

APPENDIX A

GLOSSARY

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GLOSSARY

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) – The Council was established by Title 11 of the National Historic Preservation Act to advise the president and Congress, to encourage private and public interest in historic preservation, and to comment on federal agency action under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) – States that the policy of the United States is to protect and preserve, for American Indians, their inherent rights of freedom to believe, express, and exercise the traditional religions of the American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, and Native Hawaiians. These rights include, but are not limited to, access to sites, use and possession of sacred objects, and the freedom to worship through ceremony and traditional rites.

Antiquities Act of 1906 – Provides for the protection of historic and prehistoric ruins and objects of antiquity on federal lands, and authorizes scientific investigation of antiquities on federal lands subject to permits and other regulatory requirements.

Archeological Artifacts – An object, a component of an object, a fragment or sherd of an object, that was made or used by humans; a soil, botanical or other sample of archeological interest.

Archeological Records – Notes, drawings, photographs, plans, computer databases, reports, and any other audio-visual records related to the archeological investigation of a site.

Archeological Resource – Any material of human life or activities that is at least 100 years of age and is of archeological interest (32 CFR 229.3(a)).

Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979 – Prohibits the removal, sale, receipt, and interstate transportation of archeological resources obtained illegally (without permits), from federal or Indian lands and authorizes agency permit procedures for investigations of archeological resources on lands under agency control.

Area of Potential Effect (APE) – The geographical area within which the undertaking may cause changes in the character of or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The APE may change according to the regulation under which it is being applied.

Army Compliance Tracking System (ACTS) – Annual report required by AEC for environmental compliance actions.

Categorical Exclusion (CX) – Under the National Environmental Policy Act, CXs apply to actions that have no foreseeable environmental consequences to resources other than cultural resources, and are not likely to be highly controversial. CXs may also be applied to cultural resources management activities. A list of approved Army CXs can be found in 32 CFR 651.

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) – Includes the government-wide regulations that all federal agencies must follow and have the force of law.

Cultural Items – As defined by NAGPRA, human remains and associated funerary objects, unassociated funerary objects (at one time associated with human remains as part of a death rite or ceremony, but no longer in possession or control of the federal agency or museum), sacred objects (ceremonial objects needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for practicing traditional Native American religions), or objects of cultural patrimony (having ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance

central to a Native American tribe or group, rather than property owned by an individual Native American, and which, therefore, cannot be alienated, appropriated, or conveyed by any individual of the tribe or group).

Cultural Landscape – A cultural landscape is a geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein, associated with a historic event, activity, or person, or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values. A cultural landscape can be a historic site, historic designed landscape, historic vernacular landscape, or ethnographic landscape (Cultural Resource Management Guidelines, NPS-28).

Cultural Landscape Approach – To serve as an organizing principle for cultural and natural features in the same way that the idea of an ecosystem serves as an organizing principle for different parts of the natural environment.

Cultural Resources – Historic properties as defined by the NHPA; cultural items as defined by NAGPRA; archeological resources as defined by ARPA; sites and sacred objects to which access is afforded under AIRFA; and collections and associated records as defined in 36 CFR 79.

Cultural Resources Management Program – Activities carried out under the authority of AR 200-4 to comply with federal statutes and regulations pertaining to cultural resources.

Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archeological Collections (36CFR79) – The practices associated with the storage, preservation, and retrieval for subsequent study of archeological records and artifacts.

Dr. REAL – A real estate database.

Environmental Assessment (EA) – An EA is prepared under NEPA for actions that the project proponent does not anticipate will have a significant effect on the environment, or if significance of the potential impact is unknown. An EA results in a Finding of No Significant Impact or a Notice of Intent.

Environmental Compliance Assessment System (ECAS) – Assists the Army in achieving, maintaining, and monitoring environmental compliance with federal, state, and local environmental regulations. ECAS identifies environmental compliance deficiencies and develops corrective actions and cost estimates to address these deficiencies.

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) – Under NEPA, an EIS is required when cultural resources may be damaged or significantly adversely affected.

Environmental Program Requirement (EPR) – The Army's annual budget request system.

Executive Order (EO) 11593 of 1971 – Directs federal agencies to provide leadership in preserving, restoring, and maintaining the historic and cultural environment of the nation; to ensure the preservation of cultural resources; to locate, inventory, and nominate to the National Register of Historic Places all properties under their control that meet the criteria for nomination; and to ensure that cultural resources are not inadvertently damaged, destroyed, or transferred before the completion of inventories and evaluation for the NRHP.

Executive Order (EO) 13006 of 1996 – Directs federal agencies to provide leadership in utilizing and maintaining, wherever appropriate, historic properties and districts, especially those located in central

business areas. This EO intends to aid in the location of federal facilities on historic properties in our central cities; to identify and remove regulatory barriers; and to improve preservation partnerships.

Executive Order 13007 of 1996 on Indian Sacred Sites – Provides additional direction to federal agencies regarding American Indian sacred sites. Federal agencies are “within the constraints of their missions” required to accommodate American Indian tribes’ requirements for access to and ceremonial use of sacred sites on public lands; and avoid damaging the physical integrity of such sites.

Executive Order 13175 of 2000 on Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments – This EO was issued on November 6, 2000, expanding on and strengthening EO 13084 (Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, 1998). Federal agencies are to recognize the right of self-governance and the sovereignty of American Indian tribes and are to consult with them in developing and implementing policies that have tribal implications. Each federal agency is to have “an accountable process to ensure meaningful and timely input by tribal officials in the development of regulatory policies that have tribal implications.” EO 13084 is revoked as of May 5, 2001, under this new executive order.

Geographical Information System (GIS) – Electronic maps that can provide information regarding identified structures and archeological sites that are potentially NRHP-eligible, or that have been determined to be NRHP-eligible.

Historic Preservation Plan (HPP) – A document developed for individual installations in order to outline steps to be taken in respect to preservation of historic resources.

Indian Tribe – Any tribe, band, nation, or other organized American Indian group or community of Indians, including any Alaska Native village or corporation as defined in or established by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 USC 1601 *et seq.*) that is recognized as eligible for special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians. Such acknowledged or “federally recognized” Indian tribes exist as unique political entities in a government-to-government relationship with the United States. The Bureau of Indian Affairs maintains the listing of federally recognized Indian tribes.

Installation – For real property purposes, an installation is a single site or a grouping of two or more sites for inventory reporting. Each State represents a single virtual installation consisting of all sites the State controls except sites designated as training installations. Training installations can be their own installations if they have their own command structure and if NGB-ARI and NGB-ART have jointly agreed that they may be listed as their own ARNG training installation. One or more sites may be assigned to any one installation but each can only be assigned to a single installation. An installation can exist in three possible forms:

- A single site designated as an installation, (e.g., Camp Roberts, CA);
- Several non-contiguous or contiguous sites grouped together as a single ARNG training installation (e.g., Camp Shelby, MS).
- Several contiguous or non-contiguous sites grouped together as a single virtual installation, (e.g., ARNG manages all the sites in a single state as a virtual installation).

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

Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) – A formal written agreement containing the results of discussions among the federal agency, the SHPO, the ACHP, and interested public. The MOA documents mutual agreements upon statements of facts, intentions, procedures, and parameters for future actions and matter of coordination. It shows how the needs of the federal agency, the needs and desires of the public, and the scientific/historical significance of the property have all been protected. An MOA is not required by law or regulation except to resolve adverse effects issues (see 36 CFR § 800.6(c)). In all other circumstances it is an optional tool that can be used to ensure compliance with NHPA.

Memorandum for Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies dated May 29, 1994, Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments – Directs that consultation between the Army and federally recognized American Indian tribes shall occur on a government-to-government basis in accordance with this memorandum. Installation commanders, as the representatives of government, shall treat designated representatives of federally recognized American Indian tribal governments. Consultation with federally recognized American Indian tribes on a government-to-government basis occurs formally and directly between installation commanders and heads of federally recognized tribal governments. Installation and tribal staff-to-staff communications do not constitute government-to-government consultation.

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) – (P.L.91-90; 42 USC 4321-4347), states that the policy of the federal government is to preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage and requires consideration of environmental concerns during project planning and execution. This act requires federal agencies to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for every major federal action that affects the quality of the human environment, including both natural and cultural resources. It is implemented by regulations issued by the Council on Environmental Quality (40 CFR 1500-08) that are incorporated into 32 CFR Part 651, Environmental Effects of Army Actions.

National Historic Landmark (NHL) – National Historic Landmarks are buildings, historic districts, structures, sites, and objects that possess exceptional value in commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States. They are so designated by the Secretary of the Interior after identification by National Park Service professionals and evaluation by the National Park System Advisory Board, a committee of scholars and other citizens.

National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 – (as amended [P.L. 89-665; 16 USC 470-470w-6]), establishes historic preservation as a national policy and defines it as the protection, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology or engineering.

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act provides direction for federal agencies on undertakings that affect properties listed, or those eligible for listing on the NRHP, and is implemented by regulations (36 CFR 800) issued by the ACHP. Section 110 requires federal agencies to locate, inventory, and nominate all properties that may qualify for the NRHP.

National Park Service – The bureau of the Department of the Interior to which the Secretary of the Interior has delegated the authority and responsibility for administering the National Historic Preservation Program.

National Register Criteria – The criteria established by the Secretary of the Interior for use in evaluating the eligibility of properties for the NRHP (36 CFR 60).

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) – A nationwide listing of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of national, state, or local significance in American history, architecture,

archeology, or culture that is maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. NRHP listings must meet the criteria found in 36 CFR 60.4.

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990 – (P.L. 101-601), requires federal agencies to establish Native procedures for identifying Native American groups associated with cultural items on federal lands, to inventory human remains and associated funerary objects in federal possession, and to return such items upon request to the affiliated groups. The law also requires that any discoveries of cultural items covered by the act shall be reported to the head of the responsible federal entity, who shall notify the appropriate American Indian tribe or organization and cease activity in the area of the discovery for at least 30 days.

Paleontological Resources – Scientifically significant fossilized remains, specimens, deposits, and other such data from prehistoric, non-human life.

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

Phase I Survey – A survey conducted to identify and map archeological sites and to obtain data on site types in an area. Methodology involves a review of historic records, environmental characteristics, and locational data concerning previously recorded sites in the area. Based on research, the area is divided into sections of high, moderate, and low potential for cultural resources. Shovel pits measuring up to 50 centimeters in diameter and 100 centimeters deep are excavated in the field and soil is passed through ¼-inch mesh hardware cloth. The density of shovel pits is determined by site probability. Areas of high probability receive shovel tests in 25-meter intervals. For areas of moderate probability, tests are conducted in 50-meter intervals. Areas of low probability are visually examined and shovel test pits are dug at the principal investigator's discretion.

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

Predictive Model – Modeling used to determine areas of high, medium, and low archeological potential.

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

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

Record of Environmental Consideration – A document that is used to explain how an action is covered in a CX.

Section 106 – Under the National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106 provides direction for federal agencies regarding undertakings that affect properties listed or those eligible for listing on the NRHP, and is implemented by regulations (36 CFR 800), issued by the ACHP.

Section 110 – Under the National Historic Preservation Act, Section 110 outlines agencies' responsibilities with respect to historic properties and requires federal agencies to locate, inventory, and nominate all properties that may qualify for the NRHP.

Section 111 – Under the National Historic Preservation Act, Section 111 addresses leases and exchanges of historic properties. It allows the proceeds of any lease to be retained by the agency for use in defraying the costs of administration, maintenance, repair, and related expenses of historic properties.

Site – in the broadest terms a site is a geographic location. In more focused terms, a site is a specific area of land consisting of a single parcel or several contiguous parcels. Each site must be able to produce a closed cadastral survey. A site can be any physical location that is or was owned by, leased to, or otherwise possessed by one Military Service or State (for National Guard purposes), to include locations under the jurisdiction of the Army National Guard (ARNG) where a hazardous substance has been deposited, stored, disposed of, placed, or otherwise came to be located. Do not combine Federal parcels with state parcels in a single site, even if contiguous. There will be no sites that contain both Federal and state owned property; create separate sites. A site may exist in one of three forms:

- Land only, where there are no facilities present and where the land consists of either a single parcel or two or more contiguous parcels.
- Facility or facilities only, where the underlying land is neither owned nor controlled by the Federal or State government. A stand-alone facility can be a site. If a facility is not a stand-alone facility, it must be assigned to a site.
- Land and all the facilities thereon, where the land consists of either a single parcel or two or more contiguous parcels.

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

Span-FM – A real estate database.

State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) – The person who has been designated in each state to administer the State Historic Preservation Program, including identifying and nominating eligible properties to the NRHP and otherwise administering applications for listing historic properties in the NRHP.

Survey – A scientific sampling of the extent and nature of archeological resources within a specific area.

Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) – A property that is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP because of its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that (a) are rooted in that community's history, and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community. (See *National Register Bulletin No. 38*.)

Tribes – “Tribes” (with a capital T) is used inclusively throughout this ICRMP to include American Indian tribes, Alaska Natives and organizations, Native Americans, and Native Hawaiians, and organizations as defined in the National Historic Preservation Act and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

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

Virtual Installation – (Standard definitions according to DoDI 4165.14). A virtual installation refers to all holdings of a <State>ARNG within the boundaries of that <State>.

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APPENDIX B

**VAARNG
INTEGRATED CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN
REVISION, ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

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Virginia Army National Guard
Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan Revision
Environmental Assessment



Virginia Army National Guard
Building 316
Fort Pickett
Blackstone, VA 23824

October 2014



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1 This Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluates the potential environmental and cultural impacts
2 of the Virginia Army National Guard's (VaARNG) proposed revision of its Integrated Cultural
3 Resource Management Plan (ICRMP). The ICRMP governs the management of cultural
4 resources at all 61 VaARNG facilities. As required by the National Environmental Policy Act of
5 1969, as amended (NEPA) (42 USC 4321 *et seq.*), the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ)
6 Regulations Implementing NEPA (40 CFR 1500-1508), and Environmental Analysis of Army
7 Actions, Final Rule (32 CFR Part 651), the potential impacts of the Proposed Action and a No
8 Action Alternative are analyzed in this document. This EA will facilitate the decision-making
9 process by VaARNG and the National Guard Bureau (NGB) regarding the Proposed Action and
10 its considered alternatives. The EA is organized into the following sections:

- 11 • **Executive Summary:** Describes the Proposed Action and its considered alternatives and
12 summarizes potential environmental and cultural impacts of the considered alternatives.
- 13 • **Section 1 Purpose, Need, and Scope:** Summarizes the purpose of and need for the
14 Proposed Action, provides relevant background information, and describes the scope of
15 the EA.
- 16 • **Section 2 Description of the Proposed Action and Alternatives:** Describes the
17 alternatives development process, Proposed Action, No Action Alternative, and
18 alternatives eliminated from further consideration.
- 19 • **Section 3 Affected Environment:** Describes relevant components of the existing
20 environmental and cultural resources that may be affected by the considered alternatives.
- 21 • **Section 4 Environmental Consequences:** Identifies individual and cumulative potential
22 environmental and cultural impacts of implementing the considered alternatives; and
23 identifies proposed Best Management Practices, as and where appropriate.
- 24 • **Section 5 Comparison of Alternatives and Conclusions:** Compares the environmental
25 impacts of the considered alternatives and concludes that an Environmental Impact
26 Statement is not required.
- 27 • **Section 6 References:** Provides bibliographical information for cited sources.
- 28 • **Section 7 Glossary:** Provides definitions of technical terms used in the document.
- 29 • **Section 8 List of Preparers:** Identifies document preparers, their experience, and their
30 areas of expertise.
- 31 • **Section 9 Agencies and Individuals Consulted:** Lists agencies and individuals
32 consulted during preparation of this EA.
- 33 • **Appendices:** Includes copies of scoping letters sent to the parties listed in Section 9;
34 provides opportunity for VaARNG to respond to public comments following public
35 review; includes copies of public notices published to announce availability of the EA for
36 public review,; and includes the Coastal Resources Consistency Determination.
- 37
- 38 ✓ **Funding Source:** Federal Funds (NGB)
- 39 ✓ **Proponent:** National Guard Bureau/Virginia Army National Guard
- 40 ✓ **Fiscal Year (FY)/Project Number:** FY12; PO No. 2012-804; NGVA-FMO-ENV Project
41 No.2012.13

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ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT SIGNATURE PAGE

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LEAD AGENCY: National Guard Bureau (NGB)

COOPERATING AGENCIES: None

TITLE OF PROPOSED ACTION: Proposed Virginia Army National Guard (VaARNG)
Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP)
Revision

AFFECTED JURISDICTION: Commonwealth of Virginia

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DOCUMENT DESIGNATION: Environmental Assessment

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1 **ABSTRACT**

2 The National Guard Bureau (NGB) and the Virginia Army National Guard (VaARNG) propose
3 to revise the VaARNG ICRMP. The Proposed Action is necessary to support the VaARNG
4 federal and state missions. This Environmental Assessment (EA) addresses the potential
5 environmental and cultural impacts of this proposal and its alternatives.

6
7 This EA evaluates the individual and cumulative impacts of the Proposed Action (revision and
8 implementation of the ICRMP) and the No Action Alternative, with respect to the following
9 resource topics: geology, soils, topography; water resources; biological resources; and cultural
10 resources.

11
12 The evaluation performed in this EA concludes that there would be no significant adverse
13 impact, either individually or cumulatively, to the local environment or quality of life associated
14 with the implementation of the Proposed Action.

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2 **Purpose and Need for Action:** The Virginia Army National Guard (VaARNG) proposes to
3 revise its Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP) to provide up-to-date
4 direction for cultural resource management across all 61 VaARNG facilities. VaARNG requires
5 a revised ICRMP to meet the requirements for such documents, as specified by internal military
6 statutes and regulations, which include Army Regulation (AR) 200-1: Environmental Protection
7 and Enhancement, Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 4715.3: Environmental
8 Conservation Program, and Department of Defense (DoD) Measures of Merit. Since 2008,
9 VaARNG has completed archaeological investigations and cultural resource documentation that
10 should be incorporated into the ICRMP. Therefore the revised ICRMP is needed to provide a
11 comprehensive cultural resource management tool to VaARNG decision-makers and cultural
12 resource staff.

13 **Proposed Action and Alternatives:** Under the Proposed Action, VaARNG would adopt the
14 attached ICRMP as its new cultural resource management document for the next five years. The
15 ICRMP would support the training mission of VaARNG and enhance readiness by anticipating
16 impacts on training from cultural resource management requirements. The ICRMP provides a
17 basis for installation commanders to make decisions on cultural resources management actions
18 and defines specific procedures for federal and state cultural resource compliance. The focus of
19 this plan is to ensure VaARNG remains in compliance with applicable federal and state
20 regulations. In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 (44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.),
21 this EA is attached to the ICRMP as an appendix and all relevant information can be located
22 elsewhere in ICRMP.

23 The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) Regulations for Implementing NEPA (40 CFR
24 1500-1508) require a proponent to develop and consider all reasonable alternatives that would
25 fulfill its purpose of and need for a Proposed Action. Reasonable alternatives include those
26 which are: 1) practical or feasible from a technical and economic standpoint; 2) support the
27 underlying purpose of and need for the Proposed Action; and 3) are ready for decision. Other
28 alternatives that were considered in the EA include developing a new approach for the VaARNG
29 ICRMP that would result in a total rewrite of the document, revising only select elements of the
30 2008 ICRMP, and drafting facility specific ICRMPs for each of the 61 VaARNG facilities.

31 The Proposed Action and these other options were measured against five screening criteria to
32 determine if they were feasible. Table ES-1 illustrates these criteria and if the different
33 alternatives meet them. Given the results of the screening exercise, only the Proposed Action and
34 the No Action Alternative (as required) were carried forward for evaluation. The Proposed
35 Action is identified as the Preferred Alternative in the EA.

36 **Environmental Consequences:** The EA identifies potential impacts to the following resources
37 as a result of implementing the Preferred Alternative or the No Action Alternative: geology,
38 topography, and soils; water resources; biological resources; and cultural resources. Both
39 alternatives would include continued archaeological investigations which would result in
40 temporary disturbance to geology, topography, and soils. Exposed soils that would result from
41 these excavations also would have the potential to impact surrounding water resources, through
42 increased stormwater sediment loads. The EA notes that the use of appropriate erosion and
43 sediment controls would limit these impacts and that the impacts would only last through the
44 duration of the excavation.

Table ES-1: Screening Criteria Matrix

| Alternative/Option | Criteria | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|--|---|---|---|
| | Will the Alternative Work? | Does the Alternative Comply with Applicable Regulations? | Would the Alternative allow VaARNG to use the ICRMP Easily? | Would the Alternative Follow the Format of Previous ICRMPs? | Would the Alternative allow Efficient use of the ICRMP? |
| Proposed Action | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| No Action Alternative | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| New Approach to the ICRMP | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| Select Revisions | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| Facility Specific ICRMPs | | ✓ | | ✓ | |

1 Similarly, impacts to biological resources could occur under both evaluated alternatives, through
2 the continuation of archaeological investigations and other cultural resource surveys. During
3 these activities, human activity in areas that are usually undisturbed would increase. This could
4 result in disturbance to grasses and shrubs, as well as wildlife species that inhabit these areas.
5 Any measureable disturbance to grasses or shrubs could be mitigated through new plantings.
6 Disturbance to wildlife patterns would only be expected to last through the duration of the
7 activity. In most cases, VaARNG facilities provide ample habitat for these species to retreat
8 during any disturbance.

9 Impacts to cultural resources differ between the Preferred Alternative and the No Action
10 Alternative. Although both alternatives would allow for the continuation of current activities, the
11 Preferred Alternative would provide VaARNG decision-makers and cultural resource staff with a
12 comprehensive collection of up-to-date policies, agreements, and data. This would enhance the
13 management of cultural resources. The No Action Alternative would fail to provide this revision,
14 reducing the quality of cultural resource management at VaARNG facilities. The No Action
15 Alternative also would fail to comply with Army regulations that require ICRMPs to be revised
16 every five years.

17 Pursuant to Section 307 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, VaARNG is also required
18 to determine the consistency of its activities affecting Virginia's coastal resources or coastal uses
19 with the Virginia Coastal Zone Management Program (VCZMP). VaARNG has determined that
20 the revision of its ICRMP would not affect land and water uses or natural resources of the
21 Commonwealth of Virginia's coastal zone.

22 **Conclusion:** The EA identifies the Proposed Action as the Preferred Alternative. The Preferred
23 Alternative would not significantly impact the quality of the human environment; therefore, an
24 Environmental Impact Statement will not be required. If this opinion is upheld following
25 circulation of this EA, a Finding of No Significant Impact will be signed and circulated.

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1 ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

2

3 **AR** Army Regulation4 **Army** United States Army5 **ARNG** Army National Guard6 **BMP** Best Management Practice7 **CEQ** Council on Environmental Quality8 **DCR** Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation9 **DEQ** Virginia Department of Environmental Quality10 **DGIF** Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries11 **DoD** Department of Defense12 **DoDI** Department of Defense Instruction13 **EA** Environmental Assessment14 **EPA** U.S. Environmental Protection Agency15 **FY** Fiscal Year16 **ICRMP** Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan17 **ILE** Installation, Logistics, and Environment18 **MTC** Maneuver Training Center19 **NEPA** National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended20 **NGB** National Guard Bureau21 **TMDL** Total Maximum Daily Load22 **VaARNG** Virginia Army National Guard23 **VCZMP** Virginia Coastal Zone Management Program24 **VDACS** Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services

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1 **SECTION 1.0: PURPOSE OF AND NEED FOR THE PROPOSED** 2 **ACTION**

3 **1.1 Introduction**

4 The Virginia Army National Guard (VaARNG) is proposing to revise its Integrated Cultural
5 Resource Management Plan (ICRMP). The last revision of the ICRMP was completed in 2008
6 and United States Army (Army) policy requires that the plan be revised every five years. The
7 ICRMP is used to guide the management of cultural resources at all VaARNG facilities. As
8 required by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended ((NEPA); 42 USC 4321
9 *et seq.*), the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) Regulations for Implementing NEPA (40
10 CFR 1500-1508), and Environmental Analysis of Army Actions, Final Rule (32 CFR Part 651),
11 the potential impacts of the Proposed Action and a No Action Alternative are analyzed in this
12 Environmental Assessment (EA). This EA will facilitate the decision-making process by the
13 National Guard Bureau (NGB) and VaARNG regarding the Proposed Action and its considered
14 alternatives.

15 Per amendments to 10 United States Code (USC) 10501, described in Department of Defense
16 (DoD) Directive 5105.77 (21 May 2008), the National Guard Bureau (NGB) is a joint activity of
17 the DoD. NGB serves as a channel of communication and funding between the U.S. Army and
18 State Guard organizations in the 54 US States and territories. The Army National Guard (ARNG)
19 is a Directorate within NGB. ARNG-Installations, Logistics, and Environment (ILE) is the
20 ARNG division responsible for ARNG environmental matters, including NEPA compliance.
21 ARNG-ILE is the federal decision-maker for this Proposed Action to ultimately decide if
22 funding and construction of the proposed action is appropriate.

23 **1.2 Purpose and Need**

24 The purpose of the Proposed Action is to provide up-to-date direction for cultural resource
25 management across all 61 VaARNG facilities (Figure 1 and Table 1). The revised ICRMP is
26 needed to allow VaARNG to meet the requirements for such documents, as specified by internal
27 military statutes and regulations, which include Army Regulation (AR) 200-1: Environmental
28 Protection and Enhancement, DoD Instruction 4715.3: Environmental Conservation Program,
29 and DoD Measures of Merit. The current ICRMP is not fully functional. Data about the property
30 and resources under VaARNG management are outdated, and the Standard Operating
31 Procedures, especially those related to Conducting Archaeological Surveys and Archaeological
32 Site Testing and Evaluation, need to be revised. For example, since 2008, VaARNG has
33 completed archaeological investigations and cultural resource documentation that should be
34 incorporated into the ICRMP. Also, documentation procedures have changed due to updated
35 guidance, and a new database for recording cultural resources disseminated, by the Virginia State
36 Historic Preservation Office (SHPO).

37 The 2008 ICRMP is not adequately serving as the primary guidance document for managing
38 cultural resources, and it is not having its intended result. Not all of VaARNG's planning,
39 programming, and curation goals and objectives are being met, particularly those related to
40 enhancement of awareness of cultural resources management and preservation and its
41 incorporation into real property management, planning, training, and Integrated Training
42 Management Area efforts. Therefore the revised ICRMP is needed to provide a comprehensive
43 cultural resource management tool to VaARNG decision-makers and cultural resource staff, and
44 to enhance awareness of cultural resources management and preservation.

Table 1: VaARNG Facilities

| Name | Type | Location | Facility No |
|---|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| MTC-Fort Pickett | Facility | Blackstone | 51541 |
| Camp Pendleton/ SMR | Facility | Virginia Beach | 51419 |
| Abingdon Readiness Center | Readiness Center | Abingdon | 51A33 |
| Army Aviation Support Facility (AASF), Byrd Field | Facility | Sandston | 51417 |
| Bedford Readiness Center | Readiness Center | Bedford | 51A10 |
| Big Stone Gap Readiness Center | Readiness Center | Big Stone Gap | 51A20 |
| Blackstone Readiness Center | Readiness Center | Blackstone | 51A25 |
| Bowling Green Readiness Center | Readiness Center | Bowling Green | 51A32 |
| Chesterfield Airport | Facility | Chesterfield | 51A45 |
| Cedar Bluff Readiness Center | Readiness Center | Cedar Bluff | 51B90 |
| Charlottesville Readiness Center | Readiness Center | Charlottesville | 51A35 |
| Chatham Readiness Center | Readiness Center | Chatham | 51A40 |
| Christiansburg Readiness Center | Readiness Center | Christiansburg | 51A60 |
| Clifton Forge Readiness Center | Readiness Center | Clifton Forge | 51A60 |
| Danville Readiness Center | Readiness Center | Danville | 51A70 |
| Emporia Readiness Center | Readiness Center | Emporia | 51A80 |
| Farmville Readiness Center | Readiness Center | Farmville | 51A90 |
| Vaughan Readiness Center | Readiness Center | Franklin | 51A95 |
| Fredericksburg Readiness Center | Readiness Center | Fredericksburg | 51B00 |
| Gate City Readiness Center | Readiness Center | Gate City | 51B10 |
| Hampton Readiness Center | Readiness Center | Hampton | 51B15 |
| Harrisonburg Readiness Center | Readiness Center | Harrisonburg | 51B20 |
| Leesburg Readiness Center | Readiness Center | Leesburg | 51B27 |
| Lexington Readiness Center | Readiness Center | Lexington | 51B28 |
| Lynchburg Readiness Center | Readiness Center | Lynchburg | 51B30 |
| Manassas Readiness Center | Readiness Center | Manassas | 51B40 |
| Martinsville Readiness Center | Readiness Center | Martinsville | 51B45 |
| Norfolk Readiness Center | Readiness Center | Norfolk | 51B55 |
| Onancock Readiness Center | Readiness Center | Onancock | 51B60 |
| Pennington Gap Readiness Center | Readiness Center | Pennington Gap | 51B62 |
| Petersburg Readiness Center | Readiness Center | Petersburg | 51B65 |
| Portsmouth Readiness Center | Readiness Center | Portsmouth | 51B70 |
| Powhatan Readiness Center | Readiness Center | Powhatan | 51B75 |
| Pulaski Readiness Center | Readiness Center | Pulaski | 51B80 |
| Radford Readiness Center | Readiness Center | Radford | 51B85 |
| Combined Support Maintenance Shop (CSMS) at the Defense Supply Center Richmond (DSCR) Alcott Road | Facility | Richmond | 51C00 |
| Waller Depot | Facility | Richmond | 51C05 |
| Rocky Mount Readiness Center | Readiness Center | Rocky Mount | 51C25 |
| Sandston Readiness Center | Readiness Center | Sandston | 51415 |
| South Boston Readiness Center | Readiness Center | South Boston | 51C45 |

Table 1: VaARNG Facilities

| Name | Type | Location | Facility No |
|---|------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Thomas D. Howie Memorial Readiness Center | Readiness Center | Staunton | 51C50 |
| Suffolk Readiness Center | Readiness Center | Suffolk | 51C65 |
| Virginia Beach Readiness Center | Readiness Center | Virginia Beach | 51C72 |
| Warrenton Readiness Center | Readiness Center | Warrenton | 51C75 |
| West Point Readiness Center | Readiness Center | West Point | 51C85 |
| Woodstock Readiness Center | Readiness Center | Woodstock | 51C96 |
| Field Maintenance Shop 12 | Field Maintenance Shop | Staunton | 51C55 |
| Field Maintenance Shop 13 | Field Maintenance Shop | Ft. Belvoir | |
| Field Maintenance Shop 7 | Field Maintenance Shop | Fredericksburg | |
| Field Maintenance Shop 5 | Field Maintenance Shop | Norfolk | |
| Field Maintenance Shop 6 | Field Maintenance Shop | Portsmouth | |
| Field Maintenance Shop 8 | Field Maintenance Shop | Danville | |
| Field Maintenance Shop 9 | Field Maintenance Shop | Gate City | |
| Field Maintenance Shop 10 | Field Maintenance Shop | Rocky Mount | 51C30 |
| Field Maintenance Shop 14 | Field Maintenance Shop | Richlands | |
| Field Maintenance Shop 11 | Field Maintenance Shop | Lynchburg | |

1 1.3 Scope of the EA

2 This EA analyzes VaARNG's Proposed Action to revise its ICRMP, as well as a No Action
3 Alternative. Under the Proposed Action, VaARNG would comply with Army policy of revising
4 the ICRMP every five years. The ICRMP would continue to govern the management of cultural
5 resources at all of the 61 VaARNG facilities. Under the No Action Alternative, VaARNG would
6 fail to meet Army requirements to revise the ICRMP and would continue to follow the guidance
7 of the 2008 ICRMP. This EA analyzes the impact of these two alternatives on geology, soils,
8 topography; water resources; biological resources; and cultural resources. In an effort to
9 streamline NEPA documents, 40 CFR 1507.1 (a)(3) allows a project proponent to identify and
10 eliminate from detailed study any human/natural environment topics that are not significant to a
11 proposed action. It was determined that the resources above were the only ones that could be
12 impacted by implementation of either alternative. Therefore, all other resource topics commonly
13 addressed in NGB EAs were dismissed from further analysis. This EA has been included as an
14 appendix to the ICRMP and is not meant to be a standalone document, but rather read as part of
15 the ICRMP.

16 1.4 Decision-making

17 The Proposed Action analyzed in this EA involves VaARNG adopting an revised ICRMP.
18 Selecting the Proposed Action would allow VaARNG to comply with Army policy and include
19 revised data and policies in its decision-making process regarding cultural resources. Selection of
20 the No Action Alternative would prevent VaARNG from complying with Army policy and
21 would not provide decision-makers with the most up-to-date information related to cultural
22 resources.

23 1.5 Public and Agency Involvement

24 In November 2012, VaARNG distributed scoping letters to federal, state, and local agencies and
25 officials with regulatory jurisdiction or other interest in the resources and land contained within

1 or surrounding the facilities listed in Table 1. A list of recipients of these letters, along with
2 responses received, is included in Section 9 and Appendix A, respectively. In addition to this
3 initial scoping effort, this EA will be made available for public review for 30 days. Copies of
4 Public Notices of availability of this document are in Appendix B. Comments received during
5 that period will be included and addressed in Appendix C of the Final EA. Section 1.3 of this
6 document includes additional information regarding Public/Agency involvement. This EA, as
7 well as the ICRMP, is subject to Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) Project
8 Review.

9 1.6 Related NEPA, Environmental, and Other Documents and Processes

10 This EA is directly linked to the attached ICRMP, serving as the NEPA compliance document
11 for an action that would occur with federal funding on federal lands. As noted above, VaARNG
12 is required to revise the ICRMP every five years. Under the guidance of the 2008 ICRMP,
13 VaARNG continues to conduct archaeological investigations and other cultural resource surveys
14 at many of its facilities. VaARNG also continues other development projects at these facilities.
15 Many of these projects may result in impacts similar to or greater than those analyzed in this EA.
16 These cumulative impacts are generally discussed in Section 4.7 of this document. The overall
17 analysis of these impacts, including recommendations for mitigation, is outside the scope of this
18 EA and is best addressed in the environmental documentation completed for a given project.

19 1.7 Regulatory Framework

20 This section of the EA identifies all applicable federal, state, and local regulations that apply to
21 the Proposed Action. Federal, state, and local regulations that directly apply to the management
22 of cultural resources at VaARNG facilities are described in the ICRMP. The regulations included
23 in this section pertain to the completion of this EA.

24 1.7.1 National Environmental Policy Act

25 NEPA (Public Law 91-190, 83 Stat. 852, 1 January 1970) establishes a national environmental
26 policy that all federal agencies shall, to the fullest extent possible, (1) use a systematic,
27 interdisciplinary approach that integrates natural and social sciences and environmental design
28 arts in planning and decision making; (2) study, develop, and describe appropriate alternatives to
29 recommend courses of action in any proposal that involves unresolved conflicts concerning
30 alternative uses of available resources; and (3) include an Environmental Impact Statement in
31 every recommendation or report on proposals for major federal actions significantly affecting the
32 quality of the human environment. This EA has been written to comply with NEPA.

33 1.7.2 President's Council on Environmental Quality Regulations

34 CEQ regulations for implementing NEPA (40 CFR 1500-1508) provided guidance on
35 interpreting the law in an efficient manner that is grounded in sound analysis. CEQ also
36 published a list of 40 most frequently asked questions concerning NEPA, to assist in creating a
37 uniform and efficient process. NEPA and the CEQ regulations require federal agencies to
38 develop internal implementing procedures. This EA was written to meet the standards set by the
39 Army and the ARNG.

40 1.7.3 Environmental Analysis of Army Actions

41 The Army has developed agency-specific NEPA procedures codified in Environmental Analysis
42 of Army Actions (32 CFR 651) which replace policy and procedures found in Army Regulation
43 200-2, Environmental Effects of Army Actions. These regulations apply to actions of the Army,
44 Army Reserve, to functions of the ARNG involving federal funding, and to functions for which

1 the Army is the DoD executive agent. In response to these regulations, ARNG established its
2 own NEPA guidance in *The Army National Guard NEPA Handbook* (ARNG 2011). This EA is
3 written to comply with the agency-specific regulations prescribed in the handbook.

1 **SECTION 2.0: DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION AND** 2 **ALTERNATIVES**

3 **2.1 Introduction**

4 This section of the EA presents a description of the alternatives development process for the
5 proposed revision of the VaARNG ICRMP (FY 12; PO No. 2012-804; VAARNG-FMO-ENV
6 Project No.2012.13). This includes a discussion of the Proposed Action, alternatives considered
7 but dismissed from further analysis, the No Action Alternative, and identification of the
8 Preferred Alternative.

9 **2.2 Proposed Action**

10 Under the Proposed Action, VaARNG would adopt the attached ICRMP as its new cultural
11 resource management document. The ICRMP has been prepared in response to Army Regulation
12 200-1, Environmental Protection and Enhancement, which requires Army facilities to prepare
13 ICRMPs to develop and implement procedures to protect against encumbrances to mission by
14 ensuring that Army installations effectively manage cultural resources. Typical projects that
15 could be implemented under the ICRMP range from cultural resource pedestrian surveys and
16 shovel testing to full archaeological excavations at training sites or other properties. Specific
17 projects in a given year would depend on training needs and access, other land uses, changes in
18 planning and programming, natural or man-made disasters and emergencies, and availability of
19 funding from federal and state sources. Projects which are already planned are detailed in Table
20 2-5 on page 2-62 of the revised ICRMP. In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of
21 1980 (44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.), this EA is attached to the ICRMP as an appendix and all relevant
22 information can be located elsewhere in ICRMP.

23 **2.3 Alternatives Considered**

24 CEQ regulations require a proponent develop and consider all reasonable alternatives that would
25 fulfill its purpose of and need for a Proposed Action. Reasonable alternatives include those
26 which are: 1) practical or feasible from a technical and economic standpoint; 2) support the
27 underlying purpose of and need for the Proposed Action; and 3) are ready for decision. The
28 following sections describe the criteria that were used to measure different alternatives,
29 alternatives that were considered for analysis, alternatives that were carried forward for
30 evaluation in this EA, and the Preferred Alternative for revising the VaARNG ICRMP.

31 **2.3.1 Alternatives Development (Screening Criteria)**

32 VaARNG considered five criteria for evaluating alternatives to be included for analysis in this
33 EA. These criteria include:

- 34 • Would the Alternative Make the ICRMP Work: The 2014 ICRMP should meet all of the
35 needs of the VaARNG decision-makers and cultural resource staff. It should also revise
36 VaARNG's data on its properties and resources, and reflect VaARNG's revised Standard
37 Operating Procedures.
- 38 • Does the Alternative Comply with Applicable Regulations: The 2014 ICRMP should
39 recognize and incorporate all federal and state cultural resource regulations. The ICRMP
40 also should be compliant with Army policies.
- 41 • Would the Alternative allow VaARNG to use the ICRMP Easily: The 2014 ICRMP
42 should allow VaARNG decision-makers and cultural resource staff to continue to use the
43 ICRMP in a manner that would not impede mission readiness or compliance with state

1 and federal regulations. The 2014 ICRMP would adequately serve as VaARNG's primary
 2 guidance document for managing cultural resources, and would enhance awareness of
 3 cultural resources management and preservation.

- 4 • Would the Alternative Follow the Format of Previous ICRMP's: The 2014 INCRMP
 5 should include policies, practices, and document formats that proved successful in
 6 previous versions of the ICRMP.
- 7 • Would the Alternative Allow Efficient use of the ICRMP: Drafting and approving the
 8 2014 ICRMP should be done in a timely manner. Not only would this allow the
 9 document to be adopted in time to replace the 2008 ICRMP, it also would avoid requiring
 10 excessive commitments of time or effort from VaARNG staff. The 2014 ICRMP also
 11 should not exceed the cost of similar VaARNG efforts.

12 Table 2 illustrates how the Proposed Action, as well as the other alternatives described in Section
 13 2.3.2 and 2.3.3 meet these screening criteria. The ability of each alternative to meet these criteria
 14 is discussed in these sections, as well.

| Table 2: Screening Criteria Matrix | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| Alternative/Option | Criteria | | | | |
| | Will the Alternative Work? | Does the Alternative Comply with Applicable Regulations? | Would the Alternative allow VaARNG to use the ICRMP Easily? | Would the Alternative Follow the Format of Previous ICRMPs? | Would the Alternative allow Efficient use of the ICRMP? |
| Proposed Action | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| No Action Alternative | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| New Approach to the ICRMP | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| Select Revisions | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| Facility Specific ICRMPs | | ✓ | | ✓ | |

15 **2.3.2 Evaluated Alternatives**

16 Because no other action alternatives met all of the screening criteria described in Section 2.3.1,
 17 only the Proposed Action (Section 2.3.1) and the No Action Alternative are carried forward for
 18 analysis in this EA. The No Action Alternative and selection of the Preferred Alternative are
 19 described below.

20 2.3.2.1 No Action Alternative

21 Under the No Action Alternative, VaARNG would not revise its 2008 ICRMP. Because the
 22 ICRMP would not be revised with Programmatic Agreements, Memoranda of Agreement,
 23 Memoranda of Understanding, and other cultural resource data developed over the last five
 24 years, it would not enhance readiness by anticipating impacts on training from cultural resource
 25 management requirements. The ICRMP would not comply with Army regulations requiring a
 26 revision every five years.

1 By not providing the most up-to-date cultural resource data, the No Action Alternative would fail
2 to meet the “Effective” criterion discussed above. Furthermore, by not adhering to Army
3 regulations on revising ICRMPs, the No Action Alternative would fail to meet the “Compliant”
4 criterion.

5 2.3.2.2 Preferred Alternative

6 The Proposed Action (Section 2.2) is VaARNG’s Preferred Alternative. By revising the ICRMP
7 with recent cultural resource data, the 2014 ICRMP would be an effective tool for decision-
8 makers and cultural resource staff. The revision also would allow VaARNG to remain compliant
9 with Army regulations requiring regular revisions. By maintaining the same format and layout,
10 the 2014 ICRMP would provide a seamless transition for decision-makers and cultural resource
11 staff that rely on the document. By revising the existing ICRMP, the Preferred Alternative also
12 would ensure the continuation of a successful and familiar process and avoid excessive
13 investment of time and money.

14 **2.3.3 Alternatives Eliminated from Further Consideration**

15 Three additional alternatives were eliminated from further consideration as part of the ICRMP
16 development process. These alternatives are described below.

17 2.3.3.1 New Approach to the ICRMP

18 Under this alternative, VaARNG would abandon its existing ICRMP and develop a new
19 document. The new document could contain similar information and maintain successful policies
20 of the current ICRMP, meeting two of the criteria listed in Table 2. In addition, the document
21 would be compliant with federal, state, and Army regulations. Developing a new approach to the
22 ICRMP, however, would not offer a seamless transition for decision-makers or cultural resource
23 staff, as information would be organized and presented in a different manner. This would require
24 more time to interpret cultural resource data before advancing with necessary actions. Finally,
25 developing a new approach to the ICRMP would require a greater financial and time investment
26 than similar VaARNG efforts. Given these deficiencies, this alternative was not carried forward
27 for evaluation in this EA.

28 2.3.3.2 Select Revisions

29 Under this alternative, VaARNG would only revise select pieces of the ICRMP. This option
30 would allow VaARNG to remain compliant with federal, state, and Army regulations. It also
31 would allow for the continuation of successful policies and avoid excess financial or time
32 investments related to revising the entire document. Revising individual pieces of the ICRMP,
33 however, would not provide an effective tool for decision-makers or cultural resource staff, as it
34 would fail to provide a complete revise of cultural resource data. In addition, this option would
35 not provide for a seamless transition between the 2008 ICRMP and the 2014 ICRMP, as staff
36 would need to ensure they were looking at the most up-to-date data and be prepared to revise
37 additional pieces of the document, as necessary. Given these deficiencies, this alternative was not
38 carried forward for evaluation in this EA.

