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

2021–2025

DRAFT

Washington Army National Guard

1 Militia Drive
Camp Murray, Washington 98430-5000

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Prepared for:

Washington Army National Guard

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AASF	Army Aviation Support Facilities
ACEIT	Automated Cost Estimated Integrated Tools
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
ACSIM	Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management
ACTS	Army Compliance Tracking System
AD	Anno Domini
AEC	Army Environmental Command
AEDB	Army Environmental Database
AEDB-EQ	Army Environmental Database - Environmental Quality
AFB	Air Force Base
AHPA	Archaeological Historic Preservation Act of 1974
AIRFA	American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978
a.k.a.	Also Known As
AMCOS	Army Military-Civilian Cost System
APE	Area of Potential Effect
AR	Army Regulation
ARE	Army-Environmental
ARNG	Army National Guard
ARNG-IEN	Army National Guard Installations and Environment
ARPA	Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979
ASP	Ammunition Supply Point
ATAG	Assistant to The Adjutant General
ATP	Ammunition Transfer Point
AVCRAD	Aviation Classification Repair Activity Depot
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
BIRTC	Branch Immaterial Replacement Training Center
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
BC	Before Christ
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BP	Before Present
CA	Comprehensive Agreement
CAA	Clean Air Act
CCC	Civilian Conservation Corps
CD	Compact Disk
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
CERL	Construction Engineering Research Laboratories
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CFMO	Construction and Facility Management Office
COL	Colonel
COTR	Contracting Officer's Technical Representative
CPL	Corporal
CRM	Cultural Resources Manager
CSA	Confederate States of America
CSMS	Combined Support Maintenance Shops
CX	Categorical Exclusion
CWA	Clean Water Act
DA	Department of the Army
DAHP	Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
DA-PAM	Department of the Army Pamphlet
DCA	Departmental Consulting Archaeologist
DoD	U.S. Department of Defense
DoDI	U.S. Department of Defense Instruction
DOI	Department of the Interior

DSCOPS	Operations Manager in the Directorate of Operations
EA	Environmental Assessment
EBS	Environmental Baseline Survey
ECAS	Environmental Compliance Assessment System
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
ENV	Environmental
EO	Executive Order
EPA	Environmental Policy Act
EPAS	Environmental Performance Assessment System
EPR	Environmental Program Requirements
EQCC	Environmental Quality Control Committee
EQR	Environmental Quality Report
ERDC	U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESOH	Environmental Safety and Occupational Health
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FED	Facility Engineering Department
FEIS	Final Environmental Impact Statement
FGDC	Federal Geographic Data Standards
FISP	Facility Inventory and Stationing Plan
FMO	Facilities Management Officer
FMS	Field Maintenance Shop
FOB	Forward Operating Base
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impacts
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
FOUO	For Official Use Only
FWPCA	Federal Water Pollution Control Act
FY	Fiscal Year
GOIA	Governor's Office of Indian Affairs
GIS	Geographic Information System
GMO	Game Management Office
GPS	Global Positioning System
HABS	Historic American Building Survey
HAER	Historic American Engineering Record
HQDA	Headquarters, Department of the Army
HPP	Historic Preservation Plan
ICBM	Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles
ICRMP	Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan
IFS	Integrated Facilities System
INF	Infantry
INRMP	Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan
ITAM	Integrated Training Area Management
IPR	In-progress Review
IRTC	Infantry Replacement Training Center
ISO	Isolated Find
ISR	Installation Status Report
ITAM	Integrated Training Area Management
JAG	Judge Advocate General
JFHQ	Joint Forces Headquarters
LTA	Local Training Area
LTC	Lieutenant Colonel
MACOM	Major Army Command
MAJ	Major
MATES	Maneuver Area Training Equipment Site
MFR	Memorandum for Record
MILCON	Military Construction

MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTP	Maintenance and Treatment Plans
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended
NGB	National Guard Bureau
NHL	National Historical Landmark
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended
NOI	Notice of Intent
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NRMP	Natural Resources Management Plan
ODEP	Officer of Department of Environmental Protection
OSHA	Occupational Safety & Health Administration
PA	Programmatic Agreement
PAM	Pamphlet (Army Regulations)
PAO	Public Affairs Office
PL	Public Law
PLS	Planning Level Survey
POC	Point of Contact
POTO	Planning Operations and Training Office
POW	Prisoner of War
PRIDE	Planning Resource for Infrastructure Development and Evaluation
PVT	Private
RC	Readiness Center
R&D	Research and Development
REC	Record of Environmental Consideration
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RMDA	Records Management and Declassification Agency
RPDP	Real Property Development Plan
ROTC	Reserve Officer Training Corps
RTC	Recruit Training Center
RTLA	Range Training Land Assessment
RTI	Regional Training Institute
SDCOPS	Operations Manager in the Directorate of Operations
SDSFIE	Spatial Data Standards for Facilities, Installation and Environment
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SIP	State Implementation Plans
SJA	Staff Judge Advocate
SMO	Surface Maintenance Officer
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SOW	Scope of Work
SPIRS	State Performance Indicator Reporting System
STEP	Status Tool for Environmental Program
SQM	State Quartermaster
SWDA	Solid Waste Disposal Act
TA	Training Area
TAG	The Adjutant General
TCP	Traditional Cultural Property
TDA	Table of Distribution and Allowances
THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
TOE	Table of Organization and Equipment
Tribes	Federally-Recognized Native Americans
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act

UFC	Unified Facilities Criteria
UPH	Unaccompanied Personnel Housing
USC	United States Code
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USACERL	US Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory
USAEC	United States Army Environmental Center
USAF	United States Air Force
USFWS	US Fish & Wildlife Service
USPFO	US Property and Fiscal Office
UTES	Unit Training Equipment Site
WAC	Women's Army Corps
WAAC	Women's Auxiliary Army Corps
WAARNG	Washington Army National Guard
WISAARD	Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data
WPA	Works Progress Administration
WMD	Washington Military Department

Washington Army National Guard
Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan

2021

Signature Page

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

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Army Regulation (AR) 200-1 and Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 4715.16 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. Used in tandem with the Army National Guard Cultural Resources Handbook and an integrated Geographic Information Systems geodatabase, this updated ICRMP provides a more concise management document than in previous iterations. The goal of this ICRMP is to offer a State-level reference and management document that is meant to be updated or supplemented with program information over its lifetime. The ICRMP will be reviewed annually and updated every 5 years.

The Washington Army National Guard (WAARNG) owns or leases 35 installations in the state of Washington. Two of these are designated as training areas, which includes the State Headquarters of Camp Murray in Western Washington and Camp Seven Mile in Eastern Washington, and two of these are Department of Defense (DoD) enclaves that host several facilities and provide access to DoD training areas. Among all the statewide installations, there are and 28 readiness centers/armories, 2 new readiness centers under construction, 5 field maintenance shops (FMS) (4 of which are co-located with readiness centers), 2 Army Aviation Support Facilities (AASF), 2 Maneuver Area Training Equipment Site (MATES), and 1 Unit Training and Equipment Site (UTES). In addition to the 35 installations, the WAARNG also leases and operates 11 storefronts across the state. The WAARNG installations total approximately 1,200 acres.

The WAARNG first established an ICRMP in 2006, which was signed in 2007 to cover the management period from 2008-2012. This was updated with a second edition for management during the period from 2014-2018. The current update utilizes the new, simplified National Guard Bureau template and incorporates changes in historic status, property assets, updated regulations, and management goals to guide WAARNG from 2021-2025.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plans (ICRMPs) are required by internal military statutes and regulations, which include Army Regulation (AR) 200-1: Environmental Protection and Enhancement, DoDI 4715.16, Cultural Resources Management, and DoD Measures of Merit. The AR 200-1 requires the designation of an (inherently governmental) installation cultural resources manager (CRM) to coordinate the installation's cultural resources management program.

The ICRMP is a plan that supports the military training mission through the identification of compliance actions required by applicable Federal laws and regulations concerning cultural resources management. The ICRMP ties directly to the Army National Guard Cultural Resources Handbook (2013) and the Army National Guard Cultural Resources Handbook, Volume II: Appendices (2013).

An Environmental Assessment (EA) was completed for the original WAARNG ICRMP in 2006. The WAARNG took a "hard look" at the existing EA, per 32 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 651.5.g.2, to ascertain the adequacy of its analysis and see if it is still relevant. After examining the goals, existing conditions, projects, and environmental consequences of the original EA, WAARNG has determined there is no significant change since the original EA. Therefore, this updated ICRMP can be treated as a tiering action and documented in a Record of Environmental Condition (REC). This REC is attached in Appendix G. States with National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) questions or requiring a new EA should contact ARNG-IEN before requesting funds or beginning project.

Appendix A includes a glossary of frequently used terms and definitions. Appendix B provides an overview of the WAARNG's historic contexts, cultural landscapes, and planning level surveys. Appendix C includes a copy of the Curation Agreement, Native American graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), collections summary, Tribal points of contact, and Native American consultation summaries. Appendix D provides the CRM database, with links and summaries generated through a combined CRM Geographic Information Systems (GIS) geodatabase used for managing cultural resources. Appendix E contains essential Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for easy reference. Appendix F provides a history of completed cultural resources projects, uncompleted projects, and an overview of proposed cultural resources management projects for the period covering 2021–2025.

Appendix H contains annual updates and reports inserted at the end of every fiscal year to keep the ICRMP current.

1.1 Archaeological Site Information Restrictions

Section 304 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (16 United States Code [U.S.C.] 470w-3[a]) Confidentiality of the location of sensitive historic resources) states that:

> "(a) The head of a Federal agency or other public official receiving grant assistance pursuant to this Act, after consultation with the Secretary, shall withhold from disclosure to the public, information about the location, character, or ownership of a historic resource if the Secretary and the agency determine that the disclosure may –

(1) cause a significant invasion of privacy;
(2) risk harm to the historic resources; or
(3) impede the use of a traditional religious site by practitioners."

On Federal property, the Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979 also provides provisions for the confidentiality of archaeological site locations. Tribes also have an interest in site confidentiality and are not expected to divulge such information unless confidentiality can be reasonably ensured. 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.

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2.0 CULTURAL RESOURCE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Cultural resources are defined as historic properties in the NHPA, as cultural items in the NAGPRA, as archaeological resources in ARPA, as sacred sites (to which access is provided under the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 [AIRFA]) in Executive Order (EO) 13007 Indian Sacred Sites, and as collections and associated records in 36 CFR Part 79, Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Collections. Requirements set forth in the NEPA, NHPA, ARPA, NAGPRA, AIRFA, 36 CFR Part 79, EO 13007, EO 13175, and their implementing regulations define the ARNG's compliance responsibilities for management of cultural resources. AR 200-1 specifies Army policy for cultural resources management. A list of Federal statutes and regulations applicable to the management of cultural resources at WA ARNG installations is found in the Section 1.4 of the Army National Guard Cultural Resources Handbook (2013).

Implementation of this updated ICRMP is subject to availability of annual funding. All actions contemplated in this ICRMP are subject to the availability of funds properly authorized and appropriated under Federal and State law. Nothing in this ICRMP is intended to be nor shall be construed to be a violation of the Anti-Deficiency Act, 31 USC §1341.

2.1 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]). Many states have cemetery laws to consider. Readiness centers (armories) can be a contributing element or located within a historic district. Historic districts have covenants or building codes.

Some WAARNG properties are leased from local governments (i.e., City or County). When local governments own the leased property, the property falls under the jurisdiction of the local government. The State Historical Preservation Officer (SHPO) recognizes properties under the Main Street Program, the Historic Cemetery Program, and those listed on the Washington Heritage Register. A list of certified local governments can be found at: https://grantsdev.cr.nps.gov/CLG_Review/Get_All_CLG.cfm. A list of certified local governments in Washington state can be found at: https://dahp.wa.gov/local-preservation/certified-local-government-program/clg-program-participants.

In cases where a project is not a Federal undertaking (36 CFR 800.16[y]), for which the WAARNG or another Federal agency is responsible for compliance with NHPA or other requirements, compliance with State, local, City, County, and/or certified local government laws and regulations may be required. A common example of an action that generally does not involve compliance with Federal regulations is an action such as maintenance, repairs, remodeling, or demolition of a historic building or land that is not owned or leased by the Federal government, does not support a Federal mission, and where no Federal funding, Federal permit, or other assistance is involved.

In cases where a project is a Federal undertaking for which the WAARNG or another Federal agency is responsible for compliance with NHPA or other requirements, both Federal and State laws can apply. An example of this action is when the Federal undertaking affects a historic property owned and managed by the State. Another example is if the action occurs on State-owned land, State permits for archaeological work on State land could be required.

Examples of applicable State, local, City, County or certified local government cultural resources laws and regulations are listed below. This list and the first four summaries are from the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation's (DAHP's) website (https://dahp.wa.gov/project-review):

- **State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA).** This act provides a way to identify possible environmental impacts that may result from governmental decisions. These decisions may be related to issuing permits for private projects, constructing public facilities, or adopting regulations, policies, or plans. Information provided during the SEPA review process helps agency decisionmakers, applicants, and the public understand how a proposal will affect the environment. This information can be used to change a proposal to reduce likely impacts or to condition or deny a proposal when adverse environmental impacts are identified.
- **Forest Practices Act.** The Forest Practices Rules Board established standards for forest practices such as timber harvest, pre-commercial thinning, road construction, fertilization, and forest chemical application (Title 222 WAC). The rules are designed to protect public resources such as historic and cultural sites while maintaining a viable timber industry. The Department of Natural Resources (DNR), with the assistance of the DAHP, maintains a record of archaeological sites and Tribes with an interest in cultural resources in specific geographical areas. After submitting a Forest Practices Application, DNR may tell you that your harvest area has a cultural resource such as an archaeological site. If DNR tells you that your harvest area includes an archaeological site, evidence of Native American cairns, graves, or glyptic records, State law requires that you obtain a permit from the DAHP before conducting any operation or activities that would disturb or potentially damage the site or objects.
- **Governor's Executive Order 05-05.** Washington Governor Chris Gregoire signed Executive Order 05-05 (EO 05-05) into action in November of 2005. As a part of the State agency biennial capital budget planning process, EO 05-05 requires all State agencies implementing or assisting capital projects using funds appropriated in the State's biennial capital budget to consider how future proposed projects may impact significant cultural and historic places. To do so, agencies are required to notify the DAHP, the Governor's Office of Indian Affairs (GOIA), and concerned Tribes and afford them an opportunity to review and provide comments about potential project impacts. The goal behind EO 05-05 is to have the State be proactive in protecting Washington's rich history for future generations and to use taxpayer money wisely by avoiding unnecessary damage and loss of significant sites, structures, and buildings.
- **Shoreline Management Act (SMA), RCW 90.58.** This act provides a statewide framework for managing, accessing, and protecting the Washington's significant shorelines, including rivers, lakes, and coastal waters. Passed by the Washington State Legislature in 1971, the SMA reflects the strong interest of the public in our shorelines and waterways for recreation, protection of natural areas, aesthetics, and commerce. The SMA recognizes that in addition to protecting natural resources, cultural resources found in shoreline environments also merit protection and appropriate management by the State and local governments. As a result, RCW 90.58.100 requires that each Shoreline Master Program (SMP) developed by local jurisdictions include "an historic, cultural, scientific, and educational element for the protection and restoration of buildings, sites, and areas having historic, cultural, scientific, or educational values."
- **Abandoned and Historic Cemeteries and Historic Graves (RCW 68.60).** This law provides protection and recognition of abandoned and historic cemeteries 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 the cemetery company, cemetery association, corporation, or other organization that formed for the purposes of burying the human dead has disbanded. In these instances, the DAHP may grant, by nontransferable certificate, the authority to maintain and protect an abandoned cemetery upon an application made by a State or local governmental organization or by a preservation organization that has been incorporated for the purpose of restoring and maintaining an abandoned cemetery. More information can be found here: https://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=68.60.

- **Washington State Historic Building Code (RCW 19.27.120).** This law provides legal margin for buildings and structures that are Eligible for or listed on the Washington Heritage Register and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Repairs, alterations, and additions necessary for the preservation or continued use of a building or structure may be made without conformance to all of the requirements of the codes adopted under RCW 19.27.031. More information can be found here: https://apps.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=19.27.120.
- **Heritage Barn Program (RCW 27.34.400).** This program provides a thematic study of Washington state's historic barns. The study includes determination of types, an assessment of the most unique and significant barns in the state, and a condition and needs assessment of historic barns in the state. The program also has a heritage barn preservation fund that eligible applicants can apply for through an application to get their barn designated as a heritage barn. More information can be found here: https://apps.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=27.34.400.
- **Archaeological Excavation and Removal Permit (WAC 25-48).** In the State of Washington, any alteration to an archaeological site requires a permit from the DAHP see RCW 27.44 and RCW 27.53. All sites with objects that pre-date the historic era (prehistoric) require a permit regardless of the level of "disturbance." Alterations to a site can include adding fill, building on, removing trees, using heavy equipment on, compacting, or other activities that would change or potentially impact the site. More information can be found here: https://dahp.wa.gov/archaeology/archaeological-permitting.
- **Registration of Historic Archaeological Resources on State-Owned Aquatic Lands (WAC 25-46).** This law establishes registration procedures for previously unreported historic archaeological resources on, in, or under State-owned aquatic lands. State-owned aquatic lands include all State-owned tidelands, shorelands, harbor areas, and the beds of navigable waters. Historical archaeological resources include, but are not limited to all ships, or aircraft, and any part or the contents thereof and all treasure troves which are listed or Eligible for listing in the Washington State Register of Historic Places (RCW 27.34.220) or the NRHP, as defined in the NHPA. More information can be found here: https://www.dnr.wa.gov/publications/aqr_aquatic_land_boundaries.pdf?5fi06
- **Indian Graves and Records (RCW 27.44).** This law provides for the protection of and establishes penalties for disturbance to any cairn or grave of any native Indian or any glyptic or painted record of any Tribe or peoples associated with a human burial. It additionally establishes the possession or sale of a native Indian burial good as a Class C felony. More information can be found here: https://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=27.44.040

Counties and Cities also take management responsibility over archaeological sites, artifacts, and historic buildings within their jurisdictions and have enacted the following local legislation.

- **Benton County Historic Preservation Grant Program and Grant Advisory Committee (RCW 36.22.170).** Benton County has established the Historic Preservation Grants (HPG) Program to promote historic preservation or historic programs within the borders of Benton County to increase knowledge and service to residents and better preserve, exhibit, and interpret historic items.
- **King County Historic Preservation (KCC 20.62).** This law created the Historic Landmarks Commission. It sets forth guidelines and procedures for nominating historic landmarks and managing them. More information can be found here: https://www.kingcounty.gov/~/media/services/home-property/historic-preservation/documents/resources/KCC_20_62.ashx?la=en
- **Pierce County Landmarks and Historic Preservation Commission (PCC 2.88).** This law established a landmark and historic preservation commission to review landmark nominations and sets forth operating guidelines. More information can be found here: https://www.codepublishing.com/WA/PierceCounty/#!/PierceCounty02/PierceCounty0288.html#2.88
- **Snohomish County Historic Preservation Commission (SCC 02.96).** This law established the commission to review landmark recommendations and provide grants for preservation. The Historic Preservation Program supports projects that preserve and enhance Snohomish County history for residents, visitors, and future generations. This program is funded with a portion of document recording fees collected by the Snohomish County Auditor, as authorized under RCW 36.22.170, HB1386 funds.
- **Spokane Historic Preservation Office and Historic Landmarks Commission (SCC 04.35).** The Spokane City/County Historic Preservation Office and the Spokane Historic Landmarks Commission are local government programs that share responsibility for the stewardship of historic and architecturally significant properties within the City of Spokane and unincorporated areas of Spokane County. More information can be found here: http://www.historicspokane.org/landmarks-commission
- **Yakima County Historic Preservation Ordinance (YC No. 2005-2).** This law established the Yakima Historic Preservation Ordinance to provide for the identification, evaluation, designation, and protection of designated historic and prehistoric resources within the boundaries of the City of Yakima and to preserve and rehabilitate eligible historic properties for future generations.

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3.0 STATE-LEVEL CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

This chapter provides a brief description of the WAARNG, an overview of all known cultural resources across all of the WAARNG installations, the status of those resources at each site and training installation, and appropriate compliance and management activities for the next five years. This section also provides guidance to the State-level CRM and cultural resources personnel in terms of goals and responsibilities.

3.1 Statewide Installation Overview

WAARNG's cultural resources are within the virtual installation. The term "virtual installation" refers to all WAARNG facilities statewide and includes any lands or facilities used by, operated by, or operated on behalf of the WAARNG, regardless of who owns those lands. The virtual installation consists of permanent facilities that function as training areas, combined support maintenance shops, readiness centers (RCs)/armories, field maintenance shops, aviation support facilities, and administrative offices. All of the sites and training installations discussed in this ICRMP revision are either Federally owned, supported with Federal funds, or real property assets of the Washington Military Department (WMD). Lands controlled or impacted by the WAARNG on a recurring or one-time basis are also considered part of the WAARNG virtual installation, even if they are privately owned. Relevant examples include local training areas (LTAs) and DOD-owned training lands.

The State mission provides for the protection of life and property and to preserve peace, order, and public safety under the competent orders of the State governor. The WAARNG is comprised of various specialties, including Infantry, Armor, Cavalry, Artillery, Aviation, Engineering, Logistics, Military Intelligence, Maintenance, Chemical, and Special Forces. The WAARNG maintains a multi-functional Homeland Response Force (HRF) readily available to deploy anywhere within the United States in support of domestic operations.

The WAARNG is headquartered at Camp Murray. It is comprised of eight Direct Reporting Commands (DRC). There are five Major Subordinate Commands (MSC): the 81st Stryker Brigade Combat Team, based in Seattle; the 96th Troop Command, based at Camp Murray; the 96th Aviation Troop Command, based at Joint Base Lewis-McChord (JBLM); the 56th Theater Information Operations Group based at JBLM; and the 205th Regiment Training Institute (Leadership), based in both Camp Murray and the Yakima Training Center (YTC). The three other DRCs include the 10th Civil Support Team, Washington Medical Detachment (WA-MEDCOM), and the Joint Force Headquarters, each based at Camp Murray. The Joint Force Headquarters houses the WAARNG headquarters that provides command and control and other direct-support activities for domestic and Federal missions.

There are 35 installations that support the WAARNG mission by providing training locales, maintaining and storing equipment and weapons, and housing WAARNG staff and administrative activities (Figure 3-1; Table 3-1). The WAARNG virtual installation consists of 2 training areas, including the State Headquarters Camp Murray in Western Washington and Camp Seven Mile in Eastern Washington; 28 RCs/armories and 2 new RCs under construction as of 2020; 5 Field Maintenance Shops (FMS), 4 of which are co-located at RCs; 2 Army Aviation Support Facilities (AASF); 2 Maneuver Area Training Equipment Sites (MATES and CSMS); and 1 Unit Training and Equipment Site (UTES).

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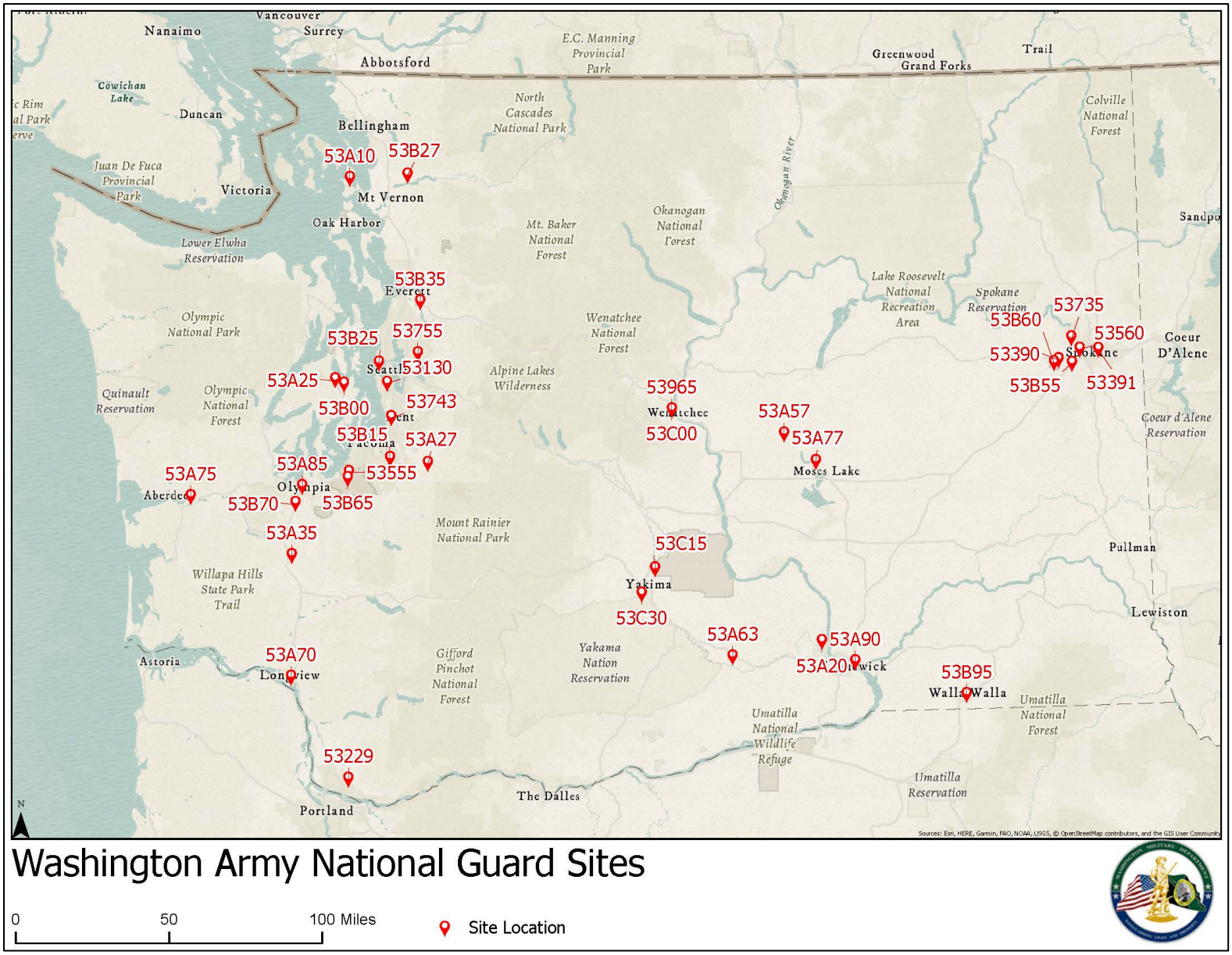

Figure 3-1. State map of WAARNG installation.

Table 3-1. Current WAARNG Installation

Installation ID	Site/Installation	Address(es)	County	Number of Buildings	Acreage	Function
Training Areas						
53555	Camp Murray	1 Militia Drive, Camp Murray, WA 98430	Pierce	98	230.46	Readiness Center, State Headquarters, Training Area
53735	Camp Seven Mile	12522 N. Nine Mile Falls Road Nine Mile Falls, WA 99026	Spokane	5	310.59	Maneuvers Training Area
Department of Defense Enclaves						
53B65	JBLM Enclave	6205 Pendleton Avenue JBLM, WA 98433	Pierce		110.58	Training Area
	UTES		Pierce	3	16.1	Unit Training Equipment Site, Overflow Parking, Field Maintenance Shop
	CSMS		Pierce	3	28.2	Combined Support Maintenance Shop/Maneuver Area Training Equipment Site.
	IO Readiness Center/66th Aviation Readiness Center		Pierce	6	25.8	Readiness Center
	AASF#1/Gray Army Airfield (GAAF)		Pierce	5	40.4	Aircraft Maintenance Hangar
53C15	YTC Enclave	870 Firing Center Road Yakima, WA 98901	Yakima		143	Training Area
	MATES		Yakima	7	44.9	Maneuver Area Training Equipment Site and Parking
	OLD MATES		Yakima	16	64.1	Readiness Center, State Maintenance, Barracks (under construction)
	CHP		Yakima	1	N/A	N/A
	T271, T204, and T205		Yakima	3	N/A	N/A
53300	YTC AFRC	442 Firing Center Road Yakima, WA 98901	Yakima	3	17	Armed Forces Readiness Center, Field Maintenance Shop
	YTC Barracks/ DFAC[a]		Yakima	in progress	8.5	Unit Barracks
	YTC TUAS[c]		Yakima	0	9.2	Tactical Unmanned Aircraft System
Statewide Installations						
53A10	Anacortes	2219 M. Avenue, Anacortes, WA 98221	Skagit	3	3.91	Readiness Center
53130	Boeing Field	6736 Ellis Avenue S., Seattle, WA 98108	King	5	7.8	Readiness Center

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Installation ID	Site/Installation	Address(es)	County	Number of Buildings	Acreage	Function
53A25	Bremerton	1207 Carver Street, Bremerton 98312	Kitsap	6	80.93	Readiness Center, Washington Youth Academy
53A27	Buckley	455 N. River Road, Buckley, WA 98321	Pierce	2	4.48	Readiness Center
53A35	Centralia	309 Byrd Street, Centralia, WA 98531	Lewis	5	8.39	Readiness Center
53A57	Ephrata	426 A Street SE, Ephrata, WA	Grant	7	7.78	Readiness Center / Field Maintenance Shop #2
53A63	Grandview	800 Wallace Way, Grandview, WA	Yakima	2	3.27	Readiness Center
53743	Kent	24410 Military Road, Kent, WA 98032	King	6	13.19	Readiness Center
53A70	Longview	819 Vandercook Way Longview, WA 98632	Cowlitz	3	3.78	Readiness Center
53A75	Montesano	298 N. Clemons Road, Montesano, WA	Grays Harbor	6	16.36	Readiness Center, Field Maintenance Shop #4
53A77	Moses Lake	6500 32nd Avenue, Moses Lake, WA	Grant	2	10.18	Readiness Center
53A85	Olympia	515 S. Eastside St., Olympia, WA 98507	Thurston	3	1.72	Readiness Center
53A90	Pasco	127 Clark Street W, Pasco, WA 99301	Franklin	3	1.35	Readiness Center
53B00	Port Orchard	1950 SE Mile Hill Port Orchard, WA 98366	Kitsap	4	8.26	Readiness Center
53B15	Puyallup	622 4th Ave SE Puyallup, WA 98372	Pierce	3	1.35	Readiness Center
53755	Redmond	17230 NE 95th Street Redmond, WA 98052	King	6	11.29	Readiness Center
53A20	Richland[b]	2675 1st Street, Richland, WA 99354	Benton	N/A	39.77	UNDER CONSTRUCTION (Readiness Center)
53B27	Seattle Pier 91	1601 W. Armory Way, Seattle, WA 98119	King	13	24.7	Readiness Center, Field Maintenance Shop #1
53B27	Sedro-Woolley	24826 Thompson Drive Sedro-Woolley, WA 98284	Skagit	2	7.01	Field Maintenance Shop #3
53B35	Snohomish	1501 Ave D Snohomish WA 98290	Snohomish	2	2.37	Readiness Center
53391	Spokane RC	1629 N. Rebecca Street Spokane, WA 99217	Spokane	4	6.03	Readiness Center, Vehicle Maintenance Instruction
53B60	Spokane-Fairchild AASF #2	300 Eaker Avenue, Spokane, WA 99011	Spokane	1	1.3	Air Maintenance Hangar
53390	Spokane-Fairchild AFB	300 Eaker Avenue, Spokane, WA 99011	Spokane	7	23.03	Readiness Center, Field Maintenance Shop (Air Guard)
53B55	Spokane-Geiger Field	8700 W. Electric Avenue Spokane, WA 99224	Spokane	10	20.46	Readiness Center

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Installation ID	Site/Installation	Address(es)	County	Number of Buildings	Acreage	Function
53560	Spokane-Fort George Wright	2408 N. Government Way Spokane, WA 99224	Spokane	10	6.7	Equipment Parking
53B70	Tumwater[a]	8311 Kimmie Street SW Tumwater, WA 98512	Thurston	N/A	52.37	UNDER CONSTRUCTION (Readiness Center)
53229	Vancouver AFRC	15005 NE 65th Street Vancouver, WA 98682	Clark	5	18.55	Readiness Center
53B95	Walla Walla	113 S. Colville Street Walla Walla, WA 99362	Walla Walla	3	0.88	Readiness Center
53C00	Wenatchee	1230 5th Street, Wenatchee, WA 98801	Chelan	4	2.39	Readiness Center
53965	Wenatchee USARC	1230 5th Street, Wenatchee, WA 98801	Chelan	2	1.49	U.S. Armed Force Readiness Center (USARC)
53C30	Yakima RC	2501 Airport Lane, Yakima, WA 98903	Yakima	2	10.21	Readiness Center
Storefronts						
53R03	Store Front Bellingham	4120 Meridian, Bellingham, WA 98226	Whatcom	N/A	N/A	Recruiting Storefront
	Store Front Centralia	1720 S Gold St., Centralia, WA 98531	Lewis	N/A	N/A	Recruiting Storefront
53R04	Store Front Kennewick	8626 W Gage Blvd. Kennewick, WA 99336	Benton	N/A	N/A	Recruiting Storefront
53R30	Store Front Lacey	8221 Martin Way SE, Lacey, WA 98516	Thurston	N/A	N/A	Recruiting Storefront
53R20	Store Front Lakewood	10020 Bridgeport Way SW Lakewood, WA 98499	Pierce	N/A	N/A	Recruiting Storefront
53R35	Store Front Lynnwood	2921 Alderwood Mall Blvd. Ste. 100, Lynnwood, WA 98036	Snohomish	N/A	N/A	Recruiting Storefront
53R01	Store Front Puyallup	10228 156th St E, Puyallup, WA 98374	Pierce	N/A	N/A	Recruiting Storefront
53R65	Store Front Seattle	666 Strander Blvd, Tukwila, WA 98188	King	N/A	N/A	Recruiting Storefront
53R15	Store Front Spokane	12408 N Division St. Spokane, WA 99218	Spokane	N/A	N/A	Recruiting Storefront
53R25	Store Front Spokane Valley	8901 E Trent Ave, Ste 103 Spokane, WA 99212	Spokane	N/A	N/A	Recruiting Storefront
53R60	Store Front Tukwila	666 Strander Boulevard Tukwila, WA 98188	King	N/A	N/A	Recruiting Storefront
53R99	Store Front Vancouver	11505 NE Fourth Plain Rr, Ste F4, Vancouver, WA 98662	Clark	N/A	N/A	Recruiting Storefront

[a] Under construction. Estimated completion FY2021.

[b] Under construction. Estimated Completion FY2023.

[c] Proposed project.

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The following section provides a brief description of each WAARNG installation, including its physical environment and a summary of previous cultural resource inventories and known cultural resources. A more thorough summary of cultural resources surveys across the virtual installation is provided in Appendix B. Cultural resource information is also entered into the Cultural Resources Database (Appendix D). The virtual installation can be subdivided into three categories of cultural resource management: training areas, Department of Defense (DoD) enclaves, and statewide facilities/RCs. Camp Murray and Camp Seven Mile are small training areas of 230 and 342 acres, respectively. Camp Murray's primary function is as the State headquarters. Camp Seven Mile is the only installation without buildings. The WAARNG has a number of facilities on DoD licensed enclaves at JBLM and YTC. The majority of the virtual installation are RCs or support facilities located throughout Washington. These can be co-located with FMSs, State support facilities, or tenants. 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.

The WAARNG began cultural resource surveys in 1992. Since then, 22 surveys have been completed to date at various WAARNG facilities statewide (see Appendix B, Table B-2). The following sections provide brief descriptions of the infrastructure at each WAARNG site and training installation and summaries of the status of Section 110 inventories and evaluations completed for each (Table 3-2). Appendix B provides a list of all surveys completed at WAARNG facilities as well as historic context information. Information on known cultural resources and cultural resources investigations has been entered into the ICRMP geodatabase for each site and training installation.

