-ELIGIBLE BUILDINGS**

<b>Facility</b>	<b>Date Built</b>	<b>Evaluation Results Explanation</b>	<b>Level of Significance</b>
Toppenish			
Armory	1955	Eligible under Criterion A – WAARNG History	Local
Maintenance/ storage building	Ca. 1955	Not NRHP Eligible Does not contribute to the eligibility of the armory: It lacks contextual integrity due to modern construction that abuts it	
Walla Walla			
Armory	1921	Eligible under Criterion A – WAARNG History: Early Development of the WAARNG Infrastructure  Eligible under Criterion C – Castellated Architecture: Osterman and Siebert Architects	Local
Maintenance/ storage building	1952	Not NRHP Eligible Does not contribute to the eligibility of the armory: built 30 years after the armory	

**TABLE 3-5. CONTRIBUTING FEATURES / FEATURES TO BE RETAINED: NRHP-ELIGIBLE ARMORIES**

<b>Facility</b>	<b>Significant Features</b>
Bremerton Armory	Exterior appearance
Centralia Armory	Exterior appearance (Art Deco / Art Moderne elements), open drill hall and original wood floor
Longview Armory	Exterior appearance, open drill hall and original wood floor, wall tiles at entrance
Olympia Armory	Exterior appearance (Art Deco / Art Moderne elements), open drill hall and original wood floor
Puyallup Armory	Exterior appearance, open drill hall and original wood floor, wall tiles at entrance
Snohomish Armory	Exterior appearance
Tacoma Armory	Exterior appearance
Toppenish Armory	Exterior appearance, open drill hall and original wood floor, wall tiles at entrance
Walla Walla Armory	Exterior appearance, interior features including sky lights, original doors, wood molding, staircase banisters, and open drill hall with original wood floor

**TABLE 3-6. NRHP-ELIGIBLE HISTORIC DISTRICTS**

Building	Date Built	Evaluation Results Explanation	Level of Significance	Individual/District
<b>Camp Murray</b>				
00001	1921	Eligible under Criterion A - Washington/WAARNG History: Development of Camp Murray Eligible under Criterion C - Mission Style Architecture	Local	Individual and District
00002	1916	Eligible under Criterion A - Washington/WAARNG History: Development of Camp Murray Eligible under Criterion C - Mission Style Architecture	Local	Individual and District
00007	1927	Eligible under Criterion A - Washington/WAARNG History: Development of Camp Murray	Local	District
00023	1934	Eligible under Criterion A - Washington/WAARNG History: Development of Camp Murray	Local	District
00024	1927	Eligible under Criterion A - Washington/WAARNG History: Development of Camp Murray	Local	District
00026	1927	Eligible under Criterion A - Washington/WAARNG History: Development of Camp Murray	Local	District
<b>Redmond NIKE</b>				
00415	1954	Eligible under Criterion A - NIKE Program History	Local	District
00500	1954	Eligible under Criterion A - NIKE Program History	Local	District
00501	1954	Eligible under Criterion A - NIKE Program History	Local	District
00506	1954	Eligible under Criterion A - NIKE Program History	Local	District
00507	1954	Eligible under Criterion A - NIKE Program History	Local	District

**TABLE 3-7. CONTRIBUTING FEATURES / FEATURES TO BE RETAINED:  
INDIVIDUALLY NRHP-ELIGIBLE BUILDINGS**

Facility	Significant Features
Camp Murray Building 00001	Exterior and interior materials and appearance (mission-style features) of original buildings, including terra cotta tiles, wrought iron, stucco, windows, doors, transoms, and flooring.
Camp Murray Building 00002	Exterior appearance (mission-style features), crenellated towers, wood porches, and heavy timbered roof brackets.



**TABLE 3-8. WAARNG ARMORIES AND BUILDINGS THAT ARE NOT NRHP-ELIGIBLE\***

<b>Facility</b>	<b>Year Constructed</b>	<b>Reason For Ineligibility</b>
Camas Armory	1927/1955	Loss of integrity due to exterior and interior modifications.
Ellensburg Armory	1955	It is not communicative of any important local, state, or national historical trends or events.
Everett Armory	1921	Loss of integrity due to exterior and interior modifications.
Kent Building 00500	1954–1955	Isolated and modified component of a former NIKE site. It is not unique or communicative of the historically important missile defense program.
Kent Building 00501	1954–1955	Isolated and modified component of a former NIKE site. It is not unique or communicative of the historically important missile defense program.
Kent Building 00502	1954–1955	Isolated and modified component of a former NIKE site. It is not unique or communicative of the historically important missile defense program.
Okanogan Armory	1958	Less than 50 years old and it does not rise to the level of exceptional importance.
Pasco Armory	1955	It is not communicative of any important local, state, or national historical trends or events.
Port Orchard Armory	1941	Loss of integrity due to exterior and interior modifications.
Port of Seattle, Pier 91 Building 00216	1940	Remnant of a former Naval prison. It is not unique or communicative of its historical role.
Port of Seattle, Pier 91 Building 00218	1940	Remnant of a former Naval prison. It is not unique or communicative of its historical role.
Port of Seattle, Pier 91 Building 00220	1940	Remnant of a former Naval prison. It is not unique or communicative of its historical role.
Port of Seattle, Pier 91 Storage Building	1940	A modified out building that lacks integrity.
Poulsbo Armory	1948	Loss of integrity due to modifications.
Pullman Armory	1938	Loss of integrity due to modifications.
Shelton Armory	1955	Loss of integrity due to modifications.
Spokane – Geiger Field Building 00600	1945	Lacks integrity due to modifications.
Spokane – Geiger Field Building 02501	1942	Lacks integrity due to significant interior and exterior modifications.
Spokane – Geiger Field Building 02504	1945	Lacks integrity due to significant interior and exterior modifications.
Spokane – Government Way (FMS 9) Building 00800	1938	Effectively cut off from the Fort George Wright Historic District. It does not retain integrity to be architecturally or historically significant on its own.
Spokane – Government Way (FMS 9) Building 00802	1938	Effectively cut off from the Fort George Wright Historic District. It does not retain integrity to be architecturally or historically significant on its own.
Spokane – Government Way (FMS 9) Building 00804	1938	Effectively cut off from the Fort George Wright Historic District. It does not retain integrity to be architecturally or historically significant on its own.
Spokane – Government Way (FMS 9) Building 00806	1938	Effectively cut off from the Fort George Wright Historic District. It does not retain integrity to be architecturally or historically significant on its own.

**TABLE 3-8. WAARNG ARMORIES AND BUILDINGS THAT ARE NOT NRHP-ELIGIBLE\***

Facility	Year Constructed	Reason For Ineligibility
Spokane – Government Way (FMS 9) Building 00807	1938	Effectively cut off from the Fort George Wright Historic District. It does not retain integrity to be architecturally or historically significant on its own.
Wenatchee Armory	1954	Loss of integrity due to modifications.

\* This table does not include the redundant maintenance / storage buildings located at many armories. See section 3.4.2.2 of the Historic Structures Evaluation Report for Facilities of the Washington Army National Guard Report for a discussion pertaining to these structures.

**TABLE 3-9. CAMP MURRAY BUILDINGS THAT ARE NOT NRHP-ELIGIBLE**

Building	Date Built
Camp Murray/Building 00003	1927
Camp Murray/Building 00005	1940
Camp Murray/Building 00012	1927
Camp Murray/Building 00022	1949
Camp Murray/Building 00025	1929
Camp Murray/Building 00028	1949
Camp Murray/Building 00029	1949
Camp Murray/Building 00030	1950
Camp Murray/Building 00031	1953
Camp Murray/Building 00031A	1949
Camp Murray/Building 00032	1956
Camp Murray/Building 00035	1956
Camp Murray/Building 00045	1940
Camp Murray/Building 00046	1940
Camp Murray/Building 00047	1940
Camp Murray/Building 00048	1940
Camp Murray/Building 00049	1940
Camp Murray/Building 00049A	1940
Camp Murray/Building 00053	1940
Camp Murray/Building 00065	1935
Camp Murray/Building 00097	1940
Camp Murray/Building 000B2	1940

## **4.0 CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGER'S GUIDANCE AND PROCEDURES**

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

The WAARNG is capable of implementing this ICRMP and fulfilling compliance requirements for projects in chapter 3.0. However, implementation of this ICRMP is no guarantee that funds will be available for further inventories under section 110. Unfunded work may have to be scheduled for later years. The WAARNG will comply with all pertinent laws and regulations concerning the management and preservation of cultural resources and will, where appropriate, consult with the SHPO, THPO, the ACHP, Tribes, and interested persons. The WAARNG will continue to comply with the NHPA section 106 requirements and its responsibilities under NEPA for its undertakings that have the potential to affect cultural resources.

Environmental compliance funds are provided to NGB to support WAARNG programs statewide. They are not specifically dedicated to cultural resources. Funds are controlled by the NGB and TAG, and are usually earmarked for individual projects. The WAARNG has submitted funding requests for the various projects outlined in chapter 3 of the ICRMP, including funding for the next five-year iteration of the ICRMP.

States identify needed cultural resource projects through the STEP (status tool for environmental programs) process (see section 4.1.2). This includes mitigation required and identified within the FONSI document, which is prepared, along with an EA, as part of the NEPA process for implementing ICRMPs. The STEP tool program catalog can be used for estimating cultural resources projects.

### **4.1 PROGRAM WIDE GUIDANCE**

This section provides guidance and procedures for ongoing and program wide cultural resource management. Project-specific guidance is provided in section 4.2.

#### **4.1.1 Coordination and Staffing**

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

Integration and coordination among WAARNG offices can be very challenging. Installation program managers (including cultural resources, natural resources, training, housing, landscape

maintenance, etc.) manage multiple programs and it may be difficult to communicate with other offices on a regular basis. To effectively manage a cultural resources program, coordination is absolutely essential. Other offices need to be aware of the cultural resource program's responsibilities. The CRM also must be aware of the activities of other installation offices that could potentially impact cultural resources. Lack of proponents for cultural resources may ultimately result in insufficient funding for the program.

An effective CRM should:

1. Understand the military mission.
2. Have or acquire an inventory of archaeological resources on WAARNG installations with locations, maps, etc. This information must be closely controlled and discussed in a case-by-case manner.
3. Formulate a coherent and persuasive argument for how their job supports the military mission.
4. Review proposed programs and projects to determine necessary compliance.
5. Align cultural resources compliance with NEPA requirements whenever possible.
6. Work on gaining proponents for cultural resource management up the chain of command.
7. Know what other installation offices are doing, explain cultural resource responsibilities, and discuss potential impacts to cultural resources.
8. Coordinate and consult with outside entities including the SHPO, Tribes, and local interest groups. Neglecting to consult with these interested parties early in the planning process may result in unnecessary tension, which will cause delays that translate into government time and cost. Recent legislation has strengthened responsibilities to consult with Tribes.
9. Have education, experience, and/or background in cultural resource management issues; or if not a cultural resources professional, be able to acquire training on cultural resources topics and have access to cultural resources professionals through contracting venues.

#### 4.1.1.1 Internal WAARNG Coordination and Staffing Overview

Coordination and staffing procedures are critical for activities such as construction; long-range planning; building repair, maintenance, or renovation; and planning and execution of mission training or other mission-essential activities at Camp Murray and all WAARNG installations. Coordination is also critical for cultural resources stewardship and compliance. Actions that typically trigger internal coordination and compliance include the following:

- building maintenance and repair
- landscape and grounds repair or replacement
- new construction – buildings or additions, infrastructure, driveways, and trails
- major renovations to buildings

- major changes in use of buildings
- major changes in training locations or type
- master planning
- divestiture (disposal) of property
- acquisition of property
- demolition of building or structures
- leasing or using private or public property
- emergency operations
- compliance with Homeland Security requirements

The NHPA definition of an undertaking is “a project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of a federal agency; those carried out with federal financial assistance; those requiring a federal permit, license, or approval; and those subject to state or local regulation administered pursuant to a delegation or approval by a federal agency” (36 CFR Part 800.16 [y]).

Chapter 1.0 discusses internal stakeholders and scoping for development of the ICRMP. Table 4-1 identifies internal stakeholders and ongoing responsibilities and involvement in the cultural resources program.

**TABLE 4-1. INTERNAL STAKEHOLDER COORDINATION**

Internal Stakeholder	Interface with Cultural Resource Program and CRM
Leadership – TAG, ATAG, Chief of Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Provide leadership support to the cultural resource program. Through review and signing of ICRMP, determines the cultural resource policy and procedures for the WAARNG.</li> <li>▪ Participate in cultural awareness training.</li> </ul>
HQ, CFMO, SMO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Have the ICRMP as a component plan within the Camp Murray installation master plan and design guide.</li> <li>▪ Provide project and program information to the CRM for review during planning stages.</li> <li>▪ Include time schedules for cultural resources compliance.</li> <li>▪ Have the current inventory of cultural resources.</li> <li>▪ Have a permitting system established for anyone who plans to dig on the installation. The CRM shall review digging plans submitted to them, or provide them with an inventory and map of all known archaeological sites.</li> <li>▪ Provide background information concerning facilities, environmental, and geographic factors, surface disturbance, threatened and endangered species, wetlands, and other sensitive natural resources to the CRM.</li> </ul>
U.S. Property and Fiscal Office (USPFO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Should have the ICRMP as a component plan within the Camp Murray installation master plan and design guide.</li> <li>▪ Invite CRM to planning and project meetings.</li> <li>▪ Participate in cultural awareness training.</li> </ul>

**TABLE 4-1. INTERNAL STAKEHOLDER COORDINATION**

Internal Stakeholder	Interface with Cultural Resource Program and CRM
Master and Strategic Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Should have the ICRMP as a component plan within the Camp Murray installation master plan and design guide.</li> <li>▪ Should have the CRM review master / strategic plans and training plans.</li> <li>▪ Should include time schedules for cultural resources compliance and any necessary tribal consultation in implementation of plans and training.</li> <li>▪ Invite CRM to planning and project meetings.</li> <li>▪ Participate in cultural awareness training.</li> </ul>
Installation Commander, Armorers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Shall have the current inventory of significant cultural resources found on WAARNG facilities, as well as information on lands that have or have not been surveyed, and should be provided information on any agreement documents pertinent to their facilities and SOPs.</li> <li>▪ Participate in cultural awareness training.</li> </ul>
Army Range Control (Army, Fort Lewis, and Yakima)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Shall have the current inventory of significant cultural resources found on their respective installations, as well as information on lands that have or have not been surveyed, and should be provided information on any agreement documents pertinent to their facilities and SOPs.</li> <li>▪ Shall provide background information concerning facilities, environmental and geographic factors, surface disturbance, threatened and endangered species, wetlands, and other sensitive natural resources to the CRM.</li> <li>▪ Participate in cultural awareness training.</li> </ul>
Unit Commander and Environmental Liaison	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Shall have the current inventory of significant cultural resources found on properties, as well as information on lands that have or have not been surveyed and SOPs.</li> <li>▪ Participate in cultural awareness training.</li> </ul>
EQCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Have the ICRMP as a component of quality control and planning.</li> <li>▪ Have an understanding of cultural resource compliance requirements.</li> <li>▪ Include time schedules for cultural resources compliance.</li> <li>▪ Invite CRM to committee meetings.</li> <li>▪ Have the current inventory of cultural resources.</li> <li>▪ Participate in cultural awareness training.</li> </ul>
Museum Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Review military historic context and provide historic information to CRM, as appropriate.</li> </ul>
Public Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Shall act as a liaison between the CRM and the public, facilitate public meetings, and arrange and conduct meetings or information dissemination with the media, as appropriate.</li> <li>▪ Shall promote National Historic Preservation Week.</li> <li>▪ Provide news stories to internal newsletters, newspapers (<i>On Guard</i>), NGB publications, and local media.</li> </ul>
Joint Forces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Shall have the current inventory of significant cultural resources found on properties, as well as information on lands that have or have not been surveyed, and should be provided information on any agreement documents pertinent to their facilities and SOPs.</li> </ul>
Recruiters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Be aware of cultural resources program and history and promote to recruits.</li> </ul>
WAANG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Coordinate with the WAANG regarding all decisions that could potentially affect the district, specifically building 118.</li> </ul>

Construction or military mission activities may adversely affect cultural resources. Each WAARNG staff member involved with planning, construction, building repair, or maintenance; or management of training or other mission activities, should coordinate with the CRM in the planning process. Analysis of effect is normally done through development of the appropriate NEPA document, commencing with the completion and review of an EA, environmental impact statement (EIS), and/or record of environmental consideration (REC).

Project planning is initiated with a work order or Form 420R-Request for Funding or Form 1391 (MILCON).

Procedure: The CRM will do the following:

- distribute the ICRMP to and solicit input from the internal stakeholder (appendix G)
- distribute cultural resources project list (chapter 3.0) and emphasize time requirements for compliance (appendix J)
- distribute SOPs to applicable parties (appendix J)
- distribute list of historic structures and archaeological sensitivity maps (appendix J)
- develop and conduct cultural resource awareness training
- meet, at a minimum, once a month with CFMO to discuss upcoming projects and plans
- meet with the EQCC
- participate in staff meetings

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

Timing: Coordination should be ongoing. The sooner the CRM is involved in the planning and project review process, the more likely the process will continue without interruption and delays. Projects involving tribal consultation and stakeholder involvement should be identified as early as possible. Actions that do not involve tribal consultation or stakeholder involvement include non-federal actions and actions that do not involve ground disturbance.

#### 4.1.1.2 External Coordination (agencies and stakeholders) Overview

Coordination with non-WAARNG entities is required under several federal laws and regulations and AR 200-4. The NHPA, NEPA, and NAGPRA require coordination with interested parties and other government agencies, depending on the action involved.

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

- SHPO
- THPOs
- ACHP
- Departmental Consulting Archaeologist, National Park Service
- Keeper of the National Register, Department of the Interior
- Tribes
  - CTUIR regarding Walla Walla Readiness Center and associated land including actions at WAARNG installations
- Interested members of the public, including ethnographic groups, historic organizations, CLGs, and others

Procedures:

The WAARNG will comply with all pertinent laws and regulations concerning the management and preservation of cultural resources and will, where appropriate, consult with the SHPO, THPO, the ACHP, Tribes, and interested persons, as required:

- To comply with NHPA section 106.
- To comply with NEPA, when the NHPA section 106 requirements are integrated into the NEPA process.
- In accordance with the NHPA, if the WAARNG and the SHPO come to a disagreement regarding NRHP eligibility recommendations, the Keeper of the Register may be consulted. Guidance on preparing a determination of eligibility can be found at 36 CFR Part 62.3 (d).
- In accordance with the NHPA, if the WAARNG and the SHPO come to a disagreement regarding the section 106 process, the ACHP may assist.
- In accordance with the NHPA, NAGPRA, ARPA, and NEPA, the CRM shall initiate consultation and coordinate with interested Tribes (see chapter 6.0).

Timing: SHPO and public reviews will generally require a minimum of 30 days for section 106 reviews of determination of effects. THPO and Tribe reviews require additional diligence. After the 30-day review period has expired, follow up with THPOs/Tribes by sending a certified letter to receive input. A thorough memorandum for record must be kept for these conversations and included in appendix C of the ICRMP.

#### **4.1.2 Cultural Resource Manager Reports and Annual Review of ICRMP**

The CRM is responsible for the various reports and updates to maintain a current cultural resource management program. Table 4-2 lists the reports and due dates. The following table provides a description of the reports and annual reviews.



**TABLE 4-2. CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORTING AND REVIEW REQUIREMENTS**

Activity Requirement	Date Due
ICRMP Implementation Plan and Annual Review and ICRMP Work Plan	On anniversary of signing of the FONSI beginning with the signing of the FONSI
Army Environmental Database - Environmental Quality (AEDB-EQ)	Quarterly as needed
Programming and Budgeting (STEP)	March 15 – July 15
Update PRIDE database	1st Quarter, no later than 30 December of each year
ODEP Report	2nd Quarter

#### 4.1.2.1 ICRMP Implementation Plan / Annual Review and ICRMP Work Plan

The ICRMP implementation plan, work plan, and annual review are an internal requirement of the NGB. The two reports have been merged into one process to reduce reporting requirements. However, the plans serve two purposes. The implementation plan / annual review are an important component to the actual implementation of the ICRMP. The ICRMP must also be reviewed each year on the anniversary of the signing of the FONSI by the CRM, environmental program manager, POTO, and the CFMO to determine viability of the plan, and to determine the need for updating. Minor revisions can be addressed using an errata sheet. A summary of cultural resource projects conducted over the year and any modifications necessary for the ICRMP should be summarized and sent to the SHPO and the Tribes, at a minimum, for review. Appendix K contains a checklist to determine if the document needs to be updated, not just reviewed.

The work plan is designed to assist both the state and NGB strategic planning for the next five years. The benefits of the work plan include ensuring that the DoD measure of merits are met, identifying tasks expected to be completed by contractors, and providing NGB with an overview of projects states are planning. The work plan contains more detail than the annual review and is for internal planning purposes only.

The implementation plan / annual review contain the following components:

- ARNG state
- CRM name and contact information
- planned project information, including type, fiscal year of project, location, and budget (for annual reviews, indicate changes and/or new plans)
- CRM training – completed in the past two years and planned for the upcoming year
- cultural resource projects conducted over the year and new cultural resources – annual review (database reports), including specifically how many additional buildings were evaluated for eligibility to the NRHP, how many are eligible, how many adverse effects to cold war-era readiness centers (armories) occurred that were not covered under the draft readiness center (armory) PA
- Any necessary changes to the ICRMP – annual review (errata sheet)

Refer to Appendix K for annual review reports or within the Access Database to update and generate reports.

The ICRMP work plan contains the above components and also includes the following:

- purpose
- scope of work
- funding stream
- WAARNG man-hours
- contractor
- project proponent contact info
- completion date

Procedure:

Implementation Plan – When the ICRMP and FONSI are signed, print the annual review and forward completed copy to NGB-ARE-C.

Annual Review and Work Plan – Ninety days before the anniversary date of the FONSI, review the checklist (appendix I); if a full revision is necessary, contact NGB. If full revision is not required, complete the following:

- review and update POC database, including tribal POCs
- review and update projects database (both environmental and non-environmental)
- review and update cultural resource database if new resources have been discovered over the past year
- update GIS showing areas that have been surveyed over the past year
- print “Annual Review” report, plus the projects, POC and cultural resource database reports, and forward reports to Tribes and SHPO for review and comment
- print “ARNG Work Plan” report and forward report and database reports to internal stakeholders (POTO and CFMO) for review and comment

Sixty days before the anniversary date of the FONSI:

- Follow up with and collect any comments from POTO, CFMO, Tribes, and SHPO

Thirty days before the anniversary date of the FONSI:

- incorporate comments into an errata sheet or determine if update of ICRMP is required
- if update not required, send errata sheets, databases, and work plan report to NGB, place errata sheets and annual review report in appendix I, replace POC list in appendices C and G, and cultural resources projects tables in chapter 3.0 and appendix K
- if update is required, notify NGB

Timing: the implementation plan must be completed within two months of signing of the FONSI. The annual review process should begin 90 days prior to the anniversary date of the signing of the FONSI.

#### 4.1.2.2 Army Environmental Database – Environmental Quality (AEDB-EQ)

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

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

Timing: The AEDB-EQ needs to be completed quarterly as needed.

#### 4.1.2.3 Programming and Budgeting

The STEP tool serves as a source document in programming, budgeting, and allocating resources needed to execute the ARNG environmental program. It is used to show past accomplishments and expenditures; to indicate the status of current projects; to refine and validate requirements for the budget year; and to support planning, programming, and budgeting for the out years. The STEP tool is used by the CRM when requirements are identified. NGB-ARE-C reviews the requirements for accuracy and validates the projects. There are approximately 13 cultural resource project "types" identified in the STEP tool project catalog.

Timing: The programming and budgeting must be completed twice a year (fall and spring) and submitted to NGB-ARE-C.

#### 4.1.2.4 Army Historic Preservation Campaign Plan

The goals of the Army Historic Preservation Campaign Plan are to promote cost-effective historic building management and to improve the balance between NHPA compliance and the mission of the Army. The goals are approached through Army policy and guidance actions, and

through regulatory and legislative actions. The Army's existing programming and reporting mechanisms include the integrated facilities system, the installation status report (ISR), and the AEDB-EQ. These existing programming and reporting mechanisms are used for upward reporting of resource requirements and status of various aspects of the program. The existing reporting systems are leveraged extensively for reporting on the success indicator metrics of this campaign plan. The plan can be found online at [www.aec.army.mil](http://www.aec.army.mil).

#### **4.1.3 Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act**

Under section 110 of the NHPA, federal agencies must identify and evaluate historic properties it owns or controls and use historic properties to the maximum extent feasible, ensure documentation of historic properties that are to be altered or damaged, carry out programs and projects that further the purpose of the NHPA, and undertake planning and actions as necessary to minimize harm to any formally designated national historic landmark properties. Also see section 4.1.8 for Executive Order 13287 (*Preserve America*) responsibilities.

Currently, projects programmed under section 110 of the NHPA are not being funded, as such. Per the DA's directive, all Army installations (including the ARNG) will meet their section 110 requirements by completing inventories and evaluations on a case-by-case basis as part of their section 106 compliance for specific undertakings (see section 4.2.1). The WAARNG, as of FY 2006, has completed its inventory of archaeological sites and historic buildings/structures at its installations under section 110 of the NHPA.

[Note: Policy limits NRHP nominations to only those properties the Army plans to transfer out of federal management through privatization efforts. Other nominations will be considered only when justified by exceptional circumstances.]

#### **4.1.4 Cultural Landscape Approach and Predictive Modeling**

The cultural landscape approach, required by AR 200-4, analyzes the spatial relationship among all cultural resources within their natural setting. This approach should be included as the basis of installation-wide planning surveys and evaluations, and can be facilitated with GIS.

Analysis of spatial relationships of known archaeological and architectural resources can assist in determination of non-random patterns of land use. Predictive models where archaeological surveys have not been completed can be useful for planning purposes to determine sensitive areas and additional project needs for avoidance or mitigation, prediction of future impacts and alternative development, tribal consultation, and development of training scenarios that avoid sensitive resources. Also, archaeological surveys can be stratified to focus more (not exclusively) on high sensitivity areas when 100% intensive surveying and testing is cost and/or time prohibitive.

Modeling can be completed as a separate project, or as part of the research phase of a specific archaeological survey project. Areas of high, medium, or low probability to yield sites are modeled and then tested in the field to support the model theory. The SHPO or state

archaeological society may have existing predictive models or predictive modeling parameters such as topography, elevation, proximity to water, and vegetation types to assist with modeling cultural landscapes on WAARNG lands. Appendix F contains a summary of previous planning level surveys and predictive models.

**Procedure:**

For specific archaeological inventories and building surveys, include language in task orders requiring use of the cultural landscape approach and existing predictive model(s) to guide inventories and inclusion of an analysis in the report regarding the accuracy of model(s) used. Areas inventoried and inventory results should also be illustrated in a GIS layer.

Development of a WAARNG lands statewide predictive model will require, at a minimum, the expertise of an archaeologist and a GIS technician with tribal consultation. A simple model can be developed using the established parameters or criteria for each region (check with the state historical society, SHPO, or state archaeological society for criteria and parameters), as well as plotting areas of previous disturbance. These physical elements can be located on a map and predictive ratings assigned. It is recommended that a GIS layer be developed for this model. In most cases, development of a predictive model will not replace the requirement for archaeological inventories but, as more data are collected about actual archaeological or cultural site distribution, the model can be tested and refined to assist with planning, reduce the level or amount of inventory, and provide a more effective use of program funding.

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

For a statewide model, depending on the availability of parameters, the existence of baseline GIS data, and the amount of property to be modeled, this project could take between three months to a year. If parameters do not exist, a great deal of research by experts would be needed to analyze data from previous investigations to determine patterns and, therefore, develop the parameters; this may be cost prohibitive. Also, each year additional surveys on or near WAARNG property may be conducted, new discoveries made, and information and theories developed regarding former inhabitants and their lifeways. The GIS must be updated as new information becomes available in order to stay current and remain a useful management tool. Therefore, the model will need periodic review to determine its ongoing validity.

#### **4.1.5 Geographic Information System**

Integrating WAARNG cultural resources management data with a statewide GIS program will allow the WAARNG cultural resources program to more efficiently support the WAARNG's mission of readiness. Minimally, GIS layers should be developed for historic buildings, archaeological sites, predictive archaeological models, and the location of the geographic area where Tribes have ancestral ties. Ideally, historic buildings inventory data should be stored within a database that can be related to a GIS theme. GIS can facilitate application of the

cultural landscape approach to cultural resource management and integration of cultural resource best management practices into installation-wide planning and projects (see section 4.1.4). To aid in the integration of cultural resources information into overall WAARNG installation planning and management, layers summarizing all known cultural resources and larger cultural landscapes, ground disturbance, and archaeological sensitivity (predictive modeling) will be developed within the GIS. Development of these layers will be based on:

- maps and reports supplied from the SHPO or Tribes
- extant GIS information compiled (e.g., the built environment at WAARNG facilities)
- existing and future cultural resource inventories and evaluations

GIS layers and themes depicting locations of archaeological resources and sacred sites are considered sensitive and will not be released to the general public. These layers should be password protected.

#### Procedures:

When preparing the scope of work (SOW) for contracts addressing cultural resources issues, results of cultural resource inventories and evaluations should be delivered in GIS format to include areas inventoried, transects, resource locations, and eligibility status. Within the SOW, reference the latest Army/NGB guidance regarding GIS file formats and standards, and include a statement to the effect that “all data created or modified in this contract will adhere to the Spatial Data Standards (SDS) and the Federal Geographic Data Standards metadata standards.”

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

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

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

#### **4.1.6 Standard Operating Procedures**

SOPs have been prepared to assist WAARNG personnel who are not responsible for cultural resource management, but whose areas of responsibility could affect cultural resources. The SOPs are specifically written to provide non-environmental staff with sufficient direction to recognize when their actions may impact cultural resources, stop an action when it threatens to

impact a cultural resource, and contact the appropriate personnel (CRM) for further guidance. Chapter 5.0 includes these SOPs.

Procedures:

The CRM will distribute these SOPs to appropriate WAARNG personnel and provide guidance and training, as necessary.

#### **4.1.7 Cultural Resources Training**

Training for various staff is a prerequisite for properly implementing the ICRMP and for good stewardship of cultural resources. Many training opportunities are available for CRMs and environmental staff, as well as non-environmental staff.

##### **4.1.7.1 Cultural Resources Manager**

Training for the CRM could include courses providing overviews of laws and regulations, or courses on the section 106 process, maintenance of historic property, preservation of cultural landscapes, NAGPRA, preparation of agreement documents, tribal consultation, and curation.

For the CRM, training recommendations include:

- First year – Introduction to section 106 (or the refresher for CRMs who have taken it before coming to the ARNG), Native American consultation workshop, NGB CRM 101 class (generally held at the Conservation Training Event), and the ICRMP workshop, if available (offered every four or five years).
- Second year – Preparation of agreement documents, NAGPRA, and ICRMP workshop.
- Third year – Integrating GIS and cultural resources, and advanced section 106.

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

- NGB – hosts an annual conservation workshop (topics vary – [gko/ngb.army.mil](http://gko/ngb.army.mil)) and regional consultation workshops (two per year)
- DoD – hosts the DoD conservation workshop (every two years) (refer to schedule on Denix)
- ACHP – [www.achp.gov](http://www.achp.gov)
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Seattle District – [www.nws.usace.army.mil](http://www.nws.usace.army.mil)
- National Preservation Institute – [www.npi.org](http://www.npi.org)
- Civil Engineers Corps Office – [www.cecos.navy.mil](http://www.cecos.navy.mil)

Timing: CRM training courses usually range from three to five days. Register and plan in advance.

#### **4.1.7.2 Non-Environmental WAARNG Personnel**

Training for non-environmental personnel is crucial to ensure compliance with environmental laws and policies, protection of cultural resources, and support for the cultural resources management program. By interfacing with field commanders, project planners, Installation Commanders, and TAG staff, the CRM can develop solutions and programs that blend with existing training opportunities and the WAARNG mission (see table 4-1).

The CRM must develop a training program for training site managers, field commanders and their troops, maintenance staff, and others who may encounter cultural resources. Training subjects can include an understanding of the SOPs in chapter 5.0, introduction to cultural resources regulations and management, and identification of cultural resources. Information from the training program can be summarized and included with training site information packages for soldiers, and can be placed on bulletin boards at historic facilities as reinforcement to training.

Timing: A minimum of two to four weeks would be necessary to develop an awareness training course, and probably two to four hours to conduct the course for each audience/installation. A refresher course should be offered annually.

#### **4.1.8 Executive Order 13287 (Preserve America)**

It is the Army's responsibility to provide the report requested in this executive order to the ACHP by 30 September of each year. The data are obtained from the Army's integrated facilities system and the National Guards' PRIDE databases. Each state CRM is responsible for updating the PRIDE database yearly. (Also, see section 4.1.2 for annual reports.)

As stated in section 3, "Improving Federal Agency Planning and Accountability," of Executive Order 13287:

- (a) Accurate information on the state of federally owned historic properties is essential to achieving the goals of this order and to promoting community economic development through local partnerships. Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall prepare an assessment of the current status of its inventory of historic properties required by section 110(a)(2) of the NHPA (16 USC 470h-2(a)(2)), the general condition and management needs of such properties, and the steps underway or planned to meet those management needs. The assessment shall also include an evaluation of the suitability of the agency's types of historic properties to contribute to community economic development initiatives, including heritage tourism, taking into account agency mission needs, public access considerations, and the long-term preservation of the historic properties. No later than 30 September 2004, each covered agency shall



complete a report of the assessment and make it available to the chairman of the ACHP and the Secretary of the Interior.

- (b) No later than 30 September 2004, each agency with real property management responsibilities shall review its regulations, management policies, and operating procedures for compliance with sections 110 and 111 of the NHPA (16 USC 470h-2 & 470h-3) and make the results of its review available to the ACHP and the Secretary of the Interior. If the agency determines that its regulations, management policies, and operating procedures are not in compliance with those authorities, the agency shall make amendments or revisions to bring them into compliance.
- (c) Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall, by 30 September 2005, and every third year thereafter, prepare a report on its progress in identifying, protecting, and using historic properties in its ownership and make the report available to the ACHP and the Secretary of the Interior. The ACHP shall incorporate this data into a report on the state of the federal government's historic properties and their contribution to local economic development and submit this report to the president by 15 February 2006, and every third year thereafter.
- (d) Agencies may use existing information gathering and reporting systems to fulfill the assessment and reporting requirements of subsections 3(a)-(c) of this order. To assist agencies, the ACHP, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior, shall, by 30 September 2003, prepare advisory guidelines for agencies to use at their discretion.
- (e) No later than 30 June 2003, the head of each agency shall designate a senior policy level official to have policy oversight responsibility for the agency's historic preservation program and notify the ACHP and the Secretary of the Interior of the designation. This senior official shall be an assistant secretary, deputy assistant secretary, or the equivalent, as appropriate to the agency organization. This official, or a subordinate employee reporting directly to the official, shall serve as the ACHP federal preservation officer in accordance with section 110(c) of the NHPA. The senior official shall ensure that the federal preservation officer is qualified consistent with guidelines established by the Secretary of the Interior for that position and has access to adequate expertise and support to carry out the duties of the position.

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

- virtual tours of historic facilities or sites
- establishing partnerships with external stakeholders
- museum and exhibits

- participation in the American Folklife Center's (Library of Congress) Veterans History Project
- traveling exhibits
- walking tours

## **4.2 PROJECT-SPECIFIC AND RESOURCE-SPECIFIC GUIDANCE**

This section provides guidance and procedures for ongoing, project-specific, and resource-specific cultural resource management.

### **4.2.1 Section 106 of the NHPA**

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

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

For the WAARNG, this requirement applies to undertakings on federal property (lands or buildings) or undertakings on state property that involve federal actions (such as funding or permits). Projects that have no federal involvement are not undertakings as defined in section 106 and, therefore, do not require section 106 review. Projects conducted on state lands should be internally reviewed, however, to ensure that there is no federal involvement. It should also be noted that projects conducted on state land may require review under state or local preservation laws and regulations (see section 2.3).

Consultation with the SHPO and/or the ACHP is a critical step in this process. If an undertaking on federal lands may affect properties having value to a Tribe, such Tribe shall be afforded the opportunity to participate as consulting parties during the consultation process, as defined in 36 CFR 800 (see chapter 6.0).

The section 106 process is designed to identify possible conflicts between historic preservation objectives and the proposed activity, and to resolve those conflicts in the public interest through consultation. Neither NHPA nor ACHP regulations require that all historic properties must be

preserved; rather, the agency must consider the effects of the proposed undertaking on those properties and fulfill the procedural requirements for the NHPA prior to implementation.

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

Procedures:

The section 106 process, as noted on the ACHP Web site, is as follows (see figure 4-1 for a basic flow chart):

**Sec. 800.3 Initiation of the Section 106 process.**

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

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

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

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

(c) *Identify the appropriate SHPO and/or THPO.* As part of its initial planning, the agency official shall determine the appropriate SHPO or SHPOs to be involved in the section 106 process. The agency official shall also determine whether the undertaking may occur on or affect historic properties on any tribal

lands and, if so, whether a THPO has assumed the duties of the SHPO. The agency official shall then initiate consultation with the appropriate officer or officers.

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

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

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

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

(d) *Consultation on tribal lands.* Where the federally recognized tribe or Native Hawaiian organization has not assumed the responsibilities of the SHPO on tribal lands, consultation with the Indian tribe regarding undertakings occurring on such tribe's lands or effects on such tribal lands shall be in addition to and on the same basis as consultation with the SHPO. If the SHPO has withdrawn from the process, the agency official may complete the section 106 process with the tribe and the Council, as appropriate. A federally recognized tribe or Native Hawaiian organization may enter into an agreement with a SHPO or SHPOs specifying SHPO participation in the section 106 process for undertakings occurring on or affecting historic properties on tribal lands.

(e) *Plan to involve the public.* In consultation with the SHPO/THPO, the agency official shall plan for involving the public in the section 106 process. The

agency official shall identify the appropriate points for seeking public input and for notifying the public of proposed actions, consistent with Sec. 800.2(d).

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

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

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

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

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

#### **Sec. 800.4 Identification of historic properties.**

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

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

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

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

(4) Gather information from any federally recognized tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations identified pursuant to Sec. 800.3(f) to assist in identifying properties, including those located off tribal lands, which may be of religious and cultural significance to them and may be eligible for the National Register, recognizing that these groups may be reluctant to divulge specific information regarding the location, nature, and activities associated with such sites. The agency official should address concerns raised about confidentiality pursuant to Sec. 800.11(c).

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

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

(2) *Phased identification and evaluation.* Where alternatives under consideration consist of corridors or large land areas, or where access to properties is restricted, the agency official may use a phased process to conduct identification and evaluation efforts. The agency official may also defer final identification and evaluation of historic properties if it is specifically provided for in a memorandum of agreement executed pursuant to Sec. 800.6, a programmatic agreement executed pursuant to Sec. 800.14(b), or the documents used by an agency official to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act pursuant to Sec. 800.8. The process should establish the likely presence of historic properties within the area of potential effects for each alternative or inaccessible area through background

research, consultation and an appropriate level of field investigation, taking into account the number of alternatives under consideration, the magnitude of the undertaking and its likely effects, and the views of the SHPO/THPO and any other consulting parties. As specific aspects or locations of an alternative are refined or access is gained, the agency official shall proceed with the identification and evaluation of historic properties in accordance with paragraphs (b)(1) and (c) of this section.

(c) *Evaluate historic significance.*

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

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

(d) *Results of identification and evaluation.*

(1) *No historic properties affected.* If the agency official finds that either there are no historic properties present or there are historic properties present, but the undertaking will have no effect upon them as defined in Sec. 800.16(i), the agency official shall provide documentation of this finding, as set forth in Sec. 800.11(d), to the SHPO/THPO. The agency official shall notify all consulting parties, including federally recognized tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, and make the documentation available for public

inspection prior to approving the undertaking. If the SHPO/THPO, or the Council if it has entered the section 106 process, does not object within 30 days of receipt of an adequately documented finding, the agency official's responsibilities under section 106 are fulfilled.

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

#### **Sec. 800.5 Assessment of adverse effects.**

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

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

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

- (i) Physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property.
- (ii) Alteration of a property, including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, hazardous material remediation, and provision of handicapped access, that is not consistent with the Secretary's standards for the treatment of historic properties (36 CFR part 68) and applicable guidelines.



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

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

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

(vi) Neglect of a property which causes its deterioration, except where such neglect and deterioration are recognized qualities of a property of religious and cultural significance to a federally recognized tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

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

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

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

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

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

(2) *Disagreement with finding.*

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

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

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

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

(d) *Results of assessment.*

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

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

Timing: The timing for section 106 compliance actions will vary depending on the size and nature of the area of potential effect of the undertaking and the complexity of required identification and evaluation effort. The CRM can anticipate four to six months to complete inventories/evaluations and section 106 consultations for smaller undertakings and longer on larger undertakings. Resolution of adverse effects (mitigation) may require an additional 6 to 12 months, depending on the complexity of the situation. In most cases, an MOA is developed. See section 4.6 on agreement documents.

Stakeholders in the process include the SHPO, public and Tribes (see chapter 6.0).

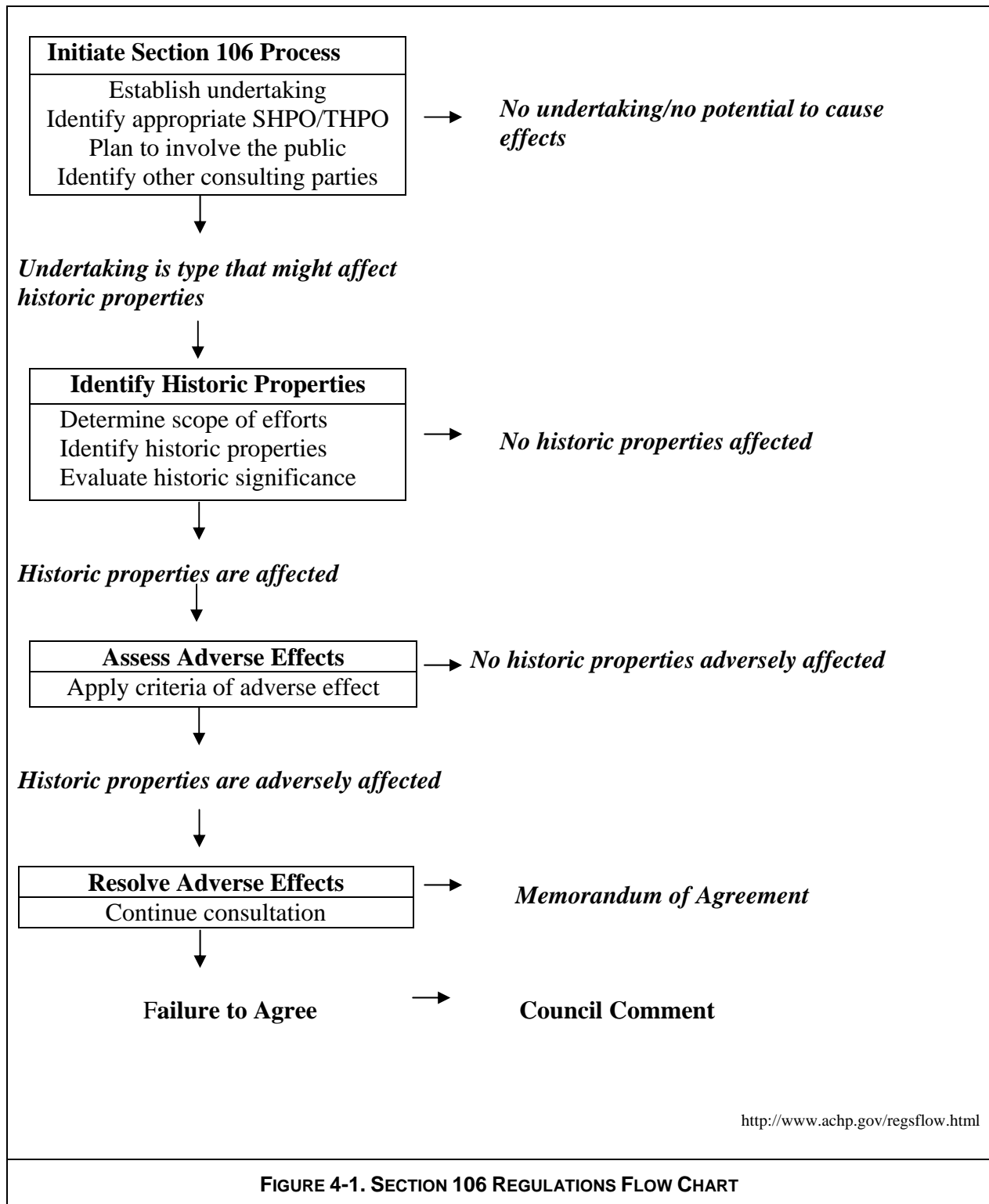
#### 4.2.1.1 Emergencies

Per 36 CFR 800.12 (emergency situations), the timeline for section 106 review can be substantially reduced if renovation or repair is required as a result of an emergency situation (e.g., flood repairs, earthquake, or hurricane damage). The CRM notifies the ACHP and the SHPO/THPO, and any other interested parties of the project; these parties then have seven days rather than the traditional 30 days to comment on the undertaking. As a proactive measure, the WAARNG could also work with the ACHP, SHPO/THPO and interested parties to develop a PA (see section 4.2.10) outlining streamlined procedures for emergency situations. Note: Per 36 CFR 800.12(d), immediate rescue and salvage operations conducted to preserve life or property are exempt from the provisions of section 106 of the NHPA.

#### Procedures:

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

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



#### 4.2.2 Professional Qualification Standards

The following requirements are those used by the National Park Service that have been previously published in the *Code of Federal Regulations* (36 CFR Part 61). The qualifications define minimum education and experience required to perform identification, evaluation, registration, and treatment activities. In some cases, additional areas or levels of expertise may be needed, depending on the complexity of the task and the nature of the historic properties involved. In the following definitions, a year of full-time professional experience need not consist of a continuous year of full-time work but may be made up of discontinuous periods of full-time or part-time work adding up to the equivalent of a year of full-time experience.

##### 4.2.2.1 History

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

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

##### 4.2.2.2 Archaeology

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

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

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

#### 4.2.2.3 Architectural History

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

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

#### 4.2.2.4 Architecture

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

#### 4.2.2.5 Historic Architecture

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

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

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

Procedures:

Ensure that when contracting cultural resource services that contractors have the necessary qualifications.

### 4.2.3 Archaeological Inventories and Excavations

As noted in section 4.2.1 above, archaeological inventories and evaluations may be required to complete compliance with section 106 of the NHPA, or in some cases, as part of the

preparation of a NEPA document when the NHPA process is integrated into the NEPA process. Excavation is a more involved process, and is generally used to further define an archaeological site, provide information for evaluating the site under NRHP criteria, and/or mitigate for adverse effects. Archaeological inventories and excavations must be conducted by qualified personnel (see section 4.2.2).

[Note: Federal funding cannot be used for archaeological inventories on lands being acquired with state funds for state functions.] The following general definitions apply to archaeological inventories:

**Constraints Analysis.** A constraints analysis is completed when a party is interested in knowing what may be on a property in the most general way. A record/literature search, sometimes supplemented by a field visit for reconnaissance, is conducted. A letter report is prepared to document overall impressions and concerns with recommendations, as appropriate. This type of analysis is also referred to as a reconnaissance survey, phase Ia (eastern U.S.), or class I (western U.S.). Check with the SHPO for levels of analysis and surveys and survey requirements.

**Inventory:** Inventory involves a record search / literature review, systematic coverage of a property, recording or updating all discovered sites, and a report. Inventories sometimes involve some excavation depending on the level of information that is needed or state requirements. Excavation can include shovel scrapes or shovel test pits. Artifacts may or may not be collected. Federal agencies generally prefer non-collection inventories. Collection requires cataloging and additional maps for the collection locations, and collected artifacts require curation (see section 4.2.6).

Generally, an inventory involves preparation of a work plan that describes how the work will be done and by whom. The inventory transect interval is generally between 5 to 20 meters between team members and depends on terrain, vegetation coverage, and resources types. All sites located during an inventory are recorded and mapped, and notes are taken to help the archaeologist assess the nature, age, and integrity of the site.

The inventory report provides environmental and cultural contexts, a description of the site, methodologies, research questions, inventory results, recommendations, and any additional state requirements. All discovered sites are treated as eligible for listing on the NRHP until determination of eligibility is final (see evaluation below). Recommendations are crafted based on a proposed project or action. If there are no immediate plans for a property, recommendations may include avoiding the site. These surveys are often referred to as phase I and phase II. Check with the SHPO for levels of surveys and survey requirements.

**Evaluation:** Evaluation or testing of sites is extremely variable. There are guidelines for sparse lithic scatters that allow this type of site to be addressed in an expedient manner; however, for other site types there are a number of approaches. Many evaluations involve shovel test pits, shovel scrapes, drill holes, and sample excavation units with surface mapping, collection, and special studies. The number of units will vary greatly depending on the size of the site, the percentage of the site area that requires excavation under state regulations, and how many units

will be necessary to gather information to address research questions and make conclusions about the site.

Excavations conducted on federal lands may require an ARPA permit (see section 4.2.4.1). Excavations on state lands may require a state permit. Upon completion of the investigation, a report is prepared to summarize the testing and make a recommendation of eligibility.

**Data Recovery:** If a historic property will be impacted by an action or undertaking, there must be mitigation, and data recovery is a form of mitigation for archaeological sites. A data recovery requires preparation of a treatment plan, which describes the site, what information is hoped to be gained by the data recovery, study questions, sample design, catalog methods, special studies, and report preparation. This plan is carefully reviewed by the SHPO or state archaeologist and Tribes prior to field efforts. Data recovery efforts vary greatly in size and scope. The approach to a data recovery depends greatly on the site, geographic location, type of project, archaeologist, and timing. All collected items from federal land must be curated in a federally approved facility.

Procedures:

Ensure that the scope of work clearly defines the type of survey or excavation; the federal and state regulations to be met; the project objectives; the deliverables, including GIS (see section 4.1.1); and the qualifications for those performing the work (see section 4.10).

Determine if permits are necessary (see section 4.12).

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

Stakeholders include Tribes.

## **4.2.4 Archaeological Permits**

### **4.2.4.1 ARPA Permits**

ARPA permits are required when

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

ARPA permits for archaeological investigations that may result in the excavation or removal of American Indian human remains and other cultural items as defined in NAGPRA, or in the excavation of archaeological resources that are of religious or cultural importance to Tribes, will be issued in accordance with AR 405-80 and AR 200-4. Depending on the location within



the state, either the USACE – Seattle District or Walla Walla District Real Estate Office will issue the permit after the WAARNG TAG conducts consultation in accordance with 43 CFR 10.5 and 32 CFR 229.7 with the culturally affiliated Indian tribes. The WAARNG TAG provides the USACE District with approval to issue the permit by means of a report of availability prepared after necessary consultation and compliance actions have been met. ARPA permits shall provide for the disposition of NAGPRA cultural items in accordance with NAGPRA subsections 3(a) and 3(b) and 43 CFR 10. The TAG commander will ensure that documentation of consultation with culturally affiliated Indian tribes is prepared and maintained as part of the record of each such permit.