39 2.3.3.3 Facility Specific ICRMPs

40 Under this option, VaARNG would develop individual ICRMPs for each of its 61 facilities. This
41 option would remain compliant with federal and state, policies and would continue to apply
42 successful cultural resource policies. However, failure to provide a single ICRMP for all
43 VaARNG facilities is contrary to ARNG ICRMP policy guidance. In addition, this option would
44 not be effective as it would require each installation to interpret cultural resource data and seek

1 guidance from other offices, as appropriate. It also would fail to provide a consistent series of
 2 cultural resource management policies across all VaARNG facilities. Such a change in
 3 management would not provide a seamless transition between the 2008 and 2014 ICRMPs and
 4 would require a considerable commitment of funding and staff time to complete and implement.
 5 Given these deficiencies, this alternative was not carried forward for evaluation in this EA.

6 **2.3.4 Alternatives Impacts Comparison Matrix**

7 This section of the EA provides a summary matrix (Table 3) of the potential impacts of the
 8 Preferred Alternative and the No Action Alternative.

| Table 3: Comparison of the Environmental Consequences | | |
|--|---|--|
| Resource Topic | Preferred Alternative | No Action Alternative |
| Geology, Topography, and Soils (See Sections 3.1 and 4.1) | Continued less-than-significant adverse impacts related to archaeological investigations. | Continued less-than-significant adverse impacts related to archaeological investigations. |
| Water Resources (See Section 3.2 and 4.2) | Continued less-than-significant adverse impacts related to archaeological investigations. | Continued less-than-significant adverse impacts related to archaeological investigations. |
| Biological Resources (See Sections 3.3 and 4.3) | Continued less-than-significant adverse impacts related to cultural resource investigations. | Continued less-than-significant adverse impacts related to cultural resource investigations. |
| Cultural Resources (See Sections 3.4 and 4.4) | Long-term beneficial impacts related to complying with Army regulations and revising the VaARNG ICRMP. | Less-than-significant adverse impacts by failing to comply with Army regulations or revise the ICRMP. |

9

1 SECTION 3.0: AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

2 The Affected Environment section of the EA contains a description of the current (existing)
3 environmental conditions of the area(s) that would be affected if the Preferred Alternative was
4 implemented. It represents the “as is” or “before the action” conditions (sometimes referred to as
5 baseline conditions).

6 Following the guidance prescribed in *The Army National Guard NEPA Handbook* (ARNG
7 2011), this section only presents those resources that could be affected by the Preferred
8 Alternative: geology, topography, and soils; water resources; biological resources; and cultural
9 resources. The study area considered for analyzing these resources is confined to the boundaries
10 of the 61 VaARNG facilities located across Virginia. The scoping process led to the
11 determination that there would be no impact on the following resources: land use; air quality;
12 noise; socioeconomic; environmental justice; infrastructure; hazardous and toxic material and
13 waste; and cumulative effects. These resource topics were eliminated from discussion.

14 3.1 Location Description

15 The general location of the 61 VaARNG facilities is shown Figure 1. A list of these facilities is
16 provided in Table 1.

17 3.2 Geology, Topography, and Soils

18 The geology, topography, and soils of Virginia are dictated by the five physiographic provinces
19 that occur within the state. VaARNG facilities are dispersed throughout these five provinces,
20 which are described below and illustrated in Figure 2.

21 The Coastal Plain physiographic province extends from the Atlantic Ocean to the Fall Zone. The
22 Virginia Coastal Plain is underlain by a thick wedge of sediments that increase in thickness from
23 the Fall Zone to the continental shelf, where it exceeds 4,000 meters in depth. These sediments
24 rest on an eroded surface of Precambrian to early Mesozoic rock. Two-thirds of this wedge is
25 comprised of late Jurassic and Cretaceous clay, sand, and gravel that were stripped from the
26 Appalachian mountains, carried eastward by rivers, and deposited in deltas in the newly formed
27 Atlantic Ocean basin. The topography of the Coastal Plain is a terraced landscape that stair-steps
28 down to the coast and to the major rivers. Moderate to steep slopes are encountered to some
29 extent in the Middle and Upper Coastal Plain, particularly in areas adjacent to active streams. In
30 general, the soils of the Coastal Plain are younger and sandier to the east and older and higher in clay
31 to the west. Many soils in the Lower Coastal Plain are quite wet and have been drained for
32 agricultural production. These soils and those lying immediately adjacent to the waters of the
33 Chesapeake Bay are environmentally sensitive and demand careful nutrient management. Many
34 Coastal Plain soils also are very sandy in texture and, therefore, have high leaching potentials
35 (William and Mary 2012, Daniels 2006).

36 The Piedmont physiographic province is the largest physiographic province in Virginia. It is
37 bounded on the east by the Fall Zone and on the west by the Blue Ridge Mountains. A variety of
38 igneous and metamorphic rocks make up the bedrock of the Piedmont physiographic province.
39 Most of these rocks range in age from Proterozoic to Paleozoic and form the internal core of the
40 ancient Appalachian mountain belt. Triassic sedimentary rocks, diabase dikes, and basalt flows
41 are present in a number of grabens and half-grabens that formed during the early stages of rifting

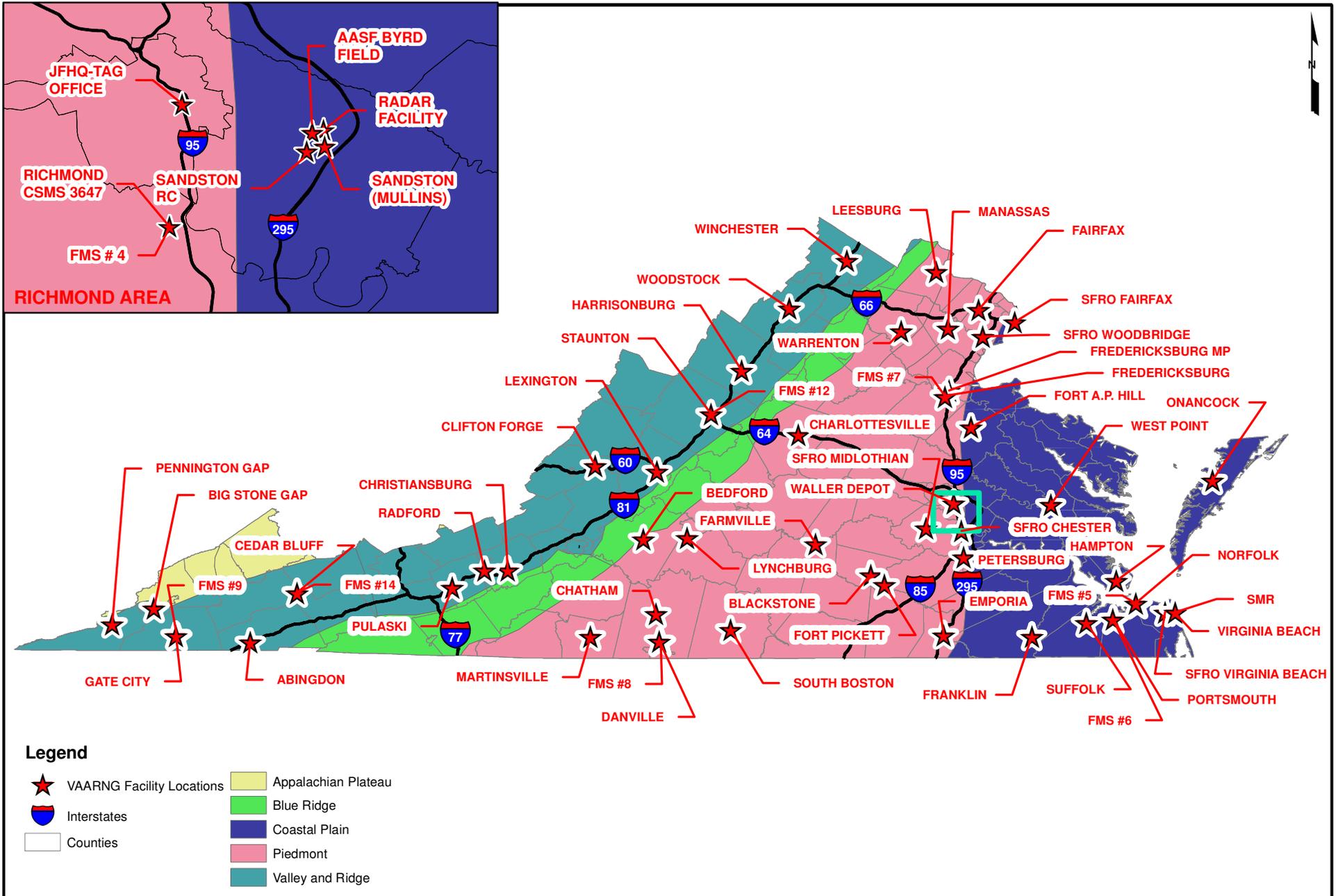


FIGURE 2
VaARNG ICRMP Update
Environmental Assessment
Physiographic Provinces of Virginia

1 associated with the opening of the Atlantic Ocean. Topography in the province is characterized
2 by gently rolling hills. In general, the soils in the Piedmont are deep, have high clay content, and
3 are commonly severely eroded. Soil wetness is generally a problem only in areas immediately
4 adjacent to streams, although upland wetlands do occur in the Piedmont, particularly in flatter
5 summit areas underlain by high clay soils. The Piedmont also contains a number of imbedded
6 Triassic Basins that can be quite large. These basins contain soils formed in sediments or from
7 sedimentary rock that resemble the soils of the Coastal Plain or the Appalachian Plateau
8 (William and Mary 2012, Daniels 2006).

9 The Blue Ridge physiographic province occurs in a narrow strip associated with the Blue Ridge
10 Front of the Appalachian mountains and is underlain by complex metamorphic and igneous
11 intrusive rocks. The geology of the Blue Ridge physiographic province forms a basement massif
12 with Mesoproterozoic crystalline rock in its core and Late Neoproterozoic to Early Paleozoic
13 cover rock on its flanks. Most of the Blue Ridge is steep and rocky and the soils in these areas
14 are typically shallow to bedrock. Localized areas of the province, however, are moderately
15 rolling and resemble the Piedmont in their basic soil landscape characteristics (William and
16 Mary 2012, Daniels 2006).

17 Within Virginia, the Valley and Ridge physiographic province is bound to the east by the Blue
18 Ridge Province and to the west by the state boundary and the Appalachian Plateau Physiographic
19 province. The Valley and Ridge province consists of elongate parallel ridges and valleys that are
20 underlain by folded Paleozoic sedimentary rock. The characteristic topography of this region is
21 the result of differential weathering of linear belts of rocks that have been repeated by folding
22 and faulting. Much of this valley landscape is overlain by river terrace deposits that may contain
23 significant amounts of cobblestones that can limit tillage. Poorly drained soils are typically
24 confined to areas next to streams. Many soils of the Ridge and Valley Province are shallow to
25 fractured rock, particularly those that have formed over shales and purer carbonates intensive
26 (William and Mary 2012, Daniels 2006).

27 The southwestern portion of the state is part of the Appalachian Plateau physiographic province.
28 Regionally, the Appalachian Plateau lies to the northwest of the Valley and Ridge physiographic
29 province. The boundary between the two provinces, known as the Allegheny structural front in
30 northern and central Virginia, is a transition from tight folds of the Valley and Ridge to low-
31 amplitude folds and flat-lying rocks in the Appalachian Plateau. Although some parts of the
32 Appalachian Plateau exhibit a low relief plateau-like morphology, much of the Appalachian
33 Plateau is strongly dissected by stream erosion and the topography is rugged. Agriculture
34 production activities are intensive in some areas, but most of the land in this province is used for
35 non-agricultural uses. The soils are generally coarse textured and frequently shallow to rock
36 (William and Mary 2012, Daniels 2006).

37 Within each VaARNG facility, there are areas where topography, geologic resources, and soils
38 are consistent with the surrounding region. In other areas, soils have been compacted, graded,
39 excavated, and/or covered with impervious surfaces to meet the VaARNG military mission at
40 these facilities.

41 3.3 Water Resources

42 Within Virginia, there is an estimated 51,020 miles of streams and rivers that are divided into
43 nine major river basins. In addition to these rivers and streams, there are 248 publicly owned
44 lakes that have a combined area of 130,344 acres. Many hundreds of other smaller, privately
45 owned lakes, reservoirs, and ponds exist throughout the state, as well. Other important water

1 features in Virginia include approximately 236,900 acres of tidal and coastal wetlands, 808,000
2 acres of freshwater wetlands, 2,308 square miles of Chesapeake Bay estuarine waters, and 120
3 miles of Atlantic Ocean coastline (DEQ 2012).

4 The most recent *Draft 305(b)/303(d) Water Quality Assessment Integrated Report* for Virginia
5 identified 5,347 stream miles, 19,638 acres of lakes/reservoirs, and 139 square miles of estuarine
6 waters as meeting all the national and state water quality criteria established in the Clean Water
7 Act. The most common impairment identified in the recent report was recreation. Approximately
8 50 percent of the assessed rivers and streams (9,154 miles), 1.3 percent of assessed lake acres
9 (1,532 acres) and 5.2 percent of assessed estuarine waters (118 square miles) do not meet the
10 water quality criteria established for recreational uses. The second most common impairment
11 was aquatic life. Approximately 30 percent of assessed rivers/streams (5,503 miles), 43 percent
12 of assessed lake acres (48,328 acres) and 92 percent of assessed estuarine waters (2,079 square
13 miles) are impaired for this use (DEQ 2012).

14 Many of the VaARNG facilities (Table 1) have streams that run through their boundary or are
15 bordered by rivers and streams. Camp Pendleton in Virginia Beach is one of the more notable
16 waterfront facilities, with its eastern border formed by the Atlantic Ocean. Small lakes and/or
17 wetland systems also occur within VaARNG facilities. The quality of these resources is largely
18 determined by actions occurring upstream from the given facility. VaARNG actions, however,
19 also play a role in the quality of rivers, streams, ponds, and wetlands. A common source of water
20 pollution within and outside VaARNG facilities are sediment loads carried by stormwater runoff.
21 Numerous streams identified in the most recent *Draft 305(b)/303(d) Water Quality Assessment*
22 *Integrated Report* have developed or are developing Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for
23 reducing pollutant loads, including sediments.

24 One of the more notable TMDLs affecting Virginia waters is the Chesapeake Bay TMDL.
25 Established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the TMDL identifies the
26 necessary pollution reductions of nitrogen, phosphorus and sediment across Delaware, Maryland,
27 New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia and sets
28 pollution limits necessary to meet applicable water quality standards in the Chesapeake Bay
29 watershed (EPA 2010). There are currently 34 VaARNG facilities within the Chesapeake Bay
30 watershed (Figure 3). As federal/state-managed lands, VaARNG facilities within the Chesapeake
31 Bay watershed must meet the goals established in this TMDL. VaARNG currently meets its
32 stormwater pollution reduction goals through the use of stormwater Best Management Practices
33 (BMPs) that are selected based on the requirements of the given facility. VaARNG also obtains
34 appropriate permits prior to land disturbing activities.

35 3.4 Biological Resources

36 Virginia's humid, subtropical climate is reflected in the temperate broadleaf deciduous forest that
37 exists in much of the state. This forest may be differentiated into four basic types: mixed
38 mesophytic, oak-chestnut, oak-pine, and southeastern evergreen forests (Terwilliger and Tate
39 1995). The number of rare, threatened and endangered species that exist in these different forest
40 communities include seven threatened species, seven endangered species, one candidate species,
41 and 50 species of concern (VDACS 2013).

42 The most diverse forest type in the state is the mixed mesophytic forest found in the Appalachian
43 Plateau physiographic province. There are more than 20 species that share dominance in this
44 forest type. These species include American beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), sugar maple (*Acer*
45 *saccharum*), eastern hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*), red oak (*Quercus rubra*), white basswood

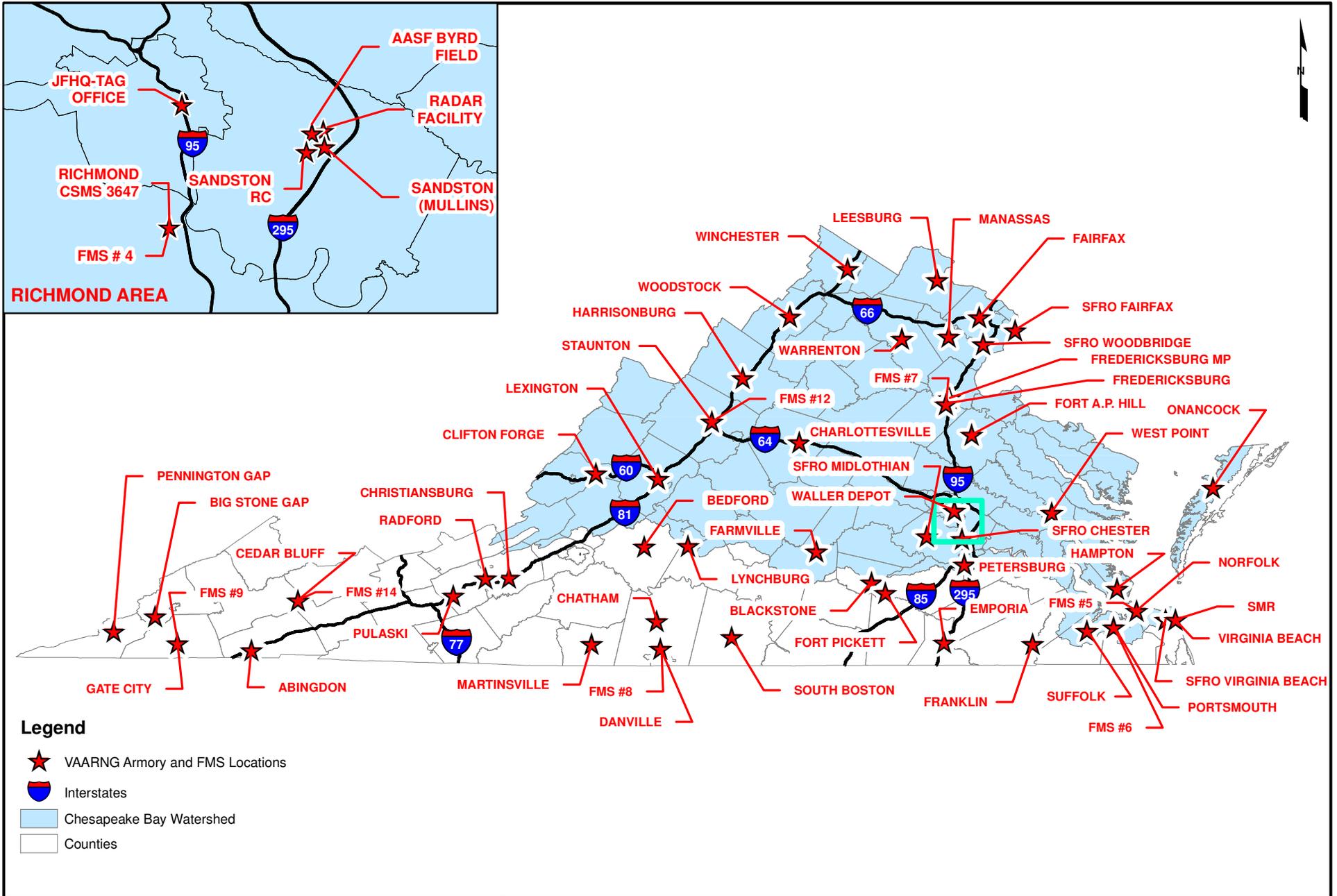


FIGURE 3
VaARNG ICRMP Update
Environmental Assessment
Chesapeake Bay Watershed

1 (*Tilia heterophylla*), tulip tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), yellow buckeye (*Aesculus octandra*),
2 and various hickories, ashes, and magnolias (Terwilliger and Tate 1995).

3 The most widespread forest type in Virginia is the oak-chestnut forest, which covers most of the
4 Ridge and Valley, Blue Ridge, and northern Piedmont Plateau physiographic provinces. Three
5 oak species are most common in this forest: white oak (*Quercus alba*), chestnut oak (*Quercus*
6 *prinus*), and red oak. Hickories also are important components of the oak-chestnut forest. In the
7 Blue Ridge and the Ridge and Valley physiographic province, the oak-chestnut forest varies with
8 increasing elevation. At higher elevations within this forest, oaks and hickories yield dominance
9 to American beech, sugar maple, and yellow birch (*Betula alleghaniensis*). At even higher
10 elevations, the broadleaf forest gives way entirely to a needleleaf evergreen forest. In this
11 uppermost (boreal or Canadian) zone, red spruce (*Picea rubens*) usually dominates (Terwilliger
12 and Tate 1995).

13 On the southern Piedmont physiographic province and the peninsulas of the Coastal Plain
14 physiographic province, pines become more abundant and black oak (*Quercus velutina*) replaces
15 red oak as the principal co-dominant with white oak in the oak-pine forest. Virginia pine (*Pinus*
16 *virginiana*) and shortleaf pine (*Pinus echinata*) also are common. On the Coastal Plain
17 physiographic province and the eastern edge of the Piedmont physiographic province, these two
18 short-needled pines are joined by the long-needled loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*). Pines occur
19 primarily as members of early successional communities on abandoned farmland. On dry sites
20 and on soils with low nutrient content, however, pines may persist (Terwilliger and Tate 1995).

21 The southeastern evergreen forest occurs on the Coastal Plain physiographic province, south of
22 the James River, and is the northernmost extension of a vegetation type. Longleaf pine (*Pinus*
23 *palustris*) is characteristic but generally confined to sandy uplands, where it is maintained by low
24 nutrient, well drained sandy soils and periodic fire. Where drainage is poor, loblolly pine and
25 pond pine (*Pinus serotina*) join longleaf pine in a savanna with an herb layer of grasses, sedges,
26 and flowering forbs. On heavier, alluvial soils along rivers, a swamp forest characterized by bald
27 cypress and dominated by tupelo, red maple, and black gum occurs. At maritime sites, cypress
28 may be accompanied by live oaks heavily covered with Spanish moss (*Tillandsia usneoides*)
29 (Terwilliger and Tate 1995).

30 Wildlife species throughout Virginia also are varied, and often depend on the climate, vegetation,
31 and available water. Table 4 lists the number of native and naturalized wildlife species in
32 Virginia, as categorized by the Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries (DGIF)
33 (DGIF 2010). The table also notes how many of these different species have a special legal status
34 (federal or state listed).
35

Table 4: Categories of Native and Naturalized Wildlife Species in Virginia

| Category | Number of Species | Category | Number of Species |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| Annelids | 22 | Arachnids | 81 (1) |
| Birds | 352 (15) | Butterflies and Moths | 438 |
| Centipedes | 3 | Clams (Freshwater Fingernail) | 18 |
| Crustaceans (Freshwater) | 105 (4) | Diplurans and Springtails | 31 |
| Fish | 246 (21) | Frogs and Toads | 27 (1) |
| Insects | 531 (7) | Lizards | 10 (1) |
| Mammals | 110 (13) | Mammals (Marine) | 30 (7) |
| Millipedes | 93 (2) | Mussels (Freshwater) | 81 (39) |
| Planarians | 13 | Salamanders | 54 (3) |
| Snails (Freshwater) | 70 | Snails (Land) | 278 (10) |
| Snakes | 37 (1) | Turtles | 27 (8) |

Notes: Numbers in parenthesis identify how many of each species have a special legal status. Source: DGIF 2010

Vegetation and wildlife within VaARNG facilities is consistent with the surrounding region. Within any given facility, the impact to natural conditions depends on the level of training or planned growth. There are confirmed threatened and endangered species at VaARNG-MTC Fort Pickett (see Section 3.5). However, there are no confirmed threatened and endangered species on any of the other facilities.

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act protects birds that spend time in different geographic areas on a seasonal basis. Over 800 species are currently protected by the Act, which applies to both live and dead birds and to their feathers, nests, and eggs.

3.5 Biological Resources at VaARNG-MTC Fort Pickett

Much of VaARNG's cultural resources work occurs at VaARNG-Maneuver Training Center (MTC_ Fort Pickett. Therefore, VaARNG consulted the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation's (DCR) Division of Natural Heritage online database to determine which protected species are known to occur at Ft. Pickett. Table 5 presents the rare, threatened, and endangered species that, according to the database, are known to occur in the watersheds that encompass the boundaries of Ft. Pickett. The species' federal, state, and Natural Heritage Program classifications are also provided in Table 5. Please refer to Appendix D for a complete list of federally-protected species in the counties with VaARNG facilities.

Table 5: Rare, Threatened and Endangered Species at VaARNG-MTC Fort Pickett

| Species | Common Name | Federal Status | State Status | Global/State Rank |
|----------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| <i>Peucaea aestivalis</i> | Bachman's Sparrow | N/A | Threatened | G3/S1B |
| <i>Fusconaia masoni</i> | Atlantic Pigtoe Mussel | Species of Concern | Threatened | G2/S2 |
| <i>Rhus michauxii</i> | Michaux's Sumac | Endangered | Threatened | G2G3/S1 |
| <i>Percina rex</i> | Roanoke Logperch | Endangered | Endangered | G1G2/S1S2 |
| <i>Pycnanthemum torrei</i> | Torrey's Mountain-mint | Species of Concern | N/A | G2/S2? |

Global Ranks:

G1: Extremely rare and critically imperiled with 5 or fewer occurrences or very few remaining individuals; or because of some factor(s) making it especially vulnerable to extinction.

G2: Very rare and imperiled with 6 to 20 occurrences or few remaining individuals; or because of some factor(s) making it vulnerable to extinction.

G3: Either very rare and local throughout its range or found locally (even abundantly at some of its locations) in a restricted range; or vulnerable to extinction because of other factors. Usually fewer than 100 occurrences are documented.

State Ranks:

S1: State rank; extremely rare and critically imperiled with 5 or fewer occurrences or very few remaining individuals in Virginia; or because of some factor(s) making it especially vulnerable to extirpation in Virginia.

S2: State rank; very rare and imperiled with 6 to 20 occurrences or few remaining individuals in Virginia; or because of some factor(s) making it vulnerable to extirpation in Virginia.

B: Breeding

3.6 Cultural Resources

Cultural resources under the stewardship of VaARNG consist of archaeological sites; cultural landscapes; documents; buildings, and structures; American Indian sacred sites and properties of traditional, religious, and cultural significance; and previously collected artifacts. An inventory of cultural resources at VaARNG sites has been compiled based on the results of archaeological surveys, historic architectural evaluations, and archival and site record searches. To date, 126 historic buildings and structures and 33 archaeological sites have been identified as potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. No resources of traditional, cultural, or religious significance to American Indian tribes have been recorded on VaARNG sites. Known cultural resources within the VaARNG facilities are listed in Appendix J of the ICRMP.

In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historical Preservation Act (Section 106), VaARNG coordinated with the Virginia SHPO in the development of the ICRMP. VaARNG sent an early draft of the ICRMP to the SHPO for review. Comments were received from the SHPO, and VaARNG incorporated the comments into a revised draft EA. The revised draft EA was then sent to NGB for review. After addressing NGB's comments, VaARNG sent a courtesy copy of the Final Draft EA to the SHPO.

DoDI 4710.02, *DoD Interaction with Federally Recognized Tribes*, provides direction for Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) consultation. In accordance with DoDI 4710.02, VaARNG sent consultation letters to six federally-recognized tribes and eleven state-recognized tribes with a recorded cultural affiliation and interest in lands comprising present-day Ft. Pickett. No responses were received after the initial consultation letter, dated 4 December 2012, so a second letter was sent 15 January 2014. Five THPOs responded to this second letter. VaARNG reached

1 out to the remaining tribes, but did not receive a response. Refer to the 26 August 2014
2 Memorandum for Record regarding Tribal Consultation for VaARNG ICRMP Draft (see
3 Appendix E) for further details.
4

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1 **SECTION 4.0: ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES**

2 This section forms the scientific and analytic basis for the comparison of alternatives, providing
3 the decision-maker with a clear basis for choice between reasonable alternatives. This section
4 identifies the direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts of the Preferred Alternative and No Action
5 Alternative on each of the resource areas previously described in the Affected Environment
6 section

7 **4.1 Geology, Topography, and Soils**

8 **4.1.1 Impacts of the Preferred Alternative**

9 Under the Preferred Alternative, VaARNG would continue to investigate archaeological
10 resources within its boundaries under the direction of the 2014 ICRMP. Such investigations
11 would result in temporary excavation of soils and geologic material. Excavated materials could
12 be stockpiled on site and protected from wind and rain erosion until the investigation was
13 complete. At that time, this material could be returned to the excavated areas. Some grading may
14 be necessary to return the area to its original condition. Therefore, there would continue to be
15 less-than-significant adverse impacts to geology, topography, and soils.

16 **4.1.2 Impacts of the No Action Alternative**

17 Under the No Action Alternative, VaARNG would continue to investigate archaeological
18 resources within its boundaries under the direction of the 2008 ICRMP. Such investigations
19 would result in temporary excavation of soils and geologic material. Excavated materials could
20 be stockpiled on site and protected from wind and rain erosion until the investigation was
21 complete. At that time, this material could be returned to the excavated areas. Some grading may
22 be necessary to return the area to its original condition. Therefore, there would continue to be
23 less-than-significant adverse impacts to geology, topography, and soils.

24 **4.1.3 Best Management Practices**

25 Best Management Practices would be considered to ensure there are no significant impacts to
26 soils and geologic material. The BMPs are included in the attached ICRMP.

27 **4.2 Water Resources**

28 **4.2.1 Impacts of the Preferred Alternative**

29 Under the Preferred Alternative, VaARNG would continue to investigate archaeological
30 resources within its boundaries under the direction of the 2014 ICRMP. Such investigations
31 would result in temporary excavation of soils and geologic material. The use of appropriate
32 erosion and sediment controls would prevent stockpiled or exposed soils being carried by wind
33 or water to nearby streams or wetlands. Despite these efforts, some small increases of sediment
34 loads in stormwater runoff could occur. These increases would be of little consequence to water
35 quality and would only be expected to last as long as the archaeological investigation. Overall,
36 there would continue to be less-than-significant adverse impacts to water resources.

37 **4.2.2 Impacts of the No Action Alternative**

38 Under the No Action Alternative, VaARNG would investigate archaeological resources within
39 its boundaries under the direction of the 2008 ICRMP. Such investigations would result in
40 temporary excavation of soils and geologic material. The use of appropriate erosion and
41 sediment controls would prevent stockpiled or exposed soils being carried by wind or water to
42 nearby streams or wetlands. Despite these efforts, some small increases of sediment loads in

1 stormwater runoff could occur. These increases would be of little consequence to water quality
2 and would only be expected to last as long as the archaeological investigation. Overall, there
3 would continue to be less-than-significant adverse impacts to water resources.

4 **4.2.3 Best Management Practices**

5 Stormwater management plans and DCR approved erosion and sediment control plans would be
6 implemented prior to specific projects to avoid long-term impacts.

7 **4.3 Biological Resources**

8 **4.3.1 Impacts of the Preferred Alternative**

9 Under the Preferred Alternative, VaARNG would manage its cultural resources under the
10 direction of the 2014 ICRMP. Archaeological investigations and other surveys would continue to
11 occur on VaARNG facilities. The scope and duration of a given activity would dictate the level
12 of impacts to biological resources. Impacts could range from increased human activity in
13 undisturbed areas during a survey to the loss of grass and small shrubs during an archaeological
14 investigation. Coordination between cultural resources and natural resources would be a BMP
15 that would make the adverse impacts less-than-significant to biological resources. Avoiding nests
16 during survey activities, would allow implementation of the ICRMP without impacts to
17 migratory birds. Since implementation of the revised ICRMP is a management tool, the proposed
18 action would not have any effect on any listed species. See the “Memorandum for Record,”
19 dated 26 September 2014, regarding endangered species for more information (Appendix D).

20 **4.3.2 Impacts of the No Action Alternative**

21 Under the No Action Alternative, VaARNG would manage its cultural resources under the
22 direction of the 2008 ICRMP. Archaeological investigations and other surveys would continue to
23 occur on VaARNG facilities. The scope and duration of a given activity would dictate the level
24 of impacts to biological resources. Impacts could range from increased human activity in
25 undisturbed areas during a survey to the loss of grass and small shrubs during an archaeological
26 investigation. Coordination between cultural resources and natural resources would be a BMP
27 that would make the adverse impacts less-than-significant to biological resources.

28 **4.3.3 Best Management Practices**

29 As noted in the DCR 3January 2013 letter (Appendix A), VaARNG would continue to
30 coordinate with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, DCR, DGIF, and Virginia Department of
31 Agriculture and Consumer Services (VDACS) about the potential for rare, threatened and
32 endangered species to occur in specific project areas.

33 **4.4 Cultural Resources**

34 Under either the Preferred or No Action Alternative, VaARNG would continue consultation with
35 both the SHPO and interested THPOs when appropriate. As requested by one THPO, and
36 according to legal requirements, the VaARNG would continue to adhere to the protocol set forth
37 in the *Standard Operating Procedure for Inadvertent Discovery of Cultural Material* included in
38 the attached ICRMP.

39 **4.4.1 Impacts of the Preferred Alternative**

40 Under the Preferred Alternative, VaARNG would manage its cultural resources under the
41 direction of the 2014 ICRMP. The 2014 ICRMP would not introduce any measurable changes to
42 the manner in which VaARNG conducts archaeological investigations or protects and curates
43 historic structures and objects. The document, however, would provide an up-to-date collection

1 of all of the policies, agreements, and data that direct VaARNG cultural resource management.
2 This collection of data would provide decision-makers and cultural resource staff with a
3 comprehensive tool for managing cultural resources in conjunction with military activities.
4 Overall, the revised guidance document would have a long-term beneficial impact on cultural
5 resources.

6 **4.4.2 Impacts of the No Action Alternative**

7 Under the No Action Alternative, VaARNG would continue to manage its cultural resources
8 under the direction of the 2008 ICRMP. The document would not provide an up-to-date
9 collection of the policies, agreements, and data that direct VaARNG cultural resource
10 management. Although these data would be available to decision-makers and cultural resource
11 staff, they would not be presented as a comprehensive strategy for managing cultural resources at
12 VaARNG facilities. Although there would be no adverse impact to cultural resources, the
13 VaARNG ICRMP would not meet Army cultural resource management standards. Overall, there
14 would be less-than-significant adverse impacts on cultural resources.

15 **4.4.3 Best Management Practices**

16 VaARNG would follow the policies, standard operating procedures, and other agreements
17 documented in the attached ICRMP.

18 **4.5 Cumulative Impacts**

19 **4.5.1 Introduction**

20 As defined by CEQ Regulations (40 CFR Part 1508.7), cumulative impacts are those that “result
21 from the incremental impact of the Preferred Alternative when added to other past, present, and
22 reasonably foreseeable future actions, without regard to the agency (federal or non-federal) or
23 individual who undertakes such other actions.” Cumulative impact analysis captures the impacts
24 that result from the Preferred Alternative in combination with the impacts of other actions in the
25 Preferred Alternative’s region of influence.

26 Because of the number of past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions at all 61
27 VaARNG facilities, cumulative impacts are the most difficult to analyze. NEPA requires the
28 analysis of cumulative environmental impacts of the Preferred Alternative on resources that may
29 often be manifested only at the cumulative level, such as traffic congestion, air quality, noise,
30 biological resources, cultural resources, socioeconomic conditions, utility system capacities, and
31 others.

32 Past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions in the immediate vicinity of VaARNG facilities
33 include the following:

- 34 ✓ Residential and commercial development;
- 35 ✓ Infrastructure upgrades; and,
- 36 ✓ Timbering, mining and other natural resource management.

37 Other notable past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions within VaARNG facilities
38 include the following:

- 39 ✓ Training exercises;
- 40 ✓ New construction;
- 41 ✓ Removal/relocation of structures;
- 42 ✓ Forest management activities; and,
- 43 ✓ Archaeological investigations.

1 Table 2-4 in the attached ICRMP provides a list of proposed projects with potential to impact
2 cultural resources.

3 **4.5.2 Cumulative Impacts within the Area**

4 VaARNG facilities are strategically located throughout Virginia. In some cases, these facilities
5 are located in rural areas that have experienced low levels of development in recent years. In
6 these areas; residential, commercial, and industrial development has been limited and
7 infrastructure improvements have been focused on replacing aging facilities serving these limited
8 developments. These rural areas, however, do tend to experience higher levels of timbering,
9 mining, and other natural resource management.

10 Other VaARNG facilities are located in some of the fastest growing regions of Virginia. These
11 areas have experienced rapid growth in residential and commercial development and
12 proportional growth in infrastructure. Timbering, mining, and other natural resource
13 management are less common in these areas.

14 This growth has increased traffic congestion, air quality impacts, and other environmental
15 impacts, placing some increased demands on services, utilities, and infrastructure. Development
16 of former open space also has resulted in natural and cultural resources impacts.

17 **4.5.3 Cumulative Impacts of the Preferred Alternative**

18 The Preferred Alternative would result in the impacts identified throughout Section 4. These
19 include continued less-than-significant adverse impacts to geology, topography, and soils; water
20 resources; and biological resources; as well as beneficial impacts to cultural resources. These
21 impacts would be further reduced through implementation of standard VaARNG BMPs, as
22 identified throughout Section 4.

23 Implementation of the Preferred Alternative is not expected to cumulatively significantly
24 adversely impact any technical area discussed in this EA. Cumulative net positive impacts to
25 cultural resources would be realized. The Preferred Alternative would not noticeably contribute
26 to the ongoing changing physical and environmental conditions. In terms of geology,
27 topography, and soils; water resources; and biological resources; the Preferred Alternative would
28 not significantly, cumulatively increase regional impacts; as the action involves staff and
29 activities currently present at VaARNG facilities. The Preferred Action Alternative would
30 maintain or enhance the management of cultural resources, providing a beneficial impact to the
31 resource.

32 Under the No Action Alternative, the VaARNG would not adopt the attached ICRMP and would
33 continue to follow the guidance contained in the 2008 ICRMP. This situation would result in
34 similar impacts to geology, topography, and soils; water resources; and biological resources; as
35 the Preferred Alternative. The No Action Alternative would, however, not achieve the beneficial
36 impacts to cultural resources that would be realized through the Preferred Alternative.

37 **4.5.4 Inter-relationship of Cumulative Impacts**

38 The environment surrounding VaARNG facilities is slowly changing due to varying rates of
39 development and natural resource management activities. VaARNG's Preferred Alternative, to
40 adopt the attached ICRMP, would not result in changes to impacts to natural resources from
41 cultural resource investigations. Furthermore, these impacts would be of little consequence to the
42 environment, when compared to the magnitude or frequency of other activities occurring around
43 or within VaARNG facilities. Therefore, there is no direct relationship between the

1 environmental impacts associated with the Preferred Alternative or the No Action Alternative
2 and the other cumulative impacts described above.

3 No significant adverse cumulative impacts to the environment, induced by changes under the
4 Preferred Alternative or No Action Alternative, are anticipated. Close coordination between
5 VaARNG; local, state, tribal, and federal planning and regulatory authorities; as well as local
6 community representatives would serve to minimize any potential future adverse impacts.
7 Implementation of appropriate erosion and sediment controls would minimize or eliminate any
8 potential cumulative degradation of the natural ecosystem.

9 **4.6 Federal Consistency Determination**

10 Pursuant to Section 307 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended, a Federal
11 Consistency Determination for the VaARNG ICRMP Revisions for its 61 facilities statewide is
12 provided in Appendix F. VaARNG is required to determine the consistency of its activities
13 affecting Virginia's coastal resources or coastal uses with the VCZMP.

14 The consistency determination is an analysis of project activities in light of established VCRMP
15 Enforceable Programs. Furthermore, submission of this consistency determination reflects the
16 commitment of the Army to comply with those Enforceable Programs. The proposed project
17 will be conducted in a manner which is consistent with the VCRMP. VaARNG has determined
18 that the revision of its ICRMP would not affect land and water uses or natural resources of the
19 Commonwealth of Virginia's coastal zone.

20

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1 SECTION 5.0: COMPARISON OF ALTERNATIVES AND 2 CONCLUSIONS

3 5.1 Comparison of the Environmental Consequences of the Alternatives

4 The purpose of this section is to clearly compare and contrast the environmental impacts of the
5 Preferred Alternative and the No Action Alternative. Table 5 illustrates how these two
6 alternatives would affect the resource topics examined in this document. More detailed
7 information is provided in Section 4.

Table 6: Comparison of the Environmental Consequences

| Resource Topic | Preferred Alternative | No Action Alternative |
|--|---|--|
| Geology, Topography, and Soils (See Sections 3.2 and 4.1) | Continued less-than-significant adverse impacts related to archaeological investigations. | Continued less-than-significant adverse impacts related to archaeological investigations. |
| Water Resources (See Section 3.3 and 4.2) | Continued less-than-significant adverse impacts related to archaeological investigations. | Continued less-than-significant adverse impacts related to archaeological investigations. |
| Biological Resources (See Sections 3.4 and 4.3) | Continued less-than-significant adverse impacts related to cultural resource investigations. | Continued less-than-significant adverse impacts related to cultural resource investigations. |
| Cultural Resources (See Sections 3.6 and 4.4) | Long-term beneficial impacts related to complying with Army regulations and revising the VaARNG ICRMP. | Less-than-significant adverse impacts by failing to comply with Army regulations or revise the ICRMP. |

8 5.2 Conclusions

9 The Preferred Alternative would not significantly impact the quality of the human or natural
10 environment, and no mitigation measures are proposed. Therefore, an Environmental Impact
11 Statement will not be required. If this opinion is upheld following circulation of this EA, a
12 Finding of No Significant Impact will be signed and circulated.

13

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1 SECTION 6.0: REFERENCES

2 Army National Guard

3 2011 The Army National Guard NEPA Handbook. 805 pages.

4 Coastal Zone Management Act.

5 1972 16 USC 1451-1464.

6 Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ)

7 2012 “Scoping.” 40 CFR 1501.7(a)(3). Available on the Internet at
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- 15

1 **SECTION 7.0: GLOSSARY**

2 Appendix A of the attached ICRMP provides a list of definitions for technical terms related to
3 the Preferred Alternative.

4

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SECTION 8.0: LIST OF PREPARERS

This document was prepared by EEE Consulting, Inc., with input and review from Virginia Department of Military Affairs and Versar staff. Specific staff involved in the preparation of this EA are listed below.