3.1.1 Training Areas

The WAARNG operates two training area lands. Camp Murray, which is a mixture of natural and built environment and functions as the WMD State Headquarters, and Camp Seven Mile, which is the only WAARNG to have no built environment. Training at Camp Seven Mile is dominantly land navigation and equipment maneuver training. While Camp Murray hosts some land maneuver training, training there is dominantly logistical and administrative. There is no live-fire training at either installation. More extensive training is implemented in the large training areas available at nearby DoD installations JBLM and YTC. Because of the availability of large ranges at JBLM and YTC, LTAs are not routinely utilized.

3.1.1.1 Camp Murray State Headquarters (53555)

Camp Murray is located in Pierce County, west-central Washington, about 10 miles south of Tacoma. Camp Murray is bordered by American Lake to the west-northwest; suburban residences and businesses of the town of Tillicum to the east, and JBLM to the south-southeast. It is bounded by a security fence and the waters of American Lake, with Interstate 5 (I-5) and a train railway running along its southeast border. The natural environment within Camp Murray includes upland coniferous forests, Oregon white oak woodlands (which are protected under Pierce County's Critical Areas Ordinance and considered a significant cultural resource to the Steilacoom Tribe), fringe wetlands along the American Lake shoreline, and riparian forests along Murray Creek. Murray Creek flows from JBLM through Camp Murray to discharge at its mouth into American Lake. At present, the installation covers approximately 44 percent natural environment and 56 percent built environment.

Table 3-2. Section 110 Cultural Resources Summary

Installation ID	Site/ Installation	Number of Buildings >50 Years Old	Number of Buildings >50 Years Old Surveyed	Number of NRHP-Eligible Buildings	Archaeological Survey Status	Number of Archaeological Sites	Future Section 110 Work
Training Areas							
53555	Camp Murray	22	22	7	Complete (2005)	2 (NRHP-Eligible) 5 (potentially NRHP-Eligible)	Update archaeological survey
53735	Camp Seven Mile	0	n/a	0	Complete (2005)	3 (NRHP-Eligible) 3 (potentially NRHP-Eligible) 3 (Not Eligible for NRHP)	
Department of Defense Enclaves							
53B65	JBLM Enclave	0	n/a	0	n/a		None (coordinate with JBLM CRM)
53C15	YTC Enclave	0	n/a	0	n/a		None (coordinate with YTC CRM)
Statewide Installations							
53A10	Anacortes	1	1	1	Complete (2019)		
53130	Boeing Field	0	n/a	0	None		Perform archaeological survey
53A25	Bremerton	1	1	1	Partial (2019)	1 (potentially NRHP-Eligible)	Further subsurface investigations pending project
53A27	Buckley	0	n/a	0	Reconnaissance (2005)		Update archaeological survey
53A35	Centralia	3	3	1	Partial (2018, 2019)	1 (NRHP-Eligible)	Complete archaeological survey
53A57	Ephrata	0	n/a	0	Reconnaissance (2005)		Update archaeological survey
53A63	Grandview	0	n/a	0	None		Perform archaeological survey
53743	Kent	7	1	0	Reconnaissance (2005)		Update archaeological survey
53A70	Longview	2	2	1	Reconnaissance (2005)		Update archaeological survey
53A75	Montesano	0	n/a	0	Complete (2019)		NRHP evaluation of buildings approaching 50 years (Armory, FMS)
53A77	Moses Lake	0	n/a	0	Complete (2019		
53A85	Olympia	2	2	1	None		None (divestiture planned)
53A90	Pasco	3	3	0	None		Perform archaeological survey

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Installation ID	Site/ Installation	Number of Buildings >50 Years Old	Number of Buildings >50 Years Old Surveyed	Number of NRHP-Eligible Buildings	Archaeological Survey Status	Number of Archaeological Sites	Future Section 110 Work
53B00	Port Orchard	3	3	0	Complete (2019)		
53B15	Puyallup	2	2	1	Reconnaissance (2005)		None (divestiture planned)
53755	Redmond	7	7	4	Complete (2019)		
53A20	Richland[a]	0	n/a	0	Complete (2017)		
53B27	Seattle Pier 91	0	n/a	0	Partial (2019)		• Further subsurface investigations pending project • NRHP evaluation of buildings approaching 50 years (Armory, FMS)
53B27	Sedro-Woolley	0	n/a	0	Complete (2019)		
53B35	Snohomish	2	2	1	Complete (2005)		
53391	Spokane RC	0	n/a	0	Reconnaissance (2005)		Update archaeological survey
53B60	Spokane-Fairchild AASF #2	0	Na	0	None		Perform archaeological survey
53390	Spokane-Fairchild AFB	0	n/a	0	None		Perform archaeological survey
53B55	Spokane-Geiger Field	4	0	0	Partial (2019)	1 (survey/ inventory)	• Further subsurface investigations pending project • NRHP evaluation of buildings approaching 50 years (Armory)
53560	Spokane- Fort George Wright	3	0	0	Complete (2005)		Update NRHP evaluations of historic barns
53B70	Tumwater[b]	0	n/a	0	Complete (2015)		
53229	Vancouver AFRC	0	n/a	0	None		None (tenant)
53B95	Walla Walla	3	3	1	Reconnaissance (2005)		Update archaeological survey
53C00	Wenatchee	3	3	0	Reconnaissance (2005)		Update archaeological survey
53965	Wenatchee USARC	2	1	0	Reconnaissance (2005)		Update archaeological survey
53C30	Yakiman RC	0	n/a	0	Reconnaissance (2005)		Update archaeological survey

[a] Under construction, estimated completion FY2023.
[b] Under construction, estimated completion FY2021.

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In 1903, the State purchased 220 acres near American Lake. The site was used for annual training and as a meeting location for the National Guard. In 1915, the training site was officially named Camp Murray in honor of Isaiah G. Murray, a local pioneer settler (Grulich 1992). 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 (Building 2) was the first permanent building constructed at the training site. At the end of World War I, Maurice Thompson, the State Adjutant General, embarked on a program to modernize the National Guard. Part of this endeavor resulted in moving the headquarters from Seattle to Camp Murray (Grulich 1992). In 1921, the adjunct general's residence (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, the year that Building 1, the administrative headquarters building, was constructed (Grulich 1992).

Today, the 230-acre installation is the State headquarters of the WMD and houses administrative headquarters for WMD divisions, including the Washington State Emergency Management Division (WMD-EMD), the Washington Air National Guard (WAANG), and the WAARNG. The built environment consists of a variety of buildings and structures, a parade field, paved driveways, roads, landscaped lawns, a perimeter running trail, and parking areas (Figure 3-2). Buildings from the early era (1914–1928) of WAARNG Camp Murray history comprise the NRHP-Eligible district located along the central eastern boundary of the installation, which includes the NRHP-Eligible Building 1, the WMD/WAARNG administrative headquarters, and NRHP-listed Building 118, now the WAANG administrative headquarters building. Relicts from Camp Murray's cavalry origins are visible in the 1890s horse trough and 1920s barns located near Building 36. In addition, the Washington National Guard Historical Society, a non-profit corporation, operates the Washington National Guard Historical Society Museum at Camp Murray out of Building 2, the former Arsenal.

Cultural Resource Summary

- 110 Acres were surveyed for archaeological resources in 2005, which totals approximately 75 percent of the natural environment (E2M2005b).
- The 2005 survey documented five archaeological sites, of which two (45P1720 and 45P1721) were determined to be NRHP-Eligible; six structures, one of which (outdoor stone fireplace) was determined to potentially be NRHP-Eligible; and seven isolated occurrences, none of which were determined to be NRHP-Eligible (E2M2005b).
- In 2018, the WMD discovered contextual evidence for the potentially Eligible structure (CMS-7, outdoor stone fireplace) and has determined that it is NRHP-Eligible. SHPO concurrence is needed for this determination.
- In 2020, an additional archaeological site was discovered and is currently being further investigated.
- There are 80 buildings on Camp Murray, of which 23 are 50 years old or older. All of these have been evaluated for eligibility for the NRHP, and seven are determined to be NRHP-Eligible (Buildings 1, 2, 7, 23, 25, 26, and 118). One building (Building 6) was determined to be "district eligible" in 1992 (Grulich 1992), but when the Camp Murray Historic District was recommended in 2006, this building was not included as a contributor (E2M 2006).
- Building 118 (the Adjutant General's Residence), the headquarters of the WAANG, was listed in the NRHP (5/1/1991). This building is managed by the WAANG and lies within the Camp Murray Historic District.

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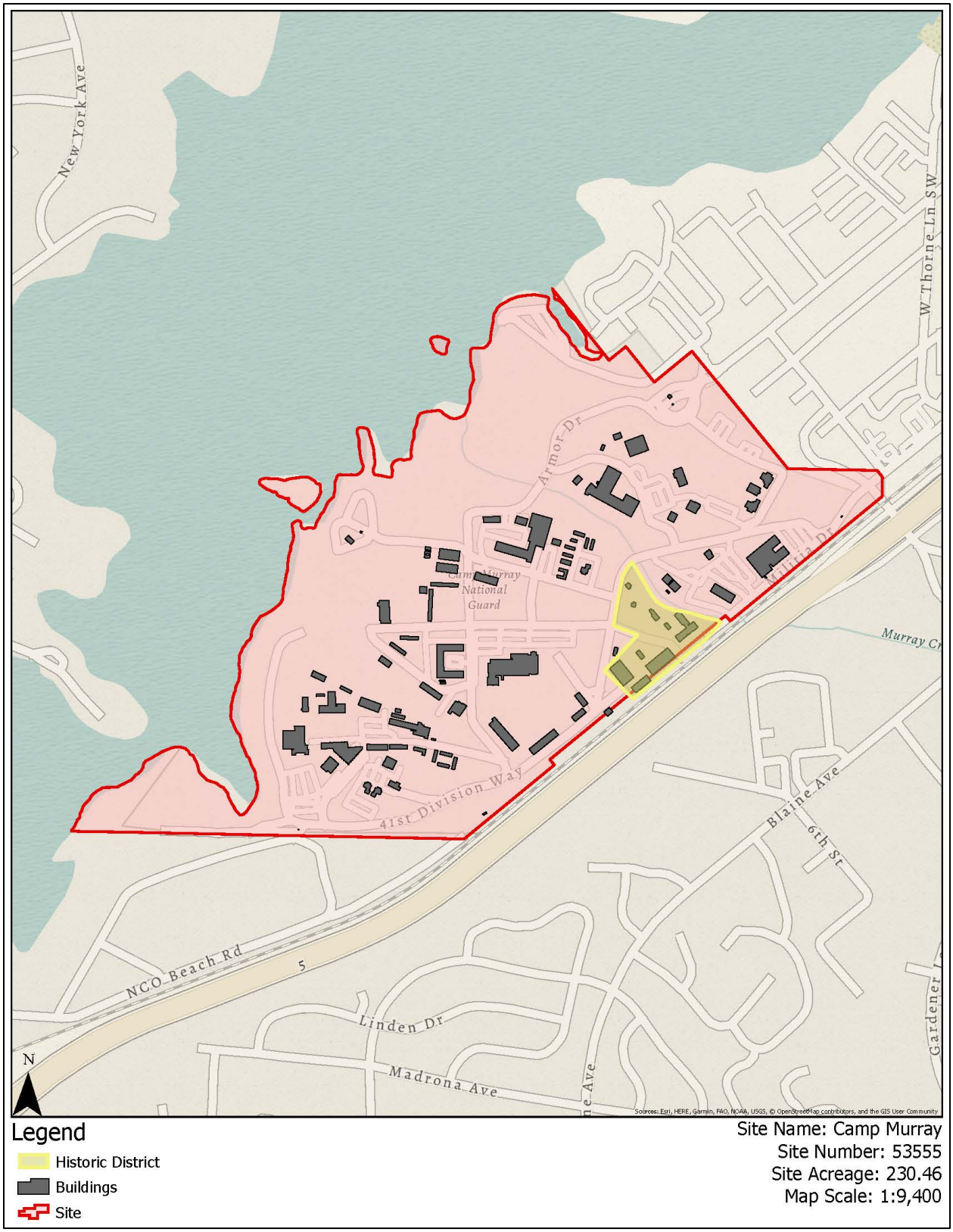

Figure 3-2. Camp Murray.

- The 1969 addition to Camp Murray Building 1 was most recently evaluated in 2020 and determined Not Eligible for listing on the NRHP (SRI 2020).
- The seven NRHP-Eligible buildings comprise the Camp Murray Historic District (see Figure 3-3 and Table 3-3 for more information). Ten buildings, structures, and objects have been identified as NRHP-Eligible contributors to the historic district (E2M 2006). In 1992, four structures were recommended as "district eligible," but when the historic district was recommended in 2006, these four structures (and Building 6) were not included as contributors to the district (E2M 2006).
- A Building Condition Assessment was completed for four NRHP-Eligible structures on Camp Murray to guide preservation and maintenance of these structures (Richaven 2016).
- White Oak Woodlands are known to be part of a culturally significant landscape for the Steilacoom tribe.
- This site contains no cemeteries.

Future Work and Recommendations

- Ongoing work on the installation that affects cultural resources, including renovation, routine maintenance, and new construction, requires consultation with Tribes and the DAHP. Project-specific archaeological surveys may be required.
- An updated archaeological survey is needed for the installation, to include consultation with Tribes about known resources or cultural landscapes
- Archaeological monitoring is recommended for extensive ground disturbance in natural areas.
- Preservation planning is needed due to the influence of Murray Creek flooding and erosion on eligible buildings and structures near Building 1.

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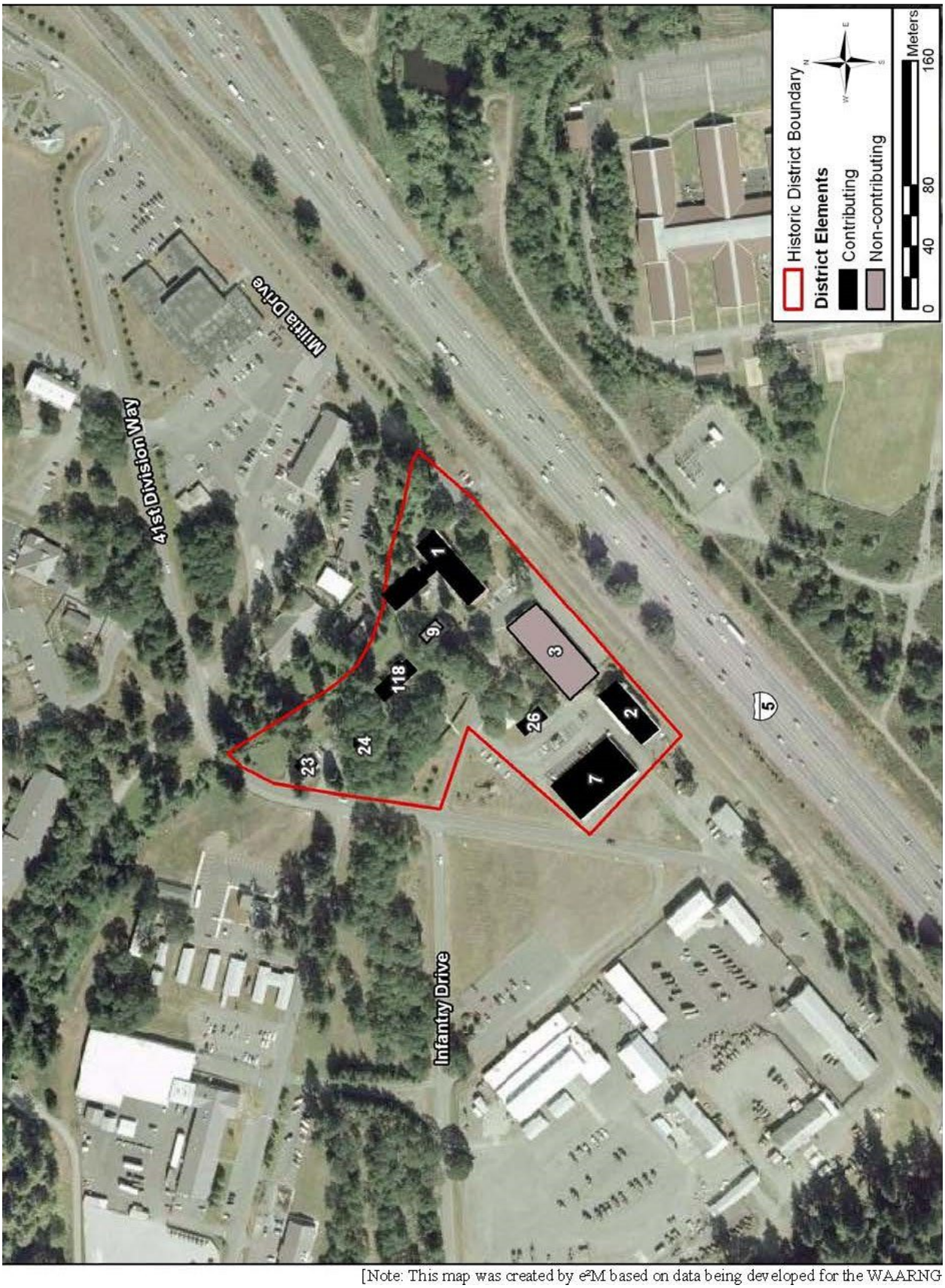

[Note: This map was created by e²M based on data being developed for the WAARNG

Figure 3-3. Camp Murray Historic District (taken from 2008–2012 ICRMP).

Table 3-3. Contributing and Non-Contributing Elements to Camp Murray Historic District

Contributing Elements	
Building Number	**Original Building Name/Function**
1	headquarters building
2	arsenal
7	artillery and tent warehouse
23	original greenhouse
24	cottage
26	fire station
118	Adjutant Generals house
Structures	
Stonework in front of buildings 24 within the district boundaries	
Outdoor stone fireplace	
Stonework near building 9	
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 1	
Landscaping in front of Building 118	
Loop drive and hedges in front of buildings 23, 24, and 118	
Non-Contributing Elements	
Building Number	**Building Name/Function**
3	machine shop and truck shed
9	bus shelter
Structures	
Concrete behind the 1923 monument	
Bridges and culverts	
Brick patio near Building 3	
Minuteman statue and flagpole in front of Building 1	
Landscape Features	
Landscaping in front of Building 1	
The gravel parking lots near Buildings 23 and 24	

3.1.1.2 Camp Seven Mile Training Installation (53735)

Camp Seven Mile is a 342-acre military reservation located near the City of Spokane in Spokane County, Washington. The installation lies adjacent to the west side of the Spokane River, just downstream from the Nine Mile Reservoir and 7 miles northwest of the City of Spokane. It is surrounded by Riverside State Park and is only accessible through Riverside State Park gates and trails. All of Camp Seven Mile consists of Federally owned land that has been licensed to the State and is managed by the WAARNG for military training purposes.

Camp Seven Mile is used for light maneuver training by the WAARNG. A former small arms firing range within Camp Seven Mile is used as open space for maneuverability and bivouac sites. The rest of the training area is wooded and hilly, offering opportunities for land navigation courses. Boundaries between Camp Seven Mile and Riverside State Park are not clear, and the installation is frequently used by the public for recreational purposes, including hiking, biking, and horseback riding. The site has about five percent built environment consisting of unpaved roads and trails, built earthen berms, and an historic water tower for a former Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp (Structure # 7M-5). The remaining 95 percent is natural environment that includes a diversity of forests and large open grass areas. Historically, the area was used as a CCC camp from 1933 until 1942. The Air Force once conducted training at Camp Seven Mile, and the site is currently used for land navigation and light maneuver WAARNG training. Evidence of all three periods of use can be observed throughout the camp (E2M2005a).

Cultural Resource Summary

- There are 342 acre(s) at this training installation, which were surveyed for archaeological resources in a 2005 (E2M 2005b).
- The 2005 survey documented seven archaeological sites, of which three were determined Eligible and one potentially Eligible, and four archaeological isolates, all of which were determined Not Eligible. All sites and isolates were from the historic period.
- The 2005 survey documented one Eligible structure: a water tank associated with the CCC camp.
- This training installation does not include a historic district/historic landscape.
- Tribes have not been consulted regarding the existence of sacred sites and/or TCPs that might be part of a larger cultural landscape.
- There are no known resources of traditional, religious, or cultural significance that might be part of a larger cultural landscape.
- This training installation contains no cemeteries.

Future Work and Recommendations

- No future construction projects are planned for Camp Seven Mile.
- Forest management maintenance activities may involve ground disturbance.
- No further survey work is needed, pending future projects.
- An Inadvertent Discovery Plan (IDP) and relevant training for unit training and forest management activities needs to be developed.

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3.1.2 Department of Defense Enclaves at Joint Base Lewis-McChord and Yakima Training Center

3.1.2.1 Joint Base Lewis McChord (JBLM) Enclave (53B65)

JBLM is an approximately 90,000-acre DoD installation adjacent to Camp Murray along its east and south boundaries. It is home of the 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 licenses and manages facilities within JBLM and conducts the majority of its training on JBLM property (both at Fort Lewis and the Yakima Training Center). JBLM is adjacent to Camp Murray, near I-5 and south of Tacoma, Washington (Figure 3-4).

Soon after Washington became a territory, the Washington National Guard established military encampments and conducted military training operations near American Lake. During World War I (WWI), Pierce County residents supported the development of a military base in the area. Pierce County repurposed 61,695 acres for use as a military training base. On October 1, 1919, Pierce County transferred title to all condemned properties comprising the site, known as Camp Lewis, to the U.S. government. Construction of Camp Lewis began on June 25, 1917, with the first recruits arriving for military training in early September. Before the close of the year, 1,757 buildings and 422 other structures had been constructed. Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., along with other civilian advisors, recommended integration of contemporary urban planning principles in the camp design, resulting in unexpected design elements, including Spokane architect Kirtland Cutter's fieldstone gate. Camp Lewis also included a military cantonment—the only one west of the Rocky Mountains and, with 48,000 troops, one of the largest in the nation. In 1927, Camp Lewis was upgraded to a Fort with the issuance of the War Department's General Order 15 (Schultze et al. 2011; Huddleston 1983).

In 1926, the inadequacy of housing on military bases across the country prompted Congress to pass the Military Housing Program, which funded development of residential structures to replace deteriorated WWI cantonments. At Fort Lewis, the construction of permanent brick barracks and officers' quarters associated with this program and others continued until 1939. In the early 1940s, Fort Lewis expanded its land base, purchasing large tracks of rural farmland and forested areas, and razing or burning the extant farm and residential buildings. Farming and logging ceased, although stock grazing continued on the open prairies until the 1960s. Further development at Fort Lewis occurred during World War II (WWII), when more than 500,000 soldiers trained at the installation (Lewarch et al. 1999).

McChord AFB is located at what in 1927 began as the Tacoma Field municipal airport. This airport was purchased by the U.S. government in 1938 and renamed in honor of Colonel William McChord of Virginia. The construction of the base began prior to the start of WWII under the Works Projects Administration. During WWII, McChord Field served as a critical piece of defense infrastructure for training bomber aircraft pilots. These pilots went on to fly in the allied invasion of Italy, southern France, and the Doolittle Raid. When the U.S. Air Force became a separate division of the armed forces in 1948, the name was changed to McChord AFB. After WWII, the base continued to function as a strategic airlift base for military cargo transport, humanitarian missions, and air defense. Following the recommendations of the Base Realignment and Closure Commissions in 2005, Fort Lewis and McChord AFB were combined to form JBLM in 2010 (Denfeld 2011).

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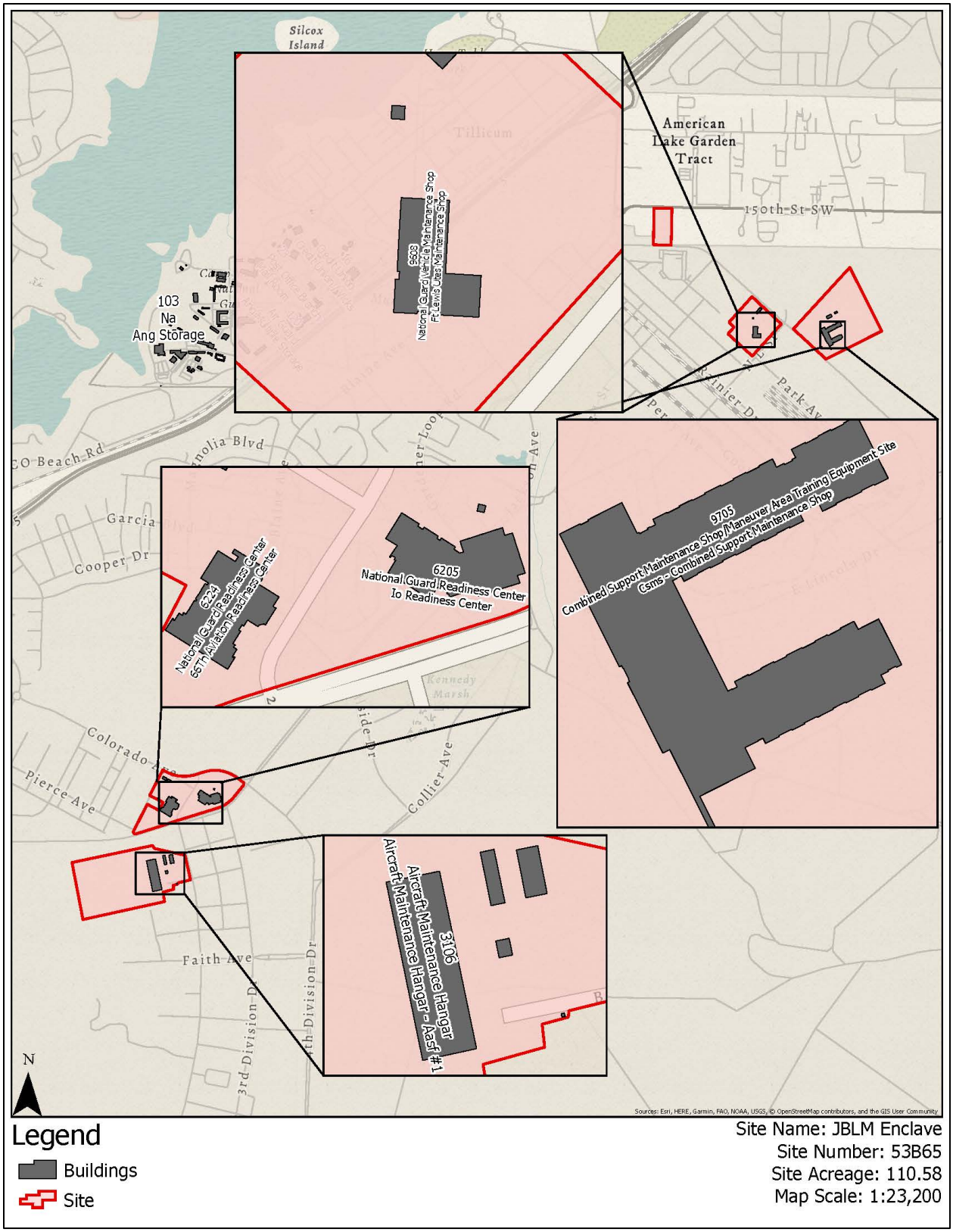

Figure 3-4. JBLM Enclave.

As a result of the many years of military operations, the JBLM main landscape today consists of clusters of buildings and structures for residences, military offices, shopping centers and restaurants, health care facilities, and large tracks of forests and prairie used as training areas.

The WAARNG has the license for four facilities on the JBLM (see Table 3-1): the UTES with associated parking, the Combined Support Maintenance Shop/Maneuver Area Equipment Shop (CSMS), the IO RC/66th Aviation RC, and the Army Aircraft Support Facility (AASF1)/ Aircraft Maintenance Hangar at Gray Army Airfield (GAAF). These facility licenses total approximately 110 acres.

Cultural resources management is implemented in coordination with JBLM CRMs. Information from JBLM installation cultural resources surveys is provided from the CRMs as needed to evaluate the risk of new construction or ground-disturbing activities. Project-specific archaeological surveys may be required for new construction projects. There are no buildings more than 50 years within the WAARNG enclave. The oldest building is AASF1, which was constructed in 1983. There are no known NRHP-Eligible cultural resources within the WAARNG-enclave at JBLM.

3.1.2.2 YTC Enclave (53C15/53300)

YTC is a 327,000-acre DoD installation located in Central Washington (Figure 3-5). YTC is a subsidiary of JBLM and is located due north of the City of Yakima, just south of the City of Ellensburg, and flanked by I-82 on the west and by the Columbia River to the east. The 327,000 acres that make up the YTC is mostly shrub-steppe, making the YTC one of Washington State's largest remaining shrub-steppe habitats (Military Bases.com 1998). Transformation of YTC land from homestead lands into a military facility began in the late 1940s with the dedication of a U.S Army military base. The area was first occupied by an anti-aircraft artillery range on leased land in 1941. Throughout WWII, the Yakima Anti-Aircraft Artillery Range was used for training and developed from a temporary camp into a permanent military training area. Military training activities took place beginning in the late 1940s and increased with U.S. activities in the Korean War. Private landowners were bought out in the 1940s and 1950s (Orvad 2009). Most historic structures associated with the historic homesteading period on the YTC were demolished and removed. In 1951, the decision was made to expand the training ground, and the Army purchased 261,000 acres for the creation the Yakima Firing Center. This would later become the present-day YTC. Military buildings were constructed, and the facility was equipped to house steady flows of trainees to the Yakima Firing Center. The Army continued to allow grazing on the YTC lands into the 1990s. In 1992, an additional 65,000 acres were acquired north of the YTC, which expanded the military reservation to cover 328,395 acres.

The WAARNG has the license to approximately 143 acres on YTC, which includes five sites: the MATES and associated parking; the former MATES (Old MATES), which now hosts an RC, State Maintenance Shop, and Military Barracks; a Controlled Humidity Preservation building (CHP); three administrative buildings within the YTC cantonment (T271/T204/T205); and the Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC). Additionally, the WAARNG license includes a parcel on which the future WAARNG YTC barracks is currently under construction and a 9-acre parcel near the Selah airstrip designated for the proposed future construction of a WAARNG Tactical Unmanned Aircraft System (TUAS) facility.

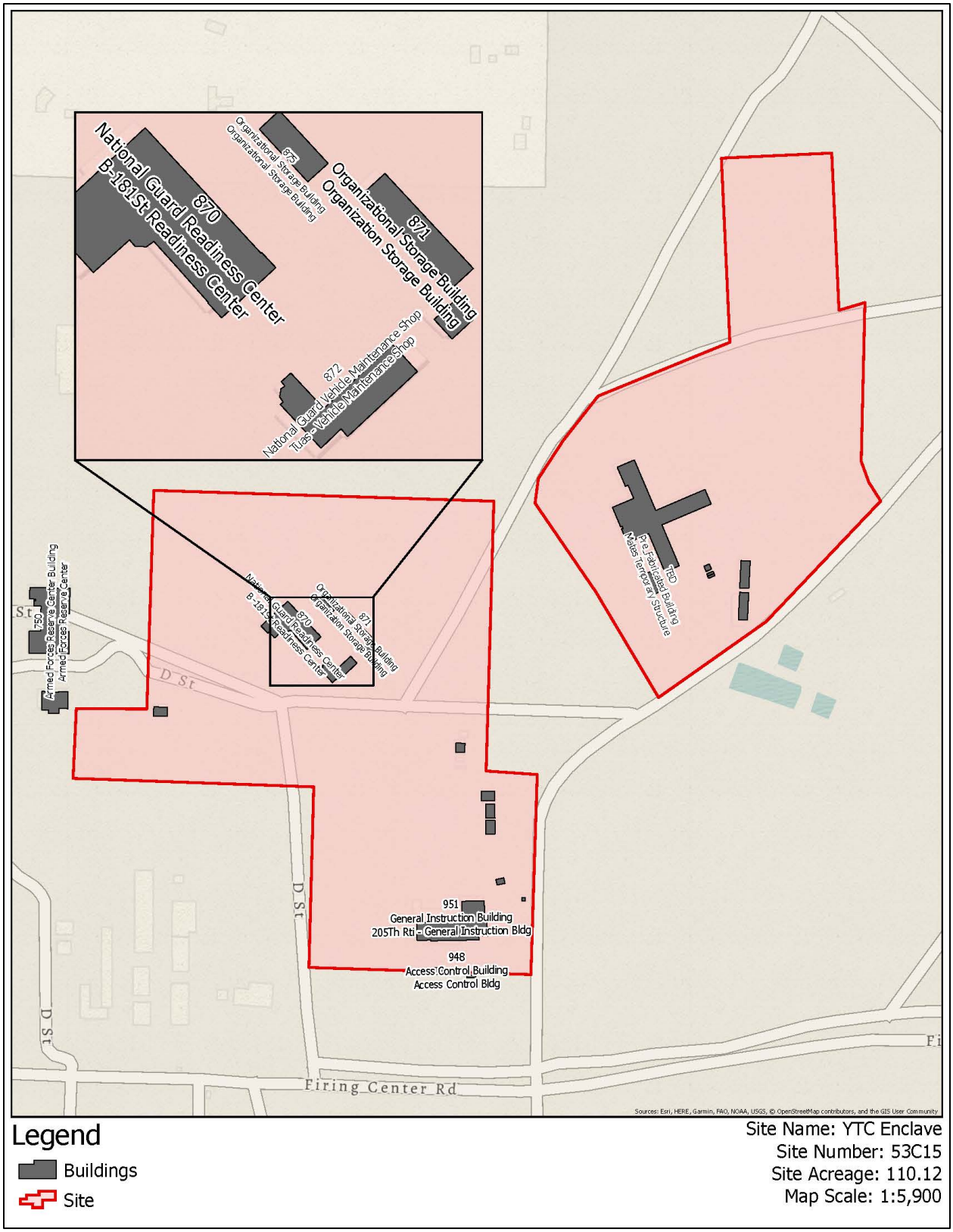

Figure 3-5. Yakima Training Center Enclave.

Cultural resources management is implemented in coordination with YTC cultural resource managers. The YTC is rich in prehistoric and historic archaeological sites and traditional cultural landscapes, which have been extensively documented in cultural resource surveys across the 327,000-acre installation (Brantley 1998b, Brantley 1998c, de Boer 2003). Site-specific cultural resource information is provided from YTC CRMs as-needed to evaluate the risk of new construction or ground-disturbing activities. Project-specific archaeological surveys may be required for new construction projects.

There are no buildings over 50 years old on the WAARNG enclave at YTC. The oldest buildings, the T271/T204/T205 instructional buildings in cantonment, date from 1976. There are no known NRHP-Eligible cultural resources within the WAARNG-enclave at YTC.

3.1.3 Statewide Readiness Centers/Support Facilities

There are 31 WAARNG installations located across the state outside of training areas or DoD enclaves. These installations host armories/RCs, army reserve centers, field maintenance shops, army aircraft support facilities, associated WMD State facilities, and tenants. In addition to these 31, the WAARNG leases 11 storefront recruiting offices, but currently these do not have cultural resource management needs.

The majority of WAARNG installations statewide host RCs/armories. A RC supports individual and collective training, administration, automation, communications, and logistical requirements for the WAARNG. The RC is the single gathering point for WAARNG personnel and is a mobilization platform during Federal and State activation of WAARNG troops. The building serves as a headquarters for Table of Organization and Equipment (TOE) and Table of Distribution and Allowance (TDA) organizations and provides support to the community. Functional areas included in this single category are assembly space, classrooms, distributive learning centers, locker rooms, physical fitness areas, kitchen, weapons and protective masks storage, other storage, enclosed areas to support training with simulation, operator level maintenance on assigned equipment, and use of Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC) equipment. Field Maintenance shops and army aircraft support facilities support unit equipment maintenance requirements across the state. Installations also house State maintenance support activities, and one installation, Bremerton, houses the State-supported Washington State Youth Academy.