The WAARNG will ensure that ARPA permits:

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

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

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

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

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

HQDA uses technical and legal guidance from the USAEC to review the draft document.

The WAARNG TAG will ensure that military police, installation legal staff, the installation PAO, and the fish, game, and recreation management staff are familiar with the requirements and applicable civil and criminal penalties under ARPA. Also in accordance with ARPA section 9, the WAARNG TAG may withhold information concerning the nature and location of archaeological resources from the public under subchapter II of chapter 5 of title 5 of the *United States Code* or under any other provision of law.

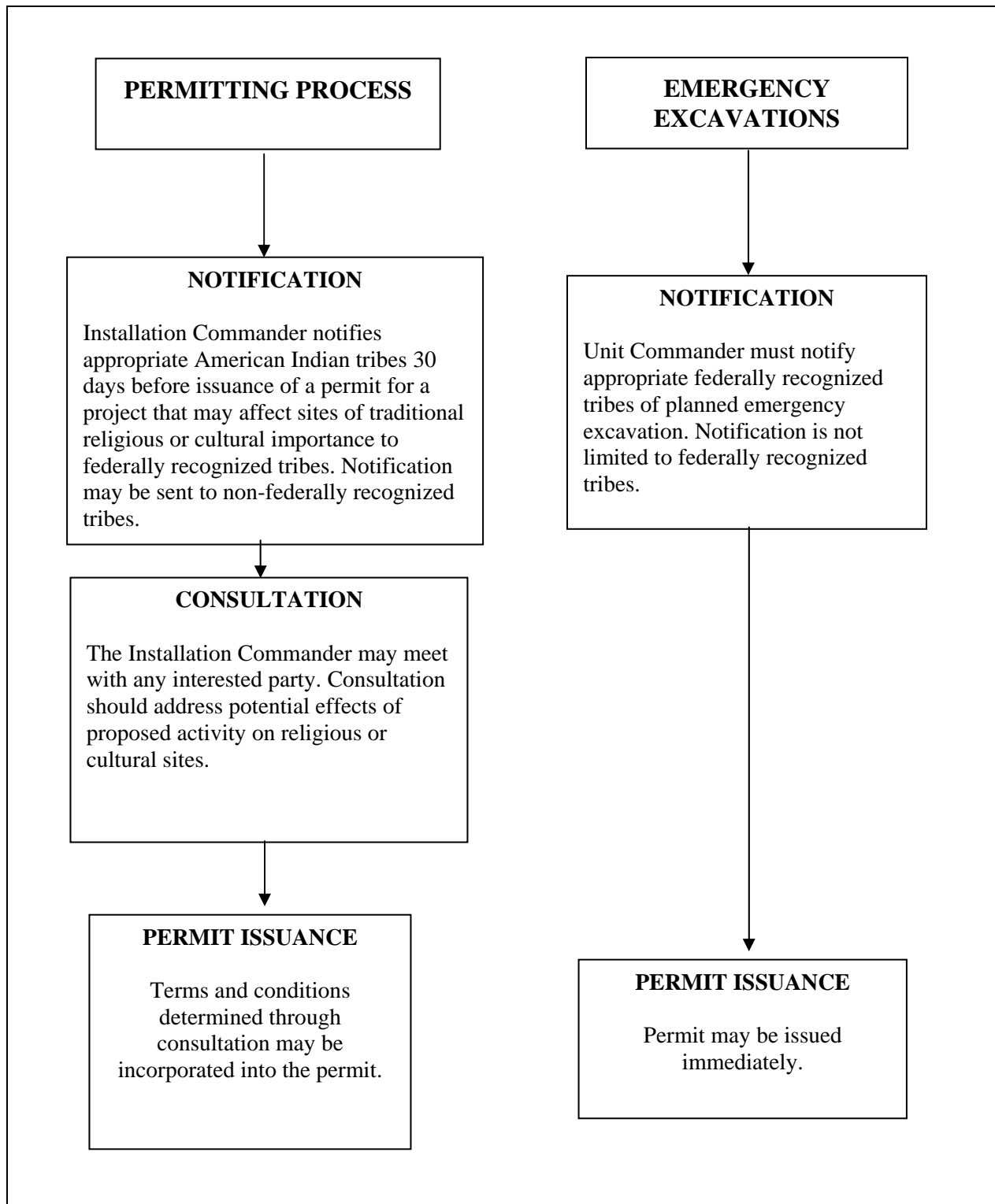
Timing: ARPA permits can take up to six months to acquire.

#### 4.2.4.2 Other Federal Agency Permits

The Bureau of Land Management issues online access to [Cultural Resource Use Permits](#) in order to authorize cultural resources studies for research, for compliance with the NHPA, and for compliance with ARPA. When specific projects are proposed, applicants who already possess a cultural resource use permit must also obtain an online [Field Use Authorization](#). When a proposed project involves ground-disturbing work at a prehistoric archaeological site, an online [ARPA Permit](#) must be approved before work begins.

Any individual or organization wanting to perform archaeological or paleontological field work such as survey, excavation, or site conservation, on any lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management must have a permit. Permits are issued to individuals and organizations that have the appropriate education/experience and capability to perform professionally acceptable cultural resources studies. This permit establishes the basic qualifications of the permittee(s) before any specific projects are proposed.

Other federal agencies that manage land, including the U.S. Forest Service, also require a permit for use.



**FIGURE 4-2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES PROTECTION ACT**

#### 4.2.4.3 Washington State Permits

[Washington Administrative Code 25-48-060](#) can be accessed online. In the state of Washington, the excavation and removal of archaeological materials and the excavation and removal of American Indian human remains require a permit from the DAHP office under state law (RCW 27.44 and RCW 27.53). The complete permit requirements and step-by-step process of obtaining a permit from DAHP is available on the following Web site: <http://www.oahp.wa.gov/pages/archaeology/Permitting.htm> can be accessed online. The general time span for receiving a permit after submittal to the DAHP office is approximately 60 calendar days. Call the assistant state archaeologist for questions at 360.586.3083.

The complete permit requirements can be found in the Washington Administrative Code 25-48-060. Definitions pertaining to WAC 25-48 are located in appendix L. In addition to submitting a signed and notarized application, there are 18 potential sections for a complete permit application, depending on the type of resource, nature of the excavation or recovery, and land ownership.

### 4.3 INADVERTENT DISCOVERY

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

The following procedures and actions for an inadvertent discovery are described in this section and in SOP 4. The procedures are for activities involving federal actions, federal funding, or federal lands. These procedures also apply within land managed by other jurisdictional agencies or training on land that is managed by other federal agencies/entities. Actions may occur, for instance, at Yakima Training Center, Fort Lewis, and Fairchild AFB. The phone numbers for the CRMs at these agencies is provided in SOP 4.

For actions on state land, follow SOP 4 and contact the DAHP. Check the state law requirements listed in section 2.3 of the ICRMP, and RCW 27.53 pertains to inadvertent discoveries on state land. If an action is on state land, follow the procedures listed below and in SOP 4 and contact the DAHP after the inadvertent discovery is secured. The DAHP will provide guidelines for the procedure. The WAARNG will cooperate with the DAHP and other agencies of the state. The main difference between the federal action and the state action is that the inadvertent discovery is located on state land or the action was funded by state funds and the DAHP must be contacted and consulted with. In summary, follow the procedures listed in SOP 4 and contact the DAHP.

For ground-disturbing activities, project planners, engineers, soldiers, tenants, and construction personnel should be informed of types of cultural resources, human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony potentially existing at WAARNG installations. Applicable personnel should be briefed on the provisions listed in SOP 4.

Prior to field troops, construction crews, or non-WAARNG personnel commencing activities at any WAARNG property should be briefed on the following procedures and procedures listed in SOP 4.

The CRM is to gather information; notify all appropriate WAARNG personnel, agencies, and Tribes in accordance with applicable federal and state law and regulations; and provide instructions to the Installation Commander, as needed.

#### **4.3.1 Discovery of Human Remains**

If remains are found during project construction, or are exposed by erosion or other natural processes, and if it cannot be determined whether they are human remains, the immediate vicinity of the remains shall be secured and the WAARNG CRM shall be notified immediately. The CRM shall contact a professional trained in the identification of human remains. The professional shall examine the remains and make a determination as to whether they are human. If the remains are found to be human, the procedures outlined in NAGPRA section 3(c) will be followed:

##### **4.3.1.1 Section 3 (c) Inadvertent Discovery of Native American Human Remains and Objects.**

1. If the human remains or objects were discovered during construction or similar activity, the activity shall be suspended and reasonable efforts to protect the remains or objects shall be made. The Commander, as the primary management authority, and the appropriate Native American organizations shall be notified of the discovery. All activity in the area of the discovery shall be suspended for 30 days after certification that the appropriate American Indian organizations have been notified.
2. Disposition and control of the remains or objects shall follow the requirements of section 3, subsections (a) and (b), of NAGPRA.

If the remains are found to be human, and the location requires excavation, the procedures outlined in NAGPRA section 3 (c) will be followed.

##### **4.3.1.2 Section 3 (c) Intentional Excavation and Removal of Native American Human Remains and Objects**

1. A permit issued under section 4 of ARPA is required.

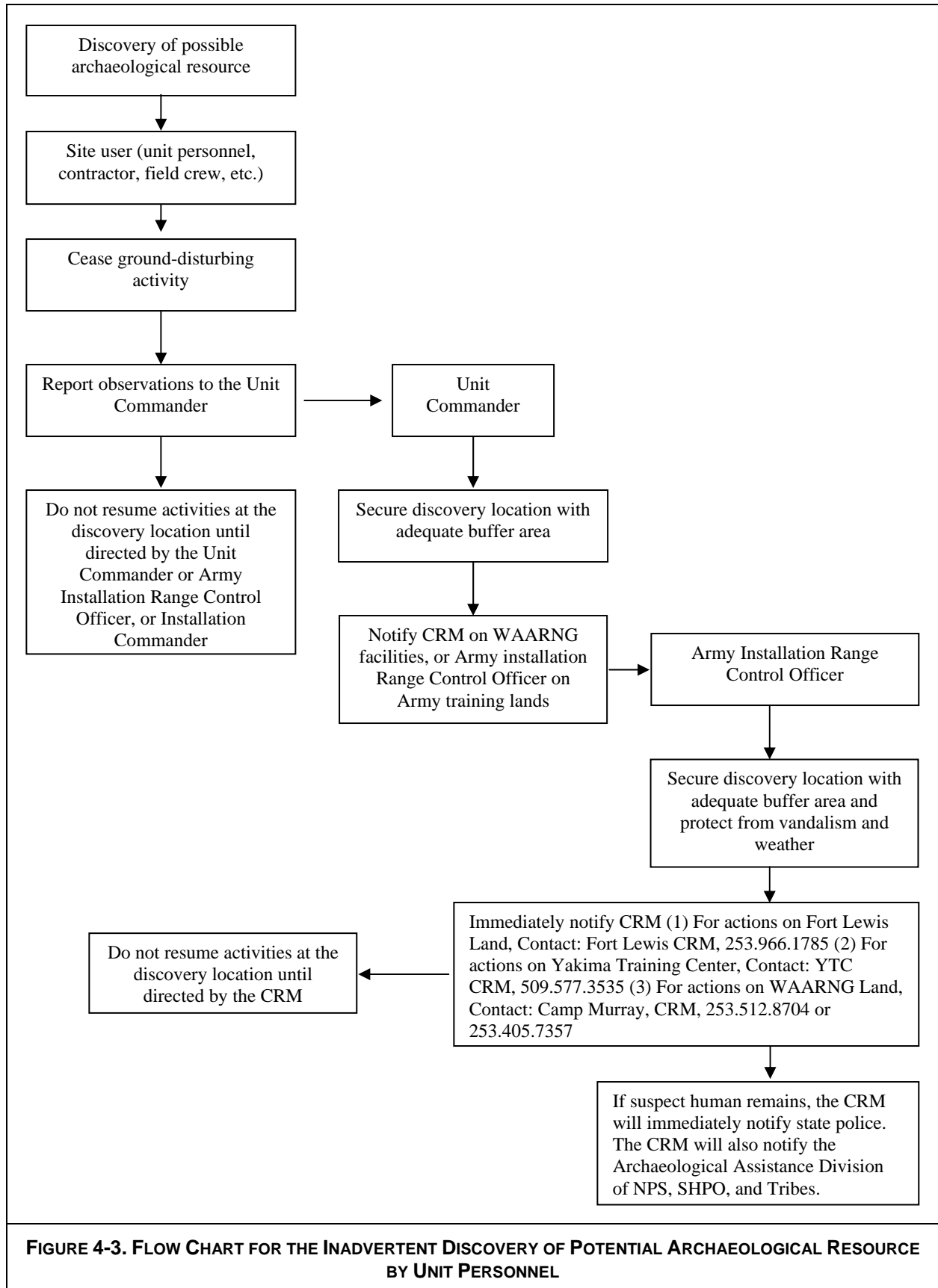
2. Consultation with the appropriate Native American organization is required prior to excavation or removal.
3. Ownership and right of control of the disposition of human remains or objects shall follow the requirements of section 3, subsections (a) and (b), of NAGPRA.
4. Proof of consultation as required under paragraph (2), above

#### **4.3.2 Discovery of Buried Cultural Resources**

If cultural resources are encountered inadvertently during an undertaking, work in the immediate vicinity shall be halted, the immediate vicinity of the resources shall be secured, and the WAARNG CRM shall be notified. Phone numbers and the names of contacts are provided in appendix G. The following procedures shall be followed:

- An *in situ* evaluation of the resources shall be made by a qualified archaeologist. Based on recommendations from the archaeologist, decisions regarding the treatment of the resources shall be made in consultation with the CRM, Washington SHPO, and THPO(s) of any federally recognized Tribes with ancestral ties to the location.
- If the resources cannot be evaluated without further archaeological or historic work, the CRM shall be notified and a data recovery program or historic research shall be prepared in consultation with the Washington SHPO and THPO(s). If the discovery location is on federal land, the WAARNG will follow the procedures outlined in ARPA.
- Based on the results of the data recovery program or historic research, the resources shall be evaluated for eligibility to the NRHP, in consultation with the CRM, Washington SHPO, and THPO(s).

One management tool is for WAARNG to develop a CA (see section 42.10) prior to the encounter of human remains or funerary objects to agree on procedures and streamline the process. Note: Per 36 CFR 800.12(d), immediate rescue and salvage operations conducted to preserve life or property are exempt from the provisions of section 106 of the NHPA.



### 4.3.3 Curation

[Note: AR 200-4, 2-7 (a) and (b) – The TAG will ensure that all collections are processed, maintained, and curated in accordance with the requirements of 36 CFR 79. Generally, installations should not establish archaeological curation facilities on the installation due to the permanent recurring costs and personnel requirements to maintain such repositories to the minimum standards in 36 CFR 79 in perpetuity.]

Collections are material remains that are excavated or removed during an inventory, excavation, or other study of a prehistoric or historic resource, or as a result of inadvertent discovery and/or emergency action, and associated records (36 CFR 79.4[a]). Associated records are original records (or copies thereof) that are prepared or assembled, that document efforts to locate, evaluate, record, study, preserve, or recover a prehistoric or historic resource (36 CFR 79.4([2])).

The CRM should consider long-term and ongoing costs of permanent collection curation and include these costs in the STEP tool for the inventory, evaluation, or data recovery.

Collections from federal lands should be deposited in a repository that meets the standards outlined in 36 CFR 79, to ensure that they will be safeguarded and permanently curated in accordance with federal guidelines. If an inventory is federally funded, and the inventory includes state-owned lands, collections should be considered a federal responsibility and should be curated in a facility that meets the requirement of the 36 CFR 79.

Collections from state-funded inventories on state-owned property have title vested in the state of Washington and should be curated according to Washington DAHP standards. The state is currently in a planning process with private, state, tribal, and federal agency representatives to develop curation standards for the state of Washington. This process can be seen online at <http://www.oahp.wa.gov/pages/Archaeology/Collections.htm>. Until Washington state standards for curation are publicized, state collections should be curated in facilities that meet the requirements of the 36 CFR 79. See chapter 3.0 for a list of curation facilities. When the curation standards are finalized, consultation with the SHPO is recommended regarding collections from state funded projects on state-owned land.

A curation facility is specifically designed to serve as a physical repository where collections and records are sorted, repackaged, assessed for conservation needs, and then placed in an appropriate, environmentally controlled, secure storage area. Proper curation also includes a review and update of all paper records. An important component of artifact curation is the selection of artifacts for site-specific reference collections. Artifact data are entered into a database, which is an important management and research tool. The overall goal of the federal curation program, as set forth in 36 CFR 79, is to ensure the preservation and accessibility of cultural resource collections and documents for use by members of the public interested in the archaeology and history of the region.



Procedures:

- Before permanent curation, all artifacts recovered on WAARNG installations will be analyzed using commonly accepted methods for artifacts in the region. Artifact analyses will be consistent with current archaeological research objectives for the region.
- Cleaning, curation, and storage of artifacts and associated documents will meet professional standards.
- Artifacts and associated documents will be stored in clean, spacious, temperature-controlled facilities while on the installation and kept in archival-quality bags, folders, or boxes.
- The WAARNG may choose to negotiate a memorandum of understanding (MOU) or similar agreement with the SHPO or other state repository, museum, or university, or other 36 CFR 79 approved curation facility for final curation of all artifacts.
- All field, laboratory, and other project records will be reproduced on archival-quality paper.

#### 4.3.3.1 36 CFR 79 Reporting and Inspection Requirements

The annual Secretary of the Interior's report to Congress requires an assessment of archaeological records and materials in federal repositories. The CRM shall determine, on an annual basis, the volume of records and materials held by the WAARNG installation or curated on its behalf at a curation facility.

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

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

- Periodically inventory any other federally owned personal property in the possession of the CRM.

#### **4.3.4 Archaeological and Sacred Site Confidentiality**

Numerous provisions of cultural resources legislation require that interested members of the public have access to cultural resource management programs undertaken at the public's expense. The ARPA and the NHPA provide for confidentiality of archaeological site locations on federal property. The confidentiality requirement for site locations on state property is codified in RCW 27.53.070 and in 42.56 RCW. Therefore, it is extremely important that persons using this document and other cultural resource reports and maps understand that all archaeological resource descriptions and locations are confidential. For this reason, maps delineating the locations of archaeological resources are not included in this ICRMP, nor will any be released to the public.

Site locations located on federal property are only exempt from FOIA through ARPA and then only when approved by the ACHP. While this is the only way to explicitly restrict site location information and the nature of archaeological resources to the general public, it is common practice to keep such information confidential until such time as a request is submitted.

Tribes also have an interest in site confidentiality and are not expected to divulge such information unless confidentiality can be reasonably assured. For additional information on tribal interests, see chapter 6.0.

The ARNG cultural resources documentation will be prepared so that maps of specific archaeological locations and tribal resources are easily removable. Documents for the public will be copied so that archaeological maps or site forms are not included.

#### **4.3.5 Historic Structures**

##### **4.3.5.1 Maintenance and Care of Historic Buildings and Structures**

For compliance with section 106 of the NHPA (see section 4.2.1) for historic structures, the following actions have the potential to have an adverse effect:

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

This requirement applies to undertakings on federal property (lands or buildings) or state property where there is federal involvement (such as funding or permits). Actions on state

property (e.g., readiness centers [armories]) that do not involve federal action do not require NHPA compliance; however, check state and local laws (section 2.3).

Procedures:

Upon being advised by the project proponent of proposed operations or maintenance activities, renovations or upgrades, demolition, transfer, replacement, relocation, or sale or lease of property that may affect a property that is 45 years old or older, the CRM must determine its eligibility for the NRHP. If the property is determined eligible, the CRM must initiate the section 106 consultation process. Refer to section 4.2.5 for procedures to follow for inadvertent discoveries should the action involve ground disturbance.

The following maintenance and repair activities typically have no adverse effect on historic properties and are exempted from further section 106 procedures (nationwide readiness center (armory) Cold-War 1946–1989 PA). One additional management tool is for the WAARNG and SHPO to enter into a PA (section 4.2.10) to streamline the consultation process.

***[Note: If the building is part of a local historic district, local zoning ordinances and historic preservation ordinances may restrict these actions or require local approval (see section 2.3).]***

1. Exterior:
  - painting on previously painted surfaces using similar color
  - paint removal by non-destructive means (paint only)
  - repair or replacement of existing walkways with matching materials
  - repair or replacement of existing parking areas
  - repair or replacement of existing above-ground fuel storage facilities
  - placement of temporary barriers for compliance with DoD Minimum Anti-terrorism Standards for Buildings (UFC 4-010-01 8 October 2003)
  - repair of the building exterior when repair or replacement matches existing details, form, and materials
2. Interior:
  - replace insulation (ceilings, attics, basement spaces)
  - replace plumbing
  - replace heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems and units
  - replace electrical systems
  - replace telecommunications equipment
  - replace security systems
  - replace fire suppression systems
  - asbestos removal and abatement when it does not involve removal of the historic fabric of buildings and structures
  - nondestructive lead paint abatement when it does not involve removal of historic fabric other than paint

There are guidelines for the treatment and preservation of historic properties contained in *The Secretary of Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*. The standards can be viewed online at <http://www2.cr.nps.gov/tps/tax/rhb/index.htm>.

#### 4.3.5.2 Maintenance and Treatment Plans

A maintenance and treatment plan (MTP) can be developed as a component of the cultural resource management program and in some cases used to comply with section 106 of the NHPA. An MTP identifies the historic properties (buildings, structures, landscapes, and districts); their character-defining features and contributing elements; their building materials and condition; and promotes their preservation through planning, design, cyclic maintenance, and appropriate treatments for repair, rehabilitation, and restoration. An MTP is a five-year management plan that provides guidance to the CRM. The CRM, in turn, uses this information to work with maintenance and facilities personnel to address problems of deterioration or failure of building materials and systems, and to recommend repair and renovation materials that will continue to maintain historic significance of the historic property.

An MTP covers a group of buildings that is generally site-specific due to the complexity of each site and overlaying construction periods, and should focus on a range of alternatives and treatments from stabilization to restoration.

#### 4.3.5.3 Disposal or Demolition of Excess Property

Mission requirement changes sometimes result in the removal, replacement, or disposal of buildings and structures. These actions may have an effect on a historic property under section 106 of the NHPA. When buildings are to be removed, replaced, or divested, determine if the building is 50 years old and whether it has been evaluated for NRHP eligibility. If the building is 50 (or near 50) years old, and is listed, eligible, or unevaluated, initiate the section 106 process with the SHPO (section 4.2.1). If necessary, evaluate the building for eligibility.

If removal or replacement is being considered, conduct an economic analysis on replacement of the building (section 4.3.5.5). When rehabilitation costs exceed 70% of a building's replacement cost, replacement construction may be used. However, "the 70% value may be exceeded where the significance of a specific structure warrants special attention if warranted by the life-cycle cost comparisons" (AR PAM 200-4 sec. 2-4G(1)(2)).

If the projects will affect an eligible property, mitigation measures may be developed that reduce effects to a non-adverse level. These measures may include avoidance, preservation in place, rehabilitation, or data recovery. If data recovery is chosen, it is suggested that Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) or Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) documentation be prepared prior to implementation of any activity that could affect the character or integrity of the historic property. The SHPO and/or National Park Service Regional Office, in coordination with the WAARNG, would select the acceptable level of documentation for mitigation purposes.

Even if the building itself is not a historic property, but is within a historic district, replacement could have an adverse effect on the historic district. If this is the case, consult with the SHPO. If the building to be removed is in or a contributing element to a historic district, the goals are to retain the character-defining features, design, and workmanship of buildings, structures, and landscape. If mission requirements cause the demolition and replacement of significant buildings or structures, the replacement design should be compatible with other buildings within and contributing to the historic district. Changes to the landscape should convey the historic pattern of land use, topography, transportation patterns, and spatial relationships.

#### 4.3.5.4 Anti-Terrorism Force Protection Standards

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

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

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

Procedures:

When renovation projects are proposed for historic structures, they should incorporate the appropriate anti-terrorism standards. These proposed changes may not be subject to negotiation with the SHPO. The section 106 consultation process should be initiated early.

The U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (USACERL) will publish official guidance on this topic in 2006; until that time, the CRM is encouraged to work with the project manager to develop creative and cost-effective solutions (e.g., application of BlastX to interior walls, addition of catcher windows behind historic windows, changing use patterns) to retrofit historic buildings and structures to comply with the anti-terrorism standards while meeting mission needs. The decision to demolish a historic building rather than attempting to

retrofit it must be justified with a cost analysis and discussion of alternatives examined (see section 4.2.1 and 4.2.9.2).

#### 4.3.5.5 Economic Analysis

Section 1.10 of AR 200-4 imposes responsibilities on ARNG commanders regarding historic preservation. Such responsibilities include the following:

- (1) Use available historic properties to the maximum extent possible (AR 200-4, section 2-3 [e] [2]).
- (2) The installation commander must document historic properties that will be altered or destroyed as a result of Army actions in accordance with section 106 of the NHPA. Prior to acquiring, constructing or leasing buildings, installation commanders must comply with the NHPA (AR 200-4, section 2-3 [c] [3])

As stated in DA PAM 200-4, AR 200-4 requires that federal agencies address requirements and procedures for conducting an economic analysis of historic properties (historic buildings and structures) that are being considered for demolition and replacement. The decision to reuse, replace, or demolish a facility needs to be justified with a least cost, life-cycle economic analysis.

DoDI 4715.3, D.3.e also addresses this issue, directing that “an economic analysis shall be conducted on all NRHP eligible historic properties that are being considered for demolition and replacement (section 2825 of 10 USC, reference [f]). The economic analysis should include an evaluation of life-cycle maintenance costs, utility costs, replacement costs, and other pertinent factors.

In accordance with DoDI 4715.3, when the economic analysis demonstrates that rehabilitation costs for historic properties exceed 70% of the building’s replacement cost, replacement construction may be used. However, the 70% value may be exceeded where the significance of a particular historic structure warrants special attention, such as a national historic landmark, or if warranted by the life-cycle cost comparisons.

The assessment of new construction must include life-cycle maintenance costs, utility costs, replacement costs, and all other pertinent factors in the economic analysis. Replacement costs must be based on architectural design that is compatible with the historic property or district. Potential reuses of the historic structure must be addressed prior to making the final decision to dispose of the property. The WAARNG must also consider costs associated with the contracting of qualified archaeologists, if needed, and/or the services of professionals to carry out historic building inspections.

A DA memorandum dated 05 May 1997 addressed the issue of Army Adaptive Reuse and Rehabilitation Models. In this memo, examples of adaptive reuse and rehabilitation were solicited for a study to examine and document the benefits and cost feasibility of implementing historically compatible designs for adaptive reuse and rehabilitation projects to encourage their

widespread use throughout the Army. A copy of this report may be obtained by contacting the USACE.

Software is available to aid the WAARNG in the economic analysis of building maintenance costs related to layaway/mothballing, renovation and reuse, and demolition. There is also software for the analysis of window replacement costs. The program is designed to estimate costs over a 20-year time period. The economic analyses included in the program are

- the cost of each alternative over the life-cycle of the building,
- the possible alternatives and additional costs incurred, and
- the point at which one alternative becomes a more viable option than others.

There is also a Window Econometric Computer Program to provide life-cycle cost comparisons associated with the repair and/or replacement of windows. The Layaway Economic Analysis Tool Software is available on CD by contacting the U.S. Army Environmental Center at 1-800-USA-3845, or online at <http://www.aec.army.mil/usaec/cultural/software.html>. The Layaway Economic Analysis Tool, Version 2.04 developed by the U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center / Construction Engineering Research Laboratories (ERDC/CERL), is a Windows 95/98 NT-based software tool available to DoD users in CD-ROM format.

#### 4.3.6 Cultural Landscapes

The definition for cultural landscape currently used by the National Park Service is as follows: “A cultural landscape is a geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein, associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values” (Cultural Resource Management Guidelines, NPS-28). A cultural landscape can be one of the following:

- **Historic site:** the location of a significant event or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archaeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure.
- **Historic designed landscape:** a landscape having historic significance as a design or work of art because it was consciously designed and laid out by a landscape architect, master gardener, architect, or horticulturist according to design principles, or by an owner or other amateur using a recognized style or tradition in response or reaction to a recognized style or tradition; has a historic association with a significant person or persons, trend, or event in landscape gardening or landscape architecture; or a significant relationship to the theory and practice of landscape architecture.
- **Historic vernacular landscape:** a landscape whose use, construction, or physical layout reflects endemic traditions, customs, beliefs, or values in which the expression of cultural values, social behavior, and individual actions over time is manifested in the physical features and materials and their interrelationships, including patterns of spatial organization, land use, circulation, vegetation, structures, and objects; and in which the

physical, biological, and cultural features reflect the customs and everyday lives of people.

- **Ethnographic landscape:** a landscape traditionally associated with a contemporary ethnic group, typically used for such activities as subsistence hunting and gathering, religious or sacred ceremonies, and traditional meetings.

For compliance with section 106 of the NHPA (see section 4.2.1) for cultural landscapes, the following actions have the potential to have an adverse effect:

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

Procedures:

Upon being advised by the project proponent of proposed operations or maintenance activities, renovations or upgrades, demolition, new construction, major landscaping projects, transfer, replacement, relocation, or sale or lease of property that may affect a property that is 45 years old or older and has an undetermined historic status, the CRM must determine its eligibility for the NRHP. If the property is determined eligible, the CRM must initiate the section 106 consultation process.

If the WAARNG is managing cultural landscapes, the CRM should consider developing an agreement document (section 4.2.11) with the SHPO or Tribes, as well as the development of an SOP (chapter 5.0). Refer to section 4.2.5 for inadvertent discoveries.

There are guidelines for the treatment and preservation of cultural landscapes contained in *The Secretary of Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*. The standards can be viewed online at <http://www2.cr.nps.gov/hli/introguid.htm>. Information is also available online in the National Park Service publication, [Preservation Brief 36: Protecting Cultural Landscapes](#).

#### **4.3.7 Stakeholder and Public Involvement Plan**

Stakeholder and public involvement and community outreach can be driven by regulation in project-specific cases, or can be a proactive method of partnering with interested parties to achieve long-range goals and solicit program support. The following section describes some methods to involve stakeholders and the public for projects or programs.



Stakeholders can include the following:

- SHPO
- Tribes/THPOs (see chapter 6.0)
- veterans organizations
- interested public
- federal and state agencies
- special interest groups
- local historical committees and societies
- tenants, lessees, and land users (hunters, fishermen, boy scouts, police)
- neighbors
- landowners
- contractors
- NGB
- Integrated Readiness Training
- Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC)
- ODEP/AEC

Consultation with Tribes is required by several cultural resource laws, regulations, and executive orders, and DoD policy and is good stewardship of cultural resources. Tribal consultation is addressed in chapter 6.0.

#### 4.3.7.1 Public and Stakeholder Involvement and Outreach

Summary/Procedures: Public participation and involvement are required for most environmental programs, including cultural resources. Regulation 36 CFR 800.2(d) requires that the ARNG seek and consider public views in its undertakings that may have an effect on historic properties. (For tribal consultation see chapter 6.0.) Benefits of public involvement to the WAARNG include the following:

- opening the decision-making process to the public and building credibility
- assisting with the identification of issues
- enhancing mutual understanding of stakeholder values and ARNG management challenges
- making better decisions
- minimizing delays and enhancing community support

If WAARNG plans have the potential to affect a historic property and an EA or EIS is deemed unnecessary, public involvement is still expected. Under section 106 regulations, federal agencies are required to involve the public in the section 106 process. This includes the identification of appropriate public input and notification to the public of proposed actions,

consistent with 36 CFR 800.2(d). The WAARNG may choose to follow the same process as stipulated in NEPA for EAs.

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

[Note: For any adverse effect, it is the WAARNG's responsibility to determine what stakeholders, for example a local historic preservation group or a statewide nonprofit preservation organization, may have an interest and determine the level of public involvement needed. However, for any adverse effect under the NHPA, in accordance with 32 CFR Part 651.28, a REC can be used if the SHPO concurs with the action.]

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

#### 4.3.7.2 Public Involvement Opportunities

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

#### 4.3.7.3 Special Events

Special events with local and national significance offer excellent opportunities to educate the public on cultural resources preservation. Events such as Earth Day (22 April), Fourth of July, Veteran's Day, National Historic Preservation Week (third week in May), National Public Lands Day (last Saturday in September), and local town celebrations are opportunities for the WAARNG to help educate people about cultural resources and preservation principles. Section 4.3 contains Web sites that may aid WAARNG in this task.

#### 4.3.7.4 Distribution of Documents

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

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

Special efforts will be made to use newspapers to acquaint the surrounding communities with the overall cultural resources program at the various WAARNG facilities. It is to the benefit of the ARNG to inform the public of these programs. This can be achieved through press releases. In addition to the newspaper, press releases can be sent to local magazines or Web-based news sites.

Libraries are excellent repositories to provide public access to documents for review. Most communities, schools, and universities have libraries. Appendix G includes local library and newspaper information.

#### 4.3.7.5 Other Opportunities for Outreach

Other methods for reaching external stakeholders include the following:

- public forums
- Web sites
- scoping meetings
- questionnaires and feedback sheets
- public notices
- presentations at various forums and gatherings
- cross training the WAARNG staff to be a liaison
- society meetings

By knowing who the interested public is, other methods will come to light.

#### 4.3.7.6 Public Affairs Office

The Public Affairs Office (PAO) performs more of an oversight and guidance role with respect to public involvement issues. The PAO maintains a liaison with the project proponent, CRM, JAG, and other NGB offices. In support of NEPA and NHPA actions, the public affairs environmental office assists the project proponent in the preparation of press releases, public notices, and other information. The PAO environmental office provides guidance for planning and coordination and conducts public meetings or hearings for the WAARNG, supports the project proponent during the NEPA process, and reviews all NEPA documents.

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

#### **4.3.8 Agreement Documents**

In some cases, streamlining section 106 regulations and addressing issues under the NHPA, NAGPRA, and Executive Order 13175 and the consultation process can be accomplished through the use of an MOA, PA, CA, or plan of action and MOU.

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

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

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

CAs are similar to a PA structure and are used to establish the repatriation process under NAGPRA. CAs are negotiated between the agency, the SHPO/THPOs/Tribes, and possibly other claimant groups or parties. These agreement documents can govern the notification process, reburial procedures, limitations, custody procedures, and monitoring plans. CAs are particularly useful when it is known upfront that remains or funerary objects are likely to be encountered.

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

MOUs in general are used to clarify protocols and roles and responsibilities. The agency, the SHPO/THPO/Tribes, and other consulting parties can negotiate MOUs. These documents are used as a tool to ensure that all involved parties are informed of, and agree upon, the details of a particular cultural resource management program. MOUs are typically not legally binding.

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

Procedures for PAs and MOAs are outlined in DA PAM 200-4. NGB can provide sample documents. Draft MOAs, PAs, CAs, and plans of action must be reviewed by NGB and ODEP/AEC. Development of agreement documents requires public and stakeholder involvement.

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

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

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

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

At a minimum anticipate the following time frames:

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

## 4.4 ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

**Nationwide Readiness Center (armory) Programmatic Agreement.** In accordance with 36 CFR Part 800.14 (b), a nationwide PA is being developed to help streamline the section 106 process for federal undertakings at readiness centers (armories).

**Conservation Handbook.** The Conservation Handbook will link to any specific law or regulation.

**Grants.** Legacy – This can be viewed online at [www.dodlegacy.org](http://www.dodlegacy.org) and Save America's Treasures – [www.2.cr.nps.gov/treasures](http://www.2.cr.nps.gov/treasures)

### 4.4.1 Useful Web Sites

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (<http://www.achp.gov>) – The ACHP Web site provides current preservation news and links to laws and regulations concerning heritage preservation.

DENIX (<http://www.denix.osd.mil>) – is the central platform and information clearinghouse for environment, safety, and occupational health news, information, policy, and guidance. Serving the worldwide greater DoD community, DENIX offers environment, safety, and occupational health professionals a vast document library, a gateway to Web-based environmental compliance tools, an interactive workgroup environment, a variety of groupware tools and an active membership community numbering thousands.

ICRMP Toolbox on DENIX

<https://www.denix.osd.mil/denix/Public/ESPrograms/Conservation/Legacy/ETB/EtbWelcome.htm>

EPA (<http://www.epa.gov>) – The EPA Web site provides links to EPA news, topic, laws and regulations, and information sources.

Guardnet (<http://guardnet.ngb.army.mil>)

Legacy (<http://www.dodlegacy.org>) – Legacy Web site explains a Legacy project may involve regional ecosystem management initiatives, habitat preservation efforts, archaeological investigations, invasive species control, Native American consultations, and/or monitoring, and predicting migratory patterns of birds and animals.

National Park Service (general cultural resource page) (<http://www.cr.nps.gov>) – The National Park Service, *Links to the Past* Web page is a resource to find information on cultural resource subjects and cultural resource programs.

National Park Service (National Register) (<http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr>) -- The NRHP Web site provides links to assist in registering a property to the NRHP among other various preservation topics and links.

National Trust for Historic Preservation (<http://www.nthp.org>) – The National Trust has an informative Web site regarding how the private sector preserves America’s diverse historic places and communities through education, advocacy, and resources.

Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (<http://www2.cr.nps.gov/tps/tax/rhb/index.htm>) – The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation Web site describes the intent of the standards, which is to assist the long-term preservation of a property’s significance through the preservation of historic materials and features.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Seattle District) (<http://www.nws.usace.army.mil>) – The USACE lists links from civil works to historic preservation where they list managing and engineering solutions.

U.S. Army Environmental Center (<http://aec.army.mil/usaec/>) – The USAEC Web site provides a link to cultural resources guidance that includes American Indian affairs, historic buildings and landscapes, archaeology, and the Army Historic Preservation Campaign Plan.

Bureau of Indian Affairs (<http://www.doi.gov/bureau-indian-affairs>).– The Bureau of Indian Affairs Web site provides links to tribal agencies and tribal leaders, among other helpful links.

The Layaway Economic Analysis Tool Software (<http://www.ceac.army.mil/>) – The mission of the cost and economics is to provide the Army decision-makers with cost, performance, and economic analysis in the form of expertise, models, data, estimates, and analyses at all levels. Links include ACEIT, AMCOS, Cost and Economic Analysis, Cost Management/ABC.

Washington DAHP (<http://www.oahp.wa.gov/>) – The DAHP is the official repository for statewide information on historic, cultural, and archaeological sites in Washington. The department maintains information on over 20,000 archaeological sites and over 100,000 historic properties. This information is contained in individual paper records, USGS quadrangle maps, photographic negatives, prints, slides, videos, and electronic data in a digital and tabular format.

Governor’s Office of Indian Affairs (<http://www.goia.wa.gov/> )

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## **5.0 STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES**

The SOPs are designed to provide guidance for WAARNG non-environmental personnel in addressing the most common actions and situations involving cultural resources. The SOPs are specifically designed to be removed from the ICRMP for copying and distribution to appropriate WAARNG personnel, and should be read as stand-alone documents. The SOPs have been prepared to assist the WAARNG in complying with applicable state and federal laws, regulations, and guidelines pertaining to cultural resources management. Because the SOPs are intended for non-environmental personnel, the procedures outlined in the SOPs do not include the steps taken by the CRM after he/she has been contacted by the non-environmental personnel. In short, the SOPs provide non-environmental personnel with sufficient guidance to identify potential impacts to cultural resources, stop actions before damage is done to cultural resources, and contact the CRM for further guidance.

### **5.1 CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGER**

AR 200-4 requires the designation of an installation CRM to coordinate the installation's cultural resources management program. The CRM is, therefore, responsible for the oversight of activities that may affect cultural resources on WAARNG land, or WAARNG activities that may have an effect on cultural resources on non-WAARNG lands.

Camp Murray CRM  
Camp Murray  
Bldg 36 Quartermaster Road  
Tacoma, Washington 98430  
253.512.8704

### **5.2 ANNUAL CULTURAL RESOURCES TRAINING**

A requirement of the WAARNG cultural resources management program is annual cultural resources awareness training. Training for non-environmental personnel is crucial to ensure a successful cultural resources management program, compliance with environmental laws and policies, and protection of cultural resources. The CRM will develop a training program for the training of site managers, field commanders and their troops, maintenance staff, and others who may encounter cultural resources. Training subjects can include understanding SOPs, introduction to cultural resources regulations and management, and identification of cultural resources.

Timing: An awareness training course should be approximately two to four hours.

### 5.3 STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

- SOP No. 1: Capital Construction, Maintenance, and Care for Historic Buildings and Structures
- SOP No. 2: Disposal or Demolition of Excess Property
- SOP No. 3: Mission Training of Military Personnel
- SOP No. 4: Inadvertent Discovery
- SOP No. 5: Emergency Actions
- SOP No. 6: Major Construction and Land Acquisition

#### 5.3.1 List of SOPs and Comments Regarding Timing

SOP	Timing
SOP No. 1: Capital Construction, Maintenance, and Care for Historic Buildings and Structures	For exempt actions, no additional time is required. For non-exempt actions, anticipate a minimum of four months.
SOP No. 2: Disposal or Demolition of Excess Property	Anticipate a minimum of four to six months for historic structures.
SOP No. 3: Mission Training of Military and Tenant Personnel	Clearing lands for training requires approximately four to six months for archaeological surveys.  Personnel should be familiar with the contents of SOP 4; can be done as part of annual training and unit in-briefings.
SOP No. 4: Inadvertent Discovery	Personnel should be familiar with the contents of the SOP; can be done as part of annual training and unit in-briefings.  Inadvertent discoveries will take a minimum of 30 days.
SOP No. 5: Emergency Actions	A minimum of seven days.
SOP No. 6: Major Construction and Land Acquisition	NEPA and NHPA compliance can take a minimum of 60 days, and up to one year for complex projects.

## STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 1

### Capital Construction, Maintenance, and Care of Historic Buildings and Structures

**[Note: If the WAARNG has a valid Programmatic Agreement (PA) covering compliance actions for capital construction, maintenance, and repair of its historic buildings with the SHPO, the terms of the PA supersede this SOP.]**

**Contact:** Camp Murray Cultural Resources Manager (CRM), office: 253.512.8704;  
Cell phone: 253.405.7357

**Scope:** This SOP outlines the steps to be taken regarding the maintenance and care of historic buildings and structures. It is intended for all personnel other than the CRM. Examples of applicable personnel are the following:

- leadership
- Facilities Maintenance Officer (FMO)
- Surface Maintenance Officer (SMO)
- Construction and Facilities Management Office (CFMO)
- U.S. Property and Fiscal Office (USPFO)
- state finance
- capital crew (construction)
- production control
- Installation Commanders and armorers
- Environmental Quality Control Committee (EQCC)
- personnel assigned to historic buildings and structures

All are referred to as manager in this SOP.

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

#### **Affected Installations and Building No.:**

Bremerton	00001
Centralia	00001
Longview	00001
Olympia	00001
Puyallup	00001
Snohomish	00001
Tacoma	00001
Toppenish	00001
Walla Walla	00001
Camp Murray	

**Camp Murray Historic District, Building No., Structures, and Features:**

Buildings:	00001 00002 00007 00023 00024 00026 118
Structures:	Stonework in front of buildings 00024 and 118 within district boundaries outdoor stone fireplace stonework near building 00009 1923 Memorial bridge abutments over Murray Creek
Landscape Features:	pedestrian and vehicle circulation patterns Murray Creek mature landscaping between Murray Creek and Infantry Drive mature trees at the entrance to building 00001

Landscaping: loop drive, and hedges in front of buildings 00023, 00024, and 118

Changes/modifications to a non-contributing building within the district can have an adverse effect on the historic district. Refer to figure 3-9 to identify these buildings and consult with the CRM accordingly.

**Redmond NIKE Historic District, Building No., Structures, and Features**

Buildings:	00415 00500 00501 00506 00507
Structures:	flag pole sidewalks

**Statutory Reference(s) and Guidance:**

- National Historic Preservation Act
- 36 CFR 800
- *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings*

- *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*
- National Park Service preservation briefs
- DoD Minimum Anti-Terrorism Standards for Buildings (UFC 04-010-01)
- AR Engineering Technical Letter 1110-3-491 – *Sustainable Design for Military Facilities (2001)*
- Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990 *Accessibility Guidelines for Buildings and Facilities as amended in 2002*

### **Applicability:**

Typical actions that may trigger these requirements:

- building maintenance and repair (Form 420R, Form 1391, or work order)
- landscape and grounds replacement
- clearing and grubbing
- road clearing and repair
- trail clearing

Specific events that may trigger these requirements:

- window, roof, and siding repair or replacement
- interior modifications and/or renovations
- exterior modifications and/or renovations
- clearing and vegetation replacement
- road, trail, and curb repair or replacement

**Compliance with the revised DoD Anti-Terrorism Standards.** Standards for buildings are a fact of life for the majority of our future installation projects, whether they involve new construction or renovation/rehabilitation of existing buildings at our installations. In the case of renovation/rehabilitation of historic buildings or structures, the need to comply with these standards will almost certainly trigger cultural resources compliance issues. The USACERL will publish official guidance on this topic in the near future (date not known). Until that time, project managers are encouraged to work with their CRMs to develop creative and cost-effective solutions (e.g., application of BlastX to interior walls, addition of catcher windows behind historic windows, changing use patterns) to retrofit historic buildings and structures to comply with the anti-terrorism standards while meeting mission needs. The decision to demolish a historic building rather than attempting to retrofit it must be justified with a cost analysis and discussion of alternatives examined (CRM see sections 4.2.1 and 4.2.9.2).

**Exemptions:** the following activities are exempt from consultation with the SHPO. However, a memorandum (or other agreed method of information sharing) should be forwarded to the CRM for the project file.

If the building is part of a local historic district, local zoning ordinances and historic preservation ordinances may restrict these actions or require local approval.

***Mechanical Systems.*** Repair, replacement, and installation of electrical work, plumbing pipes and fixtures, heating systems, fire and smoke detectors, ventilation systems and operating systems, where such work does not affect the exterior of the structure. Routine care for generating equipment such as winding rotors and replacing runners does not require review. Major replacement or removal of historic components such as the historic generating equipment (generators, governors, slate switchboards, etc.) requires consultation.

***Exterior Painting.*** Repainting of previously painted exterior surfaces provided that destructive surface preparation treatments, including but not limited to water blasting, sandblasting, and chemical cleaning, are not used. The new paint should be similar in color to the original paint color.

***Exterior Repairs.*** Repair or partial replacement of exterior elements when such repair or replacement matches existing or historic material detail and form. Total replacement or removal of exterior elements requires consultation.

***Windows and Doors.*** Caulking, weather-stripping, reglazing, repainting, installation of new window jambs or jamb liners, and installation of storm windows and storm doors are considered routine. Consultation is required for repair, replacement, or removal of historic windows and doors, even if replication is proposed and shall be considered to have a potential adverse effect.

***Roof Repair.*** Roof repair or replacement of historic roofing with material that closely matches the existing material and form. Repair, replacement, or installation of gutters requires consultation.

***Insulation.*** Insulation in ceilings, attics, walls, and basement spaces, provided it is installed with appropriate vapor barriers.

***Interior Surfaces (floors, walls, ceilings).*** Repainting, refinishing, replacing sheetrock or plaster, laying flooring, replacing ceiling tiles, repairing cracks in concrete, replacing wooden framing or trim in-kind; or repainting with mortar similar in texture, color, and hardness as original.

***Site Improvements.*** Repair/replacement of existing roads, driveways, sidewalks, curbs, and above-ground storage structures provided those repairs are done with no changes in dimension or configuration of these features. Ground disturbance must remain within the footprint of the existing road, driveway, sidewalk, and curb. Any construction of roads beyond those already in existence at the time of this plan requires consultation. Placement of temporary barriers for compliance with DoD Minimum Anti-Terrorism Standards for Buildings (UFC-4-010-01).

Routine upkeep of mowing and trimming landscaping around features as needed. Removal/addition of vegetation, gardening material, rock work and non-routine trimming requires consultation.

**Utilities.** Repair or replacement of water, gas, storm, and sewer lines if it occurs within the original trench.

**Wheelchair Access Ramps.** Ground paths that provide access to a building, providing that there is no grading and that no more than 12 inches of fill is used. All other accessibility modifications to the interior and exterior of the building require consultation.

**Lead Paint Abatement.** Interior and exterior lead paint abatement by washing, scraping, and repainting lead painted surfaces, installation of new window jamb liners or metal panning in the window wells.

**Lights.** Consultation is required if a light fixture in a historic building or structure needs replacement. Replacing light bulbs does not require CRM notification.

There are guidelines for the treatment and preservation of historic properties contained in *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*. The standards can be viewed online at <http://www2.cr.nps.gov/tps/tax/rhb/index.htm>.