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| Ian Frost | Certified Environmental Professional Certified Ecologist American Institute of Certified Planners | President | Principal in Charge | B.S., 1979, Zoology, University of Toronto M.S., 1984, Zoology, Ohio State University | 20+ |
| Ross Ward | Professional Engineer | Senior Engineer | Project Manager | B.S., 1987, Aerospace and Ocean Engineering, Virginia Tech | 20+ |
| Scott Smizik | American Institute of Certified Planners | Environmental Scientist | Primary Author, EA | B.A., 2000, Environmental Studies, Washington College M.E.E.P., 2002, Masters in Energy and Environmental Policy, University of Delaware | 10 |
| Susan Liszeski | Wetland Professional in Training | Senior Environmental Scientist | Primary Author, Coastal Resources Consistency Determination and FONSI | B.S., 1984, Forestry, University of Kentucky M.S., 1986, Wildlife Management, Louisiana State University | 20+ |
| Carter Teague | Professional Wetland Delineator | Senior Environmental Scientist | Wildlife and Wetland Analysis | B.S., 1997, Natural Resources, University of the South | 16 |
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| Katherine Clayton | N/A | NEPA Compliance Specialist | Guidance on NGB NEPA Process | B.S., 2007, Forest Resources, University of Washington | 7 |

| Versar | | | | | |
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U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services

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Virginia Field Office
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1100 Bank St.
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Virginia Department of Aviation

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Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries

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Virginia Department of Health

109 Governor Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

State Historic Preservation Office
2801 Kensington Avenue
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Virginia Department of Transportation

Richmond District
2430 Pine Forest Drive
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Virginia Marine Resources Commission

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Military Installations

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55 West Church St. – PO Box 1112
Martinsville, VA 24112

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Norfolk, VA 23510

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15 North St.
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131 Constitution Road
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1 County Complex Court
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Farmville, VA 23901

George Washington RC

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Fredericksburg, VA 22401

Roanoke Valley-Alleghany RC

313 Luck Ave SW
Roanoke, VA 24016

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Rock Hill, SC 29730

Cayuga Nation of Indians

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Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma

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Tahlequah, OK 74465

Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians

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Cherokee, NC 28719

Tuscarora Nation of New York

2006 Mt. Hope Road
Lewiston, NY 14092

United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians

P.O. Box 746
Tahlequah, OK 74465

State Tribes

Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indian Tribe

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Courtland, VA 23837

Chickahominy Indian Tribe

8200 Lott Cary Road
Providence Forge, VA 23140

Chickahominy Indians – Eastern Division

3120 Mount Pleasant Road
Providence Forge, VA 23140

Mattaponi Indian Tribe

1467 Mattaponi Reservation Circle
West Point, VA 23181

Monacan Indian Nation, Inc.

P.O. Box 1136
Madison Heights, VA 24572

Nansemond Indian Tribe

P.O. Box 6558
Portsmouth VA, 23703

Nottoway Indian Tribe of Virginia, Inc.

P.O. Box 246
Capron, VA 23829

Pamunkey Indian Tribe

Pamunkey Tribal Government
331 Pocket Road
King William, VA 23086

Patawomeck Indians of Virginia

534 Fagan Drive
Fredericksburg, VA 22405

Rappahannock Tribe

5036 Indian Neck Road
Indian Neck, VA 23148

Upper Mattaponi Indian Tribe

1236 Mount Pleasant Rd.
King William, VA 23086

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APPENDIX A: CONSULTATION LETTERS

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Scott Smizik

From: Edmund Giles <edmund.giles@chatham-va.gov>
Sent: Thursday, January 03, 2013 11:28 AM
To: Smead, Susan E NFG NG VAARNG (US)
Subject: IICEP Environmental Assessment of VARRNG

Ms. Smead:

In response to your letter dated November 30, 2012 concerning the IICEP Environmental Assessment of the VAARNG proposed Integrated cultural resources management plan update.

I have reviewed this and there is no potential environmental concerns or issues that the Town has. Also the Town does not have any planned or ongoing projects for this area. Should you have any questions let me know.

Thanks

Edmund Giles

Town Manager - Chatham

Phone: 434-432-9515

Fax: 434-432-4817

Scott Smizik

From: Nichole Hair <nhair@christiansburg.org>
Sent: Friday, January 04, 2013 9:37 AM
To: Clayton, Katherine A NFG NG VAARNG (US); Smead, Susan E NFG NG VAARNG (US)
Subject: RE: IICEP in support of Environmental Assessment (UNCLASSIFIED)

The Town of Christiansburg is unaware of potential environmental concerns or any planned or ongoing projects in this area.

Nichole Hair, CZO
Planning Director
100 East Main Street
Christiansburg, VA 24073
(540) 382-6120 x 130
nhair@christiansburg.org
www.Christiansburg.org

-----Original Message-----

From: Clayton, Katherine A NFG NG VAARNG (US) [<mailto:katherine.a.clayton.nfg@mail.mil>]
Sent: Friday, January 04, 2013 9:04 AM
To: Nichole Hair; Smead, Susan E NFG NG VAARNG (US)
Subject: RE: IICEP in support of Environmental Assessment (UNCLASSIFIED)

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED

Caveats: FOUO

Ms. Hair,

The facility is the Christiansburg Readiness Center located at

15 College Street
Christiansburg, VA 24073

Please let me know if you need additional information.

Sincerely,

Katie Clayton
Contractor-Conservation Management Institute NEPA Compliance Specialist Bldg 316 Fort Pickett Blackstone, VA 23824
Office: (434) 298-6226

-----Original Message-----

From: Nichole Hair [<mailto:nhair@christiansburg.org>]
Sent: Friday, December 28, 2012 12:01 PM
To: Smead, Susan E NFG NG VAARNG (US)
Cc: Clayton, Katherine A NFG NG VAARNG (US)
Subject: RE: IICEP in support of Environmental Assessment (UNCLASSIFIED)

Thank you Susan.

Can you provide the location of the Proposed Action Site in Christiansburg, Va?

Thank you.

Nichole Hair, CZO
Planning Director
100 East Main Street
Christiansburg, VA 24073
(540) 382-6120 x 130
nhair@christiansburg.org
www.Christiansburg.org

-----Original Message-----

From: Smead, Susan E NFG NG VAARNG (US) [<mailto:susan.e.smead.nfg@mail.mil>]
Sent: Friday, December 14, 2012 3:18 PM
To: Nichole Hair
Cc: Clayton, Katherine A NFG NG VAARNG (US)
Subject: RE: IICEP in support of Environmental Assessment (UNCLASSIFIED)

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
Caveats: FOUO

Ms. Hair,

Thank you for your note. The EA about which you received a letter of notification is for the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) Revision, being conducted by the VA Dept. of Military Affairs-VA Army National Guard (VDMA-VAARNG). The ICRMP is a management plan for cultural resources, consisting of architectural, archaeological, and historic landscape resources, for which the VDMA-VAARNG is responsible. It is a planning document that provides guidance for actions, including projects, to ensure that appropriate measures are taken to meet legal compliance requirements, and to provide sound stewardship to cultural resources. ICRMPs are required by Dept. of Defense regulations, and are updated annually, with revisions conducted every five years.

Please let me know if you need additional information.

Sincerely,

Susan Smead - State Employee
Cultural Resources Program Manager
VA Dept. of Military Affairs-VA Army National Guard Bldg. 316, Fort Pickett Blackstone, VA 23824-6316
Phone: 434-298-6411
Fax: 434-298-6400
Email: susan.e.smead.nfg@mail.mil

Note new email address

-----Original Message-----

From: Nichole Hair [<mailto:nhair@christiansburg.org>]
Sent: Monday, December 10, 2012 3:44 PM

To: Smead, Susan E NFG NG VAARNG (US)
Subject: IICEP in support of Environmental Assessment

Ms. Smead~

The Town of Christiansburg is unsure what project is being addressed for Environmental Assessment.

Could you provide further clarification?

Thank you.

Nichole Hair, CZO

Planning Director

100 East Main Street

Christiansburg, VA 24073

(540) 382-6120 x 130

nhair@christiansburg.org <blockedmailto:nhair@christiansburg.org>

www.Christiansburg.org <blockedhttp://www.christiansburg.org/>

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
Caveats: FOUO

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
Caveats: FOUO

Douglas W. Domenech
Secretary of Natural Resources



David A. Johnson
Director

COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND RECREATION

Division of Natural Heritage
217 Governor Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219-2010
(804) 786-7951

January 3, 2013

Ms. Sue Smead
NGVA-FMO-ENV
Building 316 Fort Pickett
Blackstone, VA 23824

Re: Virginia National Guard's Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan Update

Dear Ms. Smead,

The Department of Conservation and Recreation's Division of Natural Heritage (DCR) has searched its Biotics Data System for occurrences of natural heritage resources from the areas identified on the submitted map. Natural heritage resources are defined as the habitat of rare, threatened, or endangered plant and animal species, unique or exemplary natural communities, and significant geologic formations.

Biotics documents the presence of natural heritage resources within or near the VAARNG Readiness Center and Field Maintenance Shop Locations. To avoid and minimize impacts to documented resources, DCR recommends further coordination with this office as specific projects are developed for these various locations.

Under a Memorandum of Agreement established between the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (VDACS) and the DCR, DCR represents VDACS in comments regarding potential impacts on state-listed threatened and endangered plant and insect species.

There are State Natural Area Preserves under DCR's jurisdiction in the project vicinity of some of these locations.

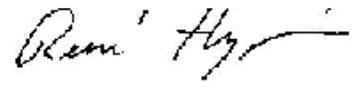
New and updated information is continually added to Biotics. Please contact DCR for an update on this natural heritage information if a significant amount of time passes before it is utilized.

The Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries (VDGIF) maintains a database of wildlife locations, including threatened and endangered species, trout streams, and anadromous fish waters that may contain information not documented in this letter. Their database may be accessed from <http://vafwis.org/fwis/> or contact Gladys Cason (804-367-0909 or Gladys.Cason@dgif.virginia.gov).

Should you have any questions or concerns, feel free to contact me at 804-371-2708. Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this project.

*State Parks • Stormwater Management • Outdoor Recreation Planning
Natural Heritage • Dam Safety and Floodplain Management • Land Conservation*

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "S. René Hypes". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

S. René Hypes
Project Review Coordinator



COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Street address: 629 East Main Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219

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Douglas W. Domenech
Secretary of Natural Resources

David K. Paylor
Director

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December 17, 2012

Ms. Sue Smead
NGVA-FMO-ENV
Building 316 Fort Pickett
Blackstone, VA 23824

RE: Scoping, Proposed Update and Environmental Assessment of the Virginia Army National Guard's Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan

Dear Ms. Smead:

This correspondence is in response to the November 30, 2012, letter (received December 5, 2012) from the Department of Military Affairs (DMA) requesting scoping comments on an update to the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) and Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Virginia Army National Guard (VAARNG) facilities.

Description of Projects

According to the letter (attached), the DMA in coordination with the National Guard Bureau propose to update the INRMP and EA for all of the VAARNG facilities in Virginia. The VAARNG is required to develop an ICRMP as an internal compliance and management tool that integrates the entirety of the cultural resources program with ongoing mission activities. The ICRMP is designed to support the military mission by meeting the legal compliance requirements of federal historic preservation laws and regulations in a manner consistent with the principles of cultural resource stewardship. The ICRMP establishes priorities for the identification and evaluation of historic properties at VAARNG facilities.

Coordination of Environmental Reviews

The role of the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) in relation to the project under consideration is that DEQ's Office of Environmental Impact Review (OEIR) will coordinate Virginia's review of documents prepared pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and comment to the appropriate federal agency on behalf of the Commonwealth.

A similar review process will pertain to the federal consistency certification (FCC) that must be provided pursuant to the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) since it is located in Virginia's Coastal Management Area. Virginia's Coastal Management Area includes most of Tidewater Virginia, as defined by the Code of Virginia § 28.2-100. If the FCC is included as part of the EA, there can be a single review.

Pursuant to the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended, federal activities (federally licensed/permitted or federally funded activities) affecting Virginia's coastal resources or coastal uses must be consistent with the Virginia Coastal Zone Management Program (VCP) (see section 307(c)(1) of the Act and the *Federal Consistency Regulations* at 15 CFR Part 930, sub-part D and sub-part F). The responsible federal agency must ensure that DMA provides a consistency certification which involves an analysis of the proposed activities in light of the Enforceable Policies of the VCP (first enclosure) and a commitment to carry out the proposed activities consistently with the Enforceable Policies. In addition, we invite your attention to the Advisory Policies of the VCP (second enclosure). As stated above, the FCC may be provided as part of the NEPA documentation or separately, depending on the preference of the responsible federal agency and DMA. Although not required, we recommend, in the interests of efficiency for all concerned, that the FCC be provided together with the NEPA document. Section 930.58 of the Federal Consistency Regulations and Virginia's Federal Consistency Information Package (available at www.deq.virginia.gov/Programs/EnvironmentalImpactReview/FederalConsistencyReviews.aspx) give content requirements for the consistency certification.

Scoping and Environmental Review

While this Office does not participate in scoping efforts beyond the advice given herein, other agencies are free to provide scoping comments concerning the preparation of the INRMP and the NEPA document for the proposed project. These entities may be asked to participate in the coordinated review of the NEPA document submitted to this office. Therefore, we are sharing your letter with selected state and local Virginia agencies; these are likely to include the following (note: starred (*) agencies administer one or more of the Enforceable Policies of the Virginia Coastal Zone Management Program; see "Federal Consistency," above):

- Department of Environmental Quality
 - Tidewater Regional Office*
 - Northern Regional Office*
 - Piedmont Regional Office*
 - Valley Regional Office

- Blue Ridge Regional Office
- Southwest Regional Office
- Air Division*
- Division of Land Protection and Revitalization
- Department of Game and Inland Fisheries*
- Department of Conservation and Recreation
 - Division of Stormwater Management*
 - Division of Natural Heritage
 - Division of Planning and Recreation Resources
 - Division of Stormwater Management – Local Implementation*
- Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
- Department of Forestry
- Marine Resources Commission*
- Department of Historic Resources
- Department of Health*
- Department of Transportation
- Department of Aviation
- Town of Abingdon
- City of Alexandria
- City of Bedford
- Town of Big Stone Gap
- Town of Blacksburg
- Town of Blowing Green
- Town of Cedar Bluff
- City of Charlottesville
- Town of Chatham
- Town of Christiansburg
- Town of Clifton Forge
- City of Danville
- City of Emporia
- Town of Farmville
- Town of Franklin
- City of Fredericksburg
- Town of Gate City
- City of Hampton
- City of Harrisonburg
- City of Henrico
- Town of Leesburg
- City of Lexington
- City of Lynchburg
- City of Manassas
- City of Martinsville
- City of Norfolk
- City of Onancock
- Town of Pennington Gap
- City of Petersburg

- City of Portsmouth
- Powhatan County
- Town of Pulaski
- City of Radford
- Town of Richlands
- City of Richmond
- City of Roanoke
- Town of Rocky Mount
- Town of South Boston
- Town of Staunton
- Town of Suffolk
- City of Virginia Beach
- Town of Warrenton
- Town of West Point
- Town of Winchester
- Town of Woodstock
- LENOWISCO Planning District Commission (PDC)
- Cumberland Plateau PDC
- Mount Rogers PDC
- New River Valley PDC
- West Piedmont PDC
- Roanoke Valley-Alleghany Regional Commission (RC)
- Central Shenandoah PDC
- Northern Shenandoah PDC
- Thomas Jefferson PDC
- Northern Virginia PDC
- Rappahannock-Rapidan PDC
- Southside PDC
- Commonwealth RC
- Richmond Regional PDC
- George Washington RC
- Middle Peninsula PDC
- Crater PDC
- Accomack-Northampton PDC
- Hampton Roads Planning District Commission

INFORMATION ON WASTE MATERIALS and OTHER ISSUES

DEQ and other agencies maintain databases on hazardous materials. We are enclosing a copy of Appendix 10 (see below) of DEQ's most recent Environmental Impact Report Procedure Manual (dated July 2012) that lists databases and indicates their uses and contents. Questions on waste management may be directed to DEQ's Division of Land Protection and Revitalization (Steve Coe at 804-698-4029 or Stephen.Coe@deq.virginia.gov).

- DEQ Online Database: Virginia Environmental Geographic Information Systems

Information on Permitted Solid Waste Management Facilities, Impaired Waters, Petroleum Releases, Registered Petroleum Facilities, Permitted Discharge (Virginia Pollution Discharge Elimination System Permits) Facilities, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Sites, Water Monitoring Stations, National Wetlands Inventory

- www.deq.virginia.gov/ConnectWithDEQ/VEGIS.aspx

- DEQ Virginia Coastal Geospatial and Educational Mapping System (GEMS)

Virginia's coastal resource data and maps; coastal laws and policies; facts on coastal resource values; and direct links to collaborating agencies responsible for current data

- <http://128.172.160.131/gems2/>

- DEQ Permit Expert

Helps determine if a DEQ permit is necessary

- www.deq.virginia.gov/permitexpert/

- DHR Data Sharing System

Survey records in the DHR inventory

- www.dhr.virginia.gov/archives/data_sharing_sys.htm

- DCR Natural Heritage Search

Produces lists of resources that occur in specific counties, watersheds or physiographic regions

- www.dcr.virginia.gov/natural_heritage/dbsearchtool.shtml

- DGIF Fish and Wildlife Information Service

Information about Virginia's Wildlife resources

- <http://vafwis.org/fwis/>

- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System (CERCLIS) Database: Superfund Information Systems

Information on hazardous waste sites, potentially hazardous waste sites and remedial activities across the nation, including sites that are on the National Priorities List (NPL) or being considered for the NPL

- www.epa.gov/superfund/sites/cursites/index.htm

- EPA RCRAInfo Search

Information on hazardous waste facilities

- www.epa.gov/enviro/facts/rcrainfo/search.html

- EPA Envirofacts Database

EPA Environmental Information, including EPA-Regulated Facilities and Toxics Release Inventory Reports

- www.epa.gov/enviro/index.html

- EPA NEPAssist Database

Facilitates the environmental review process and project planning

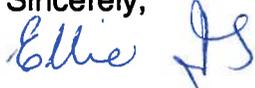
- <http://nepassisttool.epa.gov/nepassist/entry.aspx>

In order to ensure an effective coordinated review of documents, we typically require 18 copies. However, in this case, we will need 105 copies. The submission may include 10 hard copies and 95 CDs or 10 hard copies and an electronic copy available for download at a website, ftp site or the VITAShare file transfer system (<https://vitashare.vita.virginia.gov>). We recommend that project details unfamiliar to people outside DMA be adequately described.

If you have questions about the environmental review process, please feel free to call me at (804) 698-4325 or Julia Wellman of this Office at (804) 698-4326.

I hope this information is helpful to you.

Sincerely,



Ellie L. Irons, Program Manager
Environmental Impact Review

Enclosures

ec: Susan Smead, DMA
Amy Ewing, DGIF
Keith Tignor, VDACS
Robbie Rhur, DCR
Barry Matthews, VDH
Cindy Keltner, DEQ TRO
Steve Coe, DEQ ORP
Kotur Narasimhan, DEQ DAPC
Justin Worrell, VMRC
Roger Kirchen, DHR
Buck Kline, DOF

Alfred Ray/James Cromwell, VDOT
Rusty Harrington, DOAV
John Carlock, Hampton Roads PDC
Clay Bernick, City of Virginia Beach
Greg Kelly, Town of Abingdon
Rashad Young, City of Alexandria
Charles Kolakowski, City of Bedford
Pat Murphy, Town of Big Stone Gap
Philip Vannoorbeeck, Town of Blackstone
Stephen Manster, Town of Blowing Green
James McGlothlin, Town of Cedar Bluff
Maurice Jones, City of Charlottesville
Edmund Giles, Town of Chatham
Nicole Hair, Town of Christiansburg
Darlene Burcham, Town of Clifton Forge
Joe King, City of Danville
Tessie Wilkins, City of Emporia
Gerald Spates, Town of Farmville
Phil Hardison, Town of Franklin
Beverly Cameron, City of Fredericksburg
Jeremy Keller, Town of Gate City
Mary Bunting, City of Hampton
Kurt Hodgen, City of Harrisonburg
R. Joseph Emerson, City of Henrico
Susan Berry Hill, Town of Leesburg
T. Jon Ellstad, City of Lexington
Kimball Payne, City of Lynchburg
John Budesky, City of Manassas
Leon Towarnicki, City of Martinsville
Frank Duke, City of Norfolk
Tom Robinett, City of Onancock
D. R. Carter, Town of Pennington Gap
Sharon Williams, City of Petersburg
J. Brannon Godfrey, City of Portsmouth
Shaun Reynolds, Powhatan County
John Hawley, Town of Pulaski
David Ridpath, City of Radford
Jan White, Town of Richlands
Mark A. Olinger, City of Richmond
Christopher Morrill, City of Roanoke
Matthew Hankins, Town of Rocky Mount
Hope Cole, Town of South Boston
Stephen Owen, Town of Staunton
D. Scott Mills, Town of Suffolk
Kenneth L. McLawhon, Town of Warrenton
John Edwards, Town of West Point
Tim Youmans, Town of Winchester
Brent T. Manuel, Town of Woodstock

Skip Skinner, LENOWISCO Planning District Commission (PDC)
James Baldwin, Cumberland Plateau PDC
Michael Armrister, Mount Rogers PDC
Kevin Byrd, New River Valley PDC
Aaron Burdick, West Piedmont PDC
Wayne Strickland, Roanoke Valley-Alleghany Regional Commission (RC)
Bonnie Riedesel, Central Shenandoah PDC
Martha Shickle, Northern Shenandoah PDC
Stephen Williams, Thomas Jefferson PDC
Mark Gibb, Northern Virginia PDC
Jeffrey Walker, Rappahannock-Rapidan PDC
Gail Moody, Southside PDC
Mary Hickman, Commonwealth RC
Robert Crum, Richmond Regional PDC
Tim Ware, George Washington RC
Lewis Lawrence, Middle Peninsula PDC
Dennis K. Morris, Crater PDC
Elaine Meil, Accomack-Northampton PDC



COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

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Douglas W. Domenech
Secretary of Natural Resources

David K. Paylor
Director

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Attachment 1

Enforceable Regulatory Programs comprising Virginia's Coastal Zone Management Program (VCP)

- a. **Fisheries Management** - The program stresses the conservation and enhancement of finfish and shellfish resources and the promotion of commercial and recreational fisheries to maximize food production and recreational opportunities. This program is administered by the Marine Resources Commission (VMRC); Virginia Code 28.2-200 to 28.2-713 and the Department of Game and Inland Fisheries (DGIF); Virginia Code 29.1-100 to 29.1-570.

The State Tributyltin (TBT) Regulatory Program has been added to the Fisheries Management program. The General Assembly amended the Virginia Pesticide Use and Application Act as it related to the possession, sale, or use of marine antifoulant paints containing TBT. The use of TBT in boat paint constitutes a serious threat to important marine animal species. The TBT program monitors boating activities and boat painting activities to ensure compliance with TBT regulations promulgated pursuant to the amendment. The VMRC, DGIF, and Virginia Department of Agriculture Consumer Services (VDACS) share enforcement responsibilities; Virginia Code 3.2-3904 and 3.2-3935 to 3.2-3937.

- b. **Subaqueous Lands Management** - The management program for subaqueous lands establishes conditions for granting or denying permits to use state-owned bottomlands based on considerations of potential effects on marine and fisheries resources, tidal wetlands, adjacent or nearby properties, anticipated public and private benefits, and water quality standards established by the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). The program is administered by the Marine Resources Commission; Virginia Code 28.2-1200 to 28.2-1213.

- c. **Wetlands Management** - The purpose of the wetlands management program is to preserve wetlands, prevent their despoliation, and accommodate economic development in a manner consistent with wetlands preservation.

(1) The tidal wetlands program is administered by the Marine Resources Commission; Virginia Code 28.2-1301 through 28.2-1320.

(2) The Virginia Water Protection Permit program administered by DEQ includes protection of wetlands --both tidal and non-tidal; Virginia Code §62.1-44.15:5 and Water Quality Certification pursuant to Section 401 of the Clean Water Act.

Attachment 1 continued

Page 2

- d. Dunes Management - Dune protection is carried out pursuant to The Coastal Primary Sand Dune Protection Act and is intended to prevent destruction or alteration of primary dunes. This program is administered by the Marine Resources Commission; Virginia Code 28.2-1400 through 28.2-1420.
- e. Non-point Source Pollution Control – (1) Virginia's Erosion and Sediment Control Law requires soil-disturbing projects to be designed to reduce soil erosion and to decrease inputs of chemical nutrients and sediments to the Chesapeake Bay, its tributaries, and other rivers and waters of the Commonwealth. This program is administered by the Department of Conservation and Recreation; Virginia Code 10.1-560 et.seq.

(2) Coastal Lands Management is a state-local cooperative program administered by the DCR's Division of Chesapeake Bay Local Assistance and 84 localities in Tidewater (see i) Virginia; Virginia Code §10.1-2100 –10.1-2114 and 9 VAC10-20 et seq.
- f. Point Source Pollution Control - The point source program is administered by the State Water Control Board (DEQ) pursuant to Virginia Code 62.1-44.15. Point source pollution control is accomplished through the implementation of:
 - (1) the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program established pursuant to Section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act and administered in Virginia as the Virginia Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (VPDES) permit program.
 - (2) The Virginia Water Protection Permit (VWPP) program administered by DEQ; Virginia Code §62.1-44.15:5 and Water Quality Certification pursuant to Section 401 of the Clean Water Act.
- g. Shoreline Sanitation - The purpose of this program is to regulate the installation of septic tanks, set standards concerning soil types suitable for septic tanks, and specify minimum distances that tanks must be placed away from streams, rivers, and other waters of the Commonwealth. This program is administered by the Department of Health (Virginia Code 32.1-164 through 32.1-165).
- h. Air Pollution Control - The program implements the federal Clean Air Act to provide a legally enforceable State Implementation Plan for the attainment and maintenance of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards. This program is administered by the State Air Pollution Control Board (Virginia Code 10-1.1300 through §10.1-1320).
- (i) Coastal Lands Management is a state-local cooperative program administered by the DCR's Division of Chesapeake Bay Local Assistance and 84 localities in Tidewater, Virginia established pursuant to the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act; Virginia Code §10.1-2100 –10.1-2114 and Chesapeake Bay Preservation Area Designation and Management Regulations; Virginia Administrative Code 9 VAC10-20 et seq.



COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

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Secretary of Natural Resources

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Attachment 2

Advisory Policies for Geographic Areas of Particular Concern

- a. Coastal Natural Resource Areas - These areas are vital to estuarine and marine ecosystems and/or are of great importance to areas immediately inland of the shoreline. Such areas receive special attention from the Commonwealth because of their conservation, recreational, ecological, and aesthetic values. These areas are worthy of special consideration in any planning or resources management process and include the following resources:
- a) Wetlands
 - b) Aquatic Spawning, Nursery, and Feeding Grounds
 - c) Coastal Primary Sand Dunes
 - d) Barrier Islands
 - e) Significant Wildlife Habitat Areas
 - f) Public Recreation Areas
 - g) Sand and Gravel Resources
 - h) Underwater Historic Sites.
- b. Coastal Natural Hazard Areas - This policy covers areas vulnerable to continuing and severe erosion and areas susceptible to potential damage from wind, tidal, and storm related events including flooding. New buildings and other structures should be designed and sited to minimize the potential for property damage due to storms or shoreline erosion. The areas of concern are as follows:
- i) Highly Erodible Areas
 - ii) Coastal High Hazard Areas, including flood plains.
- c. Waterfront Development Areas - These areas are vital to the Commonwealth because of the limited number of areas suitable for waterfront activities. The areas of concern are as follows:
- i) Commercial Ports
 - ii) Commercial Fishing Piers
 - iii) Community Waterfronts

Although the management of such areas is the responsibility of local government and some regional authorities, designation of these areas as Waterfront Development Areas of Particular Concern (APC) under the VCRM is encouraged.

Designation will allow the use of federal CZMA funds to be used to assist planning for such areas and the implementation of such plans. The VCRMP recognizes two broad classes of priority uses for waterfront development APC:

- i) water access dependent activities;
- ii) activities significantly enhanced by the waterfront location and complementary to other existing and/or planned activities in a given waterfront area.

Advisory Policies for Shorefront Access Planning and Protection

- a. Virginia Public Beaches - Approximately 25 miles of public beaches are located in the cities, counties, and towns of Virginia exclusive of public beaches on state and federal land. These public shoreline areas will be maintained to allow public access to recreational resources.
- b. Virginia Outdoors Plan - Planning for coastal access is provided by the Department of Conservation and Recreation in cooperation with other state and local government agencies. The Virginia Outdoors Plan (VOP), which is published by the Department, identifies recreational facilities in the Commonwealth that provide recreational access. The VOP also serves to identify future needs of the Commonwealth in relation to the provision of recreational opportunities and shoreline access. Prior to initiating any project, consideration should be given to the proximity of the project site to recreational resources identified in the VOP.
- c. Parks, Natural Areas, and Wildlife Management Areas - Parks, Wildlife Management Areas, and Natural Areas are provided for the recreational pleasure of the citizens of the Commonwealth and the nation by local, state, and federal agencies. The recreational values of these areas should be protected and maintained.
- d. Waterfront Recreational Land Acquisition - It is the policy of the Commonwealth to protect areas, properties, lands, or any estate or interest therein, of scenic beauty, recreational utility, historical interest, or unusual features which may be acquired, preserved, and maintained for the citizens of the Commonwealth.
- e. Waterfront Recreational Facilities - This policy applies to the provision of boat ramps, public landings, and bridges which provide water access to the citizens of the Commonwealth. These facilities shall be designed, constructed, and maintained to provide points of water access when and where practicable.
- f. Waterfront Historic Properties - The Commonwealth has a long history of settlement and development, and much of that history has involved both shorelines and near-shore areas. The protection and preservation of historic shorefront properties is primarily the responsibility of the Department of Historic Resources. Buildings, structures, and sites of historical, architectural, and/or archaeological interest are significant resources for the citizens of the Commonwealth. It is the policy of the Commonwealth and the VCRMP to enhance the protection of buildings, structures, and sites of historical, architectural, and archaeological significance from damage or destruction when practicable.

Virginia's Coastal Zone



Boundary Description

Virginia's coastal zone encompasses 29 counties, 15 cities, and 42 incorporated towns in the "Tidewater" region of the state.

Virginia's coastal zone includes 5,000 miles of shoreline, four tidal rivers reaching as far as 100 miles inland - the Potomac, Rappahannock, York, and James Rivers and all of the waters therein - and out to the three nautical mile Territorial Sea boundary, including all of Virginia's Atlantic coast watershed as well as parts of the Chesapeake Bay and Albemarle - Pamlico Sound watersheds.

Federal Consistency

Federal consistency is the CZMA requirement where Federal agency activities, Federal license or permit activities, and Federal financial assistance activities located inside or outside the state's coastal zone that have reasonably foreseeable effects on coastal uses or resources must be consistent with the enforceable policies of the state's coastal zone management program.



RECEIVED

DEC 05 2012

DEQ-Office of Environmental
Impact Review

COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

*Adjutant General's Office
Building 316, Fort Pickett*

BLACKSTONE, VIRGINIA
23824-6316

DANIEL E. LONG, JR.
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

November 30, 2012

Facilities Engineering
and Management

Subject: Intergovernmental and Interagency Coordination of Environmental Planning (IICEP) in support of an Environmental Assessment of the Virginia Army National Guard's (VAARNG) Proposed Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan Update

Ms. Ellie Irons
Virginia Department of Environmental Quality
629 East Main St.
P.O. BOX 1105
Richmond, VA 23218

Dear Ms. Irons,

The National Guard Bureau (NGB) and the Virginia Army National Guard (VAARNG) are preparing environmental documentation to accompany the update of the VAARNG Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP). Department of Defense Instructions 4715.3, Natural Resources—Land, Forest, and Wildlife Management, Army Regulation (AR) 200-4, Cultural Resources Management, and guidelines provided in Department of the Army pamphlet (DA PAM) 200-4 require installations to develop an ICRMP as an internal compliance and management tool that integrates the entirety of the cultural resources program with ongoing mission activities. The ICRMP is designed to support the military mission by meeting the legal compliance requirements of federal historic preservation laws and regulations in a manner consistent with the sound principles of cultural resource stewardship. The ICRMP establishes priorities for the identification and evaluation of historic properties at VaARNG facilities, and provides a schedule to accomplish program objectives during a five-year period. The existing ICRMP was established for Fiscal Years (FY) 2008-2012; therefore, there is a need to update the document. The ICRMP would address all VAARNG facilities. Please refer to Attachment 1 for an illustration of these facilities.

As this Proposed Action is federally funded, we are preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) that will evaluate the environmental, cultural, and socioeconomic impacts associated with the Proposed Action, pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended (42 U.S. Code (USC) §4321 et seq.); the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) Regulations (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Parts 1500-1508); and 32 CFR Part 651 (Environmental Analysis of Army Actions; Final Rule, 29 March 2002); as well as the NGB NEPA Manual – *Guidance on Preparing Environmental Documentation for Army National Guard Actions in Compliance with NEPA* (NGB, June 2006).

Information Request: While the VAARNG maintains a wealth of current environmental, cultural, and socioeconomic data concerning its facilities and other resources in the Commonwealth, we are seeking your input into this process concerning any specific environmental issues or concerns your agency may have. Information your office can provide on any of the following environmental issue areas (at or in the vicinity of the Proposed Action sites) would be appreciated:

- a. Potential environmental concerns or issues; and/or
- b. Planned or ongoing projects your office is conducting in the area.

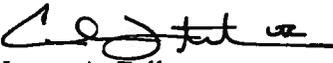
Data that you make available will provide valuable and necessary input into the NEPA analytical process. As part of the NEPA process, local citizens, groups, and agencies, among others, will have ample future opportunity to review and comment on the information and alternatives addressed in the document.

Other Agencies and Organizations: A listing of agencies and organizations to which this request was sent is provided in Attachment 2. Should you know of any additional agencies or organizations that may have data or concerns relevant to this Proposed Action, please forward them a copy of this letter, include their information in your response, or contact us directly with this information.

We look forward to and welcome your participation in this analysis. We welcome any comments or suggestions you may have concerning reasonable alternatives and/or regarding significant social, economic and environmental factors to be studied. Please respond no later than 30 days from receipt of this letter. Please direct comments and questions via regular mail or e-mail (preferred) to: Ms. Sue Smead, NGVA-FMO-ENV, Building 316 Fort Pickett, Blackstone, VA 23824, or susan.e.smead@us.army.mil

Thanks you in advance for your assistance. Attached please find a map of all locations and a list of contact Agencies and Organizations. A copy of this correspondence is being furnished to the following: Mr. Scott Smizik, EEE Consulting, Inc. If the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality has any questions regarding this project, please contact Ms. Sue Smead (susan.e.smead@us.army.mil /434-298-6411).

Sincerely,


 Fe James A. Zollar
 Lieutenant Colonel, VaARNG
 Assistant Chief of Staff
 Facilities Engineering and
 Management

List of Agencies and Organizations Contacted

Federal Agencies

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Huntington District
Colonel Steven McGugan, District Commander
502 Eighth Street
Huntington, WV 25701-2070

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Norfolk District
Attn: Colonel Paul B. Olsen, District Engineer
803 Front Street
Norfolk, VA 23510

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Wilmington District
Attn: Colonel Steven A. Baker, District Commander
69 Darlington Avenue
Wilmington, NC 28403

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services

Virginia Ecological Services
Attn: Cindy Schulz
Virginia Field Office
6669 Short Lane
Gloucester, VA 23061

State Agencies

Virginia Department of Environmental Quality

Office of Environmental Impact Review
Attn: Ms. Ellie Irons
629 East Main St.
P.O. BOX 1105
Richmond, VA 23218

Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation

Division of Natural Heritage
217 Governor St.
Richmond, VA 23219

Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries Environmental Services

P.O. BOX 11104
4010 W. Broad St.
Richmond, VA 23230

Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services

Office of Plant & Pest Services
Attn: Mr. Keith Tignor
1100 Bank St.
Richmond, VA 23219

Local Agencies

Town of Abingdon, Virginia

Attn: Mr. Greg Kelly, Town Manager
P.O. Box 789
Abingdon, VA 24212

City of Alexandria, Virginia

Director, Planning and Zoning
301 King St., Room 2100
Alexandria, VA 22314

City of Bedford, Virginia

Attn: Mr. Charles Kolakowski, City Manager
215 East Main St.
Bedford, VA 24523

Town of Big Stone Gap, Virginia

Attn: Mr. Pat Murphy, Town Manager
505 East Fifth St. South
Big Stone Gap, VA 24219

Town of Blackstone, Virginia

Attn: Mr. Philip Vannoorbeeck, Town Manager
100 West Elm St.
Blackstone, VA 23824

Town of Bowling Green, Virginia

Attn: Mr. Stephen Manster, Town Manager
117 Butler St. - PO Box 468
Bowling Green, VA 22427

Town of Cedar Bluff, Virginia

Attn: Mr. James K. McGlothlin, Manager/Clerk
PO Box 807
Cedar Bluff, VA 24609

Town of Chatham, Virginia

Attn: Mr. Edmund Giles, Town Manager
16 Court Place – PO Box 370
Chatham, VA 24531

Town of Clifton Forge, Virginia

Attn: Ms. Darlene Burcham, Town Manager
PO Box 631
Clifton Forge, VA 24422

City of Emporia, Virginia

Attn: Ms. Tessie Wilkins, City Clerk
201 South Main St.
Emporia, VA 23847

Town of Franklin, Virginia

Attn: Clerk
PO Box 179
Franklin, VA 23851

Town of Gate City, Virginia

Attn: Mr. Jeremy Keller, Town Manager
156 East Jackson St.
Gate City, VA 24251

City of Harrisonburg, Virginia

Attn: Mr. Kurt Hodgen, City Manager
345 South Main St.
Harrisonburg, VA 22801

Town of Leesburg, Virginia

Attn: Ms. Susan Berry Hill
Director of Planning and Zoning
25 West Market St.
Leesburg, VA 20176

City of Lynchburg, Virginia

Attn: Mr. L. Kimball Payne, City Manager
900 Church St.
Lynchburg, VA 24504

City of Charlottesville, Virginia

Attn: Mr. Maurice Jones, City Manager
City Manager's Office
605 East Main St. - PO Box 911
Charlottesville, VA 22902

Town of Christiansburg, Virginia

Attn: Ms. Nicole Hair, Planning Director
100 East Main St.
Christiansburg, VA 24073

City of Danville, Virginia

Attn: Mr. Joe King, City Manager
PO Box 3300
Danville, VA 24543

Town of Farmville, Virginia

Attn: Mr. Gerald J. Spates, Town Manager
PO Drawer 368
Farmville, VA 23901

City of Fredericksburg, Virginia

Attn: Ms. Beverly R. Cameron, City Manager
715 Princess Anne St., Room 203
Fredericksburg, VA 22401

City of Hampton, Virginia

Attn: Ms. Mary Bunting, City Manager
22 Lincoln St.
8th Floor, City Hall
Hampton, VA 23669

City of Henrico, Virginia

Attn: Mr. R. Joseph Emerson, Director of Planning
Henrico County Planning
PO Box 90775
Henrico, VA 23273-0775

City of Lexington, Virginia

Attn: Mr. T. Jon Ellstad, City Manager
300 East Washington St.
Lexington, VA 24450

City of Manassas, Virginia

Attn: Mr. John Budesky, City Manager
City Hall
9027 Center St.
Manassas, VA 20110

City of Martinsville, Virginia

Attn: Mr. Leon Towarnicki, City Manager
55 West Church St. – PO Box 1112
Martinsville, VA 24112

Town of Onancock, Virginia

Attn: Mr. Tom Robinett, Town Manager
15 North St.
Onancock, VA 23417

City of Petersburg, Virginia

Attn: Ms. Sharon Williams, Director of Planning
135 North Union St.
Petersburg, VA 23803

City of Powhatan, Virginia

Attn: Mr. Shaun Reynolds, Acting Planning Director
3834 Old Buckingham Rd., Suite E
Powhatan, VA 23139

City of Radford, Virginia

Attn: Mr. David C. Ridpath, City Manager
10 Robertson St.
Radford, VA 24141

City of Richmond, Virginia

Planning and Development Review
900 East Broad St., Room 511
Richmond, VA 23219

Town of Rocky Mount, Virginia

Attn: Mr. Matthew Hankins, Director and Zoning
Administrator
345 Donald Ave.
Rocky Mount, VA 24151

Town of Staunton, Virginia

Attn: Mr. Stephen Owen, Town Manager
PO Box 58
Staunton, VA 24402-0058

City of Virginia Beach, Virginia

Attn: Mr. William Whitney Jr., AICP
Planning Director
2405 Courthouse Dr.
Building 2, Room 115
Virginia Beach, VA 23456

City of Norfolk, Virginia

**Norfolk Department of Planning and Community
Development**
Attn: Mr. Frank Duke, Director
City Hall Building
810 Union St., Suite 508
Norfolk, VA 23510

Town of Pennington Gap, Virginia

Attn: Town Manager
131 Constitution Road
Pennington Gap, VA 24277

City of Portsmouth, Virginia

Attn: Mr. J. Brannon Godfrey, Jr., Acting City Manager
Portsmouth City Hall
801 Crawford St.
Portsmouth, VA 23704

Town of Pulaski, Virginia

Attn: Mr. John Hawley, Town Manager
42 1st St., NW
Pulaski, VA 24301

Town of Richlands, Virginia

Attn: Ms. Jan White, Mayor
200 Washington Square
Richlands, VA 24641

City of Roanoke, Virginia

Attn: Mr. Christopher Morrill, City Manager
215 Church Ave, SW
Noel C. Taylor Municipal Building, Room 364
Roanoke, VA 24011

Town of South Boston, Virginia

Attn: Ms. Hope Cole, Planner
455 Ferry St.
South Boston, VA 24592

Town of Suffolk, Virginia

Attn: Mr. D. Scott Mills, Planning Director
PO Box 1858
Suffolk, VA 23439

Town of Warrenton, Virginia

Attn: Mr. Kenneth L. McLawhon, Town Manager
PO Drawer 341
Warrenton, VA 20188-0341

Town of West Point, Virginia

Attn: Mr. John Edwards Jr., Town Manager
PO Box 152
West Point, VA 23181

Town of Winchester, Virginia

Attn: Mr. Tim Youmans, Planning Director
15 North Cameron St.
Winchester, VA 22601

Town of Woodstock, Virginia

Brent T. Manuel
Assistant Town Manager/Town Planner
135 North Main St.
Woodstock, VA 22664

Federal Tribes

Catawba Indian Nation

1536 Tom Steven Road
Rock Hill, SC 29730

Cayuga Nation of Indians

P.O. Box 11
Versailles, NY 14168

Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma

P.O. Box 948
Tahlequah, OK 74465

Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians

P.O. Box 455
Cherokee, NC 28719

United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians

P.O. Box 746
Tahlequah, OK 74465

Tuscarora Nation of New York

2006 Mt. Hope Road
Lewiston, NY 14092

State Tribes

Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indian Tribe

P.O. Box 397
Courtland, VA 23837

Chickahominy Indian Tribe

8200 Lott Cary Road
Providence Forge, VA 23140

Chickahominy Indians – Eastern Division

3120 Mount Pleasant Road
Providence Forge, VA 23140

Mattaponi Indian Tribe

1467 Mattaponi Reservation Circle
West Point, VA 23181

Monacan Indian Nation, Inc.

P.O. Box 1136
Madison Heights, VA 24572

Nansemond Indian Tribe

P.O. Box 6558
Portsmouth VA, 23703

Nottoway Indian Tribe of Virginia, Inc.

P.O. Box 246
Capron, VA 23829

Pamunkey Indian Tribe

Pamunkey Tribal Government
331 Pocket Road
King William, VA 23086

Patawomeck Indians of Virginia

534 Fagan Drive
Fredericksburg, VA 22405

Rappahannock Tribe

5036 Indian Neck Road
Indian Neck, VA 23148

Upper Mattaponi Indian Tribe

1236 Mount Pleasant Rd.
King William, VA 23086

TOWN OF FARMVILLE
Post Office Drawer 368
Farmville, Virginia 23901

Gerald J. Spates, Town Manager
Carol Anne Seal, Town Treasurer

434.392.5686
Fax 434.392.3160



COUNCIL

Sydnor C. Newman, Jr., Mayor
A. D. "Chuckie" Reid, Vice Mayor
David E. Whitus
Sally Thompson
Tommy Pairer
Donald L. Hunter
J.J. "Jamie" Davis
Edward I. Gordon, MD
Lisa Hricko, Clerk of Council

January 3, 2013

Ms. Sue Smead
NGVA-FMO-ENV
Building 316 Fort Pickett
Blackstone, VA 23824

RE: Scoping, Proposed Update and Environmental Assessment of the Virginia Army National Guard's Integrated Cultural Management Plan

Dear Ms. Smead,

The Town of Farmville has no concerns or scoping comments regarding the preparation of the INRMP and the NEPA document for the proposed project.