There are 28 RCs located throughout the WAARNG virtual installation. Currently, four RCs are co-located with active FMSs (FMS1, FMS2, FMS4, and FMS5). The FMS at Sedro-Woolley (FMS3) does not have an associated RC. An additional two RCs are currently under construction: the Richland RC, estimated completion 2023, and the Tumwater RC, estimated completion 2021. Tied to the completion of the Tumwater RC in spring 2021, two historic armories at Olympia and Puyallup are planned for divestiture in summer 2021.

Older RCs, known as armories, are generally located on smaller parcels of land and were either intentionally sited or grew with development to be located in urban and suburban settings, including town centers and residential neighborhoods. Historic armories generally consist of a central drill hall flanked by offices used for administration, a kitchen, and spaces for other uses. Newer readiness centers, on the other hand, are located more rurally and on larger parcels that allow for colocation of other support facilities. The RCs, in general, consist of an armory building, parking lot(s), sidewalks, driveways, and a small, maintained lawn. Other buildings present within an RC can include Military Vehicle Storage Buildings (MVSBs), FMSs, and various storage structures.

A summary of all cultural resource information for all statewide installation is given below. Installations with specific cultural resource management concerns for 2021–2025 are further addressed in individual sections 3.1.3.1–3.1.3.30.

Cultural Resources Summary

- Archaeological surveys were completed for the Snohomish, Port Orchard, and Fort George Wright installations in 2005 (E2M 2005b). No archaeological resources were found at these sites.
- A predictive model was developed for the reconnaissance survey of 12 statewide installations in 2005, with low risk determined for these statewide installations (E2M 2005a).
- Archaeological surveys were completed for Anacortes, Bremerton, Montesano, Moses Lake, Redmond, Sedro-Woolley, and Geiger Field in 2019. Archaeological resources were documented at Bremerton and Geiger Field.
- Archaeological surveys were conducted at Centralia between 2018–2020. There is one NRHP-Eligible archaeological site.
- Cultural resources surveys were completed for military construction (MILCON) projects at Tumwater and Richland RCs. No resources were documented.
- 14 RCs are currently 50 years old or older. Two RCs will turn 50 years old during the duration of this ICRMP: Geiger Field RC (built 1974) and Seattle RC (built 1973). Additionally, two vehicle maintenance shops will turn 50 years old during the duration of this ICRMP: Montesano Vehicle Maintenance Shop (built 1972) and Seattle Vehicle Maintenance Shop (built 1974).
- All facilities over 50 years old have been evaluated for NRHP eligibility. Eight armories have been determined Eligible for the NRHP and include the Anacortes, Centralia, Bremerton Youth Academy Gym (former armory), Longview, Olympia, Puyallup, Snohomish, and Walla Walla Armories. One NRHP-Eligible historic district is associated with the former Nike missile site at the Redmond Installation and comprises all six existing buildings as district-eligible buildings.
- WAARNG projects to date have resulted in two Memorandum of Agreements (MOAs) with the DAHP, affected Tribes, and stakeholders. These agreements mitigated for Bremerton's Sinclair Park Community Center demolition (2004) and the Centralia Tenant Improvement Project (2020). The WAARNG also implemented an informal adverse effect resolution for the Centralia Paving Project Inadvertent Discovery (see Appendix I for MOAs). Two additional MOAs with DAHP, affected Tribes, and associated stakeholders are in progress for the planned divestiture of the Olympia and Puyallup Armories. One Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the DAHP for the adverse effect of window replacement at the former Bremerton Armory/Washington Youth Academy gym is also in progress.
- Building Condition Assessments have been completed for Centralia and Snohomish Armories to guide maintenance and preservation (Richaven 2018). A Historic Structures Report was completed for the Olympia Armory to document historical context, significant features, assess building condition, and guide maintenance and preservation (ARG 2020).
- Tribes have been consulted regarding the existence of sacred sites and/or TCPs that might be part of a larger cultural landscape. There are no known resources of traditional, religious, or cultural significance that might be part of a larger cultural landscape.
- The RCs contain no cemeteries.

Recommendations

- Update archaeological predictive model for statewide installations.

- Perform project-specific survey work for proposed ground-disturbing activities if recommended by risk assessment.
- Perform archaeological surveys in support of land acquisitions for future construction.
- Perform Section 110 surveys for archaeological resources at undocumented acreage in Buckley, Centralia, Ephrata, Kent, Longview, Puyallup, Spokane, Spokane-Fairchild, Wenatchee, and Yakiman RCs.
- Develop IDP for unit-training activities and ensure military personnel are trained to avoid cultural resource concerns.

Table 3-4. List of NRHP-Eligible Armories and Historic District

Installation	Name	Year Built	Year Evaluated
Anacortes	Anacortes Readiness Center	1963	2013
Bremerton	Former Bremerton Armory/Washington Youth Academy Gym	1955	2012
Centralia	Centralia Readiness Center	1938	2005
Longview	Longview Readiness Center	1954	2005
Olympia	Olympia Readiness Center	1939	2005
Puyallup	Puyallup Readiness Center	1954	2005
Redmond	Redmond Historic District	1954	2006
Snohomish	Snohomish Readiness Center	1955	2005
Walla Walla	Walla Walla Readiness Center	1921	2005

3.1.3.1 Anacortes (53A10)

The installation at Anacortes is an RC located at 2219 M Avenue, in the City of Anacortes, Skagit County. The site consists of 3.91 acres, 1.19 of which are surveyable. There are three buildings within the site. Cultural resource surveys were completed in 2013 and 2019 (Gray 2013; Bush et al. 2019), which included NRHP eligibility assessments of buildings over 50 years old and an intensive archaeological survey. One building, the Anacortes RC, was determined Eligible for the NRHP. No archaeological resources were documented, and the site was determined to have a low to moderate risk of undiscovered precontact and historic archaeological resources.

The NRHP-Eligible Anacortes Armory is one of several style utilitarian structures built across the state that embody a period of post-WWII WAARNG expansion. A proposed addition/alteration to the armory is proposed during the 2021–2025 ICRMP. Early planning consultation with the DAHP indicates that the addition/alteration will constitute an adverse effect to historic properties. A MOA to address the adverse effect is projected to be developed for this project.

3.1.3.2 Boeing Field (53130)

The installation at Boeing Field is an RC located at 6736 Ellis Avenue S, in the City of Seattle, King County. The facility is owned by the King County International Airport (KCIA) The site consists of 7.8 acres, 1.31 of which are surveyable. There are five buildings within the site, none of which are approaching 50 years of age. No survey has been completed for this facility. As a tenant of KCIA, WAARNG has no future construction projects planned for Boeing Field and no current cultural resource management concerns.

3.1.3.3 Bremerton (53A25)

The installation at Bremerton includes an RC and the Washington Youth Academy. It is located at 1207 Carver Street, in the City of Bremerton, Kitsap County. The site consists of 80.93 acres, 66.98 acres of which are surveyable, and 7.8 acres of which are considered within the RC site. There are six buildings at the site.

Cultural resource surveys of this site were conducted in 2005, 2012, and 2019 (Bush et al. 2019; E2M 2005b; Grulich 2012) and included NRHP eligibility assessments of buildings over 50 years of age and an intensive archaeological survey.

The Washington Youth Academy Gym Building 1 (former WAARNG Bremerton Armory) was determined Not Eligible for the NRHP in the survey. However, in 2012, SHPO disagreed and found the building Eligible. A project to replace the existing building windows (DAHP Project No. 2020-02-0124) was determined to have an adverse effect, and an MOU with DAHP is in process to be executed prior to the project implementation in 2021.

The Bremerton installation was the former site of the Sinclair Park Housing Community, which housed African-American naval ship workers during WWII and is historically significant because of its role in African American history and WWII military activities. The NRHP-Eligible Sinclair Park Community Center was formerly located on the installation and demolished to construct the new Bremerton RC. A MOA was executed in 2005 to mitigate for the adverse effect, and an interpretive documentation CD, The Sinclair Park Community Project, was produced as a stipulation of the MOA. Archaeological surveys in 2019 found a potentially Eligible archaeological site on the installation that is associated with the former housing community. New construction on undeveloped portions of the property will require further cultural resource investigations to document the potentially eligible site.

3.1.3.4 Buckley (53A27)

The installation at Buckley is an RC located at 455 N. River Road, in the City of Buckley, Pierce County. The site consists of 4.48 acres, and 1.82 acres are surveyable. There are two buildings within the site and none approaching 50 years of age. A reconnaissance archaeological survey was conducted in 2005, and the site was determined low risk for undiscovered archaeological resources (E2M 2005a). An updated archaeological survey is recommended to complete Section 110 requirements for this site.

3.1.3.5 Centralia (53A35)

The installation at Centralia is an RC located at 309 Byrd Street, in the City of Centralia, Lewis County. The site consists of 8.39 acres, and 5.4 acres are surveyable. There are five buildings within the site. Cultural resource reports for the site were completed in 2005, 2013, 2018, and 2019 (E2M 2005b; Ellis et al. 2018; Gray 2013; Richaven 2018; Taylor 2019), which included NRHP eligibility assessments of buildings over 50 years old and post-discovery archaeological surveys. The art-moderne Centralia Armory, built in 1938, was determined Eligible for the NRHP in 2005.

The Centralia Armory sits on the site of the former Grace Seminary, an historical landmark associated with the founding history of the city of Centralia. A 2017 inadvertent discovery found an NRHP-Eligible archaeological site associated with the former Seminary, which was then documented in investigations from 2018–2020. As part of an adverse effect resolution agreement, the WAARNG produced three interpretive exhibits to mitigate for the adverse effect. These are located at the Lewis County Historical Museum, the trailhead to the Seminary Hill Natural Area, and Washington Square in downtown Centralia. In 2020, an MOA was executed with the DAHP and the Chehalis Tribe to mitigate for the adverse effect of historic armory window replacement

and ground disturbance resulting from the 2020 Centralia Armory tenant improvement project. A historic structures report for the Olympia Armory was procured as a stipulation of this MOA (ARG 2020), and an interpretive article and public presentations are in development per additional stipulations.

3.1.3.6 Ephrata (53A57)

The installation at Ephrata includes an RC and FMS #2 located at 426 A Street SE, in the City of Ephrata, Grant County. The site consists of 7.78 acres, and 0.79 acres are surveyable. There are seven buildings within the site and none approaching 50 years of age. A reconnaissance archaeological survey was conducted in 2005, and the site was determined to have a low risk for undiscovered archaeological resources (E2M 2005a). An updated archaeological survey is recommended to complete Section 110 requirements for this site.

3.1.3.7 Grandview (53A63)

The installation at Grandview is an RC located at 800 Wallace Way, in the City of Grandview, Yakima County. The site consists of 3.27 acres, and 0.64 acres are surveyable. There are two buildings within the site and none approaching 50 years of age. A reconnaissance archaeological survey was conducted in 2005, and the site was determined to have a low risk for undiscovered archaeological resources (E2M 2005a). An updated archaeological survey is recommended to complete Section 110 requirements for this site.

3.1.3.8 Kent (53743)

The installation at Kent is an RC located at 24410 Military Road, in the City of Kent, King County. The site consists of 13.19 acres, and 5.51 acres are surveyable. There are six buildings within the site. Cultural resource surveys were completed in 2005 and 2013 (E2M 2005a, 2005b; Gray 2013), which included NRHP eligibility assessments of buildings over 50 years old and a reconnaissance archaeological survey. No NRHP-Eligible buildings were identified at this facility, and the site was determined to be low risk for archaeological resources.

The site is associated with the former Nike missile program, but buildings did not retain enough integrity to make it NRHP-Eligible. An updated archaeological survey is recommended to complete Section 110 requirements for this site. A future addition/alteration to the existing RC is planned during the duration of this ICRMP.

3.1.3.9 Longview (53A70)

The installation at Longview is an RC located at 819 Vandercook Way, in the City of Longview, Cowlitz County. The site consists of 3.78 acres, and 2.42 acres are surveyable. There are three buildings within the site. Two cultural resource surveys were completed in 2005 (E2M 2005a, 2005b), which included NRHP eligibility assessments of buildings over 50 years old and a reconnaissance archaeological survey. One NRHP-Eligible property, the Longview Armory, was identified at this facility. This facility is one of several utilitarian-style structures built across the state after WWII that embody a period of postwar WAARNG expansion. A reconnaissance survey found low potential for archaeological resources at the site; however, an updated archaeological survey is recommended to fulfill Section 110 requirements for this site.

3.1.3.10 Montesano (53A75)

The installation at Montesano is an RC and FMS #4 located at 298 N. Clemons Road, in the City of Montesano, Grays Harbor County. The site consists of 16.36 acres, and 11.44 acres are surveyable. There are six buildings. An intensive archaeological survey was completed in 2019 (Bush et al. 2019). No cultural resources were documented at this facility, and the site was determined to have a low to moderate risk of undiscovered precontact resources and a low risk

of historic archaeological resources. During the duration of this ICRMP, the Vehicle Maintenance Shop, built in 1972, will turn 50 years old. An NRHP evaluation is recommended to fulfill Section 110 requirements.3.1.3.11 Moses Lake (53A77)
The installation at Moses Lake is an RC located at 6500 32nd Avenue, in the City of Moses Lake, Grant County. The site consists of 10.18 acres, and 5.07 acres are surveyable. There are two buildings within the site, none approaching 50 years of age. An intensive archaeological survey was completed in 2019 (Bush et al. 2019). No cultural resources were documented at this facility, and the site was determined to have moderate risk of undiscovered precontact and low risk of historic archaeological resources.

3.1.3.12 Olympia (53A85)

The installation at Olympia is an RC located at 515 Eastside Street SE, in the City of Olympia, Thurston County. The site consists of 1.72 acres, and 0.55 acres are surveyable. There are three buildings within the site. A cultural resource survey was completed in 2005 (E2M 2005b), which determined the art-moderne Olympia Armory, built in 1938, to be Eligible for the NRHP. No archaeological surveys have been completed for the property; however, the Olympia Armory sits on the former site of the historic Washington School and likely has high risk for cultural resources.

The new Tumwater Armory will replace the Olympia Armory when construction finishes in 2021. Because of this, the Olympia Armory is planned for divestiture in summer 2021. Consultation with the SHPO determined the divestiture to be an adverse effect, and a MOA with the SHPO, the Tribes, and local stakeholders is in process. In 2020, a thorough Historic Structures Report was completed for the property, which identifies character-defining features, building condition, and restoration/preservation priorities for the armory (ARG 2020). This document will help guide prospective buyers in decision-making and future preservation and rehabilitation of the building.

3.1.3.13 Pasco (53A90)

The installation at Pasco is an RC located at 127 W. Clark Street, in the City of Pasco, Franklin County. The site consists of 1.35 acres, and 0.06 acres are surveyable. There are three buildings within the site. Cultural resource surveys were completed in 2005 and 2012 (E2M 2005a; Grulich 2012), which included NRHP eligibility assessments of buildings over 50 years old and a reconnaissance archaeological survey. No NRHP-Eligible buildings were identified at this facility; however, documentation for the Pasco Armory was not complete. This facility is one of several utilitarian-style structures built across the state after WWII. The site was determined to be low risk for archaeological resources, but an updated archaeological survey is needed to fulfill Section 110 requirements.

3.1.3.14 Port Orchard (53B00)

The installation at Port Orchard is an RC located at 1950 Mile Hill Drive, in the City of Port Orchard, Kitsap County. The site consists of 8.26 acres; 5.14 acres are surveyable. There are four buildings within the site. Cultural resource surveys were completed in 2005 and 2018 (E2M 2005a, 2005b; Hibdon and Thompson 2018), which included NRHP eligibility evaluations for all buildings over 50 years old and an intensive archaeological survey. No NRHP-Eligible buildings were identified at this facility, and no archaeological resources were documented. An updated archaeological risk assessment is needed for the site.

3.1.3.15 Puyallup (53B15)

The installation at Puyallup is an RC located at 622 4th Avenue S, in the City of Puyallup, Pierce County. The site consists of 1.35 acres, and 0.34 acres are surveyable. There are three buildings within the site. Cultural resources surveys were completed in 2005 (E2M 2005a, 2005b), which included NRHP eligibility evaluations for all buildings over 50 years old and a reconnaissance

archaeological survey. One NRHP-Eligible building, the Puyallup Armory, was identified at this facility. The property was identified as low risk for archaeological resources in the 2005 reconnaissance survey, but an updated survey would be recommended prior to future projects.

The NRHP-Eligible Puyallup Armory is one of several utilitarian-style structures built across the state after WWII that embody a period of postwar WAARNG expansion. The new Tumwater Armory will replace the Puyallup Armory when construction finishes in 2021. Because of this, the Puyallup Armory is planned for divestiture in summer 2021. Consultation with the SHPO determined the divestiture to be an adverse effect, and an MOA with the SHPO, the Tribes, and local stakeholders is in process.

3.1.3.16 Redmond (53755)

The installation at Redmond is an RC located at 17230 NE 95th Street, in the City of Redmond, King County (Figure 3-6). The site consists of 11.29 acres, and 8.47 acres are surveyable. There are six buildings within the site. Cultural resources surveys were completed in 2006 and 2019 (Bush et al. 2019; E2M 2006), which included NRHP eligibility evaluations of buildings over 50 years old and an intensive archaeological survey. There is one NRHP-Eligible historic district (the Redmond NIKE Historic District; Table 3-5) at this facility. The property was determined to have a low to moderate risk of undiscovered precontact resources and a low risk of undiscovered historic archaeological resources.

Beginning in 1954, the Army installed 11 NIKE batteries in the greater Seattle/Tacoma area. They were operational for about 20 years. The last facility 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 hilltop control area with multiple buildings and support structures. The launch area, with 24 launchers, was just over 1 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 to private and public ownership. Today, the launch area and approximately one-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.

3.1.3.17 Richland (53A20)

The WAARNG Richland property is a 40-acre parcel at 2675 1st Street, in the City of Richland, Benton County. It is slated for the construction and operation of the future Richland RC. Construction is underway and anticipated for completion in 2023. A cultural resources survey was conducted in 2017 (Knobbs 2017). No cultural resources were found associated with the site.

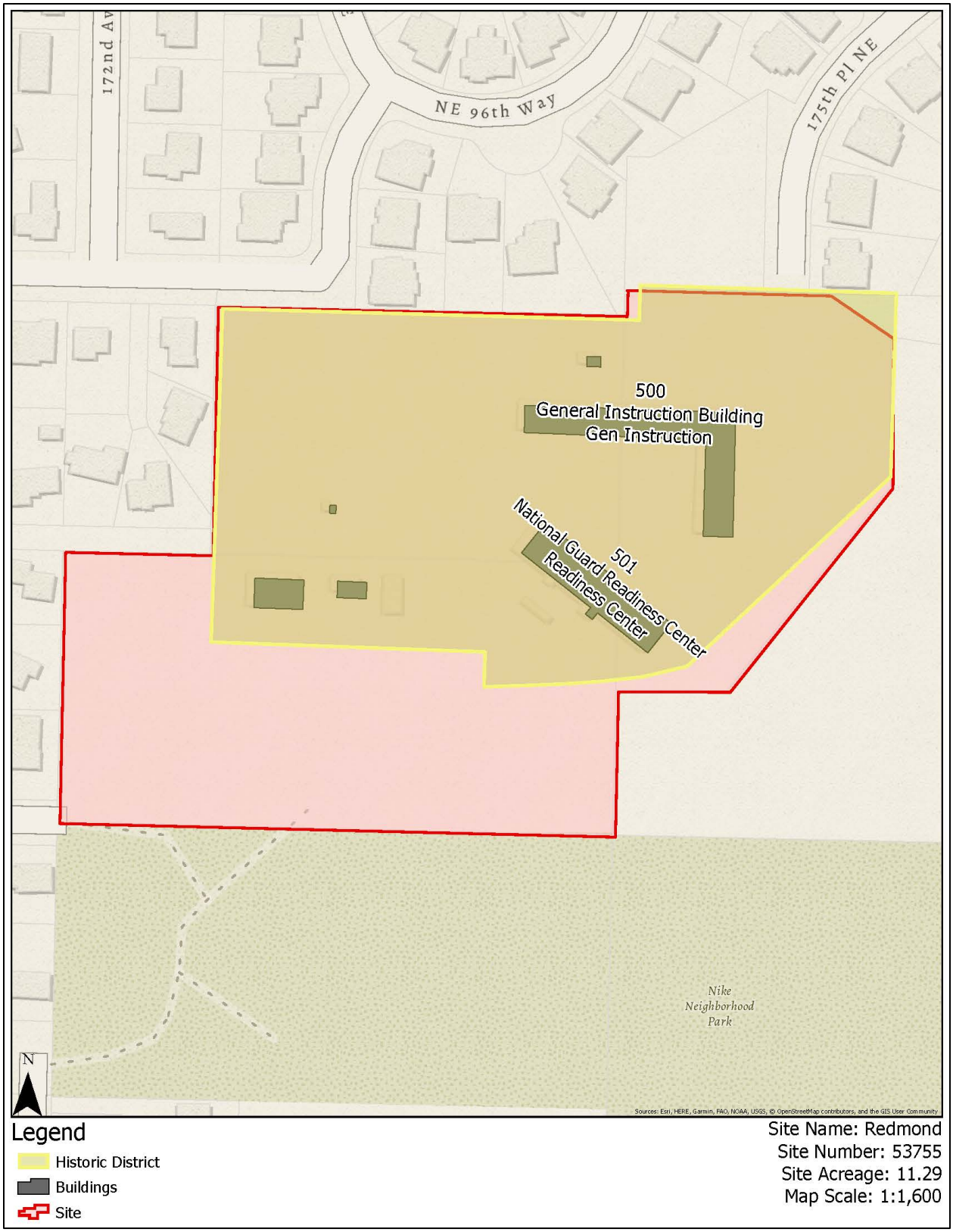

Figure 3-6. Redmond.

Table 3-5. Contributing Elements to the Redmond NIKE Historic District

Building Number	Original Building Name/Function
415	storage
500	barracks
501	offices
506	vehicle maintenance building
507	storage/offices
Structures	
Flagpole	
Landscape Features	
Sidewalks	

3.1.3.18 Seattle–Pier 91 (53B25)

The installation at Seattle–Pier 91 is an RC and FMS #1 located at 1601 W Armory Way, in the City of Seattle, King County. The site consists of 24.70 acres, and 4.45 acres are surveyable. There are 13 buildings within the site. Cultural resource surveys were completed in 2005 and 2019 (Berger and Beyers 2019; E2M 2005b), which included NRHP eligibility assessments of buildings over 50 years old and a reconnaissance archaeological survey. No cultural resources or NRHP-Eligible buildings are currently documented on the site. The archaeological survey identified a high potential for archaeological resources in the northern portion of the site and recommended future subsurface investigation prior to any construction projects.

The Seattle–Pier 91 facility is the site of a former naval prison. Several buildings associated with the prison were determined Not Eligible for the NRHP in the 2005 cultural resources survey; they have since been demolished.

Two buildings at the facility will turn 50 years old during the 2021–2025 ICRMP: the Seattle RC (built 1973) and the Vehicle Maintenance Shop (built 1974). Both buildings require a NRHP eligibility evaluation to meet Section 110 requirements.

3.1.3.19 Sedro-Woolley (53B27)

The installation at Sedro-Woolley is FMS #3, located at 24826 Thompson Drive, in the City of Sedro-Woolley, Skagit County. The site consists of 7.01 acres, and 5.35 acres are surveyable. There are two buildings within the site and no buildings approaching 50 years of age. An intensive cultural resource survey was completed in 2019 (Bush et al. 2019). No NRHP-Eligible cultural resources were identified at this facility, and the site is determined to have a moderate to high probability for undiscovered historic and precontact cultural resources.

3.1.3.20 Snohomish (53B35)

The installation at Snohomish is an RC located at 1501 Avenue D, in the City of Snohomish, Snohomish County. The site consists of 2.36 acres, and 0.41 acres are surveyable. There are two buildings within the site. Cultural resource surveys were completed in 2005 and 2019 (E2M 2005a, 2005b), which included an NRHP evaluation of buildings over 50 years and an intensive survey for archaeological resources. One NRHP-Eligible building, the Snohomish Armory, was identified at this facility.

The NRHP-Eligible Snohomish Armory is one of several utilitarian-style structures built across the state that embody a period of post-WWII WAARNG expansion. A proposed addition/alteration to the armory is proposed during the 2021–2025 ICRMP. Early planning consultation with the DAHP indicates that the addition/alteration will constitute an adverse effect to historic properties. A MOA to address the adverse effect is under development for this project.

3.1.3.21 Spokane RC (53391)

The installation at Spokane is an RC and vehicle maintenance instruction site located at 1629 Rebecca Street, in the City of Spokane, Spokane County. The site consists of 6.02 acres, and 2.55 acres are surveyable. There are four buildings within the site and none approaching 50 years of age. A reconnaissance archaeological survey was completed in 2005 (E2M 2005a) and determined to have a low risk for archaeological resources. An updated archaeological survey is recommended to meet Section 110 requirements.

3.1.3.22 Spokane-Fairchild AASF #2 (53B60)

The installation at Spokane-Fairchild AASF #2 is an aircraft maintenance hangar located at 300 Eaker Avenue, on Fairchild AFB, in Spokane County. The site consists of 1.3 acres. There is one building within the site and none approaching 50 years old. No cultural resource surveys are known to have been completed for this facility.

3.1.3.23 Spokane-Fairchild AFB (53390)

The installation at Spokane-Fairchild AFB is an RC and FMS for the WAANG located at 300 Eaker Avenue on Fairchild AFB in Spokane County. The site consists of 23.02 acres, and 19.75 acres are surveyable. There are seven buildings within the site and none approaching 50 years old. No cultural resource surveys are known to have been completed for this facility.

3.1.3.24 Spokane-Geiger Field (53B55)

The installation at Spokane-Geiger Field is an RC and FMS #5 located at 8700 W. Electric Avenue, in the City of Spokane, Spokane County. The site consists of 20.46 acres, and 10.03 acres are surveyable. There are 10 buildings within the site. Cultural resource surveys were completed in 2005, 2013, and 2019 (Bush et al. 2019; E2M 2005b; Gray 2013), which included evaluation of all buildings over 50 years and an intensive archaeological survey. No NRHP-Eligible buildings were identified at the facility. A prehistoric site was documented at the installation that requires further archaeological survey and investigation prior to any construction activities. The site was determined to have a high risk for undiscovered precontact resources and a low to moderate risk of undiscovered historic archaeological resources. The Geiger Field RC will turn 50 years old during the 2021–2025 ICRMP and will require evaluation for NRHP eligibility.

3.1.3.25 Spokane-Fort George Wright (53560)

The installation at Spokane-Fort George Wright includes equipment parking and is located at 2408 N. Government Way, in the City of Spokane, Spokane County. The site consists of 6.7 acres of graveled parking and storage buildings, some of which are associated with the historic Fort George Wright. Currently it lies adjacent to the Mukugawa Institute, an educational facility that has repurposed the buildings of the NRHP-Eligible historic Fort George Wright. There are 10 buildings within the site. Cultural resource surveys were completed in 2005 (E2M 2005a, 2005b), which included evaluation of all buildings over 50 years and an intensive archaeological survey. The surveys evaluated five storage buildings built in 1938 and found none to be Eligible for the NRHP. Archival research, however, suggests that earlier evaluations do find the historic 1938 barns to be Eligible. No archaeological resources were documented on site.

If future construction is planned, an update of NRHP eligibility determinations for the 1938 barns is recommended. Additionally, three buildings will approach 50 years old during the 2021–2025 ICRMP and require NRHP eligibility evaluations to meet Section 110 requirements. An updated archaeological risk assessment is recommended prior to any construction.

3.1.3.26 Tumwater (53B70)

The installation at Tumwater is located at 8311 Kimmie Street SW, in the City of Tumwater, Thurston County. The site is 52.37 acres and will include an RC, which is under construction, to be completed in 2021. A cultural resource survey was completed in 2015 prior to the construction of the facility (Schumacher 2015). No cultural resources concerns were identified at this facility.

3.1.3.27 Vancouver AFRC (53229)

The installation at Vancouver AFRC is an RC located at 15005 NE 65th Street, in the City of Vancouver, Clark County. The site consists of 18.54 acres. There are five buildings within the site and none approaching 50 years of age. No cultural resource surveys are known to have been completed for this facility.

3.1.3.28 Walla Walla (53B95)

The installation at Walla Walla is an RC located at 113 S. Colville Street, in the City of Walla Walla, Walla Walla County. The site consists of 0.88 acres, and 0.04 acres are surveyable. There are three buildings within the site. Cultural resources surveys were completed in 2005 and 2020 (E2M 2005a, 2005b; SRI 2020), which included NRHP eligibility evaluations for all buildings over 50 years old and a reconnaissance archaeological survey. One NRHP-Eligible property, the Walla Walla Armory, was identified at this facility. The site was determined at low risk for archaeological resources, but an updated archaeological risk assessment is recommended prior to any major ground-disturbing activities.

3.1.3.29 Wenatchee (53C00) and Wenatchee USARC (53965)

The installation at Wenatchee is an RC located at 1230 5th Street, in the City of Wenatchee, Chelan County. The site consists of 2.39 acres, and 0.50 acres are surveyable. There are four buildings within the site. The RC is adjacent to Wenatchee USARC, located at 1230 5th Street, which consists of an additional 1.48 acres, 0.58 acres of which are surveyable. Cultural resources surveys were completed in 2005 (E2M 2005a, 2005b), which included NRHP eligibility surveys for all buildings over 50 years of age and a reconnaissance archaeological survey.

This facility is one of several utilitarian-style structures built across the state after WWII; however, the Wenatchee Armory was determined Not Eligible for the NRHP due to modification. The reconnaissance archaeological survey determined the site to have a low risk for cultural resources, but an updated archaeological survey is recommended to fulfill Section 110 requirements.

3.1.3.30 Yakima RC (53C30)

The installation at Yakima RC is an RC located at 2501 Airport Drive, in the City of Yakima, Yakima County. The site consists of 10.21 acres, and 5.06 acres are surveyable. There are two buildings within the site and none approaching 50 years of age. A reconnaissance archaeological survey was completed in 2005 (E2M 2005a) and determined to have a low risk of archaeological resources. An updated archaeological survey is recommended to fulfill Section 110 requirements.

3.1.4 Divestitures

Table 3-6 is a list of divested properties previously owned and/or operated by the WAARNG.

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Table 3-6. List of Divested WAARNG Properties

Facility Name	Location	Year Divested
Bellingham Armory	3928 Williamson Way Bellingham, WA 98226	2013
Camas	920 NW Hill Street Camas, WA 98607	2006
Ellensburg Armory	901 E. 7th Avenue Ellensburg, WA 98926	2005
Everett Armory	2730 Oakes Avenue Everett, WA 98201	2013
Okanogan RC	71 Rodeo Trail Road Okanogan, WA 98840	2013
Poulsbo	19133 Jensen Way Poulsbo, WA 98370	2010
Pullman	E. 540 Main Street Pullman, WA 99163	2014
Shelton	601 Franklin Street Shelton, WA 98584	1996
Tacoma	715 South 11th Street Tacoma, WA 98405	2013
Toppenish	326 S Division Street Toppenish, WA 98948	2009

3.2 WAARNG Cultural Resource Management Program

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 summarizing the actions taken over the past five years. Cultural resource actions can include initiation or continuation of Native American consultation not related to a specific project, GIS cultural resource layer development, development of a cultural resource training and awareness program for non-CRM staff, cultural resources management training, development of agreement documents, and fulfillment of Federal curation requirements.

Appendix F includes a list of the Installation-Specific Cultural Resources Management Projects proposed for 2021–2025. It also includes the status of completed and not completed projects from the 2014–2018 ICRMP. In summary, proposed projects for 2021–2025 focus on the following goals:

- Supporting the military mission through effective cultural resources management.
- Enhancing WAARNG personnel awareness of, and appreciation for, cultural resource preservation and improving the effectiveness of their decision-making.
- Enhancing working relationships with the SHPO to identify and protect cultural resources that may exist on WAARNG lands.
- Continuing consultation with Tribes in order to further the partnership that will permit the protection of irreplaceable cultural resources while WAARNG continues its mission-essential activities.
- Strengthening partnerships between the Tribes and the WAARNG in order to ensure the continued stewardship of WAARNG cultural resources.

- Promoting outreach with an interested public who are stakeholders in local, natural, and cultural resources and ensuring their access to these resources;

- Continuing an approach to protecting archaeological resources that is consistent with the Department of the Interior's National Strategy for Federal Archaeology. This approach focuses on the preservation and protection of archaeological sites in place, conservation of archaeological collections and records, sharing of archaeological research results, and increasing outreach and participation in public archaeology (https://www.nps.gov/archeology/tools/NatComments.htm).

- Identifying procedures for updating the ICRMP, such as changes in Points of Contact (POCs), property exchanges, etc., annually or as new cultural resource data are acquired.

- Incorporating the ICRMP into master planning, Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM), Natural Resources Management Plans (NRMP), Land Condition Trend Analysis, Range and Training Land Program, Threatened and Endangered Species Program, and other WAARNG planning efforts.

- Ensuring continued compliance with the requirements of NHPA, especially Section 106, and EO 05-05.

- Ensuring continued confidentiality of archaeological site information through the use of measures such as password-protected GIS databases and maps, the DAHP's secure-access Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD) database, and thorough review of public documents by the CRM before they are released (site locational information will remain confidential to the public).

- Developing a curation program, including the maintenance of an in-house artifact catalog that corresponds to collections housed at a curation facility, ARNG museum, or other repository.

- Ensure compliance with NAGPRA, including providing the Tribes with a copy of the in-house artifact catalogs and other information.

- Establishing long-term working relationships with stakeholders to identify and protect historic properties that may exist at WAARNG installations (however, site locational and other information may be confidential or restricted in such cases).

- Ensuring that scientific and historical data recovered from cultural resources at WAARNG facilities are made available to researchers, Tribes, and other interested parties (site locational and other information may be confidential or restricted in such cases).

3.3 Research Questions for WAARNG Properties

3.3.1 Architectural Projects

During the lifespan of this ICRMP, additional buildings, structures, and objects on WAARNG installations will become 50 years of age. Projects for architectural resources generally include the identification and evaluation of historic properties subject to immediate damage or loss resulting from training, maintenance, and other activities at WAARNG facilities, and/or the

development of a Programmatic Agreement (PA) with the SHPO on treatment and management of buildings, structures, or objects potentially Eligible or Eligible for the NRHP (see Appendix E, SOP 1).

Research questions that may be posed for architectural resources include the following:

- Does this resource convey a specific aspect of the Cold War? How central was this resource to the Cold War mission?
- How many individuals worked at this location? What were their roles?
- Was this resource part of a larger network or planned design? Is this property part of the National Defense Facilities Act (NDFA), 81st Congress Public Act 783 Series standardized designs? (Note: These were National Guard Bureau–type designs that are One-Unit Series A–K; there is a difference between context and structure).
- How many resources of this type were constructed or developed? Where are they located? How much historical integrity do they retain?
- Has the building or facility been modified? Does this site or structure retain historical integrity?
- What are the character-defining features of the resource?
- What role has this resource played in community development?
- What is the history of unit stationing at this facility?

3.3.2 Archaeological Projects

Projects relating to archaeological resources generally include the following:

- Distributing the procedures regarding inadvertent discoveries of cultural artifacts during potential ground-disturbing activities on all WAARNG installations.
- Developing explicit procedures and training for managing accidental or unanticipated discoveries of archaeological resources that were previously unknown on WAARNG installations.
- Having the option to develop a MOU with the SHPO for emergency operations (see Appendix E, SOP Number 4) and inadvertent discovery (see Appendix E, SOP Number 5).
- Defining resource-specific inventory and evaluation procedures for various classes of cultural resources at WAARNG facilities (i.e., precontact and historic sites, buildings, structures, objects, artifact assemblages, etc.). In particular, procedures for dealing with potentially NRHP-Eligible resources and surveying high-priority areas will be clearly outlined or defined.
- Ensuring reasonable, effective and timely communications between the responsible personnel from the WAARNG and the SHPO concerning cultural resources on WAARNG facilities and their identification, evaluation, and when necessary, preservation and/or mitigation.