### **For Non-Exempt Actions:**

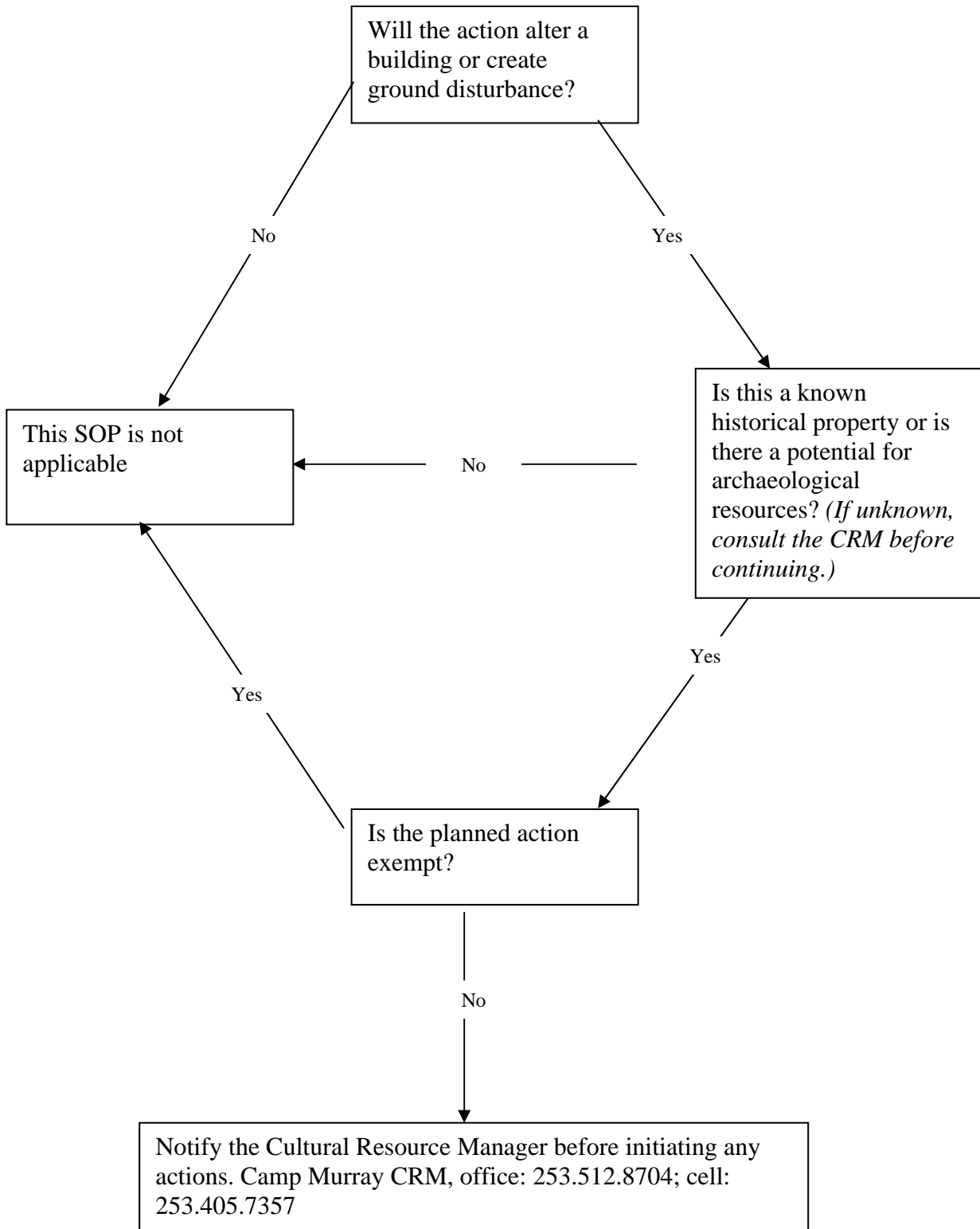
#### Coordination

1. Check with the CRM and/or the ICRMP to determine if the building, structure, or landscape element affected by proposed maintenance activity or use is a historic property.
2. If building, structure, or landscape element is not listed as historic, determine its age. If it is 50 years old or older, or has the potential for cold war historical significance (1946–1989), contact the CRM for technical assistance. It is the CRM's responsibility to activate the NHPA section 110/106 process.
3. Coordinate with the CRM for issues and technical assistance related to all matters relating to the NRHP or eligible properties. The CRM is responsible for coordination with the SHPO for significant historic property issues.
4. The CRM will advise on any project modifications of treatment plans or appropriate treatments that have been defined in consultation with the SHPO.

When the proposed activity involves ground-disturbing activities personnel must do the following:

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

**FIGURE 5-1. FLOW CHART FOR MAINTENANCE AND CARE OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES**





## STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 2

### Disposal or Demolition of Excess Property

**Contact:** Camp Murray Cultural Resources Manager (CRM), office: 253.512.8704

**Scope:** This SOP outlines the steps to be taken prior to excessing property that is eligible for listing on the NRHP or needs further evaluation to determine eligibility. It is intended for all personnel other than the CRM. Examples of applicable personnel are the following:

- leadership
- Construction and Facilities Management Office (CFMO)
- U.S. Property and Fiscal Office (USPFO)
- state finance
- real property
- Installation Commanders and armorers
- Environmental Quality Control Committee (EQCC)
- personnel assigned to historic facilities

#### **Affected Installations and Building No.:**

Bremerton	00001
Centralia	00001
Longview	00001
Olympia	00001
Puyallup	00001
Snohomish	00001
Tacoma	00001
Toppenish	00001
Walla Walla	00001
Camp Murray	
Redmond NIKE	

#### **Camp Murray Historic District, Building No., Structures, and Features:**

Buildings:	00001
	00002
	00007
	00023
	00024
	00026
	118

Structures:	stonework in front of buildings 00024 and 118 within district boundaries;
	outdoor stone fireplace
	stonework near building 00009
	1923 Memorial
	bridge abutments over Murray Creek

Landscape

Features: pedestrian and vehicle circulation patterns  
Murray Creek  
mature landscaping between Murray Creek and Infantry Drive  
mature trees at the entrance to building 00001  
landscaping, loop drive, and hedges in front  
of buildings 00023, 00024, & 118

**Redmond NIKE Historic District, Building No., Structures, and Features**

Buildings: 00415  
00500  
00501  
00506  
00507

Structures: flag pole  
sidewalks

**Statutory Reference(s) and Guidance:**

- National Historic Preservation Act, 36 CFR 800
- Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings
- Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Properties

**Applicability**

Typical situations: Building or structure demolition and/or replacement.

Typical triggering event: Mission requirement change causing the removal and or/replacement of buildings and structures, or road or trail construction, or divestiture of part or all of a facility.

**Procedures for Individual Buildings**

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

Procedures for demolition:

When rehabilitation costs exceed 70% of a building's replacement cost, replacement construction may be used (DoD Instruction 4715.3). Consult the CRM for guidance. The CRM will also need to initiate compliance with federal regulations.

1. Contact the CRM to determine if the building, structure, or landscape element affected by the proposed demolition and/or replacement activity is a historic property or core component of a historic district.
2. If the building, structure, or landscape element is not listed as a historic structure, determine its age. If it is 50 years old or older, contact the CRM for technical assistance. It is the CRM's responsibility to activate the NHPA section 106 process.
3. Coordinate with the CRM for issues and technical assistance related to all matters relating to historic properties. The CRM is responsible for coordination with the SHPO for compliance issues.
4. Coordinate with the CRM on the design of the new building if it is within a historic district.

Compliance procedures will require a minimum of four to six months to complete.

Procedures for divesting of part or all of a facility

Divestiture of all or part of a facility can be an adverse effect to a historic property. Compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act will be necessary prior to the transfer of federally owned or controlled property from the control of the WAARNG. Transfer of state-owned property that is not used for the WAARNG's federal mission is not considered to be an action requiring review under the NHPA; however, this action may trigger review under state laws. Early in the planning process, the CRM should be notified to begin the consultation and coordination.

Coordination:

1. Notify the CRM of plans to divest a facility or building.
2. CRM will determine if the action will affect a historic building, structure, or landscape or if archaeological surveys need to be completed prior to divesting.
3. If the building or installation is not a historic building or part of a historic district and the property has been surveyed for archaeological resources and there are none, the CRM will prepare a memorandum to file and no further compliance will be required.
4. If the building or installation is a historic property building or part of a historic district, or the property has been surveyed for archaeological resources and there are sites, or if the property has not been surveyed for archaeological sites, the CRM will initiate consultation with the SHPO and initiate the section 106 process.
5. Coordinate with the CRM for issues and technical assistance related to all matters relating to the NRHP or eligible properties. The CRM is responsible for coordination with the SHPO for significant historic property issues.

6. The CRM will advise the project proponent of any project modifications of treatment plans, appropriate treatments, agreements, or mitigation that have been defined in consultation with the SHPO.

Compliance procedures will require a minimum of four to six months to complete.

## **STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 3**

### **Mission Training of Military**

#### **Contact:**

1. For actions on Fort Lewis Land, Contact: Fort Lewis Cultural Resources Manager (CRM), 253.966.1785
2. For actions on Yakima training center, Contact: YTC CRM, 509.577.3535, evening and weekend contact: 509.577.3236
3. For actions on WAARNG Land, Contact: Camp Murray CRM, office: 253.512.8704; cell phone: 253.405.7357

#### **Scope:**

This SOP outlines the steps to be taken prior to conducting mission training exercises on WAARNG, Army, and non-WAARNG property. It is intended for all personnel other than the CRM. Examples of applicable personnel are the following:

- Planning Operations and Training Office (POTO)
- unit commander
- public affairs
- joint forces
- unit / activity personnel

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

#### **Statutory Reference(s):**

- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act
- National Historic Preservation Act
- National Environmental Policy Act (on federal and tribal lands)

#### **Applicability:**

- Typical actions that may trigger these requirements:
  - outside field training exercises on WAARNG and non-WAARNG property
- Specific events that may trigger these requirements:
  - planning and scheduling field training exercises
  - expansions of training areas
  - major changes in types and locations of training exercises

### **Affected Installations:**

All WAARNG installations, Army property, and public/private property.

### **Actions:**

This section describes specific actions to be taken before and during training to protect cultural resources:

POTO, Unit Commanders – planning and scheduling of training:

- When planning field training, particularly for expansions at training areas or major changes in types and locations of training exercises, contact the CRM at least four months in advance for archaeological clearances. Refer to the list of contacts at the top of this SOP for the CRM responsible for specific training lands.
- Check with CRM to determine archaeological sensitivity of training areas. If possible, avoid areas of high sensitivity.
- Coordinate with CRM for archaeological clearances for mission essential areas.

During training exercises:

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

Unit Commander (during training exercises):

- Ensure field troops understand applicable cultural resource policies and SOPs.
- Direct questions clarifying cultural resource policies and procedures to the CRM (see contacts).
- Ensure training does not occur in areas that are closed and that training restrictions are observed.
- Report violations of policies, SOPs, and closed areas to the Installation Commander.

Field Troops/Tenants:

- Review cultural resource information regarding the proposed training area prior to conducting training exercises.
- Follow applicable SOPs for the training area.
- Comply with all restrictions on training activities in locations of resource sensitivity, including areas that have been designated as closed for training.
- Report any inadvertent discoveries (see SOP 4 ) to unit commander.

## **STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 4**

### **Inadvertent Discovery of Cultural Materials**

#### **Contact:**

1. For actions on Fort Lewis Land, Contact: Fort Lewis Cultural Resources Manager (CRM)  
253.966.1785
2. For actions on Yakima training center, Contact: YTC CRM, 509.577.3535, evening and  
weekend contact: 509.577.3236
3. For actions on WAARNG Land, Contact: Camp Murray CRM, office: 253.512.8704; cell  
phone: 253.405.7357

#### **Scope:**

This SOP outlines the steps to be taken upon inadvertent discovery of cultural materials. It is intended for all personnel other than the CRM. Examples of applicable personnel are the following:

- leadership
- Construction and Facilities Management Office (CFMO)
- Surface Maintenance Officer (SMO)
- Facilities Maintenance Officer (FMO)
- Installation Commanders and armorers
- Planning Operations and Training Officer (POTO)
- unit commanders
- public affairs
- joint forces
- unit / activity personnel and tenants

#### **Statutory Reference(s):**

- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act
- National Historic Preservation Act

#### **Applicability:**

Typical actions that may trigger these requirements:

- field training exercises
- construction and maintenance
- activities such as digging, bulldozing, clearing or grubbing
- off-road traffic
- general observations (i.e., eroded areas, gullies, trails, etc.)

Discovery of the following also will trigger these requirements:

- discovery of known or likely human remains
- unmarked graves
- Indian or historical artifacts
- archaeological features (e.g., charcoal stains, postmolds, stone walls or concentrations of stone, storage pits, fire hearth features)
- paleontological remains (e.g., large fossilized mammal bones or teeth, other fossils in rock)

**Actions:**

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

Unit personnel, contractor, field crews, other tenants:

1. Cease ground-disturbing activity when possible historical artifacts and features, human remains, or burials are observed or encountered.
2. Report any observations or discoveries of historical artifacts and features, human remains, burials, or features immediately to the unit commander or Installation Commander.
3. Secure the discovery location(s).

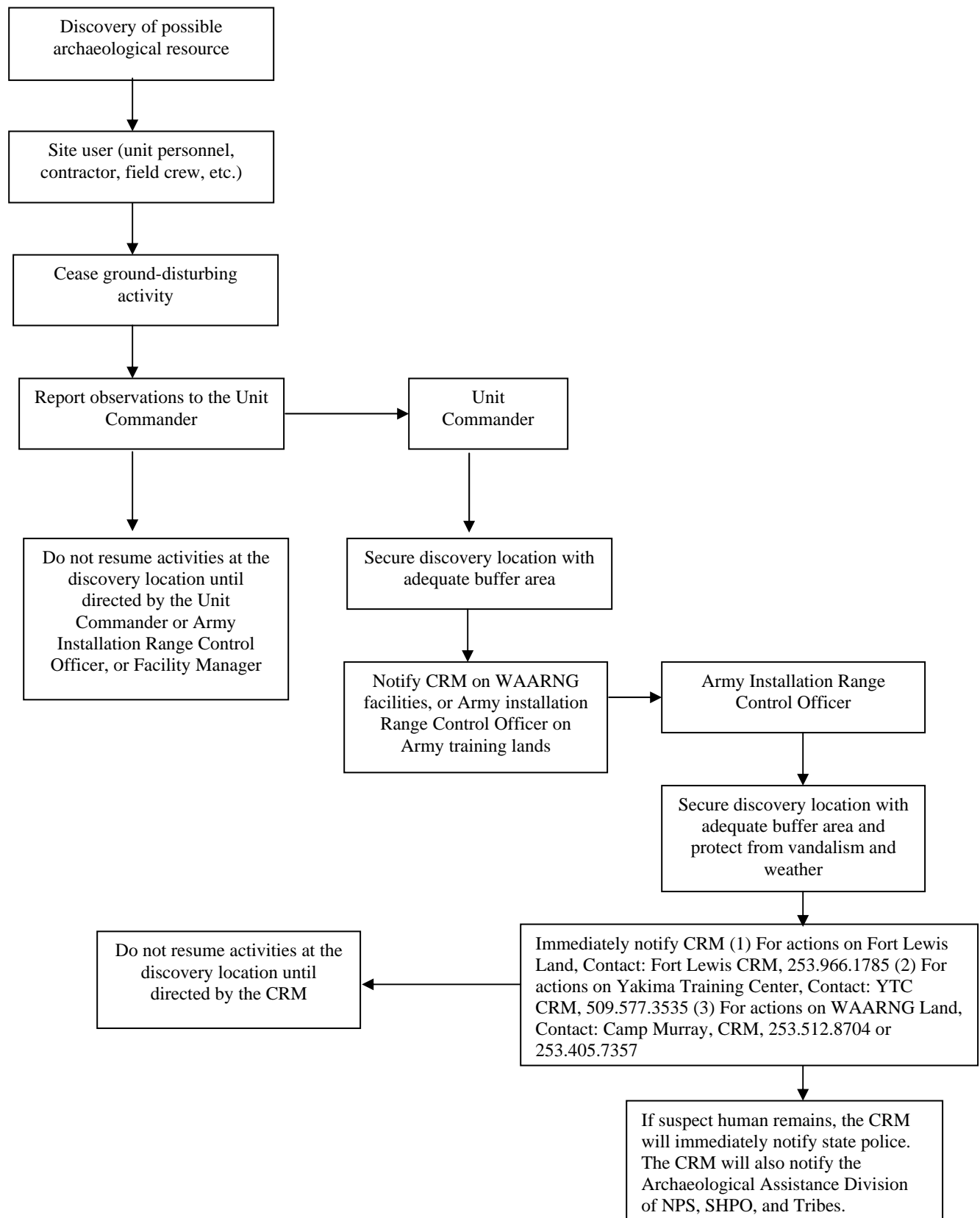
Unit Commander:

1. On WAARNG lands, immediately notify the CRM (see contacts). On Army training lands, immediately notify Range Control.
2. Await further instructions from the CRM or Range Control.
3. Examine the location of the discovery to ensure that it has been properly secured. Take appropriate measures to further secure the location if needed.
4. Coordinate with CRM (WAARNG facilities) or Range Control (training lands) on where activities can resume.
5. Give direction to the field troops, construction crew, or non-WAARNG user regarding locations where training exercises or activity may continue.
6. If human remains are known or suspected to be present, also promptly notify the state police.

Activity may not resume in area of discovery until cleared by the CRM (WAARNG lands) or Range Control (Army training lands). Anticipate 30 days.



**FIGURE 5-2. FLOW CHART FOR THE INADVERTENT DISCOVERY OF POTENTIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE BY UNIT PERSONNEL**



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## STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 5

### Emergency Operations and Homeland Security Activities

**Contact:** Camp Murray Cultural Resources Manager (CRM), office: 253.512.8704;  
Cell phone: 253.405.7357

**Scope:** This SOP outlines the steps to be taken prior to conducting emergency operations or Homeland Security activities on WAARNG and non-WAARNG property. It is intended for all personnel other than the CRM. Examples of applicable personnel are the following:

- leadership
- Construction and Facilities Management Office (CFMO)
- Surface Maintenance Officer (SMO)
- Facilities Maintenance Officer (FMO)
- Planning Operations and Training Officer (POTO)
- Installation Commanders and armorers
- state finance
- real property
- unit commander
- public affairs
- joint forces
- unit / activity personnel

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

**Policy:** Responses to emergencies and all planning for emergency response and Homeland Security at WAARNG facilities and installations will be carried out in accordance with the statutory applications contained in:

- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, Archaeological Resources Protection Act, and National Historic Preservation Act on federal lands

National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations (35 CFR 800) for federally supported actions on nonfederal public lands and private lands

- National Environmental Protection Act for federally supported actions that require it
- Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings

**It should be noted that immediate rescue and salvage operations conducted to preserve life or property are exempt from the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act (36 CFR 800.12[d]).**

## **Procedure:**

All reasonable efforts should be made to avoid or minimize disturbance of significant cultural resources during emergency operations and Homeland Security activities. WAARNG personnel in charge of emergency responses should communicate with the CRM regarding potential effects to significant cultural resources that may occur in association with such activities.

### Emergency Procedures for Built Resources

1. Emergency procedures will be initiated as required by the situation. Emergencies include fire, flood, vandalism, and acts of nature, such as falling trees. Emergency personnel, including fire and police, should be contacted as appropriate to the situation, and the CRM should be informed of the nature and location of the emergency as soon as possible.
2. Coordinate with the CRM to implement emergency stabilization measures to protect the historic property and to preserve historic fabric and features. In general, emergency stabilization measures include short-term and reversible repairs that do not harm historic fabric or features.
3. The CRM will inform the SHPO of the nature of the emergency affecting historic properties and of stabilization measures.
4. Once the building has been stabilized and the immediate emergency operation completed, the CRM will initiate permanent repairs to be carried out in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties.

### Emergency Actions Involving Ground Disturbance

1. Emergency procedures will be initiated as required by the situation. Emergencies include hazardous spills, waterline breaks, fire, flood, vandalism, and acts of nature, such as falling trees. Emergency personnel, including fire and police, should be contacted as appropriate to the situation, and the CRM should be informed of the nature and location of the emergency as soon as possible.
2. Coordinate with the CRM to have the activities monitored by a professional archaeologist if the action will occur within the boundaries of a known archaeological site or in an area of the facility designated as having moderate or high sensitivity for archaeological resources. Activities that occur within the boundaries of a known sacred site or property of traditional, cultural, or religious significance to an American Indian tribe should be monitored by a tribal monitor.
3. Follow the procedures for inadvertent discovery of cultural materials, including human remains, provided in SOP 4.
4. The CRM will coordinate with Tribes and the SHPO regarding any additional actions that may be required once the emergency action has been completed.

### Emergency Operations (Federal or State Designated) and Homeland Security Activities

Upon notification of a proposed emergency operation or Homeland Security activity, the CRM will notify and consult with the appropriate agencies and parties, regarding the known or likely presence of cultural resources in the area of the proposed operation. The agencies and parties are expected to reply in seven days or less. Notification may be verbal, followed by written communication. This applies only to undertakings that will be implemented within 30 days after the need for disaster, emergency, or Homeland Security action has been formally declared by the appropriate authority. An agency may request an extension of the period of applicability prior to expiration of the 30 days. The CRM will ensure that all WAARNG personnel and units involved in the project are briefed regarding the protocol to be followed in the case of the inadvertent discovery of cultural resources during emergency operations (SOP No. 4).

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## **STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 6**

### **Major Construction Projects and Land Acquisition**

#### **Contact:**

1. For actions on Fort Lewis Land, Contact: Fort Lewis Cultural Resources Manager (CRM)  
253.966.1785
2. For actions on Yakima training center, Contact: YTC CRM, 509.577.3535, evening and  
weekend contact: 509.577.3236
3. For actions on WAARNG Land, Contact: Camp Murray CRM, office: 253.512.8704; cell  
phone: 253.405.7357
4. For actions on Fairchild Air Force Base (AFB) Contact: Fairchild AFB CRM 509.247.8207

#### **Scope:**

This SOP outlines the steps to be taken during the planning process on major construction (state or federally funded) projects on land managed by the WAARNG, Army, or Air Force, and on other non-WAARNG property. This SOP outlines the steps to be taken during the planning process for land acquisition by the WAARNG. It is intended for all personnel other than the CRM. Examples of applicable personnel are the following:

- leadership
- Construction and Facilities Management Office (CFMO)
- U.S. Property and Fiscal Office (USPFO)
- state finance
- real property
- environmental manager
- joint forces

Non-military units or tenants using WAARNG facilities will also be instructed on responding to appropriate point of contacts.

#### **Statutory Reference(s):**

- Washington State Executive Order 05-05
- National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)
- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)

**Applicability:** The following actions will trigger these requirements

- construction on WAARNG land
- construction on non-WAARNG land

- land acquisition

**Procedure:**

Capital Construction projects and land acquisition require NEPA and NHPA compliance. In most cases NHPA compliance can be conducted in conjunction with the NEPA process.

**Project Proponent (FMO, Engineer, POTO):**

1. Contact WAARNG Environmental Manager (EM)
2. Provide EM with project specific actions, location, and schedule.

**Environmental Manager:**

For Projects on Fort Lewis, Yakima, Spokane – Fairchild AFB

1. The WAARNG/ EM contacts the appropriate EM at the host facility responsible for NEPA and NHPA compliance.
2. As a courtesy, the EM will notify the WAARNG CRM.
3. The WAARNG EM is responsible for ensuring all environmental regulatory compliance is complete.
4. EM notifies project proponent when compliance is complete.

For Projects at WAARNG Installations:

1. The WAARNG/ EM contacts the appropriate EM at the host facility responsible for NEPA and NHPA compliance.
2. As a courtesy, the EM will notify the WAARNG CRM

**CRM:**

1. Conduct section 106 review and coordinate any required compliance actions (section 4.2.1).
2. Consult with SHPO and affected Tribes as appropriate (section 4.2.1 and 6.3)
3. Notify EM when NHPA compliance complete.

Timing NEPA and NHPA compliance can take a minimum of 60 days, and up to one year for complex projects.



## **6.0 TRIBAL CONSULTATION**

The NHPA, Executive Order 13007, Executive Order 13175, Presidential Memorandum for Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies dated 29 April 1994: “Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments,” and the Annotated Policy Document for DoD American Indian and Alaska Native Policy, 27 October 1999 (appendix C), all require federal agencies to consult with federally recognized American Indian tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, and Alaskan Native groups. The DoD Interaction with Federally Recognized Tribes (4710.02) implements DoD policy and assigns responsibilities and provides procedures for DoD interactions with federally-recognized tribes. For the WAARNG, consulting partners are predominantly American Indian tribes.

Consultation takes on many forms. The WAARNG may need to consult on a project-specific basis for proposed actions that may affect cultural resources of interest to Tribes. If WAARNG activities have the potential to affect tribal properties or resources, all interested Tribes will be consulted early in the planning process and their concerns will be addressed to the greatest extent possible. Establishing a permanent relationship with American Indians will lead to better understanding of each party’s interests and concerns and development of a trust relationship. This will streamline future project-based consultation and streamline the inadvertent discovery process.

It is the goal of the consultation process to identify both resource management concerns and strategies for addressing them through an interactive dialogue with appropriate American Indian communities.

### **6.1 ISSUES AND CONCERNS**

Issues are both general and particular. On the one hand, traditional American Indians may attach religious and cultural values to lands and resources on a very broad scale, such as recognizing a mountain or a viewshed as a sacred landscape, and they may be concerned about any potential use that would be incompatible with these values. On the other hand, issues may be specific to discrete locations on public lands, such as reasonable access to ceremonial places, or to the freedom to collect, possess, and use certain regulated natural resources such as special-status species.

Many American Indian issues and concerns, although associated with WAARNG lands and resources, are based on intangible values. Intangible values are not amenable to “mitigation” in the same way that a mitigation strategy can be used to address damage to, or loss of, physical resources.

Some of the issues that frequently surface in consultation are briefly discussed here to illustrate the relationship of American Indian interests and concerns to WAARNG land and resource management decisions.

**Access.** Free access to traditionally significant locations can be a difficult issue for WAARNG managers when there would be conflicts with other management obligations. For example, an individual's age or infirmity can combine with distance or terrain to make motorized vehicle access the only practical means for some American Indians to reach locations of religious importance. This presents a dilemma to managers where public lands are being managed as sensitive riparian habitat or for their wilderness character, for example, and motorized vehicle access is accordingly restricted or prohibited. The WAARNG can end up in the contradictory situation of trying to protect resources and landscapes—the continuing existence of which is essential to traditional American Indian practices—from the American Indian practitioners themselves.

**Resource Use.** One of the more tangible issues with potential for resource conflict is American Indian collection and use of plants and animals for traditional religious and/or cultural purposes. Some species regulated under the Endangered Species Act may have religious or cultural significance. Collection of other resources, such as plant products, minerals, and gemstones, may be regulated under other statutory authority and/or WAARNG policy.

**Sacredness.** American Indian attribution of sacredness to large land areas is one of the most difficult issues for WAARNG managers to reconcile with other management responsibilities. From the viewpoint of traditional religious practitioners, a particular land area could be regarded as a hallowed place devoted to special religious rites and ceremonies. Practitioners might perceive any secular use or development in such a place to be injurious to its exceptional sacred qualities or a sacrilege and, therefore, unacceptable from their view. Nevertheless, the WAARNG manager might be put in the position of having to weigh a proposal for a legally and politically supported action such as mineral development in an area regarded as sacred and inviolate.

**Mitigation.** Strategies to reduce impacts of proposed federal actions or the effects of proposed undertakings generally follow models related to NEPA, the NHPA, and their implementing regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508 and 36 CFR Part 800). Where American Indian cultural and religious concerns are involved, however, conventional methods of mitigation generally do not appropriately address the consequences felt by American Indian practitioners.

The fact that CRMs are frequently the ones assigned to do the staff work for certain American Indian issues could lead to some misunderstanding that American Indian issues are cultural resource issues. From there it could be mistakenly deduced that American Indian issues might often be resolved through mitigation methods such as archaeological data recovery. Such ideas would misinterpret the majority of American Indian issues that managers must consider in decision-making.

It is feasible, where some issues of American Indian use are involved, that mitigation procedures could work. For example, mitigation could work in cases where common natural products are the object, and either WAARNG proposal or the American Indian use is flexible.

That is, it may be possible for a WAARNG proposal to be modified to allow continuing traditional resource use, or it may be acceptable for the American Indian use to be

moved outside the proposed affected area. In contrast, however, more abstract, nonresource issues surrounding belief and practice may be a much different matter.

**Consultation as Conflict Identification.** Consultation is sometimes approached apprehensively, with a view that talking with American Indians will result in more intractable problems than existed before. This view can be relieved by awareness that many American Indian issues and concerns are not much different from public issues and concerns that the WAARNG deals with on a regular basis, and that the means for dealing with them are basically the same.

It is possible for the WAARNG to address many of the concerns for gaining access to sites, attaining needed materials, and protecting American Indian values, within the normal scope of multiple use management. Solutions may include: (1) providing administrative access to sensitive areas; (2) making special land-use designations; (3) developing cooperative management agreements with American Indian communities; (4) stipulating for continuing American Indian uses in leases, permits, and other land-use authorizations; (5) diverting or denying clearly incompatible land uses; and similar affirmative management solutions.

Consultation should identify not only American Indian interests and concerns, but also their suggestions for potentially effective approaches to address them. In cases of inadvertent discovery, the WAARNG should allow participation by any experts or staff that the tribe wishes to involve, as well as the tribal representative and cultural leaders.

Consultation is incomplete and largely pointless unless it is directed toward the identification of mutually acceptable solutions.

When a proposed WAARNG decision poses potential consequences for lands and resources valued by American Indians, consultation with the community that holds the values and identified the consequences can generate strategies for an appropriate management response.

A list of tribal representatives and POCs is included in appendix C.

Timing for consultation will vary depending on the consultation methods, the nature of the ongoing relationship, and the purpose of the consultation. Consultation to develop understanding of interests and concerns with land and resource management, and establish procedures for working together, is a continuous and ongoing process. Establishment of a consulting relationship with a particular American Indian tribe should NOT be tied to a section 106 review or NEPA review of a particular project.

Once a consulting relationship has been initiated and protocols for project reviews established, the CRM should send reports and documentation related to specific projects to potentially affected THPO/Tribes. Documentation should describe the proposed action, provide an analysis of effects (either section 106 and/or NEPA documents), and request comments and input. After 30 days, the CRM should follow up with THPO/Tribes for input if no correspondence has been received or verbal contact made. A thorough memorandum for record must be kept to

summarize the content of such contacts. For projects of particular interest to THPOs/Tribes, the CRM could consider a site visit and meeting with affected THPOs/Tribes.

## **6.2 REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS**

### **6.2.1 American Indian Religious Freedom Act**

The primary purpose of AIRFA was to establish a policy of federal protection for traditional American Indian religious freedoms. Therefore, consultation for purposes of AIRFA is specifically directed at identifying the concerns of traditional American Indian religious practitioners relative to proposed WAARNG actions.

Traditional religious practitioners are frequently not tribal officials or governmental leaders. Consultation pursuant to AIRFA should be initiated as soon as land uses are proposed that have the potential to affect American Indian religious practices. Determining whether a particular land use has the potential to affect American Indian religious practices may also require consultation, as most American Indians are reluctant to share information regarding the content of ceremonies or the physical location of sacred sites.

The CRM must make reasonable efforts to elicit information and views directly from the American Indians whose interests would be affected. All potentially interested American Indians should be contacted by letter and telephone to request their direct participation and input. This would include American Indian tribes that live near and/or use the lands in question, and also those known to have historical ties to the lands, but now live elsewhere.

In any such communication, it must be clear that the purpose of the request is to learn about places of traditional religious importance that cannot be identified without the tribe's or group's direct assistance, so that the WAARNG may know to protect the places from unintended harm and to provide for appropriate American Indian access.

Following initial mail or telephone contact, if there is reason to expect that places of religious significance to the American Indian tribe are likely to be affected by WAARNG actions, the WAARNG TAG or an authorized representative should initiate face-to-face personal contact with appropriate officials of the Tribe or group and/or with traditional religious leaders.

The purpose of such personal contact is to seek mutually acceptable ways to avoid or minimize disturbance of traditional religious places or disruption of traditional religious practices.

Specific requests to obtain and consider information during planning or decision-making must be thoroughly documented, both as part of the administrative record and as a basis for determining if further inventory or consultation will be needed in subsequent WAARNG actions.

### **6.2.2 Archaeological Resources Protection Act**

Notification related to permits:

ARPA, section 4(c), requires notification of the appropriate federally recognized tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations before approving a cultural resource use permit for the excavation (testing and data recovery) of archaeological resources (more than 100 years old), if the responsible CRM determines that a location having cultural or religious importance to the Tribe may be harmed or destroyed.

The uniform regulations implementing ARPA include a provision that ARNG may also give notice to any other American Indian group known to consider potentially affected locations as being of religious or cultural importance (43 CFR 7.7(a)(2)).

### **6.2.3 National Historic Preservation Act**

The NHPA requires the identification and consideration of potential adverse effects on properties that may be significant due to their traditional or historic importance to federally recognized tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations (see figure 6-1). The specific requirement for consultation relative to section 106 of the NHPA is contained in section 101(d)(6), which was amended in 1992.

Consultation for section 106 purposes is limited to federally recognized Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations. It focuses (1) on identifying properties with tribal religious or cultural significance that are potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP; and (2) on taking into account the effects a proposed federal undertaking might have on them.

The 1992 NHPA amendments add significant new provisions concerning American Indian tribal participation in historic preservation. Regarding consultation, besides section 101(d)(6) discussed above, section 110(a)(2) directs federal agencies' programs to ensure:

“(D) that the agency’s preservation-related activities are carried out in consultation with other Federal, State, and local agencies, Indian tribes, [and others] carrying out historic preservation planning activities. . . and . . .

“(E) that the agency’s procedures for compliance with section 106—

“(ii) provide a process for the identification and evaluation of historic properties . . . and the development and implementation of agreements, in consultation with State Historic Preservation Officers, local governments, [and] Indian tribes . . . regarding the means by which adverse effects . . . will be considered . . . .”

The language in section 101(d)(6), requiring agencies to consult with federally recognized tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations that attach religious and cultural significance to traditional properties that may be eligible for the NRHP, reinforces procedures.

Under section 101(d)(6)(B) and section 110(E)(ii), consultation may be called for when data recovery is being considered to mitigate adverse effects on a property's scientific importance, if the property also has ascribed religious and cultural significance.

Where appropriate, such consultation opportunities may be used to meet the separate consultation requirements of 43 CFR 7.7 and section 3(c) of NAGPRA, as well as those of section 101 and section 110 of NHPA.

#### **6.2.4 National Environmental Policy Act**

The purposes of tribal consultation under NEPA are to identify potential conflicts that would not otherwise be known to the ARNG, and to seek alternatives that would resolve such conflicts. It should be clear to all that NEPA's charge to "preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage" cannot be fully met without informed consideration of American Indian heritage.

An administratively key purpose is to develop documentary records sufficient to demonstrate that ARNG has taken adequate steps to identify, consult with, and weigh the interests of federally recognized Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations in its decision making.

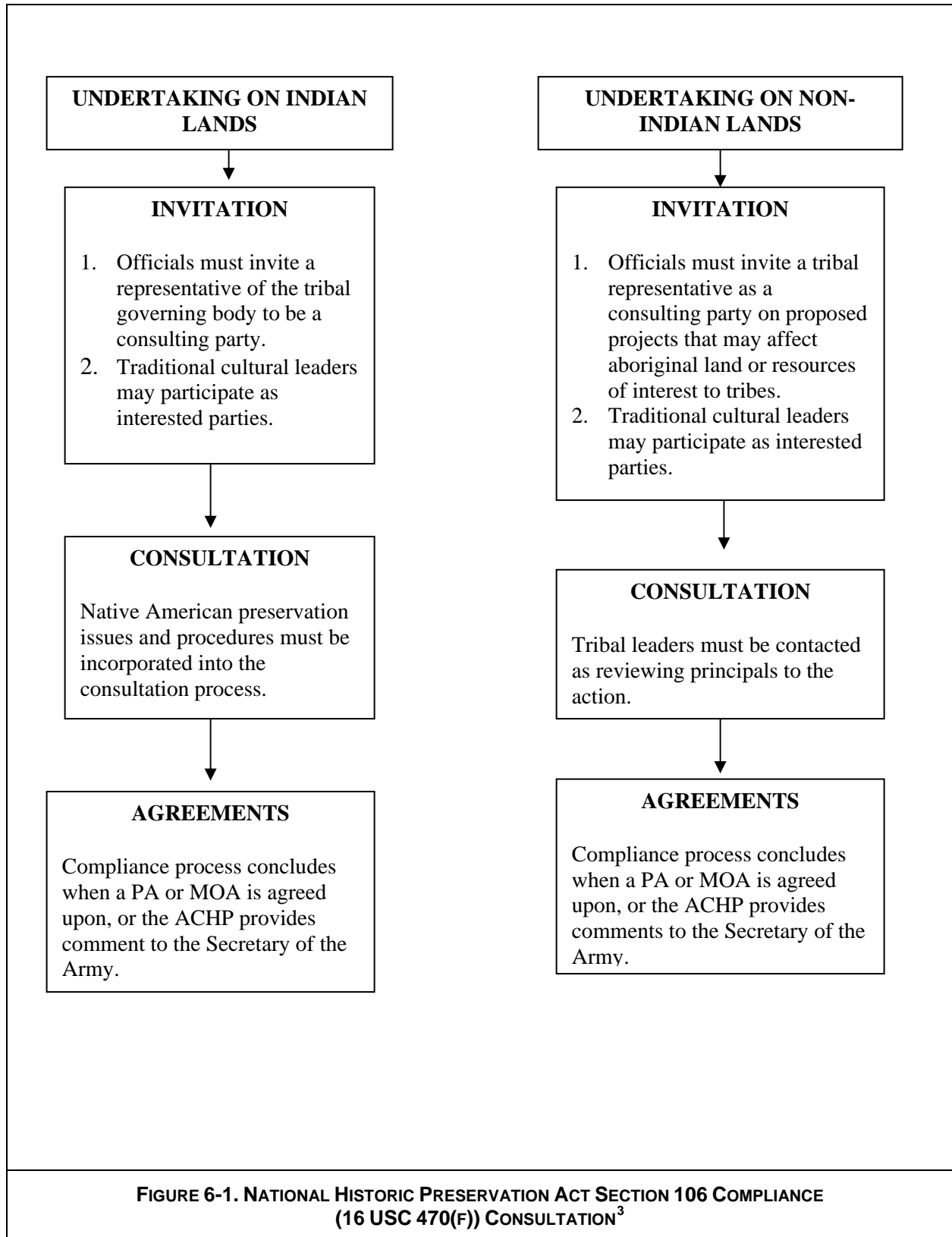
An infringement of religious freedom, or a burden on religious practice, or a loss of religiously significant resources cannot be "mitigated" in the usual sense of the word (i.e., to lessen, soften, lighten). It is possible, however, to deal with potential infringement, burden, or loss by developing alternatives or management options that would avoid the specific impact. Avoiding an impact by not taking a certain action or parts of an action fits within the meaning of mitigation as defined in NEPA (figure 6-2).

#### **6.2.5 Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act**

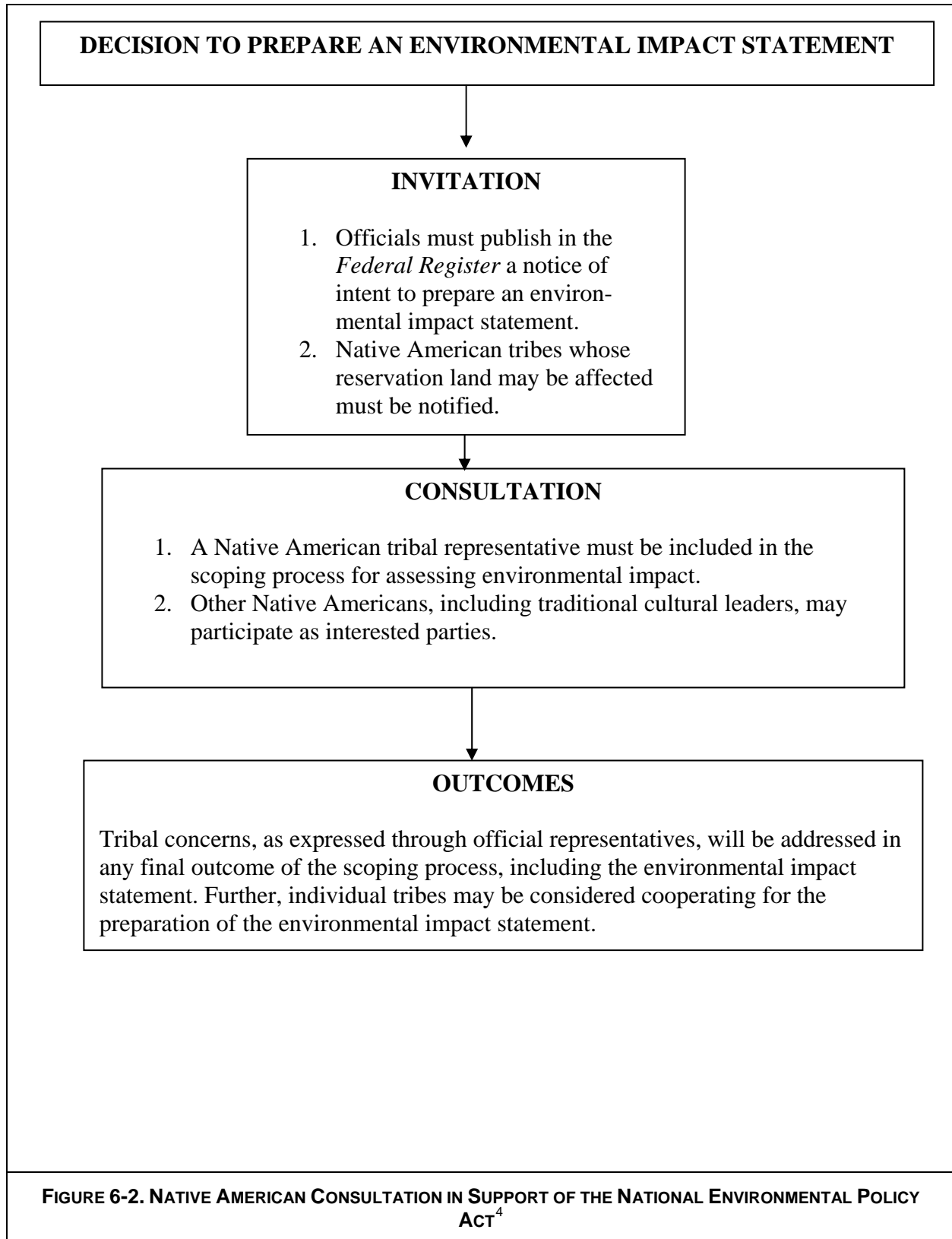
The purpose of consultation under NAGPRA is to reach agreement as to the treatment and disposition of the specific kinds of "cultural items" defined in the act: Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony (see figure 6-2).

ARNG is required to consult with the appropriate federally recognized Tribe, Native Hawaiian organization, or lineal descendant under four circumstances:

1. A summary of ARNG holdings, dating from before the act, indicates that unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and/or objects of cultural patrimony are present.
2. An inventory of ARNG holdings, dating from before the act, finds human remains and/or associated funerary objects.
3. ARNG is processing an application for a permit that would allow the excavation and removal of human remains and associated funerary objects from federal lands.
4. Items covered by the act have been disturbed unintentionally.



<sup>3</sup> Figure taken from DA PAM 200-4, page 44.



<sup>4</sup> Figure taken from DA PAM 200-4 page 48.



Only the last two of these circumstances are discussed here.

#### *Intentional removal*

Under NAGPRA, ARNG must consult with appropriate federally recognized Tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, or individuals prior to authorizing the intentional removal of American Indian human remains, and funerary objects found with them.

Documentation to show that consultation pursuant to section 3(c) of NAGPRA has occurred must be included and maintained in the decision record.

A cultural resource use permit or equivalent documentation is generally required before human remains and artifacts covered by the act may be excavated or removed from federal lands. Permit-related notification, and consultation if it is requested, are required by ARPA section 4 and 43 CFR 7.7.

When permit-related consultation will be taking place, it should be appropriate in most cases to use that opportunity to consult prospectively with regard to NAGPRA, to develop procedures to be followed in case human remains and cultural items are discovered. In any event, consultation for NAGPRA purposes must occur before the excavation or removal of human remains and cultural items may be authorized.

#### *Unintended Disturbance*

Human remains and/or cultural items subject to NAGPRA discovered as a result of an ARNG or ARNG-authorized activity such as construction or other land-disturbing actions, are to be handled in the manner described in the “inadvertent discovery” procedures found at section 3(d) of NAGPRA.

Where there is a reasonable likelihood of encountering undetected cultural items during a proposed land use, agreements should be negotiated with Tribes or groups before the project is authorized to provide general guidance on treatment of any cultural items that might be exposed. Having these agreements in place saves time and confusion during the action (see section 4.2.5).

### **6.3 WAARNG TRIBAL CONSULTATION PROGRAM**

The NHPA; EO 13007; EO 13175; Presidential Memorandum for Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies dated April 29, 1994: Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments; and the Annotated Policy Document for DOD American Indian and Alaska Native Policy, October 27, 1999, require Federal agencies to consult with Tribes. The DoD 4710.02 in an instruction that implements DoD policy, assigns responsibilities, and provides procedures for DoD interactions with federally-recognized tribes. It is the goal of the consultation process to identify both the resource management concerns and the strategies for addressing them through an interactive dialogue with appropriate Native

American communities. If it appears that there may be an effect, the appropriate federally recognized Tribes would be contacted.

According to State Order 05-05, *Archaeological and Cultural Resources*, the governor of Washington has ordered all state agencies to review capital construction projects and acquisitions with the DAHP and affected Tribes to determine potential impacts to cultural resources. Agencies are advised to:

- Work with DAHP and affected Tribes on appropriate archaeological survey and mitigation strategies consistent with state and federal laws.
- Consult with affected Tribes in a way that includes a face-to-face meeting or other agreed upon method to discuss the project before a state agency completes the project design. The agency will work with GOIA and DAHP to identify affected Tribes and, if needed, seek their help to arrange a meeting to discuss the project in question. If an agency is unable to arrange such a meeting, it will promptly notify GOIA and DAHP of the situation.
- Take reasonable action to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects to the archaeological or cultural resource.
- Notify DAHP and GOIA, in advance, of any meeting with affected Tribes during which matters concerning cultural resources related to a capital construction project will be discussed, and extend invitations to both agencies to attend any such meetings. If representatives from DAHP or GOIA cannot attend, the agencies will provide DAHP and GOIA with detailed meeting notes.

The state order can be accessed via the Web site:

[http://www.oahp.wa.gov/pages/EnvironmentalReview/documents/EO05\\_05.pdf](http://www.oahp.wa.gov/pages/EnvironmentalReview/documents/EO05_05.pdf)

Governor's Office of Indian Affairs. The mission of GOIA is to recognize the importance of sovereignty, affirm the government-to-government relationship and principles identified in the Centennial Accord to promote and enhance tribal self-sufficiency, and to assist the state in developing policies consistent with those principles.

In 1969, the office was established to function as an Advisory Council to the Governor. After 10 years, the Council was abolished and replaced by a gubernatorially appointed Assistant for Indian Affairs. Renamed the GOIA, it has continued to serve as liaison between state and tribal governments in an advisory, resource, consultation, and educational capacity.

The GOIA Web site (<http://www.goia.wa.gov/Default.htm>) updates the tribal point of contacts for federally recognized, non-federally recognized tribes, and THPOs every six months.

Centennial Accord/Millennium Agreement. As mandated in 1989, in the *Centennial Accord*, each state agency shall “establish a procedure by which the government-to-government policy shall be implemented. This procedure should be called the “*Centennial Accord Plan*” and will

be developed by each state agency in conjunction with the Tribes. This ICRMP and subsequent updates will serve as the “Centennial Accord Plan” for the WAARNG. Guiding principles and cultural elements are included in appendix C and can be viewed online at <http://www.goia.wa.gov/Government-to-Government/Government-to-Government.htm>.

Development of the ICRMP. The WAARNG consulted with affected THPOs and tribal representatives (on a government-to-government basis) in the development of the ICRMP. The WAARNG must take into account the views of Tribes in reaching a final decision. The draft ICRMP has been mailed to interested Tribes for review and comment. The summary of Tribal consultation for the draft ICRMP is included in Appendix C. The final ICRMP should be mailed to the Tribes for review and comment as well.

Ongoing CRM Responsibilities. For federal undertakings that involve the NHPA, federally recognized Tribes are notified. All Washington tribes including federally and non-federally recognized tribes, THPOs, and other interested parties are contacted for NEPA involvement.

Appendix C includes a description of the WAARNG’s consultation program to date. The appendix includes the following:

- a state map with tribal lands overlain
  - summary of past consultation activities (meetings)
  - letters and MFRs
  - planned future consultation
  - POC list
  - State Centennial Accord Plan
1. As per State Order 05-05, the CRM will coordinate with DAHP and affected Tribes on appropriate archaeological inventories and excavations.
  2. The appendix should be updated as necessary to include memoranda for record, meeting agendas and summaries, updated POC lists, and the State Centennial Accord Plan.
  3. The POC list in the Access Database should be updated whenever new information becomes available. At a minimum, the list should be checked annually as part of the annual ICRMP update process. The CRM can call/access the following resources for update information:
    - SHPO
    - THPOs
    - GOIA Web page <http://www.goia.wa.gov/default.htm>
    - other federal or state agencies, including the state department of transportation
  4. Planned consultation meetings should be entered into the project [database](#). DAHP and GOIA should be notified in advance of any meetings.

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## **7.0 REFERENCES AND LIST OF PREPARERS**

### **REFERENCES**

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Guidance

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## **7.1 LIST OF PREPARERS AND CONTRIBUTORS**

The ICRMP has been prepared under the direction of the CRM. The CRM provided invaluable assistance in the development and technical review of this ICRMP. The individuals who contributed to the preparation of this document are listed in the following table.