Sincerely,

Gerald J. Spates
Town Manager

GJS/lmh

Scott Smizik

From: Deemer, Rosemary <dee12@co.henrico.va.us>
Sent: Friday, January 11, 2013 11:08 AM
To: Smead, Susan E NFG NG VAARNG (US)
Cc: Moore, Jean
Subject: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan Update
Attachments: Attachment1.docx; Attachment2.docx

Ms. Smead:

The Henrico County Planning Department has reviewed the ***Intergovernmental and Interagency Coordination of Environmental Planning in support of an Environmental Assessment of the Virginia Army National Guard's Proposed Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan Update*** request and offer the following comments regarding the 4 sites:

All four sites are currently zoned A-1 Agricultural District and are designated Government on the 2026 Comprehensive Plan Future Land Use Map. While there are no pending subdivisions or rezonings active in the immediate area, property directly to the south of 700 Portugee Road (Army Aviation Support Facility) recently underwent restoration/reclamation to address stockpiled debris. Additionally, there is a plan of development for a car rental facility on the airport property located approximately 1.8 miles to the northwest.

Attached you will find additional documentation on Major Thoroughfare Plan information and Historic Resources related to the various sites you may find of interest. Since both sites are located on or near the Richmond International Airport and they recently adopted a new Master Plan, I suggest you contact John Rutledge, Director of Planning and Engineering, for further inquiries regarding airport activities. He can be reached at (804) 226-3017 or via email at jrutledge@flyrichmond.com

Should you have any additional questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Rosemary D. Deemer, AICP
County Planner IV
Henrico County Planning Department
P.O. Box 90775
Henrico, VA 23273-0775
(804) 501-4488 (p)
(804) 501-4379 (f)



R. Joseph Emerson, Jr., AICP
Director of Planning
(804) 501-4602

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
COUNTY OF HENRICO

January 11, 2013

Ms. Sue Smead
NGVA-FMO-ENVA
Building 316 Fort Pickett
Blackstone, VA 23824

RE: Proposed Integrated Cultural Resources
Management Plan

Dear Ms. Smead:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the above-referenced plan. The Henrico County Department of Planning wishes to provide additional information which may be helpful in your plan update.

700 Portugee Road – Sandston Army Aviation Support Facility Readiness Center

The Sandston Army Aviation Support Facility Readiness Center is comprised of 19 buildings located on approximately 100-leased acres from the Richmond International Airport.

The site is bounded by Beulah and Portugee Roads, both major collectors on the County's Major Thoroughfare Plan (MTP). A CSX railroad line is located to the south, along with a railroad crossing at the intersection of Portugee and Beulah Roads. In 2010 the County's Department of Public Works was approached by CSX to consider permanently closing the railroad crossing. Based on an inter-agency review, the request was not supported because of a significant negative impact on level-of service standards and service response times for citizens and businesses in eastern Henrico County. The 2026 MTP recommends realignment of Beulah Road south of the CSX railroad right-of-way to accommodate a future runway extension at Richmond International Airport.

Both this site and the Beulah Road site are generally located in an area that experienced considerable military operations during the American Civil War. There are known earthworks, battlefield landscapes and archaeological sites associated with the war on and adjacent to airport property. Projects may have the potential to affect historic properties listed in or eligible for listing in the National Historic Register. Please see Attachment 2 for additional information.

5901 Beulah Road – Sandston Readiness Center/Sandston Firefinder Radar Facility
6041 Beulah Road – Sandston Facilities Maintenance Shop #1
Sandston Facilities Maintenance Shop #2

The property is approximately 103.7 acres and is bounded by Beulah and La France Roads, both minor collectors on the County's Major Thoroughfare Plan.

There appears to be a small, unnamed stream located in the northwestern corner of the property, with an affiliated palustrine wetland area adjacent to the Readiness Center/Radar Facility. Additional wetlands and 100-year floodplain appear to be located in the southwestern and western portion of the site. Most of the property appears to demonstrate shrink-swell soil potential.

Although we were provided an address of 6042 Beulah Road for Sandston FMS #2, there is no such address in our Master Address data layer. Because they are located adjacent to one another, they would both have odd number addresses. Should the Adjutant General's Office wish us to assign a formal address to the building, please contact me and I will coordinate the request.

If I can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me at (804) 501-4488 or dee12@co.henrico.va.us.

Sincerely,

Rosemary D. Deemer AICP
County Planner IV

The Virginia Department of Historic Resources has listed the following Architectural resources for these parcels and has assigned these survey numbers and associated comments. The parcels fall within Civil War Battlefield study areas. The surveyed sites are given a determination of eligibility as indicated in the comments for each site. Changes in eligibility requires a Preliminary Information Form, a review by a DHR register evaluation team and a review by the State Review Board, before a formal nomination to the State or National register listing is made.

Architecture:

043-0308 Savage Station Battlefield
CWSAC, VA019;
ABPP determined (American Battlefield Protection Program)
likely eligible
Yes Eligibility to be determined

043-0756 Richmond Army Air Base Historic District
(International Airport)
proposed;
earthworks and 6 structures elig, 2/6/96
Not Eligible

043-5071 Darbytown & New Market Battlefield
CWSAC, VA077;
ABPP determined (American Battlefield Protection Program)
likely eligible
Yes Eligibility to be determined

043-5072 Darbytown Road Battlefield
CWSAC, VA078;
ABPP determined (American Battlefield Protection Program)
likely eligible
Yes Eligibility to be determined

043-5073 Fair Oaks/Darbytown Road Battlefield
CWSAC, VA080;
ABPP determined (American Battlefield Protection Program)
likely eligible
Yes Eligibility to be determined

043-5079 Oak Grove Battlefield
CWSAC, VA015;
ABPP determined (American Battlefield Protection Program)
not eligible; site c
Not Eligible

043-5080 Second Deep Bottom Battlefield
CWSAC, VA071;
ABPP determined (American Battlefield Protection Program)
likely eligible
Yes Eligibility to be determined

043-5081 Seven Pines Battlefield
CWSAC, VA014;
ABPP determined (American Battlefield Protection Program)
Not eligible

043-5305 Sandston Armory,
5901 Beulah Rd
Not Eligible

043-5131 OMS #1, Richmond Airfield, 5901 Beulah Rd also 043-0756-0014
Not Eligible

043-5132 OMS #2, Richmond Airfield, 5901 Beulah Rd also 043-0756-0015
Not Eligible

043-5133 Igloo Building T-3700, Richmond Airfield, 5901 Beulah Rd also 043-0756-0016
Not Eligible

043-5134 Igloo Building T-3702, Richmond Airfield, 5901 Beulah Rd also 043-0756-0017
Not Eligible

043-5135 Igloo Building T-3704, Richmond Airfield, 5901 Beulah Rd also 043-0756-0018
Not Eligible

043-5136 Igloo Building T-4504, Richmond Airfield, 5901 Beulah Rd also 043-0756-0019
Not Eligible

043-5137 Igloo Building T-4500, Richmond Airfield, 5901 Beulah Rd also 043-0756-0020
Not Eligible

Scott Smizik

From: Wright, James <wrightj@portsmouthva.gov>
Sent: Friday, December 28, 2012 9:26 AM
To: Smead, Susan E NFG NG VAARNG (US)
Cc: Rowe, John; Foster, Bryan; Godfrey, Brannon; Brusso, Fred; Ward, Janet
Subject: IICEP in Support of an Environmental Assessment of the VAARNG Proposed Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan Update

Ms. Smead,

In response to your information request concerning the Virginia Army National Guard Property at 3200 Elmhurst Lane, the City of Portsmouth has no knowledge of any environmental concerns/issues in this area. Additionally, there are no planned or ongoing City projects in the vicinity of this property.

However, please be aware that this property is divided by Laigh Road, and there are public facilities within the right of way of this road. There is a 12" water main and an 8" sanitary sewer line.

Please feel free to contact me if you require any additional information.

JW

James E Wright, Jr, P.E., CSM
City Engineer
Department of Engineering and Technical Services
801 Crawford Street
Portsmouth, VA 23704
Phone: (757) 393.8592
Fax: (757) 393.5148



Planning District Commission

Metropolitan Planning Organization

Town of
Ashland
Counties of
Charles City
Chesterfield
Goochland
Hanover
Henrico
New Kent
Powhatan
City of
Richmond

Executive Director
Robert A. Crum, Jr.

MEMORANDUM



TO: Susan Smead
Department of Military Affairs

FROM: Barbara V. Jacocks, AICP
Principal Planner

DATE: January 23, 2013

SUBJECT: **ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW AND COMMENT**

Project Title: VANG ICRMP Scoping

CCN: VA13-0123-3187-0015-00760

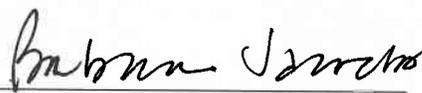
The RRPDC received a request for comment concerning this proposal on December 19, 2012. RRPDC staff sent the request to staff of planning district member localities on January 2, 2013 in order to solicit comments to include in a comment letter. Any documents associated with the request were made available to locality staff. Response comments from locality staff were requested on or before close of business January 18, 2013.

RRPDC received one "no comment" response from Charles City County staff.

RRPDC staff has reviewed the letter *RE: Scoping, Proposed Update and Environmental Assessment of the Virginia Army National Guard's Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan* dated December 17, 2012. RRPDC staff reiterates the recommendation of Ms. Ellie Irons that staff conducting the NEPA and FCC review(s) consult the Counties of Henrico and Powhatan in addition to the City of Richmond. The presence of facilities in those counties indicates the necessity of their inclusion in the document creation.

RRPDC staff also offer assistance and GIS data upon request of the Review document creators. The RRPDC has conducted several projects over the past several years that build on local and state data. The primary project that may be relevant for the Review is the Richmond Regional Green Infrastructure Project. RRPDC staff worked with state, local, and non-profit staffs, as well as other regional stakeholders to identify and prioritize natural lands and other green infrastructure assets throughout the region. More information about the project can be found on the RRPDC website:
http://www.richmondregional.org/planning/green_infrastructure.htm .

If you are interested in learning more about this project or obtaining GIS data relevant to the project, please contact Sarah Stewart at the RRPDC, sstewart@richmondregional.org or (804)323-2033.

Signature 
Barbara V. Jacocks, AICP
Principal Planner

CC: Ellie Irons, Department of Environmental Quality

BVJ/sgs

Scott Smizik

From: Patrick.Hogan@RoanokeVa.gov
Sent: Friday, December 21, 2012 9:40 AM
To: Smead, Susan E NFG NG VAARNG (US)
Cc: Christopher.Blakeman@RoanokeVa.gov; Lindsay.Hurt@RoanokeVa.gov
Subject: Response to Information Request for ICRMP

Hello Ms. Smead-

My name is Patrick Hogan and I work in the City of Roanoke's Office of Environmental Management. Our office recently received an information request from Lieutenant Colonel James A. Zollar regarding environmental issues to include in VAARNG's ICRMP. After looking at the included map, we do not have any environmental issues to report in the vicinity of the Proposed Action sites. Likewise, we also do not have any planned or ongoing projects in the vicinity of these locations. If you have any additional questions or comments, please don't hesitate to contact me directly.

Thank you-

Patrick Hogan
Environmental Specialist
Office of Environmental Management

Noel C. Taylor Municipal Building
215 Church Avenue, SW, Room 354 - South
Roanoke, VA 24011
Phone: 540-853-5473

Scott Smizik

From: Scott Mills <smills@suffolkva.us>
Sent: Thursday, December 27, 2012 3:32 PM
To: Smead, Susan E NFG NG VAARNG (US)
Subject: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan Update

Please be advised that I am in receipt of a letter dated 11/30/12 from James Zollar in regard to the above referenced subject. In regard to the facility I am not aware of environmental concerns or issue. In addition, the only project that my office is conducting in that area is a review and update of the City's Comprehensive Plan. The Comprehensive Plan is a land use policy document for managing growth and development in the City. Should you need any additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Scott Mills, AICP
Director of Planning & Community Development
(757) 514-4070 - direct
(757) 514-4099 - fax

Please note my new e-mail address: smills@suffolkva.us

The information contained in this e-mail message and any files transmitted with it are intended only for the individual (s) listed above. If you have received this communication in error, please notify the sender and delete the material from any computer.

The City of Suffolk now has a new email domain name. It is @suffolkva.us. Please begin using this in the future. Thanks!
(eg. jdoe@city.suffolk.va.us is now jdoe@suffolkva.us)



United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Ecological Services
6669 Short Lane
Gloucester, Virginia 23061

APR 13 2012

Greetings:

Due to increases in workload and refinement of our priorities in Virginia, this office will no longer provide individual responses to requests for environmental reviews. However, we want to ensure that U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service trust resources continue to be conserved. When that is not possible, we want to ensure that impacts to these important natural resources are minimized and appropriate permits are applied for and received. We have developed a website, http://www.fws.gov/northeast/virginiafield/endspecies/Project_Reviews_Introduction.html, that provides the steps and information necessary to allow landowners, applicants, consultants, agency personnel, and any other individual or entity requiring review/approval of their project to complete a review and come to the appropriate conclusion.

The website will be frequently updated to provide new species/trust resource information and methods to review projects, so refer to the website for each project review to ensure that current information is utilized.

If you have any questions about project reviews or need assistance, please contact Kimberly Smith of this office at (804) 693-6694, extension 124, or kimberly_smith@fws.gov. For problems with the website, please contact Mike Drummond of this office at mike_drummond@fws.gov.

Sincerely,

Cindy Schulz
Supervisor
Virginia Field Office

Scott Smizik

From: Smead, Susan E NFG NG VAARNG (US)
Sent: Friday, December 07, 2012 4:41 PM
To: Tim Youmans
Cc: 'Eric Lawrence'; Clayton, Katherine A NFG NG VAARNG (US)
Subject: RE: IICEP VAARNG Integrated Cultural Resource Mgt Plan Update (UNCLASSIFIED)
Signed By: susan.e.smead@us.army.mil

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
Caveats: FOUO

Mr. Youmans,

Thank you for your email. We will add Mr. Lawrence in Frederick County to the list of contacts, and correct the reference to Winchester. Also, I'm sending copy of this email to Katie Clayton, VAARNG FM-E NEPA Compliance Specialist, who's handling NEPA compliance for this action.

Sincerely,

Susan Smead - State Employee
Cultural Resources Program Manager
VA Dept. of Military Affairs-VA Army National Guard
Bldg. 316, Fort Pickett
Blackstone, VA 23824-6316
Phone: 434-298-6411
Fax: 434-298-6400
Email: susan.e.smead.nfg@mail.mil

Note new email address

-----Original Message-----

From: Tim Youmans [<mailto:tyoumans@ci.winchester.va.us>]
Sent: Friday, December 07, 2012 10:18 AM
To: Smead, Susan E NFG NG VAARNG (US)
Cc: 'Eric Lawrence'
Subject: IICEP VAARNG Integrated Cultural Resource Mgt Plan Update

Ms. Sue Smead:

I am in receipt of the November 30, 2012 mailing from James A. Zollar, Lieutenant Colonel VAARNG regarding the Intergovernmental and Interagency Coordination of Environmental Planning (IICEP) effort in support of an environmental assessment of the Virginia Army National Guard's (VAARNG's)

proposed Resource Management Plan.

In the letter, LTC Zollar asks if there are additional organizations that should be notified about this effort. Since the Winchester VAARNG facility has been sold to Shenandoah University and the replacement National Guard facility relocated from within the City of Winchester to a location in Frederick County, I would suggest that you add Mr. Eric Lawrence, Director of Planning and Development for Frederick County to your list of contacts. His email address is provided above.

Also, please note that while my name, title and address is correct in Attachment 2, the reference to the TOWN of Winchester should be changed to CITY of Winchester.

Thank you,

Timothy A. Youmans
Planning Director
City of Winchester
540 667-1815

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
Caveats: FOUO

APPENDIX B: PUBLIC NOTICES

(To be completed following public review)

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APPENDIX C: PUBLIC COMMENTS AND RESPONSES

(To be completed following public review)

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APPENDIX D: PROTECTED SPECIES



United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Virginia Ecological Services Field Office
6669 SHORT LANE
GLOUCESTER, VA 23061
PHONE: (804)693-6694 FAX: (804)693-9032
URL: www.fws.gov/northeast/virginiafield/

Consultation Tracking Number: 05E2VA00-2014-SLI-3371

September 25, 2014

Project Name: VAARNG ICRMP

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location, and/or may be affected by your proposed project.

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the ECOS-IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the ECOS-IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having

similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

<http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/TOC-GLOS.PDF>

Please be aware that bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668 *et seq.*), and projects affecting these species may require development of an eagle conservation plan (http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/eagle_guidance.html). Additionally, wind energy projects should follow the wind energy guidelines (<http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/>) for minimizing impacts to migratory birds and bats.

Guidance for minimizing impacts to migratory birds for projects including communications towers (e.g., cellular, digital television, radio, and emergency broadcast) can be found at: <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/towers.htm>; <http://www.towerkill.com>; and <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/comtow.html>.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Tracking Number in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment



United States Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: VAARNG ICRMP

Official Species List

Provided by:

Virginia Ecological Services Field Office

6669 SHORT LANE

GLOUCESTER, VA 23061

(804) 693-6694

<http://www.fws.gov/northeast/virginiafield/>

Consultation Tracking Number: 05E2VA00-2014-SLI-3371

Project Type: ** Other **

Project Description: Virginia Army National Guard is revising their Statewide Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP). VAARNG manages several Readiness Centers (RC) and Facility Maintenance Shops (FMS) across the state along with MTC Fort Pickett and Camp Pendleton in Virginia Beach.



United States Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: VAARNG ICRMP

Project Counties: Accomack, VA | Albemarle, VA | Alleghany, VA | Bedford (city), VA | Brunswick, VA | Campbell, VA | Caroline, VA | Chesterfield, VA | Danville, VA | Dinwiddie, VA | Fairfax, VA | Fauquier, VA | Franklin, VA | Franklin (city), VA | Frederick, VA | Fredericksburg, VA | Greensville, VA | Hampton, VA | Harrisonburg, VA | Henrico, VA | King William, VA | Lee, VA | Loudoun, VA | Lunenburg, VA | Martinsville, VA | Montgomery, VA | Newport News, VA | Norfolk, VA | Nottoway, VA | Petersburg, VA | Pittsylvania, VA | Portsmouth, VA | Powhatan, VA | Prince Edward, VA | Prince William, VA | Pulaski, VA | Radford, VA | Richmond (city), VA | Rockbridge, VA | Scott, VA | Shenandoah, VA | Stafford, VA | Staunton, VA | Suffolk, VA | Tazewell, VA | Virginia Beach, VA | Washington, VA | Wise, VA



United States Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: VAARNG ICRMP

Endangered Species Act Species List

There are a total of 66 threatened or endangered species on your species list. Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species. Critical habitats listed under the **Has Critical Habitat** column may or may not lie within your project area. See the **Critical habitats within your project area** section further below for critical habitat that lies within your project. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

| Arachnids | Status | Has Critical Habitat | Condition(s) |
|--|------------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| Spruce-Fir Moss spider (<i>Microhexura montivaga</i>) | Endangered | Final designated | |
| Birds | | | |
| Piping Plover (<i>Charadrius melodus</i>) Population: except Great Lakes watershed | Threatened | Final designated | |
| Red Knot (<i>Calidris canutus rufa</i>) | Proposed Threatened | | |
| Roseate tern (<i>Sterna dougallii dougallii</i>) Population: northeast U.S. nesting pop. | Endangered | | |
| Clams | | | |
| Appalachian monkeyface (<i>Quadrula sparsa</i>) | Endangered | | |
| birdwing pearl mussel (<i>Lemiox rimosus</i>) Population: Entire Range; Except where listed as Experimental Populations | Endangered | | |
| Cracking pearl mussel (<i>Hemistena</i>) | Endangered | | |



United States Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: VAARNG ICRMP

| | | | |
|---|------------|------------------|--|
| <p><i>lata</i>)</p> <p>Population: Entire Range; Except where listed as Experimental Populations</p> | | | |
| <p>Cumberland bean (<i>Villosa trabalis</i>)</p> <p>Population: Entire Range; Except where listed as Experimental Populations</p> | Endangered | | |
| <p>Cumberland monkeyface (<i>Quadrula intermedia</i>)</p> <p>Population: Entire Range; Except where listed as Experimental Populations</p> | Endangered | | |
| <p>Cumberlandian combshell (<i>Epioblasma brevidens</i>)</p> <p>Population: Entire Range; Except where listed as Experimental Populations</p> | Endangered | Final designated | |
| <p>Dromedary pearlymussel (<i>Dromus dromas</i>)</p> <p>Population: Entire Range; Except where listed as Experimental Populations</p> | Endangered | | |
| <p>Dwarf wedgemussel (<i>Alasmidonta heterodon</i>)</p> <p>Population: Entire</p> | Endangered | | |
| <p>fanshell (<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i>)</p> | Endangered | | |
| <p>Finerayed pigtoe (<i>Fusconaia cuneolus</i>)</p> <p>Population: Entire Range; Except where listed as Experimental Populations</p> | Endangered | | |
| <p>Fluted kidneyshell (<i>Ptychobranthus subtentum</i>)</p> | Endangered | Final designated | |
| <p>Green blossom (<i>Epioblasma torulosa gubernaculum</i>)</p> | Endangered | | |



United States Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: VAARNG ICRMP

| | | | |
|---|------------|------------------|--|
| Population: Entire | | | |
| James spinymussel (<i>Pleurobema collina</i>) Population: Entire | Endangered | | |
| Littlewing pearlymussel (<i>Pegias fabula</i>) Population: Entire | Endangered | | |
| Oyster mussel (<i>Epioblasma capsaeformis</i>) Population: Entire Range; Except where listed as Experimental Populations | Endangered | Final designated | |
| Pink mucket (<i>Lampsilis abrupta</i>) Population: Entire | Endangered | | |
| Purple bean (<i>Villosa perpurpurea</i>) | Endangered | Final designated | |
| Rayed Bean (<i>Villosa fabalis</i>) | Endangered | | |
| Rough pigtoe (<i>Pleurobema plenum</i>) | Endangered | | |
| Rough rabbitsfoot (<i>Quadrula cylindrica strigillata</i>) | Endangered | Final designated | |
| Sheepnose Mussel (<i>Plethobasus cyphus</i>) | Endangered | | |
| Shiny pigtoe (<i>Fusconaia cor</i>) Population: Entire Range; Except where listed as Experimental Populations | Endangered | | |
| Slabside Pearlymussel (<i>Pleuronaia dolabelloides</i>) | Endangered | Final designated | |
| Snuffbox mussel (<i>Epioblasma triquetra</i>) | Endangered | | |
| | | | |



United States Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: VAARNG ICRMP

| | | | |
|--|--------------|------------------|--|
| Spectaclecase (mussel) <i>(Cumberlandia monodonta)</i> | Endangered | | |
| Tan riffleshell (<i>Epioblasma florentina walkeri</i> (= <i>e. walkeri</i>)) Population: Entire | Endangered | | |
| Crustaceans | | | |
| Lee County Cave isopod (<i>Lirceus usdagalun</i>) Population: Entire | Endangered | | |
| Madison Cave isopod (<i>Antrolana lira</i>) Population: Entire | Threatened | | |
| Fishes | | | |
| Blackside dace (<i>Phoxinus cumberlandensis</i>) Population: Entire | Threatened | | |
| Duskytail darter (<i>Etheostoma percnurum</i>) Population: Entire | Endangered | | |
| Roanoke logperch (<i>Percina rex</i>) Population: Entire | Endangered | | |
| Slender chub (<i>Erimystax cahni</i>) Population: Entire | Threatened | Final designated | |
| Spotfin Chub (<i>Erimonax monachus</i>) Population: Entire | Threatened | Final designated | |
| Yellowfin madtom (<i>Noturus flavipinnis</i>) Population: Entire, except where EXPN | Threatened | Final designated | |
| Yellowfin madtom (<i>Noturus</i>) | Experimental | | |



United States Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: VAARNG ICRMP

| | | | |
|---|---------------------------|--|--|
| <i>flavipinnis</i> Population: Holston River, VA, TN | Population, Non-Essential | | |
| Flowering Plants | | | |
| American chaffseed (<i>Schwalbea americana</i>) | Endangered | | |
| harperella (<i>Ptilimnium nodosum</i>) | Endangered | | |
| Michaux's sumac (<i>Rhus michauxii</i>) | Endangered | | |
| Northeastern bulrush (<i>Scirpus ancistrochaetus</i>) | Endangered | | |
| Seabeach amaranth (<i>Amaranthus pumilus</i>) | Threatened | | |
| sensitive joint-vetch (<i>Aeschynomene virginica</i>) | Threatened | | |
| Shale barren rock cress (<i>Arabis serotina</i>) | Endangered | | |
| Small Whorled pogonia (<i>Isotria medeoloides</i>) | Threatened | | |
| Smooth coneflower (<i>Echinacea laevigata</i>) | Endangered | | |
| Swamp pink (<i>Helonias bullata</i>) | Threatened | | |
| Virginia sneezeweed (<i>Helenium virginicum</i>) | Threatened | | |
| Virginia spiraea (<i>Spiraea virginiana</i>) | Threatened | | |
| Insects | | | |
| Mitchell's Satyr Butterfly (<i>Neonympha mitchellii mitchellii</i>) | Endangered | | |



United States Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: VAARNG ICRMP

| | | | |
|---|------------------------|------------------|--|
| Population: Entire | | | |
| Northeastern beach tiger beetle (<i>Cicindela dorsalis dorsalis</i>) Population: Entire | Threatened | | |
| Lichens | | | |
| Rock Gnome lichen (<i>Gymnoderma lineare</i>) | Endangered | | |
| Mammals | | | |
| Carolina Northern Flying squirrel (<i>Glaucomys sabrinus coloratus</i>) Population: Entire | Endangered | | |
| Delmarva Peninsula fox squirrel (<i>Sciurus niger cinereus</i>) Population: Entire, except Sussex Co., DE | Endangered | | |
| Gray bat (<i>Myotis grisescens</i>) Population: Entire | Endangered | | |
| Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) Population: Entire | Endangered | | |
| northern long-eared Bat (<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>) | Proposed Endangered | | |
| Virginia Big-Eared bat (<i>Corynorhinus (=plecotus) townsendii virginianus</i>) Population: Entire | Endangered | Final designated | |
| Reptiles | | | |
| Green sea turtle (<i>Chelonia mydas</i>) Population: Except where endangered | Threatened | Final designated | |
| Hawksbill sea turtle (<i>Eretmochelys</i>) | Endangered | Final designated | |



United States Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: VAARNG ICRMP

| | | | |
|--|------------|------------------|--|
| <i>imbricata</i> Population: Entire | | | |
| Kemp's Ridley sea turtle (<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>) Population: Entire | Endangered | | |
| Leatherback sea turtle (<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>) Population: Entire | Endangered | Final designated | |
| Loggerhead sea turtle (<i>Caretta caretta</i>) Population: Northwest Atlantic Ocean DPS | Threatened | Final designated | |
| Snails | | | |
| Virginia Fringed Mountain snail (<i>Polygyriscus virginianus</i>) Population: Entire | Endangered | | |



United States Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: VAARNG ICRMP

Critical habitats that lie within your project area

The following critical habitats lie fully or partially within your project area.

| Clams | Critical Habitat Type |
|--|-----------------------|
| Cumberlandian combshell (<i>Epioblasma brevidens</i>) Population: Entire Range; Except where listed as Experimental Populations | Final designated |
| Fluted kidneyshell (<i>Ptychobranthus subtentum</i>) | Final designated |
| Oyster mussel (<i>Epioblasma capsaeformis</i>) Population: Entire Range; Except where listed as Experimental Populations | Final designated |
| Purple bean (<i>Villosa perpurpurea</i>) | Final designated |
| Rough rabbitsfoot (<i>Quadrula cylindrica strigillata</i>) | Final designated |
| Slabside Pearlymussel (<i>Pleuronaia dolabelloides</i>) | Final designated |
| Fishes | |
| Slender chub (<i>Erimystax cahni</i>) Population: Entire | Final designated |
| Spotfin Chub (<i>Erimonax monachus</i>) Population: Entire | Final designated |
| Yellowfin madtom (<i>Noturus flavipinnis</i>) Population: Entire, except where EXPN | Final designated |



DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY AND THE AIR FORCE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF VIRGINIA
VIRGINIA NATIONAL GUARD
BUILDING 316, FORT PICKETT
BLACKSTONE, VIRGINIA 23824-6316

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

NGVA-FMO-ENV

26 SEPTEMBER 2014

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Endangered Species Act (ESA) Section 7 Consultation Requirements, Natural Resources Review for the Revision to the Virginia Army National Guard (VaARNG) Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP) and Environmental Assessment (EA)

1. The REC for this project is intended to cover all aspects of related construction and maintenance activities for the entire Area of Potential Effect (APE).
2. The Virginia Army National Guard (VaARNG) is proposing to revise its Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP). The last revision of the ICRMP was completed in 2008 and United States Army (Army) policy requires that the plan be revised every five years. The ICRMP is used to guide the management of cultural resources at all VaARNG facilities.
3. This project requires an ESA Section 7 review and effects determination for the presence or potential habitat of federally listed species as required by the ESA of 1973, as amended. An official species list was consulted via the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) iPaC system on 25 September 2014. Due to the large number of facilities, County Lists were used instead of facility boundaries. The following species may occur in the project area

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Status | Habitat Present Y/N | Determination |
|-------------------------|---|--------|---------------------|---------------|
| Spruce-Fir Moss spider | <i>Microhexura montivaga</i> | FE | N | No Effect |
| Piping Plover | <i>Charadrius melodus</i> | FT | Y | No Effect |
| Red Knot | <i>Calidris canutus rufa</i> | FP | Y | No Effect |
| Roseate tern | <i>Sterna dougallii dougallii</i> | FE | Y | No Effect |
| Appalachian monkeyface | <i>Quadrula sparsa</i> | FE | N | No Effect |
| Birdwing pearlymussel | <i>Lemiox rimosus</i> | FE | N | No Effect |
| Cracking pearlymussel | <i>Hemistena lata</i> | FE | N | No Effect |
| Cumberland bean | <i>Villosa trabalis</i> | FE | N | No Effect |
| Cumberland monkeyface | <i>Quadrula intermedia</i> | FE | N | No Effect |
| Cumberlandian combshell | <i>Epioblasma brevidens</i> | FE | N | No Effect |
| Dromedary pearlymussel | <i>Dromus dromas</i> | FE | N | No Effect |
| Dwarf wedgemussel | <i>Alasmidonta heterodon</i> | FE | Y | No Effect |
| Fanshell | <i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i> | FE | N | No Effect |
| Finerayed pigtoe | <i>Fusconaia cuneolus</i> | FE | N | No Effect |
| Fluted kidneyshell | <i>Ptychobranthus subtentum</i> | FE | N | No Effect |
| Green blossom | <i>Epioblasma torulosa gubernaculum</i> | FE | N | No Effect |
| James spiny mussel | <i>Pleurobema collina</i> | FE | N | No Effect |
| Littlewing pearlymussel | <i>Pegias fabula</i> | FE | N | No Effect |
| Oyster mussel | <i>Epioblasma capsaeformis</i> | FE | N | No Effect |
| Pink mucket | <i>Lampsilis abrupta</i> | FE | N | No Effect |

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Status | Habitat Present Y/N | Determination |
|-----------------------------------|--|--------|---------------------|---------------|
| Purple bean | <i>Villosa perpurpurea</i> | FE | N | No Effect |
| Rayed Bean | <i>Villosa fabalis</i> | FE | N | No Effect |
| Rough pigtoe | <i>Pleurobema plenum</i> | FE | N | No Effect |
| Rough rabbitsfoot | <i>Quadrula cylindrica strigillata</i> | FE | N | No Effect |
| Sheepnose Mussel | <i>Plethobasus cyphus</i> | FE | N | No Effect |
| Shiny pigtoe | <i>Fusconaia cor</i> | FE | N | No Effect |
| Slabside Pearlymussel | <i>Pleuonaia dolabelloides</i> | FE | N | No Effect |
| Snuffbox mussel | <i>Epioblasma triquetra</i> | FE | N | No Effect |
| Spectaclecase | <i>Cumberlandia monodonta</i> | FE | N | No Effect |
| Tan riffleshell | <i>Epioblasma florentina walkeri (=e. walker)</i> | FE | N | No Effect |
| Lee County Cave isopod | <i>Lirceus usdagalun</i> | FE | N | No Effect |
| Madison Cave isopod | <i>Antrolana lira</i> | FT | N | No Effect |
| Blackside dace | <i>Phoxinus cumberlandensis</i> | FT | N | No Effect |
| Duskytail darter | <i>Etheostoma percnurum</i> | FE | N | No Effect |
| Roanoke logperch | <i>Percina rex</i> | FE | Y | No Effect |
| Slender chub | <i>Erimystax cahni</i> | FT | N | No Effect |
| Spotfin Chub | <i>Erimonax monachus</i> | FT | N | No Effect |
| Yellowfin madtom | <i>Noturus flavipinnis</i> | FT | N | No Effect |
| American chaffseed | <i>Schwalbea americana</i> | FE | N | No Effect |
| Harperella | <i>Ptilimnium nodosum</i> | FE | N | No Effect |
| Michaux's sumac | <i>Rhus michauxii</i> | FE | Y | No Effect |
| Northeastern bulrush | <i>Scirpus ancistrochaetus</i> | FE | N | No Effect |
| Seabeach amaranth | <i>Amaranthus pumilus</i> | FT | N | No Effect |
| Sensitive joint-vetch | <i>Aeschynomene virginica</i> | FT | N | No Effect |
| Shale barren rock cress | <i>Arabis serotina</i> | FE | N | No Effect |
| Small Whorled pogonia | <i>Isotria medeoloides</i> | FT | Y | No Effect |
| Smooth coneflower | <i>Echinacea laevigata</i> | FE | Y | No Effect |
| Swamp pink | <i>Helonias bullata</i> | FT | Y | No Effect |
| Virginia sneezeweed | <i>Helenium virginicum</i> | FT | N | No Effect |
| Virginia spiraea | <i>Spiraea virginiana</i> | FT | N | No Effect |
| Mitchell's Satyr Butterfly | <i>Neonympha mitchellii mitchellii</i> | FE | N | No Effect |
| Northeastern beach tiger beetle | <i>Cicindela dorsalis dorsalis</i> | FT | N | No Effect |
| Rock Gnome lichen | <i>Gymnoderma lineare</i> | FE | N | No Effect |
| Carolina Northern Flying squirrel | <i>Glaucomys sabrinus coloratus</i> | FE | N | No Effect |
| Delmarva Peninsula fox squirrel | <i>Sciurus niger cinereus</i> | FE | N | No Effect |
| Gray bat | <i>Myotis grisescens</i> | FE | Y | No Effect |
| Indiana bat | <i>Myotis sodalis</i> | FE | Y | No Effect |
| Northern long-eared bat | <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i> | FP | Y | No Effect |
| Virginia Big-Eared bat | <i>Corynorhinus (=plecotus) townsendii virginianus</i> | FE | Y | No Effect |
| Green sea turtle | <i>Chelonia mydas</i> | FT | Y | No Effect |
| Hawksbill sea turtle | <i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> | FE | Y | No Effect |
| Kemp's Ridley sea turtle | <i>Lepidochelys kempii</i> | FE | Y | No Effect |
| Leatherback sea turtle | <i>Dermodochelys coriacea</i> | FT | Y | No Effect |
| Virginia Fringed Mountain snail | <i>Polygyriscus virginianus</i> | FE | N | No Effect |

4. The proposed action is the implementation of the Revised ICRMP. Since this is just a management plan, the proposed action will have no effect on any listed species that are known, likely, or possibly to occur in the action area. Individual activities within the plan do have a potential to have an effect when implemented, however an individual effects determination will be made for the implementation of any major ground disturbing cultural resources action and additional coordination with state or federal agencies will occur at that time.

5. Any changes in the scope or footprint of this project which may have the potential to adversely affect natural resources including federal and state listed species and habitats; special interest natural areas, jurisdictional water of the U.S., and non-renewable resources must be submitted to the VaARNG Environmental Office (NGVA-FMO-ENV) for review prior to commencement of those changes in the field.

6. The POC for information regarding natural resources for this project is Ms. Katie Clayton. She may be reached by telephone at (434) 298-6226 or by email at katherine.a.clayton.nfg@mail.mil



CHARLTON T. DUNN
LTC, EN, VaARNG
ACofS, Facilities Engineering
and Management

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**APPENDIX E: MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD – TRIBAL
CONSULTATION FOR VAARNG ICRMP DRAFT**

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DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY AND THE AIR FORCE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF VIRGINIA
VIRGINIA NATIONAL GUARD
BUILDING 316, FORT PICKETT
BLACKSTONE, VIRGINIA 23824-6316

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

NGVA-FMO-ENV

26 AUG 14

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Tribal Consultation for VAARNG ICRMP Draft

1. Tribal consultation was initiated via formal letter submitted by the Virginia Army National Guard (VAARNG) to six federally-recognized tribes and eleven state-recognized tribes, recorded as having cultural affiliation and interest with the land area now comprising Fort Pickett MTC, on 4 December 2012. Tribes received letters outlining the scope of the proposed project and asked to respond with comments and/or requests for further information. Tribal consultation was re-initiated via formal letter on 15 January 2014. Tribes were notified of the preparation of an Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) Draft and asked to respond with comments and/or requests for further information.

2. The tribes contacted are:

Federally-recognized tribes:

Catawba Indian Nation
Cayuga Nation of Indians
Cherokee Nation (of Oklahoma)
Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians
Tuscarora Nation (of New York)
United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma

State tribes/tribal agencies:

Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indian Tribe
Chickahominy Indian Tribe
Chickahominy Indians – Eastern Division
Mattaponi Indian Tribe
Monacan Indian Nation
Nansemond Indian Tribe
Nottoway Indian Tribe of Virginia, Inc.
Pamunkey Tribe
Patawomeck Indians of Virginia
Rappahannock Tribe
Upper Mattaponi Indian Tribe

3. The VAARNG did not receive any responses to the initial consultation letter dated 4 December 2012.

a. Letters addressed to two state-recognized tribes, the Pamunkey Tribe and the Upper Mattaponi Indian Tribe, were returned to the VAARNG as undeliverable.

4. The VAARNG received five responses to the consultation letter dated 15 January 2014:

a. The Catawba Indian Nation, Tuscarora Nation, United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma, Patawomeck Indians of Virginia, and Rappahannock Tribe responded to the letter sent on 15 January 2014.

b. No additional tribes responded to follow up emails and telephone calls made to all tribes from which a response to the initial letter was not received.

5. Should any ground disturbance reveal an archaeological site or human remains, the Tuscarora Nation requested that all activity will cease, and tribal contacts and other appropriate agencies will be notified immediately. This is consistent with the protocol set forth in the *Standard Operating Procedure for Inadvertent Discovery of Cultural Materials*, included in the *Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan for Facilities of the Virginia Army National Guard, Fiscal Years 2008-2012*. The Catawba Indian Nation, United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma, and Patawomeck Indians of Virginia requested to review copies of the ICRMP Draft. Copies were forwarded to Patawomeck Indians of Virginia on 6 February 2014 and the Catawba Indian Nation and United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma on 19 February 2014. The United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma and Patawomeck Indians of Virginia have offered no further comment. On 25 March 2014, the Catawba Indians requested the CR Manager to clarify the VAARNG's meaning and/or intent for "streamlined structure for tribal consultation" referenced in the ICRMP Draft. On 27 March 2014, Ms. Smead forwarded comments to Ms. Haire regarding the proposed PA for streamlined Section 106 procedures for VaARNG CRM Programs. The Catawba Indian Nation provided no further comments. The Tuscarora Nation requested a copy of the ICRMP Final Draft. The Rappahannock Tribe declined to participate in any further consultation regarding this manner.

6. Due to severe weather events, which either closed or curtailed FMO operations, the CRM Program allowed additional time beyond the standard 30-days for the Tribes to comment. Further time was also permitted for Tribes who specifically requested additional time to receive and review copies of the Draft.

7. Point of contact for this action is Sue Smead at 434-298-6411 or susan.e.smead.nfg@mail.mil.



CHARLTON T. DUNN
LTC, EN, VaARNG
ACofS, Facilities Engineering
and Management

**APPENDIX F: COASTAL RESOURCE CONSISTENCY
DETERMINATION**

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Determination of Consistency with Virginia's Coastal Resources Management Program

Pursuant to Section 307 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended, this is a Federal Consistency Determination for the Virginia Army National Guard's (VaARNG) Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) Revision for its 61 facilities statewide. VaARNG is required to determine the consistency of its activities affecting Virginia's coastal resources or coastal uses with the Virginia Coastal Resources Management Program (VCRMP).

This document represents an analysis of project activities in light of established VCRMP Enforceable Programs. Furthermore, submission of this consistency determination reflects the commitment of the Army to comply with those Enforceable Programs. The proposed project will be conducted in a manner which is consistent with the VCRMP. VaARNG has determined that the revision of its ICRMP would not affect land and water uses or natural resources of the Commonwealth of Virginia's coastal zone.

1. Description of Proposed Action

Under the Proposed Action, the National Guard Bureau (NGB) and the VaARNG would revise and implement the ICRMP for its facilities. The Proposed Action would provide up-to-date direction for cultural resources management at all 61 VaARNG facilities statewide. The Proposed Action is necessary to support the VaARNG federal and state missions.

2. Assessment of Probable Effects

The planning and design phase of the proposed action would have no coastal zone effects to relevant VCRMP elements. Any applicable permits required for the proposed action would be obtained and complied with throughout project duration. A review of the permits and/or approvals required under the enforceable Regulatory Program have been conducted. VaARNG staff evaluated the ICRMP revision and implementation based on the foreseeable effect on the following enforceable policies:

Fisheries - The ICRMP revision would have no foreseeable impacts on finfish or shellfish resources and would not affect the promotion of commercial or recreational fisheries in the Commonwealth.

Subaqueous Lands Management – The ICRMP revision has no foreseeable impact on subaqueous resources. Although the archaeological activities that are part of the proposed ICRMP would result in soil disturbances which have the potential to affect subaqueous lands, the project includes appropriate erosion and sediment controls to protect these resources.

Wetlands Management –Wetlands exist at many VaARNG facilities. Although the archaeological activities that are part of the proposed ICRMP would result in soil disturbances which have the potential to affect wetlands, the project includes appropriate erosion and sediment controls to protect water resources. However, some small increases in sediment loads

1 in stormwater runoff could occur. These increases would only be expected to last as long as the
2 active archaeological investigations. Overall, there would be only minimal adverse impacts to
3 wetlands.

4
5 **Dunes Management** –The ICRMP revision and its subsequent implementation would have no
6 foreseeable impact on coastal primary sand dunes. The project would not destroy or alter coastal
7 primary sand dunes.

8
9 **Non-Point Source Pollution Control** –The archaeological activities that are part of the
10 proposed ICRMP would result in soil disturbances that have the potential to create non-point
11 source pollution. However, the project includes stormwater management techniques and
12 appropriate erosion and sediment controls to minimize any non-point source pollution. All
13 erosion controls will be designed in accordance with the Virginia Erosion and Sediment Control
14 Regulations handbook and will be implemented in accordance with the Virginia Stormwater
15 Management Program (VSMP); the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Area Designation and
16 Management guidelines; and the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR)
17 VSMP General Permit for Storm Water discharges associated with land disturbing activities.
18 The ICRMP revision and implementation would not cause significant non-point source pollution.