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- Identification of archaeological resources that are Eligible for, or require further evaluation to make a determination of eligibility for, listing in the NRHP that are subject to immediate damage or loss resulting from training, maintenance, and other activities at WAARNG facilities. Surveys will be performed either in-house or by contractors to WAARNG.

- Development of guidelines for annual review of archaeological and historic sites that are Eligible or need further evaluation to make a determination of eligibility for listing in the NRHP, including checking for looting, signs of disturbance, etc. Develop a monitoring program for sites left in situ.

- Protection of artifacts by arranging curation. Presently, WAARNG does not have any archaeological items in possession and no agreement with a curation facility (for more information, please see Appendix C).

- Distribution of the SOPs to WAARNG facilities managers, the Construction and Facility Management Office (CFMO), and Operations Manager.

- Continuing efforts to complete Section 110 Phase I surveys at all WAARNG installations.

Research questions that may be posed for archaeological resources may include the following:

- **Chronology**
  - What time period(s) is/are represented by the finds?—This can be addressed through relative dating techniques, such as the identification of temporally diagnostic artifact types (e.g., Carlson 2017[1]), stratigraphic associations (Harris 1989[2]), or absolute methods such as radiocarbon dating (Taylor and Bar-Yosef 2020[3]), tephra dating (Sarna-Wojcicki 2000[4]), tree ring studies (Speer 2012[5]), or other methods as appropriate to the types of materials found (Greene and Moore 2010[6]).

- **Environment**
  - Was the environment different at the time the site was occupied compared to the present?
  - Has the landscape changed due to natural forces (e.g., meandering river course, seismic activity)?
  - Has the landscape changed due to human activity (e.g., intentional creation of clam beds by Native coastal groups, modern construction and urban development by Euroamerican groups)?
  - What resources would have been present near the site at the time that it was occupied?

[1] Carlson, Roy, editor (2017) *Projectile Point Sequences in Northwestern North America.* Publication No. 35. Archaeology Press, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, British Columbia, Canada.
[2] Harris, Edward (2014) *Principles of Archaeological Stratigraphy*. Second edition. Academic Press, Cambridge, England, United Kingdom.
[3] Taylor, R.E., and Ofer Bar-Yosef (2020) *Radiocarbon Dating: An Archaeological Perspective*. Second edition. Rutledge, London.
[4] Sarna-Wojcicki, Andrei (2000) Tephrochronology. In *Quaternary Geochronology: Methods and Applications*, edited by J. Noller, W. Lettis, and J. Sowers, pp. 357–377. American Geophysical Union, Washington, D.C.
[5] Speer, James (2012) *Fundamentals of Tree Ring Research*. University of Arizona Press, Tucson.
[6] Greene and Moore (2010) *Archaeology: An Introduction.* Fifth edition. Routledge, London.

- **Site Function**
  - What kinds of artifacts are present on the site?
  - What kinds of features have been found at the site (e.g., fire hearths, camas roasting ovens, post holes for house pit structures)?
  - What resources or activities would have been available to the occupants of the site?

- **Ethnicity and Affiliation**
  - Which culture groups created the site (e.g., Coast Salish, Interior Salish, Chinese, Russian, or Euroamerican peoples)?
  - Is there evidence for interaction between different ethnic or cultural groups?

3.4 Integrated Cultural and Natural Resource Management

Natural resources and forestry actions are considered undertakings on WAARNG Federal lands and require cultural resources compliance under Section 106 of the NHPA and NEPA consideration. Examples of such undertakings include aspects of forest and fire management that involve ground-disturbing activities (i.e., cutting or harvesting, timber thinning, prescribed burning, wildfire suppression, construction and maintenance of fire breaks, Pine Beetle salvage operations, reforestation, establishing wildlife food plots, erosion control, re-vegetation, and soil conservation). Water quality and stream restoration activities that involve ground disturbance will also trigger Section 106.

Natural resources also comprise traditional cultural landscapes and may constitute important cultural resources to the Tribes. For instance, the white oak woodlands of Camp Murray, which are protected under Pierce County's Critical Areas Ordinance, are also considered a significant cultural resource to the Steilacoom Tribe. TCPs, including mountains and open spaces, are registered throughout Washington State. Their exact locations are considered confidential information. For this reason, is important to consult with nearby Tribes early in project planning so that all known TCPs can be protected. Furthermore, natural and cultural resource management are integrated, as undisturbed natural areas have a higher potential for belowground cultural resource discoveries.

The WAARNG uses Camp Murray's Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) to further integrate natural and cultural resource management. The WAARNG will plan natural resources projects to avoid archaeological sites that may be Eligible for the NRHP. As a result, all projects involving ground disturbance will be coordinated with the WAARNG CRM.

Natural resources management activities, construction activities, as well as training and routine operational and maintenance activities that could require Section 106 consultation within the following program areas include, but are not limited to, those presented in Table 3-7 below.

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Table 3-7. Activities that Require Section 106 Consultation

Program Area	Type of Activity
Range Operations	Artillery impact and live-firing of weapons, Ordnance disposal
Construction and Maintenance Operations	Facility construction, right-of-way easements, repair, alteration, modification, demolition, or disposal of standing structures or bridges over 45 years of age. Construction of a modern structure or feature within the view shed of an historic property or district. Construction of new roads (dirt or paved). Other earthmoving activities (i.e., terrain modification).
Real Estate Actions	Purchase, disposal, or divestiture or buildings over 45 years in age
Stormwater or Utility Construction or Maintenance	Construction or maintenance of stormwater features, or underground utilities.
Emergency Spill Response	Ground-disturbing activities associated with spill response and remediation
Integrated Training Area Management	Restoration in areas that have been disturbed by troop activities (Stream banks, trials, low water crossing, maneuver damage
Environmental	Remediation activities that involve building demolition and earth excavation to remove contaminants, spill/hazard response for soil removal (emergency Section 106)
Forestry Management	Forest management (i.e., timber harvesting, tree planting, prescribed burning, crop tree release, timber stand improvements)
Wildlife Prescribed Fire	Construction of fire breaks in new areas which involve earthmoving activities
Vegetative Management	Repair of extreme erosion, removal of woody vegetation
Wildlife Management	In ground trapping arrays
Agricultural and Grazing	New agricultural or grazing allotments on undisturbed land
Soil Conservation	Erosion control measures that alter original ground surface
Wetlands Management	In ground water control systems, earthen dams or mound features.
Other	Construction of new food plots, or ground disturbance at food plots located on known archaeological sites; plowing and disking in historically agricultural areas; and construction of pedestrian trails.

Generally, activities that do not require NHPA Section 106 consultation include:

- Mowing and routine landscaping;
- Field bivouacking and Land Navigation;
- Use of existing excavated areas;
- Munitions storage;
- Fueling and refueling activities;
- Repair, alteration, modification, demolition, or disposal of structures less than 50 years of age (exceptions apply to properties that meet criteria considerations that would make it Eligible for listing to the NRHP);
- Transfer of a structure under 50 years of age to another State or Federal agency;
- No-till drills; and
- Reno mattress installation or replacement.

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3.5 Curation

Note: AR 200-1, 2-7 (a) and (b)—The installation commander will ensure that all collections are possessed, 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.

In accordance with the requirements of 36 CFR 79, Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections, AR 200-1 requires the Adjutant General of the WAARNG to ensure that all archaeological collections and associated records, as defined in 36 CFR 79.4(a), are processed, maintained, and preserved. Collections are material remains that are excavated or removed during a survey, excavation, or other study of a prehistoric or historic resource, and associated records that are prepared or assembled in connection with the survey, excavation, or other study (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 the long-term and ongoing cost of permanent collection curation and include this in the funding request.

Collections from Federal lands or obtained during Federally funded projects 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. Collections from State-owned property have title vested in the WAARNG and should be curated in facilities that meet the requirements of the SHPO.

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.

3.5.1 Curation 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 MOU or similar agreement with the SHPO or other State repository, museum, or university, or other approved curation facility for final

curation of all artifacts. (Most recently, the Burke museum has served as the repository for artifacts discovered on WMD state-owned lands.)

- All field, laboratory, and other project records will be reproduced on archival-quality paper.

3.5.2 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:

- Maintain a list of any U.S. Government–owned personal property received by the CRM (see Appendix C).
- Periodically inspect the physical environment in which all archaeological materials are stored for the purpose of monitoring the physical security and environmental control measures (see Appendix C).
- 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 (see Appendix C).
- Periodically inventory the collection by accession, lot, or catalog record for the purpose of verifying the location of the material remains and associated records (see Appendix C).

Periodically inventory any other U.S. Government–owned personal property in the possession of the CRM (see Appendix C).

3.5.3 Curation Facilities

At this time, no WAARNG-owned archaeological material or artifacts recovered during archaeological investigations are curated. Artifacts discovered at the Centralia National Guard Armory were collected and curated at the Burke Museum after a transfer of ownership to the museum. If any additional materials or artifacts are collected as a result of archaeological investigations on WAARNG are discovered, they will be curated at a facility that meets the requirements set forth by 36 CFR Part 79. The following is a list of these facilities that meet these requirements in Washington State.

- Adam East Museum Art Center, (509) 766-9395, http://www.cityofml.com/484/Museum-Art-Center
- Burke Museum of Natural History, (206) 543-7907, http://www.washington.edu/burkemuseum
- Wanapum Dam Heritage Center, (509) 754-3541, https://wanapum.org/
- Hibolb Cultural Center, (360) 716-2600, http://www.hibulbculturalcenter.org/

- Muckleshoot Preservation Department, http://www.muckleshoot.nsn.us/services/culture--wildlife/culture-program.aspx

Records, artifacts, and donated private collections that are associated with the WAARNG's military history are curated and/or stored in accordance with Military Regulation under NGR 870-20, at the following facility:

Washington National Guard Museum
Building 2
Transportation Corps Way, Tacoma, Washington 98433
(253) 512-7834
http://www.waguardmuseum.org/

In FY12, the WAARNG's Environmental Programs entered into a MOA with the University of Washington to conduct an assessment of the collections/records/materials that have been stored at the Washington National Guard Museum that has been managed by the Washington National Guard State Historical Society staff. Preliminary results showed that there is a lot of moving image materials, oversized photographs depicting WAARNG history, slides, and prints/negatives that need preservation. The next phase of the project proposed to perform the actual curation/preservation of these collections. The project also included an assessment of whether the University's archival ToolKit may be useful in archiving and managing WAARNG's collections. Since WAARNG staff overturn,.

Due to staff overturn at the WAARNG/WMD, record of this MOA with the University of Washington or any report or record relating to this project cannot be found. The 2021–2015 proposed projects (Appendix F) includes new study of the museum's archives, cataloguing all items, research materials, WAARNG paraphernalia, artifacts, photographs, and archival materials for future research purposes.

3.6 Cultural Resources Manager's Guidance and Procedures

Guidance for the cultural resources program is provided in the Army National Guard Cultural Resources Handbook (2013). A full copy of the handbook may be found at Guard Knowledge Online under the Installations and Environment, Cultural Resources section.

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 resource 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 have a potential impact on cultural resources.

An effective CRM should:

1. Understand the military mission.

2. Have or acquire an inventory of archaeological resources with locations, maps, etc. This 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 State Historic Preservation Officer, Federally and Non-federally recognized 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 Federally recognized Tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, and Alaskan corporations.

9. Meet the professional qualification standards of the Secretary of the Interior under 36 CFR 61 (see section 4.2.2).

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

- Ground disturbance;
- Building maintenance and repair;
- Landscape and grounds repair or replacement;
- New construction—buildings or additions, infrastructure, roads, and trails;
- Major renovations to buildings;
- Major changes in use of buildings;
- Major changes in training locations or type;
- Master planning;
- Disposal or divesting of property;
- Alterations to any buildings, structures or objects that are 45 years of age or older;
- Demolishing building or structures;
- Leasing or using private or public property;
- Emergency operations; and/or
- Compliance with Homeland Security requirements.

Construction or military mission activities may adversely affect cultural resources. Each WAARNG staff member involved with planning, construction, building repair, maintenance, management of training, or other mission activities coordinates with the CRM in the planning process. The Environmental Analysis of the project or activity is normally done through development of the appropriate NEPA document. A Section 106 consultation can be coordinated with the NEPA review process to help streamline the entire environmental review. Analysis typically commences with completion and review of Military Construction Project Data Form 1391, Project Request Form 420, or a work order.

To facilitate integration of planning and analysis of effects from WAARNG actions, the CRM will:

- Distribute the ICRMP to and solicit input from the internal stakeholders.
- Distribute cultural resources project list (Appendix F) and emphasize time requirements for compliance.
- Distribute SOPs to applicable parties (see Appendix E).
- Distribute list of historic structure and archaeological sensitivity maps.
- Develop and conduct cultural resources awareness training.
- Ensure every ground-disturbing project and installation site has an Inadvertent Discovery Plan in place and that all contractors and internal stakeholders are trained in its implementation.
- Develop and update as-needed contract language for archaeological monitoring and inadvertent discovery stop-work provisions.
- Meet, at a minimum, once a year with CFMO and Operations Manager in the Directorate of Operations to discuss upcoming projects and plans.
- Meet with the Environmental Quality Control Committee (EQCC).
- Participate in staff meetings.

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

Coordination with non-WAARNG entities is required under several Federal laws and regulations as well as AR 200-1. 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:

- State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPO).
- Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPO).
- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP).
- Departmental Consulting Archaeologist, National Park Service.
- Keeper of the National Register, Department of the Interior.
- Federally recognized Tribes.
- Interested members of the public, including ethnographic groups, historic organizations, and others.

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, ACHP, Tribes, and interested persons as required (see Cultural Resources Handbook [2013: Section 1.4]).

3.6.1 Internal Stakeholder Coordination

Table 3-8 identifies internal stakeholders and ongoing responsibilities and involvement in the cultural resources program.

Table 3-8. Internal Stakeholder Coordination for WAARNG Cultural Resources Program

Internal Stakeholder	Interface with Cultural Resource Program and CRM
Leadership—TAG, ATAG, Chief of Staff	• Provide leadership support to the cultural resource program. Through review and signing of ICRMP, determines the cultural resource policy and procedures for the WAARNG. • Participate in cultural awareness training.
HQ, CFMO, SMO	• Have the ICRMP as a component plan within the Camp Murray installation master plan and design guide. • Provide project and program information to the CRM for review during planning stages. • Include time schedules for cultural resources compliance. • Have the current inventory of cultural resources. • 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. • Provide background information concerning facilities, environmental, and geographic factors, surface disturbance, threatened and endangered species, wetlands, and other sensitive natural resources to the CRM.
U.S. Property and Fiscal Office (USPFO)	• Should have the ICRMP as a component plan within the Camp Murray installation master plan and design guide. • Invite CRM to planning and project meetings. • Participate in cultural awareness training.
Master and Strategic Planning	• Should have the ICRMP as a component plan within the Camp Murray installation master plan and design guide. • Should have the CRM review master/strategic plans and training plans. • Should include time schedules for cultural resources compliance and any necessary tribal consultation in implementation of plans and training. • Invite CRM to planning and project meetings. • Participate in cultural awareness training.
Installation Commander, Armorers	• 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. • Participate in cultural awareness training
Army Range Control (Army, JBLM and YTC)	• 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. • 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. • Participate in cultural awareness training.
JBLM and YTC Cultural Resources Managers	• Shall be contacted for coordination of archaeological risk assessment for ground disturbing activities and future construction from earliest stages of planning. • Shall concur with determination of effect on cultural resources
Unit Commander and Environmental Liaison	• 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. • Participate in cultural awareness training.

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Internal Stakeholder	Interface with Cultural Resource Program and CRM
EQCC	• Have the ICRMP as a component of quality control and planning. • Have an understanding of cultural resource compliance requirements. • Include time schedules for cultural resources compliance. • Invite CRM to committee meetings. • Have the current inventory of cultural resources. • Participate in cultural awareness training.
Museum Manager	• Review military historic context and provide historic information to CRM, as appropriate.
Public Affairs	• 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. • Shall promote National Historic Preservation Week. • Provide news stories to internal newsletters, newspapers (On Guard), NGB publications, and local media.
Joint Forces	• 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.
Recruiters	• Be aware of cultural resources program and history and promote to recruits.
WAANG	• Coordinate with the WAARNG regarding all decisions that could potentially affect the Camp Murray historic district (i.e. building 118) or have the potential to affect belowground cultural resources.

3.6.1.1 Contact Information for Internal Stakeholders

The contact information for internal stakeholders in Table 3-9 can be updated during the ICRMP annual review.

Table 3-9. Contact Information for Internal Stakeholders

Internal Stakeholder	Contact Information
JBLM and YTC Cultural Resources Managers	Lys Ops, JBLM CRM lys.m.opp-beckman.ctr@mail.mil Bethany Mills, YTC CRM bethany.mills2.civ@mail.mil
Museum Manager	Rick Patterson wngshs@live.com (253) 512-7834
Public Affairs	Karina Shagren, Public Affairs Officer karina.shagren@mil.wa.gov (253) 512-8222
WAANG	Cheryl Settle, Air National Guard Environmental Engineer cheryl.settle.1@us.af.mil 253-512-3218

3.6.2 Coordination with External Stakeholders

Coordination with non-WAARNG entities is required under several Federal laws and regulations as well as AR 200-1. The NHPA, NEPA, and NAGPRA require coordination with interested parties and other government agencies, depending on the action involved.

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

- SHPO.
- THPOs/Tribes.
- ACHP.
- Departmental Consulting Archaeologist, National Park Service.
- Keeper of the National Register, Department of the Interior.
- Interested members of the public, including ethnographic groups, historic organizations, and others.

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/Tribes, the ACHP, 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 National Register can 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. The WAARNG must also invite the ACHP to participate in consultations regarding the resolution of adverse effects to historic properties.
- In accordance with the NHPA, NAGPRA, ARPA, and NEPA, the CRM shall coordinate with interested Tribes (see Appendices E and I).
- In accordance with the NHPA, the CRM will consult with the National Park Service for all Section 106 undertakings that have the potential to affect a National Historic Landmark.

Timing: SHPO and public reviews will generally require a minimum of 30 days for Section 106 reviews of determinations of effects. THPO and Tribe reviews require additional diligence. At a minimum, concurrent with the 30-day review, follow up with THPOs/Tribes by sending a certified letter to receive input. A thorough memorandum for record (MFR) of contact with THPOs/Tribes must be kept for these conversations.

3.6.2.1 SHPO Coordination WISAARD Reporting

Section 106 and EO 05-05 require consultation with the DAHP Historic Preservation Officer for all actions with the potential to affect cultural resources.

Official consultation with the SHPO should be addressed to the SHPO/Director Dr. Allyson Brooks. The consultation should indicate whether the action falls under Section 106 or EO 05-05. If there is a Federal nexus, Section 106 is usually the overriding regulation. Official consultation will be submitted to the following email addresses and supporting documentation will be uploaded to the WISAARD database as described below.

DAHP contacts for consultation and coordination in each program area are provided in Tables 3-10 and 3-11.

Table 3-10. DAHP Regulatory Consultation Contacts

Regulatory Nexus	Consultation Email Address
Section 106 (Federal)	106@dahp.wa.gov
Governor's Order 05-05 (State)	0505@dahp.wa.gov

Table 3-11. DAHP Personnel Contacts

Division	Name	Contact Information
Official Consultation	Dr. Allyson Brook, SHPO/Director	allyson.brooks@dahp.wa.gov (360) 480-6922
Built Environment	Nicholas Vann, Deputy SHPO	nicholas.vann@dahp.wa.gov (360) 628-2170
Built Environment	Holly Borth, Preservation Design Reviewer	holly.borth@dahp.wa.gov (360) 890-0174
Human Remains	Dr. Guy Tasa State Physical Anthropologist	guy.tasa@dahp.wa.gov (360) 790-1633
Archaeological Resources	Dr. Rob Whitlam State Archaeologist	rob.whitlam@dahp.wa.gov (360) 890-2615

3.6.2.2 WISAARD Reporting

WISAARD is the state of Washington's digital repository for architectural and archaeological resources. Qualified individuals, including WAARNG's cultural resources manager, can access the database to search for cultural resources across the state to aid in resource evaluation and risk assessment. That database also gives access to a predictive archaeological model that provides a risk-assessment tool for ground-disturbing activities.

The WAARNG is responsible for updating and entering cultural resources information into the system. This includes cultural resources reports, surveys, and inventory forms. Data updates are facilitated by the data-sharing agreement that the WAARNG/WMD has entered into with DAHP that allows for integration of cultural resources data between the WISAARD and WAARNG cultural resources geodatabase.

WISAARD is also the reporting tool for consultation coordination and is used to submit electronic areas of potential effects (eAPEs), project descriptions, and determinations of effect. The consultation process described above should occur concurrently with cultural resources entries the WISAARD database. The electronic address for WISAARD is: wisaard.dahp.wa.gov.

3.6.3 Annual Review and Update Requirements

Annual Reports and Implementation Plans are important components of the ICRMP's execution. The CRM; Environmental Program Manager; Planning, Operations, and Training Officer; and Facilities Management Officer (FMO) must review the ICRMP each year on the anniversary of the signing to assess the plan's viability and determine if revising is necessary. An errata sheet can be used to address minor revisions. At a minimum, the Annual Report will contain a summary of cultural resource projects conducted over the year and any modifications necessary for the ICRMP. The Annual Report is sent to the ARNG Environmental Division, the SHPO, and, if requested, the appropriate Tribes.

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An Annual Report template is available on Guard Knowledge Online, although the State ARNG is not required to use it. The Annual Report must contain the following information:

- 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).
- Demonstration of 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, including the number of additional buildings evaluated for NRHP eligibility and the number of Eligible buildings.
- Any necessary changes to the ICRMP as a result of the annual review (noted on errata sheet).

Update Requirements

In order to best prepare for the five-year ICRMP updates, the following is a list of items that should be organized and ready to reference when updating the ICRMP.

- All planning level surveys and historic contexts created within the previous 5 years.
- Any new curation agreements created within the previous 5 years.
- Any new MOA or MOU created within the previous 5 years.
- An updated Tribal POC list.
- Summary of past Tribal consultation activities (meetings).
- Tribal letters and memorandums for record.
- Any Tribal agreement documents.
- Communication record table (within the ICRMP database) that tracks phone calls, emails, and correspondence relating to Tribal consultation.
- Installation-specific CRM projects.

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4.0 STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

The SOPs provided in Appendix E are designed to provide guidance for ARNG non-environmental personnel in addressing the most common actions and situations involving cultural resources. The SOPs have been prepared to assist the ARNG in complying with applicable State and Federal laws, regulations, and guidelines pertaining to cultural resources management.

Cultural Resources Manager: AR 200-1 requires the designation of a CRM to coordinate the virtual installation's cultural resources management program. For ARNGs, 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-ARNG lands.

Annual Cultural Resources Training: A requirement of the WAARNG Cultural Resources Management Program is annual cultural resources awareness training for non-environmental staff. 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 personnel will develop a training program for installation planners, construction program managers, field commanders and their troops, maintenance staff, and others who may encounter cultural resources. Training subjects can include understanding SOPs, inadvertent discovery protocols, introduction to cultural resources regulations and management, Section 106 procedures for historic properties, and identification of cultural resources.

Timing: An awareness training course would be approximately 2 to 4 hours.

Table 4-1 lists the SOPs found in Appendix E, along with the timing required for their implementation.

Table 4-1. Timing of SOPs

SOP	Timing
SOP No. 1: Maintenance and Renovation of Historic Buildings and Structures	For exempt actions, no additional time is required. For non-exempt actions, anticipate a minimum of 8 months.
SOP No. 2: Disposal or Demolition of Excess Property	Anticipate a minimum of 8 to 10 months for historic structures. See Appendix E for additional guidance.
SOP No. 3: Mission Training of Military and Tenant Personnel	Clearing lands for training requires approximately 4-6 months for archaeological surveys. Personnel should be familiar with the contents of SOP 5; can be done as part of annual training and unit in-briefings.
SOP No. 4: Emergency Actions	A minimum of 7 days.
SOP No. 5: 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.

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5.0 TRIBAL CONSULTATION

The NHPA, EO 13007, EO 13175, Presidential Memorandum for Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies dated 29 April 1994: Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments, and the Annotated Policy Document for DoD American Indian and Alaska Native Policy, updated 2012, require Federal agencies to consult with Federally recognized American Indian Tribes (DoDI 4710.02).

Consultation takes on many forms. The WAARNG may need to consult on a project 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 Tribes will lead to a better understanding of each party's interests and concerns and development of a trustful relationship. This will streamline future project-based consultation and streamline the inadvertent discovery process.

For project-specific consultation, the CRM should send appropriate reports and documentation to potentially affected THPOs/Tribes describing the proposed action and analysis of effects (either Section 106 and/or NEPA documents) and request comments and input. After 30 days, the CRM should follow up with THPO/Tribes for input if no correspondence has been received. A thorough Memorandum for Record (MFR) must be kept. For projects of particular interest to THPOs/Tribes, the CRM could consider a site visit and meeting with affected THPOs/Tribes. Consultation meetings should be held and include representation from the WAARNG command leadership (i.e., the Adjutant General, CFMO, etc.).

A list of the regulatory requirements is provided in the Army National Guard Cultural Resources Handbook (2013) Chapter 4. Additional information regarding Tribal consultation and a listing of the Tribal representatives and POCs is provided in Appendix C.

5.1 WAARNG Tribal Consultation Program

In 2012, the DoD updated its annotated American Indian and Alaska Native Policy, which emphasizes the importance of respecting and consulting with Tribal governments on a government-to-government basis. The policy requires an assessment, through consultation, of the effect of proposed DoD actions that may have the potential to significantly affect protected American Indian Tribal resources, American Indian Tribal rights, and American Indian lands before decisions are made by the services. DoDI 4710.02 provides additional emphasis to this policy. If it appears that there may be an effect, the appropriate Federally recognized Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations would be contacted.

Appendix C includes a description of the WAARNG's consultation program to date. The Appendix includes:

- A state map with Tribal lands overlain
- Summary of past consultation activities (meetings)
- Letters and memorandums for record
- Planned future consultation
- Point of contact list
- Any agreement documents

1. The Appendix should be updated as necessary to include MFR, meeting agendas and summaries, updated POC lists, and agreement documents.

2. The POC list should be updated whenever new information becomes available. At a minimum, the list should be checked annually. The CRM can call/access the following resources for update information

    - SHPO
    - THPOs
    - Bureau of Indian Affairs Web page
    - Other Federal or State agencies
    - Washington Department of Transportation: https://wsdot.wa.gov/tribal/TribalContacts.htm
    - Governor's Office of Indian Affairs: https://goia.wa.gov/tribal-directory/tribal-chair-contact-information
    - Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP): https://dahp.wa.gov/sites/default/files/WashingtonTribescontactList_6.26.2020.pdf

3. Phone calls, emails, and correspondence relating to consultation should be tracked in the Communication Record table of the ICRMP database. Reports can be printed from this table to serve as MFRs or to provide a timeline of communications regarding a particular issue.

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Stell Environmental (Stell)
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U.S. Department of Interior
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APPENDIX A. 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 (NEPA), 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 the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (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 National Historic Preservation Act; cultural items as defined by the 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 200-1 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.

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 significant adverse impacts are expected to occur to cultural resources.

Executive Order (EO) 11593 of 1971—Directs Federal agencies to provide leadership in preserving, restoring, and maintaining the historic and cultural environment of the nation; to ensure the preservation of cultural resources; to locate, inventory, and nominate to the National Register of Historic Places (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 (EO) 13006 of 1996—Directs Federal agencies to provide leadership in utilizing and maintaining, wherever appropriate, historic properties and districts, especially those located in central business areas. This EO intends to aid in the location of Federal facilities on historic properties in our central cities, to identify and remove regulatory barriers, and to improve preservation partnerships.

Executive Order 13007 of 1996 on Indian Sacred Sites—Provides additional direction to Federal agencies regarding American Indian sacred sites. Federal agencies are “within the constraints of their missions” required to accommodate 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 EO was issued on November 6, 2000, expanding on and strengthening EO 13084 (Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments 1998). Federal agencies are to recognize the right of self-governance and the sovereignty of 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." EO 13084 is revoked as of February 5, 2001, under this new EO.

Geographical Information System (GIS)—Electronic maps that can provide information regarding identified structures and archaeological sites that are potentially Eligible for the NRHP or that have been determined to be Eligible for the NRHP.

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 WAARNG locations throughout the state (e.g., camp, FMS complex, etc.). For real property purposes, an installation is a single site or a grouping of two or more sites for inventory reporting. Each site represents a single virtual installation consisting of all sites the State controls except sites designated as training installations. Training installations can be their own installations if they have their own command structure and if ARNG Directorate has approved that they may be listed as their own ARNG training installation. One or more sites may be assigned to any one installation, but each can only be assigned to a single installation. An installation can exist in three possible forms: (1) a single site designated as an installation (e.g., Camp Roberts, CA); (2) several non-contiguous or contiguous sites grouped together as a single ARNG training installation (e.g., Camp Shelby, MS); or (3) several contiguous or non-contiguous sites grouped together as a single virtual installation (e.g., ARNG manages all the sites in a single state as a virtual installation).

Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP)—A five-year plan, developed and implemented by an installation commander, to provide for the management of cultural resources in a way that maximizes beneficial effects on such resources and minimizes adverse effects and impacts without impeding the mission of the installation and its tenants.

Memorandum of Agreement (MOA)—A formal written agreement containing the results of discussions among the Federal agency, the SHPO, and the ACHP, which 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 consult with 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 NHPA 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, who 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.

Parcel—A parcel is a contiguous piece or pieces of land described in a single real estate instrument. A parcel also can be described as a specific area of land whose perimeter is delineated by metes and bounds or other survey methods. A parcel represents each individual land acquisition by deed or grant (i.e., each separate real estate transaction). A single real estate transaction may acquire multiple parcels. Each parcel is shown by a single lot record in the Real Property Inventory (RPI). Parcels are, therefore, the building blocks of land for a site. A parcel is created by a real estate transaction whereby a Military Department or the State acquires an interest in land, and a legal instrument evidences the interest so acquired.

Phase 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 cm in diameter and 100 cm deep are excavated in the field, and soil is passed through quarter-inch mesh hardware cloth. The density of shovel pits is determined by site probability. Areas of high probability receive shovel tests in 25-m intervals. For areas of moderate probability, shovel tests are conducted in 50-m intervals. Areas of low probability are visually examined, and shovel test probes are dug at the principal investigator's discretion.

Predictive Model—Modeling used to determine areas of high, medium, and low archaeological potential.

Planning Resource for Infrastructure Development and Evaluation (PRIDE)—The PRIDE database is the Planning Resource for Infrastructure Development and Evaluation (PRIDE). It is a centralized database to support the identification of assets within an installation at each state. It provides the ARNG Directorate 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.

Programmatic Agreement (PA)—A formal agreement between agencies to modify and/or replace the Section 106 process for numerous undertakings in a program.

Real Property Development Plans (RPDP)—A written resource prepared by the ARNG to be consulted and used during the preparation of an ICRMP, specifically in dealing with standing structures at each activity or installation.

Record of Environmental Consideration (REC)—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—Refers to an individual ARNG holding except for training installations (e.g., Army Aviation Support Facilities [AASF], Field Maintenance Shop [FMS], Readiness Center). In the broadest terms, a site is a geographic location. In more focused terms, a site is a specific area of land consisting of a single parcel or several contiguous parcels. Each site must be able to produce a closed cadastral survey. A site can be any physical location that is or was owned by, leased to, or otherwise possessed by one Military Service or State (for National Guard purposes), including locations under the jurisdiction of the ARNG where a hazardous substance has been deposited, stored, disposed of, placed, or otherwise came to be located. Do not combine Federal parcels with State parcels in a single site, even if contiguous. There will be no sites that contain both Federal and State-owned property; create separate files. A site may exist in one of three forms. (1) Land only, where there are no facilities present and where the land consists of either a single parcel or two or more contiguous parcels. (2) Facility or facilities only, where the underlying land is neither owned nor controlled by the Federal or State government (a stand-alone facility can be a site, but if a facility is not a stand-alone facility, it must be assigned to a site). (3) Land and all the facilities thereon, where the land consists of either a single parcel or two or more contiguous parcels (example: a State- or municipally owned road that traverses an area (i.e., the road only is granted by the easement, not the property underneath). The rule defines such an area as a single site if the military retains controls or ownership of the land under the road. However, if the road and right-of-way along the road are owned by a party other than the Military Department (i.e., the road and the right-of-way [including property under the road] is granted in the easement), than this would be two sites since contiguous ownership does not exist.

Site Locational Models—A model, through past examples, used to predict locations of archaeological sites.

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 (TCP)—A property that is Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP because of its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that (a) are rooted in that community's history, and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community (see *National Register Bulletin No. 38.*) In order for a TCP to be found Eligible for the NRHP, it must meet the existing criteria for eligibility as a building, site, structure, object, or district.

Training Installation—Refers to one of the 45 training installations operated by the ARNG (see list in Handbook).

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 NHPA and NAGPRA.

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Undertaking— An undertaking is a project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a Federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of a Federal agency; those carried out with Federal financial assistance; those requiring a Federal permit, license, or approval; and those subject to State or local regulation administered pursuant to a delegation or approval by a Federal agency (36 CFR 800.16{y]).

Virtual Installation—For the purposes of this ICRMP, a virtual installation refers to all holdings of the WAARNG within the boundaries of the State of Washington (standard definitions according to DoDI 4165.14).

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APPENDIX B. PLANNING LEVEL SURVEY AND HISTORIC CONTEXTS

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1. PLANNING LEVEL SURVEY

In 1992, WAARNG contracted Grulich Architecture + Planning Services to complete a comprehensive site assessment of Camp Murray, which included archival and on-site assessment of above and below ground cultural resources. At that time, no previous archaeological surveys had been conducted within the boundaries of Camp Murray. Areas of high probability of historic and prehistoric resources were surveyed on site, although the report does not indicate how much acreage was covered. The comprehensive survey of built environment resources evaluated and inventoried 130 past and present historic buildings on Camp Murray. This assessment included evaluation of ancillary features, such as footbridges, culverts, Memorial Plaza, ancillary buildings, piers, a horse trough, tents, and a trail. Included in the built environment survey was an overview of previously demolished buildings (Grulich 1992). In 1998, a planning level survey was conducted for resources at four WAARNG facilities including Camp Murray, Camp Seven Mile, Kent Armory, and Redmond Armory. This survey gathered information on how many cultural resources had been identified within each facility (Riordan 1998).

Survey work continued in 2004, when Artifacts Architectural Consulting conducted a survey of the Sinclair Park Community Center, a building constructed within the Sinclair Park, a World War II wartime housing project in Bremerton, Washington. The report documents the remaining buildings of this development and includes stories of the previous homeowners of this predominantly African American neighborhood (Artifacts 2004). In 2005, the WAARNG contracted Engineering-Environmental Management, Inc. to conduct an evaluation of historic buildings and Cold-War era assets statewide. The report included 44 buildings, 35 of which were recommended Not Eligible for the NRHP (Engineering-Environmental 2005a). Also, in 2005, archaeological surveys were conducted at 24 WAARNG facilities statewide. Of these, seven surveys were conducted at an intensive level, and 17 surveys were conducted at a reconnaissance level (Engineering-Environmental 2005b). The seven intensive levels surveys were conducted at Camp Murray, Camp Seven Mile, Okanogan, Port Orchard, Snohomish, Spokane Fort George Wright, and Toppenish (of these, only Camp Murray, Camp Seven Mile, Port Orchard, Snohomish are still in WMD holdings). The following year, a survey of the Camp Murray and Redmond facilities was conducted, and 33 buildings were recorded and evaluated for eligibility for the NRHP (Engineering-Environmental 2006).