**TABLE 7-1. LIST OF PREPARERS AND CONTRIBUTORS**

<b>Name and Organization</b>	<b>Affiliation</b>	<b>Degree/Discipline</b>	<b>Professional Experience</b>
Jayne Aaron, Project Manager	engineering- environmental Management, Inc.	BA, Architecture and Planning MA, Environmental Policy	Architectural Historian
Chris Baker	engineering- environmental Management, Inc.	MA, History	Historian
Sarah Boyes, Database	engineering- environmental Management, Inc.	BS, Biology MEng, GIS	NEPA and GIS
Wanda Lafferty	engineering- environmental Management, Inc.	Editing	Technical Editing and Document Production
Karen Zirkle	WAARNG CRM	Biology	Natural Resources Management
Christy J. Smith	engineering- environmental Management, Inc.	BA, Archaeology	Archaeology
Jed Judd	Northface, Inc.	BS, Computer Science	Software Engineering
Kimberley Fariello	engineering- environmental Management, Inc.	MA, Anthropology and Applied Archaeology	Archaeology, Curation
Nancy Jepsen	engineering- environmental Management, Inc.	MS, Management	Haz-Mat Technician/ Hazardous Waste Controller
Susan Goodfellow	Ph.D., Archaeology	NEPA, Cultural Resources Management	Project Manager

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## **LIST OF APPENDICES**

Appendix A	AR 200-4 and PAM 200-4
Appendix B	Environmental Assessment in Support of WAARNG Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan
Appendix C	Tribal Consultation
Appendix D	Cultural Resources Manager Samples
Appendix E	Glossary and Abbreviations
Appendix F	Planning Level Survey and Historic Context
Appendix G	ICRMP Distribution List, Points of Contact, and Consultation and Correspondence
Appendix H	Curation Facilities
Appendix I	Annual Updates
Appendix J	SOP Distribution and Communications
Appendix K	Resource Summary and Cultural Resources Database Reports
Appendix L	Washington County Web Sites
Appendix M	MOA Between Washington Military Department Facilities Management Office and the Washington State Historic Preservation Office Regarding the Kitsap County Emergency Services Readiness Center, Bremerton, Washington

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**APPENDIX A  
AR 200-4 AND PAM 200-4**

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**The Regulations can be accessed at the following websites:**

AR 200-4 is available at: [https://www.denix.osd.mil/denix/Public/Policy/Army/r200\\_4.pdf](https://www.denix.osd.mil/denix/Public/Policy/Army/r200_4.pdf)

PAM 200-4 is available at: [http://www.army.mil/usapa/epubs/pdf/p200\\_4.pdf](http://www.army.mil/usapa/epubs/pdf/p200_4.pdf)

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**APPENDIX B**  
**ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT IN SUPPORT OF THE WAARNG  
INTEGRATED CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN**

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**ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT  
For  
the Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan  
For Installations of the Washington Army National Guard  
2008–2012**



**OCTOBER 2006**

**Prepared for:  
Washington Army National Guard**

**Prepared by:  
engineering-environmental Management, Inc.**

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## **ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT OUTLINE**

### **B.1.0 Introduction and Purpose of and Need for the Proposed Action**

- B.1.1 Introduction
- B.1.2 Purpose and Need
- B.1.3 Laws, Regulations, and Other Requirements Considered in the Analysis of the Proposed Action Presented in this Document are Summarized in the Sections Below

### **B.2.0 Alternatives Development**

- B.2.1 Proposed Action: Implementation of the ICRMP (the Preferred Alternative)
- B.2.2 No-Action Alternative: Continue the Existing Approach to Cultural Resources Management
- B.2.3 Alternatives Considered and Eliminated from Further Analysis

### **B.3.0 Affected Environment**

- B.3.1 Land Use
- B.3.2 Air Quality
- B.3.3 Geological Resources
- B.3.4 Water Resources
- B.3.5 Biological Resources
- B.3.6 Cultural Resources
- B.3.7 Facilities and Infrastructure

### **B.4.0 Environmental Consequences**

- B.4.1 Land Use
- B.4.2 Air Quality
- B.4.3 Geological Resources
- B.4.4 Water Resources
- B.4.5 Biological Resources
- B.4.6 Cultural Resources
- B.4.7 Facilities and Infrastructure
- B.4.8 Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitment of Resources
- B.4.9 Mitigation Measures
- B.4.10 Cumulative Effects

### **B.5.0 Comparison of Alternatives and Conclusions**

- B.5.1 Comparison of the Environmental Consequences of the Alternatives
- B.5.2 Conclusions

B.6.0 References

B.7.0 List of Preparers and Contributors

## **ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT IN SUPPORT OF WASHINGTON ARMY NATIONAL GUARD INTEGRATED CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN**

### **B1.0 PURPOSE OF AND NEED FOR THE PROPOSED ACTION**

#### **B1.1 Introduction**

This environmental assessment (EA) was written to support the Washington Army National Guard's (WAARNG) decision-making process regarding the proposal to implement the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) in compliance with Army Regulation (AR) 200-4, *Cultural Resources Management*. This document has been prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and its implementing regulations as published by the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) (40 *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) 1500–1508), 32 CFR 651, *Environmental Analysis of Army Actions*, and the National Guard Bureau (NGB) NEPA Handbook. Guidance to prepare this EA was also provided by NGB-ARE's 9 Aug. 04 memorandum. Collectively, these regulations establish a process by which the Department of the Army considers and documents the potential environmental and socioeconomic effects of the proposed action and alternatives and then invites comments of interested citizens and organizations prior to determining a final course of action. If the analysis presented in this EA indicates implementation of the proposed action would not result in significant environmental or socioeconomic impacts, then a finding of no significant impact (FONSI) will be prepared. If a significant impact will result that cannot be mitigated, issuance of a notice of intent (NOI) to prepare an environmental impact statement (EIS) will be required.

CEQ regulations specify that an EA should

- briefly provide evidence and analysis for determining whether to prepare an EIS or a FONSI,
- aid in an agency's compliance with NEPA when an EIS is unnecessary, and
- facilitate preparation of an EIS when one is necessary.

An EA may be prepared at any time in order to assist in planning and decision making and is included here as an integral part of the ICRMP. This EA includes the purpose of and need for:

- the proposed action (section B.1.2)
- the scope of the document (section B.1.3), which provides a brief overview of the ICRMP being analyzed, including identification of resources evaluated
- a description of the proposed action and alternatives (section B.2)
- a characterization of the affected environment (section B.3)
- known, potential, and reasonably foreseeable environmental consequences, both positive and negative, if the proposed action and an alternative action is implemented (section B.4)

Section B.4 also includes discussion of cumulative impacts, as well as any appropriate mitigation. A comparison of the environmental consequences among alternatives, and

conclusions relative to identified effects is presented in section B.5. References are provided in section B.6, a glossary in appendix E of the ICRMP, a list of preparers in section B.7, and consultation information with agencies and individuals in appendix G of the ICRMP.

The preparation of the ICRMP and this EA was coordinated with appropriate federal, state, and local agencies. Copies of agency correspondence are provided in appendix G. In addition, agency and public input was obtained during two 30-day public comment periods. The initial public comment period was held following the completion of the draft ICRMP and EA. During this time, comments submitted by agencies, organizations, or members of the public on the proposed action of the EA were considered. If the EA concludes that there are no significant impacts, a draft FONSI will be issued. The final ICRMP/EA and draft FONSI will then be made available during another 30-day public comment period. Notices of public comment periods and availability of the documents will be advertised through the local news media. Appendix G will include copies of public notices and public comments and responses. A list of acronyms is included in the front matter of the ICRMP. A glossary is included in appendix E of the ICRMP.

All persons and organizations having a potential interest in the proposed action, including minority, low income, disadvantaged, and federally recognized American Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, are urged to participate in the decision-making process.

#### **B.1.1.2 The Army National Guard's Federal and State Missions**

The Army National Guard (ARNG) has a unique dual mission consisting of both federal and state roles and is, therefore, subject to both federal and state laws and regulations. The ARNG federal mission is to maintain properly trained and equipped units available for prompt mobilization for war, national emergency, or as otherwise needed. The state mission is to provide trained and disciplined forces for domestic emergencies or as otherwise required by state laws. The Department of the Army, under which the ARNG operates when on a federal mission, also has an environmental mission to sustain the environment to enable the Army mission and secure the future.

The 43 WAARNG installations total approximately 1,580 acres. Approximately 34% of the WAARNG readiness centers (armories) are located on 1- to 2-acre sites that are fully developed. Section 3.1 of the ICRMP includes brief descriptions and a map of all WAARNG owned, operated, or controlled properties.

The following installations either contain or appear to have the potential to contain archaeological deposits:

- Camp Murray
- Camp Seven Mile
- Fort Lewis (consult with Fort Lewis CRM)
- Vancouver Barracks
- Wenatchee USARC
- Yakima – Training Center (consult with YTC CRM)

The majority of the remaining installations consist of buildings, paved areas, and small maintained lawns. Of the four WAARNG-owned installations on this list, Camp Murray and Camp Seven Mile are the most likely to have inadvertent discoveries of archaeological resources.

The following installations have buildings and structures that are either listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP):

- Bremerton
- Camp Murray
- Centralia
- Longview
- Olympia
- Puyallup
- Redmond
- Snohomish
- Tacoma
- Toppenish
- Vancouver Barracks
- Walla Walla

A comprehensive description of the cultural resources recorded on WAARNG installations is presented in chapter 3.0 of the ICRMP.

This section provides background information, describes the purpose and need for the proposed action, explains the mission of the WAARNG, and summarizes the environmental regulatory requirements.

### **B.1.2 PURPOSE AND NEED**

Implementation of this Statewide ICRMP is the proposed action that must be reviewed in accordance with NEPA and 32 CFR 651, Part 651 (29 March 2002) “Environmental Analysis of Army Actions” before implementation of the projects, objectives, and goals found within. An EA will be written to address the implementation of this plan. Topics to be addressed are related to the effects of implementing the proposed plan on natural and cultural resources. The details are discussed in the following chapters and include, but are not limited to: land use, geological resources (soils), water resources, biological resources, environmental justice, and protection of children.

The proposed action within this EA is to implement the Statewide ICRMP. The purpose of this action is to ensure that cultural resource management and Army activities on mission lands are consistent with federal stewardship requirements to comply with current legal mandates. Development and implementation of the ICRMP at Army installations is required under AR 200-4 (01 October 1998), Department of the Army Pamphlet 200-4 (01 October 1998), and AR

200-3 (28 February 1995). The potential environmental and socioeconomic effects of actions proposed in the ICRMP must be assessed under NEPA.

The need for the proposed action is to provide the WAARNG with a current and comprehensive management plan to provide clear direction and guidance for compliance with applicable legal requirements for all WAARNG cultural resources.

The purpose of the proposed action is to carry out specific management measures developed in the ICRMP. It focuses on a five-year planning period beginning in Fiscal Year (FY) 2008 and ending in FY 2012, consistent with the time frame for the management measures as described in the ICRMP. Additional environmental analyses may be required as new management measures are developed beyond the five-year effective window, or if management measures not currently identified in the ICRMP are developed with the intention to be implemented within the described five-year period.

**Military Program Actions and Plans (FY 2008–2012) that Might Affect Cultural Resources:**

1. Divestitures of readiness centers (armories) that are eligible for listing to the NRHP and that require additional inventory – Olympia (building 00001), Centralia (building 00001), and Tacoma (building 00001).
2. Master Plan development for Camp Murray – Planners should coordinate with the cultural resources manager (CRM) to ensure protection of archaeological sites and the Camp Murray historic district.
3. Compliance with Anti-Terrorism Force Protection Standards – Addressing standards for the buildings listed below will require section 106 review and additional consultation with the SHPO.
  - Bremerton – building 00001
  - Centralia – building 00001
  - Longview – building 00001
  - Olympia – building 00001
  - Puyallup – building 00001
  - Snohomish – building 00001
  - Tacoma – building 00001
  - Toppenish – building 00001
  - Walla Walla – building 00001
  - Camp Murray Historic District: buildings 00001, 00002, 00007, 00023, 00024, 00026
  - Redmond Historic District: buildings 00415, 00500, 00501, 00506, 00507



### **Cultural Resource Program Projects:**

1. Camp Murray
  - Develop a historic preservation plan for maintenance of historic buildings.
  - Integrate historic buildings, structures, landscape features, and eligible and unevaluated archaeological sites into the Master Plan as constraints. If any undertaking is proposed, conduct a review under section 106 of the NHPA and consult the Washington SHPO if an adverse effect on the property is likely.
2. Acquiring new land or buildings – conduct literature search, archaeological and architectural inventories.
  - Proposed location of Seattle Readiness Center – conduct archaeological inventory.
  - Proposed location of Olympia Readiness Center – conduct archaeological inventory.
3. Native American Consultation – Determine tribal interest through the ICRMP development process.
  - Coordinate with U.S. Army at Fort Lewis and YTC; the U.S. Air Force at Fairchild AFB; and Washington State Parks Department at Camp Seven Mile to conduct joint efforts in Native American consultation when appropriate.
4. Develop a MOA with a curation facility that meets the standards outlined in 36 CFR 79 in the event that an archaeological inventory results in the collection of artifacts.
5. Work with Camp Murray Museum personnel to curate, store, and preserve building drawings, plans, and other documents.
  - Coordinate the National Guard Bureau (NGB) records manager regarding collections and records.
  - Assist in museum planning to make it and history a viable part of the WAARNG.

When compared to the no-action alternative described in section B.2.2, environmental conditions at WAARNG installations would improve as a result of implementing the proposed ICRMP. Therefore, the proposed action of implementing the ICRMP is the preferred alternative. In addition, by adopting the proposed action, WAARNG meets the requirements of DoD Instruction 4715.3 and AR 200-4.

### **B.1.3 LAWS, REGULATIONS, AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS CONSIDERED IN THE ANALYSIS OF THE PROPOSED ACTION PRESENTED IN THIS DOCUMENT ARE SUMMARIZED IN THE SECTIONS BELOW**

#### **B.1.3.1 National Environmental Policy Act**

NEPA is a federal statute requiring the identification and analysis of potential environmental impacts of proposed federal actions before those actions are implemented. NEPA created a structured approach to environmental impact analysis that requires federal agencies to use an interdisciplinary and systematic approach in their decision-making process. This process

evaluates potential environmental consequences associated with the proposed action and considers alternative courses of action. The intent of the NEPA is to protect, restore, or enhance the environment through well-informed federal decisions.

The process for implementing the NEPA is codified in 40 CFR 1500–1508, *Regulations for Implementing the Procedural Provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act*. The CEQ was established under NEPA to implement and oversee federal policy in this process (section 1.1).

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

Executive Order 11514 (*Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality*), as amended by Executive Order 11991, sets policy directing the federal government in providing leadership in protecting and enhancing the quality of the nation's environment.

### **B.1.3.2 Integration with Other Environmental Statutes and Regulations**

To comply with NEPA, the planning and decision-making process for actions proposed by federal agencies involves a study of other relevant environmental statutes and regulations. The NEPA process, however, does not replace procedural or substantive requirements of other environmental statutes and regulations. It addresses them collectively in the form of an EA or EIS, which enables the decision maker to have a comprehensive view of environmental issues and effects and requirements associated with the proposed action. According to CEQ regulations, the requirements of NEPA must be integrated “with other planning and environmental review procedures required by law or by agency so that all such procedures run concurrently rather than consecutively.”

This EA will examine potential effects of the proposed action and alternatives on resources, including cultural resources, geological resources, air quality, noise, water resources, biological resources, socioeconomic conditions, land use, and hazardous materials and waste management. The following subsections present descriptions of relevant laws, regulations, and other requirements that are often considered as part of the analysis.

#### *Cultural Resources*

The **National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA)** provides the principal federal legal authority used to protect historic properties, establishes the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and defines, in section 106, the requirements for federal agencies to consider the effects of an action on properties on or eligible for the NRHP.

**Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties (36 CFR 800 [1986])** provides an explicit set of procedures for federal agencies to meet their obligations under the NHPA, including inventorying of resources and consultation with the state historic preservation office (SHPO).

The **Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979** ensures that federal agencies protect and preserve archaeological resources on federal or American Indian lands and establishes a permitting system to allow legitimate scientific study of such resources.

**Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990** (43 CFR 10 [1990]). NAGPRA provides guidelines on the ownership or control of American Indian cultural items and human remains that are excavated or discovered **on federal or tribal lands** after 16 November 1990. It states that **federal agencies, museums, and institutions that receive federal funding** will work with federally recognized tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, and those who have submitted for federal recognition to return human remains, associated funerary objects, and items of cultural patrimony to those culturally affiliated with such remains or items.

**The American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) of 1978.** AIRFA provides for the protection and preservation of traditional religions of American Indians.

**Presidential Memorandum dated 29 April 1994 – Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments / DoD American Indian and Alaska Native Policy, 27 October 1999.** This memorandum outlines the principles that executive departments and agencies are to follow in their interactions with American Indian tribal governments.

**Executive Order 13007 (*Indian Sacred Sites*),** requires that, to the extent practicable, federal agencies accommodate access to and ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites by Indian religious practitioners and avoid adversely affecting the physical integrity of such sacred sites.

**Executive Order 13175 (*Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments*) (5 January 2001),** requires that each federal agency shall have an effective process to permit elected officials and other representatives of Indian tribal governments to provide meaningful and timely input in the development of regulatory policies on matters that significantly or uniquely affect their communities.

**Annotated Department of Defense American Indian and Alaska Native Policy, 27 October 1999,** establishes principles for DoD interacting and working with federally recognized American Indian and Alaska Native governments.

### *Air Quality*

The *Clean Air Act* (CAA) establishes federal policy to protect and enhance the quality of the nation's air resources to protect human health and the environment. The CAA requires that adequate steps be implemented to control the release of air pollutants and prevent significant air quality deterioration. The 1990 amendments to the CAA require federal agencies to determine the conformity of proposed actions with respect to state implementation plans (SIPs) for attainment of air quality goals.

### *Noise*

Noise is defined in general terms as undesirable sound. Factors that make noise undesirable are its ability to interfere with communication, damage hearing, or create a public annoyance. The type and characteristics of the noise, distance between the noise source and receptor, receptor sensitivity, and time of day are important considerations when estimating the impact of a certain operation.

The Noise Control Act of 1972 established that federal agencies should comply with federal, state, interstate, and local regulations requiring control and abatement of environmental noise to the same extent as private entities.

The Army's Environmental Noise Management Program seeks to (1) control environmental noise to protect the health and welfare of people on- and off-post that are impacted by all Army-produced noise sources; and (2) reduce community annoyance from environmental noise to the extent feasible, consistent with Army training and material testing activities.

### *Water Resources*

The Clean Water Act (CWA) of 1977 (33 USC 1344) and the Water Quality Act of 1987 (33 USC 1251 *et seq.*, as amended) established federal policy to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's waters and, where attainable, to achieve a level of water quality that provides for the protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, wildlife, and recreation in and on the water.

Executive Order 11988 (*Flood Plain Management*) requires federal agencies to take action to reduce the risk of flood damage; minimize the impacts of floods on human safety, health, and welfare; and restore and preserve the natural and beneficial values served by floodplains. Federal agencies are directed to consider the proximity of their actions to or within floodplains. Where information is unavailable, agencies are encouraged to delineate the extent of floodplains at their site. It requires federal agencies to avoid construction within the 100-year floodplain unless no other practical alternative exists, and requires permits from state and federal review agencies for any construction within a 100-year floodplain.

Executive Order 11990 (*Protection of Wetlands*) requires that federal agencies provide leadership and take actions to minimize or avoid the destruction, loss, or degradation of wetlands and to preserve and enhance the natural and beneficial values of wetlands.

The CWA, under section 404, contains provisions for protection of wetlands and established a permitting process for activities having potential effects in wetlands. Wetlands, riverine, and open water systems are considered waters of the United States and, as such, fall under the regulatory jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

### *Biological Resources*

The Endangered Species Act (ESA) (16 USC 1536), requires federal agencies that fund, authorize, or implement actions to avoid jeopardizing the continued existence of federally listed threatened or endangered species, or destroying or adversely affecting their critical habitat.

Federal agencies must evaluate the effects of their actions through a set of defined procedures, which can include preparation of a biological assessment and formal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS).

#### *Prime and Unique Farmland*

The intention of the Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA; PL 97-98, December 1981) is to minimize the extent to which federal programs contribute to the unnecessary and irreversible conversion of farmland to nonagricultural uses. Farmland, as used in the FPPA, includes “prime” farmland, “unique” farmland, and “land of statewide or local importance.”

#### *Wild and Scenic Rivers*

A wild and scenic river, defined as a free-flowing river or segment of a river that has exceptional scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values, can be designated by an act of Congress (PL 90-542) or by the Secretary of the Interior at the request of a governor as part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

#### *Coastal Zones*

The primary focus of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended through PL 104-150, the Coastal Zone Protection Act of 1996 is to effectively manage so as to preserve, protect, develop, restore, or enhance, the resources of the nation’s coastal zones.

#### *Socioeconomics*

Executive Order 12898 (*Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations*) directs federal agencies to assess the effects of their actions on minority and low-income populations within their region of influence. Agencies are encouraged to include demographic information related to race and income in their analysis of the environmental and economic effects associated with their actions.

Executive Order 13045 (*Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks*) directs federal agencies to (1) identify and assess environmental health risks and safety risks that may disproportionately affect children and, (2) ensure that policies, programs, activities, and standards address disproportionate risks to children that result from environmental health risks or safety risks.

#### *Hazardous Materials and Waste Management*

Hazardous materials and waste management are subject to federal controls through the EPA, under regulations such as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA); the CWA; the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA); the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA); the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA); and the CAA.

### **B.1.2.3 State Laws and Regulations**

The state of Washington has several cultural resource laws that are similar to the federal cultural resource laws, but are applicable to state agencies. As both a federal and state agency, the WAARNG is responsible for meeting the requirements of both federal and state laws. If a conflict between those laws were to arise, however, federal law would prevail. The WAARNG, if considered as Army property, would be technically exempt from state laws, according to DA PAM 200-4 section 2-4(2), since sovereign immunity has not been waived. Nevertheless, the Intergovernmental Coordination Act and Executive Order 12372 (*Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs*) requires federal agencies to cooperate with and consider state and local views in implementing a federal proposal.

#### **State laws**

The state laws that pertain to this EA may be accessed online at:

<http://www.leg.wa.gov/RCW/index.cfm>

<http://www.oahp.wa.gov/pages/EnvironmentalReview/Laws.htm>

#### **State Executive Order 05-05 Archaeological and Cultural Resources**

The governor of Washington has ordered all state agencies to review capital construction projects and acquisitions with the DAHP and affected Tribes to determine potential impacts to cultural resources. This process is required on all capital construction projects unless they are categorically exempted by DAHP. The agency shall contact DAHP of the potential impact to significant sites and will work with DAHP and affected Tribes through consultation, and actions to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse affects to archaeological or cultural resources.

#### **RCW 19.27.120 Buildings or structures having special historical or architectural significance –Exception.**

1. Repairs, alterations, and additions necessary for the preservation, restoration, rehabilitation, strengthening, or continued use of a building may be made without conformance to all requirements of the codes adopted under RCW 19.27.031, when authorized by the appropriate building official under the rules adopted under subsection (2) of this section, provided:
  - a. The building or structure: (i) Has not been designated by official action of a legislative body as having special historical or architectural significance, or (ii) is an unreinforced masonry building or structure on the state or the national register of historic places, or is potentially eligible for placement on such registers.
  - b. The restored building or structure will be less hazardous, based on life and fire risk, than the existing building.
  - c. The state building code council shall adopt rules, where appropriate, to provide alternative methods to those otherwise required under this chapter for repairs, alterations, and additions necessary for preservation, restoration, rehabilitation, strengthening, or continued use of buildings and structures identified under subsection (1) of this section.

**RCW 27.34.200 Archaeology and historic preservation – Legislative declaration.**

The legislature hereby finds that the promotion, enhancement, perpetuation, and use of structures, sites, districts, buildings, and objects of historic, archaeological, architectural, and cultural significance is desirable in the interest of the public pride and general welfare of the people of the state; and the legislature further finds that the economic, cultural, and aesthetic standing of the state can be maintained and enhanced by protecting the heritage of the state and by preventing the destruction or defacement of these assets; therefore, it is hereby declared by the legislature to be the public policy and in the public interest of the state to designate, preserve, protect, enhance, and perpetuate those structures, sites, districts, buildings, and objects which reflect outstanding elements of the state's historic, archaeological, architectural, or cultural heritage, for the inspiration and enrichment of the citizens of the state.

**RCW 27.34.220 Director – Powers.**

The director or the director's designee is authorized:

1. To promulgate and maintain the Washington heritage register of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American or Washington state history, architecture, archaeology, and culture, and to prepare comprehensive statewide historic surveys and plans and research and evaluation of surveyed resources for the preparation of nominations to the Washington heritage register and the national register of historic places, in accordance with criteria approved by the advisory council established under RCW 27.34.250. Nominations to the national register of historic places shall comply with any standards and regulations promulgated by the United States secretary of the interior for the preservation, acquisition, and development of such properties. Nominations to the Washington heritage register shall comply with rules adopted under this chapter.
2. To establish a program of matching grants-in-aid to public agencies, public or private organizations, or individuals for projects having as their purpose the preservation for public benefit of properties that are significant in American or Washington state history, architecture, archaeology, and culture.
3. To promote historic preservation efforts throughout the state, including private efforts and those of city, county, and state agencies.
4. To enhance the effectiveness of the state preservation program through the initiation of legislation, the use of varied funding sources, the creation of special purpose programs, and contact with state, county, and city officials, civic groups, and professionals.
5. To spend funds, subject to legislative appropriation and the availability of funds, where necessary to assist the Indian tribes of Washington state in removing prehistoric human remains for scientific examination and reburial, if the human remains have been unearthed inadvertently or through vandalism and if no other public agency is legally responsible for their preservation.
6. To consult with the governor and the legislature on issues relating to the conservation of the man-made environment and their impact on the well-being of the state and its citizens.
7. To charge fees for professional and clerical services provided by the office.

8. To adopt such rules, in accordance with chapter 34.05 RCW, as are necessary to carry out RCW 27.34.200 through 27.34.280.

#### **RCW 27.34.310 Inventory of state-owned properties – Definitions.**

Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the following definitions apply throughout RCW 27.34.320.

1. “Agency” means the state agency, department, or institution that has ownership of historic property.
2. “Historic properties” means those buildings, sites, objects, structures, and districts that are listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
3. “Office” means the office of archaeology and historic preservation within the department of community, trade, and economic development.

#### **RCW 27.34.320 Inventory of state-owned properties – Procedures – Grants.**

1. By January 2, 1994, the office shall provide each agency with a list of the agency’s properties currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places. By January 2, 1995, agencies that own property shall provide to the office a list of those properties that are either at least fifty years old or that may be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. If funding is available, the office may provide grants to state agencies to assist in the development of the agency’s list. By June 30, 1995, the office shall compile and disseminate an inventory of state-owned historic properties.
2. The office shall provide technical information to agency staff involved with the identification of historic properties, including the criteria for facilities to be placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

#### **RCW 27.44 Indian graves and records**

##### **27.44.020 Examination permitted — Removal to archaeological repository.**

Any archaeologist or interested person may copy and examine such glyptic or painted records or examine the surface of any such cairn or grave, but no such record or archaeological material from any such cairn or grave may be removed unless the same shall be destined for reburial or perpetual preservation in a duly recognized archaeological repository and permission for scientific research and removal of specimens of such records and material has been granted by the state historic preservation officer. Whenever a request for permission to remove records or material is received, the state historic preservation officer shall notify the affected Indian tribe or tribes.

##### **27.44.030 Intent.**

The legislature hereby declares that:

1. Native Indian burial grounds and historic graves are acknowledged to be a finite, irreplaceable, and nonrenewable cultural resource, and are an intrinsic part of the



cultural heritage of the people of Washington. The legislature recognizes the value and importance of respecting all graves, and the spiritual significance of such sites to the people of this state.

2. There have been reports and incidents of deliberate interference with native Indian and historic graves for profit-making motives.
3. There has been careless indifference in cases of accidental disturbance of sites, graves, and burial grounds.
4. Indian burial sites, cairns, glyptic markings, and historic graves located on public and private land are to be protected and it is therefore the legislature's intent to encourage voluntary reporting and respectful handling in cases of accidental disturbance and provide enhanced penalties for deliberate desecration.

#### **27.44.040 Protection of Indian graves – Penalty.**

Any person who knowingly removes, mutilates, defaces, injures, or destroys any cairn or grave of any native Indian, or any glyptic or painted record of any tribe or peoples is guilty of a class C felony punishable under chapter 9A.20 RCW. Persons disturbing native Indian graves through inadvertence, including disturbance through construction, mining, logging, agricultural activity, or any other activity, shall re-inter the human remains under the supervision of the appropriate Indian tribe. The expenses of reinterment are to be paid by the \*office of archaeology and historic preservation pursuant to RCW 27.34.220.

1. Any person who sells any native Indian artifacts or any human remains that are known to have been taken from an Indian cairn or grave, is guilty of a class C felony punishable under chapter 9A.20 RCW.
2. This section does not apply to:
  - a. The possession or sale of native Indian artifacts discovered in or taken from locations other than native Indian cairns or graves, or artifacts that were removed from cairns or graves as may be authorized by RCW 27.53.060 or by other than human action; or
  - b. Actions taken in the performance of official law enforcement duties.
3. It shall be a complete defense in the prosecution under this section if the defendant can prove by a preponderance of evidence that the alleged acts were accidental or inadvertent and that reasonable efforts were made to preserve the remains, glyptic, or painted records, or artifacts accidentally disturbed or discovered, and that the accidental discovery or disturbance was properly reported.

## **RCW 27.53 Archaeological sites and resources.**

### **27.53.020 Archaeological resource preservation – Designation of department of archaeology and historic preservation – Cooperation among agencies.**

The discovery, identification, excavation, and study of the state's archaeological resources, the providing of information on archaeological sites for their nomination to the state and national registers of historic places, the maintaining of a complete inventory of archaeological sites and collections, and the providing of information to state, federal, and private construction agencies regarding the possible impact of construction activities on the state's archaeological resources, are proper public functions; and the department of archaeology and historic preservation, created under the authority of chapter 43.334 RCW, is hereby designated as an appropriate agency to carry out these functions. The director shall provide guidelines for the selection of depositories designated by the state for archaeological resources. The legislature directs that there shall be full cooperation amongst the department and other agencies of the state.

### **RCW 43.220.180 Identification of historic properties and sites in need of rehabilitation or renovation – Use of corps members.**

The state historic preservation officer shall review the state and national registers of historic places to identify publicly owned historic properties and sites within the state which are in need of rehabilitation or renovation and which could utilize parks and recreation conservation corps members in such rehabilitation or renovation. Any such tasks shall be performed in such a way as not to conflict with the historic character of the structure as determined by the state historic preservation officer.

Conservation corps members shall be made available for tasks identified by the state historic preservation officer in the rehabilitation and renovation of historic sites within the state.

[Washington Administrative Code 25-48-060](#). In the state of Washington, the excavation and removal of archaeological materials and the excavation and removal of Native American human remains require a permit from the DAHP office under state law (RCW 27.44 and RCW 27.53). The complete permit requirements and step by step process of obtaining a permit from the DAHP can be found at following Web site:

<http://www.oahp.wa.gov/pages/Archaeology/Permitting.htm>. The general time span for receiving a permit after submittal to the DAHP office is approximately 60 calendar days.

### **State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA)**

The SEPA is a state policy that requires state and local agencies to consider the likely environmental consequences of a proposal before approving or denying the proposal.

## SECTION B.2.0: ALTERNATIVES DEVELOPMENT

NEPA, CEQ, and 32 CFR Part 651 “Environmental Analysis of Army Actions” require consideration of reasonable alternatives to a proposed action. Only alternatives that would reasonably meet the defined need for the proposed action require detailed analysis in this EA. The proposed action presented in chapter B2.0 is the WAARNG’s preferred alternative. The only other alternative considered in this EA is the non-implementation alternative.

Alternatives are framed by the issues brought forward in the scoping process and represent a reasonable range of alternatives to the proposed action. Specific issues brought forward in the scoping process are summarized in tables B-1 and B-2.

**TABLE B-1. INFORMATION AND INPUT COMMENTS**

Title/Area of Responsibility	Topics
Headquarters, Construction and Facilities and Management Office (CFMO), and Surface Maintenance Officer (SMO)	The WAARNG needs to divest facilities and land, build and/or acquire new facilities, and acquire land to build new facilities in the most streamlined manner possible to meet ongoing mission requirements. The WAARNG must accomplish these goals in compliance with all federal, state, and DoD laws and regulations for cultural resources management.
Facilities Maintenance Office (FMO), Facility Managers, Armorers	The WAARNG needs to streamline the procedures and minimize the costs to maintain its buildings. It also needs to comply with the Anti-terrorism Force Protection (ATFP) standards. Again, the WAARNG must accomplish these tasks in compliance with all federal, state, and DoD laws and regulations for cultural resources management.
Museum Manager	Make the museum a recognized institution of the WAARNG by the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) and the federal government. Staff the museum, expand it into entire bldg. 2, and use exhibits for education. Use museum as a resource to advise the CRM and the CRM to advise museum staff.
WAARNG CRM	Coordinate Native American consultation efforts with Army.

**TABLE B-2. STAKEHOLDER INFORMATION AND INPUT COMMENTS**

Title/Area of Responsibility	Topics
Washington DAHP	It would be useful for the WAARNG to chart out capital projects in a given time frame and planned projects, and develop a CRM's work plan that reflects actions and options.  The WAARNG should also develop a policy statement on stewardship of historic properties and preservation values.
Fort Lewis CRM	Ensure communication with Army CRM regarding WAARNG actions on Army land.

**TABLE B-2. STAKEHOLDER INFORMATION AND INPUT COMMENTS**

Title/Area of Responsibility	Topics
Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR)	<p>The WAARNG should consult with the Cultural Resource Protection Program (CRPP) of the CTUIR regarding any actions undertaken at its Walla Walla installation and associated land. Clarification by letter and statements throughout the document regarding ATRP and collection of artifacts at the Walla Walla Readiness Center.</p> <p>Clarifications should be made regarding lead agency for consultation, funding for section 106 and 110 of the NHPA, definitions of terms, confidentiality of cultural resource site locations, and of the NAGPRA section.</p>
Quileute Tribe	<p>The WAARNG should be aware that the federal definition of cultural resources is narrower than tribes would define them. Tribes include the living treaty resources as cultural, as well, not just artifacts.</p> <p>The WAARNG should consider developing an MOA (or at least a programmatic draft of one in concert with tribes) in advance of finding cultural resources.</p> <p>In cases of inadvertent discovery, the WAARNG should be sure to allow participation by any experts or staff that the tribe wishes to involve, as well as the tribal representative and cultural leaders.</p>
Kalispel Tribe	<p>Has a terrestrial interest in Pend Oreille, Stevens and Spokane counties, but does not conflict with lands managed by the WAARNG and does not require any additional consultation on the development of the ICRMP.</p>
Kalispel Tribe	<p>Has a terrestrial interest in Pend Oreille, Stevens and Spokane counties, but does not conflict with lands managed by the WAARNG and does not require any additional consultation on the development of the ICRMP.</p>

In summary, the primary concerns brought are (1) the need for the WAARNG to accomplish its mission in an expeditious and streamlined fashion, while complying with federal, state, and DoD laws and regulations; (2) the need to make better use of the Washington National Guard Museum; and (3) the need to consult with the DAHP and federally recognized tribes regarding actions that have the potential to impact cultural resources.

The CEQ regulations for implementing the NEPA require that a no-action alternative be evaluated equally with the action alternatives with respect to potential environmental impacts. The WAARNG has explored and objectively evaluated project components during the development of the ICRMP to identify alternatives that address public, environmental, and socioeconomic concerns while meeting the purpose and need for the project. The criteria used to screen the alternatives are as follows:

- The alternative meets the requirements of DoD Instruction 4715.3 and AR 200-4 to develop an ICRMP.
- The alternative provides consistent and effective management of cultural resources at all WAARNG installations.
- The alternative supports the WAARNG's federal and state missions.

Possible alternatives considered are as follows:

1. implementation of the ICRMP for FY 2008–2012 (preferred alternative)
2. no-action alternative
3. development of programmatic agreements for specific classes of resources or for repetitive classes of undertakings
4. adoption of the Army alternate procedures
5. non-compliance with federal, state, and DoD laws and regulations

### **B.2.1 PROPOSED ACTION: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ICRMP (THE PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE)**

Department of Defense (DoD) Instruction 4715.3 and AR 200-4 direct each installation to develop an ICRMP unless granted a variance from Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA). As defined in AR 200-4, the ARNG of each state or territory is considered a single parent installation to include as individual installations all armories, training sties, and other facilities affected by their projects, activities, and programs. To meet the directives of DoD Instruction 4715.3 and AR 200-4, an ICRMP was developed to formulate a cultural resource management program for all WAARNG installations. A formal management plan will ensure cultural resources are properly identified, inventoried, and managed. Also, interested parties such as concerned citizens, the SHPO, federally recognized tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, and jurisdictional agencies are invited to provide comments during the plan's development.

Implementing the ICRMP would ensure compliance with all applicable legal requirements, including federal statutes, regulations, executive orders, and presidential memoranda applicable to cultural resources management. Implementation of the ICRMP would also identify internal WAARNG procedures and the appropriate roles and responsibilities of WAARNG personnel in the cultural resource management process at each installation. The ICRMP also serves to identify projects that need planning actions to complete compliance requirements and to budget for future monetary allowances.

Implementation of the ICRMP, as proposed by the WAARNG, would enable the effective management of cultural resources and protect the cultural setting. Plan implementation would support the WAARNG's continuing need to ensure the safety and efficiency of the federal and state missions, while practicing sound resource stewardship and complying with environmental policies and regulations. Additionally, the ICRMP will ultimately enhance readiness capabilities by anticipating impacts or training delays due to cultural resource management activities.

### **B.2.2 NO-ACTION ALTERNATIVE: CONTINUE THE EXISTING APPROACH TO CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT**

The no-action alternative is prescribed by CEQ regulations and serves as a benchmark against which federal actions can be evaluated. This alternative has been equally assessed with the proposed action with respect to potential environmental and socioeconomic impacts.

Under the alternative to the proposed action, management programs within the revised ICRMP would not be implemented. Resources and conditions would remain the same, but there would be no long-range plan to coordinate management of cultural resources. The current WAARNG ICRMP covers management actions through FY 2008. Therefore, this alternative would result in maintaining the status quo of ecosystem management at WAARNG installations as of FY 2008. The cultural resources of the WAARNG would be managed in accordance with existing directives and procedures.

Although the non-implementation alternative would violate the requirements of AR 200-4, consideration of a non-implementation alternative is required by CEQ regulations to serve as a benchmark against which federal actions can be evaluated.

### **B.2.3 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED AND ELIMINATED FROM FURTHER ANALYSIS**

Three other possible alternatives were considered (see B2.0). Alternative 3, development of programmatic agreements for specific classes of resources or for repetitive classes of undertakings, has the benefit of ensuring compliance with section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act with regard to the specific classes of resources or repetitive classes of undertaking covered by the agreement. Programmatic agreements are tied to the NHPA, however, and cannot be used to satisfy the legal requirements of other cultural resources laws and regulations. While this alternative might streamline some of the WAARNG's actions, and satisfy the consultation requirements of the DAHP and federally recognized tribes for those actions, the majority of WAARNG actions would continue to require consultation and compliance on a case-by-case basis. Programmatic agreements can also take considerable time to develop and review for legal sufficiency prior to implementation, which could delay completion of mission-essential projects, except on a case-by-case basis.

Alternative 4, adoption of the Army alternate procedures (AAP), would be a viable alternative with regard to the federal mission of the WAARNG and actions by the WAARNG on federal lands. The AAP, like a programmatic agreement, only replaces the procedures for complying with section 106 of the NHPA. It does not satisfy the requirements of other federal laws, nor does it apply to actions by the WAARNG on state-owned lands if federal funding or permits are not involved. Implementation of the AAP is also an involved and time-consuming process, which could delay completion of mission-essential projects except on a case-by-case basis.

Alternative 5, noncompliance with federal, state, and DoD laws and regulations is an alternative, but not a viable one unless the WAARNG wishes to be in violation of all or part of federal, state, and DoD laws and regulations. Although few cultural resources laws and

regulations have fines associated with them, noncompliance could result in a foreclosure statement by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) to the Secretary of the Army, and could expose the WAARNG and NGB to legal action from federal and state agencies, federally recognized tribes interested parties, or the public.

One other possible alternative is that only certain management recommendations contained within the ICRMP be implemented, but not the plan as a whole. This action would undermine objectives set for the WAARNG to best manage cultural resources within the context of mission requirements. Also, selection of a portion of the recommendations would be difficult to justify. Management recommendations were selected using standards, guidelines, and best management practices for cultural resource management. Therefore, this alternative was not considered viable and was eliminated from further analysis in this EA.

### **SECTION B.3.0: AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT**

This chapter describes the existing environmental resources and socioeconomic conditions for WAARNG installations throughout the state. This information serves as a baseline from which to identify and evaluate environmental and socioeconomic changes likely to result from implementation of the proposed action. Baseline conditions represent current conditions. The potential impacts of the proposed action and the no-action alternative are described in section B4.0. In compliance with NEPA, CEQ guidelines, 32 CFR Part 651, and 40 CFR Part 1501.7(a)(3), the description of the affected environment focuses on those resources and conditions subject to impact if implementation does occur.

Due to their composition and the locations in which they are generally found, cultural resources are more likely to impact or be impacted by management activities carried out for a select number of resource areas, including land use, soils, surface water, and biological resources. Historic buildings, archaeological sites, and resources of traditional, religious or cultural significance to American Indian tribes are found on WAARNG lands. Physical measures carried out to identify, evaluate, or protect these historic buildings, archaeological sites, and resources of traditional, religious, of cultural significance to American Indian Tribes have the potential to impact land use, air quality, geology, soils, surface water, and biological resources.

The following sections provide an overview of these resource areas at the WAARNG facilities and provide an evaluation of potential impacts resulting from the proposed action and the no-action alternative. Some resources that are commonly considered during the analysis process are not relevant to the actions in this EA. They are summarized below.

#### Facilities and Infrastructure

The infrastructure pertains to installation utility systems and resources, e.g., potable water supply, electricity, wastewater treatment, steam and process heat, telecommunications, solid waste disposal, and vehicle roadways. The proposed action and No Action would not affect facility infrastructure. This topic is being dismissed from this assessment.

### Noise

Noise is defined in general terms as undesirable sound. Factors that make noise undesirable are its ability to interfere with communication, damage hearing, or create a public annoyance. The type and characteristics of the noise, distance between the noise source and receptor, receptor sensitivity, and time of day are important considerations when estimating the impact of a certain operation.

The Noise Control Act of 1972 established that federal agencies should comply with federal, state, interstate, and local requirements requiring control and abatement of environmental noise to the same extent as private entities.

The primary concern regarding noise and potential environmental effects pertains to increases in sound levels, exceedance of acceptable land-use compatibility guidelines, and changes in public acceptance (noise complaints). Potential effects are precluded by the fact that current or proposed cultural resources management actions do not involve any activities that would affect noise conditions. Existing noise levels would not change; therefore, this resource topic is dismissed from further analysis.

### Coastal Zones

The primary focus of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended through PL 104-150, the Coastal Zone Protection Act of 1996 is to effectively manage so as to preserve, protect, develop, restore, or enhance, the resources of the nation's coastal zones.

The proposed action or no-action alternative would not affect any coastal zones as defined in section 1451, section 304. Therefore, this resource topic will be dismissed from further consideration.

### Prime and Unique Farmlands

The intention of the Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA; PL 97-98, December 1981) is to minimize the extent to which federal programs contribute to the unnecessary and irreversible conversion of farmland to nonagricultural uses. Farmland, as used in the FPPA, includes "prime" farmland, "unique" farmland, and "land of statewide or local importance."

The proposed action or no-action alternative would result in no conversion of lands from an agricultural use to a nonagricultural use. Therefore, the FPPA does not apply. As a result, the impact topic of prime and unique farmland is dismissed from further consideration.

### Floodplains

Executive Order 11988 (*Floodplain Management*) provides direction regarding actions of federal agencies in floodplains. It requires federal agencies to avoid construction within the 100-year floodplain unless no other practical alternative exists and requires permits from state and federal review agencies for any construction within a 100-year floodplain. No occupation



or modification of floodplains is proposed in any of the alternatives and, therefore, floodplains are dismissed as a topic for further consideration.

### Wild and Scenic Rivers

A wild and scenic river, defined as a free-flowing river or segment of a river that has exceptional scenic, recreational, geologic, fish-and-wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values, can be designated by an act of Congress (PL 90-542) or by the Secretary of the Interior at the request of a governor as part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

There are no areas within WAARNG facilities that have wild and scenic river designations. Therefore, this topic was dismissed from further consideration.

### Visual Quality

The properties addressed for the WAARNG generally lie on level to gently rolling sites with limited views or vistas, or are in urbanized areas. Potential effects on the viewshed from the WAARNG facilities are precluded by the fact that current or proposed cultural resource management actions do not involve any activities that would contribute to visual changes. There would be no short- or long-term, significant or adverse effects to visual resources as a result of implementing either the proposed action or no-action alternative, therefore, this topic is dismissed from further consideration.

### Socioeconomics

Socioeconomics are defined as the basic attributes and resources associated with the human environment, particularly population and economic activity. Regional birth and death rates, as well as net immigration or emigration, affects human population. Economic activity typically includes employment, personal income, and industrial growth. Impacts on these two fundamental socioeconomic indicators can also influence other components such as housing availability and the provision of public services.

According to U.S. Census (2000) data, Washington has a population of 5,894,121 with a density of 1–103 people per square mile. The economy is varied.

Neither the proposed action nor no-action alternative to implement the ICRMP would adversely affect communities at or surrounding WAARNG installations. The proposed action does not require additional WAARNG staff to implement. Therefore, this topic is dismissed from further consideration.

Divesting of WAARNG properties could have local economic effects on the communities that they reside. However this will be addressed in appropriate NEPA compliance for these actions.

### Environmental Justice

Executive Order 12898 (*Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority and Low-Income Populations*) was issued to focus attention on human health and environmental conditions in minority and low-income communities, and to identify and address disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on these communities. Likewise, Executive Order 13045 (*Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks*) was also issued to identify and assess environmental health and safety risks that may disproportionately affect children.

Statewide, the poverty level is 14.4% and the median income is \$36,369. Caucasians not of Hispanic/Latino origin make up 62% of the population. Nearly 25% of the population is under 18 years old (U.S. Census Bureau 2002).

Neither the proposed action nor the no-action alternative would create disproportionately high or adverse human health or environmental effects on children or on minority or low-income populations at or surrounding WAARNG installations. Therefore, this topic is dismissed from further consideration.

### Hazardous Materials / Hazardous Waste Management and Human Health and Safety

Hazardous materials are identified and regulated under CERCLA, the Occupational Safety and Health Act, and the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act. Hazardous materials have been defined in AR 200-4, *Cultural Resources Management*, as any substance or material that is harmful to human health or the environment and is regulated by federal, state, or local law.

WAARNG personnel are responsible for developing and maintaining a Hazardous Material and Waste Management Plan. The plan addresses storage locations and proper handling procedures for all hazardous materials to minimize the potential for spills and releases. If a spill occurs, the plan also outlines how base personnel should respond, including notification, containment, decontamination, and cleanup of spilled materials to minimize the adverse effects of a spill. Most WAARNG installations (i.e., readiness centers [armories]) use small quantities of common hazardous materials such as cleaning supplies, yard care chemicals, paint, and solvents. Hazardous materials used at AASFs and OMSs include petroleum, oils, lubricants, and de-icing agents.

Hazardous waste is defined in Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA) as any solid, liquid, contained gaseous, or semi-solid waste, or any combination of wastes that could or do pose a substantial hazard to human health or the environment. Waste may be classified as hazardous because of its toxicity, reactivity, ignitibility, or corrosivity. In addition, certain types of waste are “listed” or identified as hazardous in 40 CFR 263.

RCRA is the principal source of regulatory control over the generation, storage, treatment, and disposal of hazardous wastes. Under RCRA, a generator of waste must determine whether a waste is hazardous, and if it is, must implement measures constituent with RCRA requirements.

Waste minimization programs are mandated by law and Army policy. The Army's policy is to reduce both the quantity and toxicity of hazardous wastes wherever it is economically feasible or environmentally sound. Emphasis is placed on source reduction and materials substitution methods. By using these methods, WAARNG has, over time, successfully reduced waste stream generation and volume.

Hazardous and toxic materials would continue to be handled and disposed of in accordance with federal laws and Army regulations, including the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, and Toxic Substances Control Act, and AR 200-4, *Cultural Resources Management*, and the WAARNG Hazardous Material and Waste Management Plan. Potential effects are precluded by the fact that current or proposed cultural resources management actions do not involve any activities that would affect handling or disposal of hazardous materials or hazardous waste. There would be no other impacts to human health and safety. Therefore, this topic is dismissed from further consideration.

## **Topics Included**

### **B.3.1 Land Use**

Land use comprises natural conditions or human-modified activities occurring at a particular location. Human-modified land-use categories include residential, commercial, industrial, transportation, communications and utilities, agricultural, institutional, recreational, and other developed-use areas. Management plans and zoning regulations determine the type and extent of land use allowable in specific areas and are often intended to protect specially designated or environmentally sensitive areas.

The WAARNG occupies buildings to aid missions by providing training sites, maintaining and storing equipment and weapons, and housing WAARNG staff. WAARNG installations comprise 38 readiness centers/armories, two training centers, four field maintenance shops (FMS) (three of which are co-located with armories), two Army Aviation Support Facilities (AASF), one Maneuver Area Training Equipment Site (MATES), and one unit training and equipment site (UTES). The use of all WAARNG sites as active bases results in the presence of roads, trails, signs, structures, paving, and landscaping.

Thirteen installations have buildings, structures or sites that are either listed or eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Land-use patterns in the surrounding area would not be affected because land uses would not be expected to change. However, the future land-use activities presented in future military plans would require evaluation on a case-by-case basis.

### **B.3.2 Air Quality**

Local air quality changes day to day, and can affect how people live and breathe. The EPA and others provide outdoor air quality information to citizens. A key tool in this effort is the Air

Quality Index, or AQI. EPA and local officials use the AQI to provide information on local air quality, the health concerns for different levels of air pollution, and how to protect individual's health when pollutants attain threshold levels.

All but one area within Washington meets the federal health-based clean air standards. The number of days that air quality standards have been exceeded has decreased from 150 days in 1987 to 7 days in 1999. The number of Washington citizens exposed to air that exceeds federal standards was reduced from a high of over two million in 1990 to approximately 112,000 people in 1999. The main source of air pollution in Washington, according to records from 2002 were motor vehicles 59%, vehicles/equipment 20%, open burning 2%, wood stoves and fireplaces 13%, large industrial sources 4%, and other 2% (source: Department of Ecology Air Quality Program Web page, accessed November 2005).

Air quality in a given location is determined by the concentration of various pollutants in the atmosphere. National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) are established by the EPA and adopted by Washington for criteria pollutants including: ozone (O<sub>3</sub>), carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>), sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), particulate matter (PM), and lead (Pb). Particulate matter, which can vary in its origins and chemical characteristics, is subdivided into two categories. Coarse particulate matter (PM<sub>10</sub>) consists of particles with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 microns or less. Fine particulate matter (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) consists of particles that are 2.5 microns or less. NAAQS represent maximum levels of background pollution that are considered safe, with an adequate margin of safety to protect public health and welfare (source: Department of Ecology Air Quality Program Web page, accessed November 2005).

The primary concern regarding air quality and potential environmental effects pertains to increases in pollutant emissions; exceedance of NAAQS and other federal, state, and local emission limits and impacts on existing air permits. Current air quality indexes in most Washington counties measure in the range as good, Pierce and Chelan counties measured in the moderate range. The state's airshed is also negatively affected by particulate matter, sulfur dioxide, odors, dust, and microorganisms (EPA) (Source: Department of Ecology Air Quality Program Web page, accessed November 2005).

### **B.3.3 Geological Resources**

Geological resources consist of the surface topography, surface soil, subsurface soil, bedrock materials, and the inherent properties associated with each. Soils are typically described according to their complex types and physical characteristics. Geological factors that influence an area's stability include topography, potential seismic activity, and soil properties such as soil structure, elasticity, strength, shrink-swell potential, and erodability. Regional and site-specific geomorphic conditions and the general geological setting of an area are intrinsic properties used in describing an area's geology.

Topography is the change in vertical relief (elevation) over the surface of an area. It is generally the product of natural influences such as erosion, seismic activity, climatic conditions, and the underlying geologic materials, but can be influenced by human activity. A discussion of topography typically includes a description of surface elevation, slope, and distinct

physiographic features (for example: mountains, ravines, depressions) and their influence on human activities.

Even though WAARNG installations are located throughout the state, this discussion will focus primarily on Camp Murray (228 acres) and Camp Seven Mile (321 acres) since they are the largest parcels held by the WAARNG.