19
20 **Point Source Pollution Control** – The ICRMP revision would not generate any water or sewer
21 connections. The proposed project would not generate any new point source discharges.

22
23 **Shoreline Sanitation** – The ICRMP revision would have no impact on shoreline sanitation.

24
25 **Air Pollution Control** – The ICRMP revision would have negligible impacts on air quality. The
26 Proposed Action does not include any construction activities.

27
28 **Coastal Lands Management** – The ICRMP revision and its implementation would create only
29 minimal land disturbances associated with archaeological activities. Such investigations would
30 result in temporary excavation of soils and geologic material. Excavated materials could be
31 stockpiled on site until the investigation was complete. At that time, the material would be
32 returned to the excavated areas. Some grading may be necessary to return the area to its original
33 condition. There would be less-than-significant adverse impacts to coastal lands management.

34
35 **Chesapeake Bay Preservation Areas** – The ICRMP revision would not involve either
36 development or redevelopment activities on any properly designated Chesapeake Preservation
37 Area as defined by the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act, Virginia Code 10.1-2100 *et seq.* and
38 its implementing Chesapeake Bay Preservation Area Designation and Management Regulations,
39 9 VAC 10-20-10 *et seq.*

40 41 **3. Summary of Findings**

42
43 Based on the above analysis and as elaborated in the Draft Environmental Assessment, VaARNG
44 finds the proposed ICRMP revision to be fully consistent, or consistent to the maximum extent
45 practicable, with the federally approved enforceable provisions of VCRMP, pursuant to the

1 Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended and in accordance with 15 CFR Part
2 930.30(c).

3 By certification that the proposed action is consistent with VCRMP Enforceable Programs, the
4 Commonwealth of Virginia will be notified that it has 60 days from receipt of this determination
5 in which to concur with or object to this Consistency Determination. However, pursuant to 15
6 CFR Part 903.63(b), if the Commonwealth of Virginia has not issued a decision by the 60th day
7 from receipt of this determination, it shall notify VaARNG of the status of the matter and the
8 basis for further delay. The State's concurrence, objection, or notification of review status shall
9 be sent to:

10 ***James C. Shaver Jr.***
11 ***MAJ, FA, VAARNG***
12 ***JFHQ-VA Commander - Environmental Officer***
13 ***Bldg. 316 Fort Pickett***
14 ***Blackstone, VA 23824***
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APPENDIX C

PLANNING LEVEL SURVEY (PLS) AND HISTORIC CONTEXTS

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C.1 PLANNING LEVEL SURVEYS

The VAARNG is currently conducting planning level surveys at Camp Pendleton CTC and at MTC-Fort Pickett. These studies are currently in process. At Camp Pendleton, the VAARNG is conducting a series of projects that will (1) survey above-ground resources as a means to update the existing Camp Pendleton Historic District National Register nomination, and (2) conduct a cultural landscape survey that will assess the installation from a cultural landscapes perspective. At MTC Fort Pickett, the VAARNG is carrying out an assessment and predictive model study, which requires analysis of data on prior archaeological investigations according to a set of characteristics to formulate a predictive model for high and low probability areas across post. This study takes into account natural features such as slope, distance to drainages, and soils.

C.2 PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

The prehistory of Virginia and the Middle Atlantic region is conventionally divided into three broad periods reflecting widespread developments in the environment, as well as technological and social adaptations. Following Griffin's (1967) chronology for eastern North America, these periods are referred to as the Paleo-Indian (ca. 10,000-8000 B.C.), the Archaic (ca. 8000-1000 B.C.), and the Woodland (ca. 1000 B.C.-A.D. 1600) periods. The Archaic and Woodland periods are further divided into three sub periods (Early, Middle, and Late) based on changes in style or other attributes in projectile points and ceramics.

C.2.1 Paleo-Indian Period (10,000 B.C. - 8000 B.C.)

The undisputed record of human habitation in the Middle Atlantic begins some 12,000 years ago, near the end of the Late Wisconsin Glacial period. The end of the Late Wisconsin Glacial period brought a fairly rapid warming trend throughout the Middle Atlantic, a phenomenon directly reflected by the replacement of northern flora and fauna by southern species. The large Pleistocene grazing and browsing fauna were, by this point, mostly gone from the Middle Atlantic region. However, the forests and transitional zones would have supported a wider range of floral and small faunal species than were present in the western savannahs (Wesler et al. 1981; Johnson 1986). Consequently, big game hunting for Paleo-Indian subsistence probably played a less important role in the Middle Atlantic than in other areas of North America.

Archeological sites dating to this period are identified by the presence of fluted stone projectile points, such as Clovis or Dalton/Hardaway, often made of high quality, crypto crystalline lithic material such as chert or jasper. These points are relatively rare throughout the Middle Atlantic. The points are frequently reported as isolated finds, and it is unclear whether they represent small campsite locations or items lost during individual hunting forays. Of the approximately 700 fluted points documented in Virginia, over 50 percent of the points occur in three counties: Mecklenburg, Dinwiddie, and Warren (Turner 1989).

Relatively few Paleo-Indian sites have been reported throughout the Middle Atlantic. Virginia however, is known as a Paleo-Indian "hot-spot" within the region and a number of important sites have been excavated in the state. These include the Flint Run Paleo-Indian Complex (Gardner 1974) located in the northern Shenandoah Valley and the Williamson Site in Dinwiddie County (McCary and Bittner 1978). A more recently investigated Paleo-Indian period site is Cactus Hill (McAvoy and McAvoy 1997). Located along the Nottoway River in interior southeast Virginia, this site is better known for its controversial, possible pre-Paleo-Indian component. While southeast Virginia is known to contain numerous Paleo-Indian sites, it is probable that many other sites located farther east on the continental shelf have been submerged by ongoing sea level rise.

Based on excavations in the Shenandoah Valley, Gardner argues for a Paleo-Indian settlement model in which base camps were situated in areas of high resource diversity, particularly near sources of cryptocrystalline stone (Gardner 1974; 1979). Other smaller and more temporary campsites were situated near quarry locations proper and these served a variety of purposes. Specialized hunting camps could be expected still farther from the main base camp.

C.2.2 Archaic Tradition (8000 - 1000 B.C.)

The Archaic period extended from ca. 8000 - 1000 B.C. and was marked by warming and drying trends approaching environmental conditions like those of the present (Joyce 1988). The major sub-periods recognized within the Archaic period are referred to as Early (8000 - 6500 B.C.), Middle (6500 B.C. - 3000 B.C.), and Late (3000 - 1000 B.C.)

One of the most important environmental changes affecting prehistoric populations throughout the Middle Atlantic region during the Archaic period was the gradual rise in sea level that accompanied the retreat of the continental ice sheets. Beginning during the late Paleo-Indian period, and continuing throughout the Holocene, rising sea level resulted in the inundation of much of the continental shelf. Among the effects of inundation were a marked rise in local water tables, an increase in shoreline complexity associated with estuary development, and a consequent increase in floral and faunal resources in newly formed marsh or wetland areas (Potter 1982). Local populations were exploiting the new floral and faunal resources brought by the transformation of the mixed pine-oak forest to a temperate oak-hemlock deciduous forest. Large marshes and swamps, which resulted from the ongoing inundation of coastal waterways, became an important focus of occupation during the period. Although generalized foraging is assumed to be the main resource procurement strategy, seasonally specialized transient procurement stations have been identified, functioning as support facilities for estuarine base camps (Gardner 1978; Custer 1986).

The Early and Middle Archaic artifact assemblages are dominated by a variety of projectile point forms including, Kirk and Palmer (Coe 1964) corner-notched points; bifurcate types such as St. Albans, LeCroy, and Kanawha (Broyles 1971); stemmed points such as Stanly; unique forms such as Guilford and Morrow Mountain (Coe 1964); and finally, the side-notched Halifax point (Coe 1964). The lithic tool kit during this period was further marked by the appearance of groundstone tools and woodworking tools such as axes, mauls, adzes, etc. These tools represent the earliest artifact evidence of extensive plant processing.

By the end of the Middle Archaic period, new point types appeared in the area. Mauer (1990) argues that side-notched Halifax and Brewerton-like points came to dominate lithic assemblages throughout the Coastal Plain and Piedmont north of the James River. However, subsistence and settlement patterns appear to have remained unchanged. Seasonal transhumance predominated, with deer, small mammals, wild turkey, and plant resources comprising the majority of the diet.

The succeeding Late Archaic period was characterized by the replacement of the oak/hemlock forest with an oak/hickory forest environment. The rate of sea level rise slowed, allowing riverine and estuarine environments to stabilize sufficiently to support significant populations of shellfish and runs of anadromous fish. It is widely suggested that the focus of settlement shifted during the Late Archaic period to these riverine and estuarine locales to take advantage of the increasingly predictable resources they harbored (Catlin et al. 1982; Custer 1978; Gardner 1978; Mauer 1990). A marked increase in the number of sites is observed during the early portions of the Woodland period, suggesting both an overall population increase and movement into new environmental zones (Turner 1978).

Characteristic of the Late Archaic period are large broad bladed-stemmed bifaces known as Savannah River as defined by Coe (1964) in the Virginia Piedmont. These broad-bladed points may have been designed as cutting implements, or knives, in part to exploit the newly available estuarine and/or riverine resources. Other point types temporally diagnostic to the Late Archaic include the broadly side-notched Otter Creek, Susquehanna, Perkiomen, and Fishtails (Ritchie 1971; Kinsey 1972). These appear somewhat later than Savannah River and occur most often in the Potomac drainage. The Late Archaic also saw the adoption of stone vessels carved of steatite. In Piedmont areas, use and production of stone bowls is closely tied to the Savannah River complex (McLearn 1991).

C.2.3 Woodland Tradition (1000 B.C. - A.D. 1600.)

Around 1000 B.C., techniques for pottery manufacture were introduced across the region. This innovation has traditionally defined the beginning of the Woodland period in the Middle Atlantic (Reinhart and Hodges 1992). The Woodland period is divided into three sub-periods: Early (1000 B.C. to A.D. 300), Middle (A.D. 300 to 1000), and Late Woodland (A.D. 1000 to 1600). The first half of the Woodland corresponds roughly to a climatic episode referred to as the Sub-Atlantic, characterized by a trend toward progressively cooler and wetter conditions in comparison to the preceding Sub-Boreal episode (Carbone 1976). Custer (1984) argues that plant communities that approximate modern conditions became established during this episode. The deliberate and intensive foraging strategies of the Late Archaic period appear to have remained unchanged in the early portions of the Woodland period. Nonetheless, there is some evidence for an increase in sedentism as populations became more efficient in exploiting available resources.

Ceramics, which have more discretely bounded time ranges than projectile point forms, have become the primary temporal indices for the Woodland period. The earliest known ceramic in the area is a steatite-tempered variety referred to as Marcey Creek ware (ca. 1200-900 B.C.), after its type site on the Potomac River in Arlington County, Virginia (Manson 1948). A subsequent diagnostic ceramic ware is the sand-and-grit-tempered Accokeek ware, in use for the full span of the Early Woodland from about 1,000 B.C. to 300 B.C. (Klein and Stevens 1995). Projectile points typical of the sub period include contracting stemmed Piscataway and Rossville types, along with the wide-stemmed Calvert type (Stephenson and Ferguson 1963; Kinsey 1972).

Although subsistence practices during the Middle Woodland period appear to resemble that of the preceding period, i.e., hunting, fishing, and intensive foraging, there is evidence that semi-sedentary base camps were relocated from small creek floodplains to large river floodplains (Snyder and Gardner 1979). This shift may have set the stage for the development of horticulture. Sand and grit-tempered ceramic wares such as Accokeek and Popes Creek characterize the early Middle Woodland period in the region. By the second half of the Middle Woodland period, the predominant ware was a shell-tempered, cord-marked or net-impressed pottery referred to as Mockley. Mockley groups in the Coastal Plain region of Virginia and southern Maryland are commonly associated with the manufacture of Mockley ceramics and wide stemmed or side-notched Selby Bay points, a high percentage of which are manufactured from non-local material, especially rhyolite from Catoctin Mountain in the Ridge and Valley region of north-central Maryland (Potter 1993:66). Farther south and inland in Virginia a variety of point forms are known for the period including Potts and in later times, pentagonal and corner-notched Jacks Reef forms (McLearn 1991). The bow and arrow is assumed to have replaced atlatls or spear throwers around this time.

By the Late Woodland, the use of triangular arrow points became near universal, gradually decreasing in size during the late prehistoric period. In addition, during the Late Woodland, horticulture achieved a significant role in the total subsistence system (Reinhart and Hodges 1992) and the semi-sedentary village-based settlement practices, described by the first European colonists, took hold. Artifacts diagnostic of the Late Woodland period include triangular points and thin-walled, shell or grit tempered

ceramics. Shell-tempered Townsend ware (Blaker 1950; Griffith 1980) is found on sites throughout the coastal region in contexts spanning the entire sub period. Along the Potomac River immediately north of the fall line, the early portion of the Late Woodland period is known as the Montgomery complex (Stevens 1998; Slattery et al. 1966; Slattery and Woodward 1992). This complex is defined by grit-tempered, collared, cord-marked ceramics, known as Shepard Cord-marked, along with triangular Levanna projectile points (Stevens 1998). As the Late Woodland period progressed, the size and complexity of the villages and settlement systems in the Middle Atlantic increased. The time was also characterized by a higher degree of both socio-political complexity in the form of ranked societies and political entities. The middle and later portions of the Late Woodland period in northern Virginia were associated with the Potomac Creek complex (Stephenson and Ferguson 1963; Blanton 1998). Grit-tempered Potomac Creek pottery is generally considered to represent an intrusion into the Coastal Plain region of northern Virginia. Potter (1993) has suggested that the Potomac Creek complex is probably related to the preceding Montgomery Complex of the Piedmont Potomac. Farther south, the later part of the Late Woodland period is characterized by the shell-tempered Roanoke ware and the very similar quartz-tempered Gaston, while Townsend and Potomac Creek are found as minority types (Mouer and McLearn 1989). Late Woodland ceramics in the southern Piedmont are dominated by the Dan River series as defined by Evans (1955). Egloff, in his study of ceramic traditions in southwestern Virginia, sees a blending of Eastern Woodland tradition pottery and the Southern Appalachian tradition (Egloff 1992:198), reflecting the cultural dynamism of the region. Egloff (1987) also notes possible Mississippian ceramic influences entering southwestern Virginia very late in the prehistoric period.

C.3 HISTORIC CONTEXT

The following historic context is taken from a variety of sources, including *How to Use Historic Contexts in Virginia: A Guide for Survey, Registration, Protection and Treatment Projects* (VDHR 1992a).

C.3.1 Settlement to Society (1607-1750)

On April 10, 1606, the first charter of the Virginia Company was signed, and the first permanent English settlement in the New World was born on paper. Thirteen months later, on May 13, 1607, Jamestown was physically established on a peninsula approximately sixty miles inland on the James River. The colonists quickly constructed a pallsided village. Within the confines of the fort, disease was the greatest danger (Morgan 1975:159). Some of the more common ailments included typhoid, malaria, and salt poisoning. Many of these resulted from the location of the settlement near stagnant, brackish swamps where bacteria festered. Less than half of the 104 settlers who landed at Jamestown in May 1607 were alive in January 1608.

As part of the Jamestown settlement, the early history of the “citizen-soldier” in the United States traces its roots to this first group of settlers. The establishment of Jamestown by the early settlers and Capt. John Smith within the vicinity of the Powhatan Confederacy, led to the need of all able-bodied men to assist in the defense of the settlement (Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities n.d.: <http://www.apva.org/history/index.html>). Smith was captured during an excursion north of Jamestown in December 1607 and was brought to Powhatan, chief of the Algonquian. It was during this time that Pocahontas’ relationship as an ambassador to the English became established. Powhatan’s initiation of a mock execution ceremony for Smith and his daughter’s selfless demonstration of “saving” Smith from execution led the English to believe Pocahontas had developed a love for the settlers (Nash 2000: 67).

Smith became president of the council in Jamestown and by late 1608, the continuing inability of the settlement to sustain enough crops to feed themselves led to an aggressive policy of burning villages and stealing food from the Native Americans. The realization that this policy could not continue indefinitely and that supply ships from England would not be reliable, Smith looked to force trading with Powhatan.

Powhatan's understanding of the English's eventual wish to overtake his people's lands and Smith's policies led to Powhatan forbidding Pocahontas' contact with the settlement and refusal to trade (Nash 2000: 67).

Despite the arrival of several hundred new colonists and fresh supplies, the continuing problems with the Native Americans and overall inability to sustain enough provisions remained. The second charter issued to the Virginia Company in 1609 authorized "the men to be disposed into several companies for war and captains appointed over every fifty to train them...and to teach them the use of their arms and weapons" (Listman Jr., et al. 1987:13). The formal establishment of the militia system in the new colony was undertaken by Sir Thomas Dale, High Marshall, upon his arrival in Jamestown in 1611. Prior to his coming, Dale had expanded sections of the military laws to include a militia system in the *Articles, Lawes, and Orders, Divine, Politique, and Martiall for the Colony of Virginia* that had been produced by Sir Thomas Gates and Sir Thomas West in 1610. The militia would be under the command of the High Marshall and the new military code covered various militia aspects including muster procedures and guard duty (Listman Jr. et al. 1987:14). Between 1610 and 1611, approximately twelve hundred new settlers arrived in Virginia with the incentive of free land in exchange for seven years of labor. Despite the continuing arrival of settlers through the 1610s, the population remained below one thousand due to death, re-emigration, and the continuing problems in sustaining production of enough crops to properly feed the settlers (Nash 2000:61).

On December 19, 1619, settlers on Berkeley Hundred were instructed by the proprietor that, "the day of our ship's arrival...shall be yearly and perpetually kept as a day of thanksgiving," (National Park Service (NPS) 1999b). This is the first recorded Thanksgiving Day celebration in the New World, two years before the celebration in Plymouth.

The search for a cash crop to sustain the colony, and make it economically viable for the Virginia Company, ended with the initiation of tobacco cultivation. Settlers continued to stream in, and despite disease, the English foothold in the New World expanded. After 1610, such towns as Hampton, Henrico, and Bermuda City were established along the James River (Reps 1965: 91). Many of these towns never prospered and were allowed to fall into disrepair. Due to the demand for tobacco, the new settlers preferred small isolated plantations, where large tracts could be planted, to consolidated towns. Removed from centralized services, many of the large plantations became self-sufficient entities, which prospered even after the price of tobacco dropped (Earle 1975; Reps 1965; Crowell 1986).

The kidnapping of Pocahontas by the English in 1613 and the marriage of her to John Rolfe in 1614 led to an uneasy truce (Nash 2000:67). As a result, the settlers concentrated on the expansion of the settlement and ignored the training necessary to maintain the militia. The General Assembly was established in 1619 to provide legislative guidance to the colony, enact special laws, and levy taxes. The successful planting of tobacco and its popularity on the European markets initiated a demand for new lands by the settlers. The Englishmen expanded further into Powhatan Confederacy despite previous peace treaties and promises. Under the guidance of a new chief, Opechancanough, the tribes were dealt a final insult with the murder of Nemattanew, a religious prophet and war captain, by the English (Fausz 1977: 346-349). In 1622, the lapse in training was evident when the Powhatan Confederation attacked outlying farms in response to Nemattanew's murder, encroachment by settlers, and the former policies of burning villages and killing Native Americans indiscriminately that had been practiced by the English for years. Approximately 300 colonists were killed during this attack (Shea 1983).

A re-emphasis on training was quickly established and a counterattack was initiated by Governor Francis Wyatt. The severity of the attack on the colony and the lack of a proper defense, combined with the mismanagement and declaration of bankruptcy by the Virginia Company, convinced the King to revoke the Virginia Company Charter. Virginia became a crown colony in 1624 and the House of Burgesses

enacted legislation that required all males, 16 and over, to join the militia (Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities n.d.: <http://www.apva.org/history/index.html>). In order to prevent a total collapse of the farming system that was burgeoning in the colony, the militia's companies would rotate to ensure each farmer was able to attend to his crops and still provide the colony with a defense force (Listman Jr. et al.:15). The crown provided the ill-equipped colonists with weapons to prevent a further failing of its defenses. War ensued between the colonists and the Confederation for ten years before the Confederation was forced to give major land concessions in 1632 as part of a peace settlement. During the ten years of guerilla warfare, the militia of Virginia had been transformed from a group of ill-trained volunteers into a highly trained and well-equipped defensive force for the colony (Mahon 1983:15-16).

The unprecedented growth of the colony two years after the 1632 truce with the Powhatan Confederation led to the division of the Virginia colony into eight counties, Accomack, Charles City, Charles River (York County), Elizabeth City (City of Hampton), Henrico, James City, Warwick River (City of Newport News) and Warrosquyoake (Isle of Wight County). Each of the eight counties had a lieutenant whose responsibility included the training and upkeep of the militia (Grymes n.d.: <http://www.virginiaplaces.org/>). The militias for the eight counties were called to service in the spring of 1644 because of another attack by the Powhatan Confederation under the direction of Chief Opechancanough. Although Opechancanough was murdered by the colonists in October 1644, the colonists' subsistence strikes against the Confederation's crops and villages were crippling the tribes. A final peace and formal treaty was not established until 1646. As a result of this war, Governor Sir William Berkeley forced Chief Necotowance and the Powhatans to cede all peninsular lands between the James and York Rivers as far inland as Richmond Falls to the English (Thomas Jefferson Papers n.d.: Series 8). The militia was quickly disbanded by the General Assembly soon after the peace with the removal of the Powhatan threat as a cost saving measure.

By 1652, the General Assembly recognized the continuing need for a militia and reorganized it with the establishment of regiments for each county. The only exceptions were Henrico and Charles City counties (Mahon 1983:15). These counties, located along the western frontier, provided a single regiment because they were too small to provide a sufficient number of men for two individual regiments. In addition, their location near Native American territory required a small force that could react quickly and with minimal notice. The creation of two fifty-men companies known as "trainbands" was the first known use of the "minuteman" concept in the colonies (Listman Jr., et al. 1987:16).

The militias of Virginia continued their service throughout the later half of the 17th century into the first half of the 18th century and grew in size to accommodate the need of protecting the increasing colonist populations. Initially, actions undertaken by the militias were limited to minor skirmishes with the Native American populations as the white settlers pushed further into their lands. One exception was Bacon's Rebellion (1676), which had unleashed a range of pent up issues that had been uneasily settled with the 1646 peace treaty with the Powhatan Confederacy. In addition to declining tobacco prices, restrictions and competitions for English markets, and the insatiable desire for more land, the initial spark that led to the rebellion was a conflict between the Doegs and local farmers in 1675. What started out as a trade disagreement led to the killing of Doegs, planters, and friendly Susquehanocks. Initially, Governor Berkeley declined to get involved in the dispute, but after the situation began to spiral out of control, Berkeley ordered an investigation into the matter (NPS 1995: <http://www.nps.gov/jame/historyculture/bacons-rebellion.htm>). Despite calls from Berkeley for the colonists to restrain themselves and the establishment of the "Long Assembly" in March 1676, subsequent retaliatory attacks between the settlers and the Native Americans could not be controlled by Berkeley. Nathaniel Bacon, a plantation owner and second cousin to the governor, declared himself the leader of a group of local "Indian fighters" and began to indiscriminately attack Native American settlements. In an armed confrontation during the Assembly of 1676, Berkeley was forced to give Bacon

a volunteer commission and the authority to campaign against the Native Americans free from government interference (Nash 2000:113). Bacon and his men burned Jamestown to the ground in September 1676, but he died the following month effectively ending Bacon's Rebellion (NPS 1995). In contrast to the focus on Native American issues in Virginia, the northern and southern colonies were being drawn into more direct conflict with foreign enemies as a result of the increasing threat of the French (Canada) to the north and Spanish to the south (Florida).

Increasing numbers of immigrants moved inland, settling the Piedmont in the early eighteenth century. With them, they brought the eastern tobacco-centric economy. Starting in the second quarter of the eighteenth century, Scots, French, Welsh, and Swiss immigrants entered the Virginia Piedmont. As the settlers pushed into western Virginia, the encounters with Native American tribes increased. The western portion of Virginia was generally the territory of the Iroquois Nation, which allowed Shawnee and Delaware settlements.

Throughout the eighteenth century, Virginia defined itself socially, economically, and politically by its eastern plantation system. Voting legislation was in place that assured political dominance by the gentry. The right to vote was, at first, given only to property owners. This favored the east as most of the western settlers were tenants on land owned by the planters. This denied a significant portion of the population a voice in government. This voice was further diminished as population, the basis for representation, counted slaves. Small-scale farming and other industries in which slave labor was not economically viable dominated the western portion of Virginia.

Both the plantation system and the institution of slavery that sustained it evolved from rudimentary beginnings in the early seventeenth century. The treatment of the first black slaves who appeared in Virginia in 1619 is unknown, and may have been little different than indentured servants. The concept of slavery took hold gradually in English America during the course of the century (Boles 1984). The culture of tobacco required great amounts of labor, which at first was available as economic conditions in England prompted emigration to the New World. As the century wore on, however, conditions in the mother country improved somewhat and this factor, coupled with the availability of cheap land in Virginia, meant that Englishmen were less available or inclined to work as indentured servants. As the flow of indentured servants slowed, the number of blacks stolen or purchased from their captors in Africa increased. Cultural differences and racism combined to encourage the replacement of temporary servitude with permanent slavery. By the end of the century, the institution was well established.

Although the cultivation of tobacco was a complex process, using it to achieve economic success relied on a simple formula: a large tract of land planted in tobacco and cultivated with a large labor force resulted in more money for the planter than a small amount of land and a small labor force. The byproduct of this formula was the plantation system, which evolved in Tidewater Virginia in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Large plantations, each with its own dock for ocean-going vessels, sprawled along the shores of the many navigable rivers and streams that fed into the Chesapeake Bay. A few towns were necessary to serve courthouse complexes and tobacco warehouses, but largely, each plantation was a nearly autonomous entity.

Simultaneously, with the evolution of the plantation system and slavery during the seventeenth century, the colonists developed other institutions that supported the society they had created. These included the ecclesiastical structure of the established church and a system of self-government including the House of Burgesses and local courts that exercised executive as well judicial powers.

C.3.2 Colony to Nation (1750-1789)

France's effort to expand their influence in North America and move into the Ohio Valley, which was claimed by Virginia at this time, ended Virginia's isolation from direct conflict with the French. In 1754, Governor Dinwiddie was given permission to attempt to remove the French from the Valley, but he was not given permission to draft the militia. As a result, few men volunteered and most of the men were "of no service to the people and very burthensome to the country"(Mahon 1983: 29). Major George Washington was sent to the forks of the Ohio River in 1754 to build a fort with a small group of Virginia militiamen. A substantial French force challenged Washington and he retreated temporarily. The French continued work on the same site and established Fort Duquesne. Virginia sent a small contingency of reinforcements to Washington to try to regain control from the French, but they were defeated in July 1754 and were allowed to withdraw under honorable conditions. Virginia was required to keep its militiamen out of the Ohio Valley for a year as a condition of their surrender (Doubler 2003:23).

Britain formally declared war on France in 1756 (marking the beginning of the Seven Years' War). Early English defeats lead Virginia Governor Robert Dinwiddie to construct forts in the South Branch Valley. From 1756 to 1758, Native Americans attacked Fort Evans in present-day Berkley County (now West Virginia) and Forts Seybert and Upper Tract in present-day Pendleton County (now West Virginia), as well as sites throughout the Monongahela, New River, and Greenbrier Valleys.

The tide turned in Britain's favor with the appointment of William Pitt as prime minister in 1757. This resulted in England's renewed dedication to the American colonies and the colonists who were to provide the bulk of the manpower. Pitt assured colonists that they would be reimbursed for any costs incurred by them in fighting the French and he made a point of making provincial officers equal in rank to a British regular. As a result of Pitt's commitment, militiamen were "available" to supplement the redcoats being sent to America. In November 1758, the British captured Fort Duquesne at present-day Pittsburgh, the key to French control of the Ohio Valley. The following year, French troops lost Quebec, crippling their military strength. The loss of French military support temporarily calmed tensions between Native Americans and settlers in western Virginia. The Treaty of Paris in 1763 ended the French and Indian War, and gave England title to virtually all territory east of the Mississippi River. The victory of the British in the Seven Years' War removed the French threat from America in 1763, allowing the militias to turn their attention back to the Native American concerns associated with the frontier counties. The peace brought forth by the Seven Years' War would be short lived as tension between the colonies and England increased.

By the third quarter of the eighteenth century, the residents of the Virginia Colony and the other colonies felt that they were not enjoying the rights and privileges guaranteed them under the original charter.

The original charter of the Virginia Company stated:

"...all and everie the parsons being our subjects which shall dwell and inhabit within everie or anie of the saide severall Colonies and plantacions and everie or anie of their children...shall have and enjoy all liberties, franchises and immunities as if they had been abiding and borne within this our realme of England" (NPS 1999a).

The colonies felt excessively taxed and had no political representation in England. Though colonial governments had been established, these were subject to the crown. When the Virginia Assembly called for a day of prayer and fasting in support of the Boston Tea Party in 1774, they were disbanded by then Governor Dunmore.

In response, many of the burgesses, including Speaker Peyton Randolph joined an assembly of over 100 delegates in Williamsburg for the First Virginia Convention. The convention met to devise a strategy to make England aware of, and rectify the inequity that existed between England and the Colonies. The

convention decided to end the importation of British goods after November 1, 1774 and, if this were not effective, to end American exports to England in August 1775 (NPS 1999a). Hostilities broke out in New England in April, 1775, and the Continental Congress issued the Declaration of Independence the following year.

Virginia contributed significantly during the American Revolution. Virginians served in the continental army and naval forces and in state militia. Many of the most notable figures in the War of Independence were Virginia natives. This list includes: George Washington, James Madison, and Thomas Jefferson. Patrick Henry, whose famous “Give me Liberty, or give me Death” remark served as a battle cry for revolutionaries, was from Hanover County, Virginia. Another Virginian with national and international significance was George Mason (George Mason University n.d.). Mason was a prominent statesman/lawyer who often, but reluctantly, held local public office. Mason was inspired by enlightenment period thought on the equality of all men. As a result, he wrote the Virginia Declaration of Rights for the new state constitution. This document served as the basis for, in places nearly verbatim, the Bill of Rights, the first ten amendments to the Constitution, and the French Declaration of Rights of Man.

In Virginia, the militia was revitalized to replace independent volunteers “with minutemen under militia control” and to create an army of regulars. The counties were grouped into sixteen military districts with each county to continue to sustain its militia regiment. Each district was to provide a ten-company battalion of minutemen, with the exception of the Eastern Shore, and a company of regulars. Patrick Henry, overall commander and colonel of the 1st Virginia Regiment, established camp in Williamsburg in the fall of 1775 to prepare for skirmishes with loyalists under Governor Dunmore (Listman Jr. et al. 1987:19). Dunmore’s forces burned Norfolk in the winter of 1775, which led to the authorization of raising additional regiments of regulars to a total of nine. These regiments were transferred into the Continental Army in 1776 with additional units, including the minutemen, being absorbed into the Continentals as the war progressed. In order to supplement the loss of the minutemen and militia regiments, three regiments of state troops (two infantry and one artillery) were organized in 1777 to provide a defensive stance in the absence of the Continentals (Listman Jr. et al.: 1987:20). Although these three militia regiments were originally delegated to remain within Virginia, Washington’s dire need for men led to the “lending” of the 1st and 2nd Virginia State Regiments to him until 1780.

Much of the struggle for freedom was conducted outside Virginia. Many of the battles in which Virginians were involved occurred in New York and New Jersey to the north, or the Carolinas to the South. The exception to this is the last major battle of the Revolution where British forces surrendered at Yorktown. In spring of 1781, British General Charles Cornwallis, disobeying orders from his superior, General Clinton, marched his armies from the North Carolina Coast into Virginia. French General Lafayette, who was shadowing the British, sent word to General Washington in West Point, New York detailing the British location and disposition near Yorktown. At the same time, a French Fleet, under Admiral de Grasse, moved into and seized control of the Chesapeake Bay, blocking any possible British withdrawal. Deceiving the Redcoats in New York by leaving some of his forces in forts near the city, General Washington led most of his army to Virginia where the continentals were supplemented with French troops disembarked from Admiral de Grasse’s fleet. On September 28, 1781, the Franco-American forces arrived at Yorktown, besieging General Cornwallis’ encampment. The British held out for twenty days. On October 17, General Cornwallis, surrounded, was ready to surrender his army. The surrender officially occurred two days later on October 19. Although this was not the last battle of the Revolution, it was the last major confrontation. Cornwallis’ surrender hastened the resignation of English Prime Minister Lord North. By November of 1782, the Treaty of Paris, which officially recognized the United States as a sovereign nation, had been drafted (Museum of the Franco-American Alliance n.d.). It was officially signed on September 3, 1783. After the capture of Cornwallis at Yorktown in 1781, Virginia began to disband its regiments and continental forces.

C.3.3 Early National Period (1789-1830)

The end of the eighteenth century saw Virginia changing from a society almost exclusively agrarian, containing counties with only the smallest villages or none, to one gradually beginning to accommodate urban centers. Once direct British restraints on trade were removed (a process that was not completed until the War of 1812), such river ports as those located along the fall line (Alexandria, Fredericksburg, and Petersburg, for example) became thriving commercial centers with impressive concentrations of domestic and commercial structures. The period also saw the development of numerous towns and villages in the Piedmont and in western Virginia, particularly along the migration route extending south and west through the Valley of Virginia. The Piedmont centers of Charlottesville, Warrenton, and Leesburg, and such principal western communities as Winchester, Staunton, Lexington, and Abingdon, all began as county seats that prospered in this period.

Virginia enacted its first peacetime militia law in 1784 to establish a militia that would strive to incorporate the hard-earned skills and lessons of the Revolutionary War veterans. This state law complimented the Articles of Confederation which stated that “No vessel of war shall be kept up in time of peace by any State, except such number only, as shall be deemed necessary by the United States in Congress assembled, for the defense of such State...but every State shall always keep up a well-regulated and disciplined militia, sufficiently armed and accoutered, and shall provide and constantly have ready for use, in public stores, a due number of field pieces and tents, and a proper quantity of arms, ammunition and camp equipage” (Articles of Confederation 1777: Article 6). The Militia Act of 1792 set federal standards for the states to implement in the reorganization of the militia system. The militias were to be “arranged into divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, and companies, as the legislature of each state shall direct; and each division, brigade, and regiment, shall be numbered at the formation thereof; and a record made of such numbers of the Adjutant-General's office in the state” (Militia Act of 1792: Article III). Virginia adhered to the implementation of the standards by December 1792 and divided their militia into two contingents, one of volunteers and the second of a common militia for white males of military age (Listman Jr., et al. 1987:21).

Increasing tension regarding slavery at the turn of the century occurred as a result of Gabriel Prosser's Conspiracy. Born into slavery at Thomas Prosser's Brookfield plantation in Henrico County, Virginia, Gabriel would plot the largest slave revolt in the history of the United States. During the summer of 1800, Gabriel and others recruited hundreds of slaves and freed blacks in the towns Petersburg, Norfolk, and Albermarle and the counties of Caroline, Louisa, and Enrico. Whites also joined, including two French militant abolitionists. The plotters began preparation of arms and munitions (WGBH Educational Foundation 1999a). The plan was simple and bold. First, the army of slaves was going to enter Richmond, and forcibly take the armory. Once armed, the force planned to secure the capitol, and take Governor James Monroe hostage. Monroe would be used as a bargaining chip in the negotiation for the emancipation of Virginian slaves (Library of Virginia 2001a). As the army grew, so to did the original plan. Eventually, conspirators included the taking of Petersburg and Norfolk (WGBH Educational Foundation 1999a). The secrecy of the plot was lost when an intense summer storm made roads and bridges impassible, inhibiting some of the conspirators from making it to the rallying point. Two slaves, in different locations confessed the details of the plan to their masters. Reprisal for the conspiracy was quick and harsh. Many were transported outside the state; twenty-six were hanged. Two slaves were freed because of the information they surrendered, which helped to expose the plot (WGBH Educational Foundation 1999a). Aware of the irony of a country, founded on revolution for equality, hanging individuals who plotted action to secure their freedom, Jefferson stated, “there is a strong sentiment that there has been hanging enough. The other states, and the world at large will forever condemn us if we indulge in a principle of revenge” (Library of Virginia 2001a).

C.3.4 Antebellum Period (1830-1860)

During this period, the state's internal improvement system, which first received public funding in 1816, hit full stride. The Virginia Board of Public Works cooperated with private joint stock companies to construct a transportation network of canals, turnpikes, railroads, and navigable rivers to provide farmers and merchants access to markets. Despite such setbacks as the Panic of 1837, the construction campaign succeeded in opening the West and Southwest to settlement and in creating a new prosperity for the towns and counties through which the improvements passed. During the period, for the first time roads and railroads began to challenge the dominance of waterways as the principal means of transportation.

Several of Virginia's towns emerged as urban and commercial centers. They include Richmond, Norfolk, Alexandria, and Petersburg, among others. Manufacturing activities, which during the colonial period had been diffused in pockets throughout the countryside, became concentrated in towns and cities. Richmond, for example, became a center for iron making and milling.

The activities of the Virginia militia during the first half of the 19th century were primarily related to Native American clashes along the frontiers, minor skirmishes relating to the War of 1812, and slave uprisings. One of the first recorded uses of the militia to suppress a slave uprising was during the Nat Turner Rebellion in 1831 (Library of Virginia 2001b: <http://www.lva.lib.va.us/howeare/exhibits/DeathLiberty/natturner/index.htm>). The collapse of the enrolled militia system by the 1840s came about as a result of victory in the War of 1812, the demise of the threat from Native American tribes, and the questioning of mandatory military service by Americans (Mahon 1983:83). The enrolled militia's demise led to a significant rise of enrollment and establishment of volunteer militia companies during the middle of the 19th century.

The attractiveness of membership in the volunteer militia included members' shared vision of duty and honor, as well as the opportunity for camaraderie and social standing. A substantial increase in unit activities other than drills, specifically more social activities and community interaction, led to demands for adequate facilities. The facilities would be required to have meeting spaces, drill hall, and storage areas for weapons and equipment. Two early examples of armories in Virginia include the Petersburg Armory (1843) and the Richmond Howitzers Armory (1859). The Petersburg Armory is a two-story, five-bays-wide masonry building designed in the Greek Revival style (Land and Community Associates 1990:7-39). The Howitzers Armory is an early example of a dedicated facility for use by the militia and its design incorporated an early use of battlements (or crenellations), Romanesque-style arches and other Gothic Revival ornamentation (Everett n.d.: 10-11). The construction of these two armories was exceptions as a result of the availability of funding through local and private avenues. Despite the pressing need for facilities throughout Virginia and the fact that the state controlled the process of approving company charters, extensive state funding for facilities dedicated for the militia would not be forthcoming for decades (Doubler 2003:93).

The increasing tensions regarding slavery, and fear of slave uprisings led to a boost in militia membership across Virginia. White fears were particularly exacerbated by three events: Gabriel Prosser's Conspiracy (1800), the Nat Turner Revolt, and John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry.

Nat Turner was a slave and a preacher. During the 1820s, he had visions that convinced him he had been chosen to lead a slave revolt. For years, Nat waited for a sign to proceed. Finally, Turner, a deeply religious slave preacher, felt that the signs had been given in the form of thunder and an eclipse of the sun (Library of Virginia 2001a). He met with five of his friends on the evening of August 21, 1831; there was no plan of attack and no clear objective (Foner and Garraty 1991: 996). At approximately 2:00 AM on

August 22, the men set out to the Travis farm where they killed the sleeping family. The group recruited supporters as they went from plantation to plantation, murdering the slaveholding residents. Then, with between forty and sixty supporters, Nat Turner turned his attention to Jerusalem, the seat of Southampton County. Armed militia and citizens confronted the revolting slaves, turning them back. The next morning, while attempting to attack another house, Turner and his followers were again denied, and a number were taken prisoner. Federal troops assembled and joined local and state forces in a final battle (Library of Virginia 2001a). Turner and his entourage had murdered more than fifty people.

Several of the rebels, Turner among them, managed to escape. Turner was able to allude authorities for over two months before his October 30th capture. Nat Turner was tried at the Southampton Courthouse on November 5, 1831. Turner was found guilty of insurrection, and sentenced to be hanged. The execution took place on November 11. Officially, fifty-five people were convicted and executed for their role in the Turner Rebellion; accusations of conspiracy lead to the lynching of an unknown number of innocents (WGBH Educational Foundation 1999b).

Turner's Rebellion frightened and infuriated the white southern population. Proposed legislation to end the institution of slavery in Virginia was voted down (WGBH Educational Foundation 1999b), and greater restrictions were imposed on the slave and free black population, such as removing the right to assemble in groups larger than five, to learn to read and write, and to preach.

John Brown was a long-time anti-slavery activist. In the summer of 1859, John Brown, using the pseudonym Isaac Smith, took up residence near Harpers Ferry at a farm in Maryland. He trained a group of twenty-two men, including his sons Oliver, Owen, and Watson, in military maneuvers. On October 16, 1859, Brown and several followers seized the United States Armory and Arsenal at Harpers Ferry. Armory workers discovered Brown's men in control of the building on Monday morning, October 17.

Slaves did not rise up in support of the raid as Brown expected, and the townspeople rallied against the abolitionists. Local militia companies surrounded the armory, cutting off Brown's escape routes. Authorities in Washington, D.C. ordered Colonel Robert E. Lee to Harpers Ferry with a force of Marines to capture Brown. On the morning of Tuesday, October 18, Lee ordered Lieutenant Israel Green and a group of men to storm the engine house. Brown was taken to the Jefferson County seat of Charles Town for trial. Still recovering from a sword wound, John Brown stood trial at the Jefferson County Courthouse on October 26. Five days later, a jury found him guilty of treason against the Commonwealth of Virginia. Brown was hanged in Charles Town on December 2.

Northern abolitionists immediately used the executions as an example of the government's support of slavery. John Brown became their martyr, a hero murdered for his belief that slavery should be abolished. Despite the fact that Brown and his men were prosecuted and executed for taking over a government facility, his name became a symbol of pro-Union, anti-slavery beliefs. John Brown's name would become synonymous with the union effort in the Civil War, his name revered in the songs of the Northern armies. However, across Virginia, Brown's raid provided an additional stimulus for joining militia companies in anticipation of a possible war. In 1860, the Adjutant General of Virginia reported that the state militia would have the capability of fielding 20,000 officers and men (Hill 1964:51). The rapid deterioration of relations between the north and south regarding slavery, states' rights, and the determination of territories in the west led to the Civil War.

C.3.5 Civil War (1861-1865)

Virginia played a key role in the Civil War. The Confederate States of America located its capital at Richmond. Virginia contained a disproportionate share of the South's railways, industry, agriculture, and

population. Because of its strategic and political importance, many of the largest and most significant battles of the war were fought on Virginia soil.

The Civil War extracted a devastating toll on Virginia from the destruction of its landscape and communities to the extensive loss of life of its white male citizenry. Sympathy for the north led to the separation of the western counties of Virginia from the Commonwealth to create West Virginia in 1861; and acceptance into the Union as the 35th state in 1863 (Library of Congress n.d.: <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/today/jun20.html>). Despite West Virginia's secession from Virginia, its militia units and men fought for both the Union and the Confederacy (West Virginia State Archives n.d.: <http://www.wvculture.org>).