In 2012, an eligibility assessment was conducted for historic architectural resources including the Bellingham Armory (now divested), the Bremerton Armory, four buildings and landscape features at Camp Murray, the Okanogan Armory (now divested), and the Pasco Armory (Grulich 2012). Also in 2012, a report was produced for WAARNG in support of future construction of Tactical Unmanned Aircraft System (TUAS) facility at YTC (Swanson 2012). The following year, Gray Lane Preservation was contracted to conduct an eligibility assessment of nine buildings at Anacortes, Centralia, Kent, and Spokane (Geiger Field) (Gray 2013).

An archaeological survey was conducted in 2014 at the site of the proposed Pierce County Readiness Center located on Camp Murray by SRI (Jolivette and Huber 2014). The following year, an archaeological survey in support of the future construction of the Tumwater Readiness Center was conducted (Schumacher 2015). No NRHP-Eligible properties were identified. In 2016, a historic building condition assessment and treatment and maintenance plans for NRHP-Eligible Buildings 1, 2, 24, and 36 were completed at Camp Murray by Richaven PLLC (Richaven 2016). In 2017, an archaeological survey was completed for a 40-acre parcel in Richland, in Benton County (Knobbs and Stapp 2017). This parcel was proposed for development by WAARNG in support of the future construction of the Richland Readiness Center.
In the summer of 2017, the construction of a new parking lot at the Centralia Armory exposed historic-period archaeological materials on the north side of the armory. A subsequent report

described the findings of field investigations resulting from the halt of construction (Ellis et al 2018). In 2018, a cultural resources assessment of four buildings at the Port Orchard and Wenatchee installations was completed by ECRI (Hibdon and Thompson 2018). That same year, Richaven Architecture + Preservation completed historic building condition assessment, treatment, and maintenance plans for the Centralia and Snohomish Armories (Richaven Architecture 2018). An archaeological survey of three areas adjacent to the Centralia Armory was conducted in 2019. This survey was in preparation of the construction of new utility lines and an elevator at the armory facility (Taylor 2019). Also in 2019, archaeological surveys at seven previously unassessed locations was completed. The locations included Anacortes, Bremerton, Geiger Field, Montesano, Moses Lake, Redmond, and Sedro-Woolley (Bush et al 2019). In November 2019, the Department of Commerce procured an archaeological survey of the Seattle National Guard facility in support of the proposed Interbay Project (Berger and Beyers 2019). This site includes the Seattle Field Maintenance Shop and the Seattle Armory. In 2020, a cultural resources assessment was conducted at a 40-acre parcel, located in North Bend, Washington, in support of a future land acquisition and readiness center construction (Holschuh and Plumer 2020). No cultural resources were found at the property. As of the writing of this ICRMP, three additional reports were completed: 1. a comprehensive Historic Structures Report, documenting character-defining features, building condition, and preservation priorities for the Olympia Armory (ARG 2020); 2. an NRHP eligibility evaluation of the Camp Murray Building 1 addition and Walla Walla flammable materials storage (SRI 2020); and 3. a final report summarizing additional archaeological discoveries during monitoring of the Centralia Tenant Improvement Project (Carrilho et al. 2020).

Table B-1 details the reports summarized above.

Table B-1. A Complete List of Cultural Resource Reports Completed at WAARNG Facilities from 1992 to 2020

Report Name	Year Completed	Author
Comprehensive Site Assessment Camp Murray	1992	Grulich Architecture + Planning Services
U.S. Army National Guard Cultural Resources Planning Level Survey	1998	Riordan, Jennifer L. (U.S. Army Engineer District, Archaeological Collections)
Sinclair Park Community Center Historical Building Documentation**	2004	Artifacts Architectural Consulting
Historic Structures Report for Facilities of the Washington Army National Guard (Cold War-era resources study)	2005	Engineering-Environmental Management, Inc.
Archaeological Survey of Facilities of the Washington Army National Guard	2005	Engineering-Environmental Management, Inc.
Historic Structures Evaluation Report for Facilities at Redmond and Camp Murray, Washington	2006	Engineering-Environmental Management, Inc.
Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the North Selah TUAS Project	2012	Swanson, Ryan
NHPA Historic Structures Evaluation for WAARND/WMD Facilities [Armories at Bellingham, Bremerton, Camp Murray, Okanogan, and Pasco]	2012	Grulich Architecture + Planning Services/BLRB
National Register of Historic Places Evaluation for the Washington Military Department/Washington Army National Guard (WMD/WAARNG) Buildings and Structure: Facilities in Anacortes, Centralia, Kent, and Spokane/Geiger Field	2013	Connie Walker Gray, (Gray Lane Preservation and Planning)

Report Name	Year Completed	Author
Cultural Resources Survey for the Army National Guard Pierce County Readiness Center, Camp Murray, Washington	2014	Jolivette, Stephanie E., and Edgar K. Huber (SRI)
Cultural Resources Assessment for the Tumwater Readiness Center	2015	Schumacher, James
Camp Murray Historic Building Condition Assessment & Treatment Maintenance Plan	2016	Richaven PLLC
Archaeological Assessment of the 40-Acre Parcel Being Considered for the Proposed Army National Guard Readiness Center, Richland, Benton County, Washington	2017	Knobbs, James, and Darby C. Stapp (Northwest Anthropology LLC)
Archaeological Excavations at 45LE948 Centralia, Washington	2018	Ellis, David V., Breanne Taylor, David Gilmour, and Todd Ogle (Willamette CRA, Ltd.)
Architectural Documentation and National Register of Historic Places Evaluations of Buildings at Two Washington Army National Guard Installations	2018	Hibdon, Sarah R. and Scott Thompson (SRI)
Centralia & Snohomish Armories Historic Building Condition Assessment & Treatment and Maintenance Plan	2018	Richaven Architecture + Preservation
Cultural Resources Survey for the Centralia Armory Infrastructure Project	2019	Taylor, Breanne (Willamette CRA, Ltd)
Archaeological Investigation Report for Seven Washington Army National Guard Facilities, Washington State	2019	Bush, Kelly R., Caspian P. Hester, and Robert H. Gargett (ECRI)
The Interbay Project: The Interbay Public Development Advisory Committee's Recommendations and Implementation Plan; Appendix P: Cultural Resources Report	2019	Berger, Margaret, and Douglas Beyers (CRC)

* Reports that were completed for and on file with the U.S. Army.

** Report conducted in Bremerton, which has been divested as of 2020.

1.1 Inventory Results

As a result of these previous studies that occurred between 1992 and 2020, a total of 175 cultural resources have been surveyed and recorded. These resources include archaeological and architectural resources that were identified in reconnaissance or intensive level surveys and were recommended Eligible, Not Eligible, or Not Evaluated for the NRHP. These include 26 archaeological resources, and 149 architectural resources. Table B-2 below shows the number of resources recorded at current active WAARNG facilities:

Table B-2. Cultural Resources Identified at WAARNG Facilities between 1998 and 2020

Resource Type	Number of Resources Found at WAARNG Facilities
Archaeological resources (sites, isolates, etc.)	26
Architectural resources (buildings, structures, objects)	149

1.2 Historic Properties

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) requires special consideration be given to historic properties that have been listed on or are considered Eligible for listing on the NRHP. There are 48 such properties on the WAARNG installation. One property that is currently managed by the WAANG and listed on the NRHP is Building 118, the Adjutant General's

Residence (Listed on 5/1/1991). Building 118 is also located within the Camp Murray Historic District as a contributing element. Table B-3 shows the NRHP-Eligible and listed built environment properties on WAARNG facilities. Table B-4 shows the contributing and non-contributing elements of the Camp Murray Historic District. Table B-5 shows the contributing elements to the Redmond NIKE Historic District. Table B-6 shows NRHP-Eligible archaeological properties on WAARNG facilities. Table B-7 shows the previously recorded resources on WAARNG facilities that were determined Not Eligible for the NRHP. Finally, Table B-8 shows the resources that will turn 50 years old within the duration of this ICRMP.

Table B-3. NRHP-Eligible Built Environment Resources at WAARNG Facilities

Installation (Site No.)	Resource	Year Built	NRHP Evaluation	NRHP Evaluation Date
Anacortes (53A10)	Building 1 (Readiness Center)	1963	Eligible	2013
Bremerton (53A25)	Former Bremerton Armory/Washington Youth Academy Gym	1955	Eligible	2012
Camp Murray (53555)	Camp Murray Historic District: Building 1	1928	Eligible—contributor to historic district	2006
Camp Murray (53555)	Camp Murray Historic District: Building 2	1916	Eligible—contributor to historic district	2006
Camp Murray (53555)	Camp Murray Historic District: Building 7	1925	Eligible—contributor to historic district	2006
Camp Murray (53555)	Camp Murray Historic District: Building 23	1934	Eligible—contributor to historic district	2006
Camp Murray (53555)	Camp Murray Historic District: Building 24	1927	Eligible—contributor to historic district	2006
Camp Murray (53555)	Camp Murray Historic District: Building 26	1927	Eligible—contributor to historic district	2006
Camp Murray (53555)	Building 36- Horse Trough	c.1903	Eligible	2016
Camp Murray (53555)	Camp Murray Historic District: Building 118, Adjutant General's Residence	1921	Listed (5/1/1991)	1992
Camp Murray (53555)	Camp Murray Historic District: Outdoor stone fireplace		Eligible—contributor to historic district	2006
Camp Murray (53555)	Camp Murray Historic District: Stonework in front of buildings 24 and 118 within the district boundaries	N/A	Eligible—contributor to historic district	2006
Camp Murray (53555)	Camp Murray Historic District: Stonework near building 9	N/A	Eligible—contributor to historic district	2006
Camp Murray (53555)	Camp Murray Historic District: 1923 Memorial	1923	Eligible—contributor to historic district	2006
Camp Murray (53555)	Camp Murray Historic District: Bridge abutments over Murray Creek	N/A	Eligible—contributor to historic district	2006
Camp Murray (53555)	Camp Murray Historic District: Pedestrian and Vehicle circulation patterns	N/A	Eligible—contributor to historic district	2006
Camp Murray (53555)	Camp Murray Historic District: Murray Creek	N/A	Eligible—contributor to historic district	2006

Installation (Site No.)	Resource	Year Built	NRHP Evaluation	NRHP Evaluation Date
Camp Murray (53555)	Mature landscaping between Murray Creek and Infantry Drive	N/A	Eligible—contributor to historic district	2006
Camp Murray (53555)	Camp Murray Historic District: Mature trees at the entrance to Building 1	N/A	Eligible—contributor to historic district	2006
Camp Murray (53555)	Camp Murray Historic District: Landscaping in front of Bldg. 118	N/A	Eligible—contributor to historic district	2006
Camp Murray (53555)	Camp Murray Historic District: Loop drive and hedges in front of Bldgs. 23, 24, and 118	N/A	Eligible—contributor to historic district	2006
Centralia (53A35)	Building 1 (Readiness Center)	1938	Eligible	2005
Longview (53A70)	Building 1 (Readiness Center)	1954	Eligible	2005
Olympia (53A85)	Building 1 (Readiness Center)	1939	Eligible	2005
Puyallup (53B15)	Building 1 (Readiness Center)	1954	Eligible	2005
Redmond (53755)	Redmond NIKE Historic District: Building 415	1954	Eligible—contributor to historic district	2006
Redmond (53755)	Redmond NIKE Historic District: Building 500	1954	Eligible—contributor to historic district	2006
Redmond (53755)	Redmond NIKE Historic District: Building 500	1954	Eligible—contributor to historic district	2006
Redmond (53755)	Redmond NIKE Historic District: Building 506	1954	Eligible—contributor to historic district	2006
Redmond (53755)	Redmond NIKE Historic District: Building 507	1954	Eligible—contributor to historic district	2006
Redmond (53755)	Redmond NIKE Historic District: Flagpole	1954	Eligible—contributor to historic district	2006
Redmond (53755)	Redmond NIKE Historic District: Sidewalks	1954	Eligible—contributor to historic district	2006
Snohomish (53B35)	Building 1 (Readiness Center)	1955	Eligible	2005
Walla Walla (53B95)	Building 1 (Readiness Center)	1921	Eligible	2005

Table B-4. Contributing and Non-Contributing Elements to the Camp Murray Historic District

Contributing Elements	
Building Number	**Original Building Name/Function**
1	headquarters building
2	arsenal
7	artillery and tent warehouse
23	original greenhouse
24	cottage
26	fire station
118	Adjutant Generals house
Structures	
Stonework in front of buildings 24 within the district boundaries	
Outdoor stone fireplace	
Stonework near building 9	
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 1	
Landscaping in front of Building 118	
Loop drive and hedges in front of buildings 23, 24, and 118	
Non-Contributing Elements	
Building Number	**Building Name/Function**
3	machine shop and truck shed
9	bus shelter
Structures	
Concrete behind the 1923 monument	
Bridges and culverts	
Brick patio near Building 00003	
Minuteman statue and flagpole in front of Building 00001	
Landscape Features	
Landscaping in front of Building 00001	
The gravel parking lots near Buildings 00023 and 00024	

Table B-5. Contributing elements to the Redmond NIKE Historic District

Contributing Elements	
Building Number	**Original Building Name/Function**
415	storage
500	barracks
501	offices
506	vehicle maintenance building
507	storage/offices
Structures	
Flagpole	
Landscape Features	
Sidewalks	

Table B-6. NRHP-Eligible Archaeological Properties at WAARNG Facilities

Installation	Resource Description	Site # (Smithsonian Trinomial)	NRHP Evaluation	NRHP Evaluation Date
Centralia (53A35)	Historic - late 1800's Grace Seminary	45LE948	Eligible	7/3/2019
Camp Murray (53555)	outhouse foundation	45PI720	Eligible	1/29/2019
Camp Murray (53555)	horse trough	45PI721	Eligible	1/29/2019
Camp Seven Mile (53735)	CCC camp	45SP279	Eligible	1/29/2019
Camp Seven Mile (53735)	outhouse	45SP476	Eligible	1/29/2019
Camp Seven Mile (53735)	Cold War training area	45SP478	Eligible	1/29/2019

Table B-7. Buildings and Structures that are Not Eligible for the NRHP

Installation (Site No.)	Building No./Name	RPUID	Year Built	Source (Report Citation)
Camp Murray (53555)	Building 1, addition	208933	1969	SRI 2020
Camp Murray (53555)	Building 3, Garage	928837	1927	Grulich 1992
Camp Murray (53555)	Building 5, maint. shop	929838	1940	Grulich 1992
Camp Murray (53555)	Building (7), double cottage and garages		1921	Grulich 1992
Camp Murray (53555)	Building 9 Bus Shelter		1927	Grulich 1992
Camp Murray (53555)	Building (11), Craftman Cottage		1921	Grulich 1992
Camp Murray (53555)	Building 12, Storage	928842	1927	Grulich 1992
Camp Murray (53555)	Building (13), Magazine		1921	Grulich 1992
Camp Murray (53555)	Building (14), Magazine		1921	Grulich 1992
Camp Murray (53555)	Building (15), Magazine		1921	Grulich 1992
Camp Murray (53555)	Building 16, Camp Headquarters, Mess Bldg.		1925	Grulich 1992
Camp Murray (53555)	Building (17), 161st Infantry Guard House		1927	Grulich 1992
Camp Murray (53555)	Building 18, 161st Infantry Guard House (Gate House)		1927	Grulich 1992
Camp Murray (53555)	Building 19, 146th Field Artillery Exchange		1927	Grulich 1992
Camp Murray (53555)	Building 20, Cottage		1934	Grulich 1992
Camp Murray (53555)	Building 21, Blacksmith Shop		1934	Grulich 1992
Camp Murray (53555)	Building 22, Flammable Storage Bldg.		1949	Grulich 1992
Camp Murray (53555)	Building (22), Forage store house		1934	Grulich 1992
Camp Murray (53555)	Building (24), Storage Shed		1935	Grulich 1992
Camp Murray (53555)	Building 28, Motor Shed		1949	Grulich 1992
Camp Murray (53555)	Building 29, Welding and Body Shop		1949	Grulich 1992
Camp Murray (53555)	Building 30A Haz Mat Storage Container		not listed	Grulich 1992
Camp Murray (53555)	Building (30), CSMS Storage		1950	Grulich 1992
Camp Murray (53555)	Building 31, Combined support maint. shop		1953	Grulich 1992
Camp Murray (53555)	Building 31A, Storage Building		1949	Grulich 1992
Camp Murray (53555)	Building 32, Maj. G.T. Liggett Hall	928793	1956	e2M 2006

Installation (Site No.)	Building No./Name	RPUID	Year Built	Source (Report Citation)
Camp Murray (53555)	Building 33, Brig. General J. Tilton Armory	928794	1957	Grulich 2012
Camp Murray (53555)	Building 35, Flammable Storage Building		1956	Riordan 1998
Camp Murray (53555)	Building 37, Flammable Storage Building		1960	Grulich 2012
Camp Murray (53555)	Building 41, Troop Billet		not listed	Grulich 1992
Camp Murray (53555)	Building 44, Troop Billet		not listed	Grulich 1992
Camp Murray (53555)	Building 45, WMA Quarters	928802	1940	e2M 2006
Camp Murray (53555)	Building 46, WMA Dining Facilities	928803	1940	e2M 2006
Camp Murray (53555)	Building 47, WMA Quarters	928804	1940	e2M 2006
Camp Murray (53555)	Building 48, WMA Quarters	928677	1940	e2M 2006
Camp Murray (53555)	Building 49, WMA Administration	928805	1940	e2M 2006
Camp Murray (53555)	Building 49A, Garage	928820	1940	e2M 2006
Camp Murray (53555)	Building 50, WMA Classroom		1940	Grulich 1992
Camp Murray (53555)	Building 51, WMA Administration		1940	Grulich 1992
Camp Murray (53555)	Building 52, NCOA Supply		1947	Grulich 1992
Camp Murray (53555)	Building 53, WMA Dining Facility	928807	1938	e2M 2006
Camp Murray (53555)	Building 54, NCOA Orderly Room		1940	Grulich 1992
Camp Murray (53555)	Building 56, Men's Latrine		1940	Grulich 1992
Camp Murray (53555)	Building 5601, Classroom		1940	Grulich 1992
Camp Murray (53555)	Building 5602, Quarters/Classroom		1940	Grulich 1992
Camp Murray (53555)	Building 5603, Quarters		1940	Grulich 1992
Camp Murray (53555)	Building 5604, Quarters		1940	Grulich 1992
Camp Murray (53555)	Building 5605, Quarters		1940	Grulich 1992
Camp Murray (53555)	Building 5606, Quarters		1940	Grulich 1992
Camp Murray (53555)	Building 5607, Quarters		1940	Grulich 1992
Camp Murray (53555)	Building 5608, Quarters		1940	Grulich 1992
Camp Murray (53555)	Building 65, Latrine	928813	1935	e2M 2006
Camp Murray (53555)	Building 66, Latrine		1940	Grulich 1992

Installation (Site No.)	Building No./Name	RPUID	Year Built	Source (Report Citation)
Camp Murray (53555)	Building 6601, Quarters		1940	Grulich 1992
Camp Murray (53555)	Building 6602, Quarters		1940	Grulich 1992
Camp Murray (53555)	Building 6603, Quarters		1940	Grulich 1992
Camp Murray (53555)	Building 6604, Quarters		1940	Grulich 1992
Camp Murray (53555)	Building 6605, Quarters		1940	Grulich 1992
Camp Murray (53555)	Building 6606, Quarters		1940	Grulich 1992
Camp Murray (53555)	Building 6607, Quarters		1940	Grulich 1992
Camp Murray (53555)	Building 6608, Quarters		1940	Grulich 1992
Camp Murray (53555)	Building 6609, Quarters		1940	Grulich 1992
Camp Murray (53555)	Building 6610, Quarters		1940	Grulich 1992
Camp Murray (53555)	Building 6611, Quarters		1940	Grulich 1992
Camp Murray (53555)	Building 97, Washington Military Academy		1940	Grulich 1992
Camp Murray (53555)	Building B1, Beach Office		not listed	Grulich 1992
Camp Murray (53555)	Building B2, Beach Kitchen	928815	1940	e2M 2006
Camp Murray (53555)	Building B3, Beach Latrine		not listed	Grulich 1992
Camp Murray (53555)	Building 104, WANG Engineering		1940	Grulich 2012
Camp Murray (53555)	Building 127, Air Guard Administration		1949	Grulich 1992
Camp Murray (53555)	Bridge 5, Vehicular Bridge		c. 1980	Grulich 1992
Camp Murray (53555)	MCOFT, Mobile Conduct of Fire Trainer		not listed	Grulich 1992
Camp Murray (53555)	Tara		not listed	Grulich 1992
Camp Murray (53555)	Double Piers		not listed	Grulich 1992
Camp Murray (53555)	Standard Mess		1925	Grulich 1992
Camp Murray (53555)	Standard Latrine		not listed	Grulich 1992
Camp Murray (53555)	Fire Equipment Storage @ Fancher Field		1926	Grulich 1992
Camp Murray (53555)	Fitness Trail		not listed	Grulich 1992
Camp Murray (53555)	Outdoor Fireplace (stone chimney)		1930	Grulich 2012
Camp Murray (53555)	Concrete Pad		1950	Grulich 2012

Installation (Site No.)	Building No./Name	RPUID	Year Built	Source (Report Citation)
Camp Murray (53555)	Grape Arbor		1930	Grulich 2012
Centralia (53A35)	Building 3: Flammable Materials Storage Shed	262839	1954	Gray 2013
Centralia (53A35)	Building 2	262840	1949	e2M 2005
Kent (53743)	Building 504	342460	1967	Gray 2013
Kent (53743)	Building 505	342461	1957	Gray 2013
Kent (53743)	Building 506		1957	e2M 2005
Kent (53743)	Building 506A		1957	e2M 2005
Kent (53743)	Building 507	342465	1957	Gray 2013
Longview (53A70)	Building 2 (Maint./Storage)	351399	1949	e2M 2005
Olympia (53A85)	Building 2 (Maint./Storage)	381247	1950	e2M 2005
Pasco (53A90)	Building 1 (Readiness Center)	197677	1955	Grulich 2012
Pasco (53A90)	Building 2 (Maint./Storage)	197680	1958	Grulich 2012
Pasco (53A90)	Flammable Material Storehouse		c.1960	Grulich 2012
Pasco (53A90)	Motor Vehicle Storage Building		not listed	Grulich 2012
Port Orchard (53B00)	Building 1 (Readiness Center)	208938	1941	e2M 2005
Port Orchard (53B00)	Building 2 (Maint./Storage)	1085072	1941	e2M 2005
Port Orchard (53B00)	Building 3A (Organizational Storage/Maintenance)	208933	1950	Hibdon & Thompson 2018
Port Orchard (53B00)	Building 4 (Flammable-Materials Storage)	208932	1950	Hibdon & Thompson 2018
Puyallup (53B15)	Building 2 (Maint./Storage)	210020	1949	e2M 2005
Snohomish (53B35)	Storage Building	207098	1958	e2M 2005
Spokane Geiger Field (53B55)	Building 200	525332	1959	Gray 2013
Spokane Geiger Field (53B55)	Building 300	525343	1959	Gray 2013
Spokane Geiger Field (53B55)	Building 304	525345	c. 1974-1982	SRI 2020
Spokane Geiger Field (53B55)	Building 400		1957	Gray 2013
Spokane Geiger Field (53B55)	Building 2504		1945	e2M 2005
Walla Walla (53B95)	Maintenance/Storage Building		1952	e2M 2005
Walla Walla (53B95)	Flammable Material Shed	217951	1970	SRI 2020

Installation (Site No.)	Building No./Name	RPUID	Year Built	Source (Report Citation)
Wenatchee US Army Reserve (53C00 or 53965)	Building 1 (Administrative/Center for Lifelong Learning)	376377	1968	Hibdon & Thompson 2018
Wenatchee Readiness Center (53C00 or 53965)	Building 2 (Maint./Storage)	217953	1952	e2M 2005
Wenatchee Readiness Center (53C00 or 53965)	Building 1	376371	1954	e2M 2005
Wenatchee Readiness Center (53C00 or 53965)	Building 2	376367	1954	e2M 2005
Wenatchee Readiness Center (53C00 or 53965)	Building 3 (Flammable-Materials Storage)	376366	1955	Hibdon & Thompson 2018
Yakima Airport (53C30)	Readiness Center		?	information found on WMD internal spreadsheet
Yakima USMCR	Readiness Center		?	information found on WMD internal spreadsheet
Yakima YTC (53C15)	AFRC		?	information found on WMD internal spreadsheet
Yakima YTC (53C15)	RC/870		?	information found on WMD internal spreadsheet

Table B-8. WAARNG Resources that will be turning 50 years old between 2021-2026

Installation (Site No.)	Year Constructed
Montesano FMS (53A75)	1972
Spokane- Geiger Field Readiness Center (53B55)	1974
Seattle Readiness Center (53B25)	1973
Seattle FMS (53B25)	1974

2. HISTORIC CONTEXTS

2.1 Prehistoric Context

The prehistory of Washington State is often organized according to a 3-period division of time that reflects large scale shifts in environmental conditions and corresponding changes in human adaptations. The earliest inhabitants of Washington State, and the Americas more generally, expanded into the region during the last stages of the glacial Pleistocene period (Figure B-1). These were highly mobile, likely seafaring, people who travelled in small groups and opportunistically exploited a range of available resources, most notably the hunting of large game including the last of the Pleistocene megafauna. As conditions fluctuated over the Archaic period, people began to specialize on locally plentiful resources and initial attempts toward sedentism can be seen. As conditions stabilized into the Late Holocene, greater sedentism developed within home territories. Subsistence pursuits targeted and intensified production of local resources, leading to the differentiation of local groups into recognizably distinct ethnic identities which can be seen in the archaeological record.

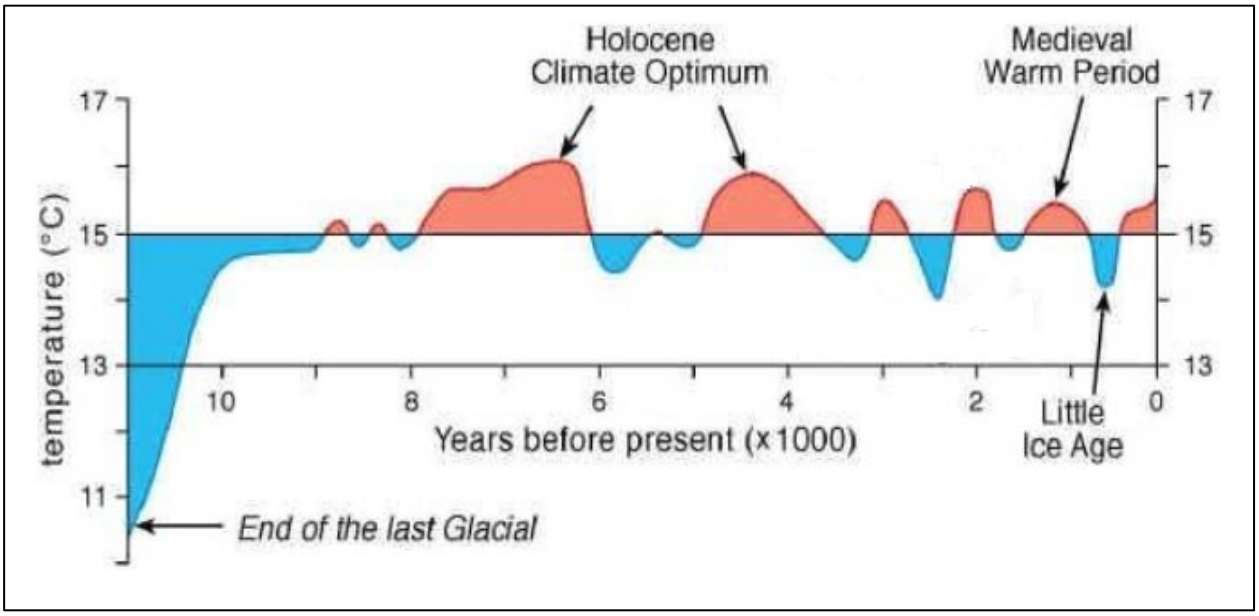

Figure B-7. Average near-surface temperatures of the northern hemisphere during the past 11,000 years (after Nurtaev and Nuraev 2016:80[7]).

Paleo-Indian Period (16,000–7,000 B.P.)

[7] Nurtaev, Bakhram and Lali Nurtaev (2016) Long Term Trends in Climate Variability. Journal of the Georgian Geophysical Society. Physics of Atmosphere, Ocean and Space Plasma v 19B:79–89.

Archaeologists have long debated the initial Peopling of the Americas, but a number of finds in the last decade have expanded our understanding of these early travel trajectories. Current research suggests that the ancestors of today's Native Americans were highly skilled in navigation, seafaring, and fishing, and that in addition to the long-establish migration along the bearing strait, the earliest settlement of the Americas may have followed the coastal margin along the modern shorelines of Alaska and British Columbia (Davis et al. 2019; Erlandson 2019 2017, 2013[8]; Jodry 2005[9]; Moss and Cannon 2011[10]). The path continues south, running directly along the Salish Sea, modern Puget Sound area, and along the outer coast of Washington State before reaching modern-day Oregon and California (Mackie et al. 2018[11]; McLaren et al. 2018[12]). Evidence for this route occurs in recent archaeological discoveries in the Pacific Northwest that have been securely dated to the late Pleistocene and Pleistocene-Holocene transition period, discussed below.

The title of 'oldest' discovered archaeological sites in the Pacific Northwest region is frequently revised, and over the last few years these have shifted to being almost exclusively found along the coasts and waterways of the region. The title currently belongs to the Cooper's Ferry site along the Salmon River in modern-day central Idaho, where artifacts and hearth features related to a water-based subsistence have been dated to between 16,560 and 15,280 B.P. (Davis et al. 2019[13]). Other similarly early sites have been located on Triquet and Calvert Islands, and Haida Gwaii off the coast of British Columbia, dated to between 14,000 and 11,000 B.P. (Carlson 2013[14]; Gauvreau and McLaren 2017[15]). Archaeological materials discovered from these early sites include unfluted lithic projectile points, obsidian flakes, hearth features, wooden bipoints, bentwood fishhooks, graphite particles, charcoal lenses, and marine mammal remains. Combined with oral traditions regarding the use of these sites, archaeologists project that these coastal sites

[8] Erlandson, John (2013) "After Clovis-first collapsed: reimagining the peopling of the Americas". In *Paleoamerican Odyssey*, edited by K.E. Graf, C.V. Ketron, & M.R. Waters pp. 127-132. Texas A&M University Press. Erlandson, John (2017) "Coastlines, marine ecology and maritime dispersals in human history". In *Human Dispersal and Species Movement*: *From Prehistory to Present*, edited by N. Boivin, R. Crassard, &. M. Petraglia, pp. 147-163. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Erlandson, John (2019) "Assembling Santarosae". In *An Island through Time: A Deep History of California's Northern Channel Islands*, edited by T.J. Braje, J.M. Erlandson, & T.C. Rick. University of Colorado Press (in review).

[9] Jodry, Margaret (2005) "Envisioning Water Transport Technology in Late Pleistocene America". In *Paleoamerican Origins Beyond Clovis*, pp. 133-160.

[10] Moss, Madonna, and Aubrey Cannon (2011) *The Archaeology of North Pacific Fisheries*. University of Alaska Press, Fairbanks.

[11] Mackie, Quentin, Daryl Fedje, and Duncan McLaren (2018) "Archaeology and Sea Level Change on the British Columbia Coast". In *Canadian Journal of Archaeology*, Vol. 42, pp. 74-91

[12] McLaren, Duncan, Daryl Fedje, Angela Dyck, Quentin Mackie, Alisha Gauvreau, and Jenny Cohen (2018) "Terminal Pleistocene epoch human footprints from the Pacific coast of Canada". InPLoS ONE 13(3): e0193522. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0193522

[13] Davis, Loren, David Madsen, Lorena Becerra-Valdivia, Thomas Higham, David Sisson, Sarah Skinner, Daniel Stueber, Alexander Nyers, Amanda Keen-Zebert, Christina Neudorf, Melissa Cheyney, Masami Izuho, Fumie Iizuka, Samuel Burns Clinton Epps, Samuel Willis, and Ian Buvit (2019) "Late Upper Paleolithic occupation at Cooper's Ferry, Idaho, USA, ~16,000 years ago". In *Science,* Vol. 365, Issue 6456, pp. 891-897.

[14] Carlson, Roy (2013) *Archaeology of Coastal British Columbia: Essays in Honour of Professor Philip M. Hobler*. Archaeology Press, Department of Archaeology, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC

[15] Gauvreau, Alisha, and Duncan McLaren (2017) "Long-term culture landscape development at EkTb-9, British Columbia, Canada". Poster presented to Hakai Institute.

would have been among some of the oldest settlements along the coast (McKechnie 2015[16]; McMillan and St. Claire 2005[17]; Nicholas and Andrews 1997[18]).

Columbia Plateau/East of the Cascade Mountain Range

The Paleo-Indian period is the Plateau is divided into a pre-Clovis period, and a time period characterized by the manufacture and use of Clovis, Western Stemmed, Windust, Haskett, and Folsom projectile points. Grouping these point types into a single period is based on chronological considerations. The level of relatedness between the technologies and the people using them can be debated (e.g., Willig and Aikens 1988[19]; cf. Beck and Jones 2012[20]). Among these types, Western Stemmed points are more prevalent in the Western States, including the Plateau (Beck and Jones 2010[21]). All the formal tools are crafted with high levels of flint-knapping skill.

Clovis and Western Stemmed assemblages include hide-working tools. Edge-ground cobbles and cobble tools may have been used for plant processing. Also found in the assemblages are specimens representing well-developed bone and antler technology, including awls, needles, and atlatl spurs. Native people likely engaged in woodworking and plant-fiber working, but evidence is scant in the assemblages. Shell artifacts of adornment, specifically *Olivella* beads and mussel shell pendants, have been found, for example, at Marmes Rockshelter (Hicks 2004[22]).

Archaeologists believe settlement patterns included two types of sites: lower-elevation grasslands and valleys and upland hunting camps, including rock shelters and open campsites (Bense 1972[23]). A seasonal division may have existed between the winter shelter camp and a summer upland base camp. This is perhaps reflected in Marmes Rockshelter as a winter camp and Lind Coulee as an upland summer camp (Irwin and Moody 1978[24]). Habitations were surface dwellings. Social organization is thought to have been small-band egalitarian. The presence of *Olivella* shell beads may indicate coastal contact; however, these beads may have been directly collected as part of a wide seasonal or semiannual round, rather than indicating trade with coastal populations. Cremation was a common mortuary practice at sites dating to this era.

A Cascade I period can be delineated (9000–7000 B.P.), with assemblages that are characterized by the ascendance of the "Cascade" point types A, B, and C (lanceolate or lanceolate with some basal constriction or partial stem). Although present in small percentages in the previous period,

[16] McKechnie, Iain (2015) "Indigenous Oral History and Settlement Archaeology in Barkley Sound, Western Vancouver Island". In *BC Studies*, no. 187, Autumn 2015.

[17] McMillan, Alan, and Denis St. Claire (2005) *Ts'ishaa: Archaeology and Ethnography of a Nuu-chah-nulth Origin Site in Barkley Sound*. Archaeology Press, Department of Archaeology, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC.

[18] Nicholas, George, and Thomas Andrews (1997) *At a Crossroads: Archaeology and First Peoples in Canada*. Archaeology Press, Department of Archaeology, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC.

[19] Willig, J. A., and C. M. Aikens (1988) The Clovis-Archaic Interface in Far Western North America. In *Early Human Occupation in Far Western North America: The Clovis-Archaic Interface*, edited by J. L. Fagan, pp. 1–40. Anthropological Papers No. 21. Nevada State Museum, Carson City.

[20] Beck, Charlotte, and George Jones (2012)The Clovis-Last Hypothesis: Investigating Early Lithic Technology in the Intermountain West. In *Meetings at the Margins: Prehistoric Cultural Interactions in the Intermountain West*, edited by David Rhode, pp. 23–46. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City.