Camp Murray is the Headquarters of the WAARNG. It is located in Pierce County, south of Tacoma, Washington. Camp Murray is presently located on 228 acres. The soils of Camp Murray are glacial deposits of the Everett and Spanaway series. The Everett series consists of well-drained soil formed in alluvium or glacial outwash terraces. Everett soils are found at elevations from 30 to 700 feet above sea level and occur on slopes between 0% and 65%. The Spanaway series soils are glacial outwash with volcanic ash comprised of gravelly sandy loam (e<sup>2</sup>M 2005a).

Camp Seven Mile is located along the west side of the Spokane River about seven miles northwest of Spokane in Spokane County, Washington. This area is characterized by Missoula flood-scoured basalt bedrock and outwash gravels. The area is dominated by very shallow gravelly soils supporting grass fields, Douglas-fir, and ponderosa pine trees (e<sup>2</sup>M 2005a).

#### **B.3.4 Water Resources**

Watersheds include surface water resources comprising lakes, rivers, and streams, and are important for a variety of reasons including economic, ecological, recreational, and human health.

Watersheds are land areas that catch rain or snow and drain to specific marshes, streams, rivers, lakes, or to groundwater. The surface waters of Camp Murray flow into Murray Creek and American Lake. According to the Washington Department of Ecology, American Lake is rated as under Category 5 Waters, which is defined as waters for which at least one characteristic or designated use is impaired, as evidenced by failure to attain the applicable water quality standard for one or more pollutants (Washington Department of Ecology, Web site accessed 2005).

Jurisdictional wetlands are those wetlands subject to regulatory protection under section 404 of the CWA and Executive Order 11990. Wetlands are defined as those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas. They perform a variety of functions including groundwater recharge and discharge, flood flow alteration, sediment stabilization, sediment and toxicant retention, nutrient removal and transformation, aquatic and terrestrial diversity and abundance, and uniqueness.

Camp Murray is located in the Nisqually River basin. The Washington Department of Ecology rated the Nisqually River of moderate concern based on an assessment from 2004. Camp Seven Mile is located in the Spokane River basin. The Washington Department of Ecology rated the

Spokane River at Riverside State Park as overall water quality met or exceeded expectations and is of lowest concern, based on water assessments from 2004 (Washington Department of Ecology, Web site accessed 2005).

The most significant pollutants that may appear in Washington waters are heavy metals, un-ionized ammonia, coliform bacteria, mercury, suspended solids, low dissolved oxygen, and excess nutrients. Rivers and estuaries are affected by industrial and municipal discharges, agricultural runoff, combined sewer overflows, urban runoff, highway runoff and disposal of wastes, failed septic systems, and contaminated sediments. Lakes are primarily impacted by nonpoint sources including septic systems, stormwater runoff, and soil erosion (Washington Department of Ecology, Web site accessed 2005).

### **B.3.5 Biological Resources**

This section describes the existing vegetation, wildlife, and threatened or endangered species that occur or could potentially occur at the WAARNG sites. Biological resources include native or naturalized plants, animals, and their habitats. Protected biological resources can include plant associations, wildlife habitat, and species listed as threatened or endangered by the USFWS and the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW).

The majority of WAARNG sites do not provide optimal habitat for wildlife species or any endangered or threatened species since the locations are small in size and extensively developed. Vegetation at most of the WAARNG facilities is composed of landscape plantings and mowed lawns due to the small installation size, previous development, and maintenance. Thus, this discussion will focus on habitats and species found within Camp Murray, located south of Tacoma, and Camp Seven Mile, located northwest of Spokane.

A natural resource inventory described the plant communities, flora, fauna, priority species, and threatened and endangered species at Camp Murray and Camp Seven Mile. Information from the inventory was summarized herein from *Washington Army and National Guard Natural Resources Inventory Camp Murray and Camp Seven Mile* (Turnstone Environmental Consultants, Inc. 2005).

#### **Camp Murray**

##### **Flora**

Camp Murray is located in the Puget Trough physiographic province which extends the entire north to south length of Washington. Camp Murray was identified as being within the Western Hemlock Zone and is characterized as having four plant associations. The plant associations include Douglas-fir forest, Oregon white oak woodland, willow, and Oregon ash/snowberry. These associations are summarized below:

- Douglas-fir/Salal: Represents the coniferous occurrence located east of American Lake on Camp Murray. The shrub understory is characterized by snowberry, hazelnut, and

salal. The herbacious layer includes Hooker's fairy bells, star-flowered Solomon's seal, starflower, and mountain sweet cicely.

- Oregon white oak woodland: Occurs in the northern and eastern portions of Camp Murray and around buildings and offices (where the understory is maintained and mowed). Canopy trees include Oregon white oak, Douglas-fir, and Pacific madrone. Common shrubs include Scot's broom, orchard grass, velvet grass, snowberry, honeysuckle, and Oregon-grape. This habitat is classified as a Priority Habitat by to the WDFW.
- Willow: Shrubland occurs in places along the shoreline of American Lake where soils are permanently saturated. Understory shrubs, graminoids, and forbs include willow, spiraea, bulrush, slough sedge, yellow water lily, and reed canary grass. The Oregon ash occupies drier sites within the community.
- Oregon ash/snowberry: Occurs along the shoreline of American Lake where soils are seasonally saturated. The canopy includes black cottonwood, Oregon ash, Douglas-fir, and Pacific madrone. The understory shrubs, graminoids, and forbs include Oregon ash, snowberry, bulrush, willow, and spiraea. This association represents riparian habitat and is therefore classified as a Priority Habitat by the WDFW.

### **Threatened and Endangered Species**

Threatened and Endangered species within the vicinity of Camp Murray include the bald eagle and the western gray squirrel. Western gray squirrels have been found within the Oregon white woodland ecotones within Fort Lewis, but not within Camp Murray. The Oak woodlands found in Camp Murray are fragmented and the understory is mowed, resulting in poor habitat structure for the western gray squirrel. Three auditory and visual surveys for western gray squirrels were conducted. Only eastern gray squirrels were observed and detected at Camp Murray.

American Lake supports a bald eagle population that uses the habitat year-round for roosting, foraging, and nesting. Camp Murray meets criteria within the Endangered Species Act for management of appropriate federal and state buffers associated with bald eagles. A large juvenile bald eagle population has been observed at American Lake and was presumed to be offspring from Fort Lewis nests since there are no active breeding sites located on Camp Murray. Two historic nest sites located in Douglas-fir trees were observed and recorded within Camp Murray.

### **Priority Species**

Camp Murray was identified as having five species of birds and three species of fish that are currently on Washington's Priority Habitat Species (PHS) List. The following species have been observed or detected at Camp Murray:

- Barrow's Goldeneye (*Bucephala islandica*)

- Bufflehead (*Bucephala albeola*)
- Pileated Woodpecker (*Dryocopus pileatus*)
- Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*)
- Kokanee (*Oncorhynchus nerka*)
- Rainbow Trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)
- Largemouth Bass (*Micropterus salmoides*)

## **Camp Seven Mile**

### **Flora**

Camp Seven Mile is located within eastern Washington and occupies the northeastern tip of the Columbia basin physiographic province. The Columbia basin lies south of the Columbia River and occupies the area between the Cascade Range and Blue Mountains in Oregon and nearly two-thirds of eastern Washington. The soils within the Columbia basin have been formed under grassland or shrub-grassland vegetation. Camp Seven Mile is located within the Ponderosa Pine Zone, a widely distributed plant community in eastern Oregon and Washington.

Principle canopy trees include ponderosa pine, western juniper, quaking aspen, Oregon white oak, Douglas-fir, and grand fir. Eight plant communities were described for the forests and the grasslands within Camp Seven Mile. The plant communities include Idaho fescue/snowberry, ponderosa pine/snowberry, ponderosa pine/bluebunch wheatgrass, disturbed grassland, Douglas-fir/snowberry, ponderosa pine series, Douglas-fir/pinegrass, and Douglas-fir/ninebark. These are summarized below.

- Idaho fescue/snowberry: Occurs on the dry hilltop in the northeastern corner of the installation. Common grasses within this association include bluebunch wheatgrass, Idaho fescue, red three-awn, bulbous bluegrass, and nodding brome. Common forbs include arrow-leaf balsamroot and silky buckwheat.
- Ponderosa pine/snowberry: Occurs on the steep north facing slopes in the northeast corner of the installation. The canopy includes only ponderosa pine. Common shrubs include snowberry and serviceberry. Common forb and grass species include narrow-leaved desert parsley, bluebunch wheatgrass, and bulbous bluegrass. Nonnative species providing sparse cover include bulbous bluegrass and Dalmation toadflax.
- Ponderosa pine/bluebunch wheatgrass: Occurs in the eastern part of the installation and is represented by dense saplings due to a burn resulting in regeneration of ponderosa pine. The canopy consists of only ponderosa pine forming a dense cover. High cover of forb and grass occurs and includes bluebunch wheatgrass, arrow-leaf balsam root, bulbous bluegrass, narrow-leaved desert parsley, and common dandelion.
- Disturbed grassland: Occurs on the disturbed ground in the southeast portion of the installation. Plants include nonnative herbaceous species that may be ascribed to a semi-natural plant association. The herbaceous layer provides moderate to high cover and



includes viper's bogloss, Dalmation toadflax, spotted knapweed, cheatgrass, and bulbous bluegrass.

- Douglas-fir/snowberry: Occurs in the southern-most portion of the installation on flat terrain abutting northeast-facing slopes. The canopy is comprised of ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir. Common shrubs include snowberry and service berry. The herbaceous layer includes large-fruited desert parsley, worm-leaved stonecrop, silky lupine, arrow-leaf balsam root, white-flowered hawkweed, and wild strawberry.
- Ponderosa pine series: Occupies the extensive flat areas that are located in the center of the installation. The ponderosa pine is the climax tree in a habitat with sparse understory cover.
- Douglas-fir/pinegrass: Occurs in a small area in the southwest corner of the installation on a northeast-facing slope. The canopy is comprised of Douglas-fir and ponderosa pine trees. A common shrub is serviceberry that provides sparse cover. The herbaceous layer is characterized by pinegrass, white-flowered hawkweed, bedstraw, and bulbous bluegrass.
- Douglas-fir/ninebark: Occurs adjacent to the Douglas-fir/pinegrass association on a northeast-facing slope in the western corner of the installation. The canopy is comprised of Douglas-fir and ponderosa pine. The shrub layer is characterized by ninebark and scattered serviceberry. The herbaceous layer includes round-leaved alumroot, shooting star, heart-leaved arnica, and pinegrass.

### **Threatened and Endangered Species**

A survey was conducted for wildlife species listed as threatened, endangered, or candidates for listing by the WDFW. Species with the potential to occur within Camp Seven Mile include sage grouse, pygmy rabbit, and woodland caribou. It was determined that appropriate habitats were not present within Camp Seven Mile to support these species.

### **Priority Species**

Camp Seven Mile supports three species of birds and two species of mammals from Washington's PHS list. They are the following:

- Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*)
- Wild Turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*)
- Pileated Woodpecker (*Dryocopus pileatus*)
- Northwest White-tailed Deer (*Odocoileus virginianus ochrourus*)
- Rocky Mountain Elk (*Cervus elaphus nelsoni*)

## Priority Habitat

Four priority habitats were observed during the survey of Camp Seven Mile habitats. The following species were not observed; however, habitats that could support them are present.

- Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*)
- Blue Grouse (*Dendragapus obscurus*)
- Flammulated Owl (*Otus flammeolus*)
- Black-backed Woodpecker (*Picoides articus*)

### B.3.6 Cultural Resources

Typically, cultural resources are subdivided into:

- Archaeological resources – pre-contact or historic sites where human activity has left physical evidence of that activity but no structures remain standing. Archaeological resources comprise areas where human activity has measurably altered the earth or deposits of physical remains are found, e.g., arrowheads and bottles.
- Architectural resources – include standing buildings, bridges, dams, and other structures of historic or aesthetic significance. Generally, architectural resources must be 50 years old to be considered for the NRHP. However, newer structures such as cold war-era resources may warrant protection if they have the potential to gain significance in the future. These unique determinations must be pursued in consultation with the SHPO.
- Pre-contact sites that are considered sacred or culturally significant to American Indians, Alaskan Natives, or Native Hawaiians; and may be part of a larger cultural landscape. These may include rock structures, individual geomorphic rock formations, cave shelters, vantage view plane locations, hills and mountains, water sources, as well as other traditional cultural properties.

Cultural resources under the stewardship of WAARNG consist of historic sites, historic buildings and structures. Inventories and evaluations of historic properties have been completed and inventories and evaluations of some archaeological resources have been completed (e<sup>2</sup>M 2005a,b,c).

Architectural inventories were conducted at 25 of the 43 installations. A total of 80 historic buildings were evaluated and 11 were recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP. Building types represented include Art Deco and castellated. Most of the armories are from the 1950s era. Of the 80 historic buildings, 11 are recommended as individually eligible to the NRHP. Historic districts were identified with Camp Murray and Redmond.

Archaeological inventories included site file checks and pedestrian inventories at 24 of the 43 installations. Site file checks to identify previously recorded sites and assess the potential for archaeological resources was completed for 17 installations. An intensive pedestrian survey was completed for a total of 447 acres at the remaining 7 installations. Of the 24 installations,

only Camp Murray and Camp Seven Mile had cultural resources identified. In all, 12 historic sites, 4 previously recorded sites, 10 isolated occurrences, and 8 structures were recorded. Of the 12 sites, six are recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP. Five of the 12 sites are recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP. One is considered potentially eligible and requires testing to determine eligibility. For the historic structures, six of the eight are recommended as not eligible for the NRHP, one is recommended as potentially eligible and one is recommended as eligible (e<sup>2</sup>M 2005a).

## **SECTION B.4.0: ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES**

This chapter describes the potential environmental effects associated with the proposed action and the no-action alternative by resource area.

In accordance with NEPA, significant impacts are those that have the potential to significantly affect the quality of the human environment. “Human environment” is a comprehensive phrase that includes the natural and physical environments and the relationship of people to those environments (40 CFR 1508.14). Whether or not a proposed action “significantly” affects the quality of the human environment is determined by considering the context in which it will occur and the intensity of the action. The context of the action is determined by studying the affected region, the affected locality, and the affected interests within both. Significance varies depending on the setting of the proposed action (40 CFR 1508.27). The intensity of an action refers to the severity of the impacts, both regionally and locally. The level at which an impact is considered significant varies for each environmental resource area.

For each resource area, consideration is given to whether potential environmental effects are short term or long term, minor or significant, and adverse or beneficial. Consideration of potential cumulative effects and any applicable mitigation measures are also presented.

### **B.4.1 LAND USE**

#### **B.4.1.1 Effects of the Proposed Action**

Under the proposed action, any necessary NRHP eligibility determinations of archaeological sites at Camp Murray and Camp Seven Mile would be conducted and then these areas would be released to resume mission activities, if the areas were determined to be ineligible. Otherwise, protection in place and avoidance of those areas would still be necessary until further consultation with the Washington SHPO was made. For any inadvertent discoveries, applicable SOPs (chapter 5.0) would be implemented to address cultural resource issues and minimize any delays in WAARNG mission activities.

No long-term or significant effects on land use would be expected at the majority of the WAARNG facilities, except for possible short-term and minor adverse effects at Camp Murray and Camp Seven Mile under the proposed action.

#### **B.4.1.2 Effects of the No-Action Alternative**

Under the no-action alternative, certain areas at Camp Murray and Camp Seven Mile containing known archaeological and historical resources would be avoided until future research and data collection is conducted to determine NRHP eligibility. These areas are small in size and no changes to onsite land uses or land-use patterns would occur.

With both alternatives, land-use patterns in the surrounding area would most likely not be affected even though minor land-use changes could occur at Camp Murray and Camp Seven Mile. However, the future land-use activities presented in facility master plans would need to be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

No long-term or significant effects on land use would be expected at the majority of the WAARNG facilities, except for possible short-term and minor adverse effects at Camp Murray under the no-action alternative.

### **B.4.2 AIR QUALITY**

#### **B.4.2.1 Effects of the Proposed Action**

The primary concern regarding air quality and potential environmental effects pertains to increases in pollutant emissions; exceedance of NAAQS and other federal, state, and local emission limits; and impacts on existing air permits. The current cultural resource management actions do not involve any activities that would contribute to changes in existing air quality. There would be no short-term or long-term, significant, or adverse effects to air quality as a result of implementing the proposed action.

#### **B.4.2.2 Effects of the No-Action Alternative**

No effects would be expected under the no-action alternative because air quality would remain the same.

### **B.4.3 GEOLOGICAL RESOURCES**

#### **B.4.3.1 Effects of the Proposed Action**

The proposed cultural resource management actions do not involve any activities that would affect geological resources. The ICRMP recommendation to have a qualified archaeologist onsite during excavation work will not generate an impact on geological resources. The excavation work is small scale (test pits will usually measure 50 cm in diameter and be excavated to a minimum depth of 100 cm below surface unless prevented by impenetrable soil conditions (clay), construction debris, or the water table). Implementing the proposed action would not cause short- or long-term, significant, or adverse effects to geology, topography, or soils. No changes to geological resources would occur.

#### **B.4.3.2 Effects of the No-Action Alternative**

No effects would be expected under the no-action alternative because geological resources would remain the same.

### **B.4.4 WATER RESOURCES**

#### **B.4.4.1 Effects of the Proposed Action**

ICRMP management recommendations would not affect areas containing water bodies or wetlands. Shovel test pits would be dug and refilled and they would not contribute to erosion or sediment loading. Under the proposed action or the no-action alternative, no changes to onsite water resources or groundwater resources would occur. Water resources acting as receiving bodies for off-facility flow in the areas surrounding WAARNG facilities would also not be affected. There would be no short- or long-term, minor or significant, or adverse effects on water resources as a result of implementation of the proposed action.

#### **B.4.4.2 Effects of the No-Action Alternative**

No effects would be expected under the no-action alternative because there would be no change to existing water resources.

### **B.4.5 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**

#### **B.4.5.1 Effects of the Proposed Action**

Wildlife resources would not be impacted by the proposed action. The majority of WAARNG facilities do not provide optimal habitat for mammals, birds, reptiles, or amphibians, except for Camp Murray and Camp Seven Mile. Any wildlife on these installations would not be affected since the proposed cultural resource management actions do not necessitate any wildlife management changes at the facilities.

While implementation of this plan does not call for any specific projects or actions that would potentially affect threatened and endangered species or their habitat, there is a possibility that implementation of this plan's policies could be viewed as providing clearance for all future actions without consultation with concerned agencies. For example, the ICRMP identifies areas in which archaeological surveys should be conducted, and there is a possibility those surveys could occur in priority habitats. Implementation of this plan does not free WAARNG of consultation requirements with the USFWS and the WDFW regarding actions that could affect threatened and endangered species and their habitats. All future surveys would continue to be conducted as they have in the past after USFWS and the WDFW consultation and direct communication with the archaeological contractor about the potential to negatively impact threatened and endangered species or their habitat during the survey work.

ICRMP recommendations, if implemented, would not have any effect upon the vegetation. There would be no short- or long-term, minor or significant, or adverse effects on vegetation as a result of implementation of the proposed action.

#### **B.4.5.2 Effects of the No-Action Alternative**

No effects for the existing vegetation would be expected under the no-action alternative because there would be no change.

No effects for wildlife management would be expected under the no-action alternative because there would be no change.

Threatened and endangered species would not be impacted by the no-action alternative since none of the recommendations would affect either habitat or the species.

### **B.4.6 CULTURAL RESOURCES**

#### **B.4.6.1 Effects of the Proposed Action: Implementation of the ICRMP**

Implementation of the proposed action would have beneficial effects for many WAARNG installation's cultural resources, which would result in overall improvement of the environmental setting. These findings are consistent with the following goals of the cultural resources management program (see section 1.1 of ICRMP).

Correspondence with the Washington SHPO regarding the development of the ICRMP included a letter from the WAARNG CRM inviting an opportunity to express interest and comments. The SHPO responded with comments and recommendations to include in the ICRMP. This letter is located in Appendix G of the ICRMP document. Consultation with the SHPO has been completed for the 2008–2012 ICRMP.

The nature of the management measures recommended by the ICRMP, if implemented, would directly and positively affect the health and condition of cultural resources at WAARNG installations. The primary effect of the proposed action would be more deliberate and rational cultural resource planning and management. In addition, the condition and management of historic structures and buildings would improve and the likelihood of a historic building being adversely impacted would be greatly reduced with implementation of the proposed action.

Two installations would incur potential impacts; Camp Seven Mile and Camp Murray. Camp Seven Mile is currently used as a training site for the WAARNG. Camp Murray supports little to no training activities. Most of the training for WAARNG occurs at Fort Lewis, located near Camp Murray and YTC, which is located in central Washington. The WAARNG is committed to meeting environmental and cultural resource goals, even in environments where minimal training occurs.

**Camp Seven Mile** - The proposed cultural resource management recommendations may render certain areas off-limits for training at Camp Seven Mile while WAARNG meets environmental

compliance requirements through consultation and mitigation. These restrictions would be temporary in duration. Other sites may have barriers and restrictions on a permanent basis or be otherwise avoided.

Planned activities and the continuation of ongoing activities that could cause potential impacts to cultural resources include public access for outdoor recreation activities and expansion of military training. The public access policy is liberal at Camp Seven Mile compared to many military installations.

There are currently no planned activities to cause potential impacts to cultural resources at Camp Seven Mile. However, activities that could foreseeably arise include the following:

- release of land
- change of mission and training activities
- construction and ground-disturbing activities
- public use/access

**Camp Murray** – The proposed cultural resource management recommendations may limit major renovations to historic buildings within the designated historic district. These restrictions would meet cultural resource compliance requirements.

Planned activities that could cause potential impacts to cultural resources include the following:

- ATFP compliance
- demolishing buildings
- maintenance, repair, and renovation that affect the historic character of the historic building

**Readiness Centers.** Planned activities over the next five years for the NRHP-listed armories include interior and exterior renovations, repairs, and divesting of facilities. Interior modifications, renovation, and maintenance, in general, do not have adverse effects on the armories. However, exterior renovations and repairs such as a new roof and windows could cause an adverse effect if not properly designed and specified. If the proposed action is implemented, the WAARNG would consult with the Washington SHPO prior to major exterior renovation to avoid adverse effects required for NHPA compliance.

Evaluating potential impacts to cultural resources must be considered in the context of AR 200-4 that states the military mission has priority over cultural resource management, and the mission must not be compromised. If there is a conflict between these two, then the military mission takes priority.

ICRMP implementation would benefit cultural resources. Beneficial long-term effects on cultural resources would be expected from implementation of the proposed action due to the overall protection and maintenance of the cultural environment. The nature of the ICRMP management measures, if implemented, would directly and positively improve the health and condition of cultural resources by enacting deliberate and rational cultural resource planning

and management procedures. Implementation of this plan would also enact SOPs, which provide specific directions to WAARNG personnel on how to handle cultural resource issues such as inadvertent archaeological discoveries.

The recommendation to conduct evaluations would be an administrative and educational program and would have no other impact except to benefit cultural resources. Actions and projects resulting from the inspection program itself would most likely gain SHPO approval since the recommendations came from a qualified professional. This could greatly streamline the consultation process and prevent any project delays.

As also recommended in the ICRMP, consultation with the SHPO before undertaking a possible harmful action to potentially eligible properties could result in a project delay. However, if consultation begins early enough in the project, it would ensure thorough planning and consideration of options. Most importantly, compliance with federal statutes and army regulations would be met through SHPO consultation.

In the event that artifacts were uncovered inadvertently, WAARNG would have to cease its activities in the area until a qualified archaeologist and SHPO personnel examined the find. If an archaeologist is onsite, preliminary evaluations can be made immediately.

The ICRMP also provides direction through SOPs to WAARNG personnel regarding how inadvertent archaeological finds are to be handled, regardless of whether or not they are affiliated with federally recognized tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. This could prove beneficial to the WAARNG by ensuring they do not violate army regulations or federal laws, including NAGPRA.

Implementation of the ICRMP would establish a formal cultural resources management program under which planned actions such as these would follow the section 106 and section 110 consultation processes prior to commencement. The plan contains specific guidelines by which the WAARNG would be ensured of maintaining compliance with all federal statutes and DA regulations. Overall, ICRMP implementation would enhance environmental compliance and management of historic and archaeological resources.

#### *Native American Consultation*

Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties and defines procedures and statutory responsibilities. The ACHP codified these compliance procedures as 36 CFR 800. Revisions to these procedures emphasized consultation with federally recognized tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations as part of the section 106 process. In particular, section 800.2(c)(3) of the revised regulations states that federal agencies are required to consult, not only with the SHPO and/or the THPO, but also with relevant federally recognized tribes that might claim cultural affinity in the area of the undertaking. In addition, the DoD American Indian and Alaska Native Policy, dated 27 October 1999, outlines the DoD policy for interacting with federally recognized American Indians and Alaska Native governments. Under this policy, the WAARNG would make an internal determination as to whether a particular federal decision “may have the potential to significantly affect protected tribal resources, tribal rights, or Indian Land.” Consultation is



then required if the tribe or organization confirms there are tribal resources that could be affected and they want to find a resolution.

For the development of the ICRMP and EA, the federally recognized tribes have been contacted and responses are located in Appendix C. Tribes that responded expressed an interest to be contacted in the case of an inadvertent discovery.

#### **B4.6.2 Effects of the No-Action Alternative: Continue the Existing Approach to Cultural Resources Management**

Under the no-action alternative, WAARNG would rely on current operational procedures for the conservation, management, or restoration of its cultural resources. This condition conflicts with the WAARNG's underlying need to train personnel in a realistic natural setting while simultaneously meeting mission requirements and complying with environmental regulations and policies. In addition, the absence of a formal set of management measures inhibits the WAARNG's ability to adequately engage in future planning initiatives and does not capture benefits derived from identifying and executing comprehensive, integrated, environmental, and cultural resources management strategies that might be implemented over the long term.

Minor short- and long-term adverse effects on the general environmental conditions of the WAARNG installations would be expected under the no-action alternative. This alternative does not provide a formal plan for evaluating and monitoring archaeological and architectural resources, nor does it establish formal protection measures to prevent or minimize potential impacts that could result from training and other mission-related activities. Without a formal plan of action to manage the cultural resources, cultural resources and any archaeological sites that have not been detected would continue to be vulnerable to degradation and possibly destruction.

#### **B4.8 IRREVERSIBLE AND IRRETRIEVABLE COMMITMENT OF RESOURCES**

Irreversible resources are those resources that, once committed, would continue throughout the life of the project and could not be restored unless reclaimed to their pre-project condition. The life of the project components in the ICRMP is five years. Irretrievable resources are those resources that would be used, consumed, destroyed or degraded during construction, operation, maintenance, and abandonment of the proposed project that could not be retrieved or replaced. No irreversible and irretrievable commitments are expected.

#### **B.4.9 MITIGATION MEASURES**

Mitigation strategies could potentially be necessary for resource areas other than cultural resources and would be used to reduce impacts of proposed federal actions or the effects of a proposed undertaking. The proposed action and the no-action alternative would not cause impacts to cultural or environmental resources, therefore no mitigation measures will be necessary to reduce adverse environmental impacts to less than significant levels.

#### **B.4.10 CUMULATIVE EFFECTS**

A cumulative effect is defined as an effect on the environment that results from the incremental effect of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions, regardless of what agency or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative effects can result from individually minor, but collectively significant actions taking place locally or regionally over a period of time (40 CFR Part 1508.7).

Implementation of the ICRMP would result in a comprehensive cultural resource management strategy for the WAARNG installations that represents compliance, restoration, prevention, and conservation. The management strategy also improves the existing management approach for cultural resources at WAARNG installations and meets legal and policy requirements consistent with national cultural resources management philosophies. Implementation would be expected to initially improve existing environmental conditions at WAARNG installations, as shown in table B.5-1 and as described in section B.5.2. Over time, adoption of the proposed action would enable the WAARNG to achieve its goal of maintaining the viability of archaeological and historic resources and ensuring sustainability of desired federal, military, and state missions and training conditions. Thus, it is not anticipated that implementation of the proposed action, in conjunction with other reasonably foreseeable actions, would result in cumulative adverse impacts on the environment.

Although growth and development can be expected to continue outside of the WAARNG installations, cumulative adverse effects on cultural resources would not be expected when added to the effects of activities associated with the proposed management measures contained in section 4.12.

## SECTION B.5.0: COMPARISON OF ALTERNATIVES AND CONCLUSIONS

### B.5.1 COMPARISON OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES OF THE ALTERNATIVES

Table B. 5-1 lists the resource areas and the environmental consequences associated with the proposed action. They are measured in localized, short term, long term, and minor to major on a none to beneficial level.

**TABLE B. 5-1. Summary of Potential Environmental Consequences**

Resource Area	Environmental Consequence	
	Proposed Action	No Action
Cultural Resources	Localized, Long Term, Minor Beneficial	Localized, Long Term, Minor Adverse
Land Use	None	None
Air Quality	None	None
Geological Resources	None	None
Water Resources	None	None
Biological Resources	None	None
Cumulative Effects	Beneficial	Minor Adverse

### B.5.2 CONCLUSIONS

Based on the analysis contained in this EA, the WAARNG has determined that the known and potential impacts of the proposed action on the physical, cultural, and natural environment would be of a positive nature. Implementation of the WAARNG's ICRMP would result in the efficient management of cultural resources at WAARNG installations. The ICRMP establishes explicit responsibilities, standard operating procedures, and long-range goals for managing cultural resources at WAARNG lands in compliance with all applicable federal laws, regulations, and NGB guidelines. The goals included in the ICRMP require integration with the natural resource training program and facility management. As a result, all cultural, natural, and human resources under the WAARNG control would receive more consideration and protection than previously afforded. Implementation of the proposed action would not result in substantial environmental effects, therefore, a FONSI is recommended.

Neither the proposed action nor the no-action alternative would create disproportionately high or adverse human health or environmental effects on children or on minority or low-income populations, or communities at or surrounding WAARNG installations.

Under the proposed alternative, the minor impacts to land use from surveys associated with inadvertent discoveries and NRHP determinations would be short term and very localized. Training and other operations can resume immediately with minor shifts in land use. Therefore, no mitigation is recommended.

## **SECTION B.6.0: REFERENCES**

- 2005 Archaeological Survey of Facilities of the Washington Army National Guard. engineering-environmental Management, Inc., Denver, CO.
- 2003 Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan Environmental Assessment, EDAW, Inc., Seattle WA.
- 1999 Camp Murray Tree and Forest Management Plan, Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc., Bellevue, WA.
- 2005 Historic Structures Evaluation Report for Facilities of the Washington Army National Guard at Redmond and Camp Murray, Washington. engineering-environmental Management, Inc., Denver, CO.
- 2005 Historic Structures Evaluation Report for Facilities of the Washington Army National Guard. engineering-environmental Management, Inc., Denver, CO.
- 2005 Washington Army and National Guard Natural Resources Inventory Camp Murray and Camp Seven Mile. Turnstone Environmental Consultants Inc.

### **Web Sites:**

Washington Department of Ecology Air Quality <http://fortress.wa.gov>  
Accessed December 2005.

Washington Department of Ecology River and Stream Quality <http://www.ecy.wa.gov>.  
Accessed December 2005.

## SECTION B.7.0: LIST OF PREPARERS AND CONTRIBUTORS

This EA has been prepared by engineering-environmental Management, Inc. under the direction of name of COTR of WAARNG. Name of COTR provided invaluable assistance in the development and technical review of this EA. The individuals who contributed to the preparation of this document are listed in the following table.

**TABLE B.7-1. LIST OF PREPARERS AND CONTRIBUTORS**

<b>Name and Organization</b>	<b>Degree/Discipline</b>	<b>Professional Experience</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
Jayne Aaron	MA, Environmental Planning	NEPA	Project Manager
James Von Loh	MA, Biology	Biology	EA review
Karen Zirkle	Biology	Natural Resources Management	CRM and NRM
Christy J. Smith	BA, Archaeology	Archaeology	ICRMP and database
Chris Baker	MA, History	NEPA, Cultural Resources	EA review
Susan Goodfellow	Ph.D., Archaeology	NEPA, Cultural Resources Management	Project Manager

The following appendices in the ICRMP are also applicable to the EA:

Appendix C Tribal Consultation

Appendix E Glossary and Abbreviations

Appendix G ICRMP Distribution List, Points of Contact, and Consultation and  
Correspondence

**APPENDIX C  
TRIBAL CONSULTATION**

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## Introduction

This appendix includes a list of federally recognized tribes and THPOs in Washington and their contact information, a list of state recognized tribes in Washington and their contact information, a map showing ancestral tribal lands of tribes, state and DoD policies regarding consultation, and summary of past consultation between the WAARNG and Tribes.

Native American consultation with federally recognized American Indian tribes located in the state of Washington, or located in other states but having traditional land claims or treaty rights in the state of Washington, was first initiated in 2001 during the development of a draft ICRMP. The ICRMP was not finalized and the Native American consultation process was not continued.

The WAARNG consulted with interested federally recognized American Indian tribes regarding the development of the current ICRMP for 2008–2012 for lands managed by WAARNG, and will continue to consult on a case-by-case basis in regard to undertakings affecting specific Tribes. The consultation for the ICRMP was initiated when letters were sent out 10 January 2006 for an invitation for comment on the draft ICRMP. The sample letter sent is on page C-19. Table C-1 lists who received letters, whether the Tribe replied to the letter by phone, letter, or email, and any comments the Tribe provided. Copies of letters and emails are provided in this appendix C.

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WASHINGTON STATE FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES	
<b>CHEHALIS CONFEDERATED TRIBES</b> The Honorable David Burnett, Chair <u>Natural Resources</u> : Mark White, Director PO Box 536 Oakville, WA 98568 Phone: 360.273.5911	<b>LOWER ELWHA KLALLAM TRIBE</b> The Honorable Francis Charles, Chair <u>Environmental Programs</u> : Carol Brown 2851 Lower Elwha Road Port Angeles, WA 98363 Phone: 360.452.8471
<b>COLVILLE CONFEDERATED TRIBES</b> The Honorable Harvey Moses, Jr., Chair <u>Archaeology/History</u> : Camille Pleasants PO Box 150 Nespelem, WA 99155 Phone: 509.634.2200 or 1.888.881.7684	<b>LUMMI NATION</b> The Honorable Darrel Hillaire, Chair <u>Cultural Resources</u> : James Hillaire 2616 Kwina Road Bellingham, WA 98226-9298 Phone: 360.384.1489
<b>COWLITZ INDIAN TRIBE</b> The Honorable John Barnett, Chair <u>Cultural Resources</u> : Dave Burlingame PO Box 2547 Longview, WA 98632-8594 Phone: 360.577.8140	<b>MAKAH TRIBE</b> The Honorable Ben Johnson Jr. Chair <u>Cultural Resources</u> : Rebekah Monette PO Box 115 Neah Bay, WA 98357 Phone: 360.645.2201
<b>HOH TRIBE</b> The Honorable Mary Leitka, Chair <u>Natural Resources</u> : Steve Allison 2464 Lower Hoh Road Forks, WA 98331	<b>MUCKLESHOOT TRIBE</b> The Honorable John Daniels, Jr., Chair <u>Cultural Resources</u> : Donna Hogerhuis 39015 172nd Avenue SE Auburn, WA 98092 Phone: 253.939.5311
<b>JAMESTOWN S'KLALLAM TRIBE</b> The Honorable W. Ron Allen, Chair <u>Cultural Resources</u> : Kathy Duncan, Specialist 1033 Old Blyn Highway Sequim, WA 98382 Phone: 360.683.1109	<b>NISQUALLY TRIBE</b> The Honorable Dorian Sanchez, Chair <u>Cultural Resources</u> : vacant 4820 She-Nah-Num Drive SE Olympia, WA 98513 Phone: 360.456.5221
<b>KALISPEL TRIBE</b> The Honorable Glen Nenema, Chair <u>Cultural Resources</u> : Kevin Lyons PO Box 39 Usk, WA 99180 Phone: 509.445.1147	<b>NOOKSACK TRIBE</b> The Honorable Narcisco Cunanan, Chair <u>Cultural Resources</u> : Peter Joseph PO Box 157 Deming, WA 98244 Phone: 360.592.5176
<b>PORT GAMBLE S'KLALLAM TRIBE</b> The Honorable Ronald Charles, Chair <u>Cultural Resources</u> : Marie Hebert, Director 31912 Little Boston Road NE Kingston, WA 98346 Phone: 360.297.2646	<b>SHOALWATER BAY TRIBE</b> The Honorable Charlene Nelson, Chair <u>Cultural Resources</u> : Tom Anderson, Dir. PO Box 130 Tokeland, WA 98590 Phone: 360.267.6766

WASHINGTON STATE FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES	
<b>PUYALLUP TRIBE</b> The Honorable Herman Dillon, Chair <u>Museum/Cultural Center</u> : Mary Frank 1850 Alexander Avenue Tacoma, WA 98421 Phone: 253.573.7800	<b>SKOKOMISH TRIBE</b> The Honorable Gordon James, Chair <u>Cultural Resources</u> : Tom Strong N. 80 Tribal Center Road Skokomish, WA 98584 Phone: 360.426.4232
<b>QUILEUTE TRIBE</b> The Honorable Russell Woodruff, Sr., Chair <u>Museum/Cultural Center</u> : Chris Morganroth PO Box 279 La Push, WA 98350 Phone: 360.374.6163	<b>SNOQUALMIE TRIBE</b> The Honorable Joseph Mullen, Chair <u>Natural Resources</u> : Ian Kanair PO Box 280 Carnation, WA 98014 Phone: 425.333.6551
<b>QUINAULT NATION</b> The Honorable Pearl Capoean-Baller, Pres. <u>Cultural Resources</u> : Leilani Chubby PO Box 189 Taholah, WA 98587 Phone: 360.276.4191	<b>SPOKANE TRIBE</b> The Honorable Greg Abrahamson, Chair <u>Cultural Resources</u> : George Hill PO Box 100 Wellpinit, WA 99040 Phone: 509.458.6500
<b>SAMISH INDIAN NATION</b> The Honorable Kenneth Hansen, Chair <u>Cultural Committee</u> : Rita Louis PO Box 217 Anacortes, WA 98221 Phone: 360.293.6404	<b>SQUAXIN ISLAND TRIBE</b> The Honorable James Peters, Chair <u>Cultural Resources</u> : Rhonda Foster SE 10 Squaxin Lane Shelton, WA 98584 Phone: 360.426.9781
<b>SAUK-SUIATTLE TRIBE</b> The Honorable Gloria Green, Chair <u>Cultural Resources</u> : vacant 5318 Chief Brown Lane Darrington, WA 98241 Phone: 360.436.0131	<b>STILLAGUAMISH TRIBE</b> The Honorable Shawn E. Yanity <u>Cultural Resources</u> : Pat Stevenson 3310 Smokey Point Drive, PO Box 277 Arlington, WA 98223 Phone: 360.652.7362
<b>SUQUAMISH TRIBE</b> The Honorable Leonard Forsman, Chair <u>Cultural Resources</u> : Charlie Sigo PO Box 498 Suquamish, WA 98392-0498 Phone: 360.598.3311	<b>NON WA TRIBES W/ WA TREATY RIGHTS</b>
<b>SWINOMISH TRIBE</b> The Honorable Brian Cladoosby, Chair <u>Cultural Resources</u> : Sen. Ray Williams PO Box 817 LaConner, WA 98257 Phone: 360.466.5309	<b>NEZ PERCE TRIBE</b> The Honorable Rebecca Miles, Chair <u>Natural Resources</u> : Randall J. Minthorn PO Box 305 Lapwai, ID 83540 Phone: 208.843.2253 Fax: 208.843.7354
<b>THE TULALIP TRIBES</b> The Honorable Stanley G. Jones, Sr., Chair <u>Cultural Resources</u> : Hank Gobin 6700 Totem Beach Road Tulalip, WA 98271-9694 Phone: 360.651.4000	<b>THE COEUR D'ALENE TRIBE</b> The Honorable James Allan, Chairman <u>Natural Resources</u> : Alfred Nomee 850 A Street PO Box 408 Plummer, Idaho 83851

WASHINGTON STATE FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES	
UPPER SKAGIT TRIBE The Honorable Marilyn M. Scott, Chair <u>Cultural Resources</u> : Scott Schuyler 25944 Community Plaza Sedro Woolley, WA 98284 Phone: 360.854.7000	CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF THE UMATILLA INDIAN RESERVATION The Honorable Antone Minthorn Cultural Resources: Teara Farrow PO Box 638, Pendleton, Oregon 97801 Phone: (541) 276-3165
YAKAMA NATION The Honorable Louis Cloud, Chair <u>Cultural Resources</u> : Johnson Meninick PO Box 151 Toppenish, WA 98948 Phone: 509.865.5121	CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF WARM SPRINGS The Honorable Ron Suppah Natural Resources: Robert (Bobby) Brunoe 1233 Veterans Street Warm Springs, OR 97761

This list was created from <http://www.goia.wa.gov/Tribal-Information/Tribal-Information.htm>.  
The Cultural Resources informant is listed as well.  
October 2005

### Washington Tribal Historic Preservation Offices (THPOs)

Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation  
Camille Pleasants, THPO, History/Archaeology  
PO Box 150  
Nespelem, WA 99155  
509.634.2654  
[Camille.pleasants@colvilletribes.com](mailto:Camille.pleasants@colvilletribes.com)

Lummi Nation  
2616 Kwina Drive  
Bellingham, WA 98226  
360.384.2280

Makah Tribe  
Janine Bowechop, THPO and Director, Makah Cultural and Research Center  
Rebekah Monette, Manager, THPO Program  
PO Box 160  
Neah Bay, WA 98357  
[makahthpo@centurytel.net](mailto:makahthpo@centurytel.net)

Skokomish Indian Tribe  
Delbert Miller, THPO  
N. 80 Tribal Center Road  
Shelton, WA 98584  
360.426.4232

Spokane Tribe of Indians  
Randy Abrahamson, THPO  
Cultural Program Division  
PO Box 100  
Wellpinit, WA 99040  
509.258.4315  
[randya@spokanetribe.com](mailto:randya@spokanetribe.com)

Squaxin Island Tribe  
Rhonda Foster, THPO  
SE 70 Squaxin lane  
Shelton, WA 98584  
360.426.9781  
[rfoster@hctc.com](mailto:rfoster@hctc.com)

This list was created from <http://www.nathpo.org>.

## **NON-FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED INDIAN TRIBES**

*Note: Washington State does not have state-recognized tribes, as some states do. The following tribes are landless, non-federally recognized. Some are categorized as non-profit corporations; some are pending federal recognition. All have requested inclusion on this list (GOIA Web site).*

**CHINOOK TRIBE**  
The Honorable Gary Johnson, Chair  
Chinook Indian Tribe  
PO Box 228  
Chinook, WA 98614  
Ph: 360.777.8303 Fax: 360.777.8100  
County: Pacific

**DUWAMISH TRIBE**  
The Honorable Cecile Hansen, Chair  
Duwamish Tribe  
14235 Ambaum Blvd SW  
Burien, WA 98166-1464  
Ph: 206.431.1582 Fax: 206.431.1962  
Email: [dts@eskimo.com](mailto:dts@eskimo.com)  
County: King

**KIKIALLUS INDIAN NATION**  
The Honorable Douglas Paul Lavan, Chief  
Kikiallus Nation

3933 Bagley Avenue N.  
Seattle, WA 98103  
Ph: 206.632.2512  
Email: [kikiallusnation@worldnet.att.net](mailto:kikiallusnation@worldnet.att.net)  
Web Site: [www.kikiallusnation.org](http://www.kikiallusnation.org)  
County: King

MARIETTA BAND OF NOOKSACK TRIBE  
The Honorable Robert Davis Jr., Chair  
Marietta Band of Nooksack Indians  
1827 Marine Drive  
Bellingham, WA 98226  
County: Whatcom

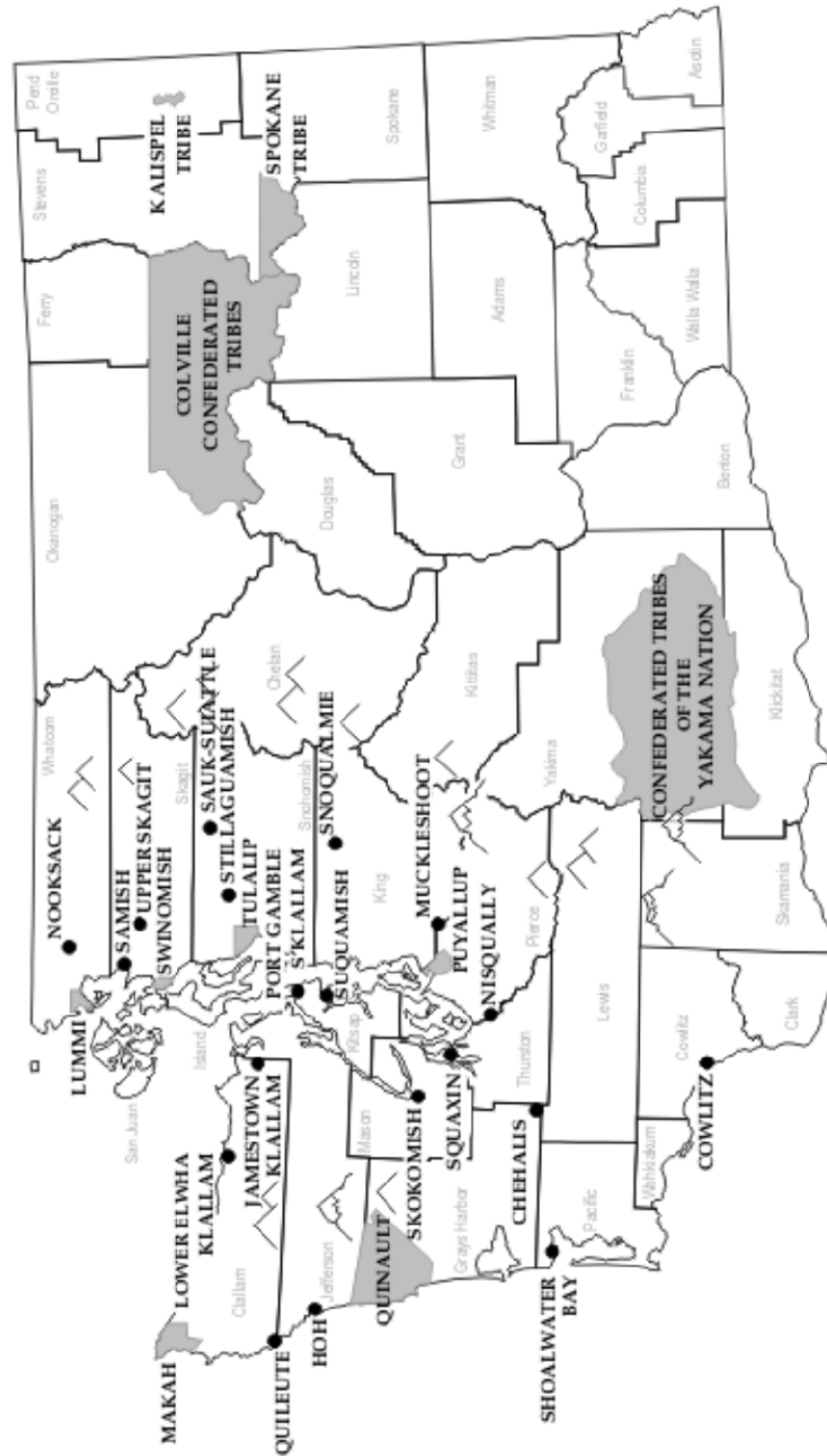
SNOHOMISH TRIBE  
The Honorable William E. Matheson, Chair  
Snohomish Tribe of Indians  
144 Railroad Avenue, Suite 201  
Edmonds, WA 98020  
Ph: 425.744.1855 Fax: 425.744.1971  
Email: [snohomish@seanet.com](mailto:snohomish@seanet.com)  
County: Snohomish

SNOQUALMOO TRIBE  
Snoqualmoo Tribe of Indians  
Earngy Sandstrom, Chair  
2613 Pacific Street  
Bellingham, WA 98226  
Ph: 360.671.1387 Fax: 360.392.0515  
Email: [earngy@alo.com](mailto:earngy@alo.com)  
County: Island

STEILACOOM TRIBE  
The Honorable Joan K. Ortez, Chair  
Steilacoom Indian Tribe  
PO Box 88419  
Steilacoom, WA 98388  
Ph: 253.584.6308 Fax: 253.584.0224  
County: Pierce  
*\*\*Pending Federal Recognition*

This information is from:  
<http://www.goia.wa.gov/Tribal-Information/Tribal-Information.htm>

## Federally Recognized Tribes of Washington State



Source: GOIA website.



## State Centennial Accord Plans

As mandated in the *Centennial Accord*, each state agency shall “establish a procedure by which the government-to-government policy shall be implemented. This procedure should be called the “*Centennial Accord Plan*” and will be developed by each state agency in conjunction with the tribes. In the development of these plans, the guiding principles and critical elements identified above in this section should be utilized. Please feel free to submit attachments.

The key components of the *Centennial Accord Plan* should include:

**1. Programs**-List of programs and/or services available to tribes.

None at present time

**2. Funding Distribution**-List of funding distribution methods currently available to tribes.

None at present time

**3. Definitions**-Detailed definitions of relevant terms as they apply to agencies

Chapter 2 and Appendix E

**4. Consultation Process-Procedures** (including policy development, program development, and implementation of funds distribution).

See Chapter 6

- Consult through ICRMP process
- Determine Tribal interest in WAARNG properties
- (Expand)

**5. Dispute Resolution Process**-Describes dispute resolution processes and outlines when particular processes may be used.

It is recognized that these plans will vary among state agencies. However, the basic policy and guidance included in these *Government-to-Government Implementation Guidelines* should govern the development of these plans and be embraced by both state and tribal officials. Each state agency *Centennial Accord Plan* should be completed prior to the Annual State/Tribal Centennial meeting. These plans will be included as attachments to this document and reviewed annually and updated as necessary.

# Department of Defense

## American Indian and Alaska Native Policy

October 20, 1998

### PREAMBLE

These principles establish the Department of Defense's (DoD) American Indian and Alaska Native Policy for interacting and working with federally-recognized American Indian and Alaska Native governments (hereinafter referred to as "tribes"<sup>1</sup>). These principles are based on tribal input, federal policy, treaties, and other federal statutes. The DoD policy supports tribal self-governance and government-to-government relations between the federal government and tribes. Although these principles are intended to provide general guidance to DoD Components on issues affecting tribes<sup>2</sup>, DoD personnel must consider the unique qualities of individual tribes when applying these principles, particularly at the installation level. These principles recognize the importance of increasing understanding and addressing tribal concerns, past, present, and future. These concerns should be addressed prior to reaching decisions on matters that may have the potential to significantly affect protected tribal resources, tribal rights, or Indian lands.<sup>3</sup>

### I. TRUST RESPONSIBILITIES

DoD will meet its responsibilities to tribes. These responsibilities are derived from:

- Federal trust doctrine (i.e., the trust obligation of the United States government to the tribes);
- Treaties, Executive Orders, Agreements, Statutes, and other legal obligations between the United States government and tribes, to include:
  1. Federal statutes (e.g., Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, American Indian Religious Freedom Act, National Environmental Policy Act, National Historic Preservation Act, Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, Alaskan Native Claims Settlement Act, and Archaeological Resources Protection Act); and
  2. Other federal policies (e.g., Executive Order 12898, "Environmental Justice"; Executive Order 13007, "Indian Sacred Sites"; Executive Order 13021 "Tribal Colleges and Universities"; "Executive Memorandum: Government to Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments," dated 29 April 1994; and Executive Order 13084, "Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments").