At the time of the firing upon Fort Sumter and Virginia's secession from the Union, the Virginia militia force included five divisions, twenty-eight brigades and one-hundred and ninety-seven regiments of the line (Listman Jr. et al. 1987:24). The creation of the Confederate States of America and the ratifying of their constitution in June 1861, led to the transfer of Virginia's forces into the Confederate States Army the following month.

Virginia attempted to retain some of its militia forces by passing a number of laws in November 1861, which created an active and reserve group of soldiers. The Confederacy's desperate need for men and the pressure exerted upon Virginia's militia led to the system's total collapse by the summer of 1862. The entire militia structure that had been in place prior to and at the beginning of the war was disbanded, with the exception of a small group of units for the larger cities, during the winter of 1864 (Listman Jr. et al. 1987:25).

C.3.6 Reconstruction and Growth (1865-1914)

With the defeat of the South and its associated economic deprivation, major changes occurred in Virginia, the effects of which greatly influenced Virginia well into the twentieth century. During this period, the foundations were laid for modern America as an industrialized, urban nation.

The expansion of Virginia's cities as commercial and industrial centers continued after the Civil War as the state struggled to emerge from the ruins of the Confederacy. The late nineteenth century in particular became a time of enormous growth as Virginians found new wealth in the mining of coal and mineral resources, the exploitation of forest products, the manufacturing of tobacco, and the expansion of railroad and shipping lines.

After four years of war, the South, its cities, towns, fields, and population, were decimated. The fight for Richmond had left it in ruins; the southern economy no longer existed. The federal government decided on a policy of "reconstruction", officially lasting from 1865 to 1877. The industry and infrastructure of the South would be rebuilt, as would the bonds of a new United States. Resentment hindered efforts early in the process. Southerners resented intervention from the Unionist federal government as well as exploitation from northern "carpetbaggers". Northerners resented the south because they believed the south was responsible for the previous hostilities.

The end of the war resulted in the emancipation of approximately four million slaves. One of the goals of reconstruction was to integrate the freed slaves into American society. The federal government established the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands (the Freedman's Bureau) to help African Americans in this new environment. The Bureau resettled people and established schools. Among these schools were Howard University in Washington D.C. and Hampton Institute in Hampton, Virginia. Both these schools operate to this day (World Book 2001).

Originally, reconstruction was conducted under President Johnson's plan that gave the individual states a number of rights. As a result, many of the southern states adopted "black codes" as a means to legally deny former slaves their rights as Americans. Some "black codes" prohibited any people of color from assembly or owning firearms. Other codes encouraged civil officers to catch freedmen who were not at work; a freedman was not allowed to quit work or leave until he had been there a specified time. Still other laws made inter-racial relations a criminal offense. Anti-miscegenation, or interracial marriage laws persisted until well into the twentieth century when a Virginia case had national repercussions.

Congress passed two significant amendments to the Constitution during reconstruction. The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution first establishes freed blacks as citizens. The law further states that all citizens must be provided equal protection of the law. This meant that no laws could discriminate on the basis of race. Additionally, the amendment provided that no confederate leaders could hold public office. The Fifteenth Amendment bars federal and state governments from denying the vote on the basis of race or status as a former slave. Readmittance to the Union of States was dependent on the state ratifying these amendments to the Constitution.

The readmittance of the southern states into the union had political repercussions. Most of the white population supported the Democratic Party. African Americans largely supported Lincoln's Republican Party. In an effort to maintain their power base, white southern governments instituted stipulations to right to vote, such as grandfather clauses. These clauses decreed that if you were not eligible to vote on previous occasions, then you had to take a test. Most whites of voting age were "grandfathered" out of the test. Most blacks, formerly slaves, had to take the test. However, because educating slaves had been illegal, most failed, denying them the vote. It was not until 1915 and 1932 that federal law prohibited this practice.

After the conclusion of the Civil War and the defeat of the Confederacy, an attempt to reorganize the militia in 1866 was quickly defeated with the abolishment of Virginia's government. The fear of Radical Republicans in the U.S. Congress was that the influential militias "would in no time return political control to the ex-Confederates" (Mahon 1983:108). Virginia's initial refusal to accept Reconstruction denied Virginia's reentry into the Union and led to its military occupation. Virginia was finally readmitted in 1870 after ratifying the Fourteenth Amendment as well as the Fifteenth Amendment (Foner 1988:452).

Virginia's admittance into the Union and return of the state legislature in Virginia led to the rebirth of the state militia. The two-tier system, uniformed volunteers and the common militia, were re-established in March 1871 to include both white and black companies. In 1872, the volunteers consisted of fourteen white and one black infantry companies with two artillery batteries (Listman Jr. et al. 1987:28). By 1876, the number of black and white companies increased to a total of twenty-nine companies, including artillery and cavalry units. An increasing responsibility of the militia in Virginia and throughout the country was their use in controlling labor strikes and preventing lynchings or other forms of racially motivated crimes. The militias' use by the governors for this type of police control re-emphasized the need and usefulness of the system. Virginia's use of the militia for assistance in civilian matters led the nation with the governor calling on them on at least 58 different occasions between 1871 and 1898 (Listman Jr. et al. 1987:29). In 1895, a coal miners' strike in southwest Virginia and neighboring West Virginia required the use of three cavalry companies, an artillery battery, and thirteen infantry companies during a three month span to keep the violence under control (Listman Jr. et al. 1987:29).

During this time, isolated instances of additional facilities were being constructed for local units. The Farmville Armory (1897) and the First Battalion Virginia Volunteer Armory in Richmond (1899) are two examples of such armories. The First Battalion armory is the oldest armory constructed for African-Americans in the Commonwealth and is located within the boundaries of the Jackson Ward Historic

District, a National Historic Landmark (NHL). The “castellated” or Gothic Revival design of the two-story armory incorporates a projecting one-bay central tower and corner turrets. The Jackson Ward neighborhood was the hub of African-American professional and entrepreneurial activities in the city and state during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission 1976).

The last quarter of the nineteenth century was when the term “National Guard” started to replace the term “militia”. The National Guard Association (NGA) was established in 1879 and the first gathering of National Guard officers took place in Richmond (Hill 1964:129). The NGA strove to improve funding for the Guard, as well as convincing politicians and regular military officials that the Guard “was a national component of the nation’s military force” not just a state’s police force (Mahon 1983:119). The debates of the National Guard/militia’s responsibilities, ranging from its primary mission to be “protecting the coasts of the United States” to their use in fighting “the battles of industrial war”, remained undefined going into the 20th century (McClellan 1886:294-313). The NGA was successful in lobbying for increased appropriations for the militia and by 1887, Congress had double the overall annual allotment from \$200,000 to \$400,000 (Derthick 1965:21-22).

C.3.7 World War I to the 1950s

As the country, urbanized and its population experienced dramatic growth, the Depression and World War II transformed the roles and power of state and federal governments. The existing political and economic structure was inadequate to deal with the economic consequences of the Depression, so the size and scope of government programs expanded to cope with them. Likewise, the logistical and organizational problems presented by the war resulted in an increase in the number and size of government agencies to overcome them. State government grew similarly.

Coal was a major economic resource of southwestern Virginia. At the end of reconstruction, infrastructure extended to the coalfields of Buchanan, Dickenson, Lee, Russell, Scott, Tazewell, and Wise Counties. Virginia coal was shipped north. Advancements in building technology and a boom in city population created a demand for steel. It was partially coal from Virginia that fired the coke ovens of the steel industry.

Newly disembarked immigrants flooded the coal mines. Coal companies not only employed these immigrants, but also controlled their livelihood by owning the housing as well as the “Company Store” from which the employees were required to shop. The company store was the only place that would accept the company “scrip”, an internal monetary system. A seemingly limitless supply of unorganized labor allowed the companies to engage in deplorable labor practices. These practices included cribbing, paying the worker by the weight of the product and often gauging the employee. Some employers also and maintained unsafe working conditions (West Virginia Archives and History n.d.: 1). Between 1877 and 1928, the coalmines were the most dangerous work place in the United States having claimed the lives of at least 10,000 men and an unknown number of young boys (Smucker n.d.). Eventually, labor laws were instituted and enforced, greatly improving conditions in the coalmines (West Virginia Archives and History n.d.: 4-5).

Twenty million tons of coal were annually shipped from Virginia mines by 1948, making it the seventh highest coal producing state (Library of Virginia 2001b). Despite spikes in the demand for coal during the World Wars and during the “Energy Crisis” of the 1970’s, environmental considerations, the introduction of more efficient fuels, and the mismanagement and overproduction by mine operators ended mass coal mining as a viable endeavor (Parsons, Brinckerhoff, Quade, and Douglas, Inc. 2000). Furthermore, many of the once profitable mines of the early 1900’s were mined out by 1950 (Library of Virginia 2001b).

In terms of the military, the conclusion of the Spanish-American War in 1898 and the United States' propulsion onto the international stage as a world power led to a series of hearings by Congress studying the victories and failures of the armed forces. Elihu Root, a corporate lawyer with no military experience, was appointed by President McKinley to serve as the Secretary of War in 1899. Root's influence, including the establishment of the Army War College, extended to redefining the mission of the National Guard. Congressman Charles Dick, president of the National Guard Association, and Colonel William Sanger worked with Root to determine ways of improving the "citizen reserve" system. The Dick Act of 1903 transformed the militia system in the United States and reshaped the National Guard whose mission would include "the peacetime training of men who in wartime would become volunteers" (Weigley 1974:211). The Dick Act established a more federalized system for the Guard and once governors accepted federal aid the state would be required to have the militia available for an annual inspection by federal officers, drill twenty-four times a year, and turn out each summer for five days of encampment (Mahon 1983:140). In exchange for the increased training requirements, the federal government agreed to substantially increase funding to provide weapons, equipment, uniforms and compensation for the soldiers. However, the rash of extensive armory construction in the Northeast failed to materialize on a large scale in the Commonwealth. One armory of note that was constructed during this era was the Richmond Light Infantry Blues Armory (1910). The substantial building, designed in the Gothic Revival or "castellated" style, incorporated a public market on the ground floor. The combination of military and non-military use in these facilities was a common design feature at this time to provide the units with an additional source of funding (Everett n.d.:17).

In response to the new opportunities presented by the Dick Act, Virginia accepted federal aid and produced a master plan that sought to "preserve quality" of the state militia by creating a force that would be supported primarily with federal funds. The plan was to limit the necessary amount of state appropriations needed to fund the guardsmen. The Dick Act coincided with Virginia's reorganization efforts and the Commonwealth aggressively adopted the new federal requirements. Virginia's acceptance of new federal standards led to the establishment of a separate medical corps, field hospital company, and a signal company. The Adjutant General disbanded a majority of the existing militia groups in April 1899 to set about rebuilding the organization. The following year, the Adjutant General's plan was to create two infantry regiments (each with twelve companies), an artillery battalion and cavalry troop. The infantry regiments were expanded to include an additional regiment and a four-company battalion (Listman Jr. et al. 1987:33).

By agreeing to accept additional "federalization" of the National Guard/militia system, the states agreed to relinquish a portion of its control of the guardsmen. The Militia Act of 1908, built upon the foundation of the Dick Act, reiterated the importance of the National Guard to the overall defense of the nation. One of the provisions initiated within the 1908 act was that if the use of military forces were required to defend against an invasion, enforce the laws of the United States, or subdue insurrections, the President would be required to call up the National Guard prior to volunteers to supplement the regular army (Doubler 2003:150-151).

The provisions of the Dick Act and the Militia Act of 1908, which authorized the President to call up the National Guard prior to volunteers and to use the force overseas, came under scrutiny during the early 1910s. Questions over the constitutionality of these provisions led to U.S. Attorney General Wickersham finding that it was forbidden for the federal government to use the Guard beyond the militia clause's definition in the Constitution (Doubler 2003:154-155). In answer to Wickersham's opinion, the need for a comprehensive plan for the military, and the increasing tension over the eventual involvement of the United States in World War I, Congress passed the National Defense Act of 1916 (Rothstein n.d.: <http://www.ngb.army.mil/news/todayinhistory/june.aspx>). This Act brought about further changes to the National Guard/militia system in Virginia and the nation. The Reserves system and the Reserve Officer's

Training Corps (ROTC) were established and the federal government's power over the National Guard increased dramatically. The relinquishment of state control over the Guard that had begun under the Dick and Militia Acts accelerated with the acceptance of federal funding under the National Defense Act. If states were not complying with federal regulations, the Secretary of War now had the authority to withdraw funding from the states. The president was empowered by Congress to draft, without the consent of the state governors, individual Guardsmen in the event of an emergency. This would cease the Guardsmen's membership in the Guard for the duration of the emergency, thus avoiding the constitutional issues raised by the Dick and Militia Acts by transferring Guardsmen to the Regular Army, and it would be the states' responsibility to replace the Guard units that were taken. The training requirements were lengthened, but federal compensation for the Guardsmen was authorized for drill and camp. The Division of Militia Affairs was re-designated the Militia Bureau and was under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of War (Rothstein n.d.). As a result of the new act, the Virginia Volunteers were officially renamed the Virginia National Guard and additional companies were created to "tailor the Commonwealth's force to [meet] national needs". The new units included the Coast Artillery Corps, located in Lynchburg and Roanoke, a fourth artillery battery, and an engineer company. A headquarters, supply, machine gun, and ambulance company was created for each infantry regiment (Listman Jr. et al. 1987:34).

Although the Virginia National Guard's focus at this time of reorganization was the strengthening of its ability to perform military duties on a state and national level, they were required to continue providing assistance on civilian matters. Their missions included crowd control during labor strikes, protection against looters, and prevention of lynchings, which had persisted through the first two decades of the twentieth century (Listman Jr. et al. 1987:35). The Guardsmen focus on civilian police matters were temporarily sidetracked by deteriorating relations in Europe. These events would sweep the United States through two World Wars and transform the way the Guardsmen's were used militarily.

C.3.8 Virginia's Guardsmen During and Between the World Wars: 1916-1946

The United States entry into World War I spurred President Wilson to exercise the authority given to him by the National Defense Act of 1916 and call up the entire National Guard in August 1917. The bulk of the Guardsmen from Virginia joined fellow Guardsmen from Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware, and Washington D.C. as the 29th Division of the United States Army. "The Blue and Gray" was activated in late August and sent to Camp McClellan in Alabama under the command of Major General Charles Morton (Hill 1964:266). The Division was dispatched to Europe between May and July 1918 and trained in France before being ordered to join the First Army's Meuse-Argonne offensive. The 29th Division, under the 58th Infantry Brigade, entered the offensive on October 8, 1918 with their primary objective to cover the flanks of the main American effort. The division engaged in heavy fighting and advanced seven kilometers in three weeks. Under the code name "Mocking Bird", the 29th Division encountered fighting elements of six enemy divisions and had suffered 5,552 casualties before being relieved. The members of the 29th Division were recognized for their bravery and heroics with the awarding of 3 Medals of Honor, 149 Distinguished Service Crosses, 4 Distinguished Service Medals, and 267 Silver Stars (Grunts n.d.: <http://www.grunts.net/army/29thid1.html>). The Meuse-Argonne offensive was the final battle of World War I and the Germans surrendered on November 11, 1918. The troops were ordered home in the spring of 1919 and demobilized stateside at Camp Lee, Virginia (Listman Jr. et al. 1987:42).

The excellent performance of the 29th Division in Europe and the unification of Guardsmen from Maryland, Virginia, and Washington, D.C. within the "Blue and Gray" set the precedent for federal and wartime needs taking priority over the state's needs. However, once released from federal duty, reorganization at the state level of the pre-existing Guard units was slow as a result of political unrest regarding the armed forces at both the federal and state levels. The National Defense Act of 1920 led to the creation of the army of the United States, which comprised the Regular Army, the National Guard, and the Organized Reserves. The 1920 act allowed for the retention of previous unit nicknames and numbers (Doubler 2003:189). Virginia was directed by the Militia Bureau in 1922 to share the

responsibility of the 29th Division with Maryland and Washington, D.C. This responsibility included fielding and equipping the 91st (later the 88th) Infantry Brigade, the 29th Tank Company, 29th Signal Company, sections of the 104th Medical Regiment, and the 54th Field Artillery Brigade (Listman Jr. et al. 1987:43).

The Guard's responsibilities returned to state issues in response to the governor's continuing calls upon them to handle a range of crises including fighting forest fires, preventing violence during industrial strikes, riot control and presenting a "voice" of reason during racial strife or other unrest (U.S. Army National Guard n.d.: www.29thinfantrydivision.com). Despite the importance of the Guard's role in the Commonwealth's affairs, funding remained extremely difficult to obtain from the General Assembly for capital improvements. With the exception of locally owned facilities, such as armories in Richmond, Alexandria, Norfolk and Portsmouth, dedicated armory buildings were not provided to the Guard and money was not dedicated by the Commonwealth for the construction of such facilities. By the late 1920s, the allowance allotted to the Guard by the Commonwealth was \$10.00 per man, which was based on average drill attendance. An Armory Building Program had been recommended by the Guard for numerous years "to protect Government property" and to provide small communities with armory buildings that could also be used as "town halls, or, community centers" (Adjutant General 1928:11). Additional funding was not forthcoming and the facility situation grew steadily worse entering the 1930s.

The Great Depression expanded the National Guard's mission in Virginia to include providing assistance for the homeless and aid to areas devastated by the Hurricanes of 1932 and 1936. The economic devastation that affected Virginians and the nation had a similar effect on the National Guard in terms of funding. The \$75.00 pay provided to Guardsmen attending armory drills and summer camp spurred a surge in volunteerism. Initially, as the need of cost-saving measures became apparent, an overall decrease in federal and state funding for Virginia's National Guard was initiated. The funding issues continued to hamper their ability to provide needed assistance to the community as well as upgrade their woefully inadequate facilities and equipment.

In 1931, the Militia Bureau listed approximately half of Virginia's 37 armories as being "inadequate facilities for the care and preservation of government property and proper space for armory drill" (Adjutant General 1931:14). In response to the problem, a bill was introduced in the General Assembly to provide funding "for the progressive building of armories" (Adjutant General 1931:14). An Armory Commission was created in March 1932 to raise support and funds in the General Assembly for the construction of new armories and rehabilitation of existing facilities (Adjutant General 1932:14). This act, "authorize[d] said commission to construct and maintain armories, drill and training areas for the National Guard...authorize[d] municipalities, counties, and the State and others to cooperate in and about the construction of armories...and authorize[d] municipalities and counties to convey to the State of Virginia lands owned by them on which to construct armories" (Adjutant General 1933:12). The following year, additional funding was provided by the federal government under the Public Works Administration (PWA) and, in 1935, the Works Progress (later Projects) Administration (WPA) as part of President Roosevelt's New Deal programs (Short and Brown 1986:vii-x). The National Guard Association provided the Senate with a list of needed facilities throughout the United States as part of their request for a portion of PWA funding and Virginia was identified as needing 26 new facilities for 36 units. Between 1930 and 1940, new armory facilities were constructed across the Commonwealth as a result of these various programs. New facilities included the Vaughan Armory in South Boston (1930), the City Armory in Lynchburg (1931), an armory in Lynchburg (1936) and Newport News (1936), the Clifton Forge Armory (1940), the Winchester Armory (1940), and an armory in Blackstone (1940) (VDHR n.d.).

The rise of Germany's war machine in Europe in the 1930s led to a strong response by the United States military with a dramatic increase in drills and training for the National Guard. In Virginia, the

Guardsmen took part in the First Army Maneuvers at Manassas in August 1939. This exercise was the first large scale training undertaken by the Guardsmen since the end of World War I and by the following year, President Roosevelt was authorized by Congress to federalize the National Guard (Mahon 1983:179).

The bombing of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941 ushered the United States into World War II and Virginia's Guardsmen began preparation for their entry into the fighting. The SMR in Virginia Beach was taken over by the federal government for the second time in its history and was renamed Camp Pendleton in honor of Brigadier General William Nelson Pendleton, chief of artillery for the Army of Northern Virginia during the Civil War (Virginia Guardpost 1988:2). Established in 1911, the SMR provided the Virginia National Guard with a central location for training exercises and the establishment of a state rifle range. It was leased to the US Navy during World War I and reverted back to state control until World War II. During World War II, Camp Pendleton served as a training and billeting facility before transitioning to a "boot camp" facility.

The 29th Division (Virginia, Maryland, DC) was the only Guard Division to have landed ashore on D-Day, June 6, 1944. Over the course of the war, the 29th Division lost 4,515 men with an additional 16,105 wounded (The National Guardsmen 1947:23). The National Guard's principal contribution to World War II was that the Guard, with the Marines, "made up the bulk of the American fighting force" (Mahon 1983:194)

C.3.9 Modern Period

Like many of the Mid Atlantic States, Virginia saw an economic surge at the end of World War II. Although Virginia remains largely agricultural, its urban centers experienced growth during this period as people migrated to the cities, where the jobs were. With cities such as Washington, D.C. and Richmond expanding, much of the surrounding farmland was converted to housing and services for the city workforce.

A related phenomenon – the transportation route as development corridor – occurred in the last few years of the twentieth century. Although in previous periods some towns and villages were created or grew along the routes of internal improvements, such development remained fairly localized. Today, however, not only do large communities spring into being near such highways as Interstate 95, but are a correspondingly elaborate system of support facilities are established with them: schools, shopping centers, office parks, airports, and additional roads. These transportation and residential facilities presently constitute the most significant threat to the historic resources and natural environment of Virginia (VDHR 1992a).

C.3.10 The Virginia National Guard and the Cold War: 1946-1989

The end of World War II and the advent of the Cold War led to the retention of most of the National Guard units that had returned triumphantly from Europe. Virginia had retained command of their sections of the 29th Division including headquarters, the 29th Signal Company, 116th Infantry, 111th and 227th Field Artillery Battalions, as well as the 29th Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop, Mechanized. The Guard grew substantially in Virginia to include the 107th Antiaircraft Artillery Brigade and 224th Antiaircraft Artillery Group, the 176th Infantry with the 189th Engineer Combat Company, the 442nd Field Artillery Battalion and the 221st Army Band (Listman Jr. et al. 1987:52). The United States' involvement in the Korean War in 1950 did not directly affect the Virginia National Guard units, but the increasing tension between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R changed the Guard's mission in certain respects. Three gun battalions, the 125th, the 710th, and the 615th were fitted with the NIKE-AJAX missile system in 1958 to protect Washington, DC and Norfolk, VA. The NIKE-AJAX system was designed to protect major metropolitan areas and

strategic military installations from aerial attacks (McMaster et al. 1984:1-1). The NIKE-AJAX system was scaled back to a single battalion and a single battery of the upgraded NIKE-HERCULES missile system in 1963. The following year, these were combined into a single NIKE-HERCULES battalion with three firing batteries (Listman Jr. et al. 1987:55).

Prior to the mobilization of the Virginia National Guard for World War II, the Armory Commission and the PWA/WPA programs had provided a number of new and updated facilities for the Guardsmen across the commonwealth. As the attention of the military turned to the war campaign, funding for armory construction ceased and the Armory Commission was temporarily disbanded. The General Assembly appropriated \$200,000 in the 1946-1948 budget with the expectation of an influx of new federal funding for the construction of new Guard facilities (Adjutant General 1949:11). The report of the Adjutant General for 1949 stated that the Armory Commission was officially abolished by the Act of the General Assembly, effective June 30, 1948 (Adjutant General 1951:19). The lack of continued construction during the 1940s and the significant growth of the Guard after World War II placed excessive strain on the unimproved armories and other facilities used by the Guardsmen and the communities. In response, the Armory Commission was re-established in 1952 and charged with allocating the new federal funding that was becoming available as a result of the National Defense Act of 1949 (Armories Construction Bill) (US Senate 1949:S.960). Between 1952 and 1966, 25 new armories were constructed in the Commonwealth with a number of the older armories undergoing extensive renovation and expansion programs (Listman Jr. et al. 1987:53). The program led to the construction of multiple armories based on standardized designs by the Richmond, VA-based firm of Ballou and Justice. The armories at Onancock, Farmville, Franklin, Hopewell, Roanoke, Radford, and Chatham utilized these designs. Prior to the construction of a facility in town, the municipality was required to donate a five-acre parcel for the armory (VA-ARNG n.d.: Facility Files). The extensive building campaign initiated by the Adjutant General's office gave the Virginia National Guard the opportunity to increase their visibility in municipalities across the commonwealth.

The Virginia National Guard was spared the extensive riot control missions that occupied numerous National Guard units across the country during the 1960s. In contrast, Virginia's National Guard underwent a number of different re-organizations, which resulted in the combining of battalions, the elimination of divisions, and the shifting of resources within the Guard. The 29th Division was inactivated in 1967 with the division units transferred to the 28th (re-activated in 1984). The loss of the "Blue and Gray" division was joined by the elimination of the 116th Armor, 183rd Cavalry, the 129th Signal Battalion and the 111th and 246th Artillery Battalions. The Pentagon's decision to scale back the National Guard did not prevent the surge of volunteers signing up for Guard service. The escalation of the United States' involvement in Vietnam and the decision by President Johnson not to activate the Guard assisted Virginia's ability to fulfill 98% of the state's quota in 1967 (Listman Jr. et al. 1987:58).

The conclusion of the Vietnam War did not bring the decrease in enrollment in the Virginia National Guard that officials had expected. An increase in African-American recruits as a result of the civil rights movement and the acceptance of women into the Guard in 1973 helped to fulfill the Virginia National Guard's recruitment requirements. The Guard's mission, although conscious of the on-going Cold War, focused on its state commitments throughout the 1970s and 1980s. The fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 and the end of the Cold War brought a significant shift in the military make-up of the United States and the National Guard.

C.3.11 Virginia National Guard in the Post-Cold War Environment: 1990-2002

The end of the Cold War and improved relations with the former U.S.S.R led the United States armed forces to refocus attention elsewhere. The momentary peace with the conclusion of the Cold War was quickly replaced by rising tensions with the Middle East. In 1990, Iraq invaded Kuwait leading to the

mobilization of the United States' military forces in Operation Desert Shield/Storm. The Virginia National Guard mobilized eight units to serve in Saudi Arabia in 1991 as part of a larger National Guard force numbering 63,000 troops (Army National Guard 2007: <http://www.arng.army.mil/History.aspx>). During the 1990s, the National Guard has had limited roles overseas as part of peacekeeping missions in Somalia, Haiti, Kuwait, Bosnia, and Kosovo. Virginia National Guard's largest and most important role since the turn of the century has been the defense of the commonwealth and the United States in response to the September 11, 2001 terrorist attack on the Pentagon and the World Trade Center and the war on Iraq in 2003.

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- 1991 *Late Archaic and Early Woodland Research in Virginia: A Synthesis*. Council of Virginia Archaeologists, Special publication No. 23 of the Archaeological Society of Virginia.
- 1992 *Middle and Late Woodland Research in Virginia: A Synthesis*. Council of Virginia Archaeologists, Special publication No. 29 of the Archaeological Society of Virginia.
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- Ritchie, William A.
1965 *The Archaeology of New York*. 1994 Revised Edition Purple Mountain Press, Flieschmanns, New York.

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n.d. "Today in Guard History (June)". The history of the National Guard Bureau. Electronic document, <http://www.ngb.army.mil/news/todayinhistory/june.aspx> accessed July 2003.

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1983 *The Virginia Militia in the Seventeenth Century.* Baton Rouge, LA: Louisiana State University Press.

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1986 *Public Buildings-Architecture under the Public Works Administration, 1933-1939-Volume I.* New York: De Capo Press.

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1992 *The Montgomery Focus: A Late Woodland Potomac River Culture.* Archeological Society of Maryland, Bulletin No. 2.

Slattery, R.G., W.A. Tidwell, and D.R. Woodward

1966 The Montgomery Focus. *Quarterly Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Virginia* 21(2).

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1979 *A Preliminary Archeological Reconnaissance of Proposed Sewer Lines in the Rock Run Area, Montgomery County, Maryland.* On file, Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

Stephenson, R.L. and A.L. Ferguson

1963 *The Accokeek Creek Site: A Middle Atlantic Seaboard Culture Sequence.* Anthropological Papers. Museum of Anthropology. University of Michigan No. 20.

Stevens, J.S.

1998 Examination of Shepard and Potomac Creek Wares at a Montgomery Complex Site (44LD521). *Journal of Middle Atlantic Archaeology* 14:95-126.

Turner, E. Randolph

1979 Archaeological Site Survey Form for 44WG196. On file at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond.

1989 Paleoindian Settlement Patterns and Population Distributions in Virginia. In *Paleoindian Research in Virginia: A Synthesis.* pp. 71-94. Council of Virginia Archaeologists, Special publication No. 19 of the Archaeological Society of Virginia.

United States

1777 *Articles of Confederation and perpetual union between the states of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island, and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.* Williamsburg: Alexander Purdie.

US Department of Justice

1912 *Authority of President to send militia to a foreign country.* Washington, DC: Government Printing Office. Copy available at Library of Congress, Microfilm 65164 JK.

US Second Congress, Session I

1792 The Militia Act of 1792, "*An Act more effectually to provide for the National Defence by establishing an Uniform Militia throughout the United States.*"

US Senate

1949 *Hearing Before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Armed Services, 81st Congress, First Session on S. 960.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office.

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1974 *Towards an American army; military thought from Washington to Marshall.* Westport, Conn., Greenwood Press

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1981 *Maryland Department of Transportation Archaeological Resources Survey, Vol. I: Eastern Shore.* Maryland Historical Trust Manuscript Series No. 5. Annapolis, Maryland.

West Virginia State Archives

n.d. West Virginia Civil War Union Militia Internet Database Summary. Electronic document, <http://www.wvculture.org/agency/press/archivesmilitia.htm> accessed July 2003.

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Wise, Jennings C.

1967 *The Early History of the Eastern Shore of Virginia.* Regional Publishing Company, Baltimore, Maryland.

WGBH Educational Foundation

1999a *Gabriel's Conspiracy.* Electronic document, <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/aia/part3/3p1576.html> accessed June 20,2002.

1999b *Nat Turner's Rebellion.* Electronic document, <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/aia/part3/3p1518.html> accessed June 20,2002.

APPENDIX D

VDHR APPLICATIONS, GUIDELINES, AND PROJECT AND SITE EXCHANGE

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PERMIT APPLICATIONS:

http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/pdf_files/Permit-RemovalOfHumanBurials.PDF

VDHR SURVEY GUIDELINES

http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/pdf_files/Survey%20Manual-RevOct.2011Final.pdf

VDHR ELECTRONIC PROJECT INFORMATION EXCHANGE (EPIX)

<https://solutions.virginia.gov/ePIX/>

VCHRIS

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

VDHR OFFICE OF REVIEW AND COMPLIANCE FAQ

<http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/review/orcFAQsfed.html>

APPENDIX E
ICRMP DISTRIBUTION LIST, POINTS OF CONTACT, AND CONSULTATION AND
CORRESPONDENCE

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Appendix E includes Points of Contact (POCs) for distribution of the draft and final ICRMP and copies of correspondence and/or summaries of consultation generated as part of the ICRMP review process. The VAARNG ICRMP was reviewed by and comments received from individuals and agencies identified in the POC list. Table E-1 includes internal VAARNG departments and individuals; NGB staff; the SHPO; and newspapers and libraries used to notify and make ICRMP copies available to members of the public and other interested parties. The ICRMP was also distributed to Federally Recognized American Indian Tribes for Virginia and the Virginia Council on Indians. Contact information and copies of correspondence for these groups is included in Appendix G of this ICRMP.

| Table E-1: ICRMP Distribution Points of Contact | | |
|--|--|--|
| Title/Area of Responsibility | Name/Title | Address/Contact Information |
| <i>Virginia Army National Guard</i> | | |
| Leadership – TAG, ATAG, Chief of Staff | | MTC-Fort Pickett Blackstone, VA 23824-6316 |
| FMO | Charlton T. Dunn, LTC, VAARNG | MTC-Fort Pickett Building 316 Blackstone, VA 23824-6316 434-298-6423 |
| USPFO | Marie Mahoney, COL, VAARNG | MTC-Fort Pickett Building 316 Blackstone, VA 23824-6316 434-298-6162 |
| JAG | Russell W. Woodlief, LTC, JA, VAARNG | MTC-Fort Pickett Building 316 Blackstone, VA 23824-6316 434-298-6285 |
| POTO | Marti J. Bissell, COL VAARNG | MTC-Fort Pickett Building 473 Blackstone, VA 23824-6316 434-292-8519 |
| MTC Commander | William P. Scott, LTC, VAARNG | MTC-Fort Pickett Building 472 Blackstone, VA 23824-6316 434-292-2722 |
| MTC Directorate of Public Works | Chrystor L. Atkinson, MAJ, EN, VAARNG | MTC-Fort Pickett Building 234 Blackstone, VA 23824-6316 434-292-8303 |
| Facility Managers, Custodians | Various | Various addresses |
| MTC Directorate of Plans, Training and Security(DPTS)/ITAM | Paul C. Gravely, MAJ, VAARNG | MTC-Fort Pickett Building 3001 Blackstone, VA 23824-6316 434-292-2697 |
| Environmental Program Manager | Gary L. Williamson, CIV, EN, VAARNG | NGVA-FMO-ENV MTC-Fort Pickett Building 316 Blackstone, VA 23824-6316 |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| Conservation Manager | James C. Shaver, Jr., MAJ, EN, VAARNG | NGVA-FMO-ENV MTC-Fort Pickett Building 316 Blackstone, VA 23824-6316 jaycee.shaver.mil@mail.mil 434-298-6391 |
| Cultural Resources Manager | Susan Smead, CIV, EN, VAARNG | NGVA-FMO-ENV Building 316, Fort Pickett MTC Blackstone, VA 23824-6316 434-298-6411 susan.e.smead.nfg@mail.mil |
| Collection Manager / Curator | Christopher Parr, CIV, EN, VAARNG | NGVA-FMO-ENV Building 316, Fort Pickett MTC Blackstone, VA 23824-6316 (434) 298-6153 christopher.j.parr.nfg@mail.mil |
| GIS Program Manager, | Carolee Doughty, CIV, EN, VAARNG | NGVA-FMO-ENV Building 316, Fort Pickett MTC Blackstone, VA 23824-6316 carolee.d.doughty.nfg@mail.mil |
| Public Affairs | Alfred (Cotton) Puryear, CIV VAARNG | NGVA-PA 5901 Beulah Road Sandston, VA 23150-6112 804-539-1451 alfred.a.puryear.civ@mail.mil |
| <i>National Guard Bureau</i> | | |
| Cultural Resources Manager | Alisa Dickson | National Guard Bureau ATTN: ARE-C 111 So. George Mason Drive Arlington, Virginia 22204-1382 alisa.r.dickson.civ@mail.mil 703-607-9620 |
| JAG | | |
| <i>State Historic Preservation Office</i> | | |
| SHPO | Julie Langan, Director | Virginia Department of Historic Resources 2801 Kensington Avenue Richmond, Virginia 23221 804-482-6087 |
| <i>Newspapers/Public Libraries</i> | | |
| Courier-Record (Blackstone, Virginia) | N/A | P.O Box 460 Blackstone, VA, 23824 434-292-3019 |
| Richmond Times Dispatch | N/A | 300 E. Franklin Street Richmond, VA 23219 800-468-3382 |
| Virginian-Pilot | N/A | 4100 Virginia Beach Blvd Virginia Beach, VA 23452 757-385-0150 |

APPENDIX F
ANNUAL UPDATES

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ICRMP ANNUAL REPORT TEMPLATE

To: NGB Cultural Resource Program Manager

From:

Subject: ARNG Annual Report on Implementation Status of the ARNG ICRMP and Cultural Resource Management Program.

Date:

Reporting Period: *(Period report covers, i.e. 1 May 06 – 1 May 07)*

Program Overview: *(Short Paragraph covering major accomplishments, actions and any potential problems both current and foreseeable.)*

Projects and Their Status for Reporting Period: *(List all projects: proposed, those completed during, and on-going. If a table is already available, paste in or submit as separate sheet and reference here.)*

Projects Proposed for Next Reporting Period: *(List all projects in STEP or at least planned to be entered into STEP for the next reporting period that is known at the time of the report writing. If a table is already available, paste in or submit as a separate sheet and reference here.)*

Updated State Historic Preservation Office Contact Information: *(Enter Point of Contact and contact information.)*

Updated Native American Contact Information: *(Enter Point of Contact and contact information as applicable.)*

Section 106 Associated with Readiness Centers under the Readiness Center Programmatic Agreement: *(Provide a list of all Section 106 compliance actions completed using the PA, including adverse effects, no adverse effects, and exempted actions)*

Annual Review Checklist

Events that may trigger a re-evaluation of the ICRMP:

- Significant federal actions (as defined by NHPA or NEPA) have occurred
- Deficiencies resulting from an environmental audit or EPAS
- A significant increase in the number or percentage of completed surveys
- Change in or exception to HQDA policy
- New or revised federal statute, regulation, Executive Order, or Presidential Memoranda
- Addition of new resource types or categories

Questions to ask while reviewing the ICRMP for accuracy and updating:

- Is the cultural landscape approach utilized as the basis of an installation-wide planning level survey?
- Are all cultural resources statutory and regulatory requirements that may affect the installation identified? Are specific compliance actions for future projects identified?
- Is the ICRMP in compliance with:
 - NEPA?
 - NHPA?
 - NAGPRA?
 - ARPA?
 - EO13007?
 - DoD policies?
- Has an inventory schedule been developed for:
 - NHPA undertakings?
 - other compliance requirements?
 - the development of a baseline inventory for management purposes?
- Does the management plan address the internal installation coordination and consultation procedures, and define standardized treatment measures for cultural resources?
- Are mission requirements being considered realistically?
- Is the ICRMP accessible and understandable?
- Are other plans developed through other installation planning documents and activities considered?
- Are impacts to known or anticipated cultural resources addressed? Is there a workable plan to identify these resources for later consultation?
- Has any information that contributed to the ICRMP changed including real property listings, installation maps, planning documents, GIS data, Environmental Compliance Assessment System audits, etc.?

APPENDIX G
TRIBAL CONSULTATION

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TRIBAL CONSULTATION

There are no federally recognized Native American tribes within the Commonwealth of Virginia; however, there are federally recognized tribes outside the state that may claim aboriginal lands on or near VaARNG facilities. A list of such Tribes is provided in Table G-1.

| TABLE G-1: FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED AMERICAN INDIAN TRIBES FOR VIRGINIA | | |
|---|--|--|
| Name | Contact Name and Title | Contact Information |
| Catawba Indian Nation | The Honorable William Harris, Chief Wenonah Haire, THPO Caitlin Totherrroow, THPO | 1536 Tom Steven Road Rock Hill, South Carolina 29730 803-328-2427 803-328-5791 http://www.catawbaindian.net/index.php |
| Cayuga Nation | The Honorable Clint Halftown, Federal Representative | P.O. Box 803 Seneca Falls, NY 13148 315-568-0750 http://tuscaroras.com/cayuganation |
| Cherokee Nation | The Honorable Bill John Baker, Principal Chief Dr. Richard Allen, THPO | P.O. Box 948 Tahlequah, Oklahoma 74465 918-453-5000 http://www.cherokee.org/ |
| Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians | The Honorable Michell Hicks, Principal Chief Tyler B. Howe, THPO | P.O. Box 455 Cherokee, NC 28719 828-497-7000 www.cherokee-nc.com |
| Tuscarora Nation | The Honorable Leo Henry, Chief Neil Patterson Jr., Director (Env) Bryan Printup, Sec. 106 | 2006 Mt. Hope Road Lewiston, New York 14092 716-601-4737 www.tuscaroras.com |
| United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma | The Honorable George Wickliffe, Chief Lisa C. Larue-Baker, THPO | P.O. Box 746 Tahlequah, OK 74465 918-431-1818 www.unitedkeetoowahband.org |

Tribes that have state recognition, but which have not attained federal recognition, are considered organizations, but not sovereign nations. They can be invited to be consulting parties by the VAARNG. The following contact information for state-recognized Tribes is provided below in Table G-2.

TABLE G-2: STATE RECOGNIZED NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBES FOR VIRGINIA

| Name | Contact Name and Title | Contact Information |
|---|--|--|
| Chickahominy (Nottoway) Indian Tribe | The Honorable Walt “Red Hawk” Brown, Chief | P.O. Box 397 Courtland VA 23837 757-562-7760 http://www.cheroenhaka-nottoway.org/home.htm |
| Chickahominy Indian Tribe | The Honorable Steve Adkins, Chief | 8200 Lott Cary Road Providence Forge, VA 23140 804-829-5548 |
| Chickahominy Indians-Eastern Division | The Honorable Gene Adkins, Chief | 3120 Mount Pleasant Road Providence Forge, VA 23140 804-966-2760 www.cied.org |
| Mattaponi Indian Tribe | The Honorable Mark Custalow, Chief | 1467 Mattaponi Reservation Circle West Point, VA 23181 804-769-8783 |
| Monacan Indian Nation | The Honorable Sharon Bryant, Chief | P. O. Box 1136 Madison Heights, VA 24572 434-946-0389 www.monacannation.com |
| Nansemond Indian Tribe | The Honorable Barry W. Bass, Chief | 3427 Galberry Road Chesapeake, VA 23323 757-487-5853 www.nansemond.org |
| Nottoway Indian Tribe of Virginia, Inc. | The Honorable Lynette Allston, Chief | 25274 Barhams Hill Road P.O. Box 24 Drewryville, VA 23844 434-658-4454 http://nottowayindians.org/home.html |
| Pamunkey Tribe | The Honorable Kevin Brown, Chief | 331 Pocket Road Pamunkey Reservation King William, VA 23086 804-512-3363 www.pamunkey.net |
| Patawomeck Indians of Virginia | The Honorable John Lightner, Chief | 1416 Brent Street Fredericksburg, VA 22401 540-371-4437 http://www.patawomeckindians.org/ |
| Rappahannock Tribe | The Honorable G. Anne Richardson, Chief | 5036 Indian Neck Road Indian Neck, VA 23148 804-769-0260 www.rappahannocktribe.org |
| Upper Mattaponi Indian Tribe | The Honorable Kenneth Adams, Chief | 237 Mona Drive Newport News, VA 23608 804-370-5249 www.uppermattaponi.org |

APPENDIX H

CULTURAL RESOURCES LAWS AND REGULATIONS

AR 200-1 is available at: http://www.army.mil/usapa/epubs/pdf/r200_1.pdf

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CULTURAL RESOURCE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Cultural resources are defined as historic properties in the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA); as cultural items in the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA); as archeological resources in ARPA, as sacred sites (to which access is provided under the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 [AIRFA]) in Executive Order (EO) 13007; and as collections and associated records in 36 *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) Part 79, *Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Collections*. Requirements set forth in National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), the NHPA, Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA), NAGPRA, American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA), 36 CFR Part 79, EO 13007, EO 13175, and their implementing regulations define VAARNG's compliance responsibilities for management of cultural resources. AR 200-1 specifies Army policy for cultural resources management. The following list of federal statutes and regulations are applicable to the management of cultural resources at VAARNG facilities and installations.

I.1 BRIEF OVERVIEW

I.1.1 Federal Laws and Regulations

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

- ***National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA)***. NEPA sets forth a national policy that encourages and promotes productive harmony between humans and their environment. NEPA procedures require that environmental information is available to public officials and citizens before decisions are made and before actions are taken. The NEPA process is intended to help public officials make decisions that are based on an understanding of environmental consequences and take actions that protect, restore, and/or enhance the environment. NEPA also provides opportunities for input from Tribes and the public into the decision-making process. Regulation 40 CFR 1500-1508 establishes the policy requirements that are binding on all federal agencies for implementing NEPA. Additional guidance on how to complete the NEPA process is provided in the NEPA Handbook developed by the NEPA Committee of the Environmental Advisory Council [GKO/ARNG/G-4/Conservation/NEPA/Guidance/2006 Version of NEPA Handbook]. This ICRMP is subject to NEPA analysis and documentation requirements. The Finding of No Significant Impact (FNSI) prepared for the original ICRMP is considered to remain valid for the ICRMP Revision; therefore, additional NEPA review completed for the ICRMP Revision is restricted to an internal REC, provided with a copy of the FNSI for the original ICRMP; and review correspondence in Appendix B.
- ***National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA)***. The NHPA establishes the federal government's policy to provide leadership in the preservation of historic properties and to administer federally owned or controlled historic properties in the spirit of stewardship. Regulation 36 CFR 800 sets forth the procedural requirements to identify, evaluate, and determine effects of all undertakings on historic properties.
- ***Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archeological Collections (NAGPRA)***. Regulation 36 CFR Part 79 defines collections and sets forth the requirements for processing, maintaining, and curating archeological collections. However, NAGPRA cultural items and human remains shall be managed in accordance with NAGPRA and 43 CFR 10.

- ***Antiquities Act of 1906.*** This act provides information on penalties for damage and destruction of antiquities.
- ***Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA).*** ARPA provides for the protection of archeological resources and sites that are on public lands and American Indian lands and fosters increased cooperation and exchange of information.
- ***Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (AHPA).*** This act provides for the preservation of historical and archeological data, including relics and specimens.
- ***Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA).*** NAGPRA provides guidelines on the ownership or control of American Indian cultural items and human remains that are excavated or discovered on federal or tribal lands after November 16, 1990. 43 CFR 10 sets forth the requirements and procedures to carry out the provisions of NAGPRA.
- ***American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (AIRFA).*** AIRFA provides for the protection and preservation of traditional religions of American Indians.
- ***Presidential Memorandum dated April 29, 1994 – Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments / DoD American Indian and Alaska Native Policy, October 27, 1999.*** This memorandum outlines the principles that executive departments and agencies are to follow in their interactions with American Indian tribal governments.
- ***Executive Order 11593 – Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment.*** This EO orders the federal government to provide leadership in preserving, restoring, and maintaining the historic and cultural environment of the nation by initiating measures necessary to preserve, restore, and maintain (for the inspiration and benefit of the people) federally owned sites, structures, and objects of historical, architectural, or archeological significance.
- ***Executive Order 13006 – Locating Federal Facilities on Historic Properties in our Nation’s Central Cities.*** This EO orders the federal government to utilize and maintain, wherever operationally appropriate and economically prudent, historic properties and districts, especially those located in central business areas.
- ***Executive Order 13007 – Indian Sacred Sites.*** This EO guides each executive branch agency on accommodating access to and ceremonial use of American Indian sacred sites by American Indian religious practitioners, and avoiding adversely affecting the physical integrity of such sacred sites.
- ***Executive Order 13175 – Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments.*** This EO directs the federal government to establish regular and meaningful consultation and collaboration with tribal officials in the development of federal policies that have tribal implications; strengthen the United States government-to-government relationships with American Indian tribes; and reduce the imposition of unfunded mandates upon American Indian tribes.
- ***Executive Order 13287 – Preserve America.*** This EO directs the federal government to provide leadership in preserving America’s heritage by actively advancing the protection, enhancement, and contemporary use of the historic properties owned by the federal government; promoting intergovernmental cooperation and partnerships for the preservation and use of historic properties; inventorying resources; and promoting eco-tourism.
- ***Executive Order 13327 – Federal Real Property Asset Management.*** Expressing the goal of promoting efficient and economical use of real property assets and ensuring management accountability and reforms, EO 13327 requires federal agencies to develop and submit asset management plans, incorporating the management requirements for historic property found in EO

13287 (3 March 2003) and the environmental management requirements found in EO 13148 (21 April 2000). The new EO also establishes the Federal Real Property Council, which is tasked to consider environmental costs associated with ownership of property, including restoration and compliance costs.

- ***Executive Order 13423 – Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management.*** Expressing the goal of strengthening the environmental, energy, and transportation management of Federal agencies, EO 13423 requires Federal agencies to conduct their environmental, transportation, and energy-related activities under the law in support of their respective missions in an environmentally, economically and fiscally sound, integrated, continuously improving, efficient, and sustainable manner

I.1.2 Department of Defense, Army and ARNG Guidance and Regulations

- ***Department of Defense Instruction 4715.3 – Environmental Conservation Program.*** This instruction implements policy, assigns responsibility, and prescribes procedures for the integrated management of natural and cultural resources on property under DoD control.
- ***Department of Defense Instruction 4710.02 – DoD Interactions with Federally-Recognized Tribes.*** This instruction implements DoD policy, assigns responsibilities, and provides procedures for DoD interactions with federally recognized tribes (hereafter referred to as “Tribes”) in accordance with DoD Directive 5134.01, DoD Directive 4715.1E, DoDI 4715.3, Secretary of Defense Policy dated October 20, 1998, EO 13175, and the Presidential Memorandum dated September 23, 1994.
- ***32 CFR 651, Environmental Analysis of Army Actions.*** This regulation sets forth policy, responsibilities, and procedures for integrating environmental considerations into Army planning and decisionmaking, thus implementing Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations. This regulation is used to prepare the EA, if required, to implement the ICRMP.
- ***Army Regulation 200-1 – Environmental Protection and Enhancement.*** This regulation covers environmental protection and enhancement and provides the framework for the Army Environmental Management System. This regulation addresses environmental responsibilities of all Army organizations and agencies. Chapter 6 regulation establishes the Army’s policy for managing cultural resources to meet legal compliance requirements and to support the military mission. AR 200-1 supersedes AR 200-4.
- ***Department of Defense American Indian and Alaska Native Policy, October 27, 1999.*** This policy establishes principles for DoD interacting and working with federally recognized American Indian and Alaska Native governments.
- ***Department of Defense Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings (UFC 4-010-01).*** These standards provide appropriate, implementable, and enforceable measures to establish a level of protection against terrorist attacks for all inhabited DoD buildings where no known threat of terrorist activity currently exists.
- ***National Guard Bureau – ARE-C All States Letter (P02-0058) – Cultural Resources Management Policy Guidance.*** This letter provides guidance for ICRMPs, annual update process, and templates for future ICRMPs. It also identifies nationwide goals for cultural resources programs.
- ***National Guard Bureau – ARE-C ICRMP Guidance*** (see Appendix K).

I.1.3 FEDERAL MEMORANDA, PROGRAM COMMENTS, AND AGREEMENTS

This section summarizes policy documents, memoranda, and agreements affecting the VAARNG at the national level.

- ***World War II Temporary Buildings Programmatic Agreement (PA) (1986)***. The 1986 PA on World War II-era temporary buildings addresses these standardized buildings as a class in evaluation and documentation. The PA prescribes when demolition may proceed without further action and when the SHPO shall review the undertaking. Specifically, the PA allows demolition without further consultation for World War II-era temporary buildings; projects involving renovation, repair, rehabilitation, or movement of these buildings remain undertakings that require consultation with the SHPO. As part of the implementation of this PA, the Historic American Building Survey (HABS) documented representative examples of World War II-era temporary buildings across the United States. The majority of representative examples selected for documentation occurred at three facilities: Fort McCoy in Wisconsin, Fort Drum in New York, and Camp Edwards in Massachusetts.
- ***Draft Programmatic Agreement for ARNG Readiness Centers (scheduled for release in 2007)***. The Draft PA for ARNG Readiness Centers, scheduled for release in 2007, applies to both federally and state-owned Readiness Centers (previously designated as Armories) that are 50 years old or older, or that are considered eligible under NRHP criterion consideration G (Exceptional Significance). The terms of the Nationwide PA apply to ARNG undertakings concerning the maintenance and treatment, rehabilitation, renovation, and mothballing of Readiness Centers and associated structures and featured landscapes. The stipulations of the PA include a list of ARNG actions considered to be exempt from Section 106 review, a list of ARNG undertakings that could be completed with an expedited Section 106 review process, and procedures for undertakings not covered by the expedited review process. A national historic context document and a condition assessment of ARNG Readiness Centers were prepared as supporting documents for this PA.
- ***Program Comment: DoD World War II- and Cold War-Era Ammunition Storage Facilities (implemented May 2007)***. DoD has developed a programmatic approach to NHPA Section 106 compliance associated with management of Ammunition Storage Facilities through the Program Alternative allowed under 36 CFR 800.14. In the form of a Program Comment, this is a one-time action that covers all management activities for DoD Ammunition Storage Facilities built during World War II and the Cold War. The Program Comment issued by the ACHP covers undertakings including ongoing operations; maintenance and repair; rehabilitation; renovation; mothballing; ceasing maintenance activities; new construction; demolition; deconstruction and salvage; and transfer, lease, sale, or closure. The action covers approximately 29,100 buildings and structures within the overall DoD inventory of 397,389 buildings and structures. A copy of the Program Comment is included in **Appendix I**. This Program Comment does NOT apply to Ammunition Storage Facilities that are contributing elements to NRHP-eligible historic districts.
- ***Program Comment: DoD Cold War-Era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (implemented May 2007)***. DoD has developed a programmatic approach to NHPA Section 106 compliance associated with management of Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH) through the Program Alternative allowed under 36 CFR 800.14. In the form of a Program Comment, is a one-time action that covers all management activities for DoD UPH built during the Cold War. The Program Comment issued by the ACHP will cover undertakings including ongoing operations; maintenance and repair; rehabilitation; renovation; mothballing; ceasing maintenance activities; new construction; demolition; deconstruction and salvage; and transfer, lease, sale and/or closure. The Proposed Action covers approximately 5,000 buildings and structures within the overall DoD

inventory of 397,389 buildings and structures. A copy of the Program Comment is included in **Appendix I**. This Program Comment does NOT apply to UPH that are contributing elements to NRHP-eligible historic districts.

I.1.4 State and Local Laws and Regulations

The historic preservation laws in some states can be more restrictive than federal laws, and meeting the requirements of the state's regulations may require additional or more extensive compliance activities on the part of the agency conducting a federal undertaking (36 CFR 800.16[y]). States may also have cemetery laws to consider. In cases where a project is not a federal undertaking, compliance with state, local, city, county, and/or certified local government laws and regulations would be required. A common example of an action that generally does not involve compliance with federal regulations is actions involving a historic building that are the sole property of the state in which they are located and does not include federal funding, require a federal permit, and/or support a federal mission, such as building maintenance and repairs. Readiness centers (armories) can be a contributing element or located within a historic district. Historic districts may have covenants or building codes. A list of certified local governments can be found at <http://www2.cr.nps.gov/clg/>.

State laws that are applicable for historic properties can be found at www.dhr.virginia.gov and <http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/review/state&fed106.htm>. They include the following:

- **[Section V.2 of Division of Engineering and Buildings Directive #1, Revised 1984](#) (§ 2.1-488.4 *Code of Virginia*)**

Regulating agencies: Department of Historic Resources, the Art and Architecture Review Board, and the Division of Engineering and Buildings

Provides that no building or appurtenant structure shall be removed from state-owned property unless approved by the Governor upon the advice of the Art and Architectural Review Board. The Governor further conditions approval upon the recommendation of the Department of Historic Resources, and the Department of General Services.

- **[Art and Architecture Review Board](#) (§ 2.1-488.1 *Code of Virginia*)**

Regulating agencies: Department of General Services

The director of the Department of Historic Resources sits on the Art and Architecture Review Board (Department of General Services) and, as an *ex officio* member of that board, and comments on all projects brought to the board for review and comment.

- **[Virginia Environmental Impacts Reports Act](#) (§ 10.1-1188 *Code of Virginia*)**

Regulating agencies: Department of Environmental Quality

The Department of Environmental Quality provides comments on the environmental impacts of all major state projects (costing more than \$100,000) to the Governor through the Secretary of Natural Resources. The comments represent the findings of all state agencies with related responsibilities or interests. Comments are provided to the sponsoring agency in time to permit modifications necessary because of environmental impact. The Department of Historic Resources is invited to submit comments to the Department of Environmental Quality when an environmental impact report describes a project which might affect historic properties.

- **[Virginia Antiquities Act](#) (§ 10.1-2300 *Code of Virginia*)**

Regulating agencies: Department of Historic Resources.

The Virginia Antiquities Act (*Code of Virginia*, Section 10.1-2300 et seq.) prohibits damage to or removal of objects of antiquity from archeological sites on all state-controlled land. This act does not restrict a state agency from construction or other land disturbing activities on its own land, but does prohibit all "relic hunting" or any archeological field investigations without a permit from the Department of Historic Resources.

The Department of Historic Resources is charged with coordinating all archeological field investigations and survey conducted on state-controlled lands (10.1-2301;1,2). The department is given exclusive right and privilege to conduct field investigations on state lands, but may grant those privileges to others through a permit process (10.1-2302 and 2303). The department also has final authority to identify and evaluate the significance of sites and objects of antiquity found on state lands (10.1-2301;3). Permits are issued through the department's Division of Resource Services and Review.

- **Burial Permits** (§ 10.1-2305 *Code of Virginia*)

Regulating agencies: Department of Historic Resources.

General cemetery protection laws make it a felony to remove human remains from a grave without a court order or appropriate permit. Section 2305 of the Virginia Antiquities Act (*see above*) provides a permit process for archeological field investigations involving the removal of human remains and artifacts from graves. These permits are issued through the department.

- **The Appropriations Act (Budget Bill Section 4-4.01(s), 2000 Virginia Acts of Assembly, Chapter 1073)**

Regulating agencies: Department of Historic Resources and Department of General Services

The Camp Pendleton/State Military Reservation (SMR) Historic District is listed as a Virginia Landmark and as a state-owned property is protected under The Appropriations Act. This regulation states:

State-Owned Registered Historic Landmarks: To guarantee that the historical and/or architectural integrity of any state-owned properties listed on the Virginia Landmarks register and the knowledge to be gained from archeological sites will not be adversely affected because of inappropriate changes, the heads of those agencies in charge of such properties are directed to submit all plans for significant alterations, remodeling, redecoration, restoration or repairs that may basically alter the appearance of the structure, landscaping, or demolition to the Department of Historic Resources. Such plans shall be reviewed within thirty days and the comments of that Department shall be submitted to the Governor through the Department of General Services for use in making a final determination.

I.2 NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT GUIDANCE

I.2.1 Section 106

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

The head of any federal agency having a direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed federal or federally assisted undertaking in any state and the head of any federal department or independent agency having authority to license an undertaking shall, prior

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

Section 106 of the NHPA requires the “head of any federal agency having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed federal or federally assisted undertaking in any state and the head of any federal department or independent agency having authority to license any undertaking shall, prior to the approval of the expenditure of any federal funds on the undertaking or prior to the issuance of any license, as the case may be, take into account the effect of the undertaking on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register. The head of any such federal agency shall afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation . . . a reasonable opportunity to comment with regard to such undertaking.”

For the VAARNG, this requirement applies to undertakings on federal property (lands or buildings) or state property with federal actions (such as funding or permits). Projects that have no federal involvement (e.g., no federal funding, no federal action, no federal permits, no federal property) do not fall under Section 106 of the NHPA; however, check state and local preservation laws and regulations (see **Appendix I.1**).

Consultation with the SHPO and/or the ACHP is a critical step in this process. If an undertaking on federal lands may affect properties having historic value to a Tribe, such Tribe shall be afforded the opportunity to participate as consulting parties during the consultation process defined in 36 CFR 800 (see **Appendix I.3**).

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

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

The ACHP provides the following summary of the Section 106 process (excerpted from www.achp.gov, *incorporates amendments effective Aug. 5, 2004*), as well as the flowchart provided as **Figure I-1**. Hotlinks included in the text are those provided by the ACHP. *[Preparer’s Note: Check the Advisory Council’s Web site during each annual update to ensure that the ICRMP reflects the most current guidance]*

- **Introduction.** Section 106 of the [National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 \(NHPA\)](#) requires Federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties, and afford the [Advisory Council on Historic Preservation](#) a reasonable opportunity to comment. The historic preservation review process mandated by Section 106 is outlined in regulations issued by

ACHP. Revised regulations, "[Protection of Historic Properties](#)" (36 CFR Part 800), became effective January 11, 2001, and are summarized below.

- **Initiate Section 106 process.** The responsible Federal agency first determines whether it has an undertaking that is a type of activity that could affect historic properties. Historic properties are properties that are included in the [National Register of Historic Places](#) or that meet the [criteria for the National Register](#). If so, the agency must identify the appropriate [State Historic Preservation Officer/Tribal Historic Preservation Officer*](#) (SHPO/THPO*) with whom to consult during the process. It should also plan to involve the public, and identify other potential consulting parties. If it determines that it has no undertaking, or that its undertaking is a type of activity that has no potential to affect historic properties, the agency has no further Section 106 obligations.
- **Identify historic properties.** If the agency's undertaking could affect historic properties, the agency determines the scope of appropriate identification efforts and then proceeds to identify historic properties in the area of potential effects. The agency reviews background information, consults with the SHPO/THPO* and others, seeks information from knowledgeable parties, and conducts additional studies as necessary. Districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects listed in the National Register are considered; unlisted properties are evaluated against the National Park Service's published [criteria](#), in consultation with the SHPO/THPO* and any Indian tribe that may attach religious or cultural importance to them.

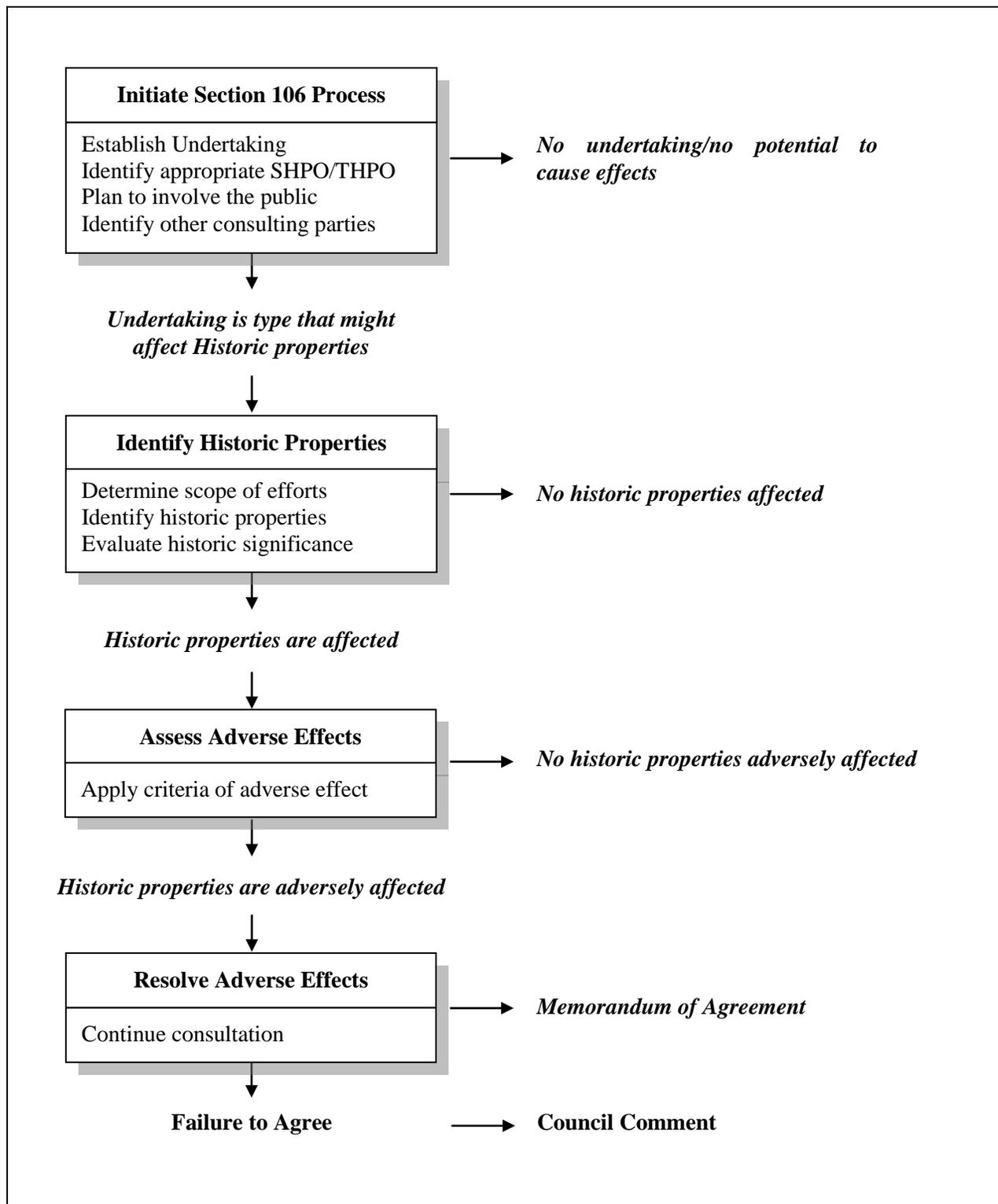
If questions arise about the eligibility of a given property, the agency may seek a formal determination of eligibility from the [National Park Service](#). Section 106 review gives equal consideration to properties that have already been included in the National Register as well as those that have not been so included, but that meet National Register criteria.

If the agency finds that no historic properties are present or affected, it provides documentation to the SHPO/THPO* and, barring any objection in 30 days, proceeds with its undertaking.

If the agency finds that historic properties are present, it proceeds to assess possible adverse effects.

- **Assess adverse effects.** The agency, in consultation with the SHPO/THPO*, makes an assessment of adverse effects on the identified historic properties based on criteria found in ACHP's regulations.

If they agree that there will be **no adverse effect**, the agency proceeds with the undertaking and any agreed-upon conditions.



Source: <http://www.achp.gov/regsflow.html>

Figure I-1. Section 106 Regulations Flow Chart

If they find that there is an **adverse effect**, or if the parties cannot agree and ACHP determines within 15 days that there is an adverse effect, the agency begins consultation to seek ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the adverse effects.

- **Resolve adverse effects.** The agency consults to resolve adverse effects with the SHPO/THPO* and others, who may include Indian tribes, local governments, permit or license applicants, and members of the public. ACHP may participate in consultation when there are substantial impacts to important historic properties, when a case presents important questions of policy or interpretation, when there is a potential for procedural problems, or when there are issues of concern to Indian tribes.

Consultation usually results in an MOA, which outlines agreed-upon measures that the agency will take to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the adverse effects. In some cases, the consulting parties may agree that no such measures are possible, but that the adverse effects must be accepted in the public interest.

- **Implementation.** If an MOA is executed, the agency proceeds with its undertaking under the terms of the MOA.
- **Failure to resolve adverse effects.** If consultation proves unproductive, the agency or the SHPO/THPO*, or ACHP itself, may terminate consultation. If a SHPO terminates consultation, the agency and ACHP may conclude an MOA without SHPO involvement. However, if a THPO* terminates consultation and the undertaking is on or affecting historic properties on tribal lands, ACHP must provide its comments. The agency must submit appropriate documentation to ACHP and request ACHP's written comments. The agency head must take into account ACHP's written comments in deciding how to proceed.
- **Tribes and the public.** Public involvement is a key ingredient in successful Section 106 consultation, and the views of the public should be solicited and considered throughout the process.

The regulations also place major emphasis on consultation with Indian tribes, in keeping with the 1992 amendments to NHPA. Consultation with an Indian tribe must respect tribal sovereignty and the government-to-government relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribes. Even if an Indian tribe has not been certified by NPS to have a [THPO](#) who can act for the SHPO on its lands, it must be consulted about undertakings on or affecting its lands on the same basis and in addition to the SHPO.

Timing: The timing for identification surveys and evaluations in support of Section 106 undertakings will vary depending on the size and nature of the resources that may be affected by the undertaking, and the state of current knowledge (e.g., previous investigations) completed with the undertaking's Area of Potential Effect (APE). The CRM can anticipate 4 to 6 months to complete investigations involving small numbers of buildings or small land parcels, and longer for projects involving large numbers of buildings or larger land parcels.

Resolution of adverse effects (mitigation) could require an additional 6 to 12 months, depending on the complexity of the situation. In most cases, an MOA is developed. See **Appendix J** on agreement documents.

Stakeholders in the process include Tribes and the public.

I.2.2 Emergencies

Per 36 CFR 800.12 (emergency situations), the timeline for Section 106 review of renovations and repairs to historic buildings can be substantially reduced if the renovation or repair is required as a result of an emergency situation (e.g., flooding, tornados, earthquakes, or hurricanes). **The reduction of the timeline only applies in those situations where the President or the Governor has declared an official state of emergency.** The CRM notifies the ACHP, the SHPO/THPO, and any other interested parties of the project; these parties then have 7 days rather than the traditional 30 days to comment on the undertaking. As a proactive measure, the VAARNG could also work with the ACHP, SHPO/THPO, and interested parties to develop a PA (see **Appendix J**) outlining streamlined procedures for emergency situations.

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

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

Once the emergency has passed, the CRM will complete all appropriate actions to complete the Section 106 process, including submittal of any reports or correspondence documenting the actions taken.

I.2.3 BRAC Actions

The 2005 BRAC Commission issued 190 separate DoD recommendations, including 837 distinct and identifiable BRAC "close" or "realign" actions. The purpose of BRAC actions is to save money and promote jointness between the Services. What BRAC means to the VAARNG cultural resources program is that all closures or realignments approved by the BRAC Commission affecting NRHP eligible or listed properties in the VAARNG real property inventory should be reviewed as Section 106 undertakings. The exception to this statement is closure of RCs (Armories); the BRAC language very specifically identifies the decision to close an RC as part of the realignment of forces within the VAARNG virtual installation as a state, rather than a federal action and, therefore, not subject to Section 106 review. State or local preservation laws and regulations could still apply to the RC closures, however. The language of the BRAC Commission reads, "The new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) in xxxx, xx shall have the capability to accommodate the xxNational Guard units from the following xxARNG Readiness Centers: (Readiness Centers listed), IF THE STATE DECIDES TO RELOCATE THOSE NATIONAL GUARD UNITS." [Preparer's Note: Recommend reviewing Appendix Q of the BRAC final report found at <http://www.brac.gov/docs/final/AppendixQ.pdf> to review the language to determine if any proposed BRAC action relating to the <>ARNG is state or federal.]

I.2.4 Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act and Executive Order 13287 “Preserve America”

It is the Department of the Army’s responsibility to provide the report to the ACHP by 30 September of each year. The data are obtained from the Army IFS and ARNG PRIDE databases. Each state CRM is responsible for updating the PRIDE database and responding to annual AEDB-EQ data calls to provide accurate data for this report. The specific reporting requirements outlined in EO 13287 (which cite Section 110 of the NHPA) include

- a. Accurate information on the state of federally owned historic properties is essential to achieving the goals of this order and to promoting community economic development through local partnerships. Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall prepare an assessment of the current status of its inventory of historic properties required by Section 110(a)(2) of the NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470h-2(a)(2)), the general condition and management needs of such properties, and the steps underway or planned to meet those management needs. The annual assessment shall also include an evaluation of the suitability of the agency’s types of historic properties to contribute to community economic development initiatives, including heritage tourism, taking into account agency mission needs, public access considerations, and the long-term preservation of the historic properties.
- b. Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall review its regulations, management policies, and operating procedures for compliance with Sections 110 and 111 of the NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470h-2 & 470h-3) and make the results of its review available to the ACHP and the Secretary of the Interior. If the agency determines that its regulations, management policies, and operating procedures are not in compliance with those authorities, the agency shall make amendments or revisions to bring them into compliance.
- c. Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall, by 30 September 2005, and every third year thereafter, prepare a report on its progress in identifying, protecting, and using historic properties in its ownership and make the report available to the ACHP and the Secretary of the Interior. The ACHP shall incorporate these data into a report on the state of the federal government’s historic properties and their contribution to local economic development and submit this report to the President by 15 February 2006, and every third year thereafter.
- d. Agencies may use existing information-gathering and reporting systems to fulfill the assessment and reporting requirements of subsections 3(a)-(c) of this order.
- e. The head of each agency shall designate a senior policy level official to have policy oversight responsibility for the agency’s historic preservation program and notify the ACHP and the Secretary of the Interior of the designation. This senior official shall be an assistant secretary, deputy assistant secretary, or the equivalent, as appropriate to the agency organization. This official, or a subordinate employee reporting directly to the official, shall serve as the ACHP federal preservation officer in accordance with Section 110(c) of the NHPA. The senior official shall ensure that the federal preservation officer is qualified consistent with guidelines established by the Secretary of the Interior for that position and has access to adequate expertise and support to carry out the duties of the position.

Note – Policy limits NRHP nominations only to those properties the Army plans to develop for public use or transfer out of federal management through privatization efforts. Other nominations will be considered only when justified by exceptional circumstances.

I.3 REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS FOR TRIBAL CONSULTATION

I.3.1 National Environmental Policy Act

The purposes of tribal consultation under NEPA are to identify potential conflicts that would not otherwise be known to the VAARNG, and to seek alternatives that would resolve the conflicts. It should be clear to all that NEPA's charge to "preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage" cannot be fully met without informed consideration of American Indian heritage.

An administratively key purpose is to develop documentary records sufficient to demonstrate that the VAARNG has taken adequate steps to identify, consult with, and weigh the interests of federally recognized tribes in its decisionmaking. **Figure I-2** provides a flowchart summarizing Native American consultation in support of NEPA.

An infringement of religious freedom, or a burden on religious practice, or a loss of religiously significant resources cannot be "mitigated" in the usual sense of the word (i.e., to lessen, soften, lighten). It is possible, however, to deal with potential infringement, burden, or loss by developing alternatives or management options that would avoid the specific impact. Avoiding an impact by not taking a certain action or parts of an action fits within the meaning of mitigation as defined in NEPA.

I.3.2 National Historic Preservation Act

The NHPA requires the identification and consideration of potential adverse effects on properties that might be significant due to their traditional or historic importance to a federally recognized tribes. The specific requirement for consultation relative to Section 106 of the NHPA is in Section 101(d)(6), added by amendments passed in 1992. **Figure I-3** provides a flowchart of how consultation with Tribes is integrated into the Section 106 review process.

Consultation for Section 106 purposes is limited to federally recognized tribes. It focuses (1) on identifying properties with tribal religious or cultural significance that are potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and (2) on taking into account the effects a proposed federal undertaking might have on them.

The 1992 NHPA amendments add significant new provisions concerning American Indian tribal participation in historic preservation. Regarding consultation, besides Section 101(d)(6) discussed above, Section 110(a)(2) directs federal agencies' programs to ensure

“(D) that the agency’s preservation-related activities are carried out in consultation with other Federal, State, and local agencies, Indian tribes, [and others] carrying out historic preservation planning activities. . . and . . .

“(E) that the agency’s procedures for compliance with Section 106—

“(ii) provide a process for the identification and evaluation of historic properties . . . and the development and implementation of agreements, in consultation with State Historic Preservation Officers, local governments, [and] Indian tribes . . . regarding the means by which adverse effects . . . will be considered”

The language in Section 101(d)(6), requiring agencies to consult with federally recognized tribes that attach religious and cultural significance to traditional properties that may be eligible for the NRHP, reinforces procedures.

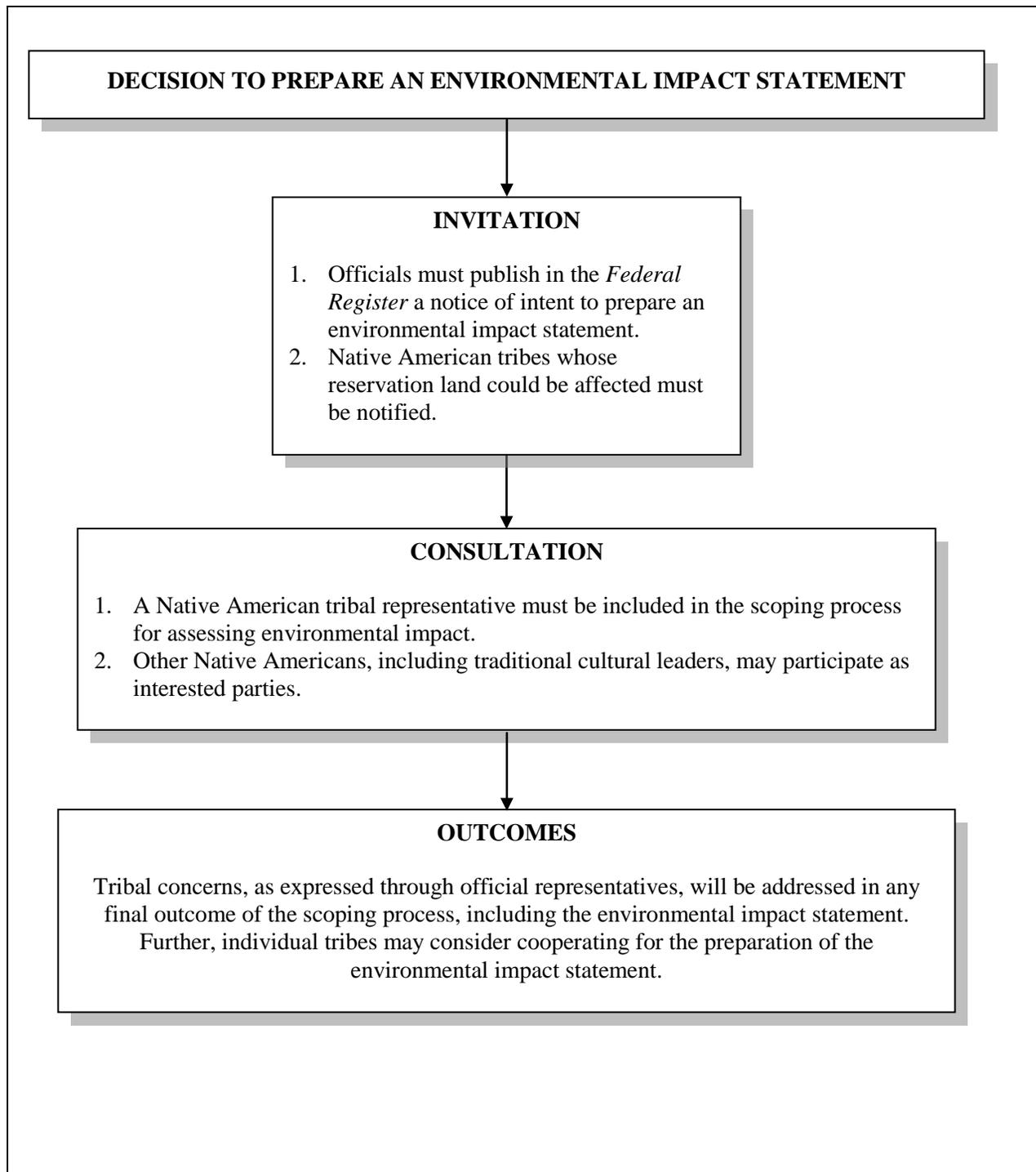


Figure I-2. Native American Consultation in Support of the National Environmental Policy Act

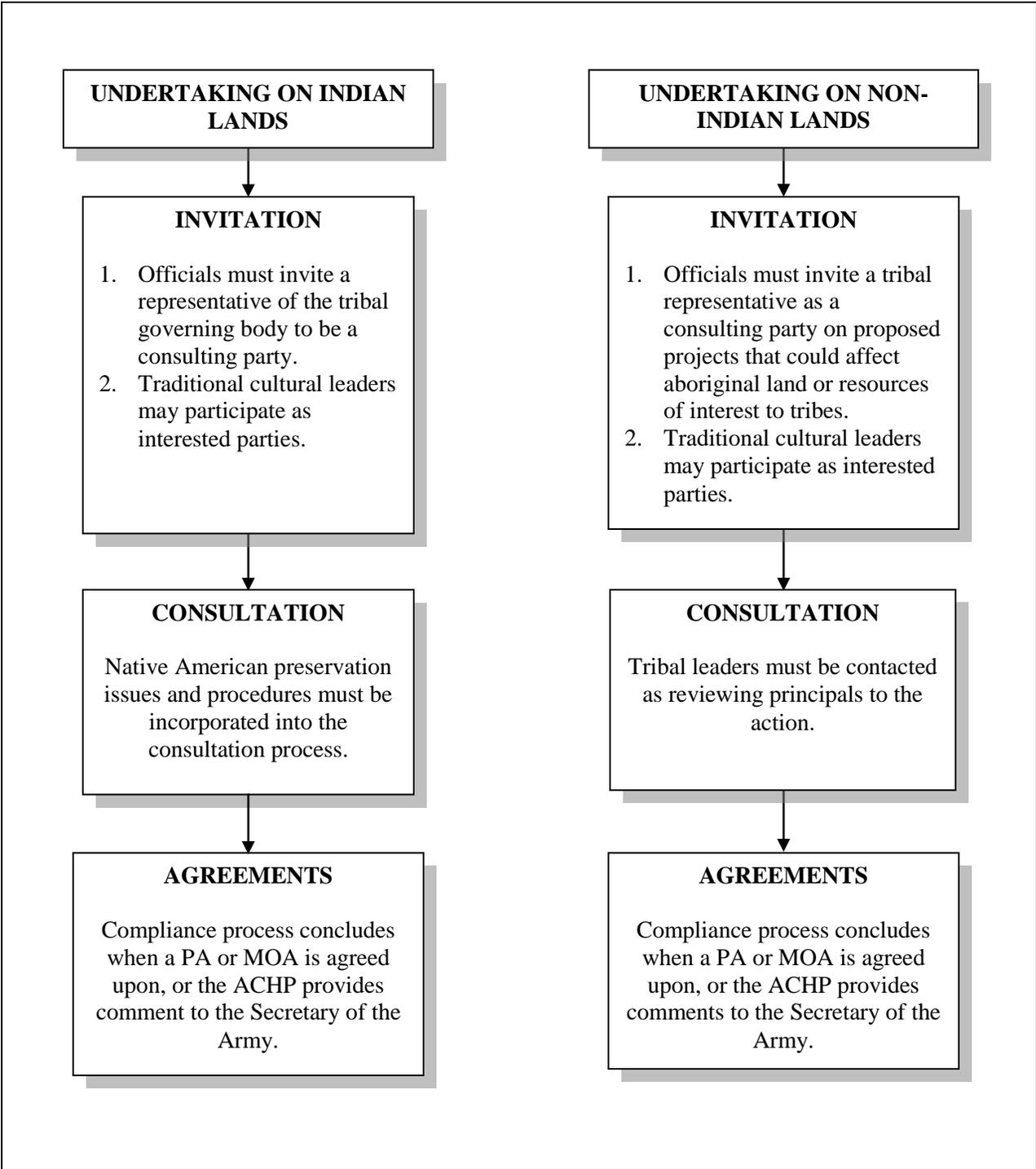


Figure I-3. National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Compliance (16 U.S.C. 470(f)) Consultation

Under Section 101(d)(6)(B) and Section 110(E)(ii), consultation may be called for when data recovery is being considered to mitigate adverse effects on a property's scientific importance, if the property also has ascribed religious and cultural significance.

Where appropriate, such consultation opportunities may be used to meet the separate consultation requirements of 43 CFR 7.7 and Section 3(c) of NAGPRA, as well as those of Sections 101 and 110 of the NHPA.

I.3.3 Archaeological Resources Protection Act

ARPA, Section 4(c), requires notification of the appropriate federally recognized tribes before approving a cultural resource use permit for the excavation (testing and data recovery) of archaeological resources (more than 100 years old), if the responsible CRM determines that a location having cultural or religious importance to the Tribe could be harmed or destroyed. **Figure I-4** outlines the permitting process and consultation requirements for emergency excavations under ARPA.

The uniform regulations implementing ARPA include a provision that the VAARNG may also give notice to any other American Indian group known to consider potentially affected locations as being of religious or cultural importance (43 CFR 7.7(a)(2)).

I.3.4 Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

The purpose of consultation under NAGPRA is to reach agreement as to the treatment and disposition of the specific kinds of "cultural items" defined in the act: Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony.

The VAARNG is required to consult with the appropriate federally recognized tribe or lineal descendant under four circumstances:

- A summary of VAARNG holdings, dating from before the act, indicates that unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony are present
-
- An inventory of VAARNG holdings, dating from before the act, finds human remains or associated funerary objects
-
- The VAARNG is processing an application for a permit that would allow the excavation and removal of human remains and associated funerary objects from federal lands
-
- Items covered by the act have been disturbed unintentionally.

Only the last two of these circumstances are discussed here.

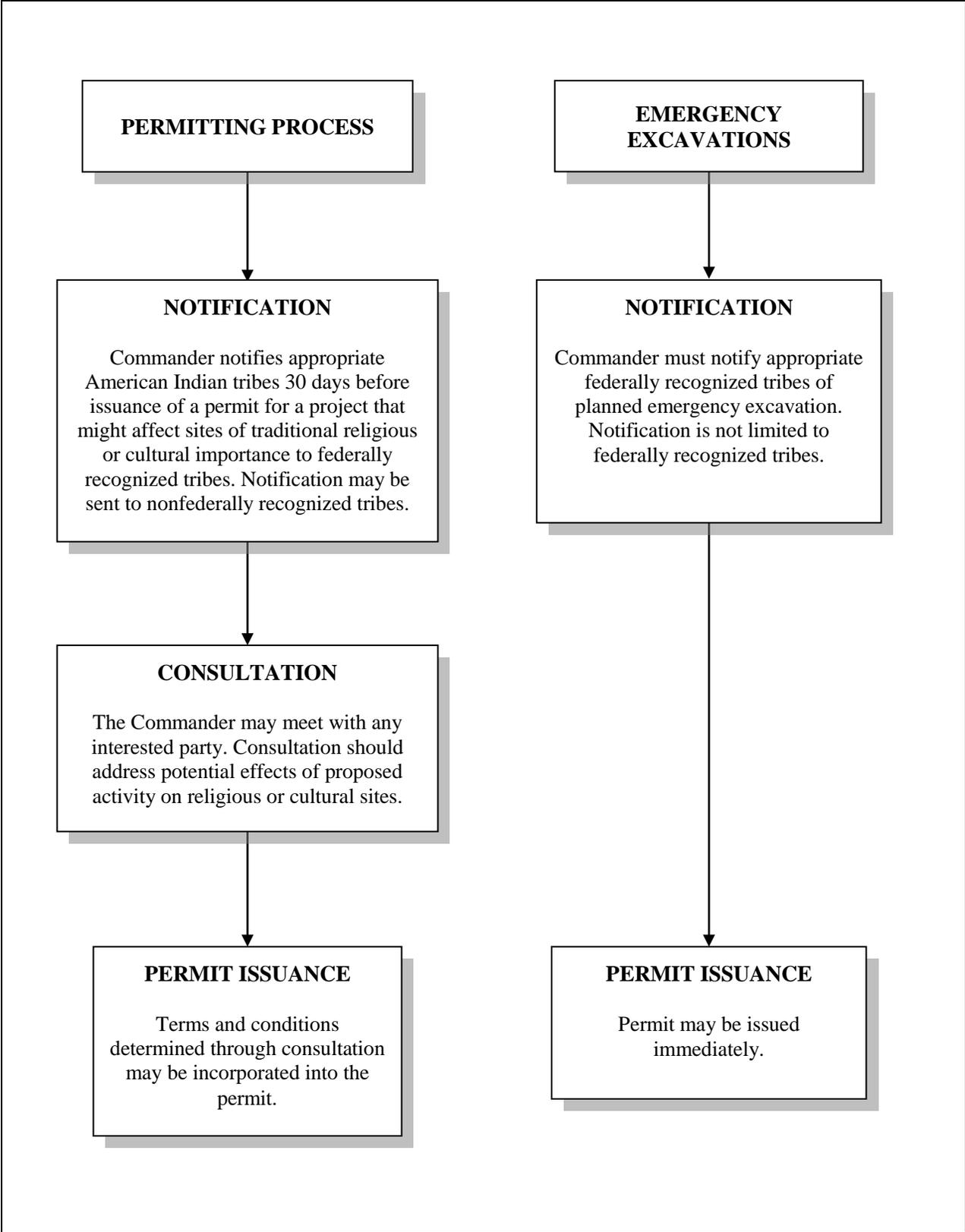


Figure I-4. Archaeological Resources Protection Act

Intentional Removal

Under NAGPRA, the VAARNG must consult with appropriate federally recognized tribes or individuals prior to authorizing the intentional removal of American Indian human remains and funerary objects found with them.