[21] Beck, Charlotte, and George Jones (2010) Clovis and Western Stemmed: Population Migration and the Meeting of Two Technologies in the Intermountain West. *American Antiquity* 75(1):81–116.

[22] Hicks, Brent (2004) *Marmes Rockshelter: A Final Report on 11,000 Years of Cultural Use*. Washington State University Press, Pullman.

[23] Bense, J.(1972) *The Cascade Phase: A Study in the Effect of the Altithermal on a Cultural System*. Ph.D. dissertation, Washington State University, Pullman. University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Michigan

[24] Irwin, A. M., and U. Moody (1978) *The Lind Coulee Site (45GR97).* Project Report 56. Washington State Archaeological Research Center, Washington State University, Pullman.

they come to dominate assemblages after circa 9000 B.P.. Assemblages also include bifaces, a microblade technology, and levallois-like reduction of cores. Plant processing is inferred from the presence of edge-ground cobbles, other cobble implements, and ground stone (Leonhardy and Rice 1970[25]). Bone implements persist, including awls, needles, and atlatl spurs, and the continued presence of *Olivella* shell beads indicate continued coastal contact. Notched-rock net weights are also present, as well as *bola* stones with a groove carved around the stone's circumference.

Subsistence strategies during this period were diverse and included hunting medium- and large-game with an increasing emphasis over time on salmon, river mussels, and seeds. People settled in small-scale surface encampments dispersed around the confluence of rivers and tributaries. Generalized residential sites were not differentiated by specialized uses. Burials were flexed inhumations with associated grave goods, particularly beads of marine shell. Archaeologists postulate that the social organization was of a small-band, egalitarian nature. Seasonal rounds may have been wide enough to include direct access to the coast, or the marine shell may have been exchanged through familial networks.

Puget Sound Lowland

Until recently, evidence of the settlement of the Puget Lowlands prior to 10,000 years ago was based primarily on the presence of a small number of isolated fluted projectile points (Carlson 1990[26]; Meltzer and Dunnell 1987[27]). Archaeological investigations conducted at the Bear Creek Site (45KI839) confirmed Native American settlement of the Puget Lowlands by at least 10,000 years ago. At this site, lithic artifacts were found on top of glacial deposits and below a peat deposit with radiocarbon and luminescence dates between approximately 12,500 cal B.P. to 10,000 cal B.P. (Kopperl et al. 2015[28]). Human hunting of extinct fauna has been corroborated by finds at the Manis mastodon site (Gustafson et al. 1979[29]). The presence of a bone projectile point embedded in a mastodon rib has been substantiated, and combined DNA testing and accelerator mass spectrometry dates indicate the animal was hunted and killed ca. 13,860 to 13,763 calendar years ago (Waters et al. 2011[30]). Archaeological evidence for these early sites (prior to about 8000 years ago) typically include isolated artifacts and lithic scatters representing field camps and procurement/processing sites (Kopperl et al. 2016[31]).

Pacific Coast

The end of the Pleistocene, and the beginning of the Holocene epoch brought well-documented ecological changes to the Northwest Coast. The general retreat of the glacial lobes freed much

[25] Leonhardy, F. C., and D. Rice (1970) A Proposed Cultural Typology for the Lower Snake River Region, Southeastern Washington. *Northwest Anthropological Research Notes* 4(1):1–29.

[26] Carlson, Roy L. (1990) Cultural Antecedents. In Handbook of *North American Indians, Volume 7: Northwest Coast,* edited by Wayne Suttles, pp. 60–69. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington D.C

[27] Meltzer, D. J., and R. C. Dunnell (1987) Fluted Points from the Pacific Northwest. Current Research in the Pleistocene 4:64–67.

[28] Robert E. Kopperl, Amanda K. Taylor and Christian J. Miss, Kenneth M. Ames, Charles M. Hodges. "The Bear Creek Site (45KI839), a Late Pleistocene–Holocene Transition Occupation in the Puget Sound Lowland, King County, Washington." *PaleoAmerica* 2015; 1(1), 116-120.

[29] Gustafson, C., D. Gilbow, and R. D. Daugherty (1979) The Manis Mastodon Site: Early Man on the Olympic Peninsula. *Canadian Journal of* Archaeology 3:157–164.

[30] Waters, Michael R., Thomas W. Stafford Jr., H. Gregory McDonald, Carl Gustafson, Morten Rasmussen, Enrico Cappellini, Jesper V. Olsen, Damian Szklarczyk, Lars Juhl Jensen, M. Thomas, P. Gilbert, and Eske Willerslev (2001) Pre-Clovis Mastodon Hunting 13,800 Years Ago at the Manis Site, Washington. *Science* 334(6054):351–353.

[31] Kopperl, Robert, Charles Hodges, Christian Miss, Johonna Shea, and Alecia Spooner (2016) *Archaeology of King County, Washington: A Context Statement for Native American Archaeological Resources*. SWCA Environmental Consultants, Inc., Seattle

of the inland areas that had previously been inaccessible to the early Native American communities, and brought general warming trends and sea level change to the coastal settlements, many of which would have either been submerged, or uplifted by about 8,000 B.P., depending on their locations along the coast (Fedje et al. 2018[32]). Changing sea levels were accompanied by changing ecological portraits inland, as early Holocene boreal forests began to expand, and late Pleistocene megafauna were replaced by Holocene fauna.

Archaeologically, this period saw an expansion in the number and size of archaeological sites along salmonid-bearing streams and rivers throughout the Pacific Northwest's Inner Coast. The Fraser River valley in modern British Columbia, which may have supported salmon runs as early as 9,000 B.P., was likely initially selected as a settlement site due to the large salmonid populations (Rosseau 2017: 248-249[33]). Other locations along the Inner Coast have revealed incipient coastal settlement, dependent upon the salmon-bearing waters surrounding the Salish Sea. Archaeologists investigating sites at Namu argue that permanent, year-round settlement of the village was supported by regular and large-scale salmon fishing by at least 7,000 B.P. (Cannon and Yang 2006[34]).

On the Outer Coast, similar hinderances to archaeological research emerge during this period as those which challenge researchers studying the late Pleistocene and early Holocene. Due to sea level rise and coastline erosion, many areas that may have supported large villages or fisheries during the mid-Holocene have been submerged or otherwise destroyed. However, with continued archaeological survey and research in the area, it is possible that evidence for larger-scale settlements along the Outer Coast may emerge in the future.

Along the Northwest Coast, initial settlement occurred sometime between 13,900 and 9,700 B.P.. The earliest sites found within Washington include one site on Orcas Island, within the San Juan Islands group, and one site on the Olympic Peninsula. On Orcas Island, the Ayers Pond site consists of a *Bison antiquus* kill and butcher site dating to ~13,900 B.P. (Kenady et al. 2010[35]). The Ayer Pond site demonstrates that not only was Orcas Island ice-free by 13,900 B.P., but this island was also a possible route for both large Pleistocene game and early Native American settlement of the Pacific Northwest. Further south, on the Olympic Peninsula near the modern-day town of Sequim, archaeologists recorded the Manis Mastodon site. Similar to the Ayer Pond site, this consisted of a large butchered Pleistocene mammal, a male mastodon that was likely butchered approximately 14,000 years B.P.. Archaeologists working in the region indicate that these sites demonstrate the importance of island and coastal regions as ice-free throughways for initial settlement.

The early archaeological record on Washington's Outer Coast is more sparse than along the Inner Coasts of Washington and British Columbia. Directly exposed to the Pacific Ocean, adjacent to the Cascadia Subduction Zone, and battered by earthquakes and tsunamis, the Outer Coast has undergone drastic coastline erosion over the last 13,000 years, including a

[32] Fedje, Daryl, Duncan McLaren, Thomas James, Quentin Mackie, Nicole Smith, John Southon, and Alexander Mackie (2018) "A revised sea level history for the northern Strait of Georgia, British Columbia, Canada". In *Quaternary Science Reviews*, Vol. 192, pp. 300-316.

[33] Rosseau, Mike (2017) *Archaeology of the Lower Fraser River Region*. Archaeology Press, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC.

[34] Cannon, Aubrey, and Dongya Yang (2006) "Early Storage and Sedentism on the Pacific Northwest Coast: Ancient DNA Analysis of Salmon Remains from Namu, British Columbia". In *American Antiquity*, Vol. 71, No. 1, pp. 123-140.

[35] Kenady, Stephen, Michal Wilson, Randall Schalk, and Robert Mierendorf (2010) "Late Pleistocene Butchered *Bison antiquus* from Ayer Pond, Orcas Island, Pacific Northwest: Age Confirmation and Taphonomy". In *Quaternary International* 233:130-141.

mean sea level rise of at least 110 meters. As such, many areas which may have been settled, explored, or utilized by early Native Americans in the region have been submerged or otherwise destroyed. However, given the position of Washington's Outer Coast as the most likely maritime route along which early Native Americans would have traveled, it is possible that initial exploration and settlement of the region occurred sometime between the settlement of the Salish Sea at 13,900 cal B.P. and the settlement of the Channel Islands in California, at 12,200 cal B.P. (Croes and Kucera 2017[36]; Erlandson et al. 2011[37]).

Archaic Period (7,000–2,500/3,000 B.P.)

Columbia Plateau/East of the Cascade Mountain Range
Archaic period peoples appear to have settled into a less wide-ranging but still highly mobile subsistence and settlement pattern that targeted the most locally abundant resources. Environmentally, the Archaic is marked by the eruption of Mount Mazama (currently Crater Lake) circa 7,600 B.P. (Zdanowicz et al. 1999[38]). This event deposited a thick tephra lens across a majority of the Pacific Northwest, creating an identifiable chronological marker in the archaeological record. The eruption and deposition have been used as the dividing point between early and late Archaic phases (here termed Cascade I and Cascade II). The Clovis-era point types are no longer found in the archaeological record but are replaced by the laurel leaf–shaped/lanceolate 'Cascade' points. These points, including serrated varieties, are found across the Americas during this period.

After the Mazama ashfall, an Archaic pattern continued to develop into the Cascade II subperiod (7000–4000 B.P.). This subperiod is distinguished by the occurrence of large side-notched (locally called 'Cold Springs') points. Otherwise, the subsistence and settlement pattern remained largely the same as described for Clovis I, above. Slightly more grinding and pounding implements in assemblages suggest an increase in plant processing, particularly seeds. Emphasis on larger game (deer, elk, with bison in the southeast plateau) continued, as did an increasing use of salmon and river mussels. The numbers of bones found in assemblages seem to indicate that people were using a varying mix of resources at the local level; for example, faunal assemblages in Hatwai show include greater proportion of deer bones, while those from the same time period at the Chief Joseph Project indicates a greater emphasis on minnow, salmon, and marmot (Ames 2000[39]). The social organization, coastal contacts, and preferred manner of burial remained the same as that seen in the earlier Cascade I subperiod.

The subperiod (5000–2000/3000 B.P.), is marked by the appearance of semi subterranean pit houses in the archaeological record; and a number of other assemblage-level changes coincide with this development. The first pit house structures in the Mid-Columbia Plateau date from at

[36] Croes, Dale and Vic Kucera (2017) Entering the American Continent: The Chehalis River Hypothesis. *Journal of Northwest Anthropology* 51(2):164

[37] Erlandson, Jon, Torben Rick, Todd Braje, Molly Casperson, Brendan Culleton, Brian Fulfrost, Tracy Garcia, Daniel Guthrie, Nicholas Jew, Douglas Kennett, Maddonna Moss, Leslie Reeder, Craig Skinner, Jack Watts, and Lauren Willis (2011) "Paleoindian Seafaring, Maritime Technologies, and Coastal Foraging on California's Channel Islands". In *Science* 331, pp. 1181-1184.

[38] Zdanowicz, C. M., G. A. Zielinski, and M. S. Germani
1999 Mount Mazama Eruption: Calendrical Age Verified and Atmospheric Impact Assessed. *Geology* 27:621–624

[39] Ames, Kenneth (2000) *Cultural Affiliation Study of the Kennewick Human Remains: Review of the Archaeological Data.* Anthropology Faculty Publications and Presentations, Paper 65. Prepared for the Department of the Interior, National Parks Service, Washington, D.C. Electronic document, http://pdxscholar.library.pdx.edu/anth_fac/65, accessed June 18, 2015.

least as early as 4400 or 5100 B.P. at sites like Hatwai and Alpowa (Campbell 1985:481[40]; Chatters 1995[41]), with an extremely early example at the Paulina Lake Site dating 6000 to 7000 B.P. More densely occupied pit house settlements were present across the plateau by 3800 B.P. (Solimano and Gilmour 2014[42]), which indicates that settlement and subsistence strategies were moving in a more sedentary direction; however, archaic adaptive strategies continued for some time, despite the introduction of this residential structure type. Archaeologists hypothesize that an initial sedentary adaptation around 4000 to 4500 B.P. was associated with broad-spectrum foraging and that storage and delayed-return strategies replaced foraging sometime after 3500 B.P. (Prentiss and Kuijt 2004[43]).

A hiatus of approximately 500 years occurred between 3000 and 2000 B.P., in which it appears pit houses were not built. Some archaeologists think that people at this time returned to an Archaic lifeway, after which pit house use recurred and became a central aspect of the settlement regime. This hiatus marks the break between Chatters' (ibid. 1995) hypothesized "Pithouse I" and "Pithouse II" periods. Chatters described Pithouse I as the period from 5100 to 3000 B.P. characterized by dispersed pit houses but otherwise a continuation of a mobile forager adaptation. After the hiatus, ca. 3500 B.P., he defines the emergence of Pithouse II as entailing the use of single or small clusters of pit houses along major waterways paired with short-term occupation sites at hunting, fishing, and/or gathering locations—in other words, the onset of the delayed-return collector adaptation. After 2000 B.P., the size of these pit house villages increased.

The trajectory from the Initial Pithouse to the Winter Village pattern (ca. 2000–500 B.P.) was not linear, and specific forms may have dropped out only to recur when environmental conditions again incentivized their use. Such intermediate forms are only identifiable at a subregional level. Existing syntheses of this time frame mark ca. 3500 B.P. as the general period when subsistence and settlement strategies moved toward logistical organization strategies (Prentiss et al. 2005:57[44]). Synthesizing work done in The Dalles, Solimano and Gilmour present a post-3500 B.P. chronology that shows increasing logistical organization and aggregated settlement. Prestige items became more common. Site specialization became pronounced based on an increased percentage of logistical sites. For example, 35WS5 contains a lithic workshop, and approximately three-quarters of the sites studied had functions unrelated to fish processing (Solimano and Gilmour ibid. 2014:139).

Puget Sound Lowland

Early residential base camp sites, dating to between 7000 and 5000 B.P., are commonly found on inland and upland glacial outwash surfaces in the Puget Lowland, northwest Washington, and inland western Washington foothill valleys (Mattson 1985[45]). Regionally, these sites are

[40] Campbell, Sarah Kathleen (1989) "Post - Columbian Culture History in the Northern Columbia Plateau: 1500-1900" Dissertation prepared for the University of Washington, Department of Anthropology.

[41] Chatters, James (1995) Population Growth, Climate Cooling, and the Development of Collector Strategies on the Southern Plateau, Western North America. *Journal of World Prehistory* 9:341–400.

[42] Solimano, Paul, and Daniel Gilmour (2014) Modeling Precontact Land-Use in the Dalles: Site Types, Assemblage Structure, and Data Adequacy. *Journal of Northwest Anthropology* 48(2):123–158.

[43] Prentiss, William C., and Ian Kuijt (2004) *Complex Hunter-Gatherers: Evolution and Organization of Prehistoric Communities on the Plateau of Northwestern North America.* The University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City

[44] Prentiss, William, James Chatters, Michael Lenert, David Clarke, and Robert O'Boyle (2005) The Archaeology of the Plateau of the Northwestern North America During the Late Prehistoric Period (3500–200 BP): Evolution of Hunting and Gathering Societies. *Journal of World Prehistory* 19(1):47–118.

[45] Mattson, John L. (1985) *Puget Sound Prehistory: Postglacial Adaptations in the Puget Sound Basin with Archaeological Implications for a Solution to the "Cascade Problem."* Unpublished Ph.D dissertation. University Microfilms International, Ann Arbor.

referred to as "Olcott," named after the type site in Snohomish County (Kidd 1964[46]). These are characterized by the same lanceolate/leaf shaped/bipoint projectiles as those called by the name "Cascade" on the east of the Cascade Mountain Range. These assemblages are typified by a generalist assemblage characteristic of the Archaic period across the Americas. Olcott lithic assemblages typically include opportunistic tools derived from local cobbles; large, leaf-shaped and stemmed points; scrapers; flaked cobbles; and waste flakes. Sites during this time frame have been interpreted as evidence of an early, mobile hunting and gathering adaptation. Age estimates of Olcott sites have been inferred from similarity of the assemblages to older (ca. 10,000 to 6000 B.P.) dated components from British Columbia and eastern Washington (Ames and Maschner 1999[47]; Carlson and Dalla Bona 1996[48]). Sites with Olcott-type assemblages are often located in elevated areas some distance inland from modern shorelines (e.g., Chatters et al. 2011[49]). This pattern may have persisted for over 6,000 years, with the end of this time period marked by an increased reliance on marine and riverine resources.

As the climate and sea level stabilized after about 5000 B.P., local populations increased and utilized a diverse array of landforms and resources. Native populations became more reliant on marine resources and anadromous fish, gradually shifting to semisedentary subsistence patterns marked by the seasonal round (Matson and Coupland 1995[50]).

Pacific Coast

The mid to late-Holocene witnessed a drastic surge in population growth along the Northwest Coast, and a blossoming of what archaeologists would call the 'Pacific' period culture (Ames and Maschner 1999[51]). By this time, the early Native Americans who had settled the region had developed a complex economic and social system, connecting the disparate groups along the coast and rivers into several large, overlapping interaction spheres (Grier 2015[52]; Mierendorf and Baldwin 2015[53]). Large, permanent villages of split plank houses and multi-family dwellings along both the Inner and Outer Coasts, as well as rivers and smaller streams throughout the Pacific

[46] Kidd, R. S. (1964) *A Synthesis of Western Washington Prehistory from the Perspective of Three Occupational Sites.* Unpublished M.A. thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of Washington, Seattle.

[47] Ames, K.M., and H.G. Maschner (1999) *Peoples of the Northwest Coast: Their Archaeology and Prehistory*. Thames and Hudson, New York.

[48] Carlson, Roy L., and Luke Dalla Bona (1996) *Early Human Occupation in British Columbia*. University of British Columbia Press, Vancouver.

[49] Chatters, James, Jason Cooper, Phillippe LeTourneau, and Lara Rooke (2011) *Understanding Olcott: Data Recovery at 45SN28 and 45SN303, Snohomish County, Washington*. AMEC Earth and Environmental, Bothell, Washington

[50] Matson, R. G., and G. C. Coupland (1995) *The Prehistory of the Northwest Coast*. Academic Press, San Diego, California.

[51] Ames, K.M., and H.G. Maschner (1999) *Peoples of the Northwest Coast: Their Archaeology and Prehistory*. Thames and Hudson, New York.

[52] Grier, Colin (2015) "Past Perspectives and Recent Developments in the Archaeology of the Northwest Coast". In *Cultura Antiqua* Vol. 67, No. 3, pp. 45-56

[53] Mierendorf, Robert, and Kevin Baldwin (2015) "Toolstone Geography in the Northern Cascades of Washington and Adjacent Areas". In *Toolstone Geography of the Pacific Northwest*, Ozbun, Terry and Ron Adams (eds.), Archaeology Press, Simon Fraser University, pp. 76-106.

Northwest became the norm, and have been well-preserved and documented archaeologically (Hagaan et al. 2006[54]; Kirk 2015[55]; McMillan and McKechnie 2015[56]; Stein 2000[57]).

The permanent villages along the Inner and Outer Coasts were supported by a complex seasonal pattern of hunting, fishing, and gathering. The patterns suggested by finds from early Holocene and late Pleistocene sites, with a marine-focused subsistence being augmented by inland hunting and gathering trips, become concrete in the archaeological record of the mid to late Holocene. Evidence for these inland ranges often come from archaeological deposits of lithic projectile points, quarries, and scatters, hearth features with fire-modified rocks, bone, and shell, and maintained upland seasonal-use habitations. Shell middens also become much more common along the modern shoreline, demonstrating an intensification of shellfish harvest, and population growth along the coast. By adapting to the seasonal variations in one of the most ecologically diverse and bioavailable regions on the planet, Native Americans along the Northwest Coast were able to support a burgeoning population and increasingly complex societies.

Late Prehistoric Period (2,500/3,000–300 B.P.)

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 B.P.). More elaborate burial internment practices are observed as are the use of large cemeteries. Botanical goods such as basketry, cordage, and matting are more likely to be preserved from this time period, although earlier peoples undoubtedly produced them as well. Increased specialization and intensification in root processing and salmon harvesting also occurs during the Late Prehistoric period. The coming of the horse and direct contact with Europeans mark the end of the Late Prehistoric period and the beginning of the Contact or Ethnographic period.

Columbia Plateau/East of the Cascade Mountain Range

The Late Prehistoric/Winter Village period (2000–500 B.P.) in the Plateau is epitomized by a delayed-return, logistically organized collector strategy, as described by Ray (1936)[58]. The period was characterized by semi-settled seasonal adaptation making use of aggregated pit houses in winter, intensive storage technologies, and specialized spring, summer, and fall resource-procurement locations to support relatively large populations. The settlement pattern was characterized by winter villages along rivers with temporary camps at strategic locations. A demonstrable population increase occurred during this period, likely because the climate had reached stable (approximate to the mid-twentieth century) conditions. Subsistence focused on a seasonal round of available resources following a collector strategy focused on salmon (where available) and intensive camas root gathering and processing in upriver areas (e.g., Albeni Falls region) where salmon runs were not present. Diagnostic artifacts and features include aggregated pit house villages, longhouses, and mat lodges, as well as the introduction of arrow points in various forms (i.e., small corner-notched and side-notched points, “pin stem” points, and small

[54] Haggan, Nigel, Nancy Turner, Jennifer Carpenter, James T. Jones, Quentin Mackie, and Charles Menzies (2006) “12,000+ years of change: Linking traditional and modern ecosystem science in the Pacific Northwest”. Working Paper Series, #2006-02, Fisheries Centre, University of British Columbia, Vancouver BC, Canada.

[55] Kirk, Ruth (2015) *Ozette: Excavating a Makah Whaling Village*. University of Washington Press, Seattle.

[56] McMillan, Alan, and Iain McKechnie (2015) “Investigating Indigenous Adaptations to British Columbia’s Exposed Outer Coast”. In *BC Studies*, no. 187, Autumn 2015

[57] Stein, Julie (2000) *Exploring Coast Salish Prehistory: The Archaeology of San Juan Island*. Burke Museum Monograph 8, University of Washington Press, Seattle.

[58] Ray, Verne F. (1936) Native Villages and the Grouping of the Columbia Basin. *The Pacific Northwest Quarterly* XXVII(2).

lanceolate points), which may indicate regional specialization and diversification amongst specific local cultures. Resource intensification occurs throughout the region, and the most prominent local resources were utilized most heavily. Artifacts reflect this regional diversity.

Assemblages from the Winter Village period also include net weights, end scrapers, a variety of ground stone (pestles, mortars, manos, and hopper mortars), cobble tools, weaving and wood technologies, cordage, stone and bone awls, fire starters, arrow foreshafts, pipes, shamanic materials such as loon bones (Hayden 2000[59]), shell beads, nephrite, and dentalium pendants. Social organization also became a mix of achieved and ascribed status, including some taking of slaves (Cannon 1992[60]), and there appears to have been continued coastal interaction. People began to construct defensive earthworks after 800 B.P. in some regions (Goodale et al. 2004:40[61]). Kent (1980)[62] argues that there was endemic warfare in this period. Burial practices become more diverse, including flexed burials and burials associated with prominent landscape features, such as in dunes and beneath talus slopes; rock cairns and cist burials were also used (Galm et al. 1981[63]).

Puget Sound Lowland

Development of marine-oriented cultures is apparent around 2500 B.P. Archaeological sites from this later period (post-2500 B.P.) include village sites, residential base camps, field camps, and special-use sites. Residential village sites represent the winter village described by contact-period ethnographers (Barnett 1938[64]; Stern 1934[65]; Suttles 1974[66]). These sites are often recognized by large shell middens located near the modern shoreline or inland at river confluences. Base camps and field camps represent the exploitation of specific plant and animal resources by task groups travelling out from the winter village. Base camps may include hearth features, evidence of shelters, and features and artifacts indicative of processing, preservation, or preparation of plant and animal resources. Field camps reflect short duration use by small task groups and may include hunting and plant-processing sites represented by lithic debris scatters, formed tools such as projectile points and scrapers, and fire-modified rock features. Special use sites include lithic and mineral quarries, peeled cedar trees, or spiritual sites.

Pacific Coast

By the late-Holocene, the Outer Coast sea levels had finally stabilized to within 5 meters of their modern levels, preserving the archaeological record of the last 3,000 years. Archaeological

[59] Hayden, Brian
2000 Prestige Artifacts at Keatley Creek. In The Ancient Past of Keatley Creek, Vol. II, Socioeconomy, edited by Brian Hayden. Archaeology Press, Burnaby, British Columbia

[60] Cannon, Aubrey (1992) Conflict and Salmon in the Interior Plateau. In *A Complex Culture of the British Columbia Plateau: Traditional Stl'atl'imx Resource Use*, edited by Brian Hayden. UBC Press, Vancouver.

[61] Goodale, Nathan B., William C. Prentiss, and Ian Kuijt (2004) Cultural Complexity: A New Chronology of the Upper Columbia Drainage Area. In *Complex Hunter-Gatherers: Evolution and Organization of Prehistoric Communities on the Plateau of Northwestern North America*, edited by William C. Prentiss and Ian Kuijt, pp. 36–48. The University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City.

[62] Kent, S. (1980) Pacifism – A Myth of the Plateau. *Northwest Anthropological Research Notes* 14:125–134

[63] Galm, Jerry R., Glenn D. Hartmann, Ruth A. Masten, and Garry O. Stephenson (1981) A Cultural Resources Overview of Bonneville Power Administration's Mid-Columbia Project, Central Washington. *Eastern Washington University Reports in Archaeology and History* 100-16. Archaeological and Historical Services, Cheney

[64] Barnett, H.G. (1938) The Coast Salish of Canada. *American Anthropologist* 4:26-32.

[65] Stern, B.J. (1934) The Lummi Indians of Northwest Washington. *Columbia University Contributions to Anthropology* 17, New York, NY.

[66] Suttles, Wayne P. (1974) *The Economic Life of the Coast Salish of Haro and Rosario Straits*. Garland Publishing Inc., New York and London.

research along the Outer Coast from Vancouver Island to the Columbia River has unearthed a plethora of villages, fisheries, shell middens, lithic quarries, seasonal camps, and other evidence of large-scale and long-term settlement and use of the region. Settlements along the Outer Coast and the major river systems in the area, such as the Hoh, Quileutte, Quinault, Humptulips, and Chehalis Rivers, as well as seasonal-use camps and lithic artifacts found inland demonstrate that the Native peoples along the Outer Coast practiced a similar seasonal pattern of hunting, fishing, and gathering as those peoples along the Inner Coast.

2.2 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)

2.2.1 History of the WAARNG

The following context was developed from the WAARNG ICRMP (EDAW 2002) and other sources, which are noted parenthetically.

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 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 to1899.

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 October 29, 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.

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APPENDIX C. MAP OF TRIBAL LANDS, POINT OF CONTACT LIST

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APPENDIX C.1 MAPS OF WASHINGTON STATE NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBES

Figure C-1. Washington State Native American Tribes.

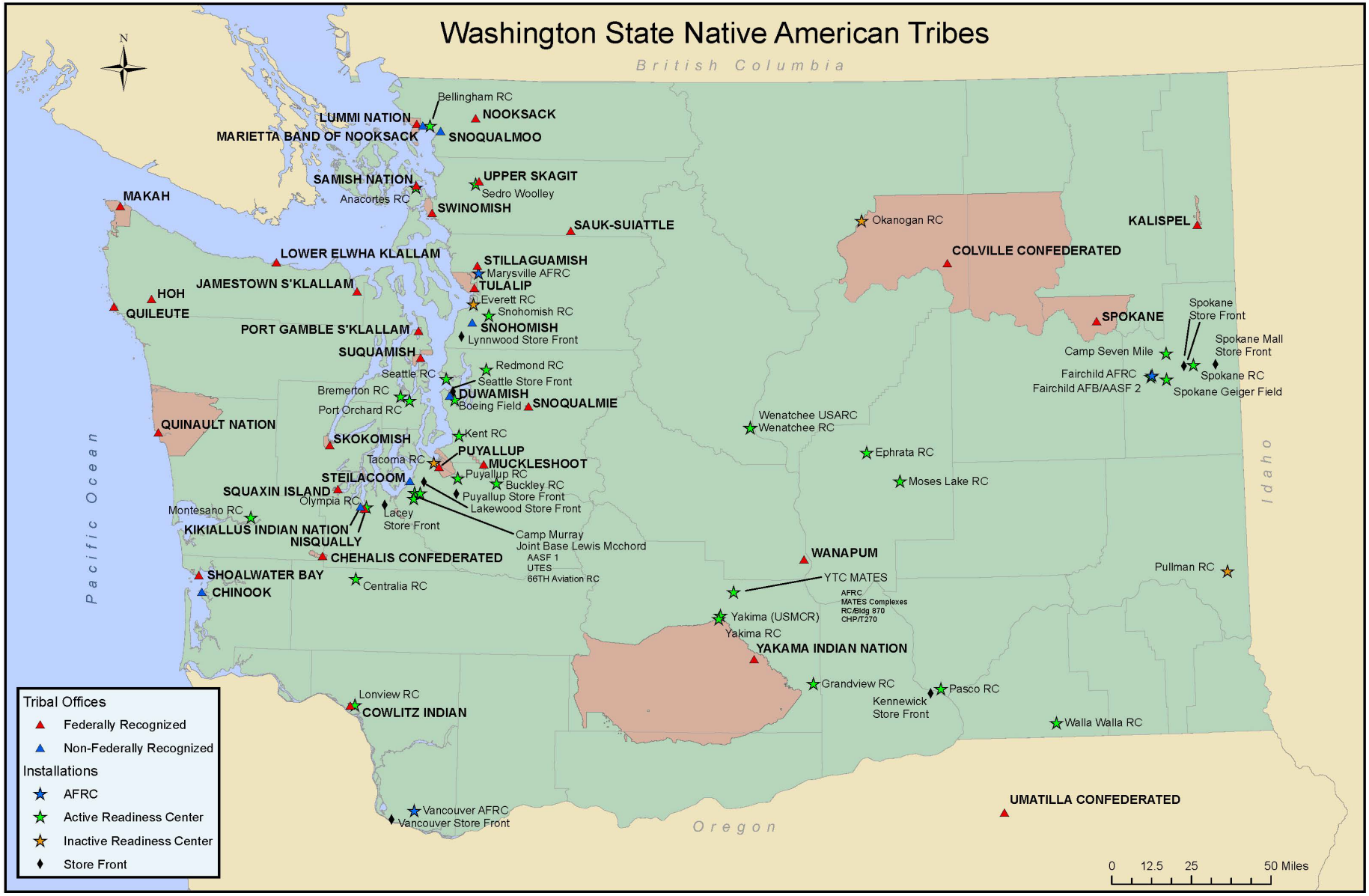

Figure C-2. Washington State Native American Tribes and WAARNG Installations.

APPENDIX C.2 SUMMARY OF PAST TRIBAL CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES

Summary of Past Tribal Consultation Activities

The Washington Army National Guard (WAARNG) initiated government-to-government consultation with interested Tribes in 2001 during the development of the draft Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP). The ICRMP was not finalized, and the Native American consultation process was not continued for that document. The WAARNG consulted with interested Federally recognized American Indian Tribes regarding the development of the ICRMP for 2008–2013 for lands managed by WAARNG. The consultation for the ICRMP was initiated when letters were sent out January 10, 2006, inviting comments on the draft ICRMP for 2008–2013.

Native American consultation continued as part of the 2014 ICRMP update. Tribes with a potential cultural interest in WAARNG facilities were invited to review and provide comments on the updated ICRMP. Letters were sent to the DAHP and Federally and non-Federally recognized Tribes throughout the State of Washington, as well as to a Tribe in Oregon with interest in cultural resources in Washington State lands. In that letter, Tribes were provided with maps of all the facilities associated with the WAARNG virtual installation and asked to indicate whether they have any concerns for sacred sites and/or Traditional Cultural Properties on lands within that installation. The outcome of the consultations is summarized in Appendix B of the 2013–2018 ICRMP.

Since the 2008 ICRMP and before, federally and non-federally recognized tribes have been consulted on a case-by-case basis in regard to undertakings affecting specific Tribes or for projects that are of interest to the Tribes. The State Governor's Office of Indian Affairs (GOIA) is also consulted proactively with every state biennium construction project list.

Due to overturn in Washington Military Department (WMD) Environmental Programs staff, many of the Tribal consultation letters and other records from 2013 to much of 2017 were lost. New WMD Environmental Programs staff has kept record of Tribal consultation letters since November 2017. Table 1 shows the list of consultation letters since 2017. One copy of each letter addressed to Tribes is found in Appendix C-3. Responses from Tribes is also noted on Table C-1.

Currently, the GOIA is consulted with the State biennium project list. Tribes have the opportunity to comment on all ground disturbing activities during the earliest planning stages. This ICRMP will be provided to the Tribes for comments.