DoD will annually review the status of relations with tribes to ensure that DoD is:

- Fulfilling its federal responsibilities; and
- Addressing tribal concerns related to protected tribal resources, tribal rights, or Indian lands.

### II. GOVERNMENT TO GOVERNMENT RELATIONS

Build stable and enduring relationships with tribes by:

- Communicating with tribes on a government-to-government basis in recognition of their sovereignty;

- Requiring meaningful communication addressing tribal concerns between tribes and military installations at both the tribal leadership-to-installation commander and the tribal staff-to-installation staff levels;
- Establishing a senior level tribal liaison in the Office of the Secretary of Defense and other appropriate points of contact within DoD to ensure that tribal inquiries are channeled to appropriate officials within DoD and responded to in a timely manner;
- Providing, to the extent permitted by DoD authorities and procedures, information concerning opportunities available to tribes necessary to enable tribes to take advantage of opportunities under established DoD authority to: 1) compete for contracts, subcontracts, and grants, and participate in cooperative agreements; 2) benefit from education and training; 3) obtain employment; and 4) obtain surplus equipment and property;
- Assessing, through consultation, the effect of proposed DoD actions that may have the potential to significantly affect protected tribal resources, tribal rights, and Indian lands before decisions are made;
- Taking appropriate steps to remove any procedural or regulatory impediments to DoD working directly and effectively with tribes on activities that may have the potential to significantly affect protected tribal resources, tribal rights, and Indian lands; and
- Working with other federal agencies, in consultation with tribes, to minimize duplicative requests for information from tribes.

### **III. CONSULTATION**

Fully integrate (down to staff officers at the installation level) the principle and practice of meaningful consultation and communication with tribes by:

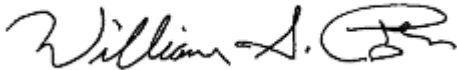
- Recognizing that there exists a unique and distinctive political relationship exists between the United States and the tribes that mandates that, whenever DoD actions may have the potential to significantly affect protected tribal resources, tribal rights, or Indian lands, DoD must provide affected tribes an opportunity to participate in the decision-making process that will ensure these tribal interests are given due consideration in a manner consistent with tribal sovereign authority;
- Consulting consistent with government-to-government relations and in accordance with protocols mutually agreed to by the particular tribe and DoD, including necessary dispute resolution processes;
- Providing timely notice to, and consulting with, tribal governments prior to taking any actions that may have the potential to significantly affect protected tribal resources, tribal rights, or Indian lands;
- Consulting and negotiating in good faith throughout the decision-making process; and
- Developing and maintaining effective communication, coordination, and cooperation with tribes, especially at the tribal leadership-to-installation commander level and the tribal staff-to-installation staff levels.

### **IV. NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES PROTECTION**

Recognize and respect the significance tribes ascribe to certain natural resources and properties of traditional or customary religious or cultural importance by:

- Undertaking DoD actions and managing DoD lands consistent with the conservation of protected tribal resources and in recognition of Indian treaty rights to fish, hunt, and gather resources at both on- and off-reservation locations;

- Enhancing, to the extent permitted by law, tribal capabilities to effectively protect and manage natural and cultural tribal trust resources whenever DoD acts to carry out a program that may have the potential to significantly affect those tribal trust resources;
- Accommodating, to the extent practicable and consistent with military training, security, and readiness requirements, tribal member access to sacred and off-reservation treaty fishing, hunting, and gathering sites located on military installations; and
- Developing tribal specific protocols to protect, to the maximum extent practicable and consistent with the Freedom of Information Act, Privacy Act, National Historic Preservation Act, and Archaeological Resources Protection Act, tribal information regarding protected tribal resources that has been disclosed to, or collected by, the DoD.



William S. Cohen  
Secretary of Defense

1. As defined by most current Department of Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs list of tribal entities published in Federal Register pursuant to Section 104 of the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act.
2. This policy is not intended to, and does not, grant, expand, create, or diminish any legally enforceable rights, benefits, or trust responsibilities, substantive or procedural, not otherwise granted or created under existing law. Nor shall this policy be construed to alter, amend, repeal, interpret, or modify tribal sovereignty, any treaty rights, or other rights of any Indian tribes, or to preempt, modify, or limit the exercise of any such rights.
3. Definition of Key Terms:

- **Protected Tribal Resources:** Those natural resources and properties of traditional or customary religious or cultural importance, either on or off Indian lands, retained by, or reserved by or for, Indian tribes through treaties, statutes, judicial decisions, or executive orders, including tribal trust resources.
- **Tribal Rights:** Those rights legally accruing to a tribe or tribes by virtue of inherent sovereign authority, unextinguished aboriginal title, treaty, statute, judicial decisions, executive order or agreement, and that give rise to legally enforceable remedies.
- **Indian Lands:** Any lands title to which is either: 1) held in trust by the United States for the benefit of any Indian tribe or individual; or 2) held by any Indian tribe or individual subject to restrictions by the United States against alienation.

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## **TRIBAL CORRESPONDENCE**

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**SAMPLE LETTER SENT TO FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED WASHINGTON TRIBES**

January 3, 2006

TITLE  
TRIBE  
ADDRESS  
CITY, STATE, ZIP CODE

Dear **Name**

The Washington Army National Guard (WAARNG) would like to consult with interested federally recognized American Indian tribes regarding the development of an Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) for lands managed by WAARNG.

Department of Defense policy (DoD Instruction 4715.3), Army regulations, and Washington state historic preservation laws require the development of an ICRMP for the protection and management of cultural resources. The ICRMP will guide the management of cultural resources on WAARNG lands for the next five years. Consultation is conducted in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800.2, Executive Order 13175, and the DoD American Indian and Alaska Native Policy.

We invite you to join us in consultation regarding the development of the ICRMP. Your input will enable us to better protect our cultural resources as we conduct our missions. A map illustrating the location of WAARNG installations is included with this letter. Most installations are armories (readiness centers) located on small parcels of property (10 acres or less). WAARNG has two larger installations including Camp Murray (approximately 230 acres) adjacent to Fort Lewis, and Camp Seven Mile (approximately 340 acres) near Spokane.

If you have any questions regarding this invitation or would like to review a copy of the ICRMP, please contact Karen Zirkle, Cultural and Natural Resources Manager, at 253.512.8704. If contact is not made by the 13th of January 2006, Ms. Zirkle will be contacting you to confirm your receipt of this letter, garner your input regarding cultural resources on WAARNG lands, and determine whether or not a meeting is necessary.

Sincerely,

Timothy J. Lowenberg  
Major General  
The Adjutant General

Encl.

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Table C-1. Summary of Tribal Consultation for the Draft ICRMP

<b>Tribes Contacted</b>	<b>Request Disk?</b>	<b>When ICRMP Disc was sent and to Whom:</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Chehalis Confederated Tribes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2/2/2006 Mark White	
Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2/2/2006 Latisha Thugs	
**Colville Confederated Tribes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4/17 Shawn Hess	Requested Historic Building survey and Archaeological report
**Lummi Nation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2/2/2006 Tom Edwards	
Cowlitz Indian Tribe	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2/2/2006 Burlingame	
**Makah Tribe	<input type="checkbox"/>		Message left
Hoh Tribe	<input type="checkbox"/>	2/2/2006 Tim Snoder	They are not interested per phone conversation
Muckleshoot Tribe	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2/2/2006 Laura Murphy	
Jamestown S'klallam Tribe	<input type="checkbox"/>		Message left
Nisqually Tribe	<input type="checkbox"/>		Message left
Kalispel Tribe	<input type="checkbox"/>	Kevin Lyons	Received letter on non interest 2/1/2006
Nooksack Tribe	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2/2/2006 William Coleman	
Port Gamble S'klallam Tribe	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2/2/2006 Marie Hebert	
Shoalwater Bay Tribe	<input type="checkbox"/>		Message left
Puyallup Tribe	<input type="checkbox"/>		Message left
**Skokomish Tribe	<input type="checkbox"/>		Message left
Quileute Tribe	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2/2/2006 Katie Kruger	e-mail letter received
Snoqualmie Tribe	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Message left, hand delivered ICRMP to Karen on 3/29/2006
Quinault Nation	<input type="checkbox"/>		Message left
**Spokane Tribe	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2/2/2006 Fennelle Miller	Re-sent original TAG letter & copy of Archaeological inventory
Samish Indian Nation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2/2/2006 Leslie Eastwood	
**Squaxin Island Tribe	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Hand delivered ICRMP to John Konovsky 3/29/2006	2/7/2006 left message for Larry Ross 360.432.3837
Sauk-Suiattle Tribe	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2/2/2006 Rich Wolton	
Stillaguamish Tribe	<input type="checkbox"/>		Not interested per phone conversation with Victoria Yeager
Suquamish Tribe	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2/3/2006 Marilyn Jones	2/7/2006 Rich Brooks

<b>Tribes Contacted</b>	<b>Request Disk?</b>	<b>When ICRMP Disc was sent and to Whom:</b>	<b>Comments</b>
			called 360.394.8442 (has document in AM of 2/21)
Swinomish Tribe	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Hand delivered to Scott Andrews 3/29/2006	Message left
The Tulalip Tribes	<input type="checkbox"/>		Message left
Upper Skagit Tribe	<input type="checkbox"/>		Message left
Yakama Nation	<input type="checkbox"/>		Message left
Nez Perce Tribe	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2/2/2006 Randall J. Minthorn	
The Coeur D'alene Tribe	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2/21/2006 Quannah Matheson	
Confederated Tribes Of The Umatilla Indian Reservation (Ctuir)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2/2/2006 Teara Farrow	Ongoing consultation, sent next consultation letter 4/13/06.
Confederated Tribes Of Warm Springs	<input type="checkbox"/>		Message left

\*\* Indicates THPO

**CORRESPONDENCE VIA EMAILS AND LETTERS**

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**From:** Katie Krueger [mailto:bayak@centurytel.net]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, February 22, 2006 12:07 PM  
**To:** Zirkle, Karen M Ms NGWA  
**Cc:** melmoon@centurytel.net  
**Subject:** re Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan for WA National Guard

The Quileute THPO is Chris Morganroth, III, currently on the Quileute Tribal Council, with a telephone number of (360) 374-6154 (Council chambers). For a complete list of tribal departments and key staff, please consult [www.quileutetribe.org](http://www.quileutetribe.org).

Per our telephone conversation of 2/21/06, I am advising you that no WNG property (presently) lies within the Quileute Usual and Accustomed Area, which cover a large portion of the western drainage of the Olympic Mountains as well as an extensive marine area. Nor does this property lie within the larger treaty area of the Treaty of Olympia. (You have advised me that the only peninsula facilities are in Port Angeles and Montesano.) In the event that WNG does become involved in the coastal area, or any areas on the west side of the Olympic Mountains, it would be wise to contact all of the coastal tribes, since there is overlapping jurisdiction. Further, treaty rights overall are larger than just the U&A (a fishing rights term only). Other treaty or cultural rights may be impacted.

Notwithstanding the above, I reviewed the CD provided and have the following comments.

First, thank you for the excellent summary of law on tribal cultural rights. I prepared a similar one for a TFW Committee back around 2000 and wish I had had this to start with! However, some of the cited Army regulations are not in CFR format. How might one obtain them?

I would point out generically that cultural resources as defined on ES-i are narrower than tribes would define them. Tribes include the living treaty resources as cultural, as well, not just artifacts. Their culture involves use of these living resources (fish, plants, non-aquatic animals). This is a matter of ongoing concern when reading federal definitions. For example, a sacred site might be where a stand of tall cedars exists, or a special harvest site for another important plant. There are ceremonies for the first returning salmon. Culture is being defined quite narrowly and I want you to be aware of the tribal concern here.

I would suggest developing an MOA (or at least a programmatic draft of one in concert with tribes) in advance of finding cultural resources, since it may be hard to negotiate them when resources are found and tensions may be high. If the graving yard matter near Port Angeles can give us any guidance, it is to plan well ahead, in anticipation of finding resources, on how one will approach a situation. Despite the best of knowledge regarding a site, resources may suddenly be discovered.

In the consultation process described on figure 6.1, WNG only describes the tribal representative and cultural leaders as participants. The WNG should be sure to allow participation by any experts or staff that the tribe wishes to involve, as well. You will certainly have your own cadre of experts involved in the consultation.

My congratulations to the preparers. This is one of the most complete and well-considered documents of its kind that I have had the privilege to review.

Katie Krueger, Environmental Attorney  
Quileute Natural Resources  
401 Main St.; mailing: PO Box 187  
La Push, WA 98350-0187  
Ph. (360) 374-2265; Fax (360) 374-9250  
Cell (not in La Push) (360) 460-4842

**From:** Zirkle, Karen M Ms NGWA [mailto:karen.zirkle@wa.ngb.army.mil]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, February 22, 2006 12:33 PM  
**To:** Katie Krueger  
**Subject:** RE: re Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan for WA National Guard

*Ms. Katie Krueger,*

*Thank you very much for the praise, I will be sure to pass it on to the preparers and will be sure to incorporate your comments.*

*I wanted to e-mail you back for two reasons 1) to verify receipt and 2) to make a small correction just to make sure we are both under the same understanding. In our conversation yesterday I did say that the closest facilities to the 'west side of the Olympics' in your U&A area were the Port Angeles and Montesano facilities. HOWEVER the broader statement that concerns me is that on the 'entire peninsula' we have facilities in Poulsbo, Bremerton, Port Orchard and Shelton. Please clarify whether there is concern from the Quileute Tribe through the Treaty of Olympia on these sites.*

*Thank you.*

*Karen Zirkle  
Natural/Cultural Resource Manager  
ph: 253-512-8704  
cell: 253-405-7357*

**From:** Katie Krueger [mailto:bayak@centurytel.net]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, February 22, 2006 12:58 PM  
**To:** Zirkle, Karen M Ms NGWA  
**Subject:** RE: re Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan for WA National Guard

We have no jurisdiction on the east side of the Peninsula. Thanks for checking. Port Angeles is Lower Elwha. Montesano may lie outside treaty areas although Quinault may have some claims. Not sure on that one. The four cities you named on Hood Canal are within Squaxin Island and Skokomish. Perhaps at the S end, Nisqually. You'd have to confirm with them. But not Quileute.

Katie Krueger, Environmental Attorney  
Quileute Natural Resources  
401 Main St.; mailing: PO Box 187  
La Push, WA 98350-0187  
Ph. (360) 374-2265; Fax (360) 374-9250  
Cell (not in La Push) (360) 460-4842

-----Original Message-----





Confederated Tribes  
of the  
Umatilla Indian Reservation  
Department of Natural Resources  
*Cultural Resources Protection Program*

P.O. Box 638 73239 Confederated Way  
Pendleton, Oregon 97801  
(541) 276-3629 Fax (541) 276-1966



March 3, 2006

Karen Zirkle, Cultural and Natural Resource Manager  
State of Washington Military Department  
Camp Murray, Washington 98430-5000

Dear Ms. Zirkle:

Thank you for initiating consultation with the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR) Cultural Resources Protection Program (CRPP) regarding the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan for the facilities of the Washington Army National Guard (WAARNG). I have reviewed portions of this document, which is clearly in its early stages. Please provide us with the missing database referred to on page 1-4 and with the missing appendices for review as soon as they are available.

On page 1-6 the document states, "during the preparation of the ICRMP, information and input was gathered from WAARNG personnel, agencies, and stakeholders to determine and resolve issues to be addressed in this ICRMP. This phase also included participation by any agency with jurisdiction by law or expertise (including the SHPO and Tribes) to obtain input early in the development process." However, Table 1-3 indicates that discussions were initiated with the DAHP prior to contacting the CTUIR.

The CRPP supports WAARNG's efforts to keep cultural resource information confidential, as discussed on page 1-8 in section 1-4. However, the CRPP will need more information on the cultural resource work that has been undertaken at the Walla Walla readiness center, a subject discussed in section 3.1.39 on page 3-34. The document states, "An archaeological reconnaissance survey by method of site file check has been completed and the potential for archaeological resources is low." This statement is supported by citing *Archaeological Survey of Facilities of the Washington Army National Guard* by e<sup>2</sup>M. Please provide the CRPP with a copy of that document. If e<sup>2</sup>M conducted a "site file check" they did archival research, they did not conduct an archaeological reconnaissance, which would involve a visual survey. At this time, the CRPP does not know where in Walla Walla the readiness center is located and cannot agree that the area's "potential for archaeological resources is low" without considerably more information.

Page 3-35 indicates that there are three buildings on the Walla Walla property, two of which have been evaluated and one of which is considered eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Please provide the CRPP with documentation for the buildings and justification for the evaluations. Also clarify whether the buildings have been formally evaluated or not.

Page 3-35 contains the statement, "This installation has been surveyed and does not contain or is part of a historic district/historic landscape" followed by the statement, "This installation has not been surveyed nor have Tribes been consulted to identify sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties, which may be part of a larger cultural landscape." Please clarify these statements so that they do not appear to be contradictory.

Table 3.2 indicates that no further archaeological work and no further architectural evaluation are needed at the Walla Walla readiness center. Prior to consultation with the CTUIR, we believe this recommendation is preliminary and inappropriate.

Section 2.4.1 on page 2-12 outlines personnel with responsibilities “for the implementation and success of the cultural resources management program.” The Cultural Resources Manager “provides day-to-day management of cultural resources, helps ensure that all installation activities are in compliance with applicable cultural resources requirements, serves as a liaison between all persons involved in the ICRMP, writes the ICRMP or develops its statement of work, and implements the ICRMP.” I note in Table 7-1, page 7-3, that you have a degree in biology and therefore presumably do not meet the Secretary of Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Elsewhere in the document it outlines the recommended training for your position (page 4-12). These trainings are specific by year. Please clarify what year of training you are in. Later, the document indicates that you will “develop and conduct cultural resource awareness training” (page 4-4). Please provide us with a copy of the agenda for this training, more details on your qualifications for teaching the class, and when in your training schedule you will begin teaching this class. Finally, Figure 5-1 on page 5-8 indicates the Cultural Resources Manager will determine if there is a potential for archaeological resources associated with an undertaking. It is not clear to the CRPP that the position as envisioned by the WAARNG has the qualifications to make that determination.

Page 2-15 discusses consultation with Tribes as per the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). It remains unclear to the CTUIR specifically who will be consulting with us. Will it be a representative of the Army or a representative of the Washington Military Department? I found no reference in the document to the lead federal agency. Who is the lead federal agency for the purpose of section 106 of the NHPA? Table 4-1, pages 4-3 through 4-4, should include the individual responsible for initiating consultation.

Section 3.4.1 on page 3-40 discusses curation of archaeological artifacts and indicates, “Collection of artifacts and materials during archaeological surveys is at the discretion of the principal investigator.” Please note that the CTUIR opposes surface collection. Please consult with the CRPP prior to collection at the Walla Walla readiness center. Principal curation facilities in the state of Washington include those at the University of Washington and at Washington State University.

Section 3.5.1 indicates that Anti-Terrorism Force Protection is planned for Walla Walla. We look forward to consulting with the Army regarding this undertaking.

Section 3.5.2 lists Cultural Resource Program Projects, including number 3, Native American Consultation—Determine tribal interest through the ICRMP development process. It is unclear what you are trying to determine the CTUIR’s interest in. Please know that the CTUIR is interested in protecting cultural resources throughout our ceded lands and usual and accustomed areas.

Chapter 4 begins with the caveat, “The WAARNG is capable of implementing this ICRMP and fulfilling compliance requirements for projects in chapter 3.0. However, implementation of this ICRMP is no guarantee that funds will be available. Unfunded work may have to be scheduled for later years.” Please clarify that lack of funding is an unacceptable reason for lack of compliance with section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. If there will be an undertaking, NHPA requirements will be met. This is no more or less discretionary than compliance with the Endangered Species Act or the Internal Revenue Code.

CTUIR Letter, Page 2

The chapter then proceeds to a discussion of coordination and staffing, outlining characteristics of an effective Cultural Resources Manager. These characteristics include explaining how the Cultural Resources Manager supports the military mission and gaining proponents for cultural resource management up the chain of command. It seems equally important that the message that efforts toward protecting cultural resources are mandated by the Congress and the Commander in Chief be conveyed up the chain of command. Taking an undertaking's effect on historic properties into consideration is not optional; it makes no difference whether chain of command has a personal interest in these matters.

Chapter 4.1.1.1, page 4-2, seems like an ideal place to add the National Historic Preservation Act definition of undertaking.

Table 4-1, Internal Stakeholder Coordination, indicates that there should be a "permitting system established for anyone who plans to dig on the installation. The CRM shall review digging plans submitted to them, or provide them with an inventory and map of all known archaeological sites." Depending on who is planning to dig on the installation, providing them with a map of all known sites may be inappropriate. The NHPA, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and other federal and Washington State laws protect from release of sensitive archaeological information to those not authorized or qualified to possess such information in order to protect the sites from theft, destruction and abuse. Page 4-4 indicates that the Cultural Resources Manager will "distribute list of historic structures and archaeological sensitivity maps." The qualifications of the individuals that this information will be provided must be specifically delineated in this plan so that the information is not inappropriately released. Please consult with the CTUIR prior to allowing digging or providing maps. Further, certain digging activities would be governed by permits under ARPA in the event that you are excavating archaeological resources on federal or tribal lands.

On the issue of confidentiality, section 4.2.8 erroneously notes that only ARPA exempts from FOIA release information regarding site location and only when approved by the ACHP. This is completely false and this error is of crucial concern to the CTUIR. ARPA states that "information concerning the nature and location of any archaeological resource for which the excavation or removal requires a permit. . . may not be made available" under FOIA unless the federal land manager determines such disclosure is consistent with the act and does not endanger the resources protected under the act. 16 USC § 470hh (note that the ACHP is irrelevant to this exemption, and the information is presumptively exempt absent a finding by the federal land manager). Section 305 of the NHPA, 16 USC § 470w-3 authorizes the withholding of sensitive information which may endanger the historic resources, impede traditional use or cause a significant invasion of privacy. It is true that this withholding should be made after federal agency has consulted with the Secretary of the Interior, such determination are streamlined and subject to routine authorizations. Please contact the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation on this issue for further clarification.

Page 4-4 also indicates that "Analysis of effect is normally done through development of the appropriate NEPA document, commencing with completion and review of an EA, environmental impact statement, and/or record of environmental consideration." The CTUIR believes it would be more appropriate to refer to the process outlines in the National Historic Preservation Act here, since the focus of the document is solely cultural resources and not other natural resources. Further, while the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process is similar to the NHPA process, the NEPA categorical exemption process does not negate the need to comply with the NHPA. While the two processes can be accomplished in tandem, compliance of each statute is independent so that compliance with one does not necessarily mean compliance with the other.

Page 4-5 contains the statement, "Projects involving tribal consultation and stakeholder involvement should be identified as early as possible." Please clarify undertakings that will not involve tribal consultation and who makes that determination.

Section 4.1.3 discusses section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The document states, "Currently, projects programmed under section 110 of the NHPA are not being funded. Cultural resource inventories and evaluations are only being conducted in support of section 106 undertakings." The CRPP understands that to mean that it is the policy of the WAARNG, and apparently by extension the Army, to not comply with a portion of the National Historic Preservation Act. Section 4.1.8 (page 4-14) indicates "If the agency determines that its regulations, management policies, and operating procedures are not in compliance with [sections 110 and 111 of the NHPA], the agency shall make amendments or revisions to bring them into compliance." Please clarify the relationship between these two sections.

Section 4.2.4 on page 4-29 defines "Professional archaeologists" as per the society of professional archaeologists. It is my understanding that this society no longer exists. It is more appropriate to use the Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation<sup>1</sup>. Specifically, the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Professional Qualification Standards seems relevant<sup>2</sup>. The definitions should be revised to be in accordance with the NHPA statutory definitions. For example, the definition of "historic archaeological resources" should be revised to be consistent with "historic properties" under the NHPA for federal lands and undertakings. Further, "archaeological resources" should be defined as it's defined in ARPA for federal lands and whatever state definition is relevant for state and private lands.

Section 4.2.6 begins on page 4-35 and discusses Inadvertent Discoveries. The CRPP recommends that you have a section for inadvertent discoveries of human remains and a separate section for unanticipated discoveries of cultural resources and at least two distinct charts rather than the one on page 5-19. Inadvertent discoveries of historic properties and archaeological resources is covered under the NHPA and ARPA while inadvertent discoveries of Native American human remains are subject to different substantive requirements under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. Additionally, if Native American human remains or archaeological resources are found on state lands, an entirely different notification scheme is applicable. The CRPP does not support referring to ancestral remains as cultural resources so please remove these references. Ancestors are not resources.

The steps outlined for the inadvertent discovery of human remains in section 4.2.6.1 are fundamentally flawed. The required legal steps to be followed in each circumstance is determined by the jurisdiction in which the human remains are found. NAGPRA and Washington State Law differ and attempting to harmonize and reconcile them means complying with neither. There should be two different processes, one under NAGPRA, and another under Washington State law. Also, the existing steps do not involve tribal notification until step 7, well after the SHPO and operations managers are involved. Tribal notification should be as soon as possible under the circumstances under either legal mechanism. For instance, step 6 requires notification of the National Park Service departmental consulting archaeologist when "the CRM has reason to believe that American Indian human remains . . . have been discovered" and notification of the tribal governments after the National Park Service is notified. The regulations implementing NAGPRA inadvertent discoveries, 43 CFR § 10.4, require:

(b) Discovery: Any person who knows or has reason to know that he or she has discovered inadvertently human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony on Federal or tribal lands after November 16, 1990, must provide immediate telephone notification

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<sup>1</sup> [http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/arch\\_stnds\\_0.htm](http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/arch_stnds_0.htm)

<sup>2</sup> [http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/arch\\_stnds\\_9.htm](http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/arch_stnds_9.htm)

of the inadvertent discovery, with written confirmation, to the responsible Federal agency official with respect to Federal lands, and, with respect to tribal lands, to the responsible Indian tribe official. The requirements of these regulations regarding inadvertent discoveries apply whether or not an inadvertent discovery is duly reported. If written confirmation is provided by certified mail, the return receipt constitutes evidence of the receipt of the written notification by the Federal agency official or Indian tribe official.

(c) Ceasing activity. If the inadvertent discovery occurred in connection with an on-going activity on Federal or tribal lands, the person, in addition to providing the notice described above, must stop the activity in the area of the inadvertent discovery and make a reasonable effort to protect the human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony discovered inadvertently.

(d) Federal lands. (1) As soon as possible, but no later than three (3) working days after receipt of the written confirmation of notification with respect to Federal lands described in § 10.4 (b), the responsible Federal agency official must:

(i) Certify receipt of the notification;

(ii) Take immediate steps, if necessary, to further secure and protect inadvertently discovered human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony, including, as appropriate, stabilization or covering;

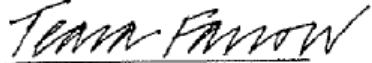
(iii) Notify by telephone, with written confirmation, the Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations likely to be culturally affiliated with the inadvertently discovered human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony, the Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization which aboriginally occupied the area, and any other Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that is reasonably known to have a cultural relationship to the human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony. This notification must include pertinent information as to kinds of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony discovered inadvertently, their condition, and the circumstances of their inadvertent discovery;

In sum, the processes are very different and the sections need to be completely rewritten to reflect the controlling law. For the purposes of federal lands, the Washington State Military Department and the respective federal land manager must follow NAGPRA and its implementing regulations. For state lands, the Military Department must follow state laws. If you need assistance, please consult the Washington State Attorney General's office and the United States Attorney for the Western District of Washington. The CRPP has not done a thorough rewrite of the sections differentiating the requirements of state and federal law, this should be done by your lawyers. We would gladly review a version which is closer to the requirements of applicable law.

Section 4.2.6.2 regarding the inadvertent discovery of archaeological artifacts should have tribal consultation as required under 36 CFR 800.2(c) regarding consultation with any Indian tribe that "attaches religious and cultural significance to historic properties that may be affected by an undertaking."

We hope these comments are helpful. If you have any questions or concerns, please feel free to contact myself at 541-276-3629 or Catherine Dickson at the same number.

Sincerely,



Tcara Farrow, Program Manager  
Cultural Resources Protection Program

Cc: Cultural Resources Committee  
Eric Quaempts, Director, Department of Natural Resources  
Rob Whitlam, DAHP  
Audie Huber, IGAM, Department of Natural Resources

March 13, 2006

Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation  
Program Manager for Cultural Resource Protection Program  
ATTN: Teara Farrow  
PO Box 638  
Pendleton, OR 97801

Dear Ms. Farrow:

Thank you for your comments regarding the development and implementation of our Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP). The database you requested operates on Army software not available to the public; it is an internal management tool that collaborates with other secure management tools we use for our facilities. The majority of the information is, however, available in hardcopy in Chapter 3 of the ICRMP. The appendices will be provided in the draft final document and we will provide them to you for your review.

- The Walla Walla Armory is a state owned armory on state owned lands however the armory is coded to receive federal funds on a case-by-case basis. Any time there is a federal undertaking at this site the WAARNG will consult with the CTUIR.
- A map of the location of the WAARNG Armory and associated buildings has been included. I have also included a CD containing the *Archaeological Survey of Facilities of the Washington Army National Guard* by e2M.
- The *Historic Structures Evaluation Report for Facilities of the Washington Army National Guard* by e2M. The buildings have been formally evaluated.
- Page 3-35 will be clarified.
- Table 3.2 All inventories of the properties have been completed. Any further actions will require consultation and further evaluation under Section 106.
- Section 2.4.1, page 2-12 (ref: Table 7-1, page 7-3) Under Army Regulation 200-4, Chapter 1, Section 1-9 Installation Commanders: Commanders of US Army Reserve Regional Support Commands; and the Adjutants General (Installation commanders) Installation commanders will- *b. Designate NLT 1 June 1999, an installation Cultural Resource Manager (CRM) to coordinate the installation's cultural resources management program. The installation commander will ensure that the CRM has appropriate knowledge, skills and professional training and education to carry out installation cultural resources management responsibilities. The installation commander will also ensure that all cultural resources technical work (including but not limited to identification, evaluation, and treatment of historic properties and preparation and implementation of an ICRMP), is conducted by individuals who meet the applicable professional qualification standards established by the National Park Service in 36 CFR 61, Appendix A.*
- The National Guard has a dual role across the country; there is a State mission and a Federal mission. The representative for Cultural Resources in WA for both the WAARNG and the WA Military Department is the CRM representing The Adjutant General (TAG) of the WA State National Guard and WA State Military Department.

The lead federal agency for the purpose of Section 106 is the Army National Guard Bureau.

- Section 3.4.1 will be incorporated into the document; no further inventories will be conducted at this site. If an action initiates Section 106 a separate consultation will ensue, CTUIR will be consulted.
- Section 3.5.2 CTUIR will be consulted on federal actions involving the WAARNG Walla Walla Armory and associated land.
- Chapter 4 will be clarified.
- Chapter 4.1.1.1 definition will be added.
- Table 4.1 CTUIR will be consulted. No digging activities are planned on federal or Tribal lands.
- Section 4.2.8 DAHP will be consulted for further clarification and document will reflect clarification.
- Page 4-5 non-federal actions may not require tribal consultation and other stakeholder involvement, non-ground disturbing activities in and around the facility may not require tribal or other stakeholder involvement.
- Section 4.1.3 Currently, the WAARNG has inventoried cultural resources across the state under Section 110 and therefore is in compliance with said laws. Further WAARNG actions will require consultation and evaluations under Section 106.
- Section 4.2.4 definitions will be revised to be in accordance with the NHPA statutory definitions.
- References to ancestral remains as cultural resources will be removed.
- 4.2.6.1 These comments will be considered in the next version of the ICRMP.

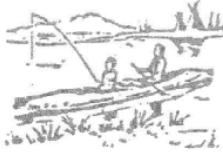
We appreciate your comments and look forward to further comments on a later version of this document. CTUIR will be consulted on all further federal actions conducted by the WAARNG within CTUIR ceded lands including but not limited to the Walla Walla Armory facility.

Sincerely,

Karen Zirkle  
Cultural and Natural Resources Manager

Encl.





## Kalispel Tribe of Indians

26 January 2006

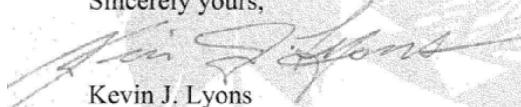
Ms. Karen Zirkle  
Cultural and Natural Resources Manager  
Washington State Military Department  
Camp Murray, WA 98430-5000

Re: Response to Washington Army National Guard consultation request with the Kalispel Tribe of Indians pertaining ICRMP

Dear Ms. Zirkle:

Please convey my respect and appreciation to General Lowenberg for his letter dated 3 January 2006 to Chairman Nenema regarding the above referenced matter. After reviewing the letter and the distribution of Washington Army National Guard's installations I have concluded that the Kalispel Tribe shall not require any additional consultation on the development of the ICRMP. Although the Kalispel Tribe has terrestrial interests in Pend Oreille, Stevens and Spokane counties non-appear to conflict/coincide with lands that Washington Army National Guard manages. In closing thank you for this opportunity to consult on this matter and I wish you and General Lowenberg every success in the pursuit of your mission.

Sincerely yours,



Kevin J. Lyons  
Cultural Resources Program Manager  
Kalispel Natural Resources Department  
Kalispel Tribe of Indians

Cc: File

P.O. Box 39 • Usk, WA 99180 • (509) 445-1147 • Fax (509) 445-1705



5318 Chief Brown Lane  
Darrington, Washington 98241-9420

(360) 436-0131  
Fax (360) 436-1511

January 31, 2006

Timothy J. Lowenberg  
Major General  
The Adjutant General  
Military Department  
Camp Murray, WA 98430-5000

Re: Development of ICRMP

Dear Maj. General Lowenberg:

Thank you for your letter of January 3, 2006 inviting the Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe to join you in the development of an Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) for lands managed by the Washington Army National Guard (WAARNG).

The Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe hereby is aware of the legal mandates included in various federal and state statutes, codes, and policies such as the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. § 470), Department of Defense Policy (DoD Instruction 4715.3), the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA); Executive Order 13175 – Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments (Nov. 6, 2000); Executive Order 12898, Executive Order 13007 - Access to Sacred Sites, and Washington State Indian Graves and Records Act (R.C.W. 27.44) and others, that guide the treatment of cultural resources.

The Tribe, quite naturally, is interested in any and all planning within the state that implicates areas of cultural significance, to the Sauk-Suiattle people. Given that the Sauk-Suiattle people traversed back and forth over the Cascades, activity on the East and West sides are relevant to our history. Please provide the Tribe with a copy of the proposed ICRMP so we can make a determination of whether or not we will make comments. We appreciate your cooperation in this request; our goal is to ensure the cultural integrity of sites of great importance to the Tribe.

If you have any questions regarding the content of this letter please contact Richard Wolten, Tribal Director of Natural Resources at (360) 436-0347.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Gloria Y. Green".  
Gloria Y. Green  
Chairwoman

GYG/reh

cc Tribal Council (6)  
Richard Wolten, Dir. Natural Resources  
Regina E. Hovet, Office of Legal Counsel  
file

**APPENDIX D**  
**CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGER SAMPLES**

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**ARMY ENVIRONMENTAL DATABASE – ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY**

**INTEGRATED CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN**

Yes	No	1. Is your installation required to have an Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP)?
Yes	No	2. If required, is the ICRMP an up-to-date approved plan?
Partially Complete	Not Initiated	N/A 3. Identify the Completion/update status of the ICRMP.
Yes	No	4. Has the requirement for resourcing (funding, staffing) to complete the ICRMP been identified (e.g., in-house, EPR project exhibit)?

**PLANNING LEVEL SURVEY/INVENTORY OF CULTURAL RESOURCES:**

**PLANNING LEVEL SURVEY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES**

Yes	No	1. Is your installation required to have this Planning Level Survey? This is required for section 106 undertakings.
Yes	No	2. Were Planning Level Surveys completed for all section 106 undertakings?
Partially Complete	Not Initiated	N/A 3. Identify the completion status of all archaeological resources Planning Level Surveys conducted for section 106 undertakings (one total percentage for all related projects).
Yes	No	4. Have the requirements for resourcing (funding, staffing) to complete all required Planning Level Surveys been identified (e.g., in-house, EPR project exhibit)?

**ACREAGES SURVEYED**

_____ Acres	5. For how many acres (total) on your installation has an archaeological Planning Level Survey been completed?
-------------	--

**INVENTORY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES**

Yes	No	1. Is your installation required to have this Inventory(s)? This is required for section 106 undertakings.
Yes	No	2. Were Inventories completed for all section 106 undertakings?
Partially Complete	Not Initiated	N/A 3. Identify the completion status of all archaeological resources Inventories conducted for section 106 undertakings (one total percentage for all related projects).
Yes	No	4. Have the requirements for resourcing (funding, staffing) to complete all required Inventories been identified (e.g., in-house, EPR project exhibit)?

**ACREAGES INVENTORIED**

_____ Acres	5. How many acres on your installation are accessible for archaeological inventory?
_____ Acres	6. How many acres (total) on your installation have been inventoried for archaeological resources?

**PLANNING LEVEL SURVEY OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES**

Yes	No	1. Is your installation required to have this Planning Level Survey? This is required for section 106 undertakings?
Yes	No	2. If required through section 106 undertakings, is the Planning Level Survey complete?
Partially Complete	Not Initiated	N/A 3. Identify the completion status of all historic building and structure Planning Level Surveys conducted for section 106 undertakings (one total percentage for all related projects).
Yes	No	4. Have the requirements for resourcing (funding, staffing) to complete all required Planning Level Surveys been identified (e.g., in-house, EPR project exhibit)?

**BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES**

_____ Bldgs/Structures	5. How many buildings and structures on your installation are 50 years or older?
_____ Bldgs/Structures	6. How many buildings and structures on your installation have been formally determined eligible for listing or are listed on the National Register of Historic Places?

**INVENTORY OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES**

Yes	No	1. Is your installation required to have this Inventory? This is required for section 106 undertakings.
Yes	No	2. If required through section 106 undertakings, is the Inventory complete?
Partially Complete	Not Initiated	N/A 3. Identify the completion status of all historic building and structure Inventory conducted for section 106 undertakings (one total percentage for all related projects).

Yes	No	4. Have the requirements for resourcing (funding, staffing) to complete all required Inventories been identified (e.g., in-house, EPR project exhibit)?
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**COLLECTIONS CURATION**

Yes	No	1. Is your installation responsible for archaeological collections as defined by 36 CFR 79?
Yes	No	2. Are all collections curated in accordance with 36 CFR 79?
Partially Complete	Not Initiated	N/A 3. Identify the completion status of collections curation (by cubic feet).
_____ Cubic Feet		4. How many cubic feet of archaeological collections does the installation own? Any archaeological items removed from your installation are owned by the installation regardless of who has possession. This excludes items repatriated under NAGPRA.
_____ Cubic Feet		5. How many cubic feet of collections require upgrading to 36 CFR 79 standards?

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES PROTECTION ACT**

Yes	No	1. Are archaeological sites present?
_____ # of Sites		2. How many recorded sites (total) are on your installation?
_____ # of Sites		3. How many archaeological sites have been formally determined eligible for listing? Or are listed on the National Register of Historic Places?
Yes	No	4. Are site protection procedures needed on your installation?
Yes	No	5. If yes, are site protection procedures in effect?
_____ # of Violations		6. What is the total number of documented violations of ARPA?

**AMERICAN INDIAN CULTURAL RESOURCES**

Yes	No	1. Does your installation have American Indian sacred sites or American Indian Traditional Cultural Properties?
Yes	No	2. If yes, are access and protection procedures in place?
Yes	No	3. Does your installation have "cultural items" as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) in collections?
Yes	No	Completed 4. If your installation has "cultural items" as defined by NAGPRA in collections, has consultation for repatriation been initiated for those items?

**MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT  
BETWEEN  
THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU,  
XXXX ARMY NATIONAL GUARD  
AND  
THE XXXX STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE  
FOR THE  
XXXXX (Title of the project) PROJECT  
(insert year)**

WHEREAS, the National Guard Bureau (NGB), as a federal agency, is required to comply with the National Historic Preservation Act (16 USC 470f) (NHPA), and the NGB provides federal funding and guidance to state Guard organizations; and

WHEREAS, the XXXX Army National Guard (XXARNG) intends (discuss the project) located in (City), (County), (State), using both federal and state funding sources. The buildings were constructed (indicate the construction date(s)), is owned and operated by the state of XXXX; and

WHEREAS, the XXARNG has evaluated the (building name) as eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and received concurrence with this evaluation from the XXXX State Historic Preservation Office (XX SHPO). The building(s) are eligible for the NRHP due to (insert reason), and that the XXARNG has determined that the (discuss project) will thus have an adverse effect on this historic property; and

WHEREAS, the XXARNG has consulted with the XX SHPO pursuant to section 800.6(b) of (36 CFR Part 800) *Protection of Historic Properties*, implementing section 106 of the NHPA; and

WHEREAS, the XXARNG has determined that there are there are no federally recognized Indian tribes that attach traditional religious and cultural importance to the structure and landscape within the area of potential effects. (note: If the undertaking will affect such sites, additional WHEREAS clauses and stipulations will need to be included to reflect proper tribal consultation and resolution of adverse effects with tribal involvement); and

WHEREAS, the NGB will follow the stipulations outlined in 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 dated 07 June 1986 for the demolition of World War II Temporary Buildings, as amended on 05 May 1991; and

WHEREAS, the XXARNG has afforded the consulting public<sup>5</sup> an opportunity to comment on the mitigation plan for the (insert project title) through completion of (indicate type of NEPA documentation ex. REC, EA or EIS) pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (40 CFR Part 1500-1508); (note: if a REC is prepared, the installation must make additional efforts at including the public in the process, and should insert language indicating what those efforts

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<sup>5</sup> A party may be an “additional consulting party” if the party can articulate a demonstrated interest in the undertaking due to the nature of their legal or economic relationships to the undertaking or affected property, or because of their unique concern with the undertaking’s effects on the historic property (36 CFR 800.2(c)(5)).

were example verbiage—in the case of a REC the XXARNG will invite, by letter, the organizations determined to have an interest in this project ); and

WHEREAS the XXARNG, in consultation with (insert state name) SHPO, established the area of potential effect (APE) as defined at 36 CFR 800.16(d), identified and evaluated (insert buildings) within the APE as being eligible for the NRHP, and determined that the proposed undertaking would adversely affect such buildings. There are no other properties within the APE considered eligible for the NRHP; and

WHEREAS the XXARNG by letter dated (insert date of letter sent to ACHP) invited the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) to participate in this consultation per 36 CFR 800.6(a)(1) and the ACHP has declined/agreed (select one) to participate in consultation by letter dated (insert date ACHP declined/agreed (select one) to participate); and

(use for demolition projects only) WHEREAS the XXARNG has determined that adaptive reuse or any other alternative to save (insert building name and number(s)) is not economically feasible; and

WHEREAS the XXARNG, in consultation with the XX SHPO, has determined that there are no prudent or feasible alternatives for the project scope or location.

NOW, THEREFORE, the XXARNG and the XX SHPO agree that the undertaking 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 XXARNG will ensure that the following measures are implemented:

#### I. Mitigation of Adverse Effects on (insert title of project)

- A. Public Participation. The NEPA process will be used to identify potential consulting party(ies) and these party(ies) will be provided an opportunity to comment. The XXARNG shall ensure that the following measures are carried out in order to afford the consulting public an opportunity to participate in the architectural documentation work to be carried out under Stipulation B:

1. The XXARNG will invite, by letter, the (insert organization(s) name(s) invited to participate) to participate in the project. The XXARNG will, upon request, provide additional information to the public about this project and arrange meetings with individuals or groups to provide more information about the proposed renovation.

- B. After consultation with the (insert state) SHPO a determination will be made regarding the appropriate Historic American Building Survey (HABS) level will be performed. (if applicable insert other mitigation measures agreed upon).

1. Recordation Report will include the following:
2. The XXARNG shall ensure that all mitigation listed in (1) above is completed and submitted to the XX SHPO and the (insert the name of the concurring party as



(insert building(s) types). Creation of (insert mitigation agreed upon).

- a. Preparation of a historic context for the (insert the building(s) name(s)) and the history of the XXARNG in (insert site location), to be based on information obtained from existing literary and archival sources.
  - b. (Insert mitigation agreed upon - ex. display, etc)
  - c. The XXARNG shall ensure that the (list mitigation) are completed prior to the (insert type of activity ex. demolition, renovation, etc) of the (insert type of building(s)).
- C. Design Review of Plans for (insert building type). The XXARNG also will provide both the XX SHPO and the (insert consulting party as applicable) with the opportunity to review the designs for the new (insert building type) prior to those designs being put out for contractor bids. This design information is to be treated as confidential; disclosure, distribution, or sharing of the design information, in whole or in part, to any party that is not a signatory to this MOA, is strictly prohibited.

## II. Administrative Stipulations

- A. Definition of parties. For the purposes of this MOA the term “parties to this MOA” means the NGB, XXARNG and the XX SHPO, each of which has authority under 36 CFR 800.6(c)(8) to terminate the MOA if agreement cannot be reached regarding an amendment.
- B. Professional supervision. The XXARNG shall ensure that all activities regarding research and reporting are carried out pursuant to this MOA are carried out by or under the direct supervision of a person or persons meeting at a minimum the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for Architectural History* (36 CFR Part 61).
- C. Alterations to project documents. The XXARNG shall not alter any plan, scope of services, or other document that has been reviewed and commented on pursuant to this MOA, except to finalize documents commented on in draft, without first affording the parties to this MOA the opportunity to review the proposed change and determine whether it shall require that this MOA be amended. If one or more such party (ies) determines that an amendment is needed, the parties to this MOA shall consult in accordance with 36 CFR 800.6(c)(7) to consider such an amendment.
- D. Anti-Deficiency Act compliance. All requirements set forth in this MOA requiring expenditure of Army funds are expressly subject to the availability of appropriations and the requirements of the Anti-Deficiency Act (31 USC 1341). No obligation undertaken by the Army under the terms of this MOA shall require or be interpreted to require a commitment to expend funds not appropriated for a particular purpose.
- E. Dispute Resolution.
  1. Should the XX SHPO object in writing to any actions carried out or proposed pursuant to this MOA, the XXARNG will consult with the XX SHPO to resolve the objection. If the XXARNG determines that the objection cannot be resolved, the XXARNG will request further comments from the ACHP pursuant to 36 CFR 800.7. If after initiating such consultation, the XXARNG determines that the objection cannot be resolved through consultation, the XXARNG shall forward all documentation relevant to the objection to the ACHP, including the XXARNG's proposed response to the objection. Within 30 days after

receipt of all pertinent documentation, the ACHP shall exercise one of the following options:

- a. Advise the XXARNG that the ACHP concurs in the XXARNG's proposed response to the objection, whereupon the XXARNG will respond to the objection accordingly;
  - b. Provide the XXARNG with recommendations, which the XXARNG shall take into account in reaching a final decision regarding its response to the objection; or
  - c. Notify the XXARNG that the objection will be referred for advisory comments of the ACHP in accordance with 36 CFR 800.7(b).
1. Should the ACHP not exercise one of the above options within 30 days after receipt of all pertinent documentation, the XXARNG may assume the ACHP's concurrence in its proposed response to the objection.
  2. The XXARNG shall take into account any of the advisory comments of the ACHP provided in accordance with this stipulation with reference only to the subject of the objection; the XXARNG's responsibility to carry out all actions under this MOA that are not the subjects of the objection shall remain unchanged.
  3. At any time during implementation of the measures stipulated in this MOA, should an objection pertaining to this MOA or the effect of the undertaking on historic properties be raised by a member of the public, the XXARNG shall notify the parties to this MOA and take the objection into account, consulting with the objector and, should the objector so request, with any of the parties to this MOA to resolve the objection.

F. Termination.

1. If the XXARNG determines that it cannot implement the terms of this MOA, or if the NGB or XX SHPO determines that the MOA is not being properly implemented, the XXARNG, the NGB or the XX SHPO may propose to the other parties to this MOA that it be terminated.
2. The party proposing to terminate this MOA shall so notify the other two parties to this MOA, explaining the reasons for termination and affording them 30 days to consult and seek alternatives to termination.
3. Should such consultation fail, the XXARNG, NGB, or the XX SHPO may terminate the MOA. Should the MOA be terminated, the XXARNG shall either:
  - a. consult in accordance with 36 CFR 800.6 to develop a new MOA; or
  - b. request the comments of the ACHP pursuant to 36 CFR 800.7.
4. Execution of this MOA is intended to evidence the XXARNG's compliance with section 106 of the NHPA.
5. If the terms of this agreement have not been implemented by (insert number of year(s)) after the date of the signatures in section III below, this MOA shall be considered null and void. In such event, the XXARNG shall so notify the parties to this agreement, and if it chooses

to continue with the undertaking, shall re-initiate review of the undertaking in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800.

G. Execution.

1. Until a signed copy of the MOA has been filed with the ACHP the MOA is not valid. A signed copy will also be sent to the Department of the Army, Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management, for their files.

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**APPENDIX E  
GLOSSARY**

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**Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP)** – The ACHP was established by Title 11 of the National Historic Preservation Act to advise the president and Congress, to encourage private and public interest in historic preservation, and to comment on federal agency action under section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

**American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA)** – States that the policy of the United States is to protect and preserve, for American Indians, their inherent rights of freedom to believe, express, and exercise the traditional religions of the American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, and Native Hawaiians. These rights include, but are not limited to, access to sites, use and possession of sacred objects, and the freedom to worship through ceremony and traditional rites.

**Antiquities Act of 1906** – Provides for the protection of historic and prehistoric ruins and objects of antiquity on federal lands, and authorizes scientific investigation of antiquities on federal lands subject to permits and other regulatory requirements.

**Archaeological Artifacts** – An object, a component of an object, a fragment or sherd of an object, that was made or used by humans; a soil, botanical or other sample of archaeological interest.

**Archaeological Records** – Notes, drawings, photographs, plans, computer databases, reports, and any other audio-visual records related to the archaeological investigation of a site.

**Archaeological Resource** – Any material of human life or activities that is at least 100 years of age and is of archaeological interest (32 CFR 229.3(a)).

**Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979** – Prohibits the removal, sale, receipt, and interstate transportation of archaeological resources obtained illegally (without permits), from federal or Indian lands and authorizes agency permit procedures for investigations of archaeological resources on lands under agency control.