Documentation to show that consultation pursuant to Section 3(c) of NAGPRA has occurred must be included and maintained in the decision record.

A cultural resource use permit or equivalent documentation is generally required before human remains and artifacts covered by the act may be excavated or removed from federal lands. Permit-related notification and consultation, if it is requested, are required by ARPA Section 4 and 43 CFR 7.7.

When permit-related consultation will be taking place, it should be appropriate in most cases to use that opportunity to consult prospectively with respect to NAGPRA, to develop procedures to be followed in case human remains and cultural items are discovered. In any event, consultation for NAGPRA purposes must occur before the excavation or removal of human remains and cultural items may be authorized.

Unintended Disturbance

Human remains or cultural items subject to NAGPRA discovered as a result of an ARNG or ARNG-authorized activity, such as construction or other land-disturbing actions, are to be handled in the manner described in the “inadvertent discovery” procedures found at Section 3(d) of NAGPRA.

Where there is a reasonable likelihood of encountering undetected cultural items during a proposed land use, agreements should be negotiated with Tribes or groups before the project is authorized to provide general guidance on treatment of any cultural items that might be exposed. Having these agreements in place saves time and confusion during the action (see **Appendix J**). In particular, the VAARNG should make provisions repatriation of human remains and funerary objects to the appropriate Tribes or living descendants, if they can be identified.

I.3.5 American Indian Religious Freedom Act

The primary purpose of AIRFA was to establish a policy of federal protection for traditional American Indian religious freedoms. Therefore, consultation for purposes of AIRFA is specifically directed at identifying the concerns of traditional American Indian religious practitioners relative to proposed VAARNG actions.

Traditional religious practitioners are frequently not tribal officials or governmental leaders.

Consultation pursuant to AIRFA should be initiated as soon as land uses are proposed that have the potential to affect American Indian religious practices.

The CRM must make reasonable efforts to elicit information and views directly from the American Indians whose interests would be affected. All potentially interested Tribes and groups should be contacted by letter and telephone to request their direct participation and input. This would include Tribes and groups that live near or use the lands in question, and also those known to have historical ties to the lands but now live elsewhere.

In any such communication, it must be clear that the purpose of the request is to learn about places of traditional religious importance that cannot be identified without the Tribe’s or group’s direct assistance,

so that the VAARNG can know to protect the places from unintended harm and to provide for appropriate American Indian access.

Following initial mail or telephone contact, if there is reason to expect that places of religious significance to the federally recognized tribe are likely to be affected by VAARNG actions, the district manager or an authorized representative should initiate face-to-face personal contact with appropriate officials of the Tribe or group or with traditional religious leaders.

The purpose of such personal contact is to seek mutually acceptable ways to avoid or minimize disturbance of traditional religious places or disruption of traditional religious practices.

Specific requests to obtain and consider information during planning or decisionmaking must be thoroughly documented, both as part of the administrative record and as a basis for determining if further inventory or consultation will be needed in subsequent VAARNG actions.

I.3.6 Roles and Responsibilities

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

Military Personnel Responsibilities

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

Participants in managing cultural resources included the following:

- Department of the Army
 - Office of the Director of Environmental Programs—carries out the Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management (ACSIM) Army staff function for the Army’s Cultural Resources Management Program
 - USAEC – a command under Installation Management Command (IMCOM), responsible for a broad range of technical support and oversight services to HQDA, Major Army Commands (MACOMs), and installations for execution of the Army Cultural Resources Management Program.
 - MACOM—serves as a primary point of contact for installation requirements.
 - Installation.
 1. Environmental Program Director - Ensure VAFM-E objectives are accomplished by the CRM in a professional and efficient manner with adherence to proper budgeting procedures. Ensure that the development and administration of contracts to support VAARNG cultural resources projects is carried out by the CRM. Keep VAARNG adequately informed of cultural resources program activities by utilizing the proper chain-of-command. Ensure VAARNG is well represented at appropriate project meetings, conferences, and

organizational meetings and participates in appropriate committees and activities. Guide interaction between VAARNG and governmental regulatory agencies to ensure compliance with applicable, relevant, and appropriate requirements.

2. Cultural Resources Manager – as appointed in accordance with AR 200-1, provides day-to-day management for cultural resources, helps ensure that all installation activities are in compliance with applicable cultural resources requirements, supervises in-house professional staff and outside contract managers, serves as a liaison between all persons involved in the ICRMP; writes the ICRMP or develops its statement of work; and implements the ICRMP.
3. Principal Investigator (PI) – is responsible for overseeing and directing all archeological activities on VDMA property, working for the Cultural Resource Manager. The primary role is to complete Section 106 projects on the properties, primarily inventory but also including some evaluation, in advance of military construction, military training, forestry activities, etc. This is accomplished in one of two ways: through an in house archeological team, which the PI has direct oversight and management, and through outside contracted archeological service providers, which the PI has general oversight and serves as quality control and facilitator.
4. Facilities Management.
 - Master Planner – should have the ICRMP as a component plan within the installation Master Plan and Design Guide.
 - Engineers – should include time schedules for cultural resources consultation in their project design and delivery schedules.
 - Directorate of Public Works Maintenance Shops – are responsible for doing minor maintenance and repairs to installation property. Both the shops and work order section should have the current inventory of architectural resources, and should use the appropriate standards and techniques established for maintenance and repair of historic properties. The current locations of archeological sites are maintained by the cultural resources manager/environmental protection specialist and should be consulted before any work involving ground disturbance.
 - Utilities – may have a permitting system established for anyone who wants to dig on the installation. The cultural resources manager/environmental protection specialist will review digging plans submitted to them in order to ensure that disturbance of archeological sites is avoided.
1. Resource Management Offices – are responsible for the financial management and accounting for the installation's funds. They will track any cultural resources funds and are a source of information on funding.
2. Contracting Office – will give advice on spending funds to accomplish the cultural resources program. The contract office should be made aware of any legal requirements or agreements for cultural resources to ensure that contracts are consistent with those requirements.
3. Judge Advocate General (JAG) – will review MOA, PAs, CAs, Plans of Action, and any other legally binding cultural resources documents for legal sufficiency. They may also interpret the various laws and regulations related to cultural resources management.

4. Land and Natural Resource Managers – may provide background information concerning sites, environmental and geographic factors, surface disturbance, access, vegetation, wildlife, endangered species, wetlands, and other resources.
5. Directorate of Plans and Training, and Range Operations – allocates and schedules the use of installation training lands to units for field exercises while avoiding negative impact on cultural resources. They should have the current inventory of cultural resources found on the training lands and should be provided information on any agreement documents such as the ICRMP, CAs and pertinent regulations that could impact training.
6. Real Property Office – may be able to provide much of the data needed to determine if a building or group of buildings is eligible for the National Register and should be provided information on historic properties.
7. Historian – may assist in locating background information on military activities. Develops and preserves properties associated with VAARNG military history.
8. Archeological Collections Manager – if present, may provide information concerning the installation, collections, and records. Responsible for cataloging and curating the objects, photos and documents produced in association with any NHPA project to the standards and requirements of 36CFR Part 79.
9. Public Affairs Office (PAO) – may help locate historic information concerning sites or activities and may assist in developing interpretive programs. The PAO may also assist in promoting the ICRMP to the public and the installation. The PAO can promote Historic Preservation Week (May) and Virginia Archaeology Month (October) activities to increase public awareness.

Non-military participants/regulatory agencies

- SHPO—Provides views regarding the installation’s Section 106 review process but does not have an approval authority over proposed actions or products. The SHPO, in a non-regulatory role, may be kept informed of other ICRMP activities and can be good source of technical information. The SHPO in Virginia is within the Department of Historic Resources (VDHR).
- ACHP—has a consultation role in Section 106 NHPA compliance, may assist in preparing NHPA agreements or advising on NHPA compliance requirements. Has a review and comment role in the Section 106 process and issues notices of noncompliance (termed a “foreclosure”) with the NHPA. The ACHP issues regulations to implement Section 106 of the NHPA; provides guidance and advice on the application of its regulations, 36 CFR Part 800; oversees the operation of the Section 106 process; and approves federal agency procedures for substitution of ACHP regulations. The ACHP can provide technical assistance and a national preservation perspective.
- Departmental Consulting Archeologist, National Park Service, has a role in NAGPRA IAW 43 CFR 10.
- Keeper of the National Register determines the eligibility of historic properties for the National Register, resolves disputes between the installation and SHPO regarding eligibility of historic properties, and has the authority to list historic properties in the NRHP and to de-list such historic properties.

- Federally recognized Indian tribes have a role in NHPA and NAGPRA compliance actions in terms of review and comment, but they do not have an approval authority over proposed actions or work products.
- Other consulting parties – Certain individuals and organizations with a demonstrated interest in the undertaking may participate as consulting parties due to the nature of their legal or economic relation to the undertaking or affected properties, or their concern with the undertaking’s effects on historic properties. The views of the public are essential to informed federal decision making in the Section 106 process. The agency official shall seek and consider the views of the public in a manner that reflects the nature and complexity of the undertaking and its effects on historic properties, the likely interest of the public in the effects on historic properties, confidentiality concerns of private individuals and businesses, and the relationship of the federal involvement to the undertaking.

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

Non-Military Roles

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

State Historic Preservation Officer. The SHPO reflects the interests of the state or territory and its citizens in the preservation of their cultural heritage. In accordance with Section 101(b)(3) of the NHPA, the SHPO advises and assists the ARNG in carrying out its Section 106 responsibilities. The SHPO also advises and consults in the development of an ICRMP (Appendix G). If a Tribe has assumed the responsibilities of the SHPO for Section 106 on tribal lands under Section 101(d)(2) of the NHPA, TAG shall consult with the THPO in lieu of the SHPO regarding undertakings occurring on or affecting historic properties on tribal lands. The SHPO may participate as a consulting party if the Tribe agrees to include the SHPO.

Tribal Historic Preservation Officer. A THPO appointed or designated in accordance with the NHPA is the official representative of a Tribe for the purposes of Section 106.

If a Tribe has not assumed the responsibilities of the SHPO for Section 106 on tribal lands under Section 101(d)(2) of the NHPA, TAG shall consult with the Tribe in addition to the SHPO regarding undertakings occurring on or affecting historic properties on tribal lands (Appendix C).

Tribes¹. Section 101(d)(6)(B) of the NHPA requires the ARNG commander to consult with any Tribe that attaches religious and cultural significance to historic properties that may be affected by an undertaking. Such consultation shall be on a government-to-government basis, and shall occur through the provisions of the NHPA and 36 CFR Part 800. It is the responsibility of TAG to seek to identify American Indian tribes that shall be consulted pursuant to Section 106 of the NHPA (Chapter 6.0).

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

Certified Local Governments (CLG). The Certified Local Government Program was created by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended in 1980, and establishes a partnership between local governments, the federal historic preservation program, and the Department of Historic Resources. The designation as a CLG allows local governments a more formal way to participate in the state and national historic preservation programs. They are able to review and comment on national register nominations from their jurisdictions and assume a formal role in the identification, evaluation, and protection of their community's heritage resources. There are 29 CLGs in Virginia (<http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/clg/clg.htm>).

Interested Parties and the Public. The installation shall seek and consider the views of the general public and any other interested parties regarding the development and implementation of the ICRMP (Chapter 4.0 and Appendix G), including historic preservation organizations.

[Enter "Points of Contact" into database](#) (Link to Database in Final)

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APPENDIX I
INTERNAL STAKEHOLDER DISTRIBUTION

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INTERNAL STAKEHOLDER DISTRIBUTION

Coordination and staffing procedures are critical for activities such as construction; long-range planning; building repair, maintenance or renovation; and planning and execution of mission training or other mission essential activities. Coordination is also critical for cultural resources stewardship and compliance. Appendix I includes a distribution list of internal VAARNG stakeholders with ongoing responsibilities and involvement in the cultural resources program. The CRM should contact the following personnel to determine if they understand the cultural resources management program, and periodically, interface with these individuals on updates and as new VAARNG mission essential plans and programs are developed.

| TABLE I-1: INTERNAL STAKEHOLDER DISTRIBUTION | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| Title/Area of Responsibility | Name/Title | Address/Contact Information |
| Leadership – TAG, ATAG, Chief of Staff | | MTC-Fort Pickett Blackstone, VA 23824 |
| USPFO | Marie Mahoney, COL, VAARNG | MTC-Fort Pickett Building 316 Blackstone, VA 23824-6316 434-298-6162 |
| FMO | Charlton T. Dunn, LTC, VAARNG | MTC-Fort Pickett Building 316 Blackstone, VA 23824-6316 434-298-6423 |
| MTC Directorate of Public Works | Chrystor L. Atkinson, MAJ, EN, VAARNG | MTC-Fort Pickett Building 234 Blackstone, VA 23824-6316 434-292-8303 |
| Facility Managers, Readiness Centers (armories) | Various | Various |
| Unit Commander and Environmental Liaison | Various | Various |
| Environmental Quality Control Committee | Various | Various |
| Director, MTC Directorate of Plans, Training and Security(DPTS)/ITAM | Paul C. Gravely, MAJ, VAARNG | MTC-Fort Pickett Building 3001 Blackstone, VA 23824-6316 434-292-2697 |
| MTC Commander | William P. Scott, LTC, VAARNG | MTC-Fort Pickett Building 472 Blackstone, VA 23824-6316 434-292-2722 |

TABLE I-1: INTERNAL STAKEHOLDER DISTRIBUTION

| Title/Area of Responsibility | Name/Title | Address/Contact Information |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| Conservation Manager | James C. Shaver Jr., MAJ, FA, VAARNG | MTC-Fort Pickett VAARNG-FM-E Bldg 316 Blackstone, VA 23824 434-298-6391 |
| Public Affairs | Alfred (Cotton) Puryear, CIV VAARNG | NGVA-PA 5901 Beulah Road Sandston, VA 23150-6112 804-539-1451 alfred.a.puryear.civ@mail.mil |

APPENDIX J
LIST OF SIGNIFICANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES

VAARNG NRHP LISTED, ELIGIBLE, AND POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE SITES

| FAC NO | Name | VDHR ID NO | Resource Name/Type | Ownership | Date/Period | NRHP Eligibility |
|---------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 51541 | Fort Pickett MTC | 067-0110-0027 | Building #T0025 | Federal | 1942 | Eligible |
| 51541 | Fort Pickett MTC | 44BR0076 | Archaeological Site | Federal | Woodland | Potentially Eligible |
| 51541 | Fort Pickett MTC | 44BR0087 | Archaeological Site | Federal | 19th-20th century | Potentially Eligible |
| 51541 | Fort Pickett MTC | 44BR0088 | Archaeological Site/Cemetery | Federal | Prehistoric and Historic | Potentially Eligible (site only) |
| 51541 | Fort Pickett MTC | 44BR0089 | Archaeological Site | Federal | Prehistoric | Potentially Eligible |
| 51541 | Fort Pickett MTC | 44BR0091 | Archaeological Site | Federal | Historic | Potentially Eligible |
| 51541 | Fort Pickett MTC | 44BR0094 | Archaeological Site | Federal | Late Woodland | Potentially Eligible |
| 51541 | Fort Pickett MTC | 44BR0166 | Archaeological Site | Federal | Late Archaic | Potentially Eligible |
| 51541 | Fort Pickett MTC | 44BR0167 | Archaeological Site | Federal | Prehistoric | Potentially Eligible |
| 51541 | Fort Pickett MTC | 44BR0186 | Archaeological Site | Federal | Prehistoric | Potentially Eligible |
| 51541 | Fort Pickett MTC | 44BR0196 | Archaeological Site | Federal | Woodland | Potentially Eligible |
| 51541 | Fort Pickett MTC | 44BR0199 | Archaeological Site | Federal | 20 th century | Potentially Eligible |
| 51541 | Fort Pickett MTC | 44BR0215 | Archaeological Site | Federal | Historic | Potentially Eligible |
| 51541 | Fort Pickett MTC | 44BR0217 | Archaeological Site | Federal | Prehistoric | Potentially Eligible |
| 51541 | Fort Pickett MTC | 44BR0218 | Archaeological Site | Federal | Prehistoric | Potentially Eligible |
| 51541 | Fort Pickett MTC | 44BR0226 | Archaeological Site | Federal | Woodland | Potentially Eligible |
| 51541 | Fort Pickett MTC | 44BR0230 | Archaeological Site | Federal | Prehistoric | Potentially Eligible |
| 51541 | Fort Pickett MTC | 44BR0233 | Archaeological Site | Federal | Prehistoric | Potentially Eligible |
| 51541 | Fort Pickett MTC | 44BR0235 | Archaeological Site | Federal | Prehistoric | Potentially Eligible |

VAARNG NRHP LISTED, ELIGIBLE, AND POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE SITES

| FAC NO | Name | VDHR ID NO | Resource Name/Type | Ownership | Date/Period | NRHP Eligibility |
|---------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 51541 | Fort Pickett MTC | 44BR0236 | Archaeological Site | Federal | Prehistoric | Potentially Eligible |
| 51541 | Fort Pickett MTC | 44BR0244 | Archaeological Site | Federal | Prehistoric | Potentially Eligible |
| 51541 | Fort Pickett MTC | 44BR0245 | Archaeological Site | Federal | Prehistoric | Potentially Eligible |
| 51541 | Fort Pickett MTC | 44BR0246 | Archaeological Site | Federal | Prehistoric | Potentially Eligible |
| 51541 | Fort Pickett MTC | 44BR0249 | Archaeological Site | Federal | Prehistoric | Potentially Eligible |
| 51541 | Fort Pickett MTC | 44BR0257 | Archaeological Site | Federal | Prehistoric | Potentially Eligible |
| 51541 | Fort Pickett MTC | 44BR0258 | Archaeological Site | Federal | Prehistoric | Potentially Eligible |
| 51541 | Fort Pickett MTC | 44BR0264 | Archaeological Site | Federal | Historic | Potentially Eligible |
| 51541 | Fort Pickett MTC | 44BR0267 | Archaeological Site | Federal | Historic | Potentially Eligible |
| 51541 | Fort Pickett MTC | 44BR0274 | Archaeological Site | Federal | Middle Archaic-Late Woodland | Potentially Eligible |
| 51541 | Fort Pickett MTC | 44DW0240 | Archaeological Site | Federal | Woodland | Potentially Eligible |
| 51541 | Fort Pickett MTC | 44DW0244 | Archaeological Site | Federal | Archaic | Potentially Eligible |
| 51541 | Fort Pickett MTC | 44DW0245 | Archaeological Site | Federal | Late Woodland | Potentially Eligible |
| 51541 | Fort Pickett MTC | 44DW0250 | Archaeological Site | Federal | Woodland | Potentially Eligible |
| 51541 | Fort Pickett MTC | 44DW0255 | Archaeological Site/Cemetery | Federal | Historic | Potentially Eligible (site only) |
| 51541 | Fort Pickett MTC | 44DW0305 | Archaeological Site | Federal | Archaic/Woodland | Potentially Eligible |
| 51541 | Fort Pickett MTC | 44DW0317 | Archaeological Site | Federal | 19th century | Potentially Eligible |

VAARNG NRHP LISTED, ELIGIBLE, AND POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE SITES

| FAC NO | Name | VDHR ID NO | Resource Name/Type | Ownership | Date/Period | NRHP Eligibility |
|---------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|------------------|--|-------------------------|
| 51541 | Fort Pickett MTC | 44DW0318 | Archaeological Site | Federal | Early Woodland/ Middle Archaic/ Historic | Potentially Eligible |
| 51541 | Fort Pickett MTC | 44DW0333 | Archaeological Site | Federal | Archaic/ Woodland | Potentially Eligible |
| 51541 | Fort Pickett MTC | 44DW0338 | Archaeological Site | Federal | Archaic/ Woodland | Potentially Eligible |
| 51541 | Fort Pickett MTC | 44DW0347 | Archaeological Site | Federal | Prehistoric | Potentially Eligible |
| 51541 | Fort Pickett MTC | 44DW0357 | Archaeological Site | Federal | 19 th and 20 th centuries | Potentially Eligible |
| 51541 | Fort Pickett MTC | 44DW0358 | Archaeological Site | Federal | Woodland | Potentially Eligible |
| 51541 | Fort Pickett MTC | 44DW0359 | Archaeological Site | Federal | Prehistoric and 20 th century | Potentially Eligible |
| 51541 | Fort Pickett MTC | 44NT0026 | Archaeological Site | Federal | Woodland | Potentially Eligible |
| 51541 | Fort Pickett MTC | 44NT0034 | Archaeological Site | Federal | Woodland | Potentially Eligible |
| 51541 | Fort Pickett MTC | 44NT0041 | Archaeological Site | Federal | Historic | Potentially Eligible |
| 51541 | Fort Pickett MTC | 44NT0042 | Archaeological Site | Federal | Woodland | Potentially Eligible |
| 51541 | Fort Pickett MTC | 44NT0077 | Archaeological Site | Federal | Woodland | Eligible |
| 51541 | Fort Pickett MTC | 44NT0078 | Archaeological Site | Federal | Woodland | Eligible |
| 51541 | Fort Pickett MTC | 44NT0111 | Archaeological Site | Federal | Woodland | Potentially Eligible |
| 51541 | Fort Pickett MTC | 44NT0113 | Archaeological Site | Federal | Woodland | Potentially Eligible |
| 51541 | Fort Pickett MTC | 44NT0123 | Archaeological Site | Federal | Archaic, Woodland | Potentially Eligible |
| 51541 | Fort Pickett MTC | 44NT0154 | Archaeological Site | Federal | Prehistoric | Potentially Eligible |
| 51541 | Fort Pickett MTC | 44NT0173 | Archaeological Site | Federal | Woodland | Potentially Eligible |
| 51541 | Fort Pickett MTC | 44NT0181 | Archaeological Site | Federal | Woodland | Potentially Eligible |

VAARNG NRHP LISTED, ELIGIBLE, AND POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE SITES

| FAC NO | Name | VDHR ID NO | Resource Name/Type | Ownership | Date/Period | NRHP Eligibility |
|---------------|--------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|------------------|--|-------------------------|
| 51541 | Fort Pickett MTC | 44NT0182 | Archaeological Site | Federal | Woodland | Potentially Eligible |
| 51541 | Fort Pickett MTC | 44NT0183 | Archaeological Site | Federal | Archaic | Potentially Eligible |
| 51541 | Fort Pickett MTC | 44NT0192 | Archaeological Site | Federal | Middle Archaic-Late Woodland | Potentially Eligible |
| 51541 | Fort Pickett MTC | 44NT0193 | Archaeological Site | Federal | Middle Archaic-Late Woodland | Potentially Eligible |
| 51541 | Fort Pickett MTC | 44NT0197 | Archaeological Site | Federal | Middle Archaic-Late Woodland | Potentially Eligible |
| 51541 | Fort Pickett MTC | 44NT0200 | Archaeological Site | Federal | Middle Archaic-Late Woodland | Potentially Eligible |
| 51541 | Fort Pickett MTC | 44NT0218 | Archaeological Site | Federal | Prehistoric | Potentially Eligible |
| 51541 | Fort Pickett MTC | 44NT0219 | Archaeological Site | Federal | Prehistoric | Potentially Eligible |
| 51541 | Fort Pickett MTC | 44NT0221 | Archaeological Site | Federal | Prehistoric | Potentially Eligible |
| 51541 | Fort Pickett MTC | 44NT0222 | Archaeological Site | Federal | Archaic | Potentially Eligible |
| 51541 | Fort Pickett MTC | 44NT0223 | Archaeological Site | Federal | | Potentially Eligible |
| 51541 | Fort Pickett MTC | 44NT0227 | Archaeological Site | Federal | 19 th -20 th Century | Potentially Eligible |
| 51541 | Fort Pickett MTC | 44NT0232 | Archaeological Site | Federal | 19 th Century | Potentially Eligible |
| 51419 | Camp Pendleton | 134-0413 | Historic District | State | 1911-1950 | Virginia Landmark; NRHP |
| 51A40 | Chatham Readiness Center | 187-5001-0059 | National Guard Armory | State | 1954 | Eligible |

VAARNG NRHP LISTED, ELIGIBLE, AND POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE SITES

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

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

**These resources were recommended as eligible for listing. Final SHPO concurrence on these recommendations is pending.

**The VAARNG facility at the Defense Supply Center Richmond (DSCR) is located within the boundaries of the NRHP eligible Bellwood/Richmond Quartermaster Depot Historic District. Building 150 is not a contributing resource to this historic district, but is eligible for listing under a historic context associated with the VAARNG. Buildings T-123, T-124, 151, 153, and 154, contributing resources to the NRHP eligible Bellwood/Richmond Quartermaster Depot Historic District, are also eligible under the context for the VAARNG.

CAMP PENDLTON RESOURCES LIST

Table from WMCARR Camp Pendleton District update 2013

INVENTORY KEY:

- Shaded rows indicate resources demolished/removed.
- Eligibility/Type: C = Contributing; NC = Non-contributing; B = building; O = Object; St = Structure; Si = site; Si-L = site (cultural landscape)

| DSS # | Date | Resource Name: Historic | Resource Name: Current (if diff.) | Eligibility/Type | Comments |
|---------------|----------|---|-----------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| 134-0413 | 1911 | Camp Pendleton/State Military Reservation Historic District | | C/District | |
| 134-0413-0001 | 1927 | Building 2 – Carpenter Shop | Warehouse | C /B | |
| 134-0413-0002 | 1927 | Building 3 - Warehouse | | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0003 | 1931 | Building 4 –Ammunition & Supply | Administration | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0186 | 1980 | Shed-Building 4 | | NC/B | |
| 134-0413-0004 | 1924 | Building 8 - Concrete Shower Building | Office | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0005 | 1940 | Building 13 - Shower and Latrine | Billeting Office | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0006 | 1940 | Building 18 - Classroom/Welding | | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0007 | 1934 | Building 34 - Storage | | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0008 | 1934 | Building 35 - Administration Building | | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0204 | 1999 | Building 36 - Storage | | NC/B | Built by ChalleNGe Program |
| 134-0413-0009 | 1934 | Building 51 - Dining Hall | | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0010 | 1931 | Building 57 – Dispensary | | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0011 | 1934 | Building 59 - Mess Hall | Storage | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0012 | 1934 | Building 60 – Mess Hall | Classroom | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0013 | 1934 | Building 61 – Mess Hall | Classroom | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0196 | ca. 2000 | Building 61 Shed | | NC/B | |
| 134-0413-0014 | 1934 | Building 62 – Mess Hall | Storage | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0015 | 1934 | Building 63 – Mess Hall | Storage | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0016 | 1934 | Building 64/T-64 – Mess Hall | Storage | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0017 | 1934 | Building 65 - Paint Shop/Mess Hall | | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0018 | 1934 | Building 66 – Mess Hall | Paint/HVAC Shop Storage | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0019 | 1934 | Building 67 – Mess Hall | HVAC Shop | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0020 | 1934 | Building 69 - Dining Hall/Cafeteria | | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0021 | 1934 | Building 73 - Dining Hall/Cafeteria | | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0022 | 1934 | Building 74 - Dining Hall/Cafeteria | | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0023 | 1934 | Building 75 - Dining Hall/Cafeteria | | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0024 | 1934 | Building 76 - Camp Pendleton SMR | | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0025 | 1934 | Building 77 - Dining Hall/Cafeteria | | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0026 | 1920 | Building 79 - Privy | | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0027 | 1934 | Building 82 - Privy | | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0028 | 1912 | Building 83 - Engine Room | Single Dwelling | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0029 | 1940 | Building 84 - Administration & Telephone Exchange | Single Dwelling | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0030 | 1915 | Building 85 - Administration Building | Single Dwelling | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0031 | 1915 | Building 88 – Officers’ Quarters | Single Dwelling | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0032 | 1915 | Building 89 - Infirmary/Sick Bay | Single Dwelling | C/B | |

| DSS # | Date | Resource Name: Historic | Resource Name: Current (if diff.) | Eligibility/ Type | Comments |
|---------------|----------|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------|----------|
| 134-0413-0205 | 2000 | Shed - Building 89 | | NC/B | |
| 134-0413-0033 | 1915 | Building 90 - Governor's Cottage | | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0198 | 2000 | Building 90 Shed - Governor's Cottage | | NC/B | |
| 134-0413-0034 | 1922 | Building 92 - Storage | | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0035 | 1940 | Building 32 Camp Pendleton SMR <u>AND</u> Building 93 Horse Barn | | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0036 | 1912 | Building 94/State Representative House (Care Taker) | | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0037 | 1922 | Building 99 - Single Dwelling | | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0206 | ca. 1975 | Dock 99A - Camp Pendleton SMR | | NC/St | |
| 134-0413-0038 | 1922 | Building 110 - Adjutant General Residence | | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0039 | 1927 | Building 113 - Ammunition Storage | Storage | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0040 | 1940 | Building 231 - Barracks | Office | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0041 | 1940 | Building 232 - Barracks | Office | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0042 | 1940 | Building 233 - Barracks | Office | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0043 | 1940 | Building 241 - Barracks | Office | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0044 | 1940 | Building 242 - Barracks | Office | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0045 | 1940 | Building 243 - Barracks | Office | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0046 | 1940 | Building 246 - Barracks | Office | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0047 | 1940 | Building 251- Barracks | Dormitory | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0048 | 1940 | Building 262 - Maintenance Shop | Garage | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0049 | 1940 | Building 263 – Garage | Classroom | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0050 | 1940 | Building 327 - Barracks | Dormitory | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0051 | 1940 | Building 328 - Barracks | Dormitory | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0052 | 1940 | Building 329 - Mess Hall | Classroom | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0053 | 1940 | Building 330 - Company Supply & Recreation | Administration Building | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0054 | 1940 | Building 331 - Dormitory/Barracks | | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0055 | 1940 | Building 332 - Barracks | Medical/Infirmary | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0056 | 1940 | Building 333 - Dormitory/Barracks | | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0057 | 1940 | Building 334 - Company HQ's Supply & Recreation | Administration Building | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0058 | 1940 | Building 335 - Mess Hall | Classroom | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0059 | 1940 | Building 336 - Barracks | Dormitory | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0060 | 1940 | Building 337 - Barracks | Dormitory | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0061 | 1940 | Building 338 - Barracks | Dormitory | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0062 | 1940 | Building 339 - Mess Hall | Classroom | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0063 | 1940 | Building 340 - Company HQ's Supply & Recreation. | Supply Building | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0064 | 1940 | Building 341 - Barracks | Dormitory | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0065 | 1940 | Building 342 - Barracks | Dormitory | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0066 | 1940 | Building 343 - Barracks | Dormitory | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0067 | 1940 | Building 344 - Company HQ's Supply & Recreation | Supply Building | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0068 | 1940 | Building 345 - Mess Hall | Administration Building | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0069 | 1940 | Building 346 - Barracks | Dormitory | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0070 | 1940 | Building 347 - Barracks | Dormitory | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0071 | 1940 | Building 348 - Barracks | Dormitory | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0072 | 1940 | Building 349 –Mess Hall | Administration Building | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0073 | 1940 | Building 350 - Company HQ's | Administration | C/B | |

| DSS # | Date | Resource Name: Historic | Resource Name: Current (if diff.) | Eligibility/ Type | Comments |
|---------------|------|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---|
| | | Supply & Recreation. | Building | | |
| 134-0413-0074 | 1940 | Building 352 - Barracks | Dormitory | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0075 | 1940 | Building 353 - Barracks | Dormitory | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0076 | 1940 | Building 354 - Company HQ's Supply & Recreation | Gymnasium | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0077 | 1940 | Building 355 - Mess Hall | Dormitory | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0078 | 1940 | Building 358 - Battalion Staff Command Building | Classroom | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0079 | 1940 | Building 359 - Storage | Electrical & Plumbing Shop | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0080 | 1940 | Building 360 - Workshop | | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0081 | 1940 | Building 362 - Workshop | | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0082 | 1942 | Building 403 - Dispensary | | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0083 | 1942 | Building 404 - Barracks | Dormitory | C/B | Moved from present Virginia Beach Aquarium parking area in 2003 |
| 134-0413-0084 | 1942 | Building 405 - Barracks | Dormitory | C/B | Moved from present Virginia Beach Aquarium parking area in 2003 |
| 134-0413-0085 | 1942 | Building 407- Administration Building | | C/B | Moved from present Virginia Beach Aquarium parking area in 2003 |
| 134-0413-0086 | 1942 | Building 408 - Other | | C/B | Moved from present Virginia Beach Aquarium parking area in 2003 |
| 134-0413-0087 | 1942 | Building 409- Administration Building | | C/B | Moved from present Virginia Beach Aquarium parking area in 2003 |
| 134-0413-0088 | 1940 | Building 410 - Firehouse | | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0089 | 1940 | Building 411 - Pump House | | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0090 | 1940 | Building 412 - Officer's Quarters | BEQ | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0091 | 1940 | Building 413 - Officers Mess | Classroom | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0092 | 1940 | Building 414 - Officer's Quarters | BEQ | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0093 | 1940 | Building 416 - Officer's Quarters | BEQ | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0094 | 1942 | Building 417a - Single Dwelling | | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0095 | 1940 | Building 418 - Other | | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0096 | 1940 | Building 421 - Warehouse | | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0097 | 1940 | Building 424 - Workshop | | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0098 | 1940 | Building 426 - Church/Chapel | | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0099 | 1940 | Building 427 - Officers' Club/PX | Conference Center | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0100 | 1940 | Building 428 - Maintenance Shop | Workshop | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0101 | 1940 | Building 432 - Maintenance Shop | Grounds Shop | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0102 | 1940 | Building 434 - Dining Hall | | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0103 | 1940 | Building 435 - Storage | | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0104 | 1941 | Building 441 - Warehouse | | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0105 | 1975 | Building 442 - Storage | | NC/B | |

| DSS # | Date | Resource Name: Historic | Resource Name: Current (if diff.) | Eligibility/ Type | Comments |
|---------------|-------------|---|--|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 134-0413-0106 | 1941 | Building 448 - Dental Clinic. | Administration Building | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0107 | 1941 | Building 451 - Dormitory/Barracks | | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0108 | 1941 | Building 452 - Dormitory/Barracks | | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0109 | 1941 | Building 453 - Dormitory/Barracks | | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0110 | 1988 | Building 1 - Warehouse | | NC/B | |
| 134-0413-0111 | 1944 | Structure 80 - Storage | | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0112 | 1975 | Building 86 - Mobile Home | | NC/B | |
| 134-0413-0113 | 1975 | Building 87 - Mobile Home | | NC/B | |
| 134-0413-0114 | 1944 | Building 91/Boathouse | | C/B | Associated with Building 94 |
| 134-0413-0115 | 1975 | Structure 91a - Dock | | NC/St | Associated with Building 94 |
| 134-0413-0117 | 1942 | Building 94a/Guest House 1 | | C/B | Associated with Building 94 |
| 134-0413-0118 | 1942 | Building 94b/Guest House 2 | | C/B | Associated with Building 94 |
| 134-0413-0188 | 1942 | Building 94c/Garage | | C/B | Associated with Building 94 |
| 134-0413-0189 | 1942 | Building 94d/Shed | | C/B | Associated with Building 94 |
| 134-0413-0118 | 1975 | Building 95 - Mobile Home | | NC/B | |
| 134-0413-0119 | 1975 | Building 96 - Mobile Home | | NC/B | |
| 134-0413-0120 | 1975 | Building 97 - Mobile Home | | NC/B | |
| 134-0413-0200 | 1975 | Building 98 - Mobile Home | | NC/B | |
| 134-0413-0201 | 1990 | Building 101 - Mobile Home | | NC/B | |
| 134-0413-0202 | 1990 | Building 102 - Mobile Home | | NC/B | |
| 134-0413-0121 | 1943 | Building 110a - Bunkhouse | | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0122 | 1975 | Building 110b - Mobile Home | | NC/B | |
| 134-0413-0123 | 1975 | Structure 110c - Gazebo/Brick Barbeque | | NC/St | |
| 134-0413-0124 | 1975 | Structure 110d - Dock | | NC/B | |
| 134-0413-0125 | 1975 | Building 114 - Storage | | NC/B | |
| 134-0413-0218 | 1990 | Building 114a- Storage | | NC/B | |
| 134-0413-0126 | 1975 | Building 115 - Storage | | NC/B | |
| 134-0413-0127 | 1975 | Building 116 - Office Building | | NC/B | |
| 134-0413-0128 | 1975 | Building 117 - Administration Bldg. | | NC/B | |
| 134-0413-0129 | 1941 | Structure 118 - Canopy/Review Stand | | C/St | |
| 134-0413-0130 | 1962 | Site 119 - Picnic Area | | C/Si | |
| 134-0413-0131 | 1962 | Site 120 - Picnic Area | | C/Si | |
| 134-0413-0132 | 1987 | Structure 127 | | NC/St | |
| 134-0413-0133 | 1990 | Buildings 203 - Red Horse Complex Storage | | NC/B | |
| 134-0413-0190 | 1990 | Building 204 - Red Horse Complex | | NC/B | |
| 134-0413-0191 | 1990 | Building 205 - Red Horse Complex | | NC/B | |
| 134-0413-0192 | 1990 | Building 206 - Red Horse Complex | | NC/B | |
| 134-0413-0193 | 1990 | Building 207 - Red Horse Complex | | NC/B | |
| 134-0413-0134 | 1990 | Building 209 - Red Horse Complex | | NC/B | |
| 134-0413-0135 | 1990 | Building 210 - MR Red Horse Complex | | NC/B | |
| 134-0413-0136 | 1990 | Building 211 - Red Horse Complex | | NC/B | |
| 134-0413-0194 | 1990 | Guard House - Red Horse Complex | | NC/B | |

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| 134-0413-0195 | 1990 | Main Headquarters - Red Horse Complex | | NC/B | |
| 134-0413-0138 | 1980 | Building 230 - Gatehouse/Guard House | | NC/B | |
| 134-0413-0139 | 2000 | Building 231A - Historical Record Storage for MSC | Classroom | NC/B | |
| 134-0413-0140 | 1940 | Building 236 - Barracks. | Office | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0141 | 1940 | Building 237 - Barracks. | Office | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0142 | 1940 | Building 238 - Barracks. | Office | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0143 | 1940 | Building 247 - Barracks. | Office | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0144 | 1940 | Building 248 - Barracks. | Office | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0145 | 1940 | Building 252 - Barracks | Dormitory | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0146 | 1940 | Building 253 - Barracks. | Office | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0199 | 2000 | Cadet Memorial Garden | | NC/Si | |
| 134-0413-0147 | 1980 | Building 260 - Office/Office Building. | | NC/B | Offices moved from off-site. |
| 134-0413-0148 | 1985 | Building 261 - Workshop | | NC/B | Replaced original Building T-261. |
| 134-0413-0149 | 1912 | Cantonment Road 264 - Road Related (Vehicular) | | C/St | |
| 134-0413-0150 | 1912 | Cantonment Road 265 - Road Related (Vehicular) | | C/St | |
| 134-0413-0151 | 1940 | Building 326 - Dormitory/Barracks | | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0152 | 1940 | Building 361 - Shed | | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0154 | 1940 | Building 422 - Service Station | | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0155 | 1940 | Building T-430 - Shed | | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0156 | 1940 | Structure 430c - Water Tower | | C/St | |
| 134-0413-0157 | 1975 | Building, Corner of 4th and B Streets | | NC/B | |
| 134-0413-0158 | 1975 | Building, Corner of 4th and C Streets | | NC/B | |
| 134-0413-0159 | 1987 | Armory | | NC/B | |
| 134-0413-0160 | 1927 | Beachfront Range | | C/Si-L | Rifle Range, 1927-28 |
| 134-0413-0161 | 1912 | Training Field A/Original Rifle Range (1912) | Rifle Range, Jefferson Avenue and Lake Road | C/Si-L | |
| 134-0413-0162 | 1912 | Parade Field Tent Area/Regimental Camp Area No.1 (1912) | Field between Headquarters Road and D Street | C/Si-L | |
| 134-0413-0163 | 1912 | Drill Field/Drill Field and Airfield (1912; 1920s) | Drill Field at Jefferson Avenue | C/Si-L | |
| 134-0413-0164 | 1921 | Regimental Camp Area #2 | Field between A and B Streets | C/Si-L | |
| 134-0413-0165 | 2012 | Building 86 Modular Residence | | NC/B | |
| 134-0413-0166 | 2012 | Building 87 Modular Residence | | NC/B | |
| 134-0413-0167 | 1917 | Circulation System-Road Related (Vehicular) | | C/St | |
| 134-0413-0168 | 1960s | Observation Deck | | C/St | |
| 134-0413-0169 | 2000 | Memorial Park Red Horse Area | | NC/Si | |
| 134-0413-0170 | 1939 | Beachfront | | C/Si-L | |
| 134-0413-0171 | 1940 | Building foundation | | C/St | |
| 134-0413-0172 | 1940 | Structure 361A; Structure 361 Foundation and Flue | | C/St | |
| 134-0413-0173 | 1940 | Structure 361/Loading Dock-Garage Road | | C/St | |
| 134-0413-0174 | 1940 | Structure 423/Loading Dock-Headquarters Road | | C/St | |
| 134-0413-0175 | ca. 1990 | Rose Marker-A Street | | NC/O | |
| 134-0413-0176 | ca. 1900 | Ship Remnant | | NC/O | |
| 134-0413-0177 | 2000 | Guard House-Front Gate | | NC/B | |
| 134-0413-0178 | 2008 | Historic Marker-Headquarters Road | | NC/O | |
| 134-0413-0179 | 2000 | Beachfront Rifle Range | Dog Agility Course | NC/St | |

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|---------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|--|
| 134-0413-0181 | 2000 | Quonset Hut - Red Horse Complex | | NC/B | |
| 134-0413-0182 | 1990 | Quonset Hut - Red Horse Complex | | NC/B | |
| 134-0413-0183 | 2000 | Gazebo Building 331-332 | | NC/St | |
| 134-0413-0184 | 2000 | Gazebo Building 332-333 | | NC/St | |
| 134-0413-0185 | 2011 | Building 61 – Air Compressor Shed | | NC/B | |
| 134-0413-0187 | ca. 1952 | Tank - Headquarters Road | | C/O | |
| 134-0413-0197 | ca. 1990 | Structure 410a/Map Kiosk | | NC/St | |
| 134-0413-0203 | 1960s | Building 100 Storage Shed | Residence | C/B | Built as helipad storage shed, converted to cottage in 1990s. |
| 134-0413-0204 | 1999 | Building 36 Storage | | NC/B | Built by ChalleNGe Program |
| 134-0413-0208 | 1945 | Building 260B-C | | C/B | Moved to current location by City of Virginia Beach as part of the Pendleton Project Child Care. Plaque inside with information. |
| 134-0413-0209 | 1942 | Building 432 Shed | | C/B | |
| 134-0413-0211 | 1942, 1990s | Building 361A | | C/B | Built by the 203 rd Red Horse on a pre-existing foundation. |
| 134-0413-0212 | 1985 | Building 260D | | NC/B | |
| 134-0413-0214 | 1980 | Building 260A | | NC/B | |
| 134-0413-0215 | 1990 | Building 216 | | NC/B | |
| 134-0413-0216 | 1990 | Building 212 | | NC/B | |
| 134-0413-0217 | 1990 | Building 217 | | NC/B | |

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