APPENDIX C.3 TABLE OF TRIBAL CONSULTATION TRACKING FOR PROJECTS (2013-2020)

Table C-1. Tribal Consultation Tracking Log for Projects from 2013–2020

Installation	Project Name	Tribal Consult Found?	Response Received?	DAHP Consult Found?	Year of Env Review
Anacortes	Anacortes Storage Building	yes	no	yes	FY15
Bremerton	Bremerton Paving	no		yes	FY17
Bremerton	Stryker Canopy	yes	yes	yes	FY18
Bremerton	WYA Classroom Replacement	yes	no	yes	FY20
Bremerton	Bremerton Fence	no		yes	FY15
Buckley	Buckley Paving	no		yes	FY15
Buckley	Buckley Generator	yes	yes	yes	FY18
Camp Murray	JFHQ	Yes	yes	yes	FY18
Camp Murray	PCRC	yes	yes	yes	FY14
Camp Murray	Building 5A	yes	yes	yes	FY18
Camp Murray	Asbestos Water line and sidewalk replacement	no		yes	FY13
Camp Murray	Camp Murray parking lot	no		yes	FY14
Camp Murray	Communication Conduit	no		yes	FY15
Camp Murray	Camp Murray Perimeter Fence	no		yes	FY15
Camp Murray	Sewer Manhole	no		yes	FY14
Camp Murray	Campground sewer	yes	yes	yes	FY17
Camp Murray	Pollinator Habitat	no		yes	FY17
Camp Murray	Emergency Vehicle Shed	no		yes	FY17
Camp Murray	Camp Murray Lighting	yes	yes	yes	FY17
Camp Murray	Camp Murray Sidewalk	yes		yes	FY17
Camp Murray	Building 24 asphalt paving	yes	yes	yes	FY18
Camp Murray	Building 32 Generator Replacement	yes		yes	FY18
Camp Murray	Parade Field Flag Poles	yes	yes	yes	FY18
Camp Murray	Building 32 Loading Dock	yes	yes	yes	FY19
Camp Murray	South Gate Modification	yes	yes	yes	FY19

Installation	Project Name	Tribal Consult Found?	Response Received?	DAHP Consult Found?	Year of Env Review
Camp Murray	Oak Memorial Park	yes	yes	yes	FY20
Camp Murray	Building 15 Stairs	yes	yes	yes	FY20
Camp Murray	Trash Compactor replacement	yes	yes	yes	FY20
Camp Murray	JBLM National Guard Bureau Readiness Center	yes	yes	no	FY20
Centralia	Centralia Parking Project	yes	yes	yes	FY16
Centralia	Centralia Parking Project Inadvertent Discovery	yes	yes	yes	FY17
Centralia	Centralia Tenant Improvement Project	yes	yes	yes	FY19
Ephrata	Ephrata Gate	yes	yes	yes	FY16
Ephrata	Ephrata Oil Storage	no		no	FY16
Fort George Wright	MEP improvements	yes	no	yes	FY20
Geiger Field	Water Line Replacement	no		yes	FY17
JBLM	UTES OCIE Storage Building	yes		yes	FY18
JBLM	UTES gravel paving	yes		yes	FY18
JBLM	UTES breakroom	yes	yes	yes	FY19
JBLM	CHP	yes		yes	FY20
Kent	Asphalt Paving	no		yes	FY17
Kent	Gate	no		yes	FY17
Kent	Building 505 Demolition	no		yes	FY17
Kent	Kent RC Alteration/Addition	yes	no	yes	FY20
Montesano	Montesano Parking Lot	yes	no	yes	FY16
Montesano	Water Line Replacement	yes	no	yes	FY18
Moses Lake	Generator	yes	no	yes	FY18
North Bend	Archaeological Study	yes		yes	FY20
Northport	176th ENG training to remodel the Historic Society	yes	yes	yes	FY20
Port Orchard	Generator	yes	no	yes	FY18
Puyallup	Modular Vault	no		yes	FY17

Installation	Project Name	Tribal Consult Found?	Response Received?	DAHP Consult Found?	Year of Env Review
Puyallup	Boring Samples	yes	yes	yes	FY18
Redmond	Phase II investigation	no		yes	FY19
Richland	Readiness Center Construction	yes	yes	yes	FY17
Richland	Readiness Center Construction	yes	no	yes	FY19
Seattle	Storage Building	yes	no	yes	FY14
Seattle	Fire Hydrants	no		yes	FY17
Seattle	Generator	yes	no	yes	FY18
Seattle	Gravel Parking	yes	no	yes	FY20
Sedro-Woolley	Generator	no	yes	yes	FY18
Sedro-Woolley	Generator	no	yes	yes	FY18
Snohomish	MEP improvements	yes	yes	yes	FY19
Snohomish	Tenant improvements	yes		yes	FY20
Snohomish	Snohomish RC Alteration/Addition	yes	no	yes	FY20
Tumwater	Readiness Center Construction	yes	yes	yes	FY16
Walla Walla	Generator	no		yes	FY18
Wenatchee	UST removal	yes	no	yes	FY15
Yakiman RC	Gate Installation	no		yes	FY17
YTC	Tactical Unmanned Aircraft System (TUAS)	yes	Yes	yes	FY18
YTC	Barracks and DFAC	yes	no	yes	FY16

APPENDIX C.4 PAST TRIBAL CONSULTATION LETTERS FOR PROJECTS IN 2013–2020 (Confidential Attachment)

TRIBAL POINT OF CONTACT LIST

Tribe	Title	First Name	Last Name	Phone	email	Street/Box	City/State/Zip
Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation	Chair	Harry	Pickernell Sr.	(360) 273-5911	hpickernell@chehalistribe.org	420 Howanut Road	Oakville, WA 98568
	THPO	Dan	Penn	(360) 709-1747	dpenn@chehalistribe.org		
Chinook Nation	Chair	Tony	Johnson	(360) 875-6670	office@chinooknation.org	3 E. Park Street, P.O. Box 368	Bay Center, WA 98527
Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation	Chair	Rodney	Cawston	(509) 634-2205	rodney.cawston.cbc@ colvilletribes.com	P.O. Box 150	Nespelem, WA 99155
	THPO	Guy	Moura	(509) 634-2695	guy.moura@colvilletribes.com		
Coeur D'Alene Tribe	Chair	Chief J.	Allen	not listed	not listed	P.O. Box 408, 800 A Street	Plummer, ID 83851
	THPO	Jill	Wagner	(206) 686-1572	jwagner@cdatribe-nsn.gov		
Cowlitz Indian Tribe	Chair	Phil	Harju	(360) 957-3036	pharju@cowlitz.org	1055 9th Avenue Suite B	Longview, WA 98632
	THPO	Nathan	Reynolds	(360)577-6207	nreynolds@cowlitz.org		
Duwamish Tribe	Chair	Cecile	Hanson	(360) 577-8140	cecile@duwamishtribe.org	4705 W. Marginal Way SW	Seattle, WA 98106-1514
Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe	Chair	W. Ron	Allen	(360) 683-1109	rallen@jamestowntribe.org	1033 Old Blyn Highway	Sequim, WA 98382
	THPO	David	Brownell	(360) 681-4638	dbrownell@jamestowntribe.org		
Kikiallus Indian Nation	Chair	Kurt	Weinreich	(360) 956-3742	kurt@reachone.com	2103 Harrison NW #143	Olympia, WA 98502
Lummi Nation	Chair	Lawrence	Solomon	(360) 312-2000	lawrences@lummi-nsn.gov	2665 Kwina Road	Bellingham, WA 98226
	THPO	Lena	Tso	(360) 312-2257	lenat@lummi-nsn.gov		
Muckleshoot Indian Tribe	Chair	Jaison	Elkins	(253) 939-3311	jaison.elkins@muckleshoot.nsn.us	39015 172nd Avenue SE	Auburn, WA 98092
	THPO	Laura	Murphy	(253) 876-3272	laura.murphy@muckleshoot.nsn.us		
Nez Perce	Chair	Shannon	Wheeler	not listed	not listed	P.O. Box 365	Lapwai, ID 83540
	THPO	Patrick	Baird	(206) 621-3851	keithb@nezperce.org		
Nisqually Indian Tribe	Chair	Ken	Choke	(360) 456-5221	choke.ken@nisqually-nsn.gov	4820 She-Nah-Num Drive SE	Olympia, WA 98513
	THPO	Brad	Beach	(360) 528-0680	beach.brad@nisqually-nsn.gov		
Nooksack Indian Tribe	Chair	Roswell "Ross"	Cline	(360) 592-5164	rossc@nooksack-nsn.gov	P.O. Box 157	Deming, WA 98244
	THPO	Trevor	Delgado	(360) 592-5176	tdelgado@nooksack-nsn.gov		
Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe	Chair	Jeromy	Sullivan	(360) 297-2646	jeromys@pgst.nsn.us	31912 Little Boston Road NE	Kingston, WA 98346
	THPO	Stormy	Purser	(360) 297-6358	thpo@pgst.nsn.us		

Tribe	Title	First Name	Last Name	Phone	email	Street/Box	City/State/Zip
Puyallup Tribe	Chair	Bill	Sterud	(253) 573-7800	bill.sterud@puyalluptribe-nsn.gov	3009 East Portland Avenue	Tacoma, WA 98404
	THPO	Brandon	Reynon	(253) 573-7986	brandon.reynon@puyalluptribe-nsn.gov		
Quinault Indian Nation	Chair	Fawn	Sharp	(360) 276-8211	fsharp@quinault.org	P.O. Box 189	Taholah, WA 98587
Samish Indian Nation	Chair	Tom	Wooten	(360) 293-6404	tomwooten@samishtribe.nsn.us	P.O. Box 217	Anacortes, WA 98221
	THPO	Jacquelyn	Ferry	(360) 293-6404	jferry@samishtribe.nsn.us		
Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe	Chair	Norma	Joseph	(360) 436-0131	njoseph@sauk-suiattle.com	5318 Chief Brown Lane	Darrington, WA 98241
Shoalwater Bay Indian Tribe	Chair	Charlene	Nelson	(360) 267-8101	cnelson@shoalwaterbay-nsn.gov	P.O. Box 130	Tokeland, WA 98590
	THPO	Earl	David	(360) 267-0731	edavis@shoalwaterbay-nsn.gov		
Skokomish Indian Tribe	Chair	Charles "Guy"	Miller	(360) 426-4232	gmiller@skokomish.org	North 80 Tribal Center Road	Skokomish Nation, WA 98584
	THPO	Kris	Miller	(360) 426-4232	shlanay1@skokomish.org		
Snohomish Tribe	Chair	Michael	Evans	(425) 6771-1387	not listed	11014 19th Avenue SE, Suite 8	Everett, WA 98208
Snoqualmie Indian Tribe	Chair	Robert	de los Angeles	(425) 888-6551	bobde@snoqualmietribe.us	P.O. Box 969	Snoqualmie, WA 98065
	THPO	Steven	Mullen-Moses	(425) 292-0249	steve@snoqualmietribe.us		
Spokane Tribe of Indians	Chair	Carol	Evans	(509) 458-6500	carole@spokanetribe.com	P.O. Box 100	Wellpinit, WA 99040
	THPO	Randy	Abramson	(509) 258-4315	randya@spokanetribe.com		
Squaxin Island Tribe	Chair	Kristopher	Peters	(360) 426-9781	kpeters@squaxin.us	10 SE Squaxin Lane	Shelton, WA 98584
	THPO	Shaun	Dinublio	(360) 432-3998	sdinubilo@squaxin.us		
Steilacoom Indian Tribe	Chair	Danny K.	Marshall	(253) 584-6308	steilacoomtribe@msn.com	1515 Lafayette Street	Steilacoom, WA 98388
Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians	Chair	Shawn	Yanity	(360) 652-7362	syanity@stillaguamish.com	P.O. Box 277	Arlington, WA 98223-0277
Suquamish Tribe	Chair	Leonard	Forsman	(360) 598-3311	lforsman@suquamish.nsn.us	P.O. Box 498	Suquamish, WA 98392-0498
	THPO	Dennis	Lewarch	(360) 394-8529	dlewarch@suquamish.nsn.us		
Swinomish Indian Tribal Community	Chair	Steve	Edwards	(360) 466-3163	sedwards@swinomish.nsn.us	11404 Moorage Way	La Conner, WA 98257
	THPO	Josephine	Jefferson	(360) 466-7352	jpeters@swinomish.nsn.us		

Tribe	Title	First Name	Last Name	Phone	email	Street/Box	City/State/Zip
Tulalip Tribes	Chair	Teri	Gobin	(360) 716-4000	trgobin@tulaliptribes-nsn.gov	6406 Marine Drive	Tulalip, WA 98271
	THPO	Richard	Young	(360) 716-2652	ryoung@tulaliptribes-nsn.gov		
Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation	Chair	Kat	Brigham	(541) 429-7030	katbrigham@ctuir.org	46411 Timine Way	Pendleton, OR 97801
	THPO	Teara Farrow	Ferman	(541) 276-2447	tearafarrowferman@ctuir.org		
Upper Skagit Indian Tribe	Chair	Jennifer	Washington	(360) 854-7000	jenniferw@upperskagit.com	25944 Community Plaza	Sedro-Woolley, WA 98284
Wanapum Tribe	Chair	Rex Jr.	Buck	(509) 764-0500	rbuck@gpud.org	–	–
Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation	Chair	Delano	Saluskin	(509) 865-5121	delano_saluskin@yakama.com	P.O. Box 151	Toppenish, WA 98948
	THPO	Kate	Valdez	(509) 865-1068	kate@yakama.com		
Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP)							
Director		Allyson	Brooks	(360) 480-6922	allyson.brooks@dahp.wa.gov	P.O. Box 48343	Olympia, Washington 98504-8343
Architectural Preservation		Nicholas	Vann	(360) 628-2170	nicholas.vann@dahp.wa.gov	P.O. Box 48343	Olympia, Washington 98504-8343
Architectural History		Michael	Houser	(360) 890-2634	michael.houser@dahp.wa.gov	P.O. Box 48343	Olympia, Washington 98504-8343
Architectural Preservation		Holly	Borth	(360) 890-0174	holly.borth@dahp.wa.gov	P.O. Box 48343	Olympia, Washington 98504-8343
Physical Anthropologist		Guy	Tasa	(360) 790-1633	guy.tasa@dahp.wa.gov	P.O. Box 48343	Olympia, Washington 98504-8343
State Archaeologist		Rob	Whitlam	(360) 890-2615	rob.whitlam@dahp.wa.gov	P.O. Box 48343	Olympia, Washington 98504-8343

SAMPLE TRIBAL CONSULTATION LETTER

STATE OF WASHINGTON
MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Camp Murray, WA 98430-5000

<Date >

The Honorable <Tribal Contact Name>, <Tribal Contact Title>
<Tribal Address>

Dear <Name or Title>

The Washington Army National Guard (WAARNG) would like to consult with the <Tribe's Name> regarding the <Project Name>, located on <Installation> in <County>. The project is located in <Township, Range, Section> on the <quad map name> USGS 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle map. This project covers <Acreage> on <County tax parcel number and Address, if applicable>. Project location map(s) <and applicable design drawings, photos, or illustrations> are attached.

The project proposes to <goal of the project> which will/will not entail ground disturbance. The anticipated project activities that could disturb historic period or precontact resources include <Describe the depth and breadth of impacts, including disturbance for access roads (building or repairing or closing), demolition of structures, and all proposed ground disturbance or landscape-altering activities>.

The anticipated timeline for the project is <start date and projected time to completion>. Additionally, the project must account for <project constraints, i.e. work windows, weather considerations, permit deadlines>.

The WAARNG is aware that the <Tribe> may have information regarding the project area and we invite you to join us in consultation regarding the development of the project design. Your input will enable us to better protect and conserve the cultural resources under our jurisdiction as we carry out our missions. To ensure that your concerns are considered and that our plan maximizes tribal input and coordination, we respectfully request your prompt attention. If we do not receive a response within 30 days, we will contact you to confirm your receipt of this letter and request your input regarding cultural resources on WAARNG lands.

Please contact <WAARNG CRM Name> at <telephone> or <email> with any questions, comments, or concerns regarding this project. Thank you for your time and attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

<WAARNG CRM>
< WAARNG CRM Title>
<WAARNG CRM address>

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APPENDIX D. CULTURAL RESOURCES DATABASE

(Confidential Attachment)

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APPENDIX E. STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

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STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 1
for
Maintenance and Repair Activities

Contact: **Susan Vezeau, PhD**
Cultural Resources Manager
WA Army National Guard
36 Quartermaster Rd
253-242-0486
Susan.vezeau@mil.wa.gov

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

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

All personnel above are referred to as “manager.”

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

Affected Site(s) or Training Installation(s): This SOP applies to all installations with buildings or structures 50 years or older in age.

Statutory Reference(s) and Guidance:

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

- Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement for the demolition of World War II Temporary Buildings, 07 June 1986

- Executive Order 13423 – *Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management*

- AR Engineering Technical Letter 1110-3-491 – *Sustainable Design for Military Facilities (2001)*

- American Disability Act *Accessibility Guidelines for Buildings and Facilities as amended in 2002*

- Washington State Governor's Executive Order 05-05 – Requires state agencies with capital improvement projects to integrate the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP), the Governor's Office of Indian Affairs (GOIA), and concerned tribes into their capital project planning process.

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; and
- road, trail, and curb repair or replacement.

Coordination (see Flowchart):

- Check the Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP) or consult with the CRM to determine if the building, structure, or landscape element affected by proposed maintenance activity or use is a historic property.

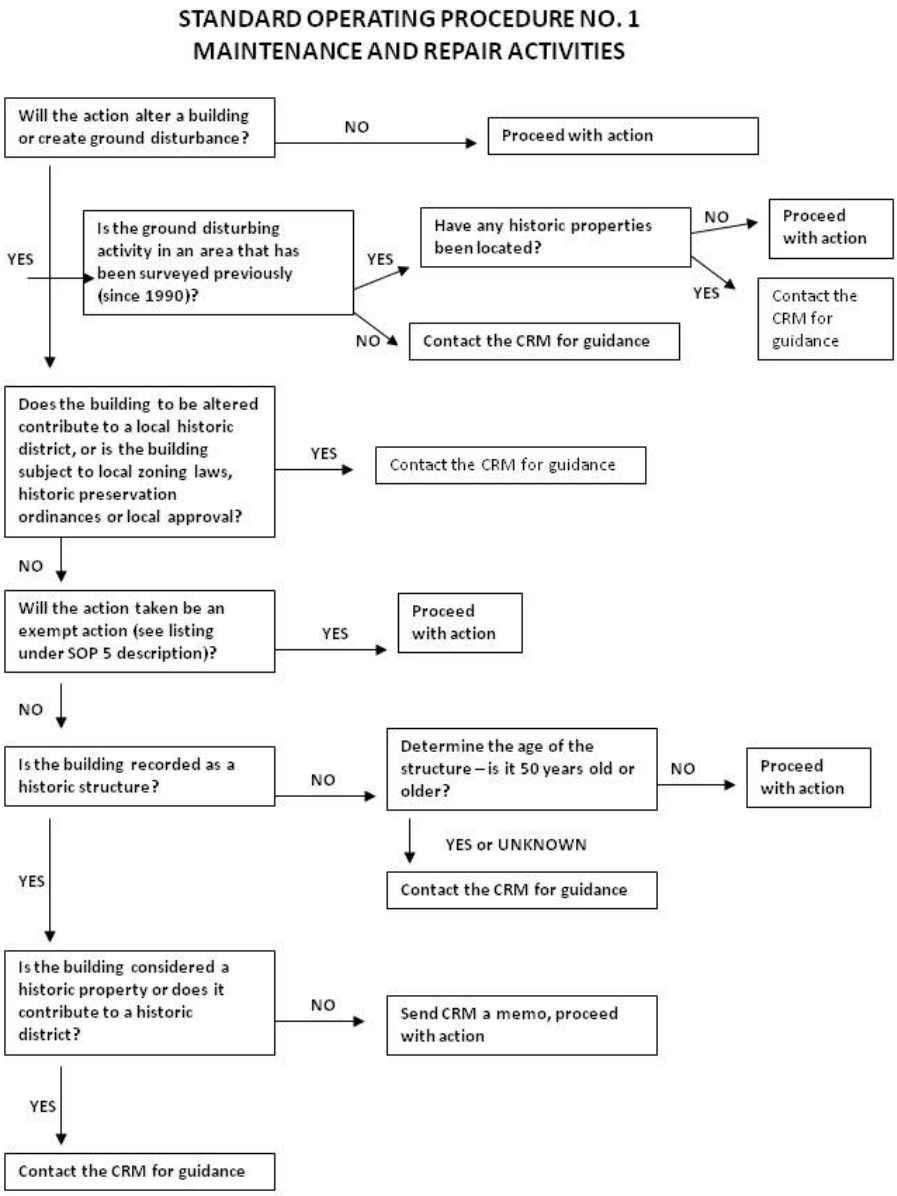
- If building, structure, or landscape element is not listed as a historic structure, determine its age. If it is 50 years old or older, or if the building has the potential for Cold War historical significance (1946–1989), contact the CRM for technical assistance. It is the CRM's responsibility to activate the NHPA Section 110/106 process.

- 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 State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) for significant historic property issues.

- The CRM will advise the Manager of any project modifications of treatment plans or appropriate treatments that have been defined in consultation with the SHPO.

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

- Check with the CRM to determine if the activity location has been previously surveyed for archeological resources.
- The CRM will advise on clearances or needed surveys. No ground-disturbing activity may occur until authorized by the CRM.
- Refer to SOP 5 for inadvertent discoveries during ground-disturbing activities.
- All ground-disturbing activities are required to have a site-specific Inadvertent Discovery Protocol (IDP) in place
- Any staff or contractors involved in ground-disturbing activities must watch the IDP training video found at ***bit.ly/Inadvertent-Discovery-training.***



Flow Chart for Maintenance and Care of Historic Buildings and Structures

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

Contact: **Susan Vezeau, PhD**
Cultural Resources Manager
WA Army National Guard
36 Quartermaster Rd
253-242-0486
Susan.vezeau@mil.wa.gov

Scope: This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) outlines the steps to be taken prior to excessing property that is Eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) or needs further evaluation to determine eligibility. The SOP is intended for all personnel other than the Cultural Resources Management (CRM). Examples of applicable personnel are:

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

All personnel above are referred to as “manager.”

Affected Site(s) or Training Installation(s): This SOP applies to all installations with buildings or structures 45 years or older in age.

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*.

Typical situations: Building or structure demolition and/or replacement; building transfer or excessing

Typical triggering event: Mission requirement change causing the removal and/or replacement of buildings or structures (see Flowchart).

Procedures: If mission requirements cause the demolition and replacement of 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 character-defining materials and features, design and workmanship of buildings, structures, and landscape through maintenance and preservation activities.

When rehabilitation costs exceed 70% of a building's replacement cost, replacement construction may be used. Consult the CRM for guidance. The CRM will also need to initiate compliance with federal regulations.

- 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 significant component of a historic district.

- 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.

- 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.

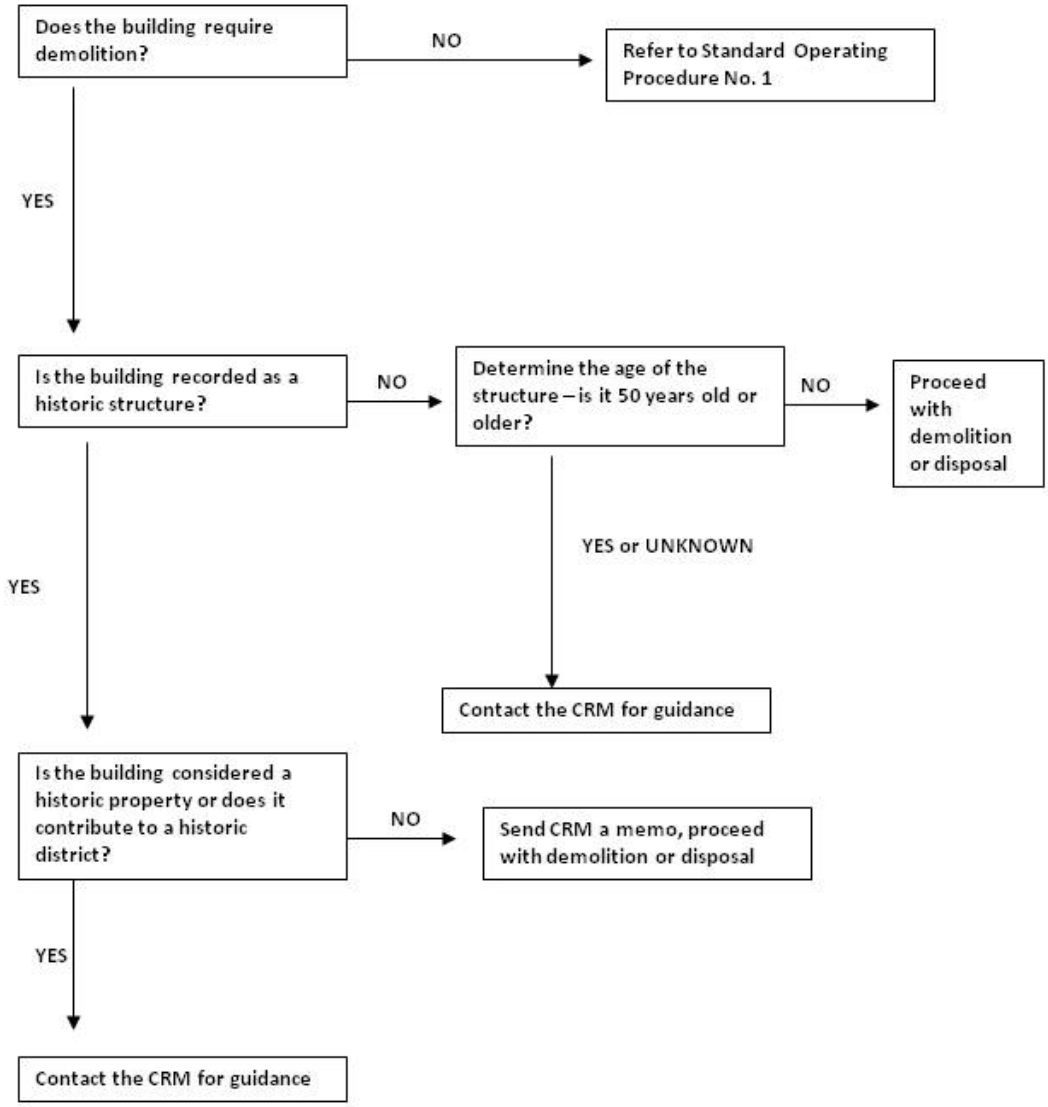
- Any demolitions must follow procedures for ground-disturbing activities. All ground-disturbing activities are required to have a site-specific Inadvertent Discovery Protocol (IDP) in place

- Any staff or contractors involved in ground-disturbing activities must watch the IDP training video found at ***bit.ly/Inadvertent-Discovery-training***

- Coordinate with the CRM on the design of a replacement building if it is within a historic district.

Compliance procedures will require a minimum of 6–12 months to complete.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 2
DISPOSAL OR DEMOLITION OF EXCESS PROPERTY



Flow Chart for Disposal or Demolition of Excess Property

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

Contact: **Susan Vezeau, PhD**
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253-242-0486
Susan.vezeau@mil.wa.gov

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

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

Non-military units or tenants using 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 ARNG and non-ARNG 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 Site(s) or Training Installation(s):

- WAARNG Training Center or WAARNG Training Site
- WAARNG Readiness Center

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

Planning Operations and Training Office (POTO), Reservation Maintenance, Unit Commanders and Environmental Liaison, Environmental Unit Command Officer – 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.

- 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.

At the initiation of and during training of an WAARNG *training site*

- Ensure units using the site(s) or training installation(s) have been provided with proper information on protection of cultural resources including SOP 5 on inadvertent discovery and maps illustrating closed areas prior to conducting mission training. Training will include the inadvertent discovery training video ***bit.ly/Inadvertent-Discovery-training***

- Monitor compliance with SOPs and closures by units training at the site(s) or training installation(s)

- Report violations of closures and SOPs to the CRM

- Provide feedback to CRM on effectiveness of orientation materials

Unit Commander

- Ensure field troops understand applicable cultural resource policies and SOPs.

- Direct questions clarifying cultural resource policies and procedures to the CRM.

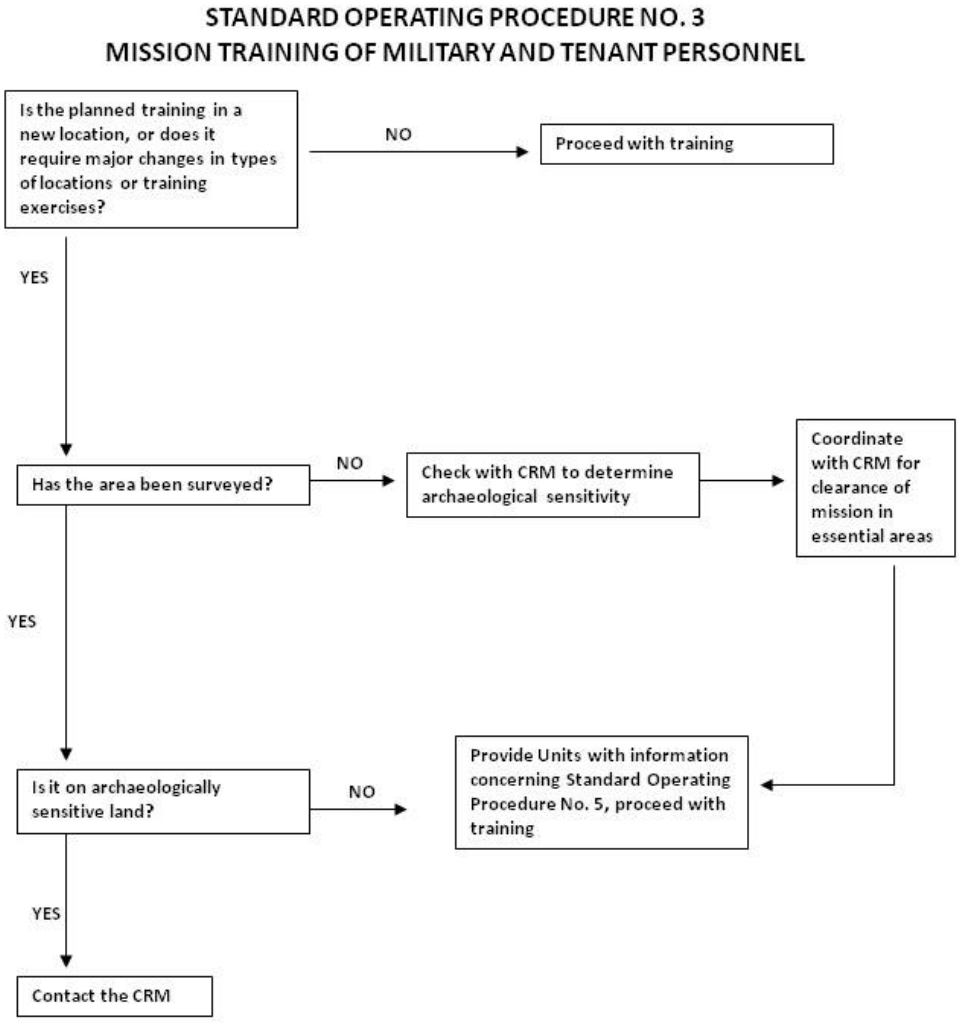
- Ensure training does not occur in areas that are closed and training restrictions are observed.

- Report violations of policies, SOPs, and closures to facility manager.

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 closures of locations within training areas and any restrictions on training activities in locations of resource sensitivity
- Report any discoveries to unit commander



Flow Chart for Mission Training of Military and Tenant Personnel

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STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 4
For
Emergency Operations and Homeland Security Activities

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Scope: This Standard Operating Procedure (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 Cultural Resources Manager (CRM). Examples of applicable personnel are:

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

Non-military units or tenants using WAARNG installations will also be instructed on responding to inadvertent discovery situations (see SOP No. 5), and will be provided the inadvertent discovery training video found at ***bit.ly/Inadvertent-Discovery-training***

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

- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, Archaeological Resources Protection Act, and NHPA on federal lands

- National Historic Preservation Act for federally supported actions on nonfederal public lands and private lands

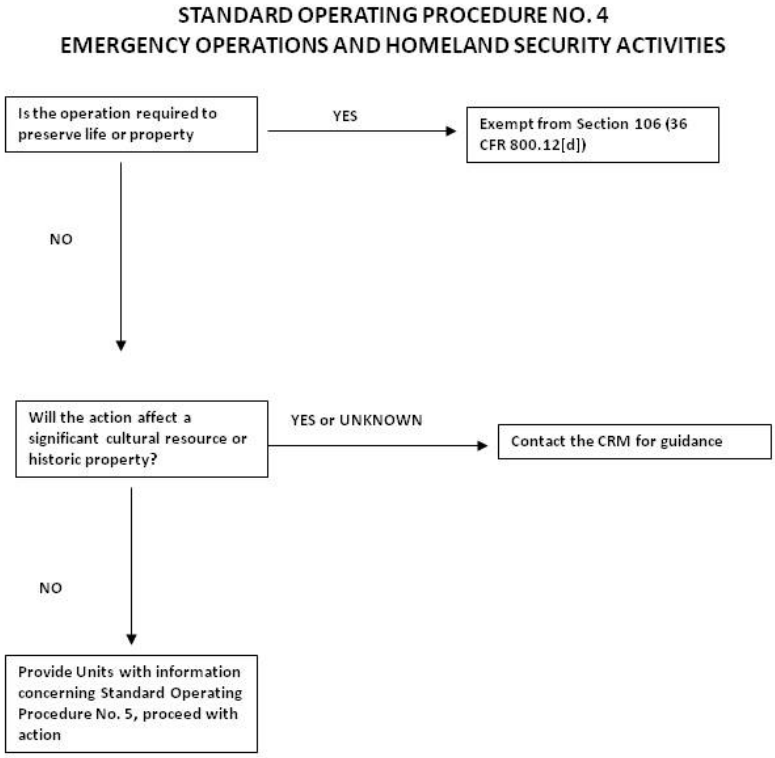
- National Environmental Protection Act for federally supported actions that require it

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

Procedure (see Flowchart): All reasonable efforts are made to avoid or minimize disturbance of significant cultural resources during emergency operations and Homeland Security activities and

will communicate with applicable CRM regarding potential effects to significant cultural resources that may occur in association with such activities.

Upon notification of a proposed emergency operation or Homeland Security activity, the CRM will notify 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 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 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. 5).



Flow Chart for Emergency Operations and Homeland Security Activities

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

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Susan.vezeau@mil.wa.gov

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

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

The inadvertent discovery training video is recommended or required for all personnel listed above and is found at ***bit.ly/Inadvertent-Discovery-training***

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 will trigger these requirements:

- discovery of known or likely human remains

- unmarked graves
- precontact or historical artifacts
- archaeological features
- paleontological remains

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 (see Flowchart).

Unit personnel, contractor, field crews, other tenants:

- Cease ground-disturbing activity when possible historical artifacts and features, human remains, or burials are observed or encountered.

- Report any observations or discoveries of historical artifacts and features, human remains, burials, or features immediately to the unit commander or facility manager.

- Immediately notify the CRM

- Secure the discovery location(s).

Unit Commander:

- Immediately notify the range control, if applicable, and the CRM

- Await further instructions from the range control officer.

- Examine the location of the discovery to ensure that it has been properly secured. Take appropriate measures to further secure location if needed.

- Coordinate with range control officer on where activities can resume.

- Give direction to the field troops, construction crew, or non- WAARNG user regarding locations where training exercises or activity may continue.

Range Control Office (when applicable)

- Examine the location of the discovery to ensure that it has been properly secured. Take appropriate measures to further secure location (from vandalism and weather) if needed.

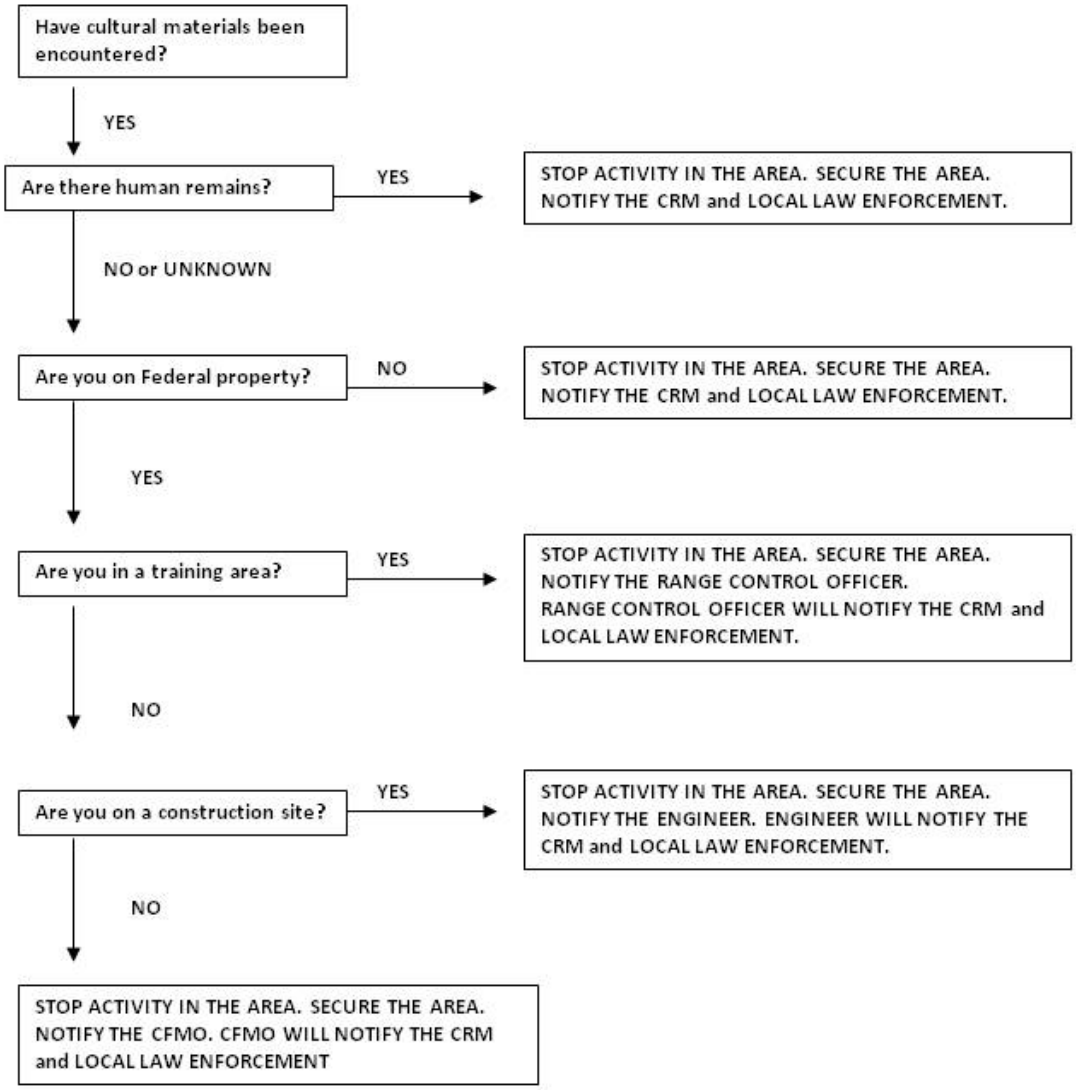
- Give direction to the unit commander, construction crew, or non- WAARNG user regarding locations where training exercises or activity may continue.