**Area of Potential Effect (APE)** – The geographical area within which the undertaking may cause changes in the character of or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The APE may change according to the regulation under which it is being applied.

**Categorical Exclusion (CX)** – Under the National Environmental Policy Act, CXs apply to actions that have no foreseeable environmental consequences to resources other than cultural resources, and are not likely to be highly controversial. CXs may also be applied to cultural resources management activities. A list of approved Army CXs can be found in 32 CFR 651.

**Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)** – Includes the government-wide regulations that all federal agencies must follow and have the force of law.

**Cultural Items** – As defined by NAGPRA, human remains and associated funerary objects, unassociated funerary objects (at one time associated with human remains as part of a death rite or ceremony, but no longer in possession or control of the federal agency or museum), sacred

objects (ceremonial objects needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for practicing traditional Native American religions), or objects of cultural patrimony (having ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to a federally recognized tribe or Native Hawaiian organization, rather than property owned by an individual Native American, and which, therefore, cannot be alienated, appropriated, or conveyed by any individual of the tribe or group).

**Cultural Landscape** – A cultural landscape is a geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein, associated with a historic event, activity, or person, or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values. A cultural landscape can be a historic site, historic designed landscape, historic vernacular landscape, or ethnographic landscape (Cultural Resource Management Guidelines, NPS-28).

**Cultural Landscape Approach** – To serve as an organizing principle for cultural and natural features in the same way that the idea of an ecosystem serves as an organizing principle for different parts of the natural environment.

**Cultural Resources** – Historic properties as defined by the NHPA; cultural items as defined by NAGPRA; archaeological resources as defined by ARPA; sites and sacred objects to which access is afforded under AIRFA; and collections and associated records as defined in 36 CFR 79.

**Cultural Resources Management Program** – Activities carried out under the authority of AR 200-4 to comply with federal statutes and regulations pertaining to cultural resources.

**Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections (36 CFR 79)** – The practices associated with the storage, preservation, and retrieval for subsequent study of archaeological records and artifacts.

**Dr. REAL** – A real estate database.

**Environmental Assessment (EA)** – An EA is prepared under NEPA for actions that the project proponent does not anticipate will have a significant effect on the environment, or if significance of the potential impact is unknown. An EA results in a Finding of No Significant Impact or a Notice of Intent.

**Environmental Compliance Assessment System (ECAS)** – Assists the Army in achieving, maintaining, and monitoring environmental compliance with federal, state, and local environmental regulations. ECAS identifies environmental compliance deficiencies and develops corrective actions and cost estimates to address these deficiencies.

**Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)** – Under NEPA, an EIS is required when cultural resources may be damaged or significantly adversely affected.



**Executive Order 11593 of 1971** – Directs federal agencies to provide leadership in preserving, restoring, and maintaining the historic and cultural environment of the nation; to ensure the preservation of cultural resources; to locate, inventory, and nominate to the NRHP all properties under their control that meet the criteria for nomination; and to ensure that cultural resources are not inadvertently damaged, destroyed, or transferred before the completion of inventories and evaluation for the NRHP.

**Executive Order 13006 of 1996** – Directs federal agencies to provide leadership in utilizing and maintaining, wherever appropriate, historic properties and districts, especially those located in central business areas. This executive order intends to aid in the location of federal facilities on historic properties in our central cities; to identify and remove regulatory barriers; and to improve preservation partnerships.

**Executive Order 13007 of 1996 on Indian Sacred Sites** – Provides additional direction to federal agencies regarding American Indian sacred sites. Federal agencies are “within the constraints of their missions” required to accommodate federally recognized tribes’ and Native Hawaiian organizations’ requirements for access to and ceremonial use of sacred sites on public lands; and to avoid damaging the physical integrity of such sites.

**Executive Order 13175 of 2000 on Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments** – This executive order was issued on 6 November 2000, expanding on and strengthening Executive Order 13084 (Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments 1998). Federal agencies are to recognize the right of self-governance and the sovereignty of federally recognized tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, and are to consult with them in developing and implementing policies that have tribal implications. Each federal agency is to have “an accountable process to ensure meaningful and timely input by tribal officials in the development of regulatory policies that have tribal implications.” Executive Order 13084 is revoked as of 5 February 2001, under this new executive order.

**Facility** – (Standard definitions according to DoDI 4165.14). A building, structure, or linear structure under the custody or control of a Service or the Washington Headquarters Services.

For the ICRMP Template, a facility is an individual building or structure (e.g. readiness center or MVSB). In some cases an installation may only include one facility.

**Geographical Information System (GIS)** – Electronic maps that can provide information regarding identified structures and archaeological sites that are potentially NRHP-eligible, or that have been determined to be NRHP-eligible.

**Historic Preservation Plan** – A document developed for individual installations in order to outline steps to be taken in respect to preservation of historic resources.

**Indian Tribe** – Any tribe, band, nation, or other organized American Indian group or community of Indians, including any Alaska Native village or corporation as defined in or established by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 USC 1601 *et seq.*) that is recognized as eligible for special programs and services provided by the United States to

Indians because of their status as Indians. Such acknowledged or “federally recognized” Indian tribes exist as unique political entities in a government-to-government relationship with the United States. The Bureau of Indian Affairs maintains the listing of federally recognized Indian tribes.

**Installation** – (Standard definitions according to DoDI 4165.14). A Base, camp, post, station, yard, center, homeport facility for any ship, or other activity under the jurisdiction of the DoD. An installation can be a single site or a grouping of two or more sites for inventory. Installation is appropriate for leased facilities or sites where the DoD is conducting environmental restoration activities. This term does not apply to contingency operations or projects involving civil works, river and harbor, or flood control. Installations represent management organizations with a mission.

For the ICRMP Template, an installation refers to both the statewide ARNG as a whole, and individual ARNG locations throughout the state (e.g., camp, OMS complex, etc).

**Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP)** – A five-year plan developed and implemented by an installation commander to provide for the management of cultural resources in a way that maximizes beneficial effects on such resources and minimizes adverse effects and impacts without impeding the mission of the installation and its tenants.

**Master Plan** – a plan for Camp Murray is in the process of being developed to address the procedures such as construction; long-range planning; building repair, maintenance, or renovation; and planning and execution of mission training or other mission-essential activities at Camp Murray and all WAARNG installations.

**Memorandum of Agreement (MOA)** – A formal written agreement containing the results of discussions among the federal agency, the SHPO, and the ACHP, and can include other entities, state agencies, and/or interested public. The MOA documents mutual agreements upon statements of facts, intentions, procedures, and parameters for future actions and matter of coordination. It shows how the needs of the federal agency, the needs and desires of the public, and the scientific / historical significance of the property have all been protected. An MOA is not required by law or regulation except to resolve adverse effects issues (see 36 CFR 800.6(c)). In all other circumstances, it is an optional tool that can be used to ensure compliance with NHPA.

**Memorandum for Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies dated 29 April 1994, Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments –**

Directs that consultation between the Army and federally recognized tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations shall occur on a government-to-government basis in accordance with this memorandum. Installation commanders, as the representatives of government, shall treat designated representatives of federally recognized American Indian tribal governments. Consultation with federally recognized tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations on a government-to-government basis occurs formally and directly between installation commanders and heads of federally recognized tribal governments. Installation and tribal staff-to-staff communications do not constitute government-to-government consultation.

**National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA)** – (PL 91-90; 42 USC 4321-4347), states that the policy of the federal government is to preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage and requires consideration of environmental concerns during project planning and execution. This act requires federal agencies to prepare an EIS for every major federal action that affects the quality of the human environment, including both natural and cultural resources. It is implemented by regulations issued by the Council on Environmental Quality (40 CFR 1500-08) that are incorporated into 32 CFR 651, *Environmental Analysis of Army Actions*.

**National Historic Landmark (NHL)** – National Historic Landmarks are buildings, historic districts, structures, sites, and objects that possess exceptional value in commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States. They are so designated by the Secretary of the Interior after identification by National Park Service professionals and evaluation by the National Park System Advisory Board, a committee of scholars and other citizens.

**National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966** – (as amended [PL 89-665; 16 USC 470-470w-6]), establishes historic preservation as a national policy and defines it as the protection, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology or engineering.

section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act provides direction for federal agencies on undertakings that affect properties listed, or those eligible for listing on the NRHP, and is implemented by regulations (36 CFR 800) issued by the ACHP. section 110 requires federal agencies to locate, inventory, and nominate all properties that may qualify for the NRHP.

**National Park Service** – The bureau of the Department of the Interior to which the Secretary of the Interior has delegated the authority and responsibility for administering the National Historic Preservation Program.

**National Register Criteria** – The criteria established by the Secretary of the Interior for use in evaluating the eligibility of properties for the NRHP (36 CFR 60).

**National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)** – A nationwide listing of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of national, state, or local significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, or culture that is maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. NRHP listings must meet the criteria found in 36 CFR 60.4.

**Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990** – (PL 101-601), requires federal agencies to establish Native procedures for identifying American Indian groups associated with cultural items on federal lands, to inventory human remains and associated funerary objects in federal possession, and to return such items upon request to the affiliated groups. The law also requires that any discoveries of cultural items covered by the act shall be reported to the head of the responsible federal entity, which shall notify the appropriate federally recognized Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations and cease activity in the area of the discovery for at least 30 days.

**Paleontological Resources** – Scientifically significant fossilized remains, specimens, deposits, and other such data from prehistoric, non-human life.

**Phase 1 Survey** – A survey conducted to identify and map archaeological sites and to obtain data on site types in an area. Methodology involves a review of historic records, environmental characteristics, and locational data concerning previously recorded sites in the area. Based on research, the area is divided into sections of high, moderate, and low potential for cultural resources. Shovel pits measuring up to 50 centimeters in diameter and 100 centimeters deep are excavated in the field and soil is passed through ¼-inch mesh hardware cloth. The density of shovel pits is determined by site probability. Areas of high probability receive shovel tests in 25-meter intervals. For areas of moderate probability, tests are conducted in 50-meter intervals. Areas of low probability are visually examined and shovel test pits are dug at the principal investigator's discretion.

**Predictive Model** – Modeling used to determine areas of high, medium, and low archaeological potential.

**Programmatic Agreement (PA)** – A formal agreement between agencies to modify and/or replace the section 106 process for numerous undertakings in a program.

**Record of Environmental Consideration** – A document that is used to explain how an action is covered in a CX.

**Section 106** – Under the NHPA, section 106 provides direction for federal agencies regarding undertakings that affect properties listed or those eligible for listing on the NRHP, and is implemented by regulations (36 CFR 800), issued by the ACHP.

**Section 110** – Under the NHPA, section 110 outlines agencies' responsibilities with respect to historic properties and requires federal agencies to locate, inventory, and nominate all properties that may qualify for the NRHP.

**Section 111** – Under the NHPA, section 111 addresses leases and exchanges of historic properties. It allows the proceeds of any lease to be retained by the agency for use in defraying the costs of administration, maintenance, repair, and related expenses of historic properties.

**Site Locational Models** – A model, through past examples, used to predict locations of archaeological sites.

**Span-FM** – A real estate database.

**State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO)** – The person who has been designated in each state to administer the State Historic Preservation Program, including identifying and nominating eligible properties to the NRHP and otherwise administering applications for listing historic properties in the NRHP.

**Survey** – A scientific sampling of the extent and nature of archaeological resources within a specific area.

**Traditional Cultural Property** – A property that is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP because of its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that (a) are rooted in that community's history, and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community. (See *National Register Bulletin No. 38*.) In order for a traditional cultural property to be found eligible for the NRHP, it must meet the existing criteria for eligibility as a building, site, structure, object, or district.

**Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO)** – A THPO appointed or designated in accordance with the NHPA is the official representative of a Tribe for the purposes of section 106.

**Tribes** – “Tribes” (with a capital T) is used inclusively throughout this ICRMP to include American Indian tribes, Alaska Natives and organizations, Native Americans, and Native Hawaiians, and organizations as defined in the National Historic Preservation Act and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

**Undertaking** – “An undertaking is a project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of a federal agency; those carried out with federal financial assistance; those requiring a federal permit, license, or approval; and those subject to state or local regulation administered pursuant to a delegation or approval by a federal agency” (36 CFR 800.16{y}).

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**APPENDIX F**  
**PLANNING LEVEL SURVEY AND HISTORIC CONTEXTS**

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The purpose of the context is to provide a basic understanding of the historic and prehistoric components of the region to aid in the evaluation of sites.

## **PREHISTORIC CONTEXT**

The prehistory of Washington State has been organized in a multitude of ways since the mid-twentieth century. The differences are usually based on specific localized and regional differences in material culture or different theoretical backgrounds. The approach here compresses these competing organizational schemes into three generalized schemes commonly used across North America to gain a cursory understanding of large-scale change through time across Washington.

### **Paleo-Indian Period (14,000--7000 BP)**

The first human inhabitants may have visited Washington as early as 12,000–14,000 years ago. This initial period of human occupation in North America is generally referred to as the Paleo-Indian period. Big game exploitation with distinctive large and fluted spear points characterizes the Paleo-Indian period in eastern Washington. The Paleo-Indian economy along the Pacific shoreline may have focused more on maritime food resources. Four technological traditions influenced the Puget Sound area between 10,000–9000 BP. These include the Fluted Point, the Stemmed Point, the Pebble Tool, and the Microblade traditions.

### **Archaic Period (7000–2500/3000 BP)**

Following the Paleo-Indian period, a trend of diversification of plant and animal resources is witnessed in Washington. An interval of punctuated climatic fluctuations between ca 8000–4500 Before Present (BP) strongly affected much of the Pacific Northwest by reducing habitat productivity. Following this interval of instability, several trends are noticed in the archaeological record including: increases in population, increased sedentary living, and changes in the use of food resources. Other trends are also visible in the archaeological record and include increased occupation of riparian areas, more intensive food storage and fish exploitation, and the first appearance of pit or subterranean houses with wooden roofs. Overall, the Archaic period in Washington represents a great florescence of diversity in technology, settlement choices, and subsistence strategies.

## **Late Prehistoric Period (2500/3000–300 BP)**

The Late Prehistoric period in Washington mirrors trends in many other parts of North America including increased population expansion, increased aggregated village settlement, and the adoption of the bow and arrow (ca 2500 BP). More elaborate burial internment practices are observed as are the use of large cemeteries. Botanical goods such as basketry, cordage, and matting are preserved from this time period, although earlier peoples probably produced them. Increased specialization and intensification in root processing and salmon harvesting also occurs during the Late Prehistoric period. The coming of the horse and full blown contact with Europeans mark the end of the Late Prehistoric period.

## **HISTORIC CONTEXT**

A historic context is built around three variables: theme, place, and time. Regarding military properties in Washington, the overarching theme is military preparedness. The chronological eras in this context include four periods:

- Territorial Period (1853–1889)
- Early Statehood (1889–1917)
- World Wars and Inter-war Period (1917–1946)
- Modern Washington National Guard (1946–present)

Site-specific contexts were developed for the facilities being evaluated in this report include:

- Camp Murray
- Redmond National Guard Facility

Within each chronological era, it is possible to identify historic themes unique to the period or that represent different patterns from one period to the next.

In addition to theme, place, and time, a historic context relies on the concept of a *property type* for practical applications. As stated in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards:

*“Historic contexts, as theoretical constructs, are linked to actual historical properties through the concept of property type. Property types permit the development of plans for identification, evaluation and treatment even in the absence of complete knowledge of individual properties.”*

A property type is simply a building, structure, or other type of property known to have been associated with a historic theme. For example, the adoption of the radio in the early twentieth century resulted in construction of a predictable property type: the radio transmitting and receiving station. Knowing that the military quickly adopted radio communication in the early 1900s, one can predict that the military also built radio receiving and transmitting stations during this period. Recognizing the importance of this development to the military gives one a

measure for the significance of any resource that may be associated with that particular historic theme.

The historic context presented below provides information pertaining to identified themes, places, and times for the development of the WAARNG facilities. This information was used in determining significance and potential NRHP eligibility of individual and clusters of structures at each of the examined armories.

## **History of the WAARNG**

The following context was developed from the WAARNG ICRMP (EDAW 2002) and other sources, which are noted parenthetically. Section 5.0 contains a bibliography.

### ***Territorial Period***

The provisional government of the Oregon Territories was established in 1843, and claimed all of what is now the state of Washington. Oregon became a territory in 1849, and Washington Territory was organized in 1853, with Isaac Stevens first named as governor. The governor called for a militia act, and in 1855 two companies of militia were formed, one in Olympia and the other in Vancouver. Although none of the militia companies saw heavy action, there were a number of incidents involving Indian unrest, including the Whitman Massacre of 1847.

In 1861, volunteers from the Washington Territory occupied various posts in the territory, thus releasing regular troops for duty in the East. After the Civil War, and following a pattern used during the Civil War, wealthy citizens organized and paid volunteer companies to fight in the Nez Perce and Bannock Indian Wars. Veterans of these campaigns returned to their communities as potential leaders of an organized militia. Two pioneer units, the Dayton Grays and Battery A, Light Artillery of Walla Walla, organized themselves in 1880. In the following year these two distinguished units, plus the Grant Guards, joined to organize the First Regiment of the National Guard of Washington. With the organization of several other companies throughout the state, the acting adjutant general, Russell G. O'Brien, arranged for the first summer encampment at Chamber's Prairie, south of Olympia, in 1885.

During the anti-Chinese riot in Seattle and Tacoma in 1886, the militia companies were called upon to restore order and to protect the Chinese. Soon after this, the First Regiment of Militia was organized. In 1888, the legislature enacted the Militia Act, formally designating the territorial militia as the Washington National Guard.

### ***Early Statehood***

Republicans hoping to solidify their hold on Congress passed an omnibus bill in 1889 granting statehood to much of the Dakota, Washington, and Montana territories. On 11 November 1889, the president issued a proclamation officially granting statehood to Washington, Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

By 1895, the National Guard was well established in all states, including Washington, and was becoming more professional. In fact, nationwide guard personnel strength stood at 115,699. This was more than four times greater than the regular Army (Doubler 2003). A few years later, the National Guard responded to President McKinley's call for a volunteer quota from each state to support the Spanish-American War, and in a matter of a few days more than filled its quota. The First Washington Volunteer Infantry Regiment, numbering 1,200 men and known as the "Fighting First of Washington," served in the Philippines (a lesser known front) from 1898 to 1899.

In 1903, the state acquired a parcel of land south of Tacoma for a training site. This parcel of land, eventually known as Camp Murray, would later become the headquarters of the Washington National Guard. In 1907, the state secured a site for a state armory in Tacoma. At the time, Guard officials were stipulating that armories had to be large enough to support a unit's administrative, training, and recreational activities. They were also to have a distinctive martial look and be constructed of concrete or brick. The Tacoma building, designed, constructed, and completed by 1908, clearly met all the conditions described above. The nearly 100,000-square foot, castle-like structure co-housed cavalry and infantry companies. By 1909, armories were established in Seattle and Spokane, as well as Tacoma. To augment federal coastal defense operations, the Army created a Coastal Artillery Reserve Corps. One such company, the 205th Coast Artillery, was activated in the Washington National Guard in 1909.

In 1916, during the Mexican Revolution, over 1,000 Washington National Guardsmen were patrolling the border at Calexico, California.

### ***World Wars and Inter-war Period***

In the spring and early summer (March to July) 1917, with the coming of World War I, the 2nd Infantry Regiment of WAARNG was ordered to mobilize at its home stations. Guard units from the Northwest composed part of the new 41st Division or "Sunset Division." Upon reaching France, the division was split, sending the 146th Field Artillery to the front as part of the expeditionary forces. The division was given the mission to train newly arrived U.S. troops prior to sending them to the front. Upon returning from France, units were re-established and provided a reserve for the standing federal Army. As with many areas of the United States, Washington experienced post-war labor violence, and guard units in Everett, Spokane, and Centralia were mobilized to support the local civilian authorities. Keeping pace with emerging technologies, the state's first air unit, the 116th Observation Squadron, was organized in 1924.

The stock market crash of 29 October 1929, sent the nation into economic and social turmoil. With rampant unemployment and dim prospects, the National Guard experienced a surge in membership because the organization provided badly needed income. Guard units had waiting lists of men wanting to volunteer for service. In the 1930s, the National Guard provided economic support in other ways, as well. Most notably was the federally funded armory construction performed by the Works Progress Administration, one of President Franklin

Delano Roosevelt's most successful New Deal programs (Doubler 2003). Armories in Centralia, Olympia, and Pullman are legacies of the Works Progress Administration.

During the summer of 1940, the 41st Division was activated and began what was to be known as the "Good-bye dear, see you in a year" training camp. The troops spent a miserably soggy winter in Camp Murray's tent city, suffering from influenza and the global uncertainty of 1940. In November and early December of 1941, the division was beginning its move to San Francisco to reinforce the U.S. Army in the Philippines when it learned of the attack on Pearl Harbor. The Sunset Division fought with distinction throughout the South Pacific islands and the Philippines until released from federal service in 1945. The 161st Infantry Regiment, as part of the 25th Division, fought on Guadalcanal and in the Philippines. Both units were scheduled to be heavily involved in the invasion of Japan. The 803rd Armor Battalion was reorganized as the 803rd Tank Destroyer Battalion and served in France and Germany. The 248th and 205th Coast Artillery Regiments occupied coastal installations at Fort Worden and Fort Casey. The end of the war returned all of the Washington National Guard units to state control in 1946.

### ***Modern Washington National Guard (1946–present)***

The Army National Guard grew dramatically after World War II. The combination of new members, additional units, and modern technology created a crisis of sorts. There was no space to house equipment or the soldiers. Local units were forced to improvise and used attics and cellars of courthouses, schools, and other buildings in an attempt to meet their needs. Finally, in 1950, Congress enacted legislation that called for federal assistance for new armory construction for all reserve components, including the Army National Guard. The Defense Facilities Act (Public Law 783) provided significant federal support for building construction. The states were only responsible for 25% of the construction cost, the provision of real estate, furnishings and other equipment, and operating costs. All other costs were defrayed by federal funds.

It took two years before the program was appropriated any money. But, by 1952, and especially in the three following years, the benefits of the Defense Facilities Act began to be realized. All armories were based on standard designs for single and multiple units. Gone were the ornate castellated building designs of the first part of the century, or the art deco designs of the Works Progress Administration. The new armories were more modern, smaller, and less individualized than their predecessors. In fact, they were most often based on standardized plans developed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The armories were expected to cost between \$444,000 and \$1.8 million, depending on size, which varied directly with the size of the company the building was expected to house. There were minor local modifications, but in essence, the armories were quite similar nationwide (ANG 2004). The armory structures represented the changing role of the armories. No longer just places for meetings and social events, the 1950s armories were designed as fully equipped training centers, often with classrooms (Doubler 2003). Standardized plans for hangars, maintenance facilities, warehouses, and motor vehicle storage buildings were developed as well (Army National Guard 2004). A number of Washington armories and motor vehicle storage buildings were built with Defense Facilities Act funds.

With the start of hostilities in Korea in 1950, the Washington Air National Guard (WAANG), the 66th Field Artillery Group, the 420th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Battalion, and several smaller units, were activated. The 116th Fighter Interceptor Squadron gained the distinction of being the first jet fighter / interceptor squadron to cross an ocean. The flight was from Spokane, across the United States, then across the Atlantic Ocean to England. Units were returned to state control in February 1953.

In the early 1980s, non-brigade elements were brought under one umbrella as the 96th Troop Command. On 18 May 1980, the majority of the WAARNG was mobilized to support the rescue of injured victims and to assist in the massive cleanup caused by the explosion of Mount St. Helens. The 1980s saw an ever-increasing use of the WAARNG by the governor to save lives and to protect property from the effects of flooding and forest fires.

In the summer of 1990, the WAANG was instrumental in providing air refueling capabilities for the massive airlift of personnel and equipment to Saudi Arabia. This support continued throughout the U.S. involvement in the area of operations. In September 1990, the 116th Rear Area Operations Center was activated and deployed to Saudi Arabia and participated in Desert Shield / Storm. The 541st Personnel Services Company was also activated and deployed to Fort Ord, California, providing much needed administrative and personnel services support to the units preparing for Desert Storm. By early spring of 1991, all the mobilized units had been returned to state control.

## **SITE-SPECIFIC CONTEXTS**

### **Camp Murray**

As stated above, WAARNG use of the site that was to become Camp Murray began in 1903. With an appropriation of \$6,600, the state purchased 220 acres near American Lake. Initially, the site was used merely for annual training and as a meeting location when the National Guard was activated (Grulich 1992). There were no permanent structures on the site in its first years of existence. It actually did not become a permanent facility until 1915, when the training site was officially named Camp Murray in honor of Isaiah G. Murray, a local pioneer settler (R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. 2005).

As early as 1914, Adjutant General Fred Llewellyn requested funds to construct a storage warehouse and caretaker's house at the site. The funds were provided and two years later, the arsenal (now building 00002) was the first permanent building at the training site. The caretaker's residence was incorporated into the arsenal building. The presence of an arsenal allowed the WAARNG to store equipment onsite rather than transporting it from the arsenal in Seattle whenever training was taking place.

As World War I drew to a close, Maurice Thompson, the state adjutant general, embarked on a program to modernize the Washington National Guard. An element of this program was the movement of his headquarters from Seattle to Camp Murray (Grulich 1992). In 1921, the adjunct general's residence (now building 118) was constructed a short distance from the

arsenal near a small creek (Murray Creek). Camp Murray took shape over the next seven years, and was officially designated as the WAARNG state headquarters in 1928.

Much of the development was centered on an arc formed by Murray Creek to the east and a railroad spur to the south. Some of the buildings constructed during this period are still standing and are included in this survey. For example, the artillery material and tent warehouse (now building 00007) was built near the arsenal in 1925. It is still used for storage. Four buildings, a machine shop and truck shed (now building 00003), a wagon shed (now building 00012), a single cottage (now building 00024), and a fire station (now building 00026), that were built in 1927, are still in use (though not necessarily the original use). The headquarters building (now building 00001) was completed in 1928, and one year later the subsistence warehouse (now building 00025) was constructed.

Development continued into the 1930s. Most of the funding for the projects came from federal allocations from the War Department and public works project funding related to the New Deal. The continued expansion of the training site was triggered in part by its role as the training locale for the 41st Division, which consisted of National Guard units from Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming. The only buildings from the 1930s that are still standing include the original greenhouse (now building 00023) and a quarters building (now building 00065, BOQ, and Officer's Club).

Camp Murray's infrastructure grew dramatically as a result of the mobilizations associated with World War II. By 23 September 1940, 14,000 men were training at Camp Murray in preparation for service overseas. Indeed, the necessity for barracks and associated structures was paramount (Grulich 1992). Within the year, a number of such structures were built at the training camp. Some are still standing. These include what were originally an additional artillery material and tent warehouse (now building 00005), dining halls (now buildings 00046 and 00053), quarters buildings (now buildings 00047 and 00048, ) a small administrative building with an associated garage (now buildings 00049 and 00049A), and an auditorium (now building 00097).

Camp Murray continued to grow in the late 1940s and 1950s, though not quite as dramatically. A number of buildings were constructed to support maintenance and storage needs. Again, some of the structures are still standing and include what were originally a flammable storage shed (now designated as building 00022), a motor shed (now building 00028), a vehicle storage building (now building 00029), combined support maintenance shop (CSMS) storage (now building 00030), a large CSMS (now building 00031), a general storage building (now building 00031A), and an engineer armory (now building 00032) that has been converted to offices and warehouse for the United States Property and Fiscal Office (USPFO). Many of these buildings were built as part of the program initiated by the Defense Facilities Act.

The infrastructure of Camp Murray continues to evolve in order to keep pace with the challenges associated with the need to meet the demands of changing missions. This often involves the construction of new buildings and structures and the renovation of existing buildings. However, there is also an understanding of the necessity to protect the historic and

natural character of the area. It is within this framework that Camp Murray and WAARNG look toward the future.

## **Redmond National Guard Facility**

### ***NIKE Missile Program***

The NIKE missile program was probably the largest defensive building program in the United States since the Civil War and “The funding, development, and deployment of the NIKE missiles can be seen as a broad metaphor for the American conduct of the cold war. As prevailing perceptions and attitudes about the Soviet Union changed, so did the defense programs to which they gave rise” (Bright 1997).

By the late 1940s, the United States and Soviet Union became locked in what came to be known as the cold war and its associated arms race. Within this framework, analysts became concerned that the Soviet Union might be able to attack the United States with atomic warheads delivered from aircraft, and urged a program of increased air defense. Anti-aircraft guns were not a viable option because the rapid advancements in aircraft design made them less than effective. It was also important to be able to intercept attacking aircraft at a distance, especially since they were ostensibly armed with nuclear warheads. To this end, Bell Laboratories and Douglas Aircraft Company developed a self-propelled, remotely guided, anti-aircraft missile. The system was being refined by 1951. The 34-foot missiles (NIKE Ajax) could travel twice the speed of sound and were guided by three radars. The acquisition radar would identify attacking airplanes 125 miles away; the target tracking radar would follow the target once the missile was within 25 miles of it; and the missile tracking radar communicated route changes to the missile.

Beginning in 1951, a nationwide network of NIKE installations was planned with facilities surrounding the cities of Washington and Baltimore, Norfolk, Boston, New York, Niagara Falls, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, and Hanford (in Washington State) given first priority. Each locale would have four to twelve batteries (Bright 1997). Parcels were selected for lease or purchase within 25 miles of each municipal center, and they had to meet specific topographical, geographic, and utility requirements. The sites were laid out with a central control area of 10 to 15 acres that contained the radar and other control electronics, barracks, offices, a mess hall, and any other support buildings or structures. Topographically, the control area had to be elevated, flat, and open so radar could sweep the sky and guide the missiles in flight. The buildings at the NIKE sites were constructed from standardized drawings developed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. There was some minor deviation from the standardized plans when land availability, obstructions, or community concerns dictated (Harvey 2004).

The missiles were stored at launch sites between 0.67 and 3.5 miles away from the control center in a direction that was away from the municipal center (Bright 1997). Launch sites were between 40 and 60 acres and contained underground storage magazines, launch equipment, and buildings used for assembling, fueling, testing, and servicing the missiles. Launch sites may



also contain barracks, administrative and recreation buildings, pump houses, and other support structures.

The NIKE Ajax missiles were deployed nationally in 1954. Shortly thereafter, President Dwight D. Eisenhower's administration, in an effort to make military defense more efficient, called for a new NIKE missile that had nuclear capability, thereby having the ability to destroy more targets at once. By 1958, the NIKE Hercules replaced the Ajax. It was slightly larger, but had a much greater range and used conventional and nuclear warheads. Since there were already over 3,000 launchers in service, the Hercules missiles were designed to fit in the existing infrastructure with minor modifications. Installation and development of the missiles consumed 48% of the Army's construction budget in 1958 (it had also consumed 37% of the construction budget in 1957) (Bright 1997).

The NIKE program was always in flux, and by 1960, the United States began to phase NIKE sites out across the country (Harvey 2004). The program was reaching its nadir in the late 1960s, due to political and strategic concerns that were shifting away from the NIKE missile program. Better intelligence had indicated that, while the Soviet Union did have long-range bombers, their effectiveness was not as profound as was once thought. Moreover, the Soviets were reducing their bomber fleet and building intercontinental ballistic missiles instead. The United States reacted by focusing less on defensive capabilities and instead began developing offensive nuclear weapons with the capability to inflict extensive damage. The concept of mutually assured destruction became a hallmark of the latter half of the cold war. Due to this new strategy and budget cuts, the Secretary of Defense decided, in 1973, to close all but four of the 52 active NIKE sites in the United States (Bright 1997).

### **Redmond NIKE**

Beginning in 1954, the Army installed 11 NIKE batteries in the greater Seattle/Tacoma area. They were operational for about 20 years. The last shut down in March 1974. The facilities were located in Bothell/Kenmore, Redmond, Cougar Mountain, Lake Youngs, Kent, Vashon Island, Ollala, Poulsbo, Bainbridge Island, Fort Lawton, and Kingston.

The Redmond NIKE was constructed in 1954, and was one of the last facilities to go off-line in 1974. The site consisted of a hill top control area with multiple buildings and support structures. The launch area, with 24 launchers, was just over one mile east of the control area. When the NIKE program converted from Ajax to Hercules missiles, 11 of the launchers were modified to support the new weapons. After the facility was taken off-line, it was conveyed into private and public ownership. Today, the launch area and approximately half of the original control area are in private ownership. WAARNG has retained the core of the control area at Redmond. (The WAARNG also retained the significantly modified Kent NIKE site).

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**APPENDIX G**  
**POINTS OF CONTACT, ICRMP DISTRIBUTION LIST, AND CONSULTATION  
AND CORRESPONDENCE**

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## **POINTS OF CONTACT**

**THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK**

## ICRMP Points of Contact

Date Revised: October 2006

Name: David Burnett, Chair

Date Updated: 10/18/2006

Affiliation: Chehalis Confederated Tribes

Affiliation Type: Tribe/ THPO

New Tribe / THPO? ☐

Address: PO BOX 536

Phone: (360) 273-5911

City: Oakville

Fax: (360) 273-5914

State: WA

Zip Code: 98568-

Email: [www.chehalis-tribe.org](http://www.chehalis-tribe.org)

Name: Harvey Moses, Jr., Chair

Date Updated: 10/18/2006

Affiliation: Coville Confederated Tribes

Affiliation Type: Tribe/ THPO

New Tribe / THPO? ☐

Address: PO Box 150

Phone: (509) 634-2200

City: Nespelem

Fax: (509) 634-2200

State: WA

Zip Code: 99155-

Email: [www.colvilletribes.com](http://www.colvilletribes.com)

Name: John Barnett

Date Updated: 10/18/2006

Affiliation: Cowlitz Indian Tribe

Affiliation Type: Tribe/ THPO

New Tribe / THPO? ☐

Address: PO Box 2547

Phone: (360) 577-8140

City: Longview

Fax: (360) 577-7432

State: WA

Zip Code: 98632-

Email: [www.cowlitz.org](http://www.cowlitz.org)

Washington Army National Guard  
Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan

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**Name:** Joni Sasich

**Date Updated:** 10/18/2006

**Affiliation** CRM at Fairchild AFB

**Affiliation Type:** Other

**New Tribe / THPO?** ☐

**Address:**

**Phone:** (509) 270-8207

**City:**

**Fax:**

**State:**

**Zip Code:**

**Email:** Joni.Sasich@fairchild.af.mil

**Name:** Bret Ruby

**Date Updated:** 10/18/2006

**Affiliation** CRM at Ft. Lewis Army Base

**Affiliation Type:** Other

**New Tribe / THPO?** ☐

**Address:** Ft. Lewis

**Phone:** (253) 966-1785

**City:** Ft. Lewis

**Fax:**

**State:** WA

**Zip Code:**

**Email:** Bret.Ruby@us.army.mil

**Name:** Randy Korgel

**Date Updated:** 10/18/2006

**Affiliation** CRM at Yakima

**Affiliation Type:**

**New Tribe / THPO?** ☐

**Address:** Yakima Training Center

**Phone:** (509) 577-3535

**City:** Yakima

**Fax:**

**State:** WA

**Zip Code:**

**Email:**

**Name:** Jayne Aaron

**Date Updated:** 10/18/2006

**Affiliation** engineering-environmental Management, Inc.

**Affiliation Type:** Other

**New Tribe / THPO?** ☐

**Address:** 9563 S. Kingston Court

**Phone:** (303) 754-4200

**City:** Englewood

**Fax:**

**State:** CO

**Zip Code:** 80112-

**Email:** jaaron@e2m.net



**Name:** Mary Leitka, Chair

**Date Updated:** 10/18/2006

**Affiliation** Hoh Tribe

**Affiliation Type:** Tribe / THPO

**New Tribe / THPO?** ☐

**Address:** 2464 Lower Hoh Road

**Phone:** (360) 374-6582

**City:** Forks

**Fax:** (360) 374-2223

**State:** WA

**Zip Code:** 98331-

**Email:**

**Name:** W. Ron Allen, Chair

**Date Updated:** 10/18/2006

**Affiliation** Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe

**Affiliation Type:** Tribe / THPO

**New Tribe / THPO?** ☐

**Address:** 1033 Old Blyn Highway

**Phone:** (360) 683-1109

**City:** Sequim

**Fax:** (360) 681-4643

**State:** WA

**Zip Code:** 98382-

**Email:** rallen@jamestowntribe.org

**Name:** Glen Nenema, Chair

**Date Updated:** 10/18/2006

**Affiliation** Kalispel Tribe

**Affiliation Type:** Tribe / THPO

**New Tribe / THPO?** ☐

**Address:** PO Box 39

**Phone:** (509) 445-1147

**City:** Usk

**Fax:** (509) 445-1705

**State:** WA

**Zip Code:** 99180-

**Email:** gdnenema@kalispeltribe.com

**Name:** Francis Charles, Chair

**Date Updated:** 10/18/2006

**Affiliation** Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe

**Affiliation Type:** Tribe / THPO

**New Tribe / THPO?** ☐

**Address:** 2851 Lower Elwha Road

**Phone:** (360) 452-8471

**City:** Port Angeles

**Fax:** (360) 452-3428

**State:** WA

**Zip Code:** 98363-

**Email:** fgcharles@elwha.nsn.us

Washington Army National Guard  
Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan

---

**Name:** Darrel Hillaire, Chair

**Affiliation** Lummi Nation

**Address:** 2616 Kwina Road

**City:** Bellingham

**State:** WA

**Zip Code:** 98226-

**Date Updated:** 10/18/2006

**Affiliation Type:** Tribe / THPO

**New Tribe / THPO?** ☐

**Phone:** (360) 384-1489

**Fax:** (360) 380-1850

**Email:**

**Name:** Ben Johnson, Jr., Chair

**Affiliation** Makah Tribe

**Address:** PO Box 115

**City:** Neah Bay

**State:** WA

**Zip Code:** 98357-

**Date Updated:** 10/18/2006

**Affiliation Type:** Tribe / THPO

**New Tribe / THPO?** ☐

**Phone:** (360) 645-2201

**Fax:** (360) 645-2788

**Email:** makah@centurytel.net

**Name:** John Daniels, Jr., Chair

**Affiliation** Muckleshoot Tribe

**Address:** 39015 172nd Avenue SE

**City:** Auburn

**State:** WA

**Zip Code:** 98092-

**Date Updated:** 10/18/2006

**Affiliation Type:** Tribe / THPO

**New Tribe / THPO?** ☐

**Phone:** (253) 939-3311

**Fax:** (253) 939-5311

**Email:** Muckleshoot@nsn.us

**Name:** Dorian Sanchez, Chair

**Affiliation** Nisqually Tribe

**Address:** 4820 She-Nah-Num Drive SE

**City:** Olympia

**State:** WA

**Zip Code:** 98513-

**Date Updated:** 10/18/2006

**Affiliation Type:** Tribe / THPO

**New Tribe / THPO?** ☐

**Phone:** (360) 456-5221

**Fax:** (360) 407-0125

**Email:** nettsie@mindspring.com

Wednesday, October 18, 2006

Page 4 of 10

**Name:** Narcisco Cunanan

**Date Updated:** 10/18/2006

**Affiliation** Nooksack Tribe

**Affiliation Type:** Tribe / THPO

**New Tribe / THPO?** ☐

**Address:** PO Box 157

**Phone:** (360) 592-5176

**City:** Denning

**Fax:** (360) 592-5721

**State:** WA

**Zip Code:** 98244-

**Email:**

**Name:** Ronald G. Charles, Chair

**Date Updated:** 10/18/2006

**Affiliation** Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe

**Affiliation Type:** Tribe / THPO

**New Tribe / THPO?** ☐

**Address:** 31912 Little Boson Road NE

**Phone:** (360) 297-2646

**City:** Kingston

**Fax:** (360) 397-7097

**State:** WA

**Zip Code:** 98346-

**Email:** info@pgst.nsn.us

**Name:**

**Date Updated:** 10/18/2006

**Affiliation** Puyallup Tribe

**Affiliation Type:** Tribe / THPO

**New Tribe / THPO?** ☐

**Address:** 1850 Alexander Avenue

**Phone:** (253) 573-7800

**City:** Tacoma

**Fax:** (253) 680-5996

**State:** WA

**Zip Code:** 98421-

**Email:**

**Name:** Russell Woodruff, Sr., Chair

**Date Updated:** 10/18/2006

**Affiliation** Quileute Tribe

**Affiliation Type:** Tribe / THPO

**New Tribe / THPO?** ☐

**Address:** PO Box 279

**Phone:** (360) 374-6163

**City:** La Push

**Fax:** (360) 374-6311

**State:** WA

**Zip Code:** 98350-

**Email:** quileute@olypen.com

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**Name:** Pearl Capociman-Baller, Chair

**Date Updated:** 10/18/2006

**Affiliation** Quinault Nation

**Affiliation Type:** Tribe / THPO

**New Tribe / THPO?** ☐

**Address:** PO Box 189

**Phone:** (360) 276-8211

**City:** Taholah

**Fax:** (360) 276-4191

**State:** WA

**Zip Code:** 98587-

**Email:** [www.quinaultindiannation.com](http://www.quinaultindiannation.com)

**Name:** Kenneth Hansen, Chair

**Date Updated:** 10/18/2006

**Affiliation** Samish Nation

**Affiliation Type:** Tribe / THPO

**New Tribe / THPO?** ☐

**Address:** PO Box 217

**Phone:** (360) 293-6404

**City:** Anacortes

**Fax:** (360) 299-0790

**State:** WA

**Zip Code:** 98221-

**Email:** [samish@samishtribe.nsn.us](mailto:samish@samishtribe.nsn.us)

**Name:** Gloria Green, Chair

**Date Updated:** 10/18/2006

**Affiliation** Sauk-Suiattle Tribe

**Affiliation Type:** Tribe / THPO

**New Tribe / THPO?** ☐

**Address:** 5318 Chief Brown Lane

**Phone:** (360) 436-0131

**City:** Darrington

**Fax:** (360) 436-1511

**State:** WA

**Zip Code:** 98241-

**Email:** [www.sauk-suiattle.com](http://www.sauk-suiattle.com)

**Name:** Charlene Nelson, Chair

**Date Updated:** 10/18/2006

**Affiliation** Shoalwater Bay Tribe

**Affiliation Type:** Tribe / THPO

**New Tribe / THPO?** ☐

**Address:** PO Box 130

**Phone:** (360) 267-6766

**City:** Tokeland

**Fax:** (360) 267-6778

**State:** WA

**Zip Code:** 98590-

**Email:**

**Name:** Michael Houser

**Date Updated:** 10/18/2006

**Affiliation** SHPO - Architectural Historian

**Affiliation Type:** SHPO

**New Tribe / THPO?** ☐

**Address:** 1063 South Capitol Way, Ste. 106

**Phone:** (360) 586-3076

**City:** Olympia

**Fax:** (360) 586-3067

**State:** WA

**Zip Code:** 98501-

**Email:** Michael.Houser@dahp.wa.gov

**Name:** Greg Griffith

**Date Updated:** 10/18/2006

**Affiliation** SHPO - Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

**Affiliation Type:** SHPO

**New Tribe / THPO?** ☐

**Address:** 1063 South Capitol Way, Ste. 106

**Phone:** (360) 586-3073

**City:** Olympia

**Fax:** (360) 586-3067

**State:** WA

**Zip Code:** 98501-

**Email:** Greg.Griffith@dahp.wa.gov

**Name:** Rob Whitlam, Ph.D

**Date Updated:** 10/18/2006

**Affiliation** SHPO - State Archaeologist

**Affiliation Type:** SHPO

**New Tribe / THPO?** ☐

**Address:** 1063 South Capitol Way

**Phone:** (360) 586-3073

**City:** Olympia

**Fax:** (360) 586-3067

**State:** WA

**Zip Code:** 98501-

**Email:** Rob.Whitlam@dahp.wa.gov

**Name:** Allyson Brooks, Ph.D

**Date Updated:** 10/18/2006

**Affiliation** SHPO - State Historic Preservation Officer

**Affiliation Type:** SHPO

**New Tribe / THPO?** ☐

**Address:** 1063 South Capitol Way, Ste. 106

**Phone:** (360) 586-3066

**City:** Olympia

**Fax:** (360) 586-3067

**State:** WA

**Zip Code:** 98501-

**Email:** Allyson.Brooks@dahp.wa.gov

Washington Army National Guard  
Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan

---

**Name:** Gordon James, Chair

**Affiliation** Skokomish Tribe

**Address:** N. 80 Tribal Center Road

**City:** Skokomish

**State:** WA

**Zip Code:** 98584-

**Date Updated:** 10/18/2006

**Affiliation Type:** Tribe / THPO

**New Tribe / THPO?** ☐

**Phone:** (360) 426-4232

**Fax:** (360) 877-5943

**Email:** www.skokomish.org

**Name:** Joseph O. Mullen, Chair

**Affiliation** Snoqualmie Tribe

**Address:** PO Box 280

**City:** Carnation

**State:** WA

**Zip Code:** 98014-

**Date Updated:** 10/18/2006

**Affiliation Type:** Tribe / THPO

**New Tribe / THPO?** ☐

**Phone:** (425) 333-6551

**Fax:** (425) 333-6727

**Email:** snoqualmie1855@aol.com

**Name:** Greg Abrahamson, Chair

**Affiliation** Spokane Tribe

**Address:** PO Box 100

**City:** Wellpinit

**State:** WA

**Zip Code:** 99040-

**Date Updated:** 10/18/2006

**Affiliation Type:** Tribe / THPO

**New Tribe / THPO?** ☐

**Phone:** (509) 458-6500

**Fax:** (509) 458-6575

**Email:** www.spokanetribe.com

**Name:** James Peters, Chair

**Affiliation** Squaxin Island Tribe

**Address:** SE 10 Squaxin Lane

**City:** Shelton

**State:** WA

**Zip Code:** 98584-

**Date Updated:** 10/18/2006

**Affiliation Type:** Tribe / THPO

**New Tribe / THPO?** ☐

**Phone:** (360) 426-9781

**Fax:** (360) 426-6577

**Email:** jpeters@squaxin.nsn.us

Wednesday, October 18, 2006

Page 8 of 10

**Name:** Shawn E. Yanity, Chair

**Date Updated:** 10/18/2006

**Affiliation** Stillaguamish Tribe

**Affiliation Type:** Tribe / THPO

**New Tribe / THPO?** ☐

**Address:** 3310 Smokey Point Drive, PO Box 277

**Phone:** (360) 652-7362

**City:** Arlington

**Fax:** (360) 659-3113

**State:** WA

**Zip Code:** 98223-

**Email:**

**Name:**

**Date Updated:** 10/18/2006

**Affiliation** Suquamish Tribe

**Affiliation Type:** Tribe / THPO

**New Tribe / THPO?** ☐

**Address:** PO Box 498

**Phone:** (360) 598-3311

**City:** Suquamish

**Fax:** (360) 598-6295

**State:** WA

**Zip Code:** 98392-

**Email:** council@suquamish.nsn.us OR cellis@suquamish.

**Name:** Brian Cladoosby

**Date Updated:** 10/18/2006

**Affiliation** Swinomish Tribe

**Affiliation Type:** Tribe / THPO

**New Tribe / THPO?** ☐

**Address:** PO Box 817

**Phone:** (360) 466-3163

**City:** LaConner

**Fax:** (360) 466-5309

**State:** WA

**Zip Code:** 98257-

**Email:** bcladoosby@swinomish.nsn.us

**Name:** Stanley G. Jones, Chair

**Date Updated:** 10/18/2006

**Affiliation** The Tulalip Tribes

**Affiliation Type:** Tribe / THPO

**New Tribe / THPO?** ☐

**Address:** 6700 Totem Beach Road

**Phone:** (360) 651-4000

**City:** Tulalip

**Fax:** (360) 651-4032

**State:** WA

**Zip Code:** 98271-

**Email:** tulalip\_gov@tulalipnet.com

Washington Army National Guard  
Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan

---

**Name:** Marilyn M. Scott, Chair

**Date Updated:** 10/18/2006

**Affiliation** Upper Skagit Tribe

**Affiliation Type:** Tribe / THPO

**New Tribe / THPO?** ☐

**Address:** 25944 Community Plaza

**Phone:** (360) 854-7000

**City:** Sedro Wooley

**Fax:** (360) 854-7004

**State:** WA

**Zip Code:** 98284-

**Email:** administration@upperskagit.com

**Name:** Louis Cloud

**Date Updated:** 10/18/2006

**Affiliation** Yakama Nation

**Affiliation Type:** Tribe / THPO

**New Tribe / THPO?** ☐

**Address:** PO Box 151

**Phone:** (509) 865-5121

**City:** Toppenish

**Fax:** (509) 865-5528

**State:** WA

**Zip Code:** 98948-

**Email:**



## **ICRMP DISTRIBUTION**

**THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK**

- WAARNG staff – Recruiting, Joint Forces, Public Affairs, Facilities Maintenance Office (FMO), Planning Operations and Training Office (POTO), CRM, JAG, Leadership (The Adjutant General [TAG], Assistant Adjutant General [ATAG], Chief of Staff), Unit Commanders, Environmental Quality Control Committee (EQCC), Museum Manager
- ANG west/east
- NGB staff
- National Guard Bureau-Army Environmental-Conservation branch (NGB-ARE-C)
- Natural Cultural Team Leader
- GIS Technician
- NEPA West
- NEPA West
- National Guard Bureau –Army Installations (NGB-ARI)
- National Guard Bureau –Army Training (NGB-ART)
- NGB CRM
- NGB JAG
- National Guard Bureau-Public Affairs Office (NGB-PAI-E)
- Tribes (consultation and correspondence is located in Appendix C)
- Public and Interested Stakeholders
- Washington DAHP
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)

ENV

S: 15 March 2006  
1 March 2006

MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan for Installations of the Washington Army National Guard draft Staff Review/Comment

1. Draft Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan for Installations of the Washington Army National Guard is enclosed for your review and comment.
2. Comments are welcomed, however, keep in mind that this plan is technical in content and reflects current regulatory requirements. This plan is also built from a template that has been critiqued and met legal sufficiency at the HQ ARNG level. Staff recommended revisions may conflict with current environmental law, and therefore not be considered in the final document.
3. If you have substantial comments on the plan please include them on the errata which has been posted on the environmental intranet site located at:  
[https://55.93.254.134/sites/environmental/environmental/env\\_programs.htm](https://55.93.254.134/sites/environmental/environmental/env_programs.htm)  
under Cultural Resources, Current Projects, ICRMP errata. Save a copy of the errata for yourself to use and then e-mail comments to the undersigned.
4. Please indicate your concurrence/nonconcurrence and/or comments and return to the Environmental Office, Bldg 36, Camp Murray, NLT 15 March 2006.

