

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) is an internal Army regulatory compliance and management plan required by Army Regulation (AR) 200-1 and Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 4715.3. This ICRMP for the United States Army Garrison, Fort Jackson, SC provides guidelines and standard operating procedures (SOP's) which enable the Fort Jackson installation commander and support staff to meet legal responsibilities pertaining to the day to day management of cultural resources while accomplishing the military mission. This updated ICRMP is a component of the Fort Jackson installation master plan and has a five year management cycle beginning in 2016 and running through 2021. Minor revisions will be completed annually as necessary with a major revision occurring at the completion of the cycle.

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP)

The purpose of this ICRMP is to meet the requirements of DOD Instruction 4715.3 and AR 200. Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plans (ICRMPs) are typically five-year plans that integrate the entirety of the installation's cultural resource program procedures with federal historic preservation laws and regulations, executive orders, presidential memoranda, regulations, and ongoing mission activities. An ICRMP allows for ready identification of potential conflicts between the installation's mission and cultural resources management. The ICRMP identifies compliance actions necessary to maintain the availability of mission essential properties and acreage. This ICRMP is integrated with the installation's Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan (INRMP), comprises a component of the installation master plan, and serves as the Garrison Commander's decision document for cultural resources management actions and specific compliance procedures. ***The central tenet of an ICRMP is mission support.*** This ICRMP directly interfaces with the installation mission, ensuring that mission essential activities are fully supported by the management policies and procedures outlined in the ICRMP.

The integration of cultural resources management happens at three levels:

- 1) With the daily installation activities,
- 2) With other planning documents,
- 3) With outside entities.

At Fort Jackson, the cultural resource program manager and staff work with installation training cadre to ensure that mission essential training activities and installation cultural resources are both fully supported and fully protected.

### 1.2 ICRMP Objectives

Specific objectives of this ICRMP are:

- 1) Establish Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for compliance with Federal preservation law governing the protection and preservation of historic resources with the least impact on the military mission,
- 2) integrate these procedures with Fort Jackson's Master Planning, Integrated Natural Resources Plan, Integrated Training Area Management, Real Property, and Operations and Maintenance,
- 3) Establish procedures for the enforcement of Federal laws that prohibit vandalism of archeological sites and historic properties,
- 4) Protect historic properties, traditional places, and sacred sites,

- 5) Develop protective management strategies for historic properties eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP),
- 6) Conserve funds through the employment of more efficient cultural resource management techniques,
- 7) Establish procedures for consulting with the State Historic Preservation Office, Federally Recognized Native American Indian Tribes (FRNAIT) and other Interested Parties regarding historic preservation,
- 8) Provide basic environmental and historic context towards evaluating the significance of cultural resources.

### **1.3 Audience Integration**

The primary audience for this ICRMP includes internal Fort Jackson stakeholders for environmental compliance. Specifically:

- 1) Fort Jackson Garrison Commander
- 2) Fort Jackson Senior Mission Commander
- 3) Fort Jackson Environmental Division, Directorate of Public Works
- 4) Range Operations
- 5) Facilities Management
- 6) Legal Counsel
- 7) ITAM/DPTMS (Integrated Training Area Management/ Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization, and Security)

The secondary audience for this ICRMP includes external stakeholders with an interest or consulting role for cultural resource management. Specifically:

- 1) State Historic Preservation Office
- 2) State Archaeologist
- 3) Federally Recognized Native American Indian Tribes (FRNAIT) (see list Appendix A)
- 4) Training Doctrine Command
- 5) USAEC (U.S. Army Environmental Command)
- 6) Interested Parties (private citizens, historic groups, etc.) upon request.
- 7) USATCoE G-3
- 8) IMCOM

### **1.4 Five Year Planning Cycle**

This ICRMP will be reviewed annually with major updates completed every five-years or as needed to meet mission requirements. Events that may trigger a re-evaluation of all or parts of the ICRMP prior to the five-year review point are:

1. Significant federal actions (e.g., change in mission, Base Realignment and Closure),
2. Deficiencies resulting from an environmental audit (IAW AR 200-1),
3. Change in HQDA or DoD policy,

4. New or revised federal statutes, regulations, Executive Orders, or Presidential Memoranda, or,
5. Review of the Cultural Resources Management Program by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

## **1.5 Fort Jackson Mission**

Fort Jackson is the largest and most active Initial Entry Training Center in the U.S. Army, training 34 percent of all soldiers and 69 percent of the women entering the Army each year. Providing the Army with trained, disciplined, motivated and physically fit warrior Soldiers who espouse the Army's core values and are focused on teamwork is the post's primary mission. Accomplishing this mission means basic and advanced individual training of over 45,000 soldiers annually.

The post has other missions as well. Fort Jackson has added several new schools and training institutions since 1995 including the U.S. Army Soldier Support Institute, the U.S. Army Chaplains Center and School, and the Department of Defense Academy for Credibility Assessment. Smaller schools include an Adjutant General School, Drill Sergeant School, NCO Academy, Finance School, and Recruiting and Retention School. One of Fort Jackson's largest tenants is the South Carolina Army National Guard (SCARNG) located at the McCrady Training Facility, on the east side of Fort Jackson. The SCARNG is planning an ICRMP for its licensed areas, including the McCrady facility.

## **1.6 Fort Jackson**

### **1.6.1 Location**

Fort Jackson is a U.S. Army training installation of 52,001 acres located entirely within Richland County and Columbia, South Carolina (Figure 1.1).

### **1.6.2 History**

Camp Jackson was created in 1917 to train troops for World War I, when the Hampton estate was purchased by the city of Columbia and donated to the federal government, and an additional 1,192 acres of farm land in the South Carolina Sandhills were donated by Columbia residents. Gradually, more land was purchased, as the camp's population expanded rapidly. By July 1918, there were 44,000 troops in training on the base, and it served as a remount and recovery station for military horses. In 1921, Camp Jackson was de-activated, and some 2,000 temporary buildings and facilities were razed and salvaged. From 1925 until 1939, the South Carolina National Guard used parts of the post, and rebuilt some of the facilities for their own use.

In 1939, Camp Jackson was reactivated, and by 1940 was designated Fort Jackson. At that time it had 569 buildings, and quickly added about 3,000 more, to house and train the 43,000 troops mobilized for World War II. During WWII, Fort Jackson

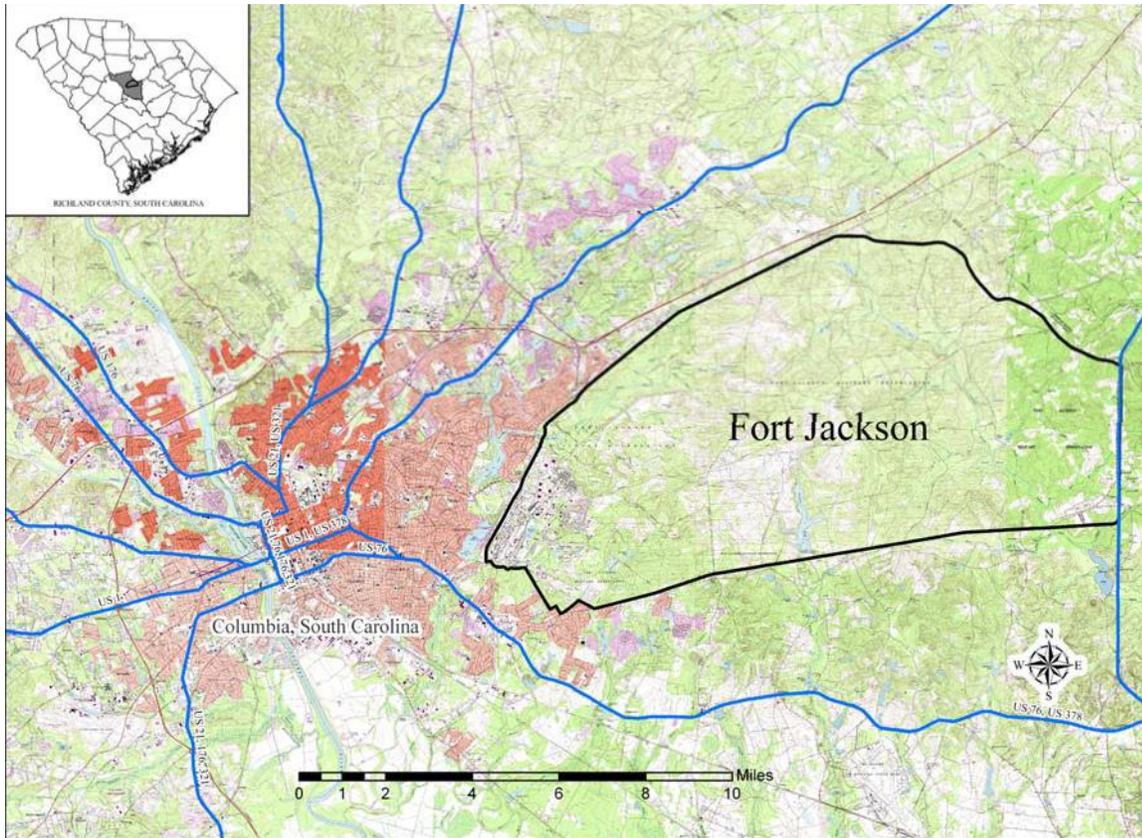


Figure 1.1 Location of Fort Jackson, S.C.

housed about 2,000 German Prisoners of War, contracting some of them out to local farmers to relieve the wartime labor shortage.

Besides the original “Old Hickory” Division, the 5th, 8th and 31st Infantry, “Dixie Division,” and the 101st Airborne “Screaming Eagle” Division, among many others, have trained at Fort Jackson. Some of the first women’s units trained here, beginning with the Army Nurse Corps. Women’s Army Corps (WAC) soldiers were trained in the 17th WAC Basic Training Battalion at Fort Jackson in 1973. By 1977, the women’s basic training was combined with the men’s program. Reserve and National Guard units trained at Fort Jackson took part in Desert Shield and Desert Storm in Saudi Arabia, Iraq, and Kuwait in 1990. They included medical corps evacuation specialists and transportation groups.

## 1.7 Statutes and Regulations

*Army Regulation (AR) 200-1, Environmental Protection and Enhancement*, specifies Army policy towards cultural resources. The following Federal statutes and regulations are applicable to the program at Fort Jackson. The laws and regulations also cover any and all real property of other Federal, State, and local agencies and private parties used by Fort Jackson under license, permit, lease, or other land and/or facility use agreement. These statutes and regulations are:

- 1). Antiquities Act of 1906, 16 U.S.C. §§ 431-433,
- 2). National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, 16 U.S.C. §§ 470-470w

- 3). National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, 42 U.S.C. §§ 4321-4370c,
- 4). Archaeological Historic Preservation Act (AHPA) of 1974, 16 U.S.C. §§ 469-469c,
- 5). American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) of 1978, 42 U.S.C. §§ 1996-1996a,
- 6). Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979, 16 U.S.C. §§ 470aa-470ll,
- 7). Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990, 25 U.S.C. §§ 3001-3013,
- 8). Department of Defense, Protection of Archaeological Resources (ARPA), 32 C.F.R. Part 229,
- 9). Department of the Army, Environmental Analysis of Army Actions, 32 C.F.R. Part 651.
- 10). Department of the Interior, National Register of Historic Places, 36 C.F.R. Part 60,
- 11). Department of the Interior, Determinations of Eligibility for Inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, 36 C.F.R. Part 63.
- 12). Department of the Interior, Curation of Federally-owned and Administered Archaeological Collections, 36 C.F.R. Part 79,
- 13). Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties, 36 C.F.R. Part 800,
- 14). Executive Order 13007: Indian Sacred Sites, May 24, 1996,
- 15). Executive Order 13175: Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, November 6, 2000,
- 16). Executive Memorandum: Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments, April 29, 1994.

### 1.7.1 Internet Research

For additional guidance please search the terms below:

- 1). Antiquities Act of 1906
- 2). National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966
- 3). National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969
- 4). Archaeological Historic Preservation Act (AHPA) of 1974
- 5). American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) of 1978
- 6). Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979
- 7). Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990
- 8). Department of Defense, Protection of Archaeological Resources (ARPA)

- 9). Department of the Interior, National Register of Historic Places
- 10). Department of the Interior, Determinations of Eligibility for Inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places
- 11). Department of the Interior, Curation of Federally-owned and Administered Archaeological Collections, 36 C.F.R. Part79.
- 12). Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties, 36 C.F.R. Part 800
- 13). Executive Order 13175: Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments,
- 14). Executive Memorandum: Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments

For additional Links to Department of Defense laws and regulations pertaining to the environment see:

<https://www.denix.osd.mil>

## **2.0 MANAGEMENT CONTEXTS**

### **2.1 Introduction**

The following provides background information that will allow informed decisions about the management of cultural resources at Fort Jackson. Contexts exemplify the kind of issues the installation managers should consider while developing a cultural landscape analysis as part of the planning level survey. This chapter relates those contexts.

### **2.2 Environmental Background**

#### **2.2.1 Topography**

Fort Jackson Military Reservation is located on the easterly side of Columbia, South Carolina within Richland County. It contains 21,166 hectares (52,001 acres) on the northwestern edge of the Coastal Plain province. Fort Jackson lies in the Sandhills region. The Sandhills generally form the interface between the extensive Atlantic Coastal Plain, to the south and east, and the Piedmont to the north and west (Kovacik and Winberry 1987). The Sandhills represent a dissected plain composed of marine sediments associated with the Tuscaloosa Formation. These unconsolidated sediments include light colored sands and kaolin clays deposited during the Miocene Epoch following the recession of the Cretaceous seas that covered the region until approximately 65 million years ago (Lawrence 1978:2).

Fort Jackson lies between two major drainages of the South Carolina Piedmont. To the east, effectively forming the boundary of the Sandhills, lies the Wateree River. The headwaters of one of its principal tributaries in the region (Colonel's Creek and its own tributaries) drain the eastern half of Fort Jackson. Colonel's Creek flows through a broad alluvial plain, portions of which are swamp lands. The remainder is moderately dissected high plains. Relief is less than 20 feet for slopes less than 3 percent. However, a gently rolling upland in the southeastern corner of the post near Colonel's Creek has relief of 100 feet and slopes of 3-8 percent in places. Elevations range from 55- 85 meters (180-280 ft) AMSL, though the lowest spot in Colonel's Creek bottom reaches only 49 m (160 ft) AMSL.

To the west lies the Congaree River, effectively forming the opposite boundary of the Sandhills. The southwestern portions of the reservation, around the cantonment, are gently rolling plains which drain into Cedar Creek and Mill Creek. The northwestern portions of the reservation drain into Gills Creek. Much of the cantonment area is drained by Wildcat Creek, a tributary of Gills Creek. The highest elevation on the post occurs at 540 feet AMSL at Weir Tower. South and east of Fort Jackson, the Wateree and Congaree rivers join to form the Santee River.

The flood plains of both of these rivers possess extensive swamps. The larger tributaries that extend into Fort Jackson (e.g., Colonel's Creek) also have wet swampy bottomlands adjacent to their stream channels. In addition to the natural drainages,

there are now 25 lakes and ponds on the base ranging from one-half acre to 173 acres, and averaging about 35 acres. Together they cover 428 acres, managed today for fishing, waterfowl habitat, recreation, aesthetics, and irrigation water for golf courses.

For the most part, the ridges between the drainages are excessively well drained, supporting various species of pines and oaks that are well suited to xeric conditions (Barry 1980). Sassaman et al. (1990:52) note that additional “microzones” occur throughout the uplands that support more mesic plant species, or higher densities of oaks than pines, apparently due to local conditions that promote higher water tables (e.g., the springs at the bases of ridges noted above). Thus, the Sandhills are covered by patchy stands of various pines and oaks, dominated by the xeric conditions of the larger ridges but incorporating many small wet areas along minor drainages, at spring heads, or upland wetlands areas (such as Carolina bays to the north and west of Fort Jackson). These latter, in turn, could provide a wide variety of food and fiber resources for earlier inhabitants.

### 2.2.2 Geology and Soils

Sandhills geology consist of two geological formations. The Upper Cretaceous strata (including Middendorf, Black Creek, and Pee Dee formations) cover large areas of the interface between the Upper Coastal Plain and the Piedmont. These are primarily micaceous, kaolinitic sands with lenses of clay as well as gravel beds and ferruginous sandstone ledges. The other formation is the Pinehurst formation composed of light tan, loose sands interbedded with clay-rich lamellae (Clement and Wilson 2004:5-6).

Soil associations on the base are primarily of four series: Lakeland, Vacluse, Pelion, and Johnston series. The cantonment structures are based on moderately well-drained sands, silts, and clays, primary Pelion and Dothan loamy sands. Troop barracks on Tank Hill and the family housing is on coarse-grained excessively-drained Lakeland sands.

A K-factor was developed by the U.S Soil Conservation Service (then SCS, now Natural Resources Conservation Service – NRCS) to predict soil erodability. Using their system, there are no highly erodable soils on post, most of them being in the low to moderate range on the K- factor scale of 0.10 to 0.64. The moderately erodable soils are in the southeastern region of the post, in the South Carolina Army National Guard McCrady Training Facility. Here exists a large pocket of the Blanton soils and others are scattered across the facility.

Because of the large denuded areas on the post and the slope factors in some places, erodibility should be considered an important factor even in the sandier soils. Lack of soil cover can and often has resulted in rapid erosion of both sandy and clay soils, especially on long, sometimes steeply sloping surfaces. One hundred years of cotton farming before 1917 removed the upper soil layers from most of the post. Preservation of the remaining soil is essential.

### 2.2.3 Vegetation

In the past few years, plant surveys have identified over 750 species of flora on Fort Jackson. Pine and mixed forests make up the principal cover, including both natural and introduced species. Natural pines, planted pines, scrub oaks and both upland and bottomland hardwoods abound. Natural and planted longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris*) is the predominant pine species, with loblolly pine (*P. taeda*) being second. These pine stands are found in pure stands, and mixed pine and pine/hardwood stands. Older pine plantations include two off-site pine species, loblolly (*P. taeda*) and slash pine (*P.elliottii*), many of which are currently being replaced with longleaf pine. Other pine species found on Fort Jackson, but in smaller quantities include short leaf (*P. echinata*), pond (*P. serotina*), and Virginia (*P. virginiana*) pines.

Scrub oak species include turkey oak (*Quercus laevis*), blackjack oak (*Q. marilandica*), dwarf post oak (*Q. stellata*), and bluejack oak (*Q.cinerea*). Mixed with these may often be small black gum (*Nyssa sylvatica*), persimmon (*Diospyros virginiana*), pignut hickory (*Carya glabra*) and mockernut hickory (*Carya tomentosa*).

The upland hardwoods include southern red oak (*Q.falcata*), water oak (*Q. nigra*), scarlet oak, (*Q.coccinea*), willow oak (*Q.phellos*), white oak (*Q.alba*), sweet gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), post oak, persimmon (*Diospyros kaki*), pignut, and mockernut hickories. Bottomland hardwoods include black gum, red maple (*Acer rubrum*), sweet gum, water oak, sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*) and yellow poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*). They are found in the heads of branches, swamps, and swampy places along the streambeds.

While there are no natural grasslands left on the reservation, switch grass (*Panicum virgatum*), a Mid-western native species, is often used as a erosion control element. Other local native species include yaupon holly (*Ilex vomitoria*), dogwood (*Cornus florida*), wax myrtle (*Myrica cerifa*), and others such as sparkleberry (*Vaccinium spp*), wild rosemary (*Ceratiola ericoides*), possibly the rare wooden goldenrod (*Chrysoma pauciflosculosa*), and the sand myrtle (*Leiophyllum buxifolium.*, which may have been significant to the Native Americans as well as European settlers.

Much of the undeveloped portion of Fort Jackson is today forested in pines. These stands of trees generally represent planted forests maintained by the U.S. Army through contracted timber harvesting and planting. More diverse forests exist along the drainages, where a variety of hardwoods occur. While these areas also can be harvested, the rapid growth of pines and the concomitant potential for multiple harvests over several decades prompts the planting of pines in many areas that formerly may have supported more diverse forest community.

Efforts to control frequent wildfires, started by military training activities has resulted in the development and maintenance of wide firebreaks throughout much of the reservation. These firebreaks are plowed clearings approximately 5 m (16 ft) in width. Oriented predominantly east/west and spaced approximately 200-300 m (650-1000 ft) apart, they provide access by foot and vehicle to much of the reservation outside the main cantonment. Both military training and facility maintenance traffic utilize these firebreaks as access roads to the more remote portions of the reservation.

#### 2.2.4 Fauna

A wide variety of fauna inhabits Fort Jackson today; most of these are expected or known to have inhabited the area prior to its use for military purposes. They include mammals, reptiles, amphibians, birds, invertebrates, and aquatic species considered common to similar South Carolina habitats. Lists of wildlife known to exist on the installation can be found in the Fort Jackson Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan. Black bear and wolf were here in the past, while a few elk and buffalo were noted by the earliest European visitors to the area. Archaeological sites produce shells of freshwater clams and mussels. Habitats for game and fish species are currently managed for the purpose of providing sustainable wildlife populations at or below ecological carrying capacities. This involves forest management activities and prescribed burning, and providing wildlife openings, food plots, and stocking and monitoring activities as deemed appropriate by the wildlife management personnel.

#### 2.2.5 Endangered Species

Only one federally listed endangered animal species exists on Fort Jackson: the red cockaded woodpecker (*Picoides borealis*). The bird nests in aging (>70 year old) pines, lives in family groups and inhabits park-like, fire maintained pine habitats. There are about 34 active clusters on the installation. This population is routinely monitored and the surrounding forest managed to encourage the survival of the groups. There are also two federally endangered plant species, rough-leaved loosestrife (*Lysimachia asperulaefolia*) and smooth coneflower (*Echinata laevigata*).

Endangered species monitoring plans were prepared for listed species, which are consulted prior to activities that might disrupt them. Before archaeological testing of the remaining potentially significant sites begins, the list, locator GIS maps, and any special restrictions are consulted to ensure that testing will not disrupt endangered species. Since the coneflower exists in open disturbed (right-of-way like) environments, and Loosestrife in swampy places, neither is likely to occur in site locations today. There is a possibility that the coneflower was an introduced species, at or near house sites that have been destroyed by road or other construction. It does not normally inhabit this type environment, being a piedmont plant. Other introduced species also exist on the installation, such as yucca, privet, roses, and gladiolus, which were probably planted around historic home sites.

## 2.2.6 Climate

Fort Jackson is located in a very humid, hot zone crossing the southeast. That having been said, the standard climatic data suggests a more moderate average. The climate includes hot, humid summers and moderately cold, but short, winters. Average temperatures vary from 9 °C (48 °F) in winter to 27 °C (80 °F) in summer. However, summer temperatures are known to stay well above 100 degrees for several days at a time. Approximately 1171 mm (46 inches) of annual precipitation, primarily rain, falls in the region. Precipitation is most common in April to September, with 57 percent of all rainfall occurring during this period (Lawrence 1978:1-2, 72, Table 1). Most of that rain falls in July and August. Minimum rainfalls come in October and November. Tropical storms can and do occasionally bring torrential rains for several days, and rarely hurricane force winds do extensive damage this far inland, as when Hurricane Hugo crossed the area in 1989. Ice storms also occur at about five year intervals, damaging trees, power lines, and homes.

## 2.2.7 Past Environments

Regional research in palynology, historic biogeography, and coastal geomorphology allows a general reconstruction of the Holocene changes in the environment of the region. Data from Florida, Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia indicate that the Late Pleistocene (8,000-13,000 years B.C.) was a time of transition from full glacial to Holocene environmental conditions (Watts 1980; Whitehead 1965, 1973). Upper Coastal Plain forests of the Late Pleistocene, as reflected in the Whites Pond record, were dominated by oak, hickory, beech, and ironwood (Watts 1980:192). This deciduous forest occurred in a cooler, moister climate than exists in the region today (Barry 1980; Braun 1950). The Early Holocene was also a period of extinction for many of the large Pleistocene mammals. These conditions are associated with the first documented human occupation of the region.

The general warming trend at the onset of the Holocene is reflected in sea level changes. Beginning approximately 15,000 years B.C., sea level began to rise from its Late Pleistocene low of approximately 100 m below modern mean sea level (Colquhoun and Brooks 1986). By 5,000 years B.C., the sea level had risen dramatically to within 6.5 m (21 ft) of present levels. The rise in sea level affected the gradients and flow patterns of the large streams that cross the region. The effect of these hydrologic changes on the topography of Fort Jackson would appear to be minimal given the reservation's setting on the divide between two large flood plains. However, changes in weather patterns, resulting from the proximity of ocean waters and the concomitant increased opportunity for evaporation and precipitation, probably helped shape the region through increased rainfall and opportunities for erosion.

As drier and still warmer conditions became prevalent during the Early Holocene, pines and other species suited to more xeric conditions increased. The southern forest at 5,000 years B.C. was beginning to resemble that of modern times (Watts 1980:194). Delcourt and Delcourt (1987:254) suggest that pines represented over 60 percent of the Coastal Plain forests by 4,000 years B.C., particularly in the Sandhills region.

On a regional level, vegetation and climate appear to have remained effectively static since the Early Holocene; however, pollen data are not available after approximately 3,000 years B.C. Apparently, forests similar to the modern Southern Mixed Hardwood Forests (after Quarterman and Keever 1962) were established by this time, with their associated modern faunal communities. These biota would remain in place until the modern cultural modifications of the landscape during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries created the patchy woodland communities common today in the Sandhills region. As noted above, the modern forest communities within the reservation undoubtedly are a product of ongoing timber management.

## 2.3 Archeological Contexts

### 2.3.1 Native Americans<sup>1</sup>

The following context of the Fort Jackson region has been divided into time periods by archaeologists based on current scientific understanding. These periods and this context may or may not reflect the past as known and understood by the FRNAIT. Native Americans, for instance, reject the notion of cultural eras that describe different and discrete cultures through time. Rather, they perceive a cultural continuity from the earliest inhabitants of the region up to the modern populations. Furthermore, they reject the narrow concept of an archaeological site, defined by archaeologists as a concentration of artifacts within a limited area. Instead, they see them as cultural sites and/or manifestations of their ancestors that include both material and spiritual attributes. These concepts should be kept in mind when reading the following context written by archaeologists. According to archaeologists, eight time periods have been defined or identified for Fort Jackson, shown in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Archeological Chronology

Time Periods	Approximate Dates
Paleoindian/Ogweoweh	11500 – 9900 B.C.
Early Archaic	9900 – 6000 B.C.
Middle Archaic	6000 – 2000 B.C.
Late Archaic	2000 – 500 B.C.
Early Woodland	500 B.C. – A.D. 200
Middle Woodland	A.D. 200 – 500
Late Woodland	A.D. 500 – 1000
Mississippian	A.D. 1000 – 1543

<sup>1</sup> The contexts were originally prepared as part of the 1997 Heritage Preservation Plan by Grover (1997) and built upon Poplin and Roberts (1993), Poplin, Jones, and Bailey, 1993, and Wynn and Harmon (2000).

### 2.3.2 Paleoindian/Ogweoweh Period (11500-9900 B.C.)

The earliest known human occupation in South Carolina probably occurred sometime around 11,500 B.C., although some archaeologists contend that the Topper Site (38AL23) in Allendale County may date to as early as 14,000 BC. These first humans are called Paleoindians by archaeologists and Ogweoweh (The Original People) people by the FRNAIT. This cultural period corresponds with the terminal Pleistocene, when the climate was generally much colder than today, and when the sea level was over 60 m (196.8 ft) below present levels. Another notable feature of the terminal Pleistocene was the presence of large mammalian species (i.e., megafauna).

The pattern of human adaptation for this period in this region has been reconstructed from data from other areas of the country and from distributional data on the diagnostic fluted projectile points (e.g., Clovis, Hardaway, Dalton) within the Southeast. Very few Paleoindian/Ogweoweh sites have been excavated in the Southeast, and only recently have such South Carolina sites received attention (Goodyear et al. 1989). However, the data from surface finds of Paleoindian/Ogweoweh points seem to indicate that settlements of this period were focused along major river drainages, especially in terrace locations (Anderson and Logan 1981:Figure 13; Goodyear 1979; Michie 1977). Similarly, Anderson et al., (1990:39-40) suggest an emphasis on floodplain locales in the Oconee River valley of Georgia, with a shift to an increased use of upland areas through time.

If the pattern from other areas of the country holds true in South Carolina, then the adaptation was one of broad-range, high-mobility hunting and gathering with a possible focus on megafauna exploitation (Gardner 1974). Evidence to suggest a more generalized approach, with small game and plant foods providing the bulk of Paleoindian/Ogweoweh subsistence, also has been collected for the eastern United States (Meltzer 1988; Meltzer and Smith 1986); the limited association of megafaunal remains with cultural artifacts in the Southeast may support this contention.

Fort Jackson is located on a major inter-riverine upland between the Congaree drainage to the west and the Wateree drainage to the east. Thus, Paleoindian/Ogweoweh occupations would be expected to be sparse within the installation, probably representing locales visited for the procurement of specific resources. Definite Paleoindian/Ogweoweh artifacts have been recovered from five sites at Fort Jackson to date. One fluted point, a lanceolate point and an endscraper were reportedly recovered from 38RD26. However, test excavations at the site failed to recover any additional cultural remains, prompting Michie (n.d.) to suggest that these points were "planted" at the locale. Subsequent inspection of the site area during the 1989 timber harvest survey (Shogren 1990, 1992) again failed to recover any additional artifacts. Roberts et al. (1991) however recovered single Paleoindian/Ogweoweh artifacts from 38RD535, 38RD590, and 38RD603, 38RD705, 38RD759, and possibly at 38RD732 (see Southerlin et al. 1995:99). In 2004 a fluted point was recovered in a roadbed by a survey team at site 38RD602. No other artifacts were recovered (Clement 2005).

### 2.3.3 Early Archaic Period (9900-6000 B.C.)

The Early Archaic corresponds to the adaptation of native groups to Holocene conditions. The environment in central South Carolina during this time was still colder and moister than at present, and an oak-hickory forest was established on the Coastal Plain (Watts 1970, 1980; Whitehead 1965, 1973). The megafauna of the Pleistocene had disappeared, and a more typical woodland flora and fauna were established. Early Archaic finds in the region are typically side or corner notched projectile points (e.g., Dalton, Palmer, Kirk), which have been determined to be Early Archaic through excavation of sites in other areas of the Southeast (Claggett and Cable 1982; Coe 1964). Several large Early Archaic sites have been partially excavated along the Broad-Saluda-Congaree drainages to the west of Fort Jackson, including the Taylor Site (38LX1), Michie (1971) and the Nipper Creek Site (38RD18), (Wetmore et al. 1986).

Early Archaic sites generally are small, suggesting a high degree of mobility. Diagnostic projectile points have been recovered from all portions of the lower Piedmont and Upper Coastal Plain, suggesting a shift from the riverine emphasis of the earlier Paleoindian/Ogweoweh (Goodyear et al. 1989:38; Wetmore et al. 1986:18). This is particularly true for the earliest Dalton and Palmer points. Interestingly, these types display a technological continuation of the earlier Paleoindian/Ogweoweh lithic tradition not found in the later corner-notched or bifurcated types (Goodyear et al. 1989:39; Oliver 1985:200). In fact, Dalton and Hardaway-Dalton types are often defined as Late Paleoindian/Ogweoweh types.

Anderson and Hanson (1988) proposed a model for Early Archaic subsistence/settlement on the South Atlantic Slope. This model suggests the implementation of high mobility throughout most seasons, with aggregation in the winter when resources are less widely available. Further, population aggregates are associated with specific drainages. Annual population movements include use of the Piedmont and upper Coastal Plain within each drainage; Sandhills areas presumably were visited in the fall, probably due to the presence of dense oak mast and concentrations of mast-consuming ungulates (i.e., deer) (cf. Sassaman et al. 1990:50-52). Anderson and Hanson (1988:271) also suggest the presence of "macrobands" associated with the larger drainages that cross the region. Interaction between these larger aggregates permitted the flow of extra-local raw materials, information, and mates between the groups occupying each drainage.

The occurrence of diagnostic Early Archaic sites at Fort Jackson is low (approximately 20) and support the models proposed above. No large residential Early Archaic sites such as the Taylor or Nipper Creek have been identified. Thus, local environmental conditions may have restricted use of the Fort Jackson area to specialized seasonal occupations initiated from the larger riverine sites, as suggested by Anderson and Hanson (1988) and Sassaman et al. (1990). Alternately, the presence of small, scattered Early Archaic sites at Fort Jackson also may reflect a boundary or frontier between two of the macrobands hypothesized by Anderson and Hanson (1988).

### 2.3.4 Middle Archaic Period (6000-2000 B.C.)

The trends initiated in the Early Archaic (i.e., increased population and adaptation to local environments) continued through the Middle Archaic. Climatically, the region

was still warming, and an oak-hickory forest dominated until circa 2000 B.C., when pines became more prevalent (Watts 1970, 1980). Stemmed projectile points (e.g., Stanly, Morrow Mountain, Guilford Lanceolate) and ground stone artifacts characterize this period. On the Piedmont to the north and west, site densities apparently increased through the period, suggesting a more intensive implementation of foraging strategies; no specific locales appear to be favored for occupation (Blanton and Sassaman 1989:59-60). On the Coastal Plain, Middle Archaic sites occur with less frequency but show evidence of more intensive habitation and large-scale tool production (Sassaman et al. 1990:10). Thus, a different pattern of settlement is suggested for this period in the lower portions of South Carolina.

Fort Jackson contains numerous small Middle Archaic sites associated with most, if not all, local environmental settings, but intensive investigation of these sites is rare and thus little is known about their relationship to Piedmont and Coast Plain occupations. In terms of settlement models for the Middle Archaic in this region, it is possible that the Carolina Bays at places like Poinsett Electronic Combat range drew Middle Archaic peoples away from the sandhills around Fort Jackson (Clement and Wilson 2004). There also appears to be some clustering around streambeds on the installation.

#### 2.3.5 Late Archaic Period (2000-500 B.C.)

The Late Archaic apparently relates to a time of population expansion and increased local adaptations (Caldwell 1958). It was also during this time that the first pottery appeared on the South Carolina coast and in the Fall Line region. This pottery is the sand-tempered or untempered Thom's Creek series and the fiber tempered Stallings Island series; both decorated with punctuation, incising, finger pinching, and, for Thom's Creek, possibly simple stamping and dentate stamping. (Some researchers choose to consider Thom's Creek ceramics an Early Woodland manifestation. Because of the close association in some areas between Thom's Creek and fiber-tempered ceramics, Thom's Creek is considered Late Archaic at Fort Jackson.) Large, stemmed bifaces (e.g., Savannah River) are the most common lithic artifacts in the earlier pre-ceramic Late Archaic assemblages. Smaller, stemmed points appear in association with the ceramic wares, apparently representing a transition between the ceramic Late Archaic and subsequent Early Woodland cultural manifestations of the region.

Late Archaic sites throughout the southeastern Atlantic seaboard suggest that intensive exploitation of specific aquatic resources was common throughout the period. Large sites, presumably representing long periods of occupation by a large population aggregate, occur along the major drainages and the coastal estuaries. An emphasis on anadromous fishes (at the Fall Line and on the Piedmont) and shellfish (along the coast) have been suggested by several researchers to explain the presence of these large sites (Claggett and Cable 1982:40; Taylor and Smith 1978). However, the distinctive large, stemmed projectile points generally associated with Late Archaic occupations have been recovered from sites in almost all environmental settings from the mountains to the coast (Wetmore et al. 1986: Sassaman et al. (1990:312-314) proposed a model for Late Archaic settlement on the Savannah River Site that includes large population aggregations in the river valley during the spring and summer, with a dispersal of smaller family groups into tributary drainages during the fall and winter of each year. This would result in the development of large, dense sites with very diverse artifact assemblages occurring in the river flood plain, and smaller

and less diverse sites occurring along smaller drainages and in the interriverine areas. Anderson's (1979:236-237) excavations at four sites in the Congaree Valley in Lexington County tend to support such a model. The 35 Late Archaic components at Fort Jackson would relate to the resource extraction sites noted by Anderson (1979), perhaps representing small family groups taking advantage of upland Sandhills resources during the late fall or winter (after Sassaman et al. 1990).

#### 2.3.6 Early Woodland Period (500 B.C.-A.D. 200)

The first Woodland manifestations in the region are characterized by a significant increase in stamp-decorated pottery. Following Espenshade and Brockington (1989), definitive markers of the Early Woodland are Deptford Check Stamped (linear and bold), Deptford Simple Stamped (including possible Refuge Simple Stamped), and coarse-tempered, fabric-impressed pottery. In the Early Woodland, the region apparently represented an area of interaction between widespread ceramic traditions. The paddle stamped tradition as dominant in the south, and the fabric impressed and cord-marked ceramic tradition was dominant in the north and west (Blanton et al. 1986; Caldwell 1958; Espenshade 1986; Espenshade and Brockington 1989).

The subsistence and settlement pattern of the Early Woodland suggests population expansion and the movement of groups into areas used less intensively in earlier periods. Hanson (1982) suggested that this dispersal reflects a collapse of a previously stable resource base (e.g., drowned estuaries on the coast [cf. Trinkley 1989:78]) and the attempt of Early Woodland populations to replace a focused subsistence strategy with a more diffuse one (after Cleland 1976). Anderson (1979:237) suggests a general shift away from the Congaree flood plain as well. Presumably, single family residences were established in the upland locales that were inhabited throughout the year.

Thus, Early Woodland sites most common in the region consist of small ceramic and lithic scatters in a variety of environmental zones. Some represent residential locations of single family units, while other sites will represent resource extraction loci. Lower artifact frequencies and diversity, as well as reduced site size, could be expected at the resource extraction sites.

There are some 275 sites with Woodland components present at Fort Jackson. Unfortunately, Early, Middle, and Late Woodland sites have been lumped together into one general "Woodland" category in the current archaeological site database making it impossible to sort out the number of Early Woodland sites. In the future, site recordings sing the designation of Early, Middle, and Late Woodland will be made whenever possible.

#### 2.3.7 Middle and Late Woodland Period (A.D. 200-1000)

The typological manifestations of the Middle and Late Woodland Periods in the region are somewhat unclear. The check stamped tradition of the Early Woodland Deptford series continues through most of the Middle Woodland, and check stamping reappears late in the Late Woodland Period. Cord marked and fabric-impressed ceramics continue to be produced through the Middle and Late Woodland periods, as do simple-stamped wares.

There is no single decorative mode which can be associated with these periods, and recent research has only begun to sort out the confusion (Anderson et al. 1982; Blanton et al. 1986; Trinkley 1983).

Middle and Late Woodland settlement patterns appear to continue the diffused distributions noted for the Early Woodland Period (Trinkley 1989:83-84). Interior Coastal Plain sites of the period tend to occur adjacent to the large swampy flood plains of the many rivers crossing the Coastal Plain, with numerous small scatters of Middle/Late Woodland artifacts occurring on the interriverine uplands. Fort Jackson is expected to contain many of the smaller sites, probably associated with limited occupation and resource acquisition in the interriverine Sandhills.

#### 2.3.8 Mississippian Period (A.D. 1000-1543)

In most areas of the Southeast, the Mississippian Period is characterized by an emphasis on agriculture and by the development of complex public works and ceremonial centers occupied by a highly stratified society. While mounds are known on the Wateree River to the east (Ferguson 1971, 1975) and on the Savannah River to the west (Taylor and Smith 1978), it appears that the limited agricultural potential of this area did not allow the development of such sites at Fort Jackson.

Mississippian groups were apparently aligned along major drainages (i.e., those with extensive flood plains) and the coastal strand (i.e., near estuarine resources) (Anderson 1989:114). A wide range of site types have been identified for Piedmont Mississippian occupations throughout South Carolina, North Carolina, and Georgia. Larger villages tend to be associated with specific mound sites. Smaller habitation sites are scattered along the surrounding drainages, to the extent that single family compounds may be present on secondary drainages with adequate flood plains to support the agricultural production of foodstuffs (cf. Ferguson and Green 1984; Poplin 1990).

One of the principal Mississippian centers of South Carolina is located to the east of Fort Jackson on the Wateree River. The Mulberry Mound group, presumably representing the protohistoric town of Cofitachequi, is considered to represent the regional "center" of Mississippian settlement throughout central South Carolina. Anderson (1989:119) suggests that an extensive buffer existed between the province associated with Cofitachequi, and the neighboring province of Ocute, presumably centered on the Oconee River in Georgia. Fort Jackson may represent the extreme margin of Mississippian settlement associated with Cofitachequi.

Fort Jackson contains limited evidence of Mississippian occupations, presumably representing resource procurement locales. To date, 33 sites have produced Mississippian artifacts, with a possible Mississippian sherd at another site. Diagnostic artifacts include small triangular projectile points (e.g., Caraway, Hamilton, Madison) and sand-tempered complicated stamped ceramics. One Mississippian site has been determined eligible for the NRHP (38RD456).

**2.4 Historic Period Contexts**

2.4.1 Historic Periods

The historic period development of the Fort Jackson area begins with the earliest Spanish exploration of South Carolina (about 1543) and continues to the present. Five periods have been defined that represent distinct phases of the region’s history, shown in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2 Historic Chronology

Time Period Names	Approximate Dates
Protohistoric and Colonial	1543 – 1782
Early Statehood and Antebellum	1783 – 1860
The Civil War	1861 – 1865
Postbellum	1866 – 1900
Twentieth Century	1900 – 2000

2.4.2 Protohistoric and Colonial Periods

The first known Europeans to come to South Carolina were Spanish Captains Francisco Gordillo and Pedro de Quexos and their sailors in the summer of 1521. From that time on the Port Royal area was of great interest to both the Spanish and the French. The French, under Jean Ribaut, attempted to establish a settlement in the Port Royal Sound area in 1526. This settlement was called Charlesfort, and was unsuccessful. A successful Spanish settlement, Santa Elena, was finally established on Parris Island at Port Royal Sound in 1566 and was not abandoned by the Spanish until 1587 (South 1979). During its twenty year existence this settlement served as the base for the first serious explorations into the interior.

The South Carolina coast was permanently settled by Europeans in 1670 with the establishment of Charles Towne. The colonial economy was focused on Indian trade, the harvesting of forest products (especially naval stores), and agriculture. Trade with the Indians was aggressively pursued. By 1700, a trading post at the Congarees (at Congaree Creek and Congaree River) near Columbia was well established. That post was on the trading path from Charleston on the coast to Keowee, the capital of the Cherokee Nation (Milling 1969). Other trading paths went from the Congarees to the Creek and Catawba Nations and may have passed near Fort Jackson.

Trade with the regional Native American tribes was interrupted by the Yamassee Indians in 1715. At that time the Yamassee began a war against the colony probably due to the practice of Indian traders seizing Indian women and children as slaves to meet Indian debts. The Congaree Indians, near Fort Jackson joined the Yamassee in the attempt to drive the English out of coastal Carolina (Green 1974). However, the Yamassees were defeated in 1716.

Fort Congaree was established in 1718 below present day Columbia to protect the settlers in the area, and to further trade with the Cherokee and Catawba Indians. After four years the Indian trade commissioners turned the fort over to local residents until about 1722, when it was abandoned (Michie 1989:1). A second fort was established in 1748 (Wilbur Smith and Associates 1979:5); the now-extinct village of Granby grew around at that post. Fort Jackson was part of the undivided Cherokee and Catawba hunting ground, and the Congaree Indians, related to the Catawba, lived in the area. Moll's 1729 map shows them on the north bank of the Congaree River, near present-day Columbia, but that location may be incorrect. Many authorities believe their village was on the south bank.

When Carolina was divided into North and South Carolina in the early 1700s, there were no established settlements in the "back country." However, as the settlers moved into the region, the paths and trails were gradually widened, and many became roads. The first public road was established in 1766. It went from McCord's Ferry on the Congaree River, up the west side of the Wateree River to Fishing Creek on the Catawba (Green 1974). Highway 601 may incorporate part of that old road. The first grist mill was established in Richland County in 1748, and by the 1750s, farming and stock raising were well established. Indigo was raised from the 1750s until about 1815, and cotton was being raised as early as 1799. Goods came by wagon from Charleston, and produce was sent down the river in boats poled by slaves (Green 1974).

During the Revolutionary War, most county residents were supportive of the patriot forces, providing supplies to General Sumter's and General Greene's troops. The few loyalists in the area lived on the west bank of the Congaree River, and east of the Wateree. The Congarees were divided in their support, some fought with the Patriots and others with the British. No battles were fought in the land between the Wateree and Congaree Rivers. However, the battle at Camden in 1780, which was won by the British forces, gave the British control of the Wateree Ferry until the Spring of 1781. The British built Fort Granby, near Friday's Ferry on the Congaree River. However, the Americans destroyed it in the summer of 1781. By 1782 the British were forced out of the upcountry.

#### 2.4.3 Early Statehood and the Antebellum Period

Because Columbia was a trading center situated about half way between the coastal towns and the western frontier, it became the state capital in 1786. Planters and farmers in the project area used the river for trade and transportation, but were hampered by large "rafts" of logs, which were not completely cleared until about 1815. By 1810, various roads crossed the county, with Columbia as the hub, including the road from Camden to Columbia, the road to Charleston, the road from Winnsborough to McCords Ferry, and the road to Rocky Mount. By about 1825 steamboats could come up the Congaree River to Columbia, and up the Wateree to Camden (Richardson 1985).

The invention of the cotton gin in 1793 led to an increase in the production of cotton in the region. This created a new wealthier farmer class in the upcountry, whose children began to intermarry with the wealthy citizens of the coastal low country counties (Rogers 1969). Robert Mills (1825:697), describing the decreased amount of small grain and vegetable crops being grown, and the increased culture of cotton in Richland County,

stated that "every thing is neglected for the culture of cotton." The best cotton lands averaged a production of 500 pounds per acre. Other crops grown in the county included corn, rice, indigo, wheat, rye, barley, oats, tobacco, hops, castor beans, and madder for dye (Mills 1825) The emphasis on cotton, and failure to diversify crops and establish industry, eventually led to the failure of the county's economic system. The increase in population during the 1830s through the 1850s, also placed a burden on the economy (Petty 1943).

#### 2.4.4 The Civil War

Because Columbia was at the center of a network of road and river transportation routes, troops were constantly moving through the area during the Civil War. A hospital was located there, which treated wounded soldiers who were eventually furloughed home. Columbia was also a haven for refugees fleeing war-torn areas. In 1860, Columbia's population was 8,052, but within two years it had increased to more than 20,000, mainly due to the refugees (Jones 1971:177). In 1865 General William T. Sherman marched toward Columbia from Savannah, Georgia. He crossed the Saluda River, north of the town, then moved into the land between the Saluda and the Broad rivers where he began to bombard the city. Once occupied, in February 1865, a series of fires over a 48-hour period burned about one-third of Columbia. The town's citizens blamed the fires on General Sherman's Union troops, but Sherman always maintained the fires were set by Confederates (Lucas 1976).

#### 2.4.5 The Postbellum Period

The destruction of much of Richland County during the war, combined with the loss of life and property and the deterioration of the land due to cotton agriculture, caused hard times, which lasted until the advent of industrialization at the end of the nineteenth century (Petty 1943). Sometimes, near famine conditions existed in some areas (Moore 1989:2). The agricultural base changed to a sharecropper or tenant farmer system that replaced the earlier plantation and slave system. Freed slaves and less affluent whites settled on small land parcels and became tenant farmers or sharecroppers for major landowners. In many ways, this system was little better than slavery, although it did allow the potential for bettering one's social status by becoming a property holder. An increased reliance on forest products developed as the need for timber to build new homes grew in the war ravaged South. The turpentine industry, a necessary paint ingredient, grew as the demand for paint increased. Timber and turpentine provided important supplementary incomes for many Sand Hill residents. Richland County gradually changed from a rural, farming area into an area of industrial and commercial importance.

#### 2.4.6 The Twentieth Century

The textile industry became important in Richland County in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In 1880 less than 100 looms were in the county, but by 1902 there were at least 5,000. The number of looms did not increase much after that date, and gradually, the county's textile industry waned. In 1943 there were 14 textile plants in the county, mostly in or near Columbia (Petty 1943:91-96).

Richland County has had a mostly urban population since 1920, when 51.3 percent of

the population lived in urban areas. In 1940 it was 62.9 percent. This urbanization was due to industrialization and the increase in state government offices (Petty 1943:112). The Great Depression of the 1930s was less disruptive in Columbia than in other U.S. cities of the same size. There were no riots, and few demonstrations related to labor troubles. Columbia professional town supporting state government, the University of South Carolina and five private colleges. Columbia was also helped by its diversified industries. The cotton mills, railroads, publishers, and lumber yards all had periods when they were shut down, but not all at the same time. Strong civic leadership, among both whites and blacks, was instrumental in bringing Federal New Deal programs to Columbia that provided more jobs and benefits than were available in other cities. Still blacks were harder hit than whites by the layoffs, since many were domestic servants or worked as low paid unskilled laborers. As the whites lost their jobs, they were forced to let their servants go, and there was competition for traditionally black jobs from the unemployed whites (Lofton 1977).

#### 2.4.6.1 The Development of Fort Jackson

After World War I began the War Department began looking for sites for new training camps in the belief that the United States would eventually enter the war. Camp Jackson was established six miles east of Columbia, South Carolina. The site had sandy, firm soil and the climate was suitable for year-round training. The land came from the Wade Hampton estate purchased from the heirs by the city of Columbia and then donated to the Federal government. Columbia residents donated another 1,192 acres. The camp was originally known as the 6<sup>th</sup> National Army Cantonment, but in July 1917 it was given the name Camp Jackson in honor of former General Andrew Jackson, seventh president of the United States (Williams et al. 1995).

The camp was completed within eight months. The construction crew, which grew from 10 men on June 22 to about 1,200 by June 30, was composed of black laborers. By August enough barracks had been built to house the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment of the South Carolina National Guard, who arrived to train the expected draftees. By then the camp construction labor force had grown to about 10,600 men and barracks were ready for the trainees. The first draftees arrived on September 5, 1917, and by October there were 15,305 troops and over 8,000 workers still building barracks for them. Construction continued and by December 31, 1917, there were 1,519 buildings on the camp; troop strength by that time was 42,498. The flagpole was finished in October 1917, and the flag was raised for the first time at a ceremony on November 1, 1917. At 153 feet tall, with a diameter of 15 inches, it was the tallest flagpole in North America.

The first division to be organized at Camp Jackson was the 81<sup>st</sup>, or Wildcat Division. The men of that division trained near Wildcat Creek. The population grew from 12,810 in September 1917 to a peak of over 44,000 in July 1918. The war ended in November 1918, and by December there were fewer than 30,000 troops stationed on the post. The troops were predominately white; the largest number of blacks was in August 1918 when there were almost 8,000 black troops.

The 5<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division stayed in training at Camp Jackson until late 1921. After it was deactivated, the camp was closed and the buildings sold to a wrecking company that tore down many buildings and dug up the extensive water and sewer systems. The camp was abandoned by the Army by the summer of 1922. However, several service organizations

used the camp during the next few years. An American Legion hut was built there, the Boy Scouts built Camp Barstow and the Girl Scouts also had a cam. The YWCA and YMCA had camps on the site and the Camp Jackson golf course was opened to the public. In 1925, the War Department decided the camp would be used as a training facility for the South Carolina National Guard. Since the buildings had been demolished, half of the camp was turned over to South Carolina to be rebuilt. The National Guard held two-week summer training between 1925 and 1939.

#### 2.4.6.2 WWII

After German forces invaded Poland in 1939 Camp Jackson was reactivated as a military post and new facilities were constructed for the 6<sup>th</sup> Division that arrived in October. At this time, the camp was expanded to 53,000. In July 1940, the 8<sup>th</sup> Division was reactivated to train enlistees and draftees. The 30<sup>th</sup> and 81<sup>st</sup> Divisions were also at Camp Jackson in 1940, and the 8<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> Divisions were authorized to go to war strength.

Fort Jackson was a major training facility for infantry, field artillery, and combat arms during WWII, training some 500,000 troops. The first tanks arrived early in 1942 from Fort Knox to take advantage of the Fort Jackson terrain, which was considered ideal for tank training. The 102<sup>nd</sup> Cavalry dispensed with its horses and became a fully mechanized unit about the same time. By May, Fort Jackson had acquired trespass, or maneuver, rights on 2,853,433 acres (1,154,784.3 ha) in South and North Carolina. A German POW camp was opened at Fort Jackson on March 18, 1944. It wa the largest POW camp in South Carolina, designed to house up to 2,000 prisoners. The POWs were contracted out as laborers to nearby farmers and pulpwood operators to help relieve the labor shortage brought about by the war. The POW camp finally closed in June 1946 and the prisoners were returned to Germany (Autrey 1981).

#### 2.4.6.3 The Cold War: 1945 - 1991

With inception of the Cold War, the United States committed itself to Universal Military Training. On June 4, 1947, Fort Jackson was designated as one of four permanent replacement training centers in the United States but by 1950 Fort Jackson was on the list of posts to be closed as a cost saving measure. By April 1950, only a few hundred men, caretakers and National Guard training specialists were assigned to the post.

In July, when North Korea invaded South Korea, nine thousand troops of the 31st Infantry Division were at Fort Jackson for their annual two week National Guard summer encampment, along with members of the 8th Infantry Division who were training the Guard. Plans to close the post were put on hold, plans for expansion were developed, and by the middle of July, Fort Jackson was reopened as an induction and replacement training center. By February 1951 Fort Jackson was training 6,000 soldiers each month. Fort Jackson became the Army's largest and most active initial entry training center. The Korean War brought about road reconstruction and renovation of existing buildings at the post (Fort Jackson History Files).

In May 1954 following the end of the Korean War, the 8th Infantry Division was transferred

to Camp Carson and replaced by the 101st Airborne Division, the Screaming Eagles. This division departed in 1956. At that time, Fort Jackson became the "United States Army Training Center (USATC) Infantry", under the auspices of the 4th Training Regiment. In addition to basic infantry training, specialist schools such as radio operation, field communications, administration and supply were conducted.

In 1963, Fort Jackson had a population of about 23,000 soldiers and 1,800 civilian employees. The post began a major rebuilding program in 1964, and began to replace temporary World War II wooden structures with modern barracks and recreational facilities (Annual Historical Review (AHR) 1989).

In 1966 training methods were changed as more servicemen were sent to Vietnam. A Vietnamese-style village was built on the post in September of 1966 and training was conducted under the supervision of a former military advisor to Vietnam. The village, named Bau Bang provided a similar setting to what soldiers might encounter in Vietnam including booby traps, punji stakes, as well as an underground tunnel system. Additional training changes included an Instinctive Reaction Course, introduction of armored personnel carriers and helicopter mockup drills. By 1967 there were three distinct Infantry training programs at Fort Jackson. Basic combat training was followed by AIT, similar to earlier troop training, with the addition of combat support training. Support training included specialties such as radio operation, field communications, supply, basic Army administration and light vehicle operation.

Fort Jackson was incorporated into Columbia in 1968 (AHR 1989). In 1970 the all-Volunteer Army was established and construction was at its height as the Fort sought to modernize facilities and improve services. The 17th WAC Basic Training Battalion was activated at the fort in 1973, and its training program was permanently combined with the male basic training program in 1977 (Higginbotham/Briggs & Associates 1991). Victory Tower opened in November 1977 to complement basic training. The tower's obstacles included rope bridges, cargo nets and repelling wall obstacles. The new Remagen hand grenade range was considered the best in the Army when it was constructed in 1979.

By 1988, Fort Jackson covered 82 square miles (52,303 acres). Approximately 15,900 soldiers with 112,912 civilian dependents were stationed there. In addition, the fort had the responsibility for 74,000 retired personnel and dependents and employed 4,284 civilians. Fort Jackson's final role in offensive operations during the Cold War occurred during the Persian Gulf War in 1989. Eleven Reserve and National Guard units trained at Fort Jackson took part in the Desert Shield and Desert Storm operations after Iraq invaded Kuwait in 1990.

#### 2.4.6.4 1991 - Present

Fort Jackson remains a vital and active part of the South Carolina Midlands, employing a large civilian workforce and supporting the local economy. Thousands of soldiers received training in Basic or AIT during the last decade, and today twenty-five percent of the men and women who enter the service receive their training at the Fort. Fort Jackson soldiers have been an active force in every military conflict since the First World War and have proven their boast, "Victory Starts Here".

## **3.0 PLANNING LEVEL SURVEY**

### **3.1 Overview**

This chapter provides a planning level survey of the kinds of cultural resources and historic properties that are known or expected to be found on Fort Jackson based on previous compliance work on the installation. It summarizes the known cultural resources, and previous reports completed as a result of Fort Jackson's on-going Cultural Resources Program efforts. The purpose of this chapter is to detail existing management efforts in order to determine future needs and requirements.

The inventory of archaeological sites and historic buildings at Fort Jackson is on going as new resources are identified. As buildings reach fifty years of age, evaluations will be necessary as well as coordination with SCSHPO. Fort Jackson has no identified Traditional Cultural Properties; however, formal studies have not been completed. Likewise, the FRNAIT have not inquired about or informed Fort Jackson of any Sacred Sites within the boundaries of the installation.

### **3.2 Archaeological Resources Inventory**

Initial archaeological inventory (Phase I) has been completed at Fort Jackson in all areas where survey is permitted. Late discovery evaluations (Phase II) are expected to be completed within the five-year cycle of this ICRMP. A total of 686 archaeological sites have been discovered at Fort Jackson (Appendix B). A total of 629 sites have been determined to be ineligible. There are currently 57 eligible archaeological properties. There are 10 sites that have been identified and exempt from further evaluation as they are located in the duded impact areas.

To date, 29 archaeological investigations have been completed at Fort Jackson, 12surveys (Phase I), 14 evaluations (Phase II), one combined effort, and two data recoveries (Table 3.1).

Fort Jackson maintains a GIS database that contains the locations of all archaeological sites. Survey parcels covered by past investigations have yet to be digitized. Details of the archaeological investigations, including justifications regarding the recommendations made for each site can be found in the individual reports noted in Table 3.1. These reports are on file at the Fort Jackson Environmental Division and the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology State Site Files.

Table 3.1 Archaeological Investigations at Fort Jackson, (all site numbers begin as 38RD)

Author/Date	Organization	Investigation Type and Results
Mickie n.d.	SCIAA	Examination of location of a Paleoindian find at site 26. Did not locate additional finds.
Widmer 1976	SCIAA	Approximately 70 acre survey of a small arms range. No sites
Caballero 1985	SCDOT	92 acre survey of I-77 boundary. No sites.
Jameson 1986 (1987)	US Army Corps of Engineers	300 acre survey of the Gregg Circle area. Land subsequently sold to private interests. No sites, but six structures, three of which were WWII era.
McCullough 1989	US Army Corps of Engineers	499 acre survey of the golf course expansion. Sites 331 and 332 not eligible.
Kodack, Marc 1990	US Army Corps of Engineers	Survey of improvements at Remagen, Anzio, Omaha, and Chipyeong-Ni Training Areas. No sites.
Robinson 1990	US Army Corps of Engineers	Survey of approximately 179 acres at diverse locations in and around the cantonment area. No sites.
Braley and Ledbetter 1991	Southeastern Archaeological Services, Inc.	3,108 acre survey of 11 compartments. Total of 51 sites recorded (344 through 387). Sites 342 and 367 recommended eligible.
Roberts, Richardson and Poplin 1992 (Draft 1991)	Brockington and Associates, Inc.	6,520 acres survey of nine compartments. A total of 110 sites discovered (523-619, 621-633) plus previously recorded 355, 374, 380, and 470. Site 536 recommended eligible. A total of 27 sites recommended PE (535, 531, 528, 529, 542, 570, 571, 580, 622, 532, 533, 610, 525, 527, 594, 618, 563, 578, 584, 628, 355, 526, 562, 524, 523, 534, and 530).
Shogren 1992	University of Alabama	2,541 acres survey of six compartments. A total of 34 sites discovered (634-667) and revisit of 38RD26. Sites 635, 648, 649, 636, 637, 643, 638, 652, 645, and 646 recommended PE.
Braley 1993 (Draft 1991)	Southeastern Archaeological Services, Inc.	6,046 acre survey. Total of 121 sites (402-522). Eligible sites were 485, 418, 420, 425, 453, 510, 452, 456, 487, 492, 466, 498, and 506.
Steen and Braley 1994 (Draft 1993)	Southeastern Archaeological Associates, Inc.	15,640 acre survey. A total of 281 sites identified, of which 106 were recommended eligible.
Southerlin, Reid, Hill, Poplin, and Brockington 1995	Brockington and Associates, Inc.	Test excavations at ten sites. Sites included 425, 498, 510, 523, 610, 710, 732, 805, 913, and 972. Sites 498, 523, 610, and 972 were recommended eligible.
Styer, Poplin, and Bailey 1994 (Draft 1993)	Brockington and Associates, Inc.	7,850 acre survey and testing of ten sites. Survey discovered 71 new sites, and 8 previously known sites. Five sites recommended PE. 971, 972, 973, 974, 975). Sites tested included 635, 636, 637, 638, 643, 645, 646, 648, 649, and 652, none of which were eligible.
Blick, Cammisa, and Lolley 1996	Panamerican Associates, Inc.	Test excavations of 14 sites. Sites included 420, 440, 452, 453, 470, 476, 496, 516, 720, 830, 833, 850, 863, and 872. No sites recommended eligible.

Clement and Grunden 1999	SCIAA	Test excavations at three sites; 628 (recommended eligible), 902, and 903.
McLeod, Eberlien, Harmon, Newton, and Fullbright 2000	US Forest Service	Test excavations at five sites; 766, 769, 781, 787, and 808. Site 808 recommended eligible.
Clement, Joyce, and Grunden 2001	SCIAA	Test excavations at six sites; 355, 884, 889, 912, 915, and 1173. Sites 355 and 915 recommended eligible.
Clement, Joyce and Civitello 2002	SCIAA	Test excavations at 13 sites; 533, 534, 535, 674, 682, 692, 693, 694, 891, 971, 526, 762, and 765. Sites 526, 534, 682, 694, 765, and 971 recommended eligible.
Clement and Wilson 2004	SCIAA	Test excavations at 763 and 770. Site 770 recommended eligible.
Homsey 2005	ORISE	Archeological Investigation of Eighteen Late Discoveries, Fort Jackson, SC.  Sites 652 and 1280 recommended as eligible. Sites 745, 781, 832, and 1280 recommended as not eligible.
Clement, Grunden, and Joyce 2005	SCIAA	Data Recovery at 38RD628
Clement 2005	SCIAA	Intensive Archeological Testing, 763 and 770  Site 763 recommended not eligible  Site 770 recommended eligible
Dawson, Clement, and Keene 2006	SCIAA	Archeological Research at Sixty One Sites, Fort Jackson, SC  Sites 532, 38673, 38677, 38688, 38695, 38696, 38704/707, 38708, 38724, 38729, 38737, 38742, 38751, 38753, 38754, 38802, 38823, 38828, 38841/842/844, 38843, 38911, 38975, 381242, and 381263 recommended as eligible.  Sites 38506, 38524, 38530, 38531, 38570, 38622, 38661, 38675, 38676, 38678/679, 38683, 38697, 38700, 38725, 38747, 38778, 38783, 38789, 38819, 38820, 38822, 38826, 38888, 38926, 38930, 38937, 38938, 38944, 38946, 381273, and 381287 recommended as not eligible.
Clement and Dawson 2007	SCIAA	Archaeological Testing and Survey at Fort Jackson, SC  Sites 705, 1288, and 1289 recommended as eligible  Sites 470, 542, 702, 1313, and 1320 recommended as ineligible

Clement and Dawson 2009	SCIAA	Survey and Testing of BCT 2 and 3, Fort Jackson, SC  Eligible: 523  Not eligible: 501, 845, 681, 540, 838, 1876
Clement and Dawson 2009	SCIAA	Twenty Archaeological Sites: Results of Eight Evaluations, Ten Late Discoveries, and Two Boundary Definitions on Fort Jackson, SC  Eligible: 342, 367, 418, 456, 466, 485, 487, 492, 498, 808, 1334  Not Eligible: 684, 686, 1332, 1334
Dawson and Clement 2010	SCIAA	A Preliminary Look at Churches and Schools, US Army Garrison, Fort Jackson, SC  Eligible: 1345, 1343, 1344, 1342, 946  Not Eligible: 530, 1341, 1346, 1347
Dawson, et. al. n.d.	SCIAA et. al.	Archaeological Excavations: 841/842/844  First Report (2013) Unsatisfactory / Plan for FY 17 GERB funding request as match with SCIAA for re-analysis/re-write

### **3.3 Curation**

Each of the above archaeological investigations except Michie n.d. has generated an artifact collection and associated records. Fort Jackson has established a curation agreement with the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina (SCIAA) and its collections are maintained there in compliance with 36 CFR 79.

### **3.4 Monitoring**

All late discoveries and eligible archaeological sites are visited by an archaeologist each calendar year. Designated sites in high traffic areas, sites with steep slopes, exposed surfaces, and/or shallow deposits are currently inspected twice each calendar year as needed. Also those sites within the SCARNG licensed McCrady Training Facility are visited twice each calendar year as needed. This is due to more intensive vehicular training traffic there. Each site visited is checked for evidence of natural (erosion) and cultural (human) degradation by training or suspected ARPA violations. Signs marking these sites are checked for damage or alteration. A report of findings is prepared and is made available for review by the SCSHPO and the FRNAIT. Any suspected ARPA violation is documented and investigated.

### **3.5 Historic Buildings and Structures**

Based on the 2007 U. S. Army Environmental Center's IFS data call for real property updates, Fort Jackson has approximately 1,400 buildings.

In 1994 an historic resources survey of Fort Jackson, inventoried 526 sites (structures and/or buildings) (Gulf Engineers and Consultants, Inc. 1994). This survey was carried out in accordance with Historic American Building Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) Level IV of the Secretary of the Interior Standards and Guidelines (Federal Register Vol. 48, No. 190, September 29, 1983). Four hundred fifty out of the 526 buildings inventoried (86 percent) date to 1945 or earlier whereas 76 of 526 (14 percent) postdate 1945 (Gulf Engineers and Consultants, Inc. 1994). There is no mention of the NRHP eligibility status of any of these buildings.

In 1996, Knight, Newland and Associates, Inc. evaluated the integrity and significance of historic landscapes, cemeteries, and historic structures at Fort Jackson (Knight et al 1997). Three of buildings were recommended eligible for the Register. They were building 1520, a 1917 wooden storehouse; building 2495, a 1933 brick garage; and building 2511, the 1941 concrete cold storage plant. These building had been previously documented per HABS/HAER guidelines in 1994. Buildings 1520 and 2511 were demolished and building 2495 was donated to MWR for re-use after having been documented. The SCSHPO is consulted as a matter of courtesy regarding further modifications to building 2495.

In 2004, the Fort Jackson Range Architectural Inventory (Smith and Stone 2004) was completed. This Historic American Buildings Survey, Level IV survey, included all buildings and landscapes on forty one ranges, three bivouac regions, twenty nine buildings in the cantonment area, and two structures neither in the range nor the cantonment area. The study concluded that none of the inventoried resources, forty five years of age or older and thus requiring National Register determinations, were eligible.

A survey of World War II era buildings was completed in June 1990 (Letter Report USACERL 1990). This survey examined ninety seven buildings at Fort Jackson. Of these, building 2511 was considered eligible but the survey concluded that World War II structures at Fort Jackson poorly reflect their period of original construction, and are redundant to better preserved examples possessed by the U.S. Army at other installations. A SCSHPO 1985 review of architectural resources at Fort Jackson associated with the Southeast Columbia Beltway Corridor came to the same conclusions (Nancy Brock, personal communication January 1992).

The Capehart-Wherry Program Comments issued by the Advisory Council in 2002 and the Army's fulfillment of those requirements in 2003 negates further compliance actions for family housing, associated structures, and landscape features built between 1949 and 1962. In August 2006, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation issued Program Comments for Cold War Era (1946-74) Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH) and World War II and Cold War era (1939-74) Ammunition Storage Facilities. These Program Comments fulfill all Section 106 consultation and mitigation responsibilities for these properties. Fort Jackson has sixty four UPH facilities and 6 Ammunition Storage facilities that are covered by these comments, for which all Section 106 compliance responsibilities are complete.

In summary, three buildings have been determined to be eligible for the NRHP; Building 1520, 2495 and 2511. Building 2495 is a brick garage dating to 1933. Buildings 2511 and 1520 have been demolished. All three buildings have been documented per HABS/HAER Level IV requirements. Determinations of eligibility for all remaining structures will be completed after they are inventoried and/or evaluated for significance in consultation with SCSHPO as they reach fifty years of age or on a case by case basis.

In 2001, the South Carolina Army National Guard (SCARNG) conducted an architectural survey of its facilities statewide, including those buildings and structures at the SCARNG McCrady Training Facility at Fort Jackson (Anderson 2001). The report recommended no eligible properties.

### **3.6 Historic and Military Landscapes**

No eligible historic landscapes or military landscapes have been identified. There have been significant and on-going alterations to the landscape and no military landscapes are expected.

### **3.7 Cemeteries**

There are 27 historic period cemeteries at Fort Jackson (Appendix D). Historic cemeteries are those burial grounds, marked by headstones and/or fenced areas, associated with families, churches, or communities that were established within Fort Jackson between European settlement and acquisition by the U.S. Army. The definition does not include the unknown, unrecorded, and unmarked human burials that may be within the boundaries of Fort Jackson.

All cemeteries are to be preserved and maintained however, they are not eligible for the National Register. Maintenance generally involves the mowing or clearing of weeds and grass, repair of fences, and removal of obvious refuse. Descendants of those interred are permitted to visit the grave sites, military training exercises permitting (contact PAO).

### **3.8 Cold War Architecture**

The Public History Program within the History Department of The University of South Carolina (USC) conducted a state-wide inventory of Department of Defense facilities associated with the Cold War (1945-1991) under the Legacy Resource Management Program (Bilderbeck, et al.1996). A total of 254 buildings, sites and structures were documented at Fort Jackson by photography and limited architectural description. One hundred and three (103) structures date prior to the 1950s and most of these were documented in the Newland Knight and Associates, Inc. analysis (Knight, et al. 1997). The remaining 151 elements date as follows: 18 from the 1950s, 48 from the 1960s, 39 from the 1970s, 23 from the 1980s, 6 from between 1990 and 1991, and 17 buildings, sites and structures of undetermined age. A wide range of facilities were included in addition to buildings; primarily outdoor training facilities such as the Vietnamese village, Victory Tower, Hilton Parade Field, Casablanca Training Range and various rifle training areas. No recommendations were made regarding the significance of these structures as Cold War resources however the study provides a baseline inventory for such a study and for future evaluations of facilities that will reach their 50 years of age.

### **3.9 Traditional Cultural Properties**

A Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) may be defined as a place that is eligible for inclusion in the National Register 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. TCP's are most often eligible for the National Register under National Register criterion a [36 CFR § 60.4(a)], because of their association with important events, or patterns of events, in a community's traditional history and culture. The NHPA provides specifically that certain kinds of TCP's (Native American Sacred Sites) can be eligible for the National Register, and that federal agencies have to consult with Native American groups that may value such sites [16 U.S.C. 470a(d)(6)(B)].

To date, no TCP's have been identified at Fort Jackson by the FRNAIT or by local

community groups. Should a TCP be identified, Fort Jackson will consult with all relevant parties per federal guidelines and the site may be managed in compliance with applicable laws and regulations so as to preserve those aspects of it that make it eligible for the National Register.

### **3.10 Sacred Sites**

A Sacred Site is defined as a “specific, discrete, narrowly defined location on Federal lands that is identified by an Indian tribe or Indian individual determined to be an appropriately authoritative representative of an Indian religion, as sacred by virtue of its established religious significance to, or ceremonial use by, an Indian religion” provided that the agency has been informed of the existence of the site.

To date, no FRNAIT or individual has informed Fort Jackson that there is a Sacred Site within the lands owned or managed by the installation. Should Fort Jackson be informed of such, it will consult with the Tribe/Nation in appropriate management practices and also in access to the site when requested.

### **3.11 Undertakings and Potential Impacts to Cultural Properties**

There are a variety of routine activities that occur on the installation throughout each year that may have adverse effects, either through single, repetitive, or cumulative impacts on the landscape. The following synopsis discusses the different types of installation activities and their potential impact on historic properties.

#### **3.11.1 Tracked and Wheeled Vehicles**

Training at Fort Jackson includes routine use of wheeled and tracked military vehicles. The nature training mission of Fort Jackson demands that these vehicles be allowed unrestricted movement within designated training areas. Unfortunately the sandy soils of Fort Jackson can allow track damage up to a depth of 30cm (one foot), especially when the vehicle turns. During wet weather, disturbance may also extend to a depth of 30 cm in certain alluvial soils near stream crossing points. These impacts can have adverse effects on buried archaeological deposits. Thus it is critical that cultural resource sites are clearly marked so as to be avoided by military vehicles.

To alleviate surface damage, tracked and wheeled vehicles are required to cross streams at existing hardened (culvert) points, except in areas already designated for amphibious training. Pre-designated hardened stream crossings protect the stream from excessive siltation and guard against stream bank erosion. The use of these crossings also has the effect of limiting damage to archaeological sites that are frequently located along streams.

#### **3.11.2 Mobility Obstacle Training**

Mobility obstacle training involves the construction and excavation of various temporary

barriers to block or channel vehicle traffic on open terrain. These barriers range in magnitude from tank ditches two meters wide and deep to small craters created by demolition charges. Mobility obstacle training occurs at the McCrady Training Center used by the SCARNG.

### 3.11.3 Temporary Field Excavations

Units training on Fort Jackson routinely prepare individual defensive fighting positions (foxholes). These small excavations usually range in size from 1 meter wide to 2 meters long and are approximately 0.5 meter deep. All such excavations are backfilled immediately after use and prior to unit departure. This type of training activity has occurred on Fort Jackson for over 80 years and, in some areas, is a ubiquitous landscape feature.

Soakage pits and trenches for field kitchens historically were used to prevent the accumulation of liquid wastes. Typically, the trenches were 1 meter wide, 2 meters long and 0.5 meter deep. Again, all such trenches and pits were backfilled at the end of the training activity and prior to the unit's departure.

Field latrines were also constructed for many years by units, but now units use chemical portable latrines. Typically, field latrines were prepared by digging trenches 1 meter wide, 2-3 meters long, and 1-2 meters deep. The specific size is relative to the size of the unit and the length of field deployment by each unit.

### 3.11.4 Perimeter Security

The introduction of perimeter security controls such as fencing, earthen berms, and dense plantings can adversely affect cultural strata containing known archaeological sites and sensitive areas. These activities generally require the excavation of soil and leveling of contours, actions that are very destructive to archaeological/cultural resources since they remove the soil matrix of cultural remains and destroy the contextual integrity of the deposits.

### 3.11.5 Vandalism

Military patrols of the reservation seek to control vandalism; however, there have been accounts of illegal "pothunting," physical evidence of vandalism and metal detecting in the distant past. Cultural resource inventories and monitoring efforts shall document evidence of past vandalism of archaeological sites when identified. Any evidence relating to specific individuals or actions will be turned over to the Fort Jackson Provost Marshal for investigation under ARPA. Soldiers are educated as to the ownership of cultural resources by way of the Environmental Compliance Officer (ECO) Course. This course is taught to ECO's that are designated at the unit level as per the requirement in the Fort Jackson Range Regulation 200-8. Training in the rules and regulations under ARPA may be provided by SJA and Cultural Resource Program staff to personnel in Law Enforcement, Range Control, the Public Affairs Office, and MWR.

### 3.11.6 Timber and Pinestraw Harvesting

Disturbances from construction and use of log landings, logging roads and skidder trails are all potential impacts to buried and surface cultural resources. Pinestraw harvests can also cause impacts. Such projects will be considered in the routine NEPA review process, planned actions coordinated with Forestry personnel, and surveys planned for them if needed.

### 3.11.7 Soil Erosion Control

Soil erosion control projects throughout the post may have impacts on cultural resources if they take place in (a) areas which have not been surveyed, or (b) in areas known to contain cultural resources. The CRM or their designee will determine if either of these cases applies, and advise the proponents whether surveys, evaluation and mitigation are required.

### 3.11.8 Endangered Species Protection and Contaminated Areas Restoration

Coordination is needed with Environmental Division on projects pertaining to either endangered species protection or contaminated areas. Prior to beginning work on such projects, the CRM or their designee will determine if the project area has been surveyed for archaeological sites and if there are known sites in the area of potential effect. If there are known sites, coordination will determine how they are to be treated.

## **3.12 Summary of Proposed Management Actions – Five Year Plan**

The following activities are integral to the Fort Jackson Cultural Resource Program for FY2015 thru FY2020.

### 3.12.1 Project Reviews

Projects will be reviewed as part of our NEPA analysis to determine effects on historic properties by applying the Section 106 review process prescribed in the National Historic Preservation Act. The South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SCSHPO) and the Federally Recognized Native American Indian Tribes (FRNAIT) will be consulted as required.

Examples of major projects that are proposed for review include:

FY15

Basic Training Complex 4 PH1  
Reception Battalion Barracks Renovation  
Bldg 2300 Renovation

FY16

Reception Battalion Barracks Renovation

FY17

Reception Battalion Barracks Renovation

FY 18

Basic Training Complex 4 PH2

Reception Station Complex

### 3.12.2 Native American Consultation

The government-to-government consultation process has been initiated and a stewardship centered relationship developed since 2001. This process will continue over the next five years. A 2014 MOU will be used to guide communication between formal consultations.

### 3.12.3 NHPA Compliance: Section 110

1) Work will continue on evaluating archaeological sites as they are identified. Buildings will continue to be evaluated for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places as they become old enough for evaluation and are impacted by MILCON activities.

2) Fort Jackson will conduct phase II evaluation of any new sites that are discovered as inadvertent finds or late discoveries with the exception of those sites lying in impact areas, duded zones, and areas suspected to be duded or unsafe.

3) Each managed archaeological site will be visited and its condition documented annually. Sites located on McCrady Training Center that have the potential to be impacted by tracked vehicles will be monitored twice a year as needed by the South Carolina National Guard and the results reported to ENV. Sites on Fort Jackson will be visited once a year. An annual report of the finding will be provided to the SCSHPO and the FRNAIT with which Fort Jackson consults.

4) Eligible sites and those not yet evaluated are currently marked with metal signs indicating that there is an archaeological site near the bounds of the signs and that the area is to be avoided within 50 meters.

5) Fort Jackson will monitor major undertakings in the cantonment areas as needed.

6) Fort Jackson will continually update and improve the installation GIS with new information regarding historic properties.

### 3.12.4 Agreements

1) A five year renewable Programmatic Agreement (PA) between Fort Jackson and the South Carolina SHPO on the management of cultural resources is in effect thru 2020. This PA includes non-ground disturbing routine training and maintenance

activities.

### 3.12.5 Curation Assessment

1) All archaeological collections from archaeological sites on Fort Jackson are currently housed at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. The inventory will be audited annually. A ten year renewable MOA for Curatorial Services was completed in 2012 with the South Carolina Institute for Archaeology and Anthropology.

### 3.12.6 Education and Training

1) Public information and interpretation of the cultural resources on Fort Jackson will be provided as needed and thru available funding utilizing traditional measures (site visits, class training and lectures, etc.) and creative approaches (popular publications, research symposiums, published studies, museum exhibits, etc.). The Cultural Resources Program will complete as appropriate an active educational program that raises awareness among its soldier and civilian population, to include individuals performing work on the installation under contracts and/or through privatized operations. Education to include instruction on the types of cultural resources on the installation, relevant laws, potential enforcement actions for violations of laws, and procedures to be followed in the case of inadvertent discovery or damage is appropriate.

2) ARPA training will be provided to Law Enforcement, Range Control, Public Affairs Office, MWR, and ENV personnel as needed.

3) Cultural resources protection awareness training will be provided as part of the Environmental Compliance Officer Course and other training and outreach opportunities.

## **4.0 INTEGRATION**

### **4.1 Introduction**

This ICRMP is a component of Fort Jackson's Master Plan and must be completely integrated with other installation mission activities. Integration must include interface with the installation's Real Property Master Plan, the Integrated Natural Resources Plan (INRMP), the facilities maintenance plan, training and range area management plan, mobilization and deployment plans, and the Geographical Information System. Early coordination in all planned activities will ensure compliance with all Federal cultural resource management laws and regulations.

The installation Cultural Resource Manager (CRM), or their designee, shall assess the cultural resource impacts of each installation management plan referenced above. If eligible or potentially eligible sites might be affected, they will evaluate site significance, consult, plan for, then either carry out or oversee mitigation of any impact(s).

Cultural resource awareness shall be part of environmental training briefings to soldiers stationed at Fort Jackson, as well as included in Environmental Quality Control Committee (EQCC) briefings chaired by the Garrison Commander, as needed.

The ICRMP will be routinely integrated into the Fort Jackson NEPA processes for each activity, both regular undertakings and special or emergency operations, as outlined in the Coordination section below.

### **4.2 Internal Integration**

#### **4.2.1 Environmental Office and NEPA Coordination**

The Environmental Division (ENV) is responsible for a variety of programs affecting implementation of this plan. These include National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the NHPA, and its attendant regulations. This office will provide support to ensure these programs are coordinated with this plan. The Fort Jackson CRM, or their designee, is charged with coordinating activities of the Cultural Resource Program with other activities on the post, including maintaining contact with the post NEPA coordinator.

All projects proposed on Fort Jackson are coordinated through the installation's NEPA coordinator. This individual reviews the proposals for all environmental compliance issues. Project proponents must submit a "Record of Environmental Consideration" form (ATZJ-DPW 200-1), informally called a "REC," two to three weeks in advance of the planned activity. The project is described on the REC including the potential for the project to affect historic properties, such as ground disturbance activities. The form is routinely circulated to environmental management staff and other environmental personnel, who determine if wildlife, soils, wetlands, or cultural resources may be impacted. For cultural resources, the CRM, or their designee, will initiate the procedures detailed in SOP #2. Once this is completed, the proposed project may move forward.

#### 4.2.2 Wildlife and Forestry Offices

The Wildlife and Forestry Branches have primary responsibility for those portions of Fort Jackson's INRMP that deal with the management of fish, wildlife and forestry resources at Fort Jackson. These offices will implement those portions of the INRMP within these areas of responsibility, including habitat management, wildlife population management, forest management, cultural and natural resources management, conservation education, NEPA support, wildland fire, and similar programs. Wildlife and forestry management will be conducted so as not to adversely impact cultural resources.

#### 4.2.3 Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization, and Security (DPTMS)

The Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization, and Security (DPTMS), primarily through its Training Support Division, is the interface between ENV and Soldiers training at Fort Jackson. DPTMS has two major roles in the implementation of this plan: implementation of the ITAM program, and scheduling areas for use by cultural resource managers.

Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM) is an Army-wide program to provide quality training environments to support the Army's military mission and help ensure no net loss of training capability (a Sikes Act requirement). The ITAM program was initiated with the realization that Army training lands were being degraded to the point where their capabilities to sustain military missions were in jeopardy. Proper management to support both the military mission and other multiple-use activities is a challenge unique to Defense among managers of public lands. The Army-wide goal for ITAM is to achieve optimum, sustainable use of training lands by monitoring land condition and maintaining land conditions.

The ITAM program at Fort Jackson began in the early 1990s. DPTMS administers the ITAM program with assistance from ENV. The SCARNG administers its own ITAM program on the licensed portion of Fort Jackson. As part of the ITAM budgetary and planning process, Fort Jackson is designated as a Category II installation. Category II installations are those installations, with important training and testing missions and significant environmental sensitivities to missions.

Primary goals of the ITAM Program at Fort Jackson are to (Department of the Army 1998a, 1999b):

- 1) achieve optimal sustained use of lands for the execution of realistic training by providing a sustainable core capability that balances usage, condition, and level of maintenance,
- 2) implement a management and decision-making process that integrates Army training and other mission requirements for land use with sound natural and cultural resource management,
- 3) advocate proactive conservation and land management practices; and,
- 4) align Army training land management priorities with training and readiness priorities.

Goals and objectives specific to ITAM are found in the ITAM Program Strategy, Section 2.1 (Department of the Army 1995b). These are incorporated into objectives within this INRMP. ITAM planning involves using the Integrated Workplan Analysis Module (IWAM) for developing projects and providing input into the ITAM budget process. Integration between ITAM activities and the Cultural Resource Program is conducted within ENV.

The Range Operations office, within DPTMS is the central distribution and coordination point for range use management. They are responsible for managing training lands, coordinating military training, releasing training areas to other Fort Jackson offices for such activities as forest management, natural resource management, land restoration, and recreation use. They are periodically briefed on cultural resources as necessary.

#### 4.2.4 Directorate of Morale, Welfare, and Recreation

The Directorate of Morale, Welfare, and Recreation (MWR) is responsible for outdoor recreation activities and facilities on the installation and recreational aspects of the fish and wildlife program. Programs that could affect Fort Jackson cultural resources include hunting and fishing, hiking, picnicking, boating, and camping. MWR will coordinate its recreational activities with ENV to ensure compatibility with this ICRMP. This is normally accomplished through standard NEPA review via the submission of a REC.

#### 4.2.5 Law Enforcement Activity

Law Enforcement (LE), acting through the Provost Marshal, is responsible for enforcement systems and protection of cultural resources, especially compliance with the ARPA. The CRM will advocate for the LE to provide resources for these purposes and suggest appropriate federal training to Military Police personnel in ARPA procedures to accomplish this mission (such as through FLETC).

#### 4.2.6 Public Affairs Office

The Public Affairs Office is responsible for promoting an understanding of Fort Jackson operations among its various publics and providing professional public affairs advice and support to installation leaders and activities. The Public Affairs Office is an important component of the Cultural Resource Program for Fort Jackson, especially in disseminating information critical to program implementation.

#### 4.2.7 Staff Judge Advocate

The Staff Judge Advocate provides legal advice, counsel, and services to Command, Staff, and subordinate elements of Fort Jackson. Specific Staff Judge Advocate responsibilities with regard to integrated cultural resource management include:

- 1) conducting legal research and preparing legal opinions pertaining to interpretation and application of laws, regulations, statutes, and other directives,

- 2) coordinating with the Department of Justice, Litigation Division of the Office of the Judge Advocate General, and other governmental agencies on matters pertaining to litigation for the federal government,
- 3) advising ENV on compliance with NEPA and other laws and regulations affecting cultural resources; and,
- 4) advising the DPTMS on laws and regulations that affect training land use, management, and compliance.
- 5) assist in ARPA training as necessary.

### **4.3 External Integration**

External coordination of program activities involves regular communication with the South Carolina SHPO and consultation with FRNAIT. A Programmatic Agreement (PA) with the SHPO is in place through 2020. It can be amended as necessary, with concurrence of the SCSHPO. The FRNAIT will be invited to sign onto this PA. In addition, a MOU has been signed with some FRNAIT. Finally, final reports of archaeological investigations, artifacts, and supporting documents of archaeological investigations are forwarded to the SCIAA which is the state curation repository and the State Site Files.

External coordination also includes regular communication with the SCARNG for proposed projects at the McCrady Training Facility. The SCARNG has a review process that is essentially identical to Fort Jackson's. The SCARNG CFMO-ES prepares a Record of Environmental Consideration for proposed actions at McCrady, which are forwarded to Fort Jackson ENV for review and comment. The SCARNG is developing an ICRMP detailing the procedures for NEPA and NHPA compliance and coordination with Fort Jackson.

Standard Operating Procedures with the SCSHPO are provided as SOP #7. Coordination of activities involving the FRNAIT are provided in SOP #2, SOP # 9.

#### **4.3.1 Public Involvement Plan**

Implementation of NHPA and NEPA requires public involvement. Opportunities for public involvement are scheduled within the framework of existing public information meetings or events, either as part of the NHPA or NEPA process relating to a specific project, or in association with other appropriate forums as identified by the Fort Jackson PAO office. Submitting project documentation on file at the public libraries and soliciting comments through publication in local media outlets is practiced. Other creative venues for public involvement and outreach are explored on a project by project basis.

Public involvement should go beyond the necessities of compliance such as public education programs. These include presentations to local area elementary and secondary schools, brochures and PAO Fact Sheets, educational displays, interpretive programs, museum outreach, etc.

The protection and management of cultural resources as required by NHPA, ARPA, NAGPRA, and other federal regulations should also be part of the public education program. The Fort Jackson CRM, or their designee, is responsible for the development of information pamphlets that explain the significance of cultural resources as well as providing public notification that all materials associated with these resources must remain undisturbed. Resource articles can also be placed in the installation newspapers.

## **5.0 STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOPs)**

The following SOPs provide methods and procedures for addressing cultural resource issues related to proposed or planned activities, both routine and special. They also address how compliance will be met for each proposed or planned activity. This chapter details the process by which Fort Jackson remains in compliance with all applicable cultural resource management laws and regulations, including DoDI 4715.3 (Environmental Conservation Program). Such compliance is an essential element in Fort Jackson's efforts to serve as an effective steward of the lands and resources under its control. At the heart of this stewardship is an understanding and mindfulness of not just the "checklist" details of cultural resource compliance responsibilities, but also an understanding of the intent of the laws and regulations and a smooth integration of these efforts within the overall mission and operations of the installation.

### **5.1 SOP #1: PROMOTING AND IMPLEMENTING THE CULTURAL RESOURCE PROGRAM**

#### 5.1.1 Overview

This section reviews the basic staff responsibilities for implementation of the Fort Jackson Cultural Resource Management Program, and points out places where these responsibilities intersect and require efforts at coordination in order for the program to achieve success. The CRM is responsible for coordinating cultural resource management actions with appropriate Fort Jackson staff, including contract or federal employees, the Garrison Commander, and the Directorate of Public Works.

#### 5.1.2 Policy

Chapter 6 of Army Regulation 200-1, Environmental Protection and Enhancement, outlines the Commanding Officer's (Garrison Commander at Fort Jackson) responsibility for compliance with federal cultural resource laws and emphasizes the need for integration of compliance efforts with general base operations. Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 4715.3, dated May 3, 1996, states that it is the policy of the DoD to integrate archaeological and historic preservation requirements of various laws with the planning and management of DoD activities. The Instruction assigns specific responsibilities to the heads of departments. It briefly lists management responsibilities that mirror the federal laws for archaeological and historic resources.

#### 5.1.3 Procedures

All Army personnel with cultural resource management responsibilities at Fort Jackson will be aware of and familiar with their required compliance activities, and will communicate with other Fort Jackson staff in coordinating all steps in the compliance process. Fort Jackson will maintain a Cultural Resources Program that will ensure its compliance with all applicable Cultural Resource Federal Laws and Regulations pursuant to AR 200-1. Fort Jackson will designate a CRM or a designee that meets the Secretary

of Interior's standards to coordinate the installation's Cultural Resources Program.

#### 5.1.3.1 Program Requirements

Chapter 6 of AR 200-1, Environmental Protection and Enhancement, establishes program requirements:

##### a. General program management.

(1) Develop integrated cultural resources management plans (ICRMPs) for use as a planning tool.

(2) Develop NHPA programmatic agreements (PAs) and memorandums of agreement (MOAs), Army alternate procedures (AAP) historic property component (HPC) plans, NAGPRA Comprehensive Agreements (CAs) and Plans of Action (POA), Cooperative Agreements, and other compliance documents as needed.

(3) Appoint a government (that is, Federal or State Army National Guard (ARNG)) employee as the installation cultural resource manager (CRM).

(4) Establish a government-to-government relationship with Federally Recognized Native American Indian Tribes (FRNAIT), as needed. Initial formal government-to-government consultation with FRNAIT will occur only between the garrison commander (GC) or the Adjutant General (TAG) of an ARNG and the heads of tribal governments. Follow-on activities may be accomplished by staff.

(5) Establish a process that effects early coordination between the CRM and all staff elements, tenants, proponents of projects and actions, and other affected stakeholders to allow for proper identification, planning, and programming for cultural resource requirements.

##### b. National Historic Preservation Act compliance.

(1) Ensure that the GC functions as the agency official with responsibility for installation compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

(2) Establish a historic preservation program, to include the identification, evaluation, and treatment of historic properties in consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), local governments, FRNAIT, Native Hawaiian organizations, and the public as appropriate. Document historic properties that will be substantially altered or destroyed as a result of Army actions. (LD: Section 110, NHPA; 36 CFR 800)

(3) Identify, evaluate, take into account, and treat the effects of all undertakings on historic properties. If an Army undertaking may affect properties of traditional religious or cultural significance to a Federally- recognized Indian Tribe, initiate consultation on a

government-to-government basis. (LD: Section 106, NHPA; 36 CFR 800)

(4) Prepare and implement, as required, an NHPA Section 106 MOA, PA, or HPC, to address NHPA compliance for undertakings. Coordinate all NHPA compliance documents (for example, MOAs, PAs, HPCs) through the chain of command to obtain HQDA technical and legal review prior to execution. (LD: 36 CFR 800)

(5) Ensure that efforts to identify, evaluate, and treat historic properties consider the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation, and are conducted under the supervision of personnel who meet applicable professional qualifications for undertaking such work. (LD: 36 CFR 61; Section 112, NHPA)

(6) Maintain an up-to-date listing of all historic properties, and where applicable, maintain historic status in conjunction with real property inventory and reporting guidelines. (LD: EO 13287)

(7) Withhold from public disclosure information about the location, character, or ownership of a historic property when the GC determines that disclosure may cause risk of harm to the historic property or may impede the use of a traditional religious site by practitioners. (LD: Section 304, NHPA)

(8) Consider alternatives for historic properties, including adaptive reuse, that are not needed for current or projected installation mission requirements. (LD: Section 111, NHPA)

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

(10) Where disagreement occurs with the SCSHPO regarding the eligibility of a historic property for the NRHP, where applicable obtain a "Determination of Eligibility" from the Keeper of the National Register, National Park Service (NPS). (LD 36 CFR 800, 36 CFR 63)

(11) Undertake such planning and actions as may be necessary to minimize harm to any National Historic Landmark that may be directly and adversely affected as a result of Army actions. (LD: 36 CFR 800) c. AIRFA, Executive Order 13007 and Executive Order 13175 compliance.

(1) Consult with FRNAIT to provide access to sacred sites on Army installations. Consistent with appropriate health, safety and mission constraints provide access to

allow the practice of traditional religions, rights and ceremonies. The GC will maintain the appropriate confidentiality of sacred site locations. The GC may impose reasonable restrictions and conditions on access to sacred sites on Army installations for the protection of health and safety, or for reasons of national security. (LD: EO 13007)

(2) Avoid adversely affecting the physical integrity of sacred sites. Ensure reasonable notice is provided to Federally-recognized Indian Tribes when proposed actions may adversely affect or restrict access to the ceremonial use of, or the physical integrity of, sacred sites. (LD: EO 13007)

(3) Consult with tribal governments before taking actions that may affect FRNAIT. Assess the impact of Army plans, projects, programs, and activities on tribal trust resources and assure that tribal government rights and concerns are considered during the development of such plans, projects, programs and activities. (LD: EO 13175)

d. Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act compliance.

(1) Designate the GC as the Federal agency official with responsibility for installation compliance with Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). (LD: 43 CFR 10)

(2) Prepare CAs and POAs in coordination with FRNAIT and Native Hawaiian organizations. Coordinate all NAGPRA CAs through the chain of command to obtain HQDA technical and legal review prior to execution. (LD: 43 CFR 10)

(3) Absent a CA, take reasonable steps to determine whether a planned activity (including MILCON) may result in the intentional excavation or inadvertent discovery of cultural items from Federally-owned or controlled Army lands. When cultural items may be encountered, the GC will implement consultation procedures and planning requirements of Section 3 and Section 5 of NAGPRA prior to issuing approval to proceed with the activity. (LD: 43 CFR 10.3 and 43 CFR 10.5)

(4) Establish initial communication with FRNAIT via written correspondence between the GC and heads of tribal governments. Formally document all resulting agreements. (LD: 43 CFR 10)

(5) Inventory, summarize, and repatriate cultural items that are in existing collections under Army possession or control. Where there is a dispute as to the affiliation of cultural items, safeguard the cultural items until the dispute is resolved. (LD: 43 CFR 5, 6, 7, and 10) e. ARPA and AHPA Compliance.

(1) Ensure the GC serves as the Federal land manager with responsibility for installation compliance with ARPA. (LD: 32 CFR 229)

(2) Ensure the GC serves as the Federal agency official with management authority over archeological collections and associated records. (LD: 36 CFR 79)

(3) Establish and include installation policy for management of, and for limitation of collection and removal of, paleontological resources in ICRMPs. Address known paleontological resources in any NEPA documentation prepared for actions that may impact or cause irreparable loss or destruction of such resources.

(4) Prohibit searching for or collection of historic properties (including archaeological resources) on Army installations except when authorized by the GC and pursuant to a permit issued under ARPA.

(5) Minimize the amount of archeological material remains permanently curated by reserving such treatment for diagnostic artifacts and other significant and environmentally sensitive material that will add important information to site interpretation.

(6) Curation of archeological materials from Army lands will occur only in 36 CFR 79-compliant repositories. Maximize use of off-installation facilities that are better able to provide for adequate long- term curatorial services.

(7) Do not disclose to the public information concerning the nature and location of any archaeological resource for which the excavation or removal requires a permit or other permission under ARPA or under any other provision of Federal law. (LD: Section 9a, ARPA 1979)

#### 5.1.3.2 Cultural Resources Program

##### Directorate of Public Works

The Directorate of Public Works (DPW) is responsible for administration of the Engineering Division, Housing Division, Maintenance Services Division, and Environmental Division (ENV). ENV has primary responsibility for Fort Jackson's environmental program, including the management of cultural resources. ENV will provide professional and technical manpower, training, funding, supervision, and overall support for the implementation of this Plan. The Director of DPW will maintain an organization with the resources available to accomplish the ICRMP and, acting through ENV, is responsible for:

1) developing and implementing programs to ensure the inventory, evaluation, and management of all applicable cultural resources to include: archaeological sites, cultural sites, traditional cultural properties, sacred sites and objects, historic buildings, and historic structures,

2) providing for the training of cultural resources personnel,

3) implementing this ICRMP,

4) reviewing all environmental documents (e.g. environmental assessments and

remedial action plans) and construction designs and proposals to ensure adequate protection of cultural resources, ensuring that technical guidance as presented in this ICRMP is adequately considered,

5) coordinating with local, state, and federal governmental and civilian conservation organizations relative to Cultural Resource Management for Fort Jackson; and,

6) managing all phases of the Cultural Resources Program for Fort Jackson with appropriate personnel.

## Staffing

The Fort Jackson Cultural Resources Program will be managed by one permanent staff member designated as the Cultural Resources Manager (CRM) of sufficient professional training as to facilitate compliance with applicable Federal laws and Army Regulations, augmented by contract personnel or other federal employees as needed. In order to comply with Sections 106 and 112 of the NHPA and AR 200-1, the identification and evaluation of historical properties must be done by a professional who meets the Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (see 36 C.F.R. Part 61) (see 5.1.3.3).

## Cultural Resource Program Manager Responsibilities

The Cultural Resource Manager is responsible for maintaining the Cultural Resource Program at Fort Jackson. Specific responsibilities include:

1) Implementing and annually reviewing the ICRMP,

2) Updating ICRMP on a five year cycle,

3) Coordinating cultural resource management with other installation managers

4) Advise/educate other installation officers, enlisted personnel, tenants, contractors, and guests on cultural resource issues,

5) planning, implementing, and monitoring all cultural resource activities including inventories, evaluations, data recoveries, and monitoring,

6) reviewing all NEPA RECs and Section 106 actions and advising installation commander on decisions regarding environmental compliance,

7) assisting installation commander in consultation with FRNAIT,

8) integrating cultural resource management and protection with all internal and external stakeholders,

9) developing public awareness on cultural resource issues.

### 5.1.3.3 Cultural Resource Management Standards

#### Personnel Standards

All personnel involved in the management of cultural resources will meet appropriate professional standards. Contractors and other technicians assisting in the activities of Fort Jackson's Cultural Resource Management Program will meet minimum professional standards. Technical expertise may include but are not limited to: archaeology, architecture, architectural history, historic architecture, and history.

Minimum qualifications for these professionals may be found within the Secretary of the Interior's "Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation" (see [http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/arch\\_stnds\\_0.htm](http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/arch_stnds_0.htm) and <http://www.cr.nps.gov/hps/laws/ProfQual83.htm>).

#### Archaeological Fieldwork and Documentation Standards

Archaeological fieldwork and documentation of archaeological properties will meet minimum professional standards as set by the Secretary of the Interior's "Standards and Guidelines For Archaeology and Historic Preservation." In addition, fieldwork and documentation will meet the standards set by the SCSHPO, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, and the Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists, joint standards, entitled, "South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations" (2000) (see <http://www.cas.sc.edu/SCIAA/pdfdocs/scs&g.pdf> ). Where any conflict exists between these standards, the Federal standards will be followed.

#### Architectural and Engineering Documentation Standards

Architectural and engineering documentation at Fort Jackson will follow the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Architectural and Engineering Documentation (see <http://www.cr.nps.gov/habshaer/pubs/standard.htm#SISGAED>).

#### Treatment, Maintenance, and Rehabilitation of Historic Buildings Standards

Historic buildings at Fort Jackson will be treated and maintained according to the Secretary of Interior's guidelines for such work entitled The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties 36 CFR 68 (see <http://www.cr.nps.gov/hps/tps/secstan1.htm>), and The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation 36 CFR 67 (see <http://www.cr.nps.gov/hps/tps/tax/rehabstandards.htm> ).

#### Curation of Archaeological Collections Standards

All archaeological collections and associated records generated from archaeological investigations at Fort Jackson remain the property of the Federal government. They will be curated according to 36 CFR 79 “Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological Collections” (see <http://www.cr.nps.gov/aad/tools/36cfr79.htm> ). Fort Jackson maintains a curation agreement with the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. The system used for curation preparation and archiving of associated records will be the standard set by the SCIAA curation manual (see <http://www.cas.sc.edu/SCIAA/pdfdocs/cm2005.pdf> ). Any conflicts in this process between 36 CFR 79 and the SCIAA manual will be resolved by adhering to 36 CFR 79.

## **5.2 SOP # 2 NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT (SECTION 106)**

### 5.2.1 Overview

At the heart of cultural resource management compliance is the National Historic Preservation Act that requires Federal agencies to take into account the affects of their "undertakings" on historic properties eligible for or listed on the National Register of Historic Places (Section 106). An undertaking is defined as any activity (project or program) funded or licensed in whole or in part by a Federal agency (see 36 CFR 800.16(y)). This includes those activities carried out by or on behalf of the agency, carried out with Federal assistance, and Federally permitted or licensed activities. Close, early, coordination between the Fort Jackson CRM and departments responsible for master planning, natural resources, and mission- related training is necessary to ensure compliance is completed in a timely manner. This section describes in greater detail the exact procedure used in NEPA/NHPA project review.

### 5.2.2 Policy

Along with AR 200-1, Fort Jackson has an internal NEPA/NHPA project review system and a draft Programmatic Agreement (PA) with the SCSHPO for ongoing routine maintenance and management activities.

Additionally, the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation has recently (2000) revised 36 CFR 800 in order to meet recent legislative changes in the NHPA. This SOP reflects the new 36 CFR 800 regulations.

### 5.2.3 Procedures: Section 106 Project Review

#### 5.2.3.1 NEPA/NHPA Section 106 Review Coordination

Whenever undertakings are proposed at Fort Jackson, the installation’s NEPA coordinator reviews the proposals for environmental compliance issues. The process for reviewing undertakings is as follows: The proponents of the undertaking must submit a “Record of Environmental Consideration” (REC) form (ATZJ-DPW 200-1) two to three weeks in advance of the undertaking’s planned start date. The undertaking is described in the REC and requires responses to questions regarding possible effects to historic

properties. The form is routinely circulated to the Environmental Division staff, including Cultural Resource Management personnel (the CRM or their designee), who will determine if historic properties will be affected. These personnel then submit a report to the NEPA coordinator indicating any potential effects to historic properties and if there is a potential for adverse effects. The report may indicate that additional steps need to be taken to meet the requirements of 36 CFR 800. For some routine activities a requirement may be added. For example, forest management activities near identified archaeological properties might involve complying with the 50-meter buffer around the protected site to prevent intrusion of equipment and soil disturbances in the site area. Those requirements become part of the undertaking's Memorandum of Environmental Consideration (MOEC), which is in effect a miniature Environmental Assessment per NEPA. Occasionally, resource personnel will notify the NEPA coordinator that further steps must be taken to meet the requirements of Section 106. The following outlines the steps taken by cultural resource personnel on behalf of Fort Jackson to insure that the installation meets its requirements with Section 106 (Figure 5.1).

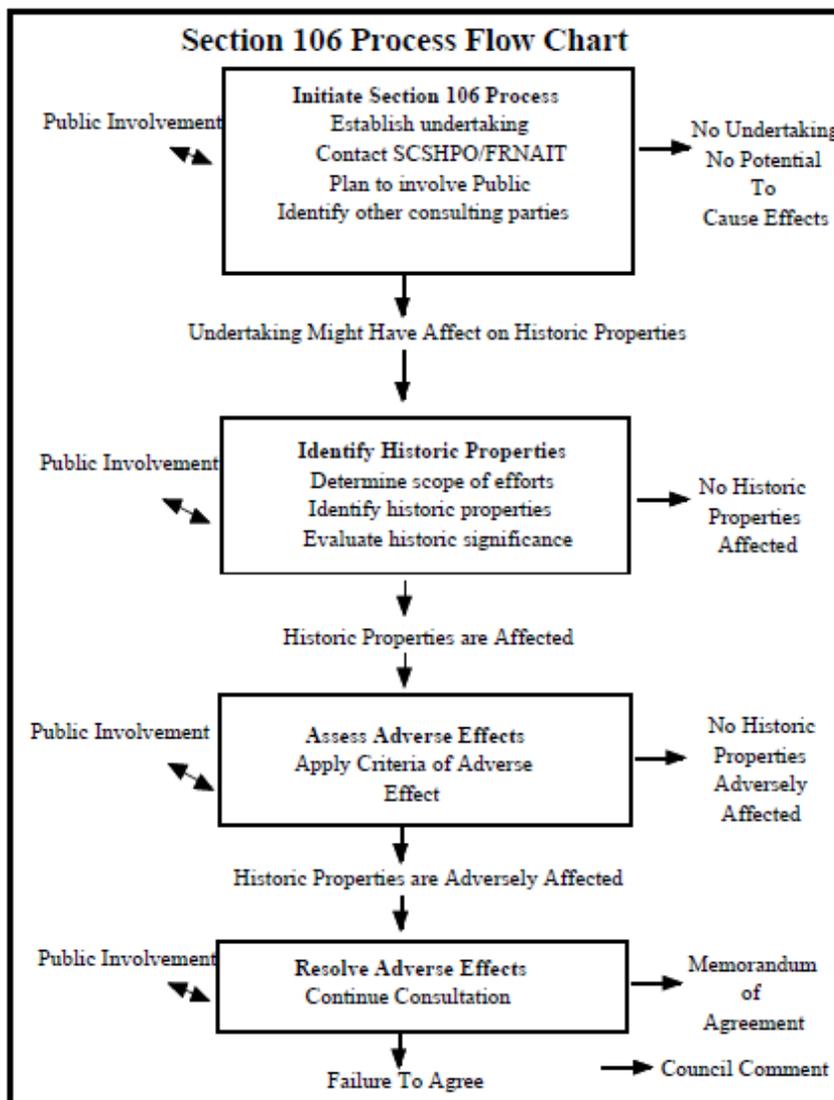


Figure 5.1 Section 106 Flowchart

## Phase 1: Initiate the Process

STEP 1. Upon notification of an undertaking the Fort Jackson CRM (or their designee) will determine if the undertaking has the potential to affect historic properties.

This step involves consideration of the undertaking and its potential for impacts to historic properties. Minor routine activities, such as vehicle maintenance, may not affect historic properties, while major construction might. Categorical Exclusions under NEPA are examples of activities that normally would not have the potential to cause effects, however, the determination is not automatic and the potential to cause effects of any undertaking still needs to be determined under Section 106 of the NHPA. Section 106 undertakings will not necessarily trigger NEPA. On the other hand, any undertaking that would trigger NEPA compliance will most likely trigger Section 106. Generally, ground disturbing activities have the potential to affect archaeological properties, traditional cultural properties, or sacred sites at Fort Jackson. The below "Situations" are some examples of categories of activities that trigger Section 106 review: a) Construction, including buildings and road construction, b) Ground disturbances (land modification), c) Building repairs with and without ground disturbance, d) Road maintenance, Building renovation or demolition that involves ground disturbance, f) Termination of ownership, lease or transfer of property, and g) Military Training.

If the undertaking has no potential to cause effects Fort Jackson has no further obligation under Section 106. A REC form is completed to document this decision. If there is potential to cause effects, Fort Jackson will proceed to Step 2.

## Phase 2 Identify Historic Propertie

Step 2. If the undertaking has the potential to affect historic properties the CRM (or their designee) will proceed to define the Area of Potential Effect (APE).

a. The CRM (or their designee) will determine the APE or "geographic area or areas within which the undertaking may cause changes in the character of any historic properties, if they exist." In making this determination, it should be considered that the APE may not be limited to land owned or leased by Fort Jackson. Further, there may be more than one APE, and if it is a major undertaking it may involve alternative APEs all of which must be considered. (For major undertakings that involve phased impacts, a phased Section 106 process is allowable under the revised 36 CFR 800 regulations). Furthermore, the CRM (or their designee) must notify consulting parties early in this process. Consulting parties include:

- 1) South Carolina State Historic Preservation Officer (SCSHPO),
- 2) Federally Recognized Native American Indian Tribes (FRNAIT),
- 3) Representatives of Local Governments,

#### 4) Additional Consulting Parties (check with SCSHPO).

Appendix A provides a detailed list of the FRNAIT. Additional consulting parties may include any individual or organization that has a “demonstrated interest in the undertaking due to their legal or economic relation to the undertaking or affected properties, or their concern with the undertaking’s effects on historic properties” CFR800.2(c).

All of the consulting parties may assist in defining the APE. Once the APE is defined, the CRM (or their designee) shall proceed to Step 3.

#### Step 3. Identify Historic Properties within the APE.

a. The CRM (or their designee) will consult the Fort Jackson GIS database to determine if any known historic properties are in the area and compare those identified to the list of eligible or unevaluated sites in Appendix B. If none are present, the CRM (or their designee) may document this to the appropriate agencies such as the SCSHPO. If the SCSHPO objects to the finding, proceed to Step 4. If unevaluated sites are present then proceed to Step 3b. If sites eligible for the National Register are present then proceed to Step 4.

b. (Note: This step is provided as a temporary subpart of Step 3 until cultural resource survey and the evaluation of sites is completed). A professional survey must meet standards set forth in Standards for Cultural Resource Survey and Inventory. The survey may lead to the identification of unevaluated and/or eligible historic properties. Additional testing may be necessary to determine if any sites are eligible. Refer to the Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60) when making recommendations concerning resource determinations to the Garrison Commander. These survey and evaluation inventories and the Garrison Commander’s determinations are then coordinated with SCSHPO. If no eligible properties are identified, and the results are coordinated with SCSHPO and all applicable FRNAIT, then Section 106 is completed. The CRM (or their designee) shall document the finding to all appropriate agencies. A letter of concurrence from the SCSHPO is required.

If historic properties are discovered and determined eligible for the National Register, and the SCSHPO concurs, proceed to Step 4. If there is nonconcurrence between Fort Jackson and the SCSHPO regarding the status of any discovered properties, Fort Jackson must seek a formal determination of eligibility from the Keeper of the National Register (see DA PAM 200-4, Appendix B).

#### Phase 3 Assess Adverse Effects

Step 4. The CRM (or their designee) will assess the Effects of the undertaking on historic properties.

a. Assessing the Effects of any undertaking on eligible or listed properties is completed using the Council’s Criteria of Effect. The decision will either be: 1) Adverse Effect, (go

to b., below) or 2) No Adverse Effect (go to c, below). Fort Jackson must consult with all parties including the SCSHPO and consulting parties in making this decision. (On a major NEPA action, this step should be part of the environmental analysis and be documented through an Environmental Assessment.)

b. A determination of Adverse Effect will be made if an undertaking will alter, directly or indirectly, the characteristics of a historic property that qualify it for the National Register. Examples include physical destruction, damage or alteration, isolation from its setting, introduction of visual, audible, or atmospheric elements, neglect, or transfer of lease or ownership. (Note: alteration or destruction of an eligible archaeological property is an adverse effect regardless of plans for data recovery.) If there is concurrence between the SCSHPO and Fort Jackson that there will be an Adverse Effect then proceed to Step 5. If there is no concurrence proceed to Step 6.

c. If Fort Jackson determines that there will be No Adverse Effect, it will notify the SCSHPO, appropriate lead agencies, and all other consulted parties, providing documentation as per 36 CFR 800.11. The SCSHPO will have 30 days to concur or not concur with these findings. If the SCSHPO concurs or does not respond within 30 days, the Section 106 process is completed and Fort Jackson may proceed with the undertaking. (Note: if Fort Jackson can change the location of a planned undertaking or modify its plans so as to not affect the property, and the SCSHPO concurs with the changes, Fort Jackson can make a determination of No Adverse Effect.) Normally, the Advisory Council will not become involved unless it is notified by a consulting party of a nonconcurrence, or it has become involved as a result of a previous step. If there is nonconcurrence between Fort Jackson and the SCSHPO or consulted parties, proceed to Step 6.

#### Phase 4 Resolve Adverse Effects

Step 5. If an Adverse Effect is determined and all parties concur, the CRM will resolve Adverse Effects.

a. At this stage consultation will continue between Fort Jackson, the SCSHPO, and consulted parties. The Garrison Commander could also invite the Advisory Council to participate by notification and documentation of an Adverse Effect (see 36 CFR 800.11). The Council could participate if: 1) if Fort Jackson desires Council participation, 2) there is a National Landmark involved, 3) a PA has already been developed or will be developed as a result, 4) a consulting party requests Council participation. The Council must notify Fort Jackson within 15 days of notification of its decision.

b. The CRM (or their designee) will provide documentation to all consulted parties, and appropriate lead agencies involved and will make the information available to the public for additional participation.

c. The CRM (or their designee) will develop, in consultation with the SCSHPO, appropriate lead agencies and all other consulting parties, a Memorandum of Agreement

(MOA) detailing how Adverse Effects will be minimized. This might include intensive archaeological investigation for archaeological properties. Once developed, approved, signed by the Garrison Commander and all signatories, Fort Jackson must execute the MOA and forward the MOA to the Council along with all documentation. This completes the Section 106 process.

Step 6. If an Adverse Effect is determined and there is nonconcurrence, or there is nonconcurrence with a No Adverse Effect Determination,

a. If there is nonconcurrence between Fort Jackson and any consulting party or lead agency concerning an Adverse Effect or No Adverse Effect, or with the provisions of a MOA, Fort Jackson will continue to seek resolution of the nonconcurrence. Very rarely will no resolution be forthcoming. However, if this happens Fort Jackson will proceed to Step 7.

Step 7. Failure to Agree, Termination of Consultation

a. At this stage in the process, the CRM should advise the Garrison Commander to refer to C.F.R. § 800.7 for guidance.

#### 5.2.4 Exempt Undertakings: Projects That May Not Require Review

The following routine operational and maintenance undertakings normally pose no threat to historic properties. Unless the action may adversely affect the view shed or other significant components of a historic property, these activities normally do not require prior Section 106 procedures. It is planned that the following actions will be included in a PA entitled Programmatic Agreement Between the United States Army Garrison Fort Jackson and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Officer for the Management of Historic Properties on Fort Jackson, Fort Jackson, South Carolina as agreed upon by Fort Jackson, the SCSHPO, and the ACHP, in consultation with the FRNAIT and other consulting parties.

So long as Fort Jackson continues to maintain an adequate and qualified cultural resource management staff, projects in the described areas below will be reviewed internally by Fort Jackson staff and will not be sent to the SCSHPO and FRNAIT, unless there are discovered unresolved issues of eligibility or effect to historic properties. In all situations, any inadvertent discovery or late discovery of Native American human remains or cultural items shall be immediately reported to the Cultural Resource Manager and all excavation and disturbance stopped in accordance with SOP #5 and SOP #9.

Generally, areas previously inventoried where no historic properties have been identified are exempt from review and are determined on an individual basis.

#### 5.2.4.1 Real Property

At an October 2002 consultation meeting between Fort Jackson and the FRNAIT (with SCSHPO attendance), an informal agreement was made that the Fort Jackson cantonment has been significantly disturbed so as not to require further evaluation for archaeological resources. Construction monitoring will be conducted as needed.

#### 5.2.4.2 Exempt Land Management Activities

The following undertakings are exempt from further consultation or review, provided that they:

1) are not located within the boundary of an eligible or unevaluated site, or 2) are located in the cantonment area. (However, any forested areas that are within the cantonment and that have not been surveyed will be surveyed prior to disturbance).

a) Maintenance work on existing fire breaks, roads, fences, and ditches within existing rights-of-way. Rights-of-way are considered to be two feet of either side of the above-mentioned items,

b) Repair or replacement of road culverts in existing locations, c) Replacement of signs in existing road rights-of-way,

d) Maintenance of foot trails when no new ground disturbance is required,

e) Hand raking of pine straw from the ground surface and the use of hand operated balers, f) Personal use firewood cutting and collecting (excluding stump removal),

g) Application of herbicides that don't involve soil disturbance by mechanized vehicles,

h) Prescribed burns in areas where no new firebreaks are required or sensitive vegetation or cultural resources will be affected,

i) Wildlife structures, such as deer stands and bird boxes, that do not disturb the ground and placement of wood duck and other bird boxes in lakes and ponds,

j) Plowing and replanting of existing wildlife food plots, when plowing does not go deeper than preceding plowing,

k) Routine maintenance of installation cemeteries, including mowing, clearing, re-seeding, repairing fencing, and straightening of headstones,

l) Routine installation-wide non ground disturbing vegetation maintenance including grass mowing, tree trimming, and stump grinding (excluding stump removal) throughout the post,

m) Timber thinning in unevaluated sites. Timber will not be thinned in wet conditions. Only large rubber-tired vehicles will be used in the site or within the 50-foot buffer around the site. Buffer areas must be flagged prior to thinning activities.

#### 5.2.4.3 Exempt Military Training Activities

The following activities are considered to have no effect on historic properties and shall be exempt from further consideration.

- a) Foot traffic during training.
- b) Training activities that involve no excavation (hasty fighting positions are not exempt).
- c) Routine cross-country travel of military vehicles, including tracked vehicles, except in protected areas such as cemeteries or significant archaeological/cultural sites as may be established in consultation among the Range operations Operations Officer, CRM, FRNAIT, and the SCSHPO.

#### 5.2.4.4 Exempt Range Operations Management

Firing range operations have been heavily disturbed during their construction, and are considered in the same manner as Impact Areas.

#### 5.5.4.5 Exempt Impact And Environmentally Dangerous Areas

Because of the danger of unexploded ordnance, or hazardous materials, no historic property surveys are conducted within the Impact Areas, duded or suspected duded areas, and known or suspected contaminated areas. Contaminated areas include Solid Waste Management Sites (SWMU), Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation & Liability Act (CERCLA) sites, Areas of Concern (AOC), and Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP) sites. If these areas are declared safe in the future they will be surveyed. This includes boundary roads or firebreaks associated with these unsafe areas.

- a) Routine training firing, dropping, or otherwise detonating of ordnance in previously designated Impact Areas is exempt. This includes indirect fire from artillery units, mortar, armor and anti-armor by Army, Army Reserve, and National Guard units into impact areas.
- b) Firing of direct fire weapons (tanks, personnel carriers, mortars, etc.), are restricted to the impact areas.

#### 5.2.4.6 Exempt Building and Grounds Maintenance

Buildings have been or will be evaluated for eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Buildings eligible for the NRHP will not be altered without consultation

with the SCSHPO. Routine building maintenance is exempt at building or structures evaluated for the Register and found to be ineligible. Paving and repair of sidewalks, driveways, or parking lots and curbs is exempt. Repair and replacement of existing water, sewer, electrical, natural gas, and communications lines and poles in their present locations is exempt.

#### 5.2.5 Section 106 Suspension During Emergencies

Undertakings in response to natural disasters or threats to national security will be exempted from the normal Section 106 review process. Once the emergency is over, the CRM will review the emergency response and determine if any historic properties were affected by the response. If so, the CRM (or their designee) will notify the SCSHPO and FRNAIT and consult regarding any need for further evaluation and / or mitigation of adverse impact that may be necessary (see Phases III and IV above).

### **5.3 S.O.P #3: EVALUATING HISTORIC PROPERTIES FOR NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY**

#### 5.3.1 Overview

This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) details the methods used in determining whether historic properties at Fort Jackson are eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The process of identification and evaluation of historic properties is required under the National Register of Historic Places, Section 110. Once properties are evaluated and determined eligible, by the Garrison Commander, Fort Jackson must manage the properties (SOP #4) and initiate Section 106 (SOP #2) review for any undertaking that might adversely affect their eligibility.

#### 5.3.2 Policy

When cultural sites (archaeological sites, buildings structures, Traditional Cultural Properties and Sacred Sites) are identified, Fort Jackson will evaluate the significance of these sites in consultation with the SCSHPO and FRNAIT (the public may also be invited to comment) and seek agreement. If all parties agree then the property may be considered eligible and Fort Jackson will document this finding and the site will be protected. A final determination of eligibility is made by the Keeper of the National Register if the Army decides to nominate the site. In the event of non-concurrence between the SCSHPO and Fort Jackson, the Keeper of the National Register will be consulted for a final determination.

#### 5.3.3 Procedures

Properties will be evaluated according to the established Criteria for Evaluation (36 C.F.R. 60.4)

### 5.3.3.1 Criteria for Evaluation

The specific criteria for evaluation are provided in 36 C.F.R. 60.4. They state:

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

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

Sites, buildings, structures, objects, and traditional cultural properties, that are more than 50 years old, but which do not meet these criteria, are considered ineligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Fort Jackson’s responsibilities under the National Historic Preservation Act and related laws and regulations have been met for these sites. However, Fort Jackson must plan for, and monitor, cultural resources reaching the 50 year limit, and be prepared to evaluate those resources as required. Also, Fort Jackson should keep accurate records on all identified ineligible sites for purposes of project planning and in case of the discovery of an unexpected resource.

### 5.3.3.2 Refinement of 36 CFR § 60.4 Criteria

Since Fort Jackson has completed an architectural and archaeological inventory of the installation future evaluations of any newly discovered cultural resources should take into account previous findings and research. Therefore, besides the National Register Criteria for evaluation, the following questions should be resolved prior to recommending future sites or buildings eligible for inclusion in the National Register:

- a) Uniqueness: How does this site or building relate and compare to similar sites or buildings in the area? Are there better representative sites of the same type and age already preserved?
- b) Integrity: What aspects of this site or structure remain intact enough to contribute additionally to understanding the regional cultural history that is not now known?

c) Interpretive potential: Does the site contain aspects which could be used in interpreting the area's (or the installation's) history or pre-contact to the public, now or in the future?

d) Native American Perspective: Have the consulting FRNAIT been consulted and their contributions and concerns taken into consideration?

#### 5.3.3.3 Cultural Properties Not Usually Eligible

Certain kinds of properties are not usually considered for listing in the National Register. These include: cemeteries, birthplaces or graves associated with historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties built or created within the past fifty years. However, exceptions will be made if they are integral parts of districts or if they fall within the following categories called "Criteria Considerations."

a) a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or

b) a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or

c) a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life; or

d) a cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or

e) a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as a part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or

f) a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or

g) a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

#### 5.3.3.4 Archaeological Properties Not Usually Eligible

In addition to the Criteria Considerations in 3.2.3, archaeological resources that exhibit the following characteristics are not considered eligible:

- a) isolated artifacts (however, a unique artifact may have significance as a sacred object in rare cases),
- b) disturbed surface artifact scatters,
- c) sites damaged to the extent that depositional integrity has been lost (unless the site contains unique or rare artifact assemblages, like a Paleoindian cache),
- d) multiple component sites in which components have been mixed due to extensive site damage, e) recent artifact debris (less than fifty years old, military hardware, trash dumps).

#### 5.3.4 Historic Contexts

One method for evaluating a large number of cultural properties within a specifically bounded region like a military installation is to develop historic contexts. "Historic contexts are those patterns or trends in history by which a specific occurrence, property, or site is understood and its meaning (and ultimately its significance) within history or prehistory is made" (National Register Bulletin 1990). Historic contexts provide an organizational format that groups information about related historical properties based on a theme, geographic area, and chronological period. Each individual historic context is related to one or more aspects of the developmental history of an area, region, or theme (e.g., agriculture, transportation, water power), and it identifies the significant patterns that an individual resource can represent. In this manner, individual sites are evaluated in reference to an appropriate context. While detailed historic contexts have not been identified at Fort Jackson, the general chronological themes described in Chapter 2 can provide the foundation for future contexts if desired. For instance, Fort Jackson's military period context could be the basis for determining the significance of buildings and structures as they meet the fifty year age limit (see 5.3.5).

#### 5.3.5 Architectural Evaluation

Most historic and architectural resources found eligible for listing on the National Register under 36 C.F.R. 60.4 meet Criteria a and/or c. These resources are significant for (a) associations with broad patterns of history and/or (c) as individual examples of a specific building type, period, or style. Some built resources meet Criterion b, for associations with significant persons, or Criterion (d). for technological information that may be obtained through study of the resource's structure or mechanical components.

To date, three buildings have been determined to be eligible for the NRHP; Building 1520, 2495 and 2511. All three buildings have been documented per HABS/HAER Level IV requirements. As buildings become of age (more than 50 years) for consideration, they will be evaluated as required.

Fort Jackson should also be aware that the Legacy Resource Management Program has established guidelines for consideration of such structures under a "Cold War" initiative. This initiative evaluates structures, objects and sites for their significance in

the history of the Cold War. Sites nominated under this context must have exceptional significance and no such sites were identified for the period between 1941 and 1955. It is unlikely that Fort Jackson sites will be eligible under the Cold War initiative, but this remains a possibility that should be addressed in the five year update of this document.

Fort Jackson will also adhere with the ACHP Program Comments adopted by the Army and published in the Federal Register on May 21, 2007 concerning Cold War Era (1946-1974) Unaccompanied Personnel Housing, World War II and Cold War Era (1939-1974) Ammunition Storage Facilities, and World War II and Cold War Era (1939-1974) Army Ammunition and production Facilities and the Council's 2002 comments concerning Capehart-Wherry Housing (1949-1962).

### 5.3.6 Archaeological Site Evaluation

Archeological site eligibility is normally considered under criterion (d): the potential to yield information important to our knowledge of the past. Rarely, but occasionally, archaeological sites are recommended under criteria a, b, or c. An example of an archaeological site being eligible under multiple criteria might include an archaeological property that is also a traditional cultural property (see 5.3.7). Determining significance can only be accomplished through explicit arguments linking the site(s) or cultural resources in question to theoretical and substantive research questions and issues of archeological or historic knowledge (Butler 1987:821). Substantive research questions are largely founded on the state of archaeological knowledge at any given time. Based on what is known, questions regarding what is not known can be identified. Once identified, these questions guide archaeologists, Fort Jackson, the SCSHPO and the FRNAIT in determining which sites are significant. That is, sites that through archaeological investigation can answer substantive research questions are sites that are significant and eligible for listing on the National Register. Sites that would, through excavation, add little new knowledge are ineligible.

Of course the condition of the resource is of critical importance to determining an eligible site. No archaeological site can address research questions if it does not possess sufficient physical integrity to allow those questions to be addressed through excavation. Thus, prior to evaluating research potential, archaeological sites should demonstrate one or more of the following physical characteristics to be considered eligible:

- a) well preserved cultural features, (i.e. post holes and molds, hearths, pits, burials),
- b) stratified deposits and/or multiple cultural components that can be isolated vertically and/or horizontally,
- c) artifact density within stratigraphically isolated components (artifact density is based on local average site densities and not an arbitrary number of artifacts per cubic meter),
- d) single site assemblages identifiable to a specific time period or culture,

e) historic sites with well preserved and minimally disturbed features like wells, privies, foundations, chimneys,

f) historic sites that can be tied to specific historic personages that through archival research could reconstruct historical development or cultural history in the region, or historic sites that demonstrate commercial or social focus (mills, stores, shops, manufacturing facilities).

One method of combining both research issues and site structure into a system determining site eligibility has been proposed by Glassow (1977). He contends that decisions regarding significance must transcend contemporary goals by focusing on the characteristics or properties of a site as they relate to the ways that archaeologists extract data from the archaeological record. In short, he explicitly acknowledges that archaeological research questions will change through time as the discipline matures and as more data becomes available for analysis. On an individual site basis he advocates examining the following five characteristics:

- a) variety -- the range of artifacts within a site,
- b) quantity -- the frequency or density of artifacts,
- c) clarity -- the physical definition of One method of combining both research issues and site structure into a system boundaries within a site,
- d) integrity -- the degree of preservation present at a site,
- e) environmental context -- the surroundings of a site.

For Glassow, sites which exhibit the above characteristics are significant, although archaeologists may not recognize their significance today. While sites that are characterized by variety, quantity, clarity, and integrity have a greater likelihood of being eligible for the NRHP due to their good condition, under current guidelines their significance must be equally based on the background information relevant to the site. Thus, sites which do not possess these characteristics may also be eligible in certain instances. For example, the presence of a unique artifact, such as a Paleoindian fluted projectile point, may indicate that a site is potentially eligible despite a less than pristine condition.

In summary, and under normal conditions, sites on Fort Jackson lands that exhibit physical integrity and that have the potential or have demonstrated (through test excavations) to exhibit the ability to answer significant research questions will be considered eligible for the National Register and will require the Fort Jackson protection and management.

#### 5.3.6.1 Research Questions

Since NHPA eligibility must link archaeological site significance to substantive research questions, a series of research questions have been identified at Fort Jackson as a result of previous archaeological investigations.

- a) Paleoindian and Archaic Period Research Issues:
  1. understanding the paleoenvironment,
  2. discovering lithic procurement patterns,
  3. revealing regional settlement/subsistence strategies,
  4. understanding internal site structure (activity areas),
  5. revealing fine scale differences and similarities among Early, Middle, Late Archaic.

b) Woodland Period Research Issues:

1. refinement of regional Woodland Sandhill ceramic and lithic chronology
2. refining regional settlement/subsistence strategies,
3. refining Early, Middle, Late Woodland cultural differences,
4. collecting comparative data for interpretation of regional differences between the Wateree and Congaree River drainages,
5. collecting comparative data with Savannah River drainage.

c) Mississippian Period Research Issues:

1. refining Mississippian artifact chronologies,
2. understanding regional settlement/subsistence strategies,
3. collecting comparative data for interpretation of regional differences between the Wateree and Congaree River drainages.

d) Unknown Period Prehistoric Sites:

Sites listed as potentially eligible sites, but are not identified by cultural period may in some cases provide significant information if their site structure is sufficiently intact that test excavations might reveal answers to the above questions along with cultural period as a result of testing. Sites with unknown cultural affiliation should not necessarily be considered ineligible until their lack of cultural affiliation is firmly established.

e) Historic Period Research Issues:

1. revealing precise site occupation chronology,
2. collecting comparative data for interpretation of economic or ethnic status between historic period sites,
3. revealing intra and inter site patterning (comparative data between antebellum and postbellum development),
4. understanding historic regional social and industrial development.

### 5.3.7 Traditional Cultural Properties and Sacred Site Evaluation

Archaeological and other kinds of cultural sites and locations on Fort Jackson might also be eligible for the National Register as Traditional Cultural Properties or Sacred Sites. Traditional Cultural Properties may be identified by living community groups or the FRNAIT. The FRNAIT may also identify Sacred Sites that have religious, historical, or symbolic significance.

An inventory of traditional cultural properties and sacred sites has not been conducted at Fort Jackson. Inventory and evaluation of these cultural resources will require historic research and the identification of community sources that can provide information about the region. For traditional cultural properties this might include community civic organizations, long time local residents, historians, folklorists, and the FRNAIT. For additional guidance on how to conduct these inventories and the process of nomination refer to National Register Bulletin 38, Identifying Traditional Cultural Properties prepared by the National Park Service. However, the criteria for evaluation is the same as that for

other cultural resources (see 3.2). Regarding Indian Sacred Sites (none identified on post to date) see Executive Order 13007.

### 5.3.8 Military Landscapes

A military landscape is a landscape that has been uniquely shaped through human activity in support of single or multiple military missions of the United States Department of Defense or its antecedents. A historic military landscape is a military landscape that is significantly associated with historically important persons or events, or is an important indicator of the broad patterns of history, or represents a significant example of design or construction. To be eligible for nomination to the Register, a historic military landscape must have sufficient integrity to convey its significance.

Historic properties on military installations are usually identified as single properties (i.e. an historic building, an archaeological/cultural site). In contrast, historic landscapes offer a more comprehensive assessment of the overall, regional picture. Historic landscapes are sites or districts that include other historic property types such as structures, buildings and objects. As such, they take into account the relationships among important characteristics of the landscape.

Historic Military Landscapes can be nominated as either sites or districts. The National Register recognizes the following general property and resources types relevant to the military landscapes:

- 1) Site: The location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archaeological value, regardless of the value of any existing structure. Examples include a parade ground, cemetery, garden, or testing area.
- 2) District: A significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, open spaces, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development. Examples include large forts, airfields, cantonment areas, medical facilities, residential areas, shipyards, or entire installations.
- 3) Building: A type of structure created principally to shelter any form of human activity, such as a barracks, storehouse, school, hangar, storage shed, clubhouse, chapel, laboratory, or similar construction. "Building" may also be used to refer to a historically and functionally related unit, such as a combination barracks and mess hall.
- 4) Structure: A functional construction made for purposes other than creating human shelter. The term "structure" is used to distinguish buildings from fuel tanks, docks, bridges, magazines, palisade fortifications, boats, ships, airplanes, etc.
- 5) Object: A construction that is primarily artistic in nature or is relatively small in scale and simply constructed. The term "object" is used to distinguish from buildings and

structures items such as monuments, cannons, or boundary markers. Although objects may be movable, by nature or design, they are associated with a specific setting or environment.

## **5.4 S.O.P. #4: TREATMENT OF ELIGIBLE AND POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE HISTORIC PROPERTIES**

### 5.4.1 Overview

Fort Jackson has responsibilities under the NHPA for the management of those historic properties eligible to, potentially eligible to, or in the National Register of Historic Properties. Historic Properties include: buildings, structures, sites, districts, objects, cemeteries, traditional cultural properties and sacred sites.

### 5.4.2 Policy

It is the policy of Fort Jackson to manage all its historic properties according to all applicable DoD policy and AR 200-1. Inventory (survey) of archaeological properties at Fort Jackson is largely complete. It should be noted that Impact Areas and other hazardous areas, have not been surveyed, but due to the fact that these areas are dangerous, survey in these areas is exempt (but see 5.4.3).

Archaeological properties eligible, unevaluated, or listed in the NRHP must not be impacted by any Fort Jackson activity without following SOP #2, Section 106 procedures. It is Fort Jackson policy to preserve archaeological properties in their original location. This concept is defined as preservation in place.

### 5.4.3 Procedures

#### 5.4.3.1 Archaeological Properties

Preservation in place involves more than merely avoidance. The following management practices are specified for archaeological properties.

#### 1) Signage

All eligible and potentially eligible archaeological properties on Fort Jackson are marked with signs prohibiting excavations or other disturbances within them or their protective buffer zones. Each site's buffer zone provides a 50-meter radius of undisturbed land. In the future, if any new sites are discovered they must be signed. The Range Operations Officer must be notified as to the presence of such sites to ensure their protection from training exercises. These signs read:

### Restricted Area

Any digging, excavating, removing, altering, or otherwise disturbing or damaging the area within a 50 meter radius of this sign is illegal and may result in the imposition of criminal or civil penalties.

### 2) Soldier Awareness

Soldiers trained as Environmental Compliance Officers receive awareness training on cultural resources and environmental restrictions related to protecting cultural resources. Current cultural resource information must be provided in this training course.

### 3) Monitoring

The Fort Jackson CRM (or their designee) shall inspect all eligible and potentially eligible archaeological sites (unevaluated) at least once each calendar year and prepare a report of findings. Designated sites in high traffic areas, sites with steep slopes, exposed surfaces, and shallow deposits will be inspected twice each calendar year as needed. All eligible and potentially eligible sites at the SCARNG McCrady Training Center will be monitored at least twice each calendar year as needed as they may incur higher rates of visitation and impact through the training cycle. These inspections should include a brief walkover of each archaeological property to determine if it has been damaged by vandalism, training, natural resources management, or natural causes, such as erosion. Any disturbances, except vandalism, will be described in an annual report and a plan of resolution will be developed. The CRM (or their designee) will send the SCSHPO and the FRNAIT a copy of this report and will allow the SCSHPO to comment. Resolution of major disturbances may need to involve additional consultation with the SCSHPO and the FRNAIT.

### 4) Vandalism

Evidence of vandalism at archaeological sites will be reported immediately to the Environmental Division. Vandalism will be treated according to the requirements of the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (see SOP 8) when appropriate.

### 5) Insect Infestation of Trees

Insect infestation of Fort Jackson's timber requires immediate action to contain and stop the infestation before it spreads. At the current time the only solution is immediate harvesting of the infested trees. When infested trees are found within archaeological sites potentially eligible or eligible for inclusion in the National Register, the following procedures will apply:

- a) Infested trees within the boundaries of an eligible site will be hand cut and left in place. No heavy mechanical equipment will be allowed within the site boundaries.
- b) Infested trees within the boundaries of a potentially eligible site can be hand cut and

left in place or cut and removed with a feller-buncher machine. Only large rubber tired vehicles will be allowed within the boundaries. No harvesting will take place when the ground is wet.

#### 6) Pinestraw Harvesting

Pinestraw may be harvested by hand raking and baled by hand within the boundaries of properties eligible or potentially eligible for the National Register.

#### 7) Timber Thinning

Timber thinning may occur within the boundaries of sites unevaluated for the National Register of Historic Places (but not within eligible sites). Only large rubber-tired vehicles will be used within the boundaries. Trees will not be dragged within the boundaries. No thinning will take place when the ground is wet.

#### 5.4.3.2 Historic Buildings and Structures

Fort Jackson has approximately 1,674 buildings. Three buildings have been determined to be eligible for the NRHP; Building 1520, 2495 and 2511. All three buildings have been documented per HABS/HAER Level IV requirements. Remaining structures do not possess sufficient age to be eligible for the NRHP at this time. Building 2495 is a brick garage dating to 1933, and Buildings 1520 and 2511 have been demolished.

There are other buildings and structures that will pass their 50-year construction anniversary within the 5- year planning period of this ICRMP, and will come under consideration for the NRHP. Thus, as buildings become of age for consideration, they will be evaluated as necessary.

The Installation Facilities System (IFS) and Real Property Office database has information concerning buildings and structures on the installation and will be updated as necessary.

#### 1) Maintenance At Eligible Buildings

Buildings or structures that are or become eligible for the NRHP will be maintained under the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, 1995 ([http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/arch\\_stnds\\_8\\_2.htm](http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/arch_stnds_8_2.htm)) and in consultation with the SCSHPO.

All RECs will be submitted and reviewed for work to all buildings 50 years in age or older. All Army activities that may result in any physical modification or alteration of these type of buildings or structures must be handled in accordance with SOP #2, Section 106 Building demolition is always considered an adverse effect (see SOP #2). When demolition of an eligible historic building or structure is planned, the SCSHPO and the regional offices of the HABS/HAER must be consulted for coordination and

recommendations regarding appropriate mitigation procedures. In all cases where demolition of a historic building or structure is planned, an MOA as described above must be in effect prior to the initiation of any demolition activity. Soil disturbance in conjunction with any demolition may result in the inadvertent discovery of cultural sites, which may necessitate initiation of the section 106 process and avoidance strategies (See SOP #2).

## 2) On-Going Evaluations for Historic Structures

As buildings at Fort Jackson reach the 50 year age, they will be evaluated for their National Register eligibility (see SOP #3). If determined eligible, they will be maintained in accordance with the above procedures.

### 5.4.3.3 Traditional Cultural Properties

A Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) may be defined generally as a place that is eligible for inclusion in the National Register 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. Traditional cultural properties are most often eligible for the National Register under National Register criterion a [36 CFR § 60.4(a)], because of their association with important events, or patterns of events, in a community's traditional history and culture. A Native American sacred site may be included within the definition of traditional cultural properties. The NHPA provides specifically that certain kinds of traditional cultural places — Native American Sacred Sites — can be eligible for the National Register, and that federal agencies have to consult with Native American groups that may value such sites [16 U.S.C. 470a(d)(6)(B)].

To date, no Traditional Cultural Properties have been identified at Fort Jackson by the Tribes/Nations or by local community groups. Fort Jackson has consulted with the Tribes/Nations and will consult with the public in identifying Traditional Cultural Properties. Should a Traditional Cultural Property be identified the site will be managed in a manner so as to preserve those aspects of it that make it eligible for the National Register, and in consultation with that community or Tribe/Nation that has identified the TCP. Access to the site will be made available to the community or Tribe/Nation when requested where feasible (see SOP #1).

### 5.4.3.5 Sacred Sites

A Sacred Site is defined as a "specific, discrete, narrowly defined location on Federal lands that is identified by an Indian tribe or Indian individual determined to be an appropriately authoritative representative of an Indian religion, as sacred by virtue of its established religious significance to, or ceremonial use by, an Indian religion" provided that the agency has been informed of the existence of the site.

To date, no Tribe/Nation has informed Fort Jackson that there is a Sacred Site within the lands owned or managed by the installation. Should Fort Jackson be informed of such, it

will consult with the Tribe/Nation regarding appropriate management practices and also concerning access to the site when requested (see SOP #1).

#### 5.4.3.6 Cemeteries

All identified cemeteries at Fort Jackson are to be preserved in place. Most cemeteries are enclosed by fences and identified by conspicuously placed signs. The fences and signs are designed to prevent inadvertent ingress on the cemeteries by installation personnel during the fulfillment of their missions at Fort Jackson. The CRM (or their designee) should coordinate completion of general cemetery maintenance by Operations and Maintenance personnel.

Acts of cemetery desecration are not tolerated and any evidence of vandalism must be reported to the ENV and post law enforcement. The CRM (or their designee) will also monitor carefully any ground disturbance near any cemetery as it is possible additional burials could be found beyond the cemetery fences. Cemeteries will also be monitored as part of the yearly monitoring of eligible and potentially eligible archaeological sites. Any newly discovered cemeteries will be marked and maintained as described herein. The discovery of a new cemetery will require consultation with the SCSHPO and the FRNAIT.

### 5.5 S.O.P. #5: EVALUATION OF LATE AND INADVERTENT DISCOVERIES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIALS

#### 5.5.1 Overview

Although survey and inventory of archaeological properties is largely completed, late discoveries continue and it is always possible that undiscovered resources may be exposed by future undertaking. Also, when artifacts are encountered within reasonable proximity to the documented location of previously known sites, they must be assessed as to whether the artifacts are related to the known site or their location constitutes a new site.

#### 5.5.2 Policy

Unidentified cultural materials discovered on Fort Jackson fall under two management categories: Inadvertent Finds and Late Discoveries. Inadvertent Finds are materials recovered from lands which have not been previously surveyed for cultural resources. Late Discoveries consist of materials recovered from lands which have been previously surveyed for cultural resources. It is the policy of Fort Jackson that Inadvertent Finds and Late Discoveries of previously unknown archaeological sites are managed and protected until an evaluation can be completed.

In the case of human remains, law enforcement must be contacted. Failure to report discovery of human remains may result in violation of the NAGPRA or other related federal laws and regulations.

### 5.5.3 Procedures

When notified of the discovery of archaeological materials the CRM (or their designee) will advise immediate cessation of any activity within an area 100 feet (30 meters) around the discovery, unless the activity is of a nature of an actual emergency (e.g. natural disaster ) (Figure 5.2). If the activity does not immediately cease, the CRM (or their designee) will advise the Garrison Commander and recommend appropriate action in accordance with 32 CFR Part 229.

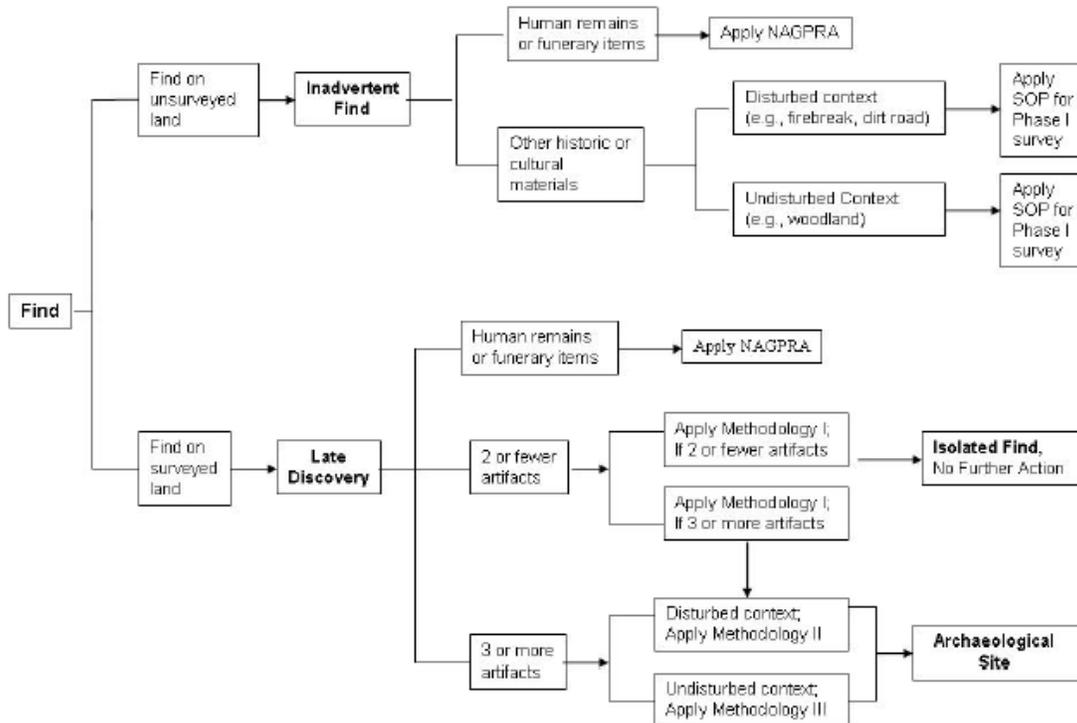


Figure 5.2 Schematic of management plan for evaluating Late Discoveries at Fort Jackson

Failure to cease activities that intentionally destroy archaeological deposits prior to evaluation and determination of significance under 36 CFR Part 800 could result in fines or civil penalties under ARPA, NHPA foreclosure, and/or temporary and permanent injunctions.

The CRM (or their designee) will visit the discovery site within 24 hours of notification to document the site. The CRM (or their designee) will determine if the site contains human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony. If the CRM (or their designee) determines there is likelihood that there may be Native American remains or funerary objects, then SOP #6 of this ICRMP will be implemented. If the CRM (or their designee) determines that the deposit does not involve NAGPRA, the procedures outlined in this SOP will be followed: The CRM (or their designee) will

conduct, or cause to be conducted, an emergency documentation of the discovered site including evaluation of the primary context of the deposit, probable age, and assessment of significance as per SOP #3. Per verbal agreement, the CRM (or their designee) will notify the SCSHPO within 48 hours of the discovery (36 CFR800 (b)3) and may request that a SCSHPO representative be present on site to consult directly on the assessment of site significance. As a courtesy, the SCSHPO will respond within 48 of notification. The SCSHPO and any FRNAIT may choose to send a representative to observe the emergency testing plan without prior request. All other access to the site by non-Army personnel must be coordinated through the CRM (or their designee).

If Fort Jackson determines that the site is ineligible for the NRHP and the SCSHPO and FRNAIT have had the opportunity to comment on the eligibility determination, the determination will be summarized in a Memorandum for Record (MOR), to be included as part of the site documentation. Once this is completed the CRM (or their designee) will advise the project manager that the project may proceed, although the CRM (or their designee) will monitor the remainder of the ground disturbance activity to insure that no further discoveries are made. If the site is determined eligible and the SCSHPO and FRNAIT agree that the site is eligible solely for its scientific, prehistoric, historic, or archaeological data, Fort Jackson may comply with the NHPA and may immediately begin a data recovery effort in order to mitigate adverse effects. This effort will be documented to the consulting parties and the Advisory Council upon completion of the work.

Should Fort Jackson and the SCSHPO/FRNAIT fail to reach an agreement on a determination of eligibility, the following alternative actions are available:

- 1) Fort Jackson may consider relocating the project to avoid adverse effect.
- 2) Begin the consultation process as per SOP #2.

#### 5.5.4 Notification of Potential Inadvertent Discoveries

A notification of the potential for inadvertent discoveries will be printed in all Memoranda of Environmental Consideration (MOEC) where ground disturbance may occur, as well as all contracts where ground disturbance may occur. This notice will read as follows or contain identical information:

If artifacts or human skeletal remains are found during this project on or below ground:

1. Stop work and leave items in place
2. Flag or otherwise mark the area
3. Notify Range Operations and call the Fort Jackson, Cultural Resource Manager at (803) 751-4793, 7153

Artifacts include items that are 50 years or older and made or modified by humans:

1. Military equipment (clothing, gear, weaponry, training aids, vehicles, etc.)
2. Prehistoric items (arrowheads, pottery sherds, worked wood, bone, and stone)

### 3. Historic items (household items, building hardware, farm implements, etc.)

Artifacts on Fort Jackson are federal property. Criminal penalties can result from their intentional disturbance or removal.

#### 5.5.5 Soldier Training For Inadvertent Finds and Late Discoveries

Soldiers serving as Environmental Officers shall be educated about procedures to follow if discoveries are made during training.

#### 5.5.6 Late Discovery Protocol

Since late discoveries occur on lands previously inventoried, their testing differs from the standard testing procedure, and will follow the methodology described below, developed in coordination with the SCSHPO and FRNAIT. Discoveries determined to be in a disturbed context (e.g., firebreak, road cut) are tested differently from those determined to be in an undisturbed context (e.g., wooded setting). Discoveries consisting of one or two artifacts only are termed “isolated finds” and are subject to a modified methodology relative to other late discoveries. Figure 1 illustrates the generalized management plan for evaluating Late Discoveries on the installation.

##### 1) Methodology I

For those late discoveries defined as isolated finds, four shovel test pits will be placed around the isolated find, located at 5-meter intervals and in the cardinal directions (i.e., a “cruciform”). In the absence of positive shovel tests, no additional survey will be conducted. If one or more of the shovel test pits excavated are positive, additional survey will be conducted following either Methodology II or III below.

##### 2) Methodology I

For late discoveries consisting of three or more artifacts and that were retrieved from a disturbed context (i.e., fire breaks or dirt road cuts) a surface collection will be made within the firebreak or road. Two transects will be laid out on each side (parallel) of the fire break, with the first transect approximately three meters from the edge and centered on the area in which the original discovery was made. The second transect will be placed 5 meters from, and parallel to, the first transect. Transect length will be determined by the results of surface collection and/or the distribution of the original finds. Shovel tests will then be excavated along transects at 5-meter intervals. Additional radial shovel tests will be excavated at 5-meter intervals in the four cardinal directions from any positive shovel tests until two consecutive negative shovel tests are excavated. The expanse of positive shovel tests represents the boundary of a newly identified cultural site.

##### 3) Methodology III

For discoveries made in undisturbed contexts, such as wooded areas, testing will follow standard procedure: a grid will be established across the area and shovel tests will be excavated every five meters on this grid, starting at the datum.

Testing will continue until two consecutive shovel tests negative for cultural deposits are excavated. The expanse of positive shovel tests represented the boundary of a newly identified cultural site.

## **5.6 SOP #6: FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED NATIVE AMERICAN INDIAN TRIBE CONSULTATION**

### 5.6.1 Overview

Numerous Federal laws, regulations, and memorandums define the responsibilities Fort Jackson has to the Tribes that attach religious and cultural significance to historic properties. These include:

- 1) NAGPRA (25 U.S.C. §§ 3001-3013),
- 2) American Indian Religious Freedom Act (42 U.S.C. §§ 1996-1996a),
- 3) Religious Freedom Restoration Act (42 U.S.C. §§ 2000bb-bb-4),
- 4) Archaeological/cultural Resources Protection Act (16 U.S.C. §§ 470aa-4711),
- 5) National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. §§ 4321-4370c),
- 6) National Historic Preservation Act (16 USC §§ 470-470w),
- 7) White House Memorandum, Government-to-Government Relationships, April, 29,1994,
- 8) Executive Order 13007: Indian Sacred Sites, May 24, 1996,
- 9) Executive Order 13175: Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal/national Governments, November 6, 2000.

To date, 13 separate Federally Recognized Native American Indian Tribes (FRNAIT) (Appendix A) have informed Fort Jackson of their patrimony in South Carolina and have consulted with Fort Jackson regarding Native American issues. Based on formal consultations to date, the issues of special concern to the FRNAIT include, but are not limited to:

- 1) Access to Religious, Traditional and Sacred Sites,
- 2) Repatriation/Reburial of Native American human remains,
- 3) Scientific Study and Photography of Native American human remains,
- 4) Tribal Protocols,
- 5) Consultation,
- 6) Confidentiality of Sacred Site locations,
- 7) Archaeological Investigations at Archaeological sites,
- 8) Cemeteries,
- 9) Inadvertent or Late archaeological discoveries,

### 5.6.2 Policy: Government-to-Government Consultation

It is national policy (E.O. 13175, White House Memorandum 1994) that consultation with the FRNAIT will be conducted on a “government-to-government” basis. As such, it is the Fort Jackson Garrison Commander who must act in initiating policies and actions pertaining to the FRNAIT. Fort Jackson initiated the consultation process in 2001 and currently maintains regular formal consultations with the identified FRNAIT, and informal contacts (telephone, e-mail, staff meetings) as needed. Fort Jackson anticipates the completion of appropriate MOAs, CAs, PAs and/or an HPC to clarify and streamline consultation processes with the FRNAIT. An MOU was signed with 10 FRNAIT in March 2004.

### 5.6.3 Procedures

#### 5.6.3.1 Summary of Procedures for FRNAIT Participation and Consultation

Fort Jackson will take proactive measures to insure compliance with the above referenced laws and regulations concerning consultation with the FRNAIT. The regulations concerning Native American consultation are complex and the Fort Jackson CRM (or their designee) should receive additional training in these regulations. Specific Fort Jackson consultation procedures with the FRNAIT are integrated within most of Fort Jackson’s Cultural Resource SOPs. The following discussion is not meant to be comprehensive but provides an overview of the pertinent laws and regulations. Readers should turn to the SOPs listed below for additional information.

1) NHPA- Revised regulations 36 CFR 800 call for early consultation with the FRNAIT when properties having historic value to the FRNAIT are considered. Consultation is required when historic properties of traditional religious or cultural importance to Native Americans may be affected by a proposed federal undertaking (see SOP #2 Section 106). Note that consultation is not necessarily restricted to the FRNAIT; non-Federally recognized tribes may participate in Section 106 consultation as interested parties.

2) NEPA- Fort Jackson will seek FRNAIT consultation in any NEPA decision-making process when the actions might affect: 1) traditional cultural properties, 2) sites containing cultural items defined by NAGPRA, 3) archaeological sites of religious or cultural significance, 4) sacred sites, 5) treaty rights. Oral history may be accepted by the commander as documentation of traditional cultural properties, sacred sites, or cultural items. In certain instances, NEPA requires the Federal agency to request comments from the FRNAIT (40 CFR 1503.1(a) (ii).

3) ARPA- Fort Jackson is obligated and does contact FRNAIT to facilitate a dialogue to establish the location and nature of specific archaeological sites of traditional religious or cultural importance on Fort Jackson.

4) AIRFA/E.O. 13007- Fort Jackson is required to protect and preserve for the FRNAIT their right to exercise the traditional religions of the American Indian including access to sacred and traditional sites (see 5.1.4 and 5.1.5), use and possession of sacred objects and freedom to worship. Federal regulations have not been promulgated for complying with AIRFA. Fort Jackson may impose

reasonable restrictions upon access to sacred sites when the Commanding General deems it necessary to protect Native Americans, or avoid interference with the military mission, or for reasons of national security.

5) NAGPRA- This law requires Fort Jackson to comply with a number of procedures in a pro-active manner. Most important, it requires consultation with Native Americans in all matters pertaining to Native American human remains, funerary objects and sacred objects. The DoD is required to identify and inventory cultural items of cultural affiliation with FRNAIT with the goal of possible repatriation. Fort Jackson has complied with this goal as a result of an Army-wide NAGPRA program sponsored by HQDA (AEC) in the late 1990's. Although not required, Fort Jackson will complete an additional inventory on collections recovered since the initial NAGPRA inventory during the five year cycle of this ICRMP. See SOPs #5, and 7, for procedures involving NAGPRA consultation with the FRNAIT.

#### 5.6.3.2 Sacred Sites and Objects

A Sacred Site is defined as a "specific, discrete, narrowly defined location on Federal lands that is identified by an Indian tribe or Indian individual determined to be an appropriately authoritative representative of an Indian religion, as sacred by virtue of its established religious significance to, or ceremonial use by, an Indian religion" provided that the agency has been informed of the existence of the site. Sacred sites can be burials, purification sites, healing sites, special flora, fauna, or mineral areas."

A Sacred Object is a specific ceremonial object which is needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of religion. Associated funerary objects are those objects that, as part of the death rite or ceremony, are reasonably believed to have been placed with individual human remains either at time of death or later, and both the human remains and objects are in the possession or control of a Federal agency.

Fort Jackson has not been notified of any Sacred Sites on its lands owned or managed. See SOP #4 for management information regarding Sacred Sites.

#### 5.6.3.3 Traditional Cultural Properties

A Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) may be defined generally as a place that is eligible for inclusion in the National Register 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. Traditional cultural properties are most often eligible for the National Register under National Register criterion a [36 CFR § 60.4(a)], because of their association with important events, or patterns of events, in a community's traditional history and culture. Traditional Cultural Properties are not necessarily always Native American. However, Native American Sacred Sites may be included within the definition of traditional cultural properties. See SOP # 4 for management information regarding TCPs.

## 5.7 S.O.P. #7: CONSULTATION WITH THE SOUTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER (SCSHPO)

### 5.7.1. Overview

Fort Jackson has a signed Programmatic Agreement (PA) (2015-2020) with the SCSHPO to fulfill Fort Jackson's Section 106 responsibilities for routine cultural resources management activities under 36 C.F.R. § 800.14(b). The provisions of this PA have been integrated into the appropriate SOPs in this document. The FRNAIT will be invited to sign this PA as consulting parties.

### 5.7.2. Policy

Fort Jackson will comply with the provisions of the PA.

### 5.7.3 Procedures

#### 5.7.3.1 Planning

Fort Jackson's Garrison Commander shall ensure that the CRM (or their designee) participates in installation-level planning and the approval process for projects and activities that may affect historic properties.

#### 5.7.3.2 Annual Reporting

The CRM (or their designee) will forward an annual report to the SCSHPO. The report should be submitted during the first quarter of each year and outline the previous calendar year's cultural resources activities occurring on Fort Jackson. This annual report will include information found during monitoring of potentially eligible and eligible archaeological/cultural sites for degradation caused by vandalism, training, natural resources management or by natural causes such as erosion (See SOP # 4.2.3). The report will also document Section 106 compliance actions that occur each year on the Fort Jackson military reservation through NEPA documentation that result in a finding of no historic properties subject to effect (i.e., projects where there are no historic properties present or there are historic properties present but the undertaking will have no effect upon them). Undertakings that result in an adverse effect will be reported through appropriate documentation separate from the annual report (see SOP#2).

The South Carolina SCSHPO is expected to provide the Fort Jackson CRM (or their designee) with a review and comment of the annual report within 45 calendar days of receipt. If Fort Jackson receives no comments within 45 calendar days after mailing the annual report to the SCSHPO, the concurrence of the SCSHPO will be assumed.

#### 5.7.3.3 Annual Meeting

An annual meeting will be held between the CRM (or their designee) and a SCSHPO representative each year to review the PA.

#### 5.7.3.4 Project Review

Project review and areas exempt from review are detailed in SOP #2 and in the P.A.

#### 5.7.3.5 Native American Consultation

Standard Operating procedures in compliance with NAGPRA, AIRFA, EO13007, and EO 13175 related to SCSHPO Consultation are detailed in SOPs #2,3,5,6,8, and 9.

#### 5.7.3.6 Insect Infestation

See SOP #4 for procedures dealing with timber insect infestation and coordination with the SCSHPO.

#### 5.7.3.7 Emergency Situations

See SOP #2 for procedures dealing with natural disasters or national emergencies.

#### 5.7.3.8 Inadvertent or Late Discovery of Human Remains

This situation will require close coordination with the FRNAIT. See SOP# 5 and #9.

#### 5.7.3.9 Inadvertent or Late Discoveries without Human Remains

Inadvertent or Late Discoveries, not containing human remains are handled under SOP#5.

### **5.8 S.O.P. # 8: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE PROTECTION ACT OF 1979**

#### 5.8.1 Overview

The unauthorized excavation, removal, damage, alteration, or defacement of any archaeological resource 100 years old or older and located on federal lands is prohibited. This procedure implements the provisions of Public Law 96-96 (93 Stat. 721; 16 U.S.C. §§ 470aa-mm), Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA), and the final uniform regulations issued under the Act by the Department of Defense (32 CFR Part 229). The sale, purchase, exchange, transport, or receipt of any archaeological or cultural resources obtained in violation of this or a related law is also a federal felony offense under ARPA.

#### 5.8.2 Policy

For the purposes of Army compliance with ARPA, the Garrison Commander is considered the federal land manager as defined in 32 C.F.R. 229.3(c). The Garrison Commander may determine that certain archaeological or cultural resources under specific circumstances are no longer of archaeological or cultural interest and are not

considered archaeological/cultural resources under ARPA (32 C.F.R. 229.3(a)(5)).

### 5.8.3 ARPA Permit Procedures

Army staff and contractors carrying out authorized official duties and who meet professional standards and whose investigations meet the requirements of 32 CFR 229.8 are not required to obtain a permit under ARPA.

Other archaeological investigations that may result in the excavation and/or removal of archaeological resources from Fort Jackson must obtain a permit issued by the USACE Savannah District Real Estate Office at the approval of the Garrison Commander.

The Garrison Commander provides the USACE Savannah District with approval to issue the permit by means of a Determination of Availability report prepared after necessary consultation and compliance actions have been met. Fort Jackson will consult with the FRNAIT prior to requesting that USACE Savannah District issue the Determination of Availability. The Fort Jackson CRM (or their designee) will monitor the field investigations of persons with archaeological/cultural permits to ensure:

- 1) Compliance with the requirements of 32 CFR § 229, 43 CFR § 10 and the terms and conditions of the permit,
- 2) That any rights or interests that FRNAIT may have in the permitted activity are addressed in a manner consistent with the requirements of the NHPA, GPRA, AR 200-1, and any other applicable laws, executive orders and regulations.
- 3) That permitted activities are conducted in a manner consistent with the applicable professional standards of the Secretary of the Interior.

### 5.8.4 ARPA Violations

Upon the discovery of an ARPA violation the CRM (or their designee) will notify the military police to initiate a criminal investigation. The CRM (or their designee) will cooperate with the military police or other legal post authorities to access and document any damages to the site.

In instances where proof of violation may be insufficient to obtain a criminal conviction under the Act, or where deemed otherwise advisable, the Garrison Commander may choose to serve notice of violation and assess a civil penalty under the provisions of 32 C.F.R. § 229.15 and Fort Jackson Regulation 200-8. The person served with a notice of assessment may request a hearing in accordance with 32 C.F.R. § 229.15(g) and Fort Jackson Regulation 210-2, Fort Jackson Installation Hearing Officer.

### 5.8.5 Public Notice on Fort Jackson

The CRM (or their designee) will ensure that a brief notice outlining the acts prohibited

under the ARPA and the criminal penalties assessed under the Act are published in the installation newspaper at least once each calendar year. This notice will include the prohibition of recreational use of metal detectors via Fort Jackson Regulation 600-3, Prohibited Practices.

#### 5.8.6 Antiquities Act of 1906

Paleontological remains and deposits are considered to be objects of antiquity pursuant to the Act (16 U.S.C. §§ 431-433). All paleontological remains and deposits on the Fort Jackson military reservation belong to the United States and are protected under this Act from appropriation, excavation, injury or destruction. Any discovery of remains or deposits suspected to be of paleontological origin will be reported to the CRM (or their designee). The CRM (or their designee) will institute appropriate measures for the protection and preservation of such objects in consultation with the Garrison Commander, IMA, and HQDA (AEC).

#### 5.8.7 Protection of Archaeological and Cultural Sites

Annual monitoring of all eligible and unevaluated archaeological sites documenting their current condition is being performed under the provisions of SOP # 4. Any damage, alteration, or deterioration and associated corrective measures will be documented. The condition of all protected sites will be included in an annual report to the SCSHPO.

The SCSHPO, the ACHP, and the Army Environmental Center (AEC) may monitor any cultural resources activities carried out on Fort Jackson. The Garrison Commander will cooperate with the SCSHPO and ACHP should they request to monitor or review project files for activities carried out under any Programmatic Agreement (PA).

The Environmental Compliance Officer Course trains soldiers that are appointed down to the unit level on the procedures needed to ensure that their unit's training activities avoid cultural sites.

The use of metal detectors to locate archaeological resources is prohibited on Fort Jackson except when used by Army personnel, contractors, or permittees in association with official cultural resource management activities or pursuant to a permit issued under ARPA. The collection of arrowheads from the surface is not covered under the provisions of ARPA. However, the arrowhead may still be federal property and are protected from collection as such.

### 5.8.8 Training

The Garrison Commander will ensure that military police, installation legal staff, the installation Public Affairs Office (PAO), and the fish, game, and recreation management are familiar with the requirements and applicable civil and criminal penalties under ARPA.

## **5.9 S.O.P. #9 NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES PROTECTION AND REPATRIATION ACT**

### 5.9.1 Overview

This SOP implements the provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), Public Law 101-601 (25 U.S.C. §§ 3001- 3013), and 43 CFR Part 10, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Regulations. The NAGPRA mandates that federal land managers must consult with FRNAIT regarding planned excavations on federal lands, and establishes procedures that federal agencies must follow in the event of inadvertent disinterment of Native American human remains and cultural items.

The NAGPRA regulations encourage Fort Jackson to develop a Comprehensive Agreement (CA) with the FRNAIT to establish NAGPRA consulting procedures (43 C.F.R. § 10.5(f)). Once completed, any NAGPRA CA will be attached to this ICRMP for reference. The sections of this SOP describing procedures to be followed in the event of inadvertent disinterment of human remains or associated cultural items must mirror the provisions of any CA with the FRNAIT.

The DoD is required to identify and inventory cultural items of cultural affiliation with FRNAIT with the goal of possible repatriation. Fort Jackson is included among Army installations that have complied with this goal as a result of an Army-wide NAGPRA program sponsored by HQDA (AEC). To date, no human remains have been discovered as a result of cultural resource inventory surveys or evaluation efforts. An updated NAGPRA summary (1995-2013) was completed in 2013.

### 5.9.2 Policy

It shall be the policy of Fort Jackson to strictly avoid any disturbance of human remains. The Fort Jackson Garrison Commander must ensure that intentional excavation and response to any inadvertent discovery of NAGPRA-related cultural items are carried out in compliance with all applicable statutory and regulatory requirements of the following laws and regulations:

- 1) NAGPRA (25 U.S.C. §§ 3001-3013)
- 2) American Indian Religious Freedom Act (42 U.S.C. §§ 1996-1996a),
- 3) Religious Freedom Restoration Act (42 U.S.C. §§ 2000bb-bb-4),
- 4) Archaeological/cultural Resources Protection Act (16 U.S.C. §§ 470aa-4711),
- 5) National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. §§ 4321-4370c),

- 6) National Historic Preservation Act (16 USC §§ 470-470w),
- 7) White House Memorandum, Government-to-Government Relationships, 29 April, 1994,
- 8) Executive Order 13007: Indian Sacred Sites, May 24, 1996,
- 9) Executive Order 13175: Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal/national Governments, November 6, 2000.

Notice that each statute mandates compliance with independent requirements. Compliance with one statutory requirement, therefore, may not satisfy other applicable requirements.

The Garrison Commander shall take reasonable steps to determine whether a planned activity may result in the intentional excavation or inadvertent discovery of cultural items from Fort Jackson. Part of this reasonable effort shall be to notify personnel and external contractors of the potential for disturbing human remains as a result of ground disturbing activities. All Memoranda of Environmental Consideration and contracts for ground disturbing activities shall include the following, or similar, notification:

If archaeological or other cultural materials are encountered prior to or during this project, activity work shall cease immediately within 100 feet (30 meters), the materials shall not be moved, the site shall be flagged in order to relocate it, and the site shall be protected from damage. Range Operations shall be contacted immediately. The Cultural Resources Manager shall be informed immediately by calling (803) 751-4793, 7153. Archaeological materials consist of any items, fifty years or older, made or used by humans. These include, but are not limited to, military equipment, to include weapons, uniform items (such as helmets, protective masks, etc.), vehicles, and maintenance equipment; stone projectile points, arrowheads, ceramic sherds, bricks, worked wood, bone and stone, and metal or glass objects; and human skeletal remains. These materials may be present on the ground surface and/or within the subsurface soils. Artifacts discovered are federal property and the collection, removal, or disturbance of archaeological resource may result in the assessment of civil or criminal penalties.

It shall also be the policy that in all activities and consultations regarding human remains, funerary objects, and objects of cultural patrimony that Fort Jackson personnel act with respect for FRNAIT cultural traditions and practices.

### 5.9.3 Procedures for Intentional Excavation of Human Remains, Funerary Objects, And Objects of Cultural Patrimony

If it is ever determined that human remains, funerary objects and objects of cultural patrimony will be excavated or disturbed as a result of a planned archaeological excavation or proposed project, the Garrison Commander, prior to issuing approval to proceed with the activity, will carry out the consultation procedures and planning requirements at 43 C.F.R. §§ 10.3, 10.5, 10.6 (as well as the requirements of other applicable Federal laws, regulations and executive orders including the Archaeological Resources Protection Act). The CRM (or their designee) should become familiar with the

details of 43 CFR 10. The following is a summary of those requirements:

1) The Garrison Commander will notify the FRNAIT in writing of the proposed activity, its general location, the basis upon which the determination was made, and the basis for determining likely custody pursuant to 43 CFR 10.6. A time for meetings or consultations regarding the activity will be proposed also. If the activity is also a Section 106 undertaking, Fort Jackson will, in addition to following the procedures of 43 CFR 10, also follow the procedures of Section 106, see SOP #2.

2) Telephone contact with the FRNAIT should follow the written notification. If no response is forthcoming, consultation will proceed according to 43 CFR 10.5.

3) After consultation, a plan of action is written and executed according to 43 CFR 10.5(e). This plan details the following information:

- a) Kinds of objects considered as cultural items,
- b) Specific information used to determine custody,
- c) Planned treatment and care of human remains, funerary objects, cultural items,
- d) Kinds of analysis planned,
- e) Kind of traditional treatment,
- f) Nature of reports to be prepared,
- g) Planned disposition of human remains.

4) Custody (disposition) of the human remains, funerary objects and objects of cultural patrimony, will be made according to the priority listed in 43 CFR 10.6. In summary, priority of custody will be: 1) Individual or group of lineal descent, 2) FRNAIT of cultural affiliation, 3) FRNAIT who occupied the land on which the remains or objects were recovered

#### 5.9.4 Notification Procedures for Inadvertent or Late Discoveries

The inadvertent discovery of archaeological materials requires the finder to cease all activities within a 100 foot (30 meter) area and contact the CRM (or their designee) (see SOP #7). If the CRM (or their designee) or finder determines that human remains, funerary objects or objects of cultural patrimony that person shall notify the Provost Marshal who will immediately secure the site, and protect the remains and any forensic evidence. The Provost Marshall, with the assistance of the CRM (or their designee), will investigate to determine if the site is a crime scene or not. If it is determined that the human remains are not associated with a crime, the CRM (or their designee) will initiate the procedures detailed in 43 CFR 10. These procedures, in summary are:

1) Take immediate steps to secure and protect inadvertently discovered human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony,

- 2) Within three (3) working days, notify by telephone, with written confirmation, the FRNAIT, to include information about the discovery, their condition, and the circumstances of the discovery,
- 3) Initiate consultation with the FRNAIT and develop a plan of action pursuant to 43 CFR 10.5,
- 4) If it is determined that the human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony must be excavated or removed, the CRM (or their designee) will initiate the procedures detailed in 43 CFR 10.6 to determine custody.

## **5.10 SOP #10 CULTURAL RESOURCE AWARENESS TRAINING FOR FORT JACKSON PERSONNEL**

### 5.10.1 Overview

This SOP is designed for all Fort Jackson personnel who might come in contact with or impact cultural resources as a result of routine duties. This includes any soldier involved with field training (planning or active), building maintenance and repair, construction of any type, or natural resource management. It is also for the Environmental Compliance Officers (ECO).

### 5.10.2 Policy

This SOP is intended to provide any soldier or Unit ECO with minimum level information as to what activities might impact cultural resources and what to do about that impact if it occurs or is observed in the course of their duties. The following definitions are provided to understand the procedures.

- 1) Cultural Artifacts (which often indicates an archaeological site) include, but not limited to, the following; Indian arrow point or other shaped, chipped stone, pottery and basketry (50 years or more), building or structures including chimney stone, bricks, and rock art (50 years or more), glass (50 years or more), coins (50 years or more), animal or human bone, An archaeological site consisting of three or more items in the above list within a 30 meters circle.
- 2) ECO Environmental Compliance Officer. The designee responsible for the unit's and / or a unit's activities regarding environmental compliance.
- 3) REC Record of Environmental Consideration. A form documenting a broad range operations of planned activities such as training, construction, repair or maintenance to be reviewed by the Environmental Management Branch of the Construction and Facilities Management Office prior to initiation of the project. A Memorandum of Environmental Consideration (MOEC) is the resultant document issued to the applicant.
- 4) ENV Environmental Division. This Division of the Directorate of Public Works is

responsible for natural and cultural resources and compliance with environmental and cultural resource laws and regulations. The office is designed to assist ECO's, soldiers, and civilians with environmental issues and responsibilities.

5) CRM Cultural Resource Manager. This individual is responsible for compliance with all cultural resource laws and regulations at Fort Jackson.

### 5.10.3 Procedures

Specific procedures are defined for the following Situations:

- 1) Construction Activities
- 2) Building and Road Maintenance Repair
- 3) Training Activities
- 4) Timber Harvesting

5.10.3.1 Situation #1 Planned Construction Activity (including Road Construction) Responsible Parties: Construction Crews, Engineers.

Triggering Event # 1: Ground disturbance involved in planned construction.

Procedure:

1. Complete a REC and submit to ENV.
2. Upon approval of REC complete project.
3. Comply with restrictions and guidelines set forth in MOEC.

Triggering Event # 2: Observation of artifacts during construction excavation.

Procedure:

1. Avoid artifacts, do not collect or move.
2. Stop all construction within 30 meters (100 feet) of artifacts.
3. Contact CRM (or their designee) at ENV.
4. Proceed with construction activity in area only after written approval of ENV.

Triggering Event #3: Observation of human or suspected human bone during construction excavation.

Procedure:

1. Avoid bone, do not collect or move.
2. Stop all construction within 30 meters (100 feet) of bone and secure area.
3. Contact Law Enforcement immediately.
4. Contact CRM (or their designee) ASAP if the human remains are not evidence of a crime.
5. Proceed with construction activity in area only after written approval of ENV.

### 5.10.3.2 Situation #2 Building and Road Maintenance or Repair

Responsible Parties: Maintenance Crews, Site Managers, Construction Crews.

Triggering Event #1: Ground disturbance involved in planned maintenance procedure.

Procedure:

1. Complete a REC and submit to ENV.
2. Upon approval complete project.
3. Comply with restrictions and guidelines set forth in MOEC.
4. Be observant of any artifacts or bone that might appear in maintenance excavation.

Triggering Event # 2: Observation of artifacts in maintenance excavation.

Procedure:

1. Avoid artifacts, do not collect or move.
2. Stop all excavation within 30 meters (100 feet) of artifacts.
3. Contact CRM (or their designee) at ENV.
4. Proceed with activity in area only written after approval of ENV.

Triggering Event #3: Observation of human or suspected human bone during maintenance excavation.

Procedure:

1. Avoid bone, do not collect or move.
2. Stop all construction within 30 meters (100 feet) buffer zone around artifacts and secure area.
3. Contact Law Enforcement Immediately.
4. Contact CRM (or their designee) ASAP if the human remains are not evidence of a crime.
5. Proceed with activity in area only after written approval of ENV.

Triggering Event #4: Observation of artifacts within existing road bed.

Procedure:

1. Avoid artifacts, do not collect or move.
2. Mark location.
3. Continue activity while avoiding.
3. Notify CRM (or their designee) at ENV of location.

### 5.10.3.3 Situation #3 Field Training

Responsible Parties: Field command, ECO's, Soldiers.

Triggering Event #1: Observation of signage indicating archaeological site.

Procedure:

1. Consult with Range Operations prior to signing for training area.
2. Using maps provided by Range Operations, identify location(s) of archaeological sites prior to training.
3. Avoid area within boundary of signage.

Triggering Event #2: Observation of artifacts on surface outside signed archaeological site.

Procedure:

1. Avoid artifacts, do not collect or move.
2. Create 30 meters (100 feet) buffer zone around artifacts.
3. Unit commander contacts Range Operations.
4. Unit commander marks location on map and continues training outside buffer zone.
5. Range Operations contacts CRM (or their designee) at ENV.
6. Unit commander provides map to Range Operations or ENV and identifies the area to the CRM (or their designee) on the ground ASAP.

Triggering Event #4: Observation of human bone in training area.

Procedure:

1. Avoid bone, do not collect or move.
2. Establish 30 meter (100 feet) buffer around area and secure area.
3. Contact Range Operations immediately and mark area on map. Unit commanders can continue training but keep area secure until Law Enforcement arrives.
4. Range Operations contacts Law Enforcement immediately.
5. Range Operations contacts CRM (or their designee) at ENV ASAP if human bone is not determined to be the result of a crime.

Triggering Event #4 Observation of dug holes within signed archaeological site.

Procedure:

1. Do not collect artifacts or touch holes.
2. Secure Area from all entry (This is a possible crime scene under ARPA).
3. Mark location in field and on map.
4. Immediately contact CRM (or their designee) at ENV.

#### 5.10.3.4 Situation #4 Timber Harvest and Forest Maintenance

Responsible Parties: Forest Managers and Field Crews

Triggering Event #1: Timber Harvest

#### Procedure

1. Document activity via REC and submit to ENV.
2. Proceed with activity after approval, complying with any restrictions set forth in MOEC.
3. Maintain 50 meter buffer zone around any signed potentially eligible archeological site and avoid these areas in wet conditions. Use only large rubber- tired vehicles in these areas and do not drag any trees within these areas.
4. Avoid all eligible archeological sites and their boundaries.
5. Be observant for any artifacts, human bone.

Triggering Event #2: Observation of artifacts outside of signed archaeological site during harvest.

#### Procedure

1. Avoid artifacts, do not collect or move.
2. Mark location in field and on map.
3. Continue activity but avoid known and potential artifacts.
4. Provide CRM (or their designee) at ENV with location.

Triggering Event #3: Observation of human bone or suspected Human Bone anywhere.

#### Procedure

1. Avoid bone, do not collect or move.
2. Stop all harvesting within 30 meters (100 feet) buffer zone and secure the area from further disturbance.
3. Contact Range Operations and Law Enforcement immediately.
4. Contact CRM (or their designee) at ENV if bone is not determined to be the result of a crime.

Triggering Event #4 Observation of digging holes within signed archaeological site.

#### Procedure

1. Do not collect or move artifacts or touch holes.
2. Secure area from all entry (This is a possible crime scene under ARPA).
3. Mark location in field and on map.
4. Immediately contact CRM (or their designee) at ENV.

#### 5.10.3.5 Situation #5: Natural Resources Management

Responsible Parties: Wildlife Branch Personnel

Triggering Event #1 Observation of artifacts beyond bounds of signed archaeological sites during normal field activities.

Procedure:

- 1.Avoid artifacts, do not collect or move.
- 2.Mark location in field and on map.
- 3.Provide CRM (or their designee) with location.

Triggering Event #2: Observation of human bone or suspected human bone anywhere.

Procedure:

- 1.Avoid bone, do not collect or move.
- 2.Stop all activities, establish a 30 meter (100 feet) buffer zone around bone and secure the area from further disturbance.
- 3.Contact Range Operations and Law Enforcement immediately.
- 4.Contact CRM (or their designee) at ENV immediately if bone is not determined to be the result of a crime.

Triggering Event #3 Observation of digging holes within signed archaeological site.

Procedure:

- 1.Do not collect or move artifacts, or touch holes.
- 2.Secure Area from all entry (This is a possible crime scene under ARPA).
- 3.Mark location in field and on map.
- 4.Immediately contact CRM (or their designee) at ENV.

## **APPENDIX A**

### **Federally Recognized Native American Indian Tribes (FRNAIT)**

Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma

Catawba Indian Nation

The Chickasaw Nation

The Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians

The Eastern Shawnee Tribe

Kialegee Tribal Town

Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma

Poarch Creek Indians

Seminole Tribe of Florida

The Shawnee Tribe

Thlopthlocco Tribal Town

Tuscarora Nation

United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma

**APPENDIX B**

**Archeological Sites  
Richland County, SC (38RD)  
Unidentified (UID)**

**Archeological Sites Determined Not Eligible (DNE)**

<b>38RD</b>	<b>Component</b>	<b>Concurrence Reports (CR Office)</b>
26	Paleo	OAR 1992
331	UID	McCullough 1989
332	Historic, UID	McCullough 1989
334	Historic	SAS, December 1991
335	Archaic, Woodland	SAS, July 1994
336	Woodland	SAS, December 1991
337	Woodland	SAS, December 1991
338	Woodland	SAS, December 1991
339	Woodland	SAS, December 1991
340	UID	SAS, December 1991
341	Archaic, Woodland	SAS, July 1994
343	UID	SAS, December 1991
344	Historic	SAS, December 1991
345	Historic	SAS, December 1991
346	Historic	SAS, December 1991
347	Historic	SAS, December 1991
348	Historic	SAS, December 1991
349	Historic	SAS, December 1991
350	UID	SAS, December 1991
351	UID	SAS, December 1991
352	Historic	SAS, December 1991
353	Historic	SAS, December 1991
354	Historic	SAS, December 1991
356	UID	SAS, December 1991
357	Archaic	SAS, December 1991
358	UID	SAS, December 1991
359	Historic	SAS, December 1991
360	UID	SAS, December 1991
361	Woodland	SAS, July 1994
362	Historic	SAS, December 1991
363	Historic	SAS, December 1991
364	Historic	SAS, December 1991
365	Archaic	SAS, December 1991
366	Historic	SAS, December 1991

<b>38RD</b>	<b>Component</b>	<b>Concurrence Report (CR Office)</b>
368	Archaic, Woodland	SAS, December 1991
369	Mississippian	SAS, December 1991
370	Woodland	SAS, December 1991
371	Historic	SAS, December 1991
372	UID	SAS, July 1994
373	Archaic	SAS, December 1991
374	UID	SAS, December 1991
375	Woodland	SAS, December 1991
376	Historic	SAS, December 1991
377	Woodland	SAS, December 1991
378	Archaic, Woodland	SAS, December 1991
379	Woodland	SAS, December 1991
380	Woodland	SAS, December 1991
381	UID	SAS, December 1991
382	UID	SAS, December 1991
383	Woodland, Mississippian	SAS, December 1991
384	Woodland	SAS, December 1991
385	UID	SAS, December 1991
386	Historic	SAS, December 1991
387	Woodland	SAS, December 1991
402	Woodland	SAS, February 1993
403	Archaic, Woodland	SAS, February 1993
404	UID	SAS, February 1993
405	UID	SAS, February 1993
406	Woodland	SAS, February 1993
407	Woodland	SAS, February 1993
408	Woodland	SAS, February 1993
409	UID	SAS, February 1993
410	UID	SAS, February 1993
411	Woodland	SAS, February 1993
412	UID	SAS, February 1993
413	Archaic	SAS, February 1993
414	Woodland	SAS, February 1993
415	Archaic, Woodland	SAS, February 1993
416	Woodland	SAS, February 1993
417	Woodland	SAS, February 1993
419	UID	SAS, February 1993
420	Woodland	PCI, June 1996
421	UID	SAS, February 1993
422	UID	SAS, February 1993
423	Archaic	SAS, February 1993

<b>38RD</b>	<b>Component</b>	<b>Concurrence Report (CR Office)</b>
424	UID	SAS, February 1993
425	Woodland	B&A 1995
426	UID	SAS, February 1993
427	UID	SAS, February 1993
428	UID	SAS, February 1993
429	UID	SAS, February 1993
430	UID	SAS, February 1993
431	Woodland	SAS, February 1993
432	UID	SAS, February 1993
433	Historic	SAS, February 1993
434	UID	SAS, February 1993
435	UID	SAS, February 1993
436	UID	SAS, February 1993
437	UID	SAS, February 1993
438	UID	SAS, February 1993
439	Archaic	SAS, February 1993
440	Archaic, Woodland	PCI, June 1996
441	UID	SAS, February 1993
442	UID	SAS, February 1993
443	UID	SAS, February 1993
444	UID	SAS, February 1993
445	Woodland	SAS, February 1993
446	UID	SAS, February 1993
447	UID	SAS, February 1993
448	Woodland	SAS, February 1993
449	UID	SAS, February 1993
450	UID	SAS, February 1993
451	UID	SAS, February 1993
452	Archaic, Woodland	PCI, June 1996
453	Woodland	PCI, June 1996
454	Woodland, Historic	SAS, July 1994
455	UID	SAS, February 1993
457	UID	SAS, February 1993
458	Woodland	SAS, February 1993
459	Archaic	SAS, February 1993
460	Woodland	SAS, February 1993
461	UID	SAS, February 1993
462	UID	SAS, February 1993
463	Historic	SAS, February 1993
464	Historic	SAS, February 1993
465	UID	SAS, February 1993

<b>38RD</b>	<b>Component</b>	<b>Concurrence Report (CR Office)</b>
467	Woodland	SAS, February 1993
468	Historic	SAS, February 1993
469	Woodland	B&A, June 1994
470	Archaic, Historic	PCI, June 1996
471	Historic	SAS, February 1993
472	UID	SAS, February 1993
473	Historic	SAS, February 1993
474	Woodland	SAS, February 1993
475	Archaic, Woodland	SAS, February 1993
476	Woodland, Historic	PCI, June 1996
477	UID	SAS, February 1993
478	Historic	SAS, February 1993
479	UID	SAS, February 1993
480	UID	SAS, February 1993
481	Woodland	SAS, February 1993
482	Historic	SAS, February 1993
483	Woodland	SAS, February 1993
484	Woodland	SAS, February 1993
486	Historic	SAS, February 1993
488	Woodland	SAS, February 1993
489	UID	SAS, February 1993
490	UID	SAS, February 1993
491	Woodland	SAS, February 1993
493	UID	SAS, February 1993
494	UID	SAS, February 1993
495	UID	SAS, February 1993
496	Archaic, Woodland, Historic	PCI, June 1996
497	Historic	SAS, February 1993
499	UID	SAS, February 1993
500	Archaic	SAS, February 1993
501	UID	SAS, February 1993
502	Archaic	SAS, February 1993
503	UID	SAS, February 1993
504	Archaic	SAS, February 1993
505	UID	SAS, February 1993
506	Woodland	SCIAA, 2007
507	UID	SAS, February 1993
508	UID	SAS, February 1993

<b>38RD</b>	<b>Component</b>	<b>Concurrence Report (CR Office)</b>
509	UID	SAS, February 1993
510	Woodland	B&A 1995
511	UID	SAS, February 1993
512	UID	SAS, February 1993
513	Historic	SAS, February 1993
514	UID	SAS, February 1993
515	Historic	SAS, February 1993
516	Woodland	PCI, June 1996
517	UID	SAS, February 1993
518	Woodland	SAS, February 1993
519	Woodland	SAS, February 1993
520	UID	SAS, February 1993
521	Woodland, Historic	B&A, June 1994
522	Historic, UID	B&A, June 1994
523	Multi	SCIAA 2009
524	Woodland	SCIAA, 2007
525	Historic	B&A, September 1992
527	Historic	B&A, September 1992
530	Multi	SCIAA, 2004 / 2010
531	Woodland	SCIAA, 2007
533	Woodland	SCIAA, May 2002
535	Paleo, Woodland	SCIAA, May 2002
537	Woodland	B&A, September 1992 / SCIAA 2009
538	UID	B&A, September 1992
540	UID	B&A, September 1992/SCIAA 2009
541	Woodland	B&A, September 1992
542	Woodland	SCIAA, 2007
543	UID	B&A, September 1992
544	UID	B&A, September 1992
545	Historic	B&A, September 1992
546	Woodland	B&A, September 1992/SCIAA 2009
547	UID	B&A, September 1992
548	UID	B&A, September 1992
549	UID	B&A, September 1992
550	Archaic, Woodland	B&A, September 1992
551	Woodland	B&A, September 1992
552	Woodland	B&A, September 1992
553	UID	B&A, September 1992
554	UID	B&A, September 1992
555	Woodland	B&A, September 1992
556	Woodland	B&A, September 1992

<b>38RD</b>	<b>Component</b>	<b>Concurrence Report (CR Office)</b>
557	UID	B&A, September 1992
558	UID	B&A, September 1992
559	Woodland	B&A, September 1992
560	UID	B&A, September 1992
561	Woodland	B&A, September 1992
562	Woodland, Mississippian	B&A, September 1992
563	Archaic, Woodland	B&A, September 1992
564	Woodland	B&A, September 1992
565	UID	B&A, September 1992
566	UID	B&A, September 1992
567	UID	B&A, September 1992
568	UID	B&A, September 1992
569	UID	B&A, September 1992
570	Archaic, Woodland	SCIAA, 2007
571	Woodland	B&A, September 1992
572	Historic	B&A, September 1992
573	UID	B&A, September 1992
574	Historic	B&A, September 1992
575	Historic	SAS, July 1994
576	Historic	B&A, September 1992
577	UID	B&A, September 1992
578	Archaic, Woodland	B&A, September 1992
579	UID	B&A, September 1992
580	Woodland	B&A, September 1992
581	UID	B&A, September 1992
582	UID	B&A, September 1992
583	UID	B&A, September 1992
585	UID	B&A, September 1992
586	UID	B&A, September 1992
587	UID	B&A, September 1992
588	UID	B&A, September 1992
589	Woodland	B&A, September 1992
590	Paleo	B&A, September 1992
591	UID	B&A, September 1992
592	Archaic	B&A, September 1992
593	UID	B&A, September 1992
594	Historic	B&A, September 1992
595	UID	B&A, September 1992
596	UID	B&A, September 1992
597	UID	B&A, September 1992
598	UID	B&A, September 1992

<b>38RD</b>	<b>Component</b>	<b>Concurrence Report (CR Office)</b>
599	Woodland	B&A, September 1992
600	UID	B&A, September 1992
601	UID	B&A, September 1992
602	Woodland	B&A, September 1992
603	Paleo	B&A, September 1992
604	UID	B&A, September 1992
605	Historic	B&A, September 1992
606	Historic	B&A, September 1992
607	Archaic	B&A, September 1992
608	UID	B&A, September 1992
609	UID	B&A, September 1992
611	UID	B&A, September 1992
612	UID	B&A, September 1992
613	UID	B&A, September 1992
614	Archaic	B&A, September 1992
615	UID	B&A, September 1992
616	Woodland	B&A, September 1992
617	UID	B&A, September 1992
619	Historic	B&A, September 1992
621	UID	B&A, September 1992
622	Archaic	SCIAA, 2007
623	UID	B&A, September 1992
624	Woodland	B&A, September 1992
625	Woodland	B&A, September 1992
626	UID	B&A, September 1992
627	Historic	B&A, September 1992
629	UID	B&A, September 1992
630	UID	B&A, September 1992
631	UID	B&A, September 1992
632	Historic	B&A, September 1992
633	Historic	B&A, September 1992
634	Woodland	OAR 1992
635	Woodland, Historic	B&A, June 1994
636	Woodland	B&A, June 1994
637	Woodland	B&A, June 1994
638	Archaic, Woodland	B&A, June 1994
639	Woodland	OAR 1992
640	Archaic, Woodland	OAR 1992
641	Woodland	OAR 1992
642	Woodland	OAR 1992
643	Woodland	B&A, June 1994

<b>38RD</b>	<b>Component</b>	<b>Concurrence Report (CR Office)</b>
644	UID	OAR 1992
645	Woodland	B&A, June 1994
646	Archaic, Woodland	B&A, June 1994
647	Woodland	OAR 1992
648	Woodland	B&A, June 1994
649	Historic	B&A, June 1994
650	Historic	OAR 1992
651	Archaic	OAR 1992
653	Woodland	OAR 1992
654	Archaic, Woodland	B&A, September 1992
655	Woodland	OAR 1992
656	Woodland	OAR 1992
657	UID	OAR 1992
658	Woodland	OAR 1992
659	Woodland	OAR 1992
660	UID	OAR 1992
661	Woodland	SCIAA, 2007
662	Woodland	OAR 1992
663	Woodland	OAR 1992
664	UID	OAR 1992
665	UID	OAR 1992
666	Woodland	OAR 1992
667	Woodland	OAR 1992
674	Archaic	SCIAA, May 2002
675	Archaic	SCIAA, 2007
676	Woodland	SCIAA, 2007
678	Woodland	SCIAA, 2007
679	Woodland	SCIAA, 2007
680	Woodland	SAS, July 1994
681	Historic	SAS, July 1994
683	Woodland	SCIAA, 2007
684	Woodland	SAS, July 1994/ SCIAA 2009
685	Historic	SAS, July 1994
686	Woodland, Mississippian	SAS, July 1994/ SCIAA 2009
687	Woodland	SAS, July 1994
689	UID	SAS, July 1994
690	Archaic	SAS, July 1994
691	Historic	B&A, June 1994
692	Historic	SCIAA, May 2002
693	Woodland	SCIAA, May 2002
697		SCIAA, 2007

<b>38RD</b>	<b>Component</b>	<b>Concurrence Report (CR Office)</b>
698	Woodland	SAS, July 1994
699	UID	SAS, July 1994
700	Woodland	SCIAA, 2007
701	Historic	B&A, June 1994
702	Historic, Woodland	SCIAA, 2007
703	Archaic, Historic	SAS, July 1994
706	Woodland	SAS, July 1994
709	Woodland	SAS, July 1994
710	Woodland, Mississippian	B&A 1995
711	Woodland, Mississippian	SAS, July 1994
712	Woodland	SAS, July 1994
713	Archaic, Historic	SAS, July 1994
714	Woodland	SAS, July 1994
715	UID	SAS, July 1994
716	Woodland	SAS, July 1994
717	Historic	SAS, July 1994
718	Historic, UID	SAS, July 1994
719	Woodland	SAS, July 1994
720	Woodland	PCI, June 1996
721	UID	SAS, July 1994
722	UID	SAS, July 1994
723	UID	SAS, July 1994
725	Woodland	SCIAA, 2007
726	Mississippian	SAS, July 1994
727	UID	SAS, July 1994
728	Woodland	SAS, July 1994
730	UID	SAS, July 1994
731	Historic	SAS, July 1994
732	Archaic, Woodland	B&A 1995
733	Woodland	SAS, July 1994
734	Woodland	SAS, July 1994
735	Historic	SAS, July 1994
736	Woodland	SAS, July 1994
738	Historic	SAS, July 1994
739	UID	SAS, July 1994
740	Historic	SAS, July 1994
741	UID	SAS, July 1994
743	Archaic	SAS, July 1994
744	Archaic	SAS, July 1994
745	Historic	SAS, July 1994
746	Woodland	SAS, July 1994

<b>38RD</b>	<b>Component</b>	<b>Concurrence Report (CR Office)</b>
747	Archaic	SCIAA, 2007
748	Woodland	SAS, July 1994
749	UID	SAS, July 1994
750	Archaic, Woodland	SAS, July 1994
752	Woodland	SAS, July 1994
755	Woodland	SAS, July 1994
756	Woodland, Historic	SAS, July 1994
757	Woodland	SAS, July 1994
758	Archaic	SAS, July 1994
759	UID	SAS, July 1994
761	Archaic, Woodland, Mississippian	SAS, July 1994
762	Woodland, Mississippian	SCIAA, May 2002
763	Archaic, Woodland, Mississippian	SCIAA, March 2004
764	Woodland, Historic	SAS, July 1994
766	UID	USFS, June 2000
767	Historic	SAS, July 1994
769	Woodland, Historic	USFS, June 2000
771	Historic, UID	SAS, July 1994
772	UID	SAS, July 1994
773	UID	SAS, July 1994
774	Historic	SAS, July 1994
775	Woodland	SAS, July 1994
776	Mississippian	SAS, July 1994
777	Woodland	SAS, July 1994
778	Woodland	SCIAA, 2007
779	Archaic, Woodland	SAS, July 1994
780	Woodland, Historic	SAS, July 1994
781	Archaic, Woodland	USFS, June 2000
782	Historic	SAS, July 1994
783	Archaic, Woodland	SCIAA, 2007
784	UID	SAS, July 1994
785	Woodland	SAS, July 1994
786	UID	SAS, July 1994
787	Woodland	USFS, June 2000
788	Mississippian, Historic	SAS, July 1994
789	Archaic	SCIAA, 2007
790	Mississippian	SAS, July 1994
792	UID	SAS, July 1994
793	UID	SAS, July 1994

<b>38RD</b>	<b>Component</b>	<b>Concurrence Report (CR Office)</b>
794	Historic	SAS, July 1994
795	Paleo	SAS, July 1994
796	Historic	SAS, July 1994
797	Historic	SAS, July 1994
798	Woodland	SAS, July 1994
799	Historic	SAS, July 1994
800	UID	SAS, July 1994
801	Woodland	SAS, July 1994
803	Woodland	SAS, July 1994
804	Historic	SAS, July 1994
805	Archaic, Woodland, Historic	B&A 1995
806	UID	SAS, July 1994
807	Historic	SAS, July 1994
809	UID	SAS, July 1994
810	Historic, UID	SAS, July 1994
811	Historic	SAS, July 1994
812	Archaic, Woodland	SAS, July 1994
813	Woodland	SAS, July 1994
814	Woodland	SAS, July 1994
815	Woodland	SAS, July 1994
816	UID	SAS, July 1994
817	Archaic, Mississippian	SAS, July 1994
818	Archaic	SAS, July 1994
819	Woodland	SCIAA, 2007
820	Archaic	SCIAA, 2007
821	Woodland	SAS, July 1994
822	Archaic	SCIAA, 2007
824	Historic	SAS, July 1994
825	UID	SAS, July 1994
826	Woodland	SCIAA, 2007
827	Woodland	SAS, July 1994
829	UID	SAS, July 1994
830	Woodland	PCI, June 1996
831	UID	SAS, July 1994
832	UID	SAS, July 1994
833	Woodland	PCI, June 1996
834	Woodland	SAS, July 1994
835	UID	SAS, July 1994
836	UID	SAS, July 1994
837	UID	SAS, July 1994

<b>38RD</b>	<b>Component</b>	<b>Concurrence Report (CR Office)</b>
838	UID	SAS, July 1994
839	UID	SAS, July 1994
840	UID	SAS, July 1994
846	Archaic	SAS, July 1994
847	UID	SAS, July 1994
848	UID	SAS, July 1994
849	Woodland	SAS, July 1994
850	Archaic, Woodland	PCI, June 1996
851	UID	B&A, June 1994
852	Historic	SAS, July 1994
853	Historic	SAS, July 1994
854	Historic	SAS, July 1994
855	Woodland	SAS, July 1994
856	Woodland	SAS, July 1994
857	Woodland	SAS, July 1994
858	UID	SAS, July 1994
859	Historic	SAS, July 1994
860	UID	SAS, July 1994
861	UID	SAS, July 1994
862	Woodland	SAS, July 1994
863	Historic, UID	PCI, June 1996
864	Historic	SAS, July 1994
865	UID	SAS, July 1994
866	UID	SAS, July 1994
867	UID	SAS, July 1994
868	Woodland	SAS, July 1994
869	UID	SAS, July 1994
870	Historic	SAS, July 1994
871	Historic	SAS, July 1994
872	Woodland, Historic	PCI, June 1996
873	Historic	SAS, July 1994
874	UID	SAS, July 1994
875	UID	SAS, July 1994
876	Archaic	SAS, July 1994
877	Woodland	SAS, July 1994
878	Historic	SAS, July 1994
879	Historic	SAS, July 1994
880	UID	SAS, July 1994
881	Woodland	SAS, July 1994
882	UID	SAS, July 1994
883	Historic	SAS, July 1994

<b>38RD</b>	<b>Component</b>	<b>Concurrence Report (CR Office)</b>
884	Woodland	SCIAA, April 2001
885	Woodland	SAS, July 1994
886	Historic	SAS, July 1994
887	Historic	SAS, July 1994
888	Woodland	SCIAA, 2007
889	Archaic, Woodland	SCIAA, April 2001
890	Archaic	SAS, July 1994
891	Woodland, Historic	SCIAA, May 2002
892	Woodland	SAS, July 1994
893	Woodland	SAS, July 1994
894	Historic, UID	SAS, July 1994
895	Woodland	SAS, July 1994
896	Archaic	SAS, July 1994
897	Archaic	SAS, July 1994
898	Woodland	SAS, July 1994
899	UID	SAS, July 1994
900	Historic, UID	SAS, July 1994
901	Historic	SAS, July 1994
902	Woodland, Historic	SCIAA, May 1998
903	Woodland	SCIAA, May 1998
904	Woodland	SAS, July 1994
905	UID	SAS, July 1994
906	Archaic, Woodland, Historic	SAS, July 1994
907	Historic	SAS, July 1994
908	Mississippian	SAS, July 1994
910	UID	SAS, July 1994
912	Woodland, Historic	SCIAA, April 2001
913	Woodland, Historic	B&A 1995
914	UID	SAS, July 1994
916	Historic	SAS, July 1994
917	Historic	SAS, July 1994
918	Historic	SAS, July 1994
919	Historic	SAS, July 1994
922	Historic	SAS, July 1994
923	Historic	SAS, July 1994
924	Archaic	SAS, July 1994
925	Archaic	SAS, July 1994
926	Archaic	SCIAA, 2007
927	Woodland	SAS, July 1994
929	Historic	SAS, July 1994

<b>38RD</b>	<b>Component</b>	<b>Concurrence Report (CR Office)</b>
930	Woodland	SCIAA, 2007
931	UID	SAS, July 1994
932	Woodland	SAS, July 1994
933	UID	SAS, July 1994
934	UID	SAS, July 1994
935	UID	SAS, July 1994
936	UID	SAS, July 1994
937	Archaic	SCIAA, 2007
938	Archaic	SCIAA, 2007
942	UID	SAS, July 1994
943	Archaic	SAS, July 1994
944	Archaic	SCIAA, 2007
945	Woodland	SAS, July 1994
946	Multi	SCIAA, 2007, 2010
947	Woodland, Mississippian, Historic	SAS, July 1994
948	Woodland	SAS, July 1994
976	UID	B&A, June 1994
977	Woodland	B&A, June 1994
978	Historic	B&A, June 1994
979	Woodland	B&A, June 1994
980	Historic	B&A, June 1994
981	Woodland	B&A, June 1994
982	Historic	B&A, June 1994
983	UID	B&A, June 1994
984	Woodland	B&A, June 1994
985	Historic	B&A, June 1994
986	Archaic, Historic	B&A, June 1994
987	Historic	B&A, June 1994
988	Woodland	B&A, June 1994
989	Woodland	B&A, June 1994
990	UID	B&A, June 1994
991	Woodland	B&A, June 1994
992	Historic	B&A, June 1994
993	Historic, UID	B&A, June 1994
994	Archaic	B&A, June 1994
995	Historic	B&A, June 1994
996	Woodland	B&A, June 1994
997	Historic, UID	B&A, June 1994
998	Woodland	B&A, June 1994
999	UID	B&A, June 1994

<b>38RD</b>	<b>Component</b>	<b>Concurrence Report (CR Office)</b>
1000	UID	B&A, June 1994
1001	Historic	B&A, June 1994
1002	UID	B&A, June 1994
1003	Archaic, Woodland, Historic	B&A, June 1994
1004	Historic	B&A, June 1994
1005	Woodland	B&A, June 1994
1006	UID	B&A, June 1994
1007	Historic	B&A, June 1994
1008	Woodland, Mississippian	B&A, June 1994
1009	Woodland	B&A, June 1994
1010	Woodland, Historic	B&A, June 1994
1011	Historic	B&A, June 1994
1012	UID	B&A, June 1994
1013	Woodland, Mississippian	B&A, June 1994
1014	Woodland	B&A, June 1994
1015	Historic	B&A, June 1994
1016	Archaic	B&A, June 1994
1017	Woodland	B&A, June 1994
1018	UID	B&A, June 1994
1019	UID	B&A, June 1994
1020	UID	B&A, June 1994
1021	UID	B&A, June 1994
1022	Woodland	B&A, June 1994
1023	Woodland	B&A, June 1994
1024	Woodland	B&A, June 1994
1025	Woodland	B&A, June 1994
1026	Woodland	B&A, June 1994
1027	Woodland	B&A, June 1994
1028	Woodland	B&A, June 1994
1029	Woodland	B&A, June 1994
1030	Woodland	B&A, June 1994
1031	UID	B&A, June 1994
1032	Woodland, Historic	B&A, June 1994
1033	Historic	B&A, June 1994
1034	UID	B&A, June 1994
1035	Historic	B&A, June 1994
1036	Historic	B&A, June 1994
1037	Historic	B&A, June 1994
1038	Woodland, Historic	B&A, June 1994
1039	Woodland, Historic	B&A, June 1994

<b>38RD</b>	<b>Component</b>	<b>Concurrence Report (CR Office)</b>
1040	Mississippian	B&A, June 1994
1041	Woodland, Historic	B&A, June 1994
1065	Historic	SAS, July 1994
1173	Woodland	SCIAA, April 2001
1273	Woodland	SCIAA, 2007
1280	Woodland	Homsey, July 2005
1287	Archaic	SCIAA, 2007
1313	Archaic	SCIAA, 2007
1320	Woodland	SCIAA, 2007
1325	Multit	SCIAA 2009
1326	Multi	SCIAA 2009
1327	Multi	SCIAA 2009
1332	Woodland	SCIAA 2009
1333	Multi	SCIAA 2009
1341	Historic	SCIAA 2010
1346	Historic	SCIAA 2010
1347	Historic	SCIAA 2010

**Eligible (E) and Duded (D) Archeological Sites**

<b>38RD</b>	<b>Eligibility</b>	<b>Component</b>	<b>Concurrence Report</b>
342	E	Historic, UID	SAS, December 1991/SCIAA 2009
355	E	Archaic, Woodland, Mississippian	SCIAA, April 2001
367	E	Woodland	SAS, December 1991/SCIAA 2009
418	E	Woodland	SAS, February 1993/ SCIAA 2009
456	E	Archaic, Woodland, Mississippian, Historic	SAS, February 1993/ SCIAA 2009
466	E	Historic	SCIAA 2009
485	E	Archaic	SAS, February 1993/ SCIAA 2009
487	E	Archaic, Woodland, Historic	SAS, February 1993/ SCIAA 2009
492	E	Archaic, Woodland	SAS, February 1993/ SCIAA 2009
498	E	Historic, UID	B&A, 1995
523	E	Archaic, Woodland, Historic	B&A, 1995

<b>38RD</b>	<b>Eligibility</b>	<b>Component</b>	<b>Concurrence Report</b>
526	E	Archaic, Woodland, Mississippian, Historic	SCIAA, May 2002
532	E	Woodland	B&A, September 1992
534	E	Archaic, Woodland, Historic	SCIAA, May 2002
536/620	E	Woodland, Historic	B&A, September 1992
539	E	M/L Archaic	SCIAA 2009
610	E	Woodland	B&A, 1995
628	E	Archaic, Woodland	SCIAA, May 1999
652	E	Woodland, Archaic	Homsey, 2005
673	E	Woodland	SAS, July 1994
677	E	Woodland	SAS, July 1994
682	E	Historic	SCIAA, May 2002
688	E	Archaic, Woodland	SAS, July 1994
694	E	Archaic, Woodland	SCIAA, May 2002
695	E	Historic	SAS, July 1994
696	E	Woodland	SAS, July 1994
704/707	E	Archaic, Woodland, Mississippian	SAS, July 1994
705	E	Paleo, Woodland, Mississippian	SAS, July 1994
708	E	Mississippian, Historic	SAS, July 1994
724	E	Woodland	SAS, July 1994
729	E	Woodland	SAS, July 1994
737	E	Historic, UID	SAS, July 1994
742	E	Woodland, Mississippian	SAS, July 1994
751	E	Woodland, Mississippian	SAS, July 1994
753	E	Woodland	SAS, July 1994
754	E	UID	SAS, July 1994
765	E	Archaic, Woodland, Mississippian, Historic	SCIAA, May 2002
770	E	Archaic, Woodland, Mississippian	SCIAA, March 2004
802	E	Historic	SAS, July 1994
808	E	Archaic, Woodland, Mississippian	USDA-FS, June 2000
823	E	Woodland, Historic	SAS, July 1994
828	E	UID	SAS, July 1994
841/842/844	E	Woodland	SAS, July 1994
843	E	Archaic	SAS, July 1994
911	E	Woodland, Historic	SAS, July 1994
915	E	Historic	SCIAA, April 2001

<b>38RD</b>	<b>Eligibility</b>	<b>Component</b>	<b>Concurrence Report</b>
971	E	Archaic, Woodland, Mississippian, Historic	SCIAA, May 2002
972	E	Archaic, Woodland, Historic	B&A, 1995
975	E	Woodland	B&A, June 1994
1242	E	Woodland	SCIAA, 2007
1263	E	Archaic	SCIAA, 2007
1279	E	Archaic	Homsey, 2005
1288	E	Woodland	SCIAA, 2007
1289	E	Archaic, Woodland	SCIAA, 2007
1334	E	Multi	SCIAA 2009
1342	E	Historic	SCIAA 2010
1343	E	Historic	SCIAA 2010
1344	E	Historic	SCIAA 2010
1345	E	Historic	SCIAA 2010
<b>DUDED</b>			
528	D	UID	B&A, 1992
529	D	UID	B&A, 1992
584	D	UID	B&A, 1992
618	D	UID	B&A, 1992
760	D	UID	SAS, July 1994
791	D	Mississippian	SAS, July 1994
940	D	Woodland	SAS, July 1994
941	D	Historic, UID	SAS, July 1994
973	D	UID	B&A June 1994
974	D	UID	B&A June 1994

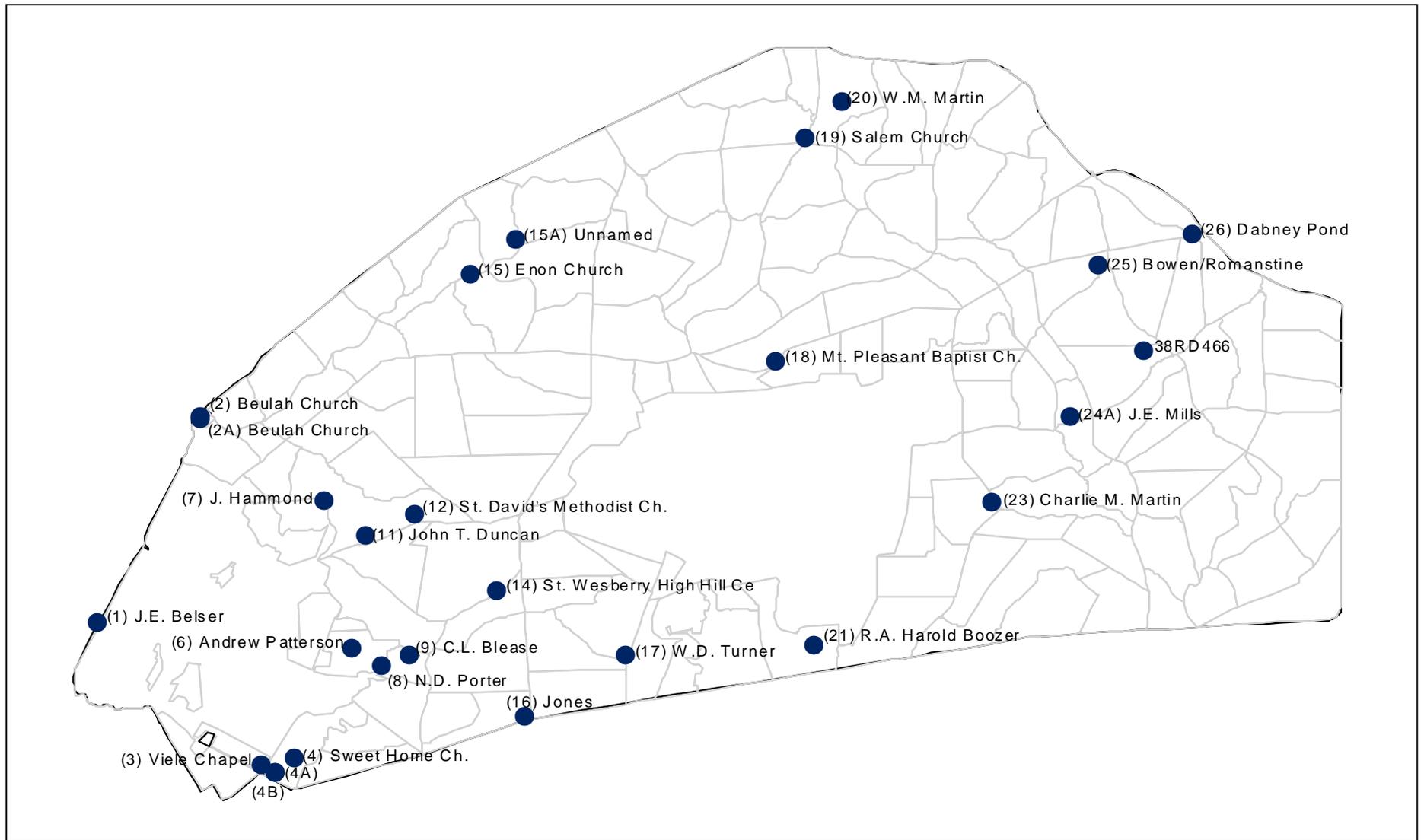
## APPENDIX C

### Cemeteries

No.	Associated Site Number	Name	Graves		Training Area
1		J.E. Belser	2		Wheeler St.
2		Beulah Church	5		BA2
2A		Beulah Church	2		BA2
3	38RD1001	Viele Chapel Church	29		BA9
4		Sweet Home Church	2		BA8
4A		---			BA8
4B		---			BA8
6	38RD527	Andrew Patterson	1		BA5
7	38RD980	James Hammond	9		6E
8	38RD524	N.D. Porter / Andrew Patterson	5		8A
9	38RD525	C.L. Blease or Neely	17		8A
11	38RD985	John T. Duncan	17		6I

<b>No.</b>	<b>Associated Site Number</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Graves</b>		<b>Training Area</b>
12	38RD1004	St. David's Methodist Church	24		6I
14	38RD982	St. Wesberry High Hill	8		6H
15	38RD530	Enon Church	72		3C
15A		unnamed	3		4A
16		Jones	12		9D
17	38RD987	W.D. Turner / Brazelle	8		BA3
18		Mt. Pleasant Baptist Church	33		20A
19		Salem Church	83		16A
20		W.M. Martin	7		16A
21		R.A. Howard Booser	1		21A
23		Charlie M. Martin	6		26A
24A		J.E. Mills	5		24E
25	38RD498	B.F. Bowen / Romanstine	2		29A

<b>No.</b>	<b>Associated Site Number</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Graves</b>		<b>Training Area</b>
26		Dabney Pond	29		32B
---	38RD466				29C



## APPENDIX E

### Glossary

#### Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, also “Council”
ACE	Army Environmental Center
AIRFA	American Indian Religions Freedom Act
APE	Area of Potential Effect
ARPA	Archaeological Resources Protection Act
B.C.	Before Present (“years ago”)
BS	Below Surface
CA	Comprehensive Agreement (per 43 CFR 10)
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CRM	Cultural Resources Manager (Cultural Resource Management)
CRMP	Cultural Resources Management Plan
DA	Department of the Army
DEP	Director of Environmental Programs
DLE	Director of Logistics and Engineering
DoD	Department of Defense
DoI	Department of the Interior
DPW	Department of Public Works
EA	Environmental Assessment
FY	Fiscal Year (October 1—September 30)
FRNAIT	Federally Recognized Native American Indian Tribes
GIS	Geographical Information System
GPS	Geographical Positioning System
HABS/HAER	Historic American Building Survey/Historic American Engineering Record
HQDA	Headquarters, Department of the Army
ICRMP	Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (this document)
ITAM	Integrated Training Area Management
MACOM	Major Army Command
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement (per 36 CRF 800)
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAGPRA	Native American Graves and Repatriation Act
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHL	National Historic Landmark
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places (also: NR, or “the Register”)
PA	Programmatic Agreement (per 36 CFR 800)
RCO	Range Control Officer
S-106	Section 106, National Historic Preservation Act
SCSHPO	South Carolina State Historic Preservation Officer

SCIAA	South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology
SCARNG	South Carolina Army Reserve National Guard
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SOP	Standing Operating Procedure
THA	Timber Harvest Area
TJAG	The Judge Advocate General
USACE	U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers
USGS	United States Geological Survey

## Terms

For ease of identification, certain special terms used in this document are defined here.

**Artifacts:** anything made or modified by human activity. Examples are stone flakes, spear points, and pottery; bone, shell, mineral or wooden tools, objects, or ornaments; architectural elements; metal ceramic, or plastic objects.

**Component:** a distinct set of artifacts that represent a limited time span or cultural group. An archaeological or historic site may have a single component, i.e., remains of only one cultural period, like Early Archaic. Alternatively, a multi-component site will have remains of several distinct cultures and periods, such as Early Woodland, Mississippian, and Antebellum.

**Criteria of Effect.** Standards, found in 36CFR800, that are applied to determine if an undertaking will result in change, either beneficial or adverse, in the characteristics that make a historic property eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

**Cultural Resource.** Any site, building, structure, or object that has importance to American or Native American heritage. Archaeological sites, historic buildings, Sacred Sites, Traditional Cultural Properties are examples. For the purposes of cultural resources management, they must generally be over 50 years old, though exceptions can be made for special situations.

**Curation.** This is the management, processing, cataloguing, accessioning, storage, and protection of data, artifacts and written records of cultural remains. It includes making the materials available for research. Curation, including storage of such materials is in perpetuity.

**Data Recovery.** Retrieving important scientific information from significant archaeological and historic sites prior to their destruction. Normally data recovery is done through excavation, coupled with laboratory analysis, library and archival research, and report preparation.

**Eligible Site or Eligible Historic Property.** A site which has been evaluated against the National Register of Historic Place criteria for significance and found to qualify for inclusion in the Register.

**Historic Property.** An archaeological, prehistoric, or historic site, structure, or object that is in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. This includes Native American villages, camps and burial grounds; historic houses, mills, foundations or other architectural remains,

historic archaeological sites, cemeteries, shipwrecks, and districts. It also includes the artifacts and records associated with these properties.

**Inventory.** A systematic effort to identify all cultural resources in project lands. Inventories are done through background research, informant interviews, and systematic field inspection of the project territory, or Area of Potential Effect (APE).

**Memorandum of Agreement (MOA).** This is a written agreement between one agency and another defining their reciprocal actions, in specific cases. An MOA between the Army and the SC SHPO and ACHP might stipulate how and undertaking would be carried out to avoid or mitigate effects of the undertaking on cultural resources.

**Predictive Model.** As a theoretical pattern of prehistoric or historic settlements in an area, a predictive model allows the trained user to predict possible locations of sites in un-surveyed areas.

**Reconnaissance.** This is the initial professional examination of an area to determine the numbers and types of features or sites to be expected in the area.

**Significant.** This term is applied to archaeological or historic sites that meet the 36 CFR 60 criteria for eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Thus a significant historic property is one that meets those criteria, and is determined eligible for the Register.

**Testing.** Sampling or evaluating, usually through excavation of a site to determine its size, orientation, depth, degree of disturbance, and time period of occupation. The criteria of eligibility for the NRHP are applied to determine if the site is significant.

**Undertaking.** Any project, activity, or program proposed by an agency that would have an effect on a cultural resource.

## **NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY**

U.S. Army Garrison, Fort Jackson, South Carolina  
Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (2015-2020) and  
Environmental Assessment

### 2015 Cultural Resources Program Revisions

The Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) is an internal Army regulatory compliance and management plan required by Army Regulation (AR) 200-1 and Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 4715.3. This ICRMP for the United States Army Garrison, Fort Jackson, SC provides guidelines and standard operating procedures (SOP's) which enable the Fort Jackson installation commander and support staff to meet legal responsibilities pertaining to the day to day management of cultural resources while accomplishing the military mission. This ICRMP is a component of the Fort Jackson installation master plan and has a five year management cycle beginning in 2015 and running through 2020. Minor revisions will be completed annually as necessary with a major revision occurring at the completion of the cycle.

The document can be reviewed at the Cooper Branch of the Richland County Public Library (5317 North Trenholm Road) or the Thomas Lee Hall Post Library, Fort Jackson.

Comments are requested within 30 days of the date of this notice.

Please address comments and/