- Immediately notify the CRM.

- If human remains are known or suspected to be present, also promptly notify the state police and FBI, if on federal lands. The presence of human remains makes the site a crime scene until determined otherwise.

Activity may not resume in area of discovery until cleared by the CRM. Anticipate 30 days.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 5
INADVERTENT DISCOVERY OF POTENTIAL CULTURAL RESOURCES



Flow Chart for Inadvertent Discovery of Potential Cultural Resources

STATE OF WASHINGTON
MILITARY DEPARTMENT

The Washington Military Department/Washington Army National Guard
Standard Operating Plan and Procedures for the
Inadvertent Discovery of Potential Cultural Materials
And Human Skeletal Remains

PROJECT TITLE: XXXX

PROJECT LOCATION: XXXX

SECTION, TOWNSHIP, RANGE:
XXXX
PHYSICAL ADDRESS
XXXX

CONTACT:
Elizabeth Murphy, Cultural Resources Manager
WA Army National Guard (WAARNG)/Washington Military Department (WMD)
36 Quartermaster Rd., Camp Murray, WA 98430
253-325-0537
Elizabeth.murphy@mil.wa.gov

EMERGENCY CONTACT:
Susan Vezeau, Environmental Programs Supervisor
253-242-0486

I. Background

1. **Scope:** The following Inadvertent Discovery Plan (IDP) outlines the procedures to take in the event of discovery of cultural resources, including historic/prehistoric archaeological materials or human remains.

2. **Requirements:**

   - All personnel, including state and federal employees, contractors, subcontractors, and tenants will follow this plan, in accordance with state and federal laws.

   - This plan will be onsite during all ground-disturbing activities

   - All federal employees, contractors, subcontractors, and tenants will be trained in the use of this plan by watching the following 12-minute video:

bit.ly/Inadvertent-Discovery-training

3. Statutory Reference(s):

- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) and its implementing regulation (43 CFR 10)
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA)
- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and its implementing regulation (36 CFR 800)
- Washington State RCW 27.53

4. Applicability:

a. The following typical actions trigger this SOP:
- 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)
- Ground testing and soil boring

b. Identification of Cultural Resources

Cultural Resources can be historic or prehistoric. They include skeletal bones, village sites, and Native American objects and artifacts. Historic cultural resources are over 50 years, and include settlements, infrastructure, building remains, and objects/artifacts.

Examples include the following:

Type of Cultural Resource	Examples of Material
Human Remains/Unmarked Graves	Bones or small pieces of bone
Prehistoric site Prehistoric artifacts	An accumulation of shell, burned rocks, or other food-related items Charcoal or dark stained soil with artifacts Stone tools, waste flakes, or human-altered rock
Historic site Historic artifacts	Old foundations Old privies Clusters of tin cans or bottles, logging or agricultural equipment older than 50 years
Historic infrastructure	Buried railroad tracks, decking, or other industrial material

II. ACTIONS

1. Initial On-Site Discovery (applies to units, personnel, contractors, subcontractors, employees)

   STEP 1: **STOP WORK.** If any person on-site identifies a cultural resource or believes that a cultural resource may have been identified, **all ground-disturbing work on the project** must stop immediately. Follow the steps below and as outlined in the Standard Operating Flowchart (Attachment A).

   STEP 2: **NOTIFY** the Cultural Resource Managers at Camp Murray
   - Business Hours: Call both 253-325-0537 AND 253-242-0486
   - After Hours/Emergency: Call 253-242-0486

   STEP 3: **SECURE** the discovery location. Secure the area to ensure that unauthorized persons do not enter or further disturb the area. Mark the area of discovery for further investigation.

   STEP 4: **WAIT** until the area is cleared by the Cultural Resource Manager. Activity may not resume in area of discovery until cleared by the CRM. Anticipate a minimum of 30 days.

2. WMD/WAARNG Response (Cultural Resource Manager)

   STEP 1: Ensure that activities have ceased at the discovery site and that the site has been secured from human and natural forces

   STEP 2: Notify the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) by phone. Follow-up with a notification in writing.
   - SHPO/Director: Dr. Allyson Brooks, (360) 586-3066
   - Deputy SHPO: Greg Griffith, (360) 586-3073 (office)/(360) 890-2617(cell)

   STEP 3: Notify the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) for the affect tribes by phone. Follow-up with a notification in writing.
   - List Tribes and THPO contact phone numbers for each

   STEP 4: If human remains are known or suspected to be present, also promptly notify the DAHP State Physical Anthropologist, state police and medical examiner, and if federal property, the FBI. Notify the WAARNG JAG.
   - DAHP State Anthropologist: Dr. Guy Tasa, Office: (360) 586-3534, Cell: (360) 790-1633
   - State Police: 911
   - XXXX County Medical Examiner: XXX-XXX-XXXX
   - FBI, Seattle Division, (206) 622-0460

- WAARNG JAG: (253) 512-8262

STEP 5: Visit the location of the discovery within 24 hours of the find. The services of appropriate technical experts (e.g., archaeologists, specialists in human osteology, forensic anthropologists) may be retained to participate in the field visit.

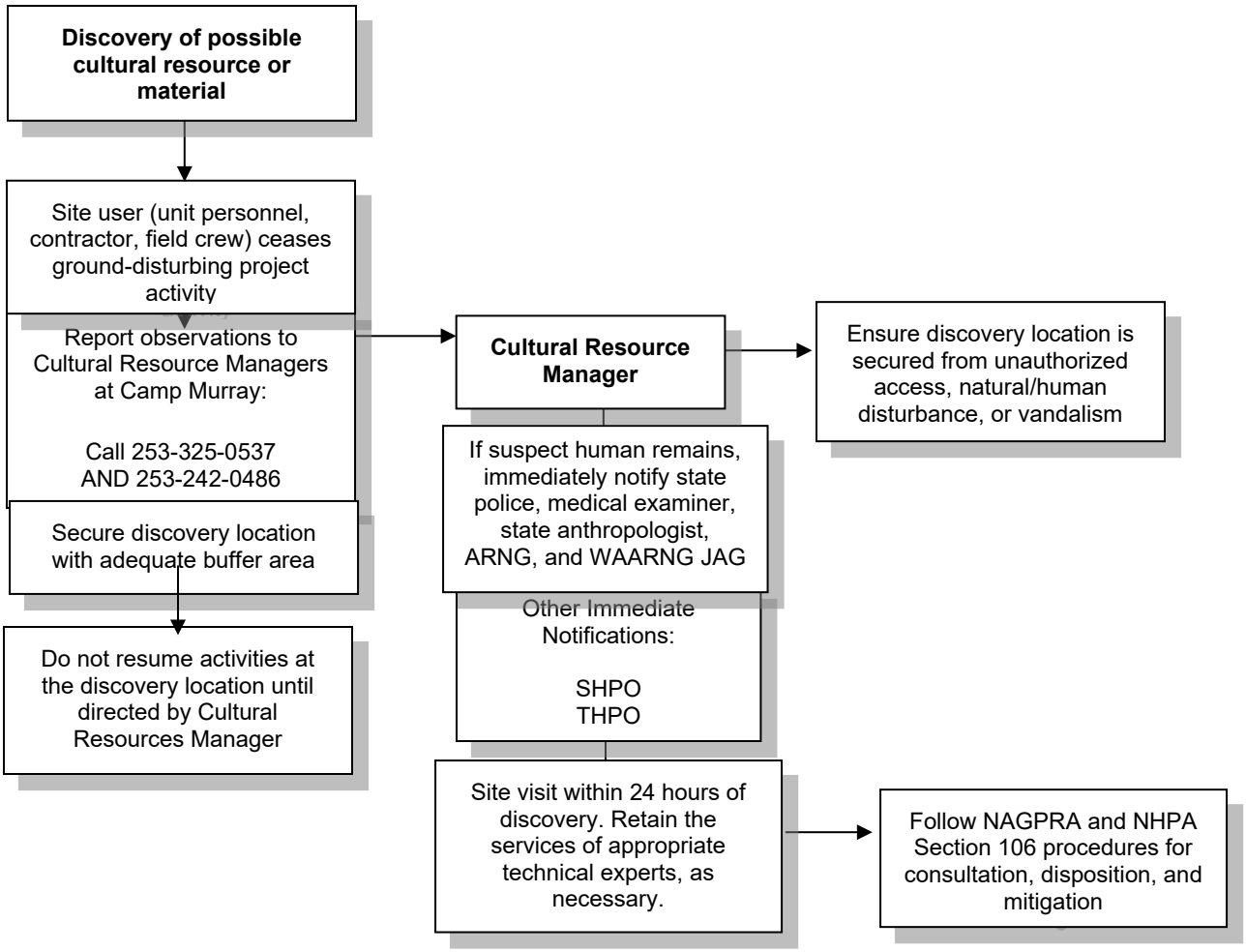
STEP 6: If the CRM has reason to believe that American Indian human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony have been discovered, the CRM must provide immediate telephone notification of the discovery, along with written notification by certified mail, to ARNG.

STEP 7: The CRM will follow NAGPRA and NHPA Section 106 procedures and consult with interested parties (SHPO, Tribes, property owner) to discuss disposition of cultural resources and appropriate mitigation measures. The CRM, in consultation with the SHPO and tribes, as appropriate, will determine the procedures for disposition and control of any American Indian cultural items excavated or removed as a result of inadvertent discoveries.

STEP 8: The CRM will notify the project managers that work can resume only when identification of the discovered items and agreement for protection, mitigation, or recovery has been achieved to the satisfaction of all interested parties (SHPO, Tribes, ARNG, ACHP).

Attachment A. Flow Chart for the Inadvertent Discovery of Potential Cultural Resource

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE
Inadvertent Discovery of Potential Cultural Resource



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APPENDIX F. INSTALLATION-SPECIFIC CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECTS, (HISTORICAL AND PROPOSED) 2014–2026

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Table F-1. Overview of WAARNG Cultural Resource Management Projects

Project	Scope of Project	Schedule	Regulation
NHPA Evaluation of Buildings at or more than 50 years old and Archaeological Sites	Complete an architectural survey on any undertaking of buildings at or more than 50 years in age. Complete an archaeological survey prior to groundbreaking activities on sites not previously surveyed, or not adequately surveyed.	On-going	NHPA and ARPA
NHPA Maintenance and Treatment Plan for Buildings/Structures at or more than 50 years in age	Compile maintenance and treatment plans for buildings more than 50 years in age or historical archaeological sites.	On-going	NHPA and ARPA
Curation Agreements	Seek curation agreement with qualified curation facility. Coordinate efforts to receive inspection results on an annual basis.	On-going	36 CFR 79
Cultural Resources Staff Training	Develop and conduct in house training for the professional development of cultural resources staff.	On-going	AR-200-1

Table F-2. Update of WAARNG Cultural Resource Management Projects 2014–2018

Site/Installation	Project #	Description	Proposed FY for Completion	Status
Statewide		Update the ICRMP	2018	Pending Completion FY2020
Statewide		Evaluate buildings that reach 50-year benchmark for NRHP eligibility	As needed	Port Orchard and Wenatchee accessory buildings over 05 years old evaluated in FY2018
Statewide		Preparation of maintenance and treatment plans for the 24 historic structures statewide	2014	Camp Murray Treatment and Maintenance plan completed FY16. Snohomish and Centralia Treatment and Maintenance plan completed FY18
Anacortes	STEP Project # WA0NG100001	Evaluate Building 00001 (armory)	Evaluated in FY13-determined NRHP-Eligible by recorder	
Anacortes	STEP Project # WA0NG100001	Manage historic building	Recurring	No updates.
Bremerton		Manage historic building	Recurring	Energy efficiency improvements proposed for FY21 determined to have an adverse effect due to replacement of historic windows. State-funded project with no federal nexus will require a MOU with DAHP (in process)
Centralia		Manage historic building	Recurring	Tenant Improvement project completed in 2020 had an adverse effect due to the replacement of historic windows. MOA signed June 2020 includes mitigation in the form of a HSR report for the Olympia Armory and public presentations.
Camp Murray		Design and install informational signage on historic/cultural resources	2014	Assumed complete. No records, but signs are on site.
Camp Murray		Manage historic district and landscape features: Buildings 00001, 00002, 00007, 00023, 00024, and 00026 as well as NRHP-Eligible and known archaeological sites	Recurring	Consultations initiated with SHPO in the event of projects. Building 1 roof was replaced with period correct clay tiles in 2017. Building 2 hall floor was replaced with non-original, but historic period similar, end grain flooring.
Camp Seven Mile		Manage archaeological resources at the installation	Recurring	No known/documented activities
Camp Seven Mile		Design and install informational signage for archaeological resources at the installation	2015	No known/documented activities
Joint Base Lewis-McChord	530015	Consult with JBLM's CRM prior to any ground- disturbing activities. Construction of Information/Operations Readiness Center (I/O RC) has been coordinated with JBLM's CRM and is covered by the existing PA associated with JBLM's Grow the Army EIA.	Recurring	Consultations with JBLM CR staff initiated for any ground disturbing project. No responses from 2017-2020.

Site/Installation	Project #	Description	Proposed FY for Completion	Status
Longview		Manage historic buildings: armory and maintenance shop	Recurring	An EIFS energy efficiency project was completed in 2016/2017. The exterior insultation was designed to match the historic façade of the building.
Olympia		Manage historic building	recurring	A HSR report was contracted in FY2020 (in process). Consultation for future divestiture initiated in FY2020 and adverse effect due to prospective sale of armory determined.
Pierce County RC (Camp Murray)		Conduct an archaeological site file check/survey and SHPO/Tribal consultations prior to construction	FY14	Pierce County RC constructed in 2017; archaeological survey completed in 2014 (Jolivette & Huber 2014)
Puyallup		Manage historic buildings: armory and maintenance shop	Recurring	
Redmond		Manage historic district: Buildings 415, 500, 501, 506 and 507	Recurring	
Snohomish		Manage historic buildings: armory and maintenance shop.	Recurring	
Spokane (Fairchild AFRC, Fort George Wright, Camp Seven Mile)		Manage historic building and/or archaeological sites	Recurring	
Thurston County RC (Tumwater)	530129	Conduct an archaeological site file check/survey and SHPO/Tribal consultations prior to construction	FY16	CR Survey completed Oct 13, 2015. SHPO concurrence with no properties affected 20-Oct 2015. Tribal consult completed Nov 2015. Construction began 2018 to be completed spring 2021.
Walla Walla		Manage historic building	Recurring	
Wenatchee (USARC; RC)		Manage historic building	Recurring	
Yakima Training Center	530030	Coordinate with YTC's CRM and conduct an archaeological site file check/survey and SHPO/Tribal consultations prior to construction of the WAARNG Barracks/Billeting at YTC	2013	Project started 2019 to be completed 2021. No CR survey was conducted; although, YTC CRM and tribal contacts consulted. Consultation for original and modified site completed in 2016 with SHPO concurrence dated July 26, 2016
Yakiman RC		Manage historic building	Recurring	

Table F-3. Update of WAARNG Cultural Resource Management Projects 2019–2020

Site/ Installation	Project Name	Description	Proposed FY for Completion	Status
Local, Statewide, National	Cultural Resources Training	Train staff in cultural resources regulations, protection strategies, and tools, including courses covering the following topics: NEPA and Section 106 Integration, Section 106 Introduction/Essentials, Section 106 Agreements , Section 106 Practitioner Workshop, CR Summit, Planning for Successful Section 106 Agreements, Programmatic Agreements, Innovative Approaches to Section 106 Mitigation, Meeting the Reasonable and Good Faith Standard in Section 106 Reviews, Managing Confidential Information and Section 304	FY19–24	Proposed
Camp Murray	NRHP-Eligibility Surveys for Building turning 50 years old	Assess 1969 addition to the NRHP-Eligible Building 1, located within Camp Murray's historic district. Eligibility important determination in assessing feasibility of future creek restoration opportunities and building preservation.	FY20	Completed
Centralia/ Snohomish	Building Condition Assessment and Treatment & Maintenance Plan	Perform building condition assessment (BCA) and develop treatment and maintenance plans for NRHP-Eligible Centralia Armory and Snohomish Armory.	FY19	Completed
Anacortes, Bremerton, Geiger Field, Montesano, Moses Lake, Redmond, and Sedro-Woolley	Archaeological Inventory and Survey	Complete the statewide archaeological inventory and risk assessment of existing properties by completing surveys at seven previously unassessed locations: Anacortes, Bremerton, Geiger Field, Montesano, Moses Lake, Redmond, and Sedro-Woolley	FY19	Completed
Centralia	Centralia Archaeological Monitoring	Archaeological monitoring of ground disturbance associated with the Centralia Armory Tenant Improvement project planned for FY20. Ground disturbance required per agreement with SHPO, as it occurs within documented archaeological site 45LE948.	FY20	Completed
Snohomish	Snohomish Armory Improvement Project Memorandum of Agreement	Development of ACHP-required Memorandum of Agreement to outline agreed-upon mitigation for adverse impact of Snohomish Armory	FY20	In Progress
Walla Walla	NRHP-Eligibility Surveys for Building turning 50 years old	Assess 1970 Walla Walla Flammable Material Storehouse for NRHP-eligibility	FY20	Completed
USARC Renton, Kandle Hall	Archaeological Inventory and Survey	Complete archaeological survey and risk assessment for possible property acquisitions	FY20	Proposed
North Bend	Archaeological Inventory and Survey	Complete archaeological survey and risk assessment for possible property acquisitions	FY20	Completed
Centralia	Centralia Armory Improvement Project Memorandum of Agreement	Development of ACHP-required Memorandum of Agreement to outline agreed-upon mitigation for adverse impact of Centralia Armory	FY20	Completed

Site/ Installation	Project Name	Description	Proposed FY for Completion	Status
Bremerton	Bremerton Window Replacement Memorandum of Understanding	Development of EO 0505 Memorandum of Understanding to outline agreed-upon mitigation for adverse impact of Bremerton Window Replacement. Mitigation 1.5% of total project cost.	FY20	Anticipated
Olympia	Historic Structures Report (Centralia Armory Mitigation)	Prepare a Historic Structures Report for the NRHP-Eligible Olympia Armory prior to disposal to convey its historic significance and provide guidance for the maintenance and rehabilitation of its character-defining features.	FY20	Completed

Table F-4. Proposed WAARNG Cultural Resources Management Projects FY 2021–2026

Site/ Installation	Project Name	Description	Proposed FY for Completion	Status
Local, Statewide, National	Cultural Resources Training	Train staff in cultural resources regulations, protection strategies, and tools, including courses covering the following topics: NEPA and Section 106 Integration, Section 106 Introduction/Essentials, Section 106 Agreements, Section 106 Practitioner Workshop, CR Summit, Planning for Successful Section 106 Agreements, Programmatic Agreements, Innovative Approaches to Section 106 Mitigation, Meeting the Reasonable and Good Faith Standard in Section 106 Reviews, Managing Confidential Information and Section 304	Ongoing	Proposed
Statewide	Inadvertent Discovery Training	Provide Inadvertent Discovery Training to all CFMO staff and contractors involved in ground-disturbing activities	FY21–26	Proposed
Statewide	SOP Training	Provide CR SOP training to all CFMO personnel involved with cultural resources. Disseminate CR SOPs as easy-to-use handbook and update as needed.	FY21–26	Proposed
Statewide	GIS Database Improvement	Update CR GIS database to include data from existing CR surveys to date. Link databases to existing CR survey reports and WISAARD HPI forms. Maintain confidentiality of CR data through all database applications.	FY22	Proposed
Statewide	CR working group participation	Staff to participate in working groups for built environment (DAHP Built Environment Working Group) and Cultural Resources Environmental Working Group (CREW)	Ongoing	Ongoing
Statewide	Biennium Consults	Submit consultation letters for proposed projects the summer prior to the next state biennium. Submit updates to biennium project list as they occur.	Updates Ongoing (FY22 for FY23–24; FY24 for FY25–26; FY 26 for FY 27–18)	Ongoing
Statewide	Expedited Review	Develop process to screen projects according risk level. Annually, submit low risk projects to DAHP for expedited review.	FY21, then ongoing.	Proposed
Statewide	Historic Object Inventory	Develop database and implement historic object inventory at existing historic armories across the state. Coordinate with museum to develop preservation and curation plan for historic artifacts.	FY22–26	Proposed
Anacortes	Consult regarding Proposed Anacortes Site Development Plan	Consult with SHPO, community stakeholders and the affected tribes regarding the Washington Military Department's proposed Anacortes site development plan, which includes addition/alteration to the existing NRHP-Eligible Anacortes Armory	FY21	Proposed
Anacortes	Anacortes Addition/Alteration Project Memorandum of Agreement	Develop ACHP-required Memorandum of Agreement to outline agreed-upon mitigation for potential adverse impact of Anacortes Addition/Alteration. Mitigation 1.5% of total project cost.	FY22	Anticipated

Site/ Installation	Project Name	Description	Proposed FY for Completion	Status
Anacortes	Building Condition Assessment and Treatment & Maintenance Plan	Perform building condition assessment (BCA) and develop treatment and maintenance plans for NRHP-Eligible Anacortes Armory as possible mitigation strategy for the likely adverse effect of the addition/alteration of the Anacortes Armory.	FY23	Anticipated
Bremerton	Sinclair Park Documentary CD (Bremerton Gym Window Replacement Mitigation – 100% state)	Reformat the Sinclair Park Documentary CD to improve accessibility and distribution.	FY21–FY26	Proposed
Boeing Field, Buckley, Centralia, Ephrata, Grandview, Kent, Longview, Pasco, Puyallup, Seattle Pier 91, Spokane Readiness Center, Walla Walla, Wenatchee, and Yakima Readiness Center	Archaeological Inventory and Survey	Complete the statewide archeological inventory and risk assessment of existing properties by completing surveys at seven previously unassessed locations: Boeing Field, Buckley, Centralia, Ephrata, Grandview, Kent, Longview, Pasco, Puyallup, Seattle Pier 91, Spokane Readiness Center, Walla Walla, Wenatchee, and Yakima Readiness Center	FY21–FY22	Proposed
Centralia	Public Presentations on the History of the Washington Army National Guard and Associated Armories (Centralia Armory Improvement Project Mitigation)	In consultation with the SHPO and other interested and appropriate parties, the WAARNG shall plan, coordinate, advertise, and implement at least two public presentations on a topic(s) related to the history of the Washington Army National Guard and National Guard armories. The presentation(s) shall be given by qualified individual(s) with expertise in history, architectural history, historic preservation planning, and/or other closely related fields. The presentation(s) shall be given at location(s), time(s) and date(s) that will maximize public participation. The WAARNG, SHPO and other interested parties shall be afforded an opportunity to preview the presentation and be notified and invited to attend	FY21– FY22	Proposed
Geiger Field	NRHP-Eligibility Surveys for Building turning 50 years old	Assess Geiger Field Readiness (built 1974) Center for NRHP eligibility	FY22	Proposed
Montesano	NRHP-Eligibility Surveys for Building turning 50 years old	Assess Montesano FMS (built 1972) NRHP-eligibility at Montesano FMS facility	FY22	Proposed
Olympia	Olympia Armory Divestiture Memorandum of Agreement	Develop ACHP-required Memorandum of Agreement to outline agreed-upon mitigation for adverse impact of selling the Olympia Armory. MOA and mitigation stipulations developed in consultation with SHPO, tribes and community stakeholders	FY21	In Progress
Olympia	Mitigation for adverse effect of Olympia Armory Divestiture	Execute mitigation stipulations for divestiture of Olympia Armory, as outlined in MOA.	FY22–23	Anticipated

Site/ Installation	Project Name	Description	Proposed FY for Completion	Status
Puyallup	Mitigation for adverse effect of Puyallup Armory Divestiture	Execute mitigation stipulations for divestiture of Puyallup Armory, as outlined in MOA.	FY22–23	Anticipated
Puyallup	Puyallup Armory Divestiture Memorandum of Agreement	Develop ACHP-required Memorandum of Agreement to outline agreed-upon mitigation for adverse impact of selling the Puyallup Armory. MOA and mitigation stipulations developed in consultation with SHPO, tribes and community stakeholders	FY21	In Progress
Seattle Pier 91	NRHP-Eligibility Surveys for Building turning 50 years old	Assess Seattle Readiness Center (built 1973) and FMS (built 1974) for NRHP eligibility	FY22	Proposed
Snohomish	Consult regarding Proposed Snohomish Site Development Plan	Consult with SHPO, community stakeholders and the affected tribes regarding the Washington Military Department's proposed Snohomish site development plan, which includes addition/alteration to the existing NRHP-Eligible Snohomish Armory.	FY21	Proposed
Snohomish	Snohomish Addition/Alteration Project Memorandum of Agreement	Develop ACHP-required Memorandum of Agreement to outline agreed-upon mitigation for adverse impact of Snohomish Addition/Alteration. Mitigation 1.5% of total project cost.	FY22	Anticipated
Snohomish	Mitigation for adverse effect of Snohomish Armory Addition/Alteration	Execute proposed mitigation for anticipated adverse effect. Examples of proposed mitigation include: 1. Public Presentations on the History of the Washington Army National Guard and Associated Armories; and, 2. History Link Articles	FY23	Anticipated
Walla Walla	Building Condition Assessment and Treatment & Maintenance Plan	Perform building condition assessment (BCA) and develop treatment and maintenance plans for NRHP-Eligible Walla Walla Armory	FY23	Proposed

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APPENDIX G. WAARNG 2021–2026 ICRMP RECORD OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATION

(Pending 30-day review)

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APPENDIX H. ANNUAL REPORTS AND UPDATES

ICRMP ANNUAL REPORT FY 2014–2019

To: Eric Beckley, NGB Cultural Resource Program

From: Elizabeth C. Murphy, Washington Military Department Environmental Programs

ARNG State: Washington

Date: September 11, 2020—This report serves to summarize activities from 2013–2019. To our knowledge, annual reports for this period under the last ICRMP are missing. Due to staff turnover and lack of archives, some data gaps do exist.

Reporting Period: October 1, 2013–September 30, 2019

Cultural Resource Projects Conducted: *(include new cultural resources, including the number of additional buildings evaluated for NRHP eligibility and the number of eligible buildings)*

FY2013

Cultural Resources Survey for the Army National Guard Pierce County Readiness Center, Camp Murray, Washington, SRI, Sept 2014, 53p.

- Pre-construction CR assessment was performed for the Pierce County Readiness Center property on Camp Murray.
- Two historic wire-wrapped slat wood pipes were discovered. They were not determined eligible and the project proceeded with the stipulation that additional pipe features would be marked by GPS on site.

FY2014

No CR projects or activities on record.

FY2015

No CR projects or activities on record.

FY2016

Camp Murray Historic Building Condition Assessment & Treatment and Maintenance Plan, Richaven PLLC, Dec 2016. 192p

- Assessed the condition and provided maintenance and treatment priorities and recommendations for four NRHP-eligible structures on Camp Murray: Building 01 (headquarters), Building 02 (historic arsenal, current museum), Building 24 (historic residence), and the horse trough (calvary-era horse trough).
- No additional NRHP evaluations. Recommended NRHP evaluation of the Building 1 addition, built in 1969.
- A cultural resources training was provided to Camp Murray CFMO staff on August 4, 2017, which summarized the results of the BCA report on site.

Archaeological Assessment of the 40-Acre Parcel Being Considered for the Proposed Army National Guard Readiness Center, Richland, Benton County, Washington. Northwest Anthropology, March 2017.

- Pre-construction CR assessment was performed for the future Richland Readiness Center construction on state-owned land in Richland, WA.
- No evidence of cultural resources was discovered.

Centralia Armory Paving Project Inadvertent Discovery. There was an inadvertent discovery of historic-period and pre-contact artifacts at the Centralia Armory during a paving project on the grounds of the Armory. Work was stopped and archaeological investigations were initiated.

- Archaeological site surveys were conducted on August 15–16, 2017, and August 30–31, 2017, to recover data from the disturbed site, which was determined to be associated with the former Grace Seminary sited at the location of the Armory in the late 19th century.
- The WMD, DAHP, and Chehalis tribal THPO conducted several meetings to evaluate results of data recovery. All parties concurred on an action plan and resolution, documented in the *Centralia Armory Paving Project Action Steps Memo* dated 24 August 2017, the *Centralia Armory Paving Project Resolution of Adverse Effects Memo* dated 6 September 2017, and the *Centralia Armory Archaeology Curation and Interpretation Plan* memo dated 31 August 2017. The *Curation and Interpretation Plan* memo detailed that a curation and interpretation plan detailed the actions to be implemented to mitigation for damage caused by the inadvertent discovery and disturbance. These included culling and curation of the recovered artifacts at a repository meeting the federal standards for curation, a museum exhibit at the Lewis County Historical Museum, and 1–3 additional interpretive signs at public locations in the Centralia community.
- After agreement by all parties, contractors resumed work on site in mid-September.

FY2017

Archaeological Excavations at 45LE948 Centralia, Washington, WCRA, Feb 2018, 228 p.

- Report for the archaeological surveys conducted on August 15–16, 2017 and August 30–31 2017, during the work stoppage at the Centralia Armory Paving Project due to an inadvertent discover of historic and pre-contact artifacts.
- Research, investigation, and artifact analysis determined the nature and significance of the artifacts, the historic significance of Grace Seminary, and the historic connections between the Centralia Armory, Grace Seminary, and the Centralia community.
- The archaeological site associated with the Seminary, 45LE00948, was determined NRHP-eligible. DAHP concurred with this determination in a letter dated February 6, 2019.
- Artifacts from the delineated site, totaling four boxes of artifacts, one box of archives, and one box of photographs/digital media were transferred to the University of Washington Burke Museum for repository and curation.

Architectural Documentation and National Register of Historic Places Evaluations of Buildings at Two Washington Army National Guard Installations, SRI, August 2018.

- Under Section 110, an NRHP eligibility evaluation was performed for structures not previously evaluated at the WAARNG Port Orchard and Wenatchee installations, which were built between the 1950s and 1968. Port Orchard: Building 3A (organizational storage/maintenance) and Building 4 (flammable materials storage building). Wenatchee: Building 1 (administrative building) and Building 3 (flammable materials storage building).
- All the buildings evaluated were determined not eligible.

Centralia Armory Paving Project/Grace Seminary Mitigation Projects. To mitigate for the adverse effects of the Centralia Armory Paving Project inadvertent discovery, several interpretive projects were initiated.

- *Lewis County Historical Museum Interpretive Exhibit.* An artifact loan was facilitated with the Burke Museum. A display case was purchased, and display design and interpretive sign design was contracted. An exhibit grand opening celebration and presentation was held at the museum on October 23, 2019.
- Centralia community interpretive signs. Interpretive signs about the discovery and its relationship to WAARNG and Lewis County history were developed, designed, and installed at the Friends of Seminary Hill Natural Area and the Centralia town square (Completed Dec 2018).
- The WMD facilitated a public lecture by the project archaeologist, David Ellis, at the McMennimin's Pub living history night on October 30, 2018.
- A publicly accessible booklet that summarized the non-confidential elements of the archaeological report findings was developed, printed, and distributed at the museum exhibit and the pub night lecture. Completed October 30, 2018.

FY2018

Centralia & Snohomish Armories Historic Building Condition Assessment & Treatment and Maintenance Plan, Richaven LLC, 2018

- Assessed the condition and provided maintenance and treatment priorities and recommendations for two NRHP-Eligible structures: the Centralia Armory and the Snohomish Armory.
- No additional NRHP evaluations.

FY2019

Archaeological Investigation Report for Seven Washington Army National Guard Facilities, Washington State, ERCI, Nov 2019

- Under Section 110, on site archaeological surveys were conducted at seven previously unassessed WAANRG installations: Anacortes, Bremerton, Geiger Field, Montesano, Moses Lake, Redmond, and Sedro-Woolley.
- An historic road was discovered through shovel probe testing at the Bremerton installation, likely associated with the Sinclair Park Community. The site, 45KP00314, was determined potentially eligible pending further investigation.
- Pre-contact lithic flakes were discovered at the Geiger Field installation. The site, 45SP00884, was evaluated as an inventory/survey site.

Cultural Resources Survey for the Centralia Armory Infrastructure Project Lewis County, Washington, WCRA, June 2019

- A pre-construction archaeological site survey was conducted for areas of ground disturbance identified for the Centralia Armory Tenant Improvement Project. Areas not surveyed in the 2017 investigations were shovel probe tested for significant archaeological resources.
- Positive shovel probe tests led to the expansion of the previously delineated boundaries of site 45LE948.
- Collected artifacts that did not meet culling criteria are in the process of being curated with the Burke Museum.
- No artifacts were found that would yield novel information, and none were found in situ. Because of this construction was approved in consultation with SHPO and THPO, with the condition of inadvertent discovery protocol, archaeological monitoring, and pre-survey shovel probes tests of any additional areas of ground disturbance.

Centralia Armory Tenant Improvement Project Adverse Effect

- An adverse effect notification was received from the SHPO on October 3, 2019, after a long period consultation initiated in December of 2017. The adverse effect determination was due to the replacement of the armory's character-defining historic windows.
- A MOA was developed, but execution delayed until June of 2020.
- Mitigation developed under the MOA includes the procurement of an Historic Structures Report for the Olympia Armory, Public Presentations on the History of the Washington Army National Guard and Associated Armories, and Public Presentations on the History of Grace Seminary and the Centralia General Hospital.

Planned Project Information: Table H-1 below shows the planned projects for FY 2019–2020.

Table H-1. Planned Projects from FY 2019–2020

Project Type	Fiscal Year of Project	Location	Budget	Changes and/or New Plans
Archaeological Survey/Inventory (Section 110)	FY2019	Statewide	$48,695	
Pre-Construction Archaeological Survey/Inventory (Section 106)	FY2019	Centralia	$11,500	
Archaeological Construction Monitoring and Survey/Inventory (Section 106)	FY2020	Centralia	Pending ($39,000)	Additional areas of ground disturbance added during construction required additional shovel probe testing. Pre-contact flakes discovered during construction monitoring. MOA for adverse effect to built environment amended to include below-ground discovery and adverse ad
Pre-purchase Archaeological Survey	FY2020	North Bend	$8633	Completed April 2020. No CR resources identified.
NRHP Eligibility Evaluation	FY2020	Statewide	$6420	Evaluation of buildings that turned 50 years old between 2018 and 2020: Camp Murray Building 1 addition, Geiger Field Building 304, and Walla Walla Flammable Materials Storehouse
Olympia Armory Historic Structures Report	FY2020	Olympia	$70,000	Added MEP and Structural evaluation to scope after determining usefulness in fair market pricing and historic preservation efforts of prospective buyers. Added an inventory of on-site artifacts after identifying presence in armory.

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APPENDIX I. MEMORANDUMS OF AGREEMENT

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