ENV

S: 15 March 2006  
1 March 2006

SUBJECT: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan for Installations of the Washington Army National Guard draft Staff Review/Comment

5. POC is Karen Zirkle, (253) 512-8704, [karen.zirkle@wa.ngb.army.mil](mailto:karen.zirkle@wa.ngb.army.mil).

Encl

TED W. ARNOLD  
Environmental Program Manager

COORDINATION:

DCSOPS	SAAO	81st SIB
DCSLOG	SAFO	66th AVN BDE
CFMO	SJA	96th TRP CMD
ANG west/east	PAO	205th BDE
JFHQ		

FOR Environmental Office

FROM \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_Concur/ No concur \_\_\_\_\_

23 January 2006

MEMORANDUM FOR Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation  
PO Box 48343  
Olympia, WA 98504-8343

FROM: WA Military Department  
Bldg #36 Quartermaster Rd.  
Camp Murray, WA 98430-5022

SUBJECT: Request for Comments on the draft Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP) for Installations of the Washington Army National Guard

1. In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, Washington State EO 05-05 and our meeting 16 November 2005, we request your review and comments on the draft ICRMP.
2. The WA Army National Guard (WAARNG) occupies both state and federal facilities and has included both in this management plan. To date, 80 historic buildings and structures and 20 archaeological sites have been recorded on WAARNG installations. Of the 80 recorded buildings, 20 are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Eight of the archaeological sites have been recommended as eligible for nomination to the NRHP, or require further work to evaluate NRHP eligibility.
3. Included with the plan is the cover letter given to the WAARNG clarifying the areas that are state specific, this was included to focus the DAHP's review and/or ease the burden and also to reiterate that this document was formed from a nationwide template for consistency across the National Guard.
4. We look forward to any comments you have on this plan. If you have any questions, please contact me at (253) 512-8704 the address above or [Karen.Zirkle@wa.ngb.army.mil](mailto:Karen.Zirkle@wa.ngb.army.mil).

Karen Zirkle  
Washington Military Department  
Cultural Resource Manager

February 1, 2006

General Administration  
Preservation Planner  
ATTN: Donovan Grey  
Mailstop 41011  
Olympia, WA

Dear Mr. Grey:

Per our discussion Wednesday, February 1, 2006 I have included a copy of our draft Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP). The ICRMP is being developed for the protection and management of cultural resources on Army National Guard owned and managed property for the next five years.

We invite you to provide comments and input on the Draft ICRMP. Most installations are armories (readiness centers) located on small parcels of property (10 acres or less). WAARNG has two larger installations including Camp Murray (approximately 230 acres) adjacent to Fort Lewis in Tacoma, and Camp Seven Mile (approximately 340 acres) near Spokane. The ICRMP includes known cultural resources, future plans that may affect cultural resources, management actions, and standard operating procedures for ongoing activities.

We ask that you provide comments or input by March 3, 2006 so that we may include your interests in the final ICRMP. If you have any questions regarding this document, please contact me at 253.512.8704. Thank you for your time and interest.

Sincerely,

Karen Zirkle  
Cultural and Natural Resources Manager

Encl.

April 13, 2006

US Fish and Wildlife Service  
c/o Pam Kosonen  
510 Desmond Dr SE  
Suite 102  
Lacey, WA 98503

Dear Ms. Kosonen:

The Washington Army National Guard (WAARNG)/Washington Military Department (WMD) has developed an Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP) and associated Environmental Assessment (EA), as required by NEPA. The ICRMP is being developed for the protection and management of cultural resources on Army National Guard owned and managed property for the next five years. These properties are both federally and state owned and operated. Since biological resources are an analyzed resource area in this EA, we are sending this document for your information and invite any comments.

Most installations are armories (readiness centers) located on small parcels of property (10 acres or less). The WAARNG has two larger installations including Camp Murray (approximately 230 acres) adjacent to Fort Lewis in Tacoma, and Camp Seven Mile (approximately 340 acres) near Spokane. The ICRMP includes known cultural resources, future plans that may affect cultural resources, management actions, and standard operating procedures for ongoing activities.

Please provide comments by May 19, 2006 so we may include them in the EA. If you have any questions regarding this document, please contact me at 253.512.8704, the address above or [Karen.zirkle@wa.ngb.army.mil](mailto:Karen.zirkle@wa.ngb.army.mil).

Karen Zirkle  
Washington Military Department  
Cultural and Natural Resources Manager



## **CONSULTATION AND CORRESPONDENCE**

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STATE OF WASHINGTON  
MILITARY DEPARTMENT  
Camp Murray, WA 98430-5000

ENV

S: 24 February 2006  
27 January 2006

MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan for Installations of the Washington Army National Guard draft Staff Review/Comment

1. Draft Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan for Installations of the Washington Army National Guard is enclosed for your review and comment.
2. Comments are welcomed, however, keep in mind that this plan is technical in content and reflects current regulatory requirements. This plan is also built from a template that has been critiqued and met legal sufficiency at the HQ ARNG level. Staff recommended revisions may conflict with current environmental law, and therefore not be considered in the final document.
3. If you have substantial comments on the plan please include them on the errata which has been posted on the environmental intranet site located at:  
[https://55.93.254.134/sites/environmental/environmental/env\\_programs.htm](https://55.93.254.134/sites/environmental/environmental/env_programs.htm)  
under Cultural Resources, Current Projects, ICRMP errata. Save a copy of the errata for yourself to use and then e-mail comments to the undersigned.
4. Please indicate your concurrence/nonconcurrence and/or comments and return to the Environmental Office, Bldg 36, Camp Murray, NLT 24 February 2006.

S: 24 February 2006  
27 January 2006

ENV

SUBJECT: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan for Installations of the  
Washington Army National Guard draft Staff Review/Comment

5. POC is Karen Zirkle, (253) 512-8704, [karen.zirkle@wa.ngb.army.mil](mailto:karen.zirkle@wa.ngb.army.mil).



Encl

TED W. ARNOLD  
Environmental Program Manager

COORDINATION:


DCSOPS            SAAO  
DCSLOG           SAFO  
CFMO             SJA  
ANG west/east

81st SIB  
66th AVN BDE  
96th TRP CMD  
205th BDE

FOR Environmental Office

FROM \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

1.  Concur/ Nonconcur \_\_\_\_\_

S: 24 February 2006  
27 January 2006

ENV

SUBJECT: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan for Installations of the  
Washington Army National Guard draft Staff Review/Comment

5. POC is Karen Zirkle, (253) 512-8704, [karen.zirkle@wa.ngb.army.mil](mailto:karen.zirkle@wa.ngb.army.mil).



Encl

TED W. ARNOLD  
Environmental Program Manager

COORDINATION:

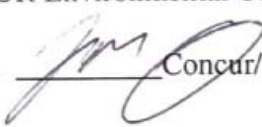
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DCSLOG           SAFO  
CFMO             SJA  
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66th AVN BDE  
96th TRP CMD  
205th BDE

FOR Environmental Office

FROM \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

1.  Concur/ Nonconcur \_\_\_\_\_

S: 15 March 2006  
1 March 2006

ENV

SUBJECT: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan for Installations of the  
Washington Army National Guard draft Staff Review/Comment

5. POC is Karen Zirkle, (253) 512-8704, [karen.zirkle@wa.ngb.army.mil](mailto:karen.zirkle@wa.ngb.army.mil).



Encl

TED W. ARNOLD  
Environmental Program Manager

COORDINATION:

DCSOPS            SAAO  
DCSLOG           SAFO  
CFMO             SJA  
ANG west/east   PAO  
JFHQ

81st SIB  
66th AVN BDE  
96th TRP CMD  
205th BDE

FOR Environmental Office

FROM PAO PPB

DATE 7 MAR 06

1. X Concur/ Nonconcur \_\_\_\_\_

S: 24 February 2006  
27 January 2006

ENV

SUBJECT: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan for Installations of the  
Washington Army National Guard draft Staff Review/Comment

5. POC is Karen Zirkle, (253) 512-8704, [karen.zirkle@wa.ngb.army.mil](mailto:karen.zirkle@wa.ngb.army.mil).



Encl

TED W. ARNOLD  
Environmental Program Manager

COORDINATION:

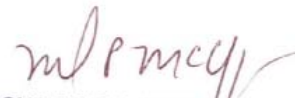
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66th AVN BDE  
96th TRP CMD  
205th BDE

FOR Environmental Office

FROM 81<sup>ST</sup> BCT      DATE 13 FEB 06

1. ✓ Concur/ Nonconcur \_\_\_\_\_



MICHAEL P. McCAFFREE  
COL, IN, WAARNG  
Commanding

S: 24 February 2006  
27 January 2006

ENV

SUBJECT: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan for Installations of the  
Washington Army National Guard draft Staff Review/Comment

5. POC is Karen Zirkle, (253) 512-8704, [karen.zirkle@wa.ngb.army.mil](mailto:karen.zirkle@wa.ngb.army.mil).



Encl

TED W. ARNOLD  
Environmental Program Manager

COORDINATION:


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DCSLOG           SAFO  
CFMO             SJA  
ANG west/east

81st SIB  
66th AVN BDE  
96th TRP CMD  
205th BDE

FOR Environmental Office

FROM SJA

DATE 6 FEB 06

1.  Concur/ Nonconcur \_\_\_\_\_



S: 24 February 2006  
27 January 2006

ENV

SUBJECT: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan for Installations of the  
Washington Army National Guard draft Staff Review/Comment

5. POC is Karen Zirkle, (253) 512-8704, [karen.zirkle@wa.ngb.army.mil](mailto:karen.zirkle@wa.ngb.army.mil).



Encl

TED W. ARNOLD  
Environmental Program Manager

COORDINATION:

DCSOPS	SAAO
DCSLOG	SAFO
CFMO	SJA
ANG west/east	

81st SIB  
66th AVN BDE  
96th TRP CMD  
205th BDE

FOR Environmental Office

FROM <sup>WA-ILG</sup>~~JFH-ARMY~~ - SAFO DATE ~~16~~<sup>24</sup>5

1. ☒ Concur/ Nonconcur \_\_\_\_\_

Karl Currey  
CWS, AV, WAARNG  
SAFETY OFFICER

S: 24 February 2006  
27 January 2006

ENV

SUBJECT: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan for Installations of the  
Washington Army National Guard draft Staff Review/Comment


5. POC is Karen Zirkle, (253) 512-8704, [karen.zirkle@wa.ngb.army.mil](mailto:karen.zirkle@wa.ngb.army.mil).



Encl

TED W. ARNOLD  
Environmental Program Manager

COORDINATION:

DCSOPS		SAAO
DCSLOG		SAFO
CFMO		SJA
ANG west/east		

81st SIB  
66th AVN BDE  
96th TRP CMD  
205th BDE

FOR Environmental Office

FROM Col Kern

DATE 4 Feb 06

1. X Concur/ Nonconcur \_\_\_\_\_

ENV

S: 24 February 2006  
27 January 2006

SUBJECT: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan for Installations of the  
Washington Army National Guard draft Staff Review/Comment

5. POC is Karen Zirkle, (253) 512-8704, [karen.zirkle@wa.ngb.army.mil](mailto:karen.zirkle@wa.ngb.army.mil).



Encl

TED W. ARNOLD  
Environmental Program Manager

COORDINATION:

DCSOPS                      SAAO  
DCSLOG                     SAFO  
CFMO                        SJA  
ANG west/east

81st SIB  
66th AVN BDE  
96th TRP CMD  
205th BDE

FOR Environmental Office

FROM ANG West      DATE 16 Feb 2006

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Concur/ Nonconcur X

*comments attached,*



**From:** Painter, Wally, LTC, 141ARW, CEV  
**Sent:** Thursday, February 02, 2006 7:43 AM  
**To:** Zirkle, Karen M Ms NGWA  
**Subject:** RE: EBS SEATTLE ANG'S DRAFT.pdf

I received the copies of the ICRMP and HB survey. My review of Eastside ANG issues raises no concerns. I concur with the survey as it is written.

I am interested in the  
-j- *Archaeological Survey of Facilities of the Washington Army National Guard.*

Is that document available on a website? I'd like to read what is said primarily about Camp Seven Mile. Our flyers may use that area for survival training.

//SIGNED//  
Wally Painter, Lt Col, WA ANG  
Environmental Engineer  
Comm 509-247-7370  
DSN 370-7370



STATE OF WASHINGTON

**Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation**

1063 S. Capitol Way, Suite 106 • PO Box 48343 • Olympia, Washington 98504-8343  
(360) 586-3065 •  
Fax Number (360) 586-3067

March 13, 2006

Ms Karen Zirkle, Cultural Resource Manager  
Washington Military Department  
Building #36 Quartermaster Road  
Camp Murray, Washington 98430-5000

In future correspondence please refer to:

Log: 031306-04-Mil

Property: Draft Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan

Re: Review Comments

Dear Ms Zirkle:

Thank you for your letter of January 23, 2006 to the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) regarding the above referenced Draft Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP) produced by the Washington State Military Department. From your letter I understand that the ICRMP will shape the Military Department's management of cultural resources of Washington Army National Guard facilities across the state.

In response to your letter, DAHP staff including State Archaeologist Rob Whitlam and I, have reviewed the draft ICRMP. As a result of this review I am submitting the following comments and/or recommendations:

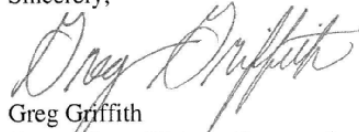
1. Thank you for drafting and including in the ICRMP the cultural resource policy and goal statements as identified on page 1-2.
2. Also, thank you for including reference to Governor's Executive Order 05-05. This recent document will affect the Military Department's capital budgeting process when projects have potential to affect cultural resources. Please be aware of DAHP's guidance document and frequently asked questions about implementation of 05-05 and can be found on our website at [www.dahp.wa.gov](http://www.dahp.wa.gov). Please feel free to contact our office should you have questions about fulfilling your 05-05 responsibilities and to set up a time to meet.
3. Discussion about Vancouver Barracks on page 3-33 and throughout the document should recognize ongoing efforts by the City of Vancouver to develop the Vancouver National Historic Reserve into a destination heritage attraction. The ICRMP should acknowledge this effort and be prepared to participate in work to preserve cultural resources within the Reserve.



4. On page 3-40 under section 3.4.1, we recommend including the Burke Museum of Natural History as another facility for curating collection of artifacts and materials from WAARNG property. Contact information for the Burke is 206-543-7907 or [www.washington.edu/burkemuseum](http://www.washington.edu/burkemuseum).
5. On page 4-2 under section 4.1, we recommend adding other items to describe an effective Cultural Resource Manager, as follows:
  - 9) Have some degree of authority to act independently and autonomously on behalf of cultural resource issues.
  - 10) Have education, experience, and/or background in cultural resource management issues.
  - 11) Be able to acquire training as necessary and have access to cultural resource professionals.
6. In section 4.1.1.1 on page 4-2, the lists of actions that should trigger internal coordination and compliance should include "acquisition of property."
7. On page 4-5 under section 4.1.1.2, we recommend adding Certified Local Governments (CLG) to the list of external agencies and stakeholder that may be involved in cultural resource management. CLGs are local governments (cities and counties) that administer local historic preservation programs. See the DAHP website for a list of participating jurisdictions.
8. On page 4-44 under section 4.2.9.5, regarding the economic analysis of replacing historic buildings, does this analysis include disposal costs of demolished resources? Energy requirements for replacing those resources? Also, does the Window Econometric Computer Program incorporate studies that demonstrate the long-run cost effectiveness of preserving rather than replacing historic windows?

The above comments complete our review of the Draft ICRMP at this time. We have also received a copy of the comment letter from the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR). Please forward to DAHP a copy of any other correspondence about the ICRMP you receive from other tribes and interested parties. Again, thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on this action. Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at 360-586-3073 or [Greg.Griffith@dahp.wa.gov](mailto:Greg.Griffith@dahp.wa.gov) or Rob Whitlam at 360-586-3080 or [Rob.Whitlam@dahp.wa.gov](mailto:Rob.Whitlam@dahp.wa.gov).

Sincerely,



Greg Griffith  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer



## Public Review and Comment

The draft ICRMP and EA were made available for public review and comment. The announcement of the availability of the documents was published in *The Tacoma News Tribune*, *The Spokesman-Review*, *The Seattle Times*, *The Olympian*, *Yakima Herald*, and *Walla Walla Union-Bulletin*. Copies of these documents were made available at the WAARNG Environmental Branch and at the Spokane Public Library, Tacoma Public Library, Seattle Public Library, Olympia Timberland Library, Yakima Valley Regional Library, and at the Walla Walla Public Library. Copies were also made available for electronic distribution. The draft public comment period began April 17, 2006, and ended May 16, 2006. No comments were received.

The ICRMP, EA, and draft finding of no significant impact (DFONSI) will be available for public review and comment for 15 days after publication of the DFONSI's notice of availability. The ICRMP, EA, and DFONSI will be available for review at locations listed in the Notice of Availability. Copies may be obtained by mail, and written comments may be submitted to the WAARNG (Adjutant General's office), Washington Military Department, Environmental Office, Building 36, Quartermaster Road, Camp Murray, WA, 98430. For further information, contact the WAARNG Environmental Branch at 253.512.8704.



MONDAY, APRIL 17, 2006

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We are a prospective applicant  
under the Rural Broadband  
Access Loan and Loan Guar-  
antee Program being adminis-  
tered by the Rural Develop-  
ment, Utilities Programs  
(RDUP), United States Depart-  
ment of Agriculture. We are  
required, as a prospective  
applicant to announce our  
intent to provide broadband  
services (200 kilobits upstream  
and downstream) in the State of  
Washington in the following  
communities:

Anacortes, Arlandale, Burlington,  
Camas, Clarkston Heights,  
Vineyard, College Place, East  
Port Orchard, East Wenatchee,  
Bench, Ephrata, Ferndale, Fort  
Lewis, Gig Harbor, Grandview,  
Green Acres, Lynden, Moses  
Lake, Othello, Quincy, Stella-  
coom, Sunnyside, Tappanish,  
Waller, Washougal, West  
Richland.

Incumbent broadband service  
providers have 30 days from the  
date of this Legal Notice to  
inform RDUP if they are  
currently providing broadband  
service in these areas or if they  
have a commitment to provide  
service in these areas. Incum-  
bent broadband service provid-  
ers should submit to RDUP, on a  
form prescribed by RDUP, the  
number of residential customers  
receiving broadband service in  
the proposed service area, the  
rates of data transmission, and  
the cost of each level of service or  
proof of commitment to provide  
service in the proposed service area.  
A map should also be provided  
showing the boundaries of your  
service area in relation to the  
communities above.

A Legal Notice Response Form  
can be obtained from RDUP's  
website at [www.usda.gov/rur/telcom](http://www.usda.gov/rur/telcom).

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### 380 Legal Notices

#### NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY Draft Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan with Environmental Assessment

Agency: Washington Army  
National Guard/National  
Guard Bureau

Action: Notice of the Availabil-  
ity of the Draft Integrated Cultural  
Resources Management  
Plan (ICRMP) and Environ-  
mental Assessment (EA) for  
the implementation of the refer-  
enced ICRMP at all Washing-  
ton Army National Guard  
(WAARNG) facilities in the  
state of Washington.

1. The WAARNG has pre-  
pared an ICRMP, as required  
by Army Regulation 200-4 and  
Department of Defense  
Instruction 4715.3. In compli-  
ance with the National Envi-  
ronmental Policy Act of 1969  
(NEPA), this ICRMP has an  
integrated EA that was pre-  
pared in accordance with  
NEPA and the Council on Envi-  
ronmental Quality Regulations  
(40 Code of Federal Regulation  
Parts 1500-1508).

2. The ICRMP and EA docu-  
ments provide a description of  
the facilities owned or leased by  
the WAARNG (e.g., location,  
history, and mission), informa-  
tion regarding the on-site and  
adjacent cultural resource envi-  
ronment, and an assessment of  
the anticipated impacts to cultu-  
ral resources as a result of mis-  
sion activities for the time peri-  
od through 2010. In summary, no  
significant impacts are antici-  
pated.

3. The Draft ICRMP and EA  
will be available for public  
review starting 17 April 2006.

Documents can be reviewed at:

• Yakima Valley Regional Library  
<http://www.yvrls.lib.wa.us/cover>,  
• Spokane Public Library  
<http://www.spokane1library.org/>,  
• Tacoma Public Library  
<http://www.tpl.lib.wa.us/Default.aspx>,  
• Walla Walla Public Library  
<http://www.walnet.walla-walla.wa.us/walpub/Default.html>,  
• Olympia/Imberland Library  
<http://www.limberland.lib.wa.us/olympia.htm>,  
• and the Seattle Public Library  
<http://www.spl.org/>.

4. For more information, con-  
tact Karen Zirkle, Natural/  
Cultural Resources Manager,  
at 253-512-8704 between 8:00 AM  
& 5:00 PM.

5. The public review period  
for the Draft ICRMP and EA  
will terminate on 19 May 2006.

### 381 Public Notices

#### PUBLIC NOTICE:

Global Signal is collocating a  
60' monopole tower at 12606 1st  
Avenue South Seattle, WA  
98168. We invite comments  
about the effects of this project  
on historic properties within 30  
days to: Tom Martin, Martin &  
Assoc. 3874 San Jose Park Dr.  
Suite 5 Jacksonville, FL 32217,  
904-737-1034.

### 400 MERCHANDISE



### 400 Merchandise

Antiques	411
Appliances, Household	440
Art	410
Auctions	471
Baby/Children's Items	426
Barter/Trade/Exchange	472
Bicycles	490
Birds	401
Books, Magazines	413
Building Materials	453
Camera Equipment & Repair	421
Camping/Hiking	491
Car Stereos	437a
Cats	407
China/Glassware/ Tableware	442
Clothing, Mens/General	428
Clothing, Womens	427
Club Memberships	497
Collectibles	414
Computer Services/ Repair	433
Computer, Software & Accessories	431
Craft Shows/Bazaars	477
Crafts & Hobbies	408
Dogs	406
Domestic	429
Dressmaking, Tailoring	415
Estate Sales	498
Exercise/Fitness	402
Equipment	492
Fish, Supplies	474
Fishing/Hunting	475
Food & Cold Storage	476
Free Items	443
Fuel/Cool, Wood, Oil, etc.	441
Furniture Lease, Rentals	430
Furniture, Furnishings & Carpets	460
Furs	461
Garage/Yard Sales - Eastside	464
Garage/Yard Sales - In City	463
Garage/Yard Sales - Northeast	468
Garage/Yard Sales - Northend	465
Garage/Yard Sales - Oth Puget Sound Areas	466
Garage/Yard Sales - Southeast	462
Garage/Yard Sales - Southwest	416
Garage/Yard Sales - West Seattle	450
Gold & Silver	451
Health & Beauty	477a
Heating, Plumbing & Air Conditioning	404
Holiday Corner	417
Horses/Farm Animals	446
Supplies & Equipment	471a
Jewelry	449
Lawn/Garden Supplies & Equipment	478
Liquidations	486
Medical & Safety Aids	487
Miscellaneous	
Merchandise	
Musical Instruments & Equipment	
Musical Instruction	



**APPENDIX H  
CURATION FACILITY AGREEMENTS**

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Currently, WAARNG does not have any curation agreements.

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**APPENDIX I  
ANNUAL UPDATES**

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### Annual Review Checklist

**Events that may trigger a re-evaluation of the ICRMP:**

- ☐ Significant federal actions (as defined by NHPA or NEPA) have occurred
- ☐ Deficiencies resulting from an environmental audit or EPAS
- ☐ A significant increase in the number or percentage of completed surveys
- ☐ Change in or exception to HQDA policy
- ☐ New or revised federal statute, regulation, Executive Order, or Presidential Memoranda
- ☐ Addition of new resource types or categories

**Questions to ask while reviewing the ICRMP for accuracy and updating:**

- ☐ Is the cultural landscape approach utilized as the basis of an installation-wide planning level survey?
- ☐ Are all cultural resources statutory and regulatory requirements that may affect the installation identified? Are specific compliance actions for future projects identified?
- ☐ Is the ICRMP in compliance with:
  - ☐ NEPA?
  - ☐ NHPA?
  - ☐ NAGPRA?
  - ☐ ARPA?
  - ☐ EO13007?
  - ☐ DoD policies?
- ☐ Has an inventory schedule been developed for:
  - ☐ NHPA undertakings?
  - ☐ Other compliance requirements?
  - ☐ The development of a baseline inventory for management purposes?
- ☐ Does the management plan address the internal installation coordination and consultation procedures, and define standardized treatment measures for cultural resources?
- ☐ Are mission requirements being considered realistically?
- ☐ Is the ICRMP accessible and understandable?
- ☐ Are other plans developed through other installation planning documents and activities considered?
- ☐ Are impacts to known or anticipated cultural resources addressed? Is there a workable plan to identify these resources for later consultation?
- ☐ Has any information that contributed to the ICRMP changed including real property listings, installation maps, planning documents, GIS data, Environmental Compliance Assessment System audits, etc.?

---

<<Approval Signatory>>

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<<Date>>

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**APPENDIX J  
SOP DISTRIBUTION**

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Check List for SOP Distribution

**SOP No. 1- Capital Construction, Maintenance, and Care of Historic Buildings and Structures**

- ☐ Leadership
- ☐ FMO
- ☐ SMO
- ☐ CFMO
- ☐ USPFO
- ☐ State finance
- ☐ Capital crew (construction)
- ☐ Production control
- ☐ Facility managers and armorers
- ☐ EQCC
- ☐ Personnel assigned to historic buildings and structures

**SOP No. 2 - Disposal or Demolition of Excess Property**

- ☐ Leadership
- ☐ CFMO
- ☐ SMO
- ☐ USPFO
- ☐ State finance
- ☐ Real property
- ☐ Facility managers and armorers
- ☐ EQCC
- ☐ Personnel assigned to historic facilities

**SOP No. 3 - Mission Training of Military**

- ☐ Planning Operations and Training Office (POTO)
- ☐ Unit commander
- ☐ Public affairs
- ☐ Joint forces
- ☐ Unit / activity personnel

**SOP No. 4 - Inadvertent Discovery of Cultural Materials**

- ☐ Leadership
- ☐ CFMO
- ☐ SMO
- ☐ FMO
- ☐ Facility managers and armorers
- ☐ POTO
- ☐ Unit commanders
- ☐ Public affairs
- ☐ Joint forces
- ☐ Unit / activity personnel and tenants

**SOP No. 5 - Emergency Operations and Homeland Security Activities**

- ☐ Leadership
- ☐ CFMO
- ☐ SMO
- ☐ FMO
- ☐ POTO
- ☐ Facility managers and armorers
- ☐ State finance
- ☐ Real property
- ☐ Unit commander
- ☐ Public affairs
- ☐ Joint forces
- ☐ Unit / activity personnel

**SOP No. 5 - Inadvertent Discovery of Cultural Materials**

- ☐ Leadership
- ☐ CFMO
- ☐ SMO
- ☐ FMO
- ☐ Facility managers and armorers
- ☐ POTO
- ☐ Unit commanders
- ☐ Public affairs
- ☐ Joint forces
- ☐ Unit / activity personnel and tenants

**APPENDIX K**  
**RESOURCE SUMMARY**  
**FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY**

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**WAARNG PLANNED PROJECTS FOR CULTURAL RESOURCE PROGRAM FOR 2008–2012**

<b>NEPA Projects</b>	<b>FY 08</b>	<b>FY 09</b>	<b>FY 10</b>	<b>FY 11</b>	<b>FY12</b>	<b>Cost</b>
Master Plan development– Tribal consultation		X				\$5K
Olympia property acquisition – survey and inventory of sites and structures			X			\$12K
Seattle Readiness Center acquisition - survey and inventory of sites and structures				X		\$20K
<b>Section 106 Projects</b>						
Divestiture of Tacoma Readiness Center				X		\$50K
Divestiture of Centralia Readiness Center				X		\$25K
Divestiture of Olympia Readiness Center				X		\$50K
Develop Maintenance and Treatment Plans for buildings		2X	2X	2X	2X	\$10K/set of plans
Address ATPF standards for historic properties		X		X		\$20K
Various Miscellaneous Construction Projects (parking lots, trails, etc.)	X	X	X	X	X	In-house
<b>Other</b>						
CRM	X	X	X	X	X	\$60K/yr
CRM training	X	X	X	X	X	\$5K/yr
ICRMP & EA					X	\$80K
Native American consultation	X	X	X	X	X	In-house
Develop Curation MOA	X					In-house
Museum and Records Management	X	X	X	X	X	\$5K
Further historic building inventories for those that turn 50	X		X		X	\$5K
Further Investigation of Significant Archaeological sites		X	X	X	X	\$5K
Cultural Resource Outreach	X	X	X	X	X	In-house
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$75K</b>	<b>\$120K</b>	<b>\$97K</b>	<b>\$260K</b>	<b>\$180K</b>	

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**APPENDIX L**  
**WASHINGTON DAHP DEFINITIONS and COUNTY LAWS**

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### **Definitions from WAC 25-48-020**

The DAHP Web site is useful for issues regarding historic preservation in Washington. It provides information on federal and state laws, archaeological and historic links, and to the “Washington State Standards for Cultural Resource Reporting” which provides information on the level and application of surveys, evaluations, testing, and excavation.

The Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 25-48-010 establishes the application and review procedures for the issuance of archaeological excavation and removal permits within the state of Washington. Definitions from WAC 25-48-020 apply to sections within the chapter of WAC 25-48.

1. “Archaeology” means systematic, scientific study of the human past through material remains.
2. “Historic” means peoples and cultures who are known through written documents in their own or other languages. As applied to underwater archaeological resources, the term historic shall include only those properties which are listed in or eligible for listing in the Washington State Register of Historic Places (RCW 27.34.220) or the National Register of Historic Places as defined in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Title 1, Sec. 101, Public Law 89-665; 80 Stat. 915; 16 U.S.C. Sec. 470) as now or hereafter amended.
3. “Prehistoric” means peoples and cultures who are unknown through contemporaneous written documents in any language.
4. “Professional archaeologist” means a person who:
  - (a) has designed and executed an archaeological study as evidenced by a thesis or dissertation and been awarded an advanced degree such as an M.A., M.S., or Ph.D. in archaeology, anthropology, history or other germane discipline with a specialization in archaeology from an accredited institution of higher education; and
  - (b) Has a minimum of one year of field experience with at least twenty-four weeks of field work under the supervision of a professional archaeologist, including no less than twelve weeks of survey or reconnaissance work and at least eight weeks of supervised laboratory experience. Twenty weeks of field work in a supervisory capacity must be documentable with a report on the field work produced by the individual.
5. “Public lands” means lands owned by or under the possession, custody, or control of the state of Washington or any county, city, or political subdivision of the state; including the state’s submerged lands under the Submerged Lands Act, 43 U.S.C. Section 1301 et seq.
6. “Site Restoration” means to repair the archaeological property to its pre-excavation vegetational and topographic state.
7. “Amateur society” means any organization composed primarily of persons who are not professional archaeologists, whose primary interest is in the archaeological resources of the

state, and which has been certified in writing by two professional archaeologists.

“Archaeological object” means an object that comprises the physical evidence of an indigenous and subsequent culture including material remains of past human life including monuments, symbols, tools, facilities, and technological by-products.

8. “Archaeological object” means an object that comprises the physical evidence of an indigenous and subsequent culture including material remains of past human life including monuments, symbols, tools, facilities, and technological by-products.

9. “Archaeological Site” means a geographic locality in Washington, including but not limited to, submerged and submersible lands and the bed of the sea within the state’s jurisdiction, that contains archaeological objects.

10. “Archaeological resource” means any material remains of human life or activities which are of archaeological interest including all sites, objects, structures, artifacts, implements, and locations of archaeological interest, whether previously recorded or still unrecognized, including, but not limited to those pertaining to prehistoric and historic American Indian or aboriginal burials, campsites, dwellings, and their habitation sites, including rock shelters and caves, their artifacts and implements of culture such as projectile points, arrowheads, skeletal remains, grave goods, basketry, pestles, mauls, and grinding stones, knives, scrapers, rock carvings and paintings, and other implements and artifacts of any material.

11. “Historic archaeological resources” means those properties which are listed in or eligible for listing in the Washington State Register of Historic Places (RCW 27.34.220) or the National Register of Historic Places as defined in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Title 1, Sec. 101, Public Law 89-665; 80 Stat. 915; 16 U.S.C. Sec. 470) as now or hereafter amended.

12. “Of archaeological interest” means capable of providing scientific or humanistic understandings of past human behavior, cultural adaptation, and related topics through the application of scientific or scholarly techniques such as controlled observation, contextual measurement, controlled collection, analysis, interpretation, and explanation.

13. “Director” means the director of the department of archaeology and historic preservation, created in chapter 43.334 RCW.

14. “Department” means the director of the department of archaeology and historic preservation or his or her designee.

15. “State historic preservation officer” means the director, who serves as the state historic preservation officer under RCW 43.334.020.

16. “Suspension” means the abeyance of a permit under this chapter for a specified period of time.

17. “Revocation” means the termination of a permit under this chapter.

18. "Mitigation" means:

- (a) Avoiding the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action;
- (b) Minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation, by using appropriate technology, or by taking affirmative steps to avoid or reduce impacts;
- (c) Rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment;
- (d) Reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action;
- (e) Compensating for the impact by replacing, enhancing, or providing substitute resources or environments; and/or
- (f) Monitoring the impact and taking appropriate corrective measures.

19. "Abandonment" means that the resource has been deserted and the owner has relinquished ownership rights with no retention, as demonstrated by a writing, oral communication, action, or inaction.

20. "Person" means any individual, corporation, partnership, trust, institution, association, or other private entity; or any officer, employee, agent, department, or instrumentality of the state or any county, city, or other political subdivision of the state.

21. "Permitee" means any person who holds an active archaeological excavation permit issued under RCW 27.53.060 and this chapter.

22. "Respondant" means any person who has received a notice of violation under WAC 25-48-041, a notice of permit denial under WAC 25-48-105, a notice that a right of first refusal has been extinguished under WAC 25-48-108, or a notice of suspension or revocation under WAC 25-48-110, and who has filed an application for an adjudicative proceeding.

### **Washington County Laws**

A list of Washington counties with WAARNG installations located within is provided below. County information can be obtained via the Web site. Some Web sites provided information regarding historic preservation at a county level and that information is summarized. Most Web sites did not provide information about county regulations therefore it is advised that the county be contacted to verify if historic preservation regulations apply.

### **Washington County Laws**

<http://www.mrsc.org/byndmrsc/counties.aspx>

### **Clallam County**

Port Angeles

<http://www.clallam.net/>

**Kitsap County**

Poulsbo  
Bremerton  
Port Orchard

**Grays Harbor County**

Montesano

**Mason County**

Shelton  
<http://www.co.mason.wa.us/>

- (1) The shorelines advisory board should know of these areas and consult with professional archaeologists to identify areas containing potentially valuable archaeological data, and to establish procedure to salvage this data.
  - (2) Where possible, sites should be permanently pressured for scientific study and public observation. In areas known to contain archaeological data, local governments or the shorelines advisory board should attach a special condition to the shoreline permit providing for a site inspection and evaluation by an archaeologist to ensure that possible archaeological data is properly salvaged. Such a condition might also require approval by local government before work can resume on the project following such an examination.
  - (3) Shoreline permits, in general, should contain special provisions which require developers to notify local governments if archaeological data is uncovered during excavation.
  - (4) On sites not designated by archaeological and historical authorities but where the above artifacts are found, the archaeological or anthropological, and historical authorities should be notified.
  - (5) The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and RCW 43.51 provide for the protection, rehabilitation, restoration and reconstruction of districts, sites, building, structures and objects significant to American and Washington history, architecture, archaeology or culture. The State Legislature names the Director of the Washington State Parks Planning and Resources Department as the person responsible for this program.
- (c) Use Regulations.
- (1) Excavation of archaeological sites shall be directed by archaeologists approved by the Society for American Archaeology and/or a university department of anthropology.
  - (2) Cooperation and permission of groups or individuals concerned with the site, such as tribal governments and private property owners, shall be obtained before excavation begins.
  - (3) Excavated sites shall be restored upon completion of research. Information signs may be placed on the sites. If possible, educational display units shall be constructed on the sites.

- (4) Copies of archaeological and anthropological reports on excavations shall be made available to county libraries and concerned groups or individuals.
- (5) These rules apply in each environment, i.e., urban, rural, conservancy, and natural. (Attached will be a list of these sites in Mason County as we learn of them.) (Ord. 178-02 Attach. B (part), 2002: amended March 1, 1988; adopted August 12, 1975).

### **Thurston County**

Olympia

<http://www.co.thurston.wa.us/index.asp>

### **Thurston County Historic Commission**

<http://www.co.thurston.wa.us/history/tchc/index.htm>

[http://www.co.thurston.wa.us/permitting/comprehensive%20plan/2004-Plan/docs/Chapter\\_10\\_ARCHAEOLOGICAL\\_HISTORIC\\_RESOURCES.pdf](http://www.co.thurston.wa.us/permitting/comprehensive%20plan/2004-Plan/docs/Chapter_10_ARCHAEOLOGICAL_HISTORIC_RESOURCES.pdf)

The Thurston County Historic Commission is a twelve member board appointed by the Board of Thurston County Commissioners. Members serve four-year terms. There are also “Alternate” members on the Commission who assist in the work of the board and who serve three year terms. The Historic Commission conducts public information programs on County history. They annually sponsor the Thurston County Birthday Party, a public history event which commemorates the establishment of Thurston County on January 12, 1852. The Commission promotes the preservation of historic places and maintains the Thurston County Historic Register, a list of sites, buildings and structures which are important in understanding our history. The Commission also reviews proposals to alter properties on the County historic register and serves as the local review board for the purpose of approving applications for special property tax valuations.

### **Lewis County**

Centralia

<https://fortress.wa.gov/lewisco/home/>

### **Cowlitz County**

Longview

**Contact Department of Building and Planning regarding Historic Preservation regulations**

Cowlitz County Historical Museum

<http://www.co.cowlitz.wa.us/museum/director.htm>

Though most building code requirements apply to historic buildings, the Building Code does allow for some modification to Building Code requirements when applied to historical buildings. If you have specific questions as to how or what is considered an historic building or how permit requirements may apply to your building, please contact our staff with the particulars for your project.

### Clark County

Vancouver

Camas

<http://www.co.clark.wa.us/index.asp>

Historic Preservation Commission - implements a 2004-2006 Strategic Plan for the Historic Preservation Program for Clark County to provide identification, evaluation, and protection of historic and prehistoric resources in the county.

Commission members - <http://www.clark.wa.gov/longrangeplan/historic/commission.html>  
<http://www.clark.wa.gov/longrangeplan/historic/documents/strategic-plan-04-06.pdf>

### Pierce County

Puyallup

Buckley

Camp Murray

Tacoma

<http://www.co.pierce.wa.us/PC/>

<http://www.co.pierce.wa.us/pc/services/home/property/pals/other/histpres.htm>

In 1984, the [Pierce County Council](#) created a nine member board called the Pierce County Landmarks Commission. The Landmarks Commission's primary responsibility is to make recommendations to the Council and the Executive on all matters pertaining to the County's rich cultural heritage. In order to do this effectively, the Landmarks Commission needs input from all local historical societies, history buffs, and property owners regarding Pierce County. Historic Preservation is an option available to those lucky enough to own an historic property. Once registered, an historic landmark entitles a property owner to the benefits listed in the next section. Designating a property to be on the [Pierce County Register](#) is a simple process and the criteria for evaluation can be found within this guide.

### King County

Redmond

Seattle

Kent

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

**[Julie Koler](#), Historic Preservation Officer**

**206.296.8689**

Julie is responsible for managing the King County Historic Preservation Program including coordination of the Landmarks Commission. She serves as the County lead on preservation issues to multiple local jurisdictions, state and federal agencies, tribal governments, non-profit organizations, contractors, property owners, consultants and developers. Julie coordinates the development and implementation of County policy related to historic and archaeological resource protection and monitors federal, state and local historic preservation legislation to ensure compliance with laws and regulations affecting County programs and projects. She also



develops and implements training for County personnel dealing with historic and archaeological resource protection.

<http://www.metrokc.gov/exec/bred/HPP/staff.htm>

Snohomish County

Everett

Snohomish

<http://www1.co.snohomish.wa.us/>

This county has an ordinance that can be read on line at

[http://www.co.snohomish.wa.us/documents/Departments/PDS/GMA\\_Planning/Historic\\_Cultural/HPordfinal.pdf](http://www.co.snohomish.wa.us/documents/Departments/PDS/GMA_Planning/Historic_Cultural/HPordfinal.pdf). The ordinance is titled "Protection and Preservation of Snohomish County Archaeological and Historic Resources, Sites, and Districts."

Skagit County

Sedro Woolley

<http://www.skagitcounty.net/Common/asp/default.asp?d=Home&c=General&P=main.htm>

Historic Preservation laws and regulations could not be found on this Web site. Contact the Skagit County Historical Society for verification.

**Historical Society & The Skagit County Historical Museum**

Director: Karen Marshall

Hours: 11:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. Tuesday – Sunday

501 South 4th Street

PO Box 818

La Conner, WA 98257

360.466.3365

e-mail: [museum@co.skagit.wa.us](mailto:museum@co.skagit.wa.us)

Whatcom County

Bellingham

<http://www.co.whatcom.wa.us/>

The purpose of the Design chapter is to assist the citizens of Whatcom County in identifying, defining, and enhancing those qualities and attitudes that distinguish our county physically, spiritually and economically as having a unique "Sense of Place" -- an eminently habitable environment in which to live, work, play, learn and feel a part of as a citizenry. Included is a set of policies and actions, economically sound and environmental-design- based, that aim to enhance or preserve those qualities, as well as our sustainability as we grow into our natural resource environs. The application of these principles can range in scope from Regional and Landscape Planning as related to natural resource land uses and siting of community elements to the maintenance of the natural systems and accommodation of human program elements encountered in Site-specific Planning, Engineering, and Architecture in Whatcom County.

**San Juan County**

Anacortes

<http://www.co.san-juan.wa.us/default.asp>

The following Web site directs to goals and policies regarding protection, preservation and enhancement of the history and cultural resources of San Juan County.

<http://www.co.san-juan.wa.us/planning/comp%20plan%20files/comp%20plan%20section%20b--element%209.pdf>

**Yakima County**

Yakima Readiness Center, Training Center, and USMC Center

Toppenish

Grandview

<http://www.co.yakima.wa.us/>

**Kittitas County**

Ellensburg

<http://www.co.kittitas.wa.us/>

**Chelan County**

Wenatchee

<http://www.co.chelan.wa.us/>

**Okanogan County**

Okanogan

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

**Stevens County**

Colville

<http://www.co.stevens.wa.us/>

**Spokane County**

Spokane – Readiness Center

Camp Seven Mile

Government Way

Geiger Field

Fairchild AFB

Hangar 1001 (AASF #2)

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

The city of Spokane adopted a local preservation ordinance in November 1981; the County quickly followed suit in January 1982. These ordinances established the Spokane City/County Landmarks Commission- a body of private citizens charged with the preservation and protection of Spokane's historic architectural and archaeological resources. This is

accomplished through the designation of historic properties to the Spokane Register of Historic Places, and subsequent design review of exterior changes.

**City/County Historic Preservation Office**

808 W. Spokane Falls Boulevard Spokane, Washington 99201

Phone\* 509.625.6983\* Fax\* 509.625.6013\*

e-mail [kmarshall@spokanecity.org](mailto:kmarshall@spokanecity.org)

Grant County

Ephrata

Moses Lake

<http://www.co.grant.wa.us/>

**Whitman County**

Pullman

Franklin County

Pasco

<http://www.co.franklin.wa.us/>

Walla Walla County

Walla Walla

<http://www.co.walla-walla.wa.us/>

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**APPENDIX M**

**MOA BETWEEN THE WASHINGTON MILITARY DEPARTMENT FACILITIES  
MANAGEMENT OFFICE AND THE WASHINGTON STATE HISTORIC  
PRESERVATION OFFICE REGARDING THE KITSAP COUNTY EMERGENCY  
SERVICES READINESS CENTER, BREMERTON, WASHINGTON**

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STATE OF WASHINGTON  
OFFICE OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT  
Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation  
1063 S. Capitol Way, Suite 106 - Olympia, Washington 98501  
(Mailing Address) PO Box 48343 • Olympia, Washington 98504-8343  
(360) 586-3065 Fax Number (360) 586-3067

November 2, 2001

Mr. Eric Bradley  
Military Department  
Camp Murray  
Tacoma, Washington 98430-5000

In future correspondence please refer to:  
Log: 013101-26-MIL  
Re: Memorandum of Agreement for Kitsap  
County Emergency Services Readiness Center

Dear Mr. Bradley:

Enclosed please find the original of the above referenced Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) pertaining to the Military Department's proposed replacement of the Sinclair Park Community Center for the Kitsap County Emergency Services Readiness Center. The MOA has been signed by State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) Allyson Brooks.

On behalf of the SHPO and the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP) thank you for your assistance in reaching this agreement. I look forward to working with you toward implementing the terms of this document. Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at 360-586-3073 or [gregg@cted.wa.gov](mailto:gregg@cted.wa.gov).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Greg Griffith".

Gregory Griffith  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

GAG  
Enclosure





**MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT  
BETWEEN THE WASHINGTON MILITARY DEPARTMENT  
FACILITIES MANAGEMENT OFFICE  
AND THE  
WASHINGTON STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER  
REGARDING THE KITSAP COUNTY EMERGENCY SERVICES READINESS  
CENTER, BREMERTON, WASHINGTON**

WHEREAS, the Washington Military Department (WMD) has determined that the Kitsap County Emergency Services Readiness Center may have an adverse effect on the Former Sinclair Park Community Center, a property eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, and has consulted with the Washington State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800, regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470f); and

WHEREAS, the potential adverse effect would result from the razing of the historic structure to make way for construction of the Readiness Center.

WHEREAS, in accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.6(a)(1), Washington Military Department has notified the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Council) of its adverse effect determination with specified documentation and the Council has chosen not to participate in the consultation pursuant to 36 CFR Section 800.6(a)(1)(iii);

NOW, THEREFORE, Washington Military Department and the Washington SHPO agree that the undertaking shall be implemented in accordance with the following stipulations in order to take into account the effect of the undertaking on historic properties.

**STIPULATIONS**

Washington Military Department shall ensure that the following measures are carried out:

- I. WMD shall ensure that prior to demolition, the Former Sinclair Park Community Center shall be documented. This would be achieved in part by photographing all elevations of the exterior of the building and architectural details of the interior and exterior in large-format black and white and 35-mm color film. The lead educational classroom of the Readiness Center would be dedicated to the history of Sinclair Park. The photographs and relevant historical documents (to include oral interviews with former Sinclair Park occupants) would be archived at the Kitsap County Historical Museum in coordination with the Museum Administrator, Pamela Buckingham. These documents would supplement the existing Sinclair Park file at the Museum.

Additionally, a scale model of the Community Building would be built to include maps of the adjacent housing area. This would be in an effort to recapture the context that was lost when the housing area was removed.

- II. A plaque about Sinclair Park would be displayed prominently in the lobby of the Readiness Center and would further serve to commemorate the historic events that occurred on the site.
- III. WMD will consider incorporating a portion of the Community Center into the design of the new Readiness Center Building.
- IV. **DURATION.** This agreement will be null and void if its terms are not carried out within five (5) years from the date of its execution. Prior to such time, WMD may consult with other signatories to reconsider the terms of the agreement and amend in accordance with Stipulation VIII below.
- V. **POST REVIEW DISCOVERIES.** If buried cultural resources, such as historic debris, building foundations, or human bone are inadvertently discovered during ground-disturbing activities, work would stop in the immediate vicinity of the find until a qualified archaeologist could assess the significance of the find, and if necessary, develop appropriate treatment measures in consultation with the Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, the potentially affected tribe, and other appropriate agencies.

If historical or cultural resources are encountered that require long-term halting or redirecting of construction or that cannot be collected during normal monitoring time, salvage operations would be initiated and completed as quickly as feasible at the direction of the qualified archaeologist and coordinated with the construction contractor and appropriate agencies.
- VI. **MONITORING AND REPORTING.** Upon project completion, WMD shall provide all parties to this Agreement a summary report detailing work undertaken pursuant to its terms. Such report shall include any scheduling changes proposed, any problems encountered, and any disputes and objections received in WMD's efforts to carry out the terms of this Agreement. Failure to provide such summary report may be considered noncompliance with the terms of this MOA pursuant to Stipulation VIII, below.
- VII. **DISPUTE RESOLUTION.** Should any party to this Agreement object at any time to any actions proposed or the manner in which the terms of this MOA are implemented, WMD shall consult with the objecting party(ies)

to resolve the objection. If WMD determines, within 30 days, that such objection(s) cannot be resolved, WMD will:

- A. Forward all documentation relevant to the dispute to the Council in accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.2(b)(2). Upon receipt of adequate documentation, the Council shall review and advise WMD on the resolution of the objection within 30 days. Any comment provided by the Council, and all comments from the parties to the MOA, will be taken into account by WMD in reaching a final decision regarding the dispute.
- B. If the Council does not provide comments regarding the dispute within 30 days after receipt of adequate documentation, WMD may render a decision regarding the dispute. In reaching its decision, WMD will take into account all comments regarding the dispute from the parties to the MOA.
- C. WMD's responsibility to carry out all other actions subject to the terms of this MOA that are not the subject of the dispute remain unchanged. WMD will notify all parties of its decision in writing before implementing that portion of the Undertaking subject to dispute under this stipulation. WMD's decision will be final.

VIII. **AMENDMENTS AND NONCOMPLIANCE.** If any signatory to this MOA, including any invited signatory, determines that its terms will not or cannot be carried out or that an amendment to its terms must be made, that party shall immediately consult with the other parties to develop an amendment to this MOA pursuant to 36 CFR Section 800.6(c)(8). The amendment will be effective on the date a copy signed by all of the original signatories is filed with the Council. If the signatories cannot agree to appropriate terms to amend the MOA, any signatory may terminate the agreement in accordance with Stipulation IX, below.

IX. **TERMINATION.** If an MOA is not amended following the consultation set out in Stipulation VIII, it may be terminated by any signatory or invited signatory. Within 30 days following termination, the WMD shall notify the signatories if it will initiate consultation to execute an MOA with the signatories under 36 CFR §800.6 (c) (1) or request the comments of the Council under 36 CFR §800.7(a) and proceed accordingly.

Execution of the Memorandum of Agreement by WMD and Washington SHPO and (insert name of invited signatories and concurring parties if any), the submission of

documentation and filing of this Memorandum of Agreement with the Council pursuant to 36 CFR Section 800.6(b)(1)(iv) prior to WMD's approval of this undertaking, and implementation of its terms evidence that WMD has taken into account the effects of this undertaking on historic properties and afforded the Council an opportunity to comment.

**SIGNATORIES**

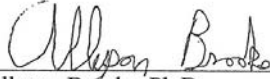
Washington Military Department

 Date 10 Nov. 2001  
Timothy J. Lowenberg,  
Major General  
The Adjutant General

Approved as to Form

 Date 10/24/01  
Marjorie T. Smith,  
Assistant Attorney General

Washington State Historic Preservation Office

 Date 11/1/01  
Allyson Brooks, Ph.D.  
State Historic Preservation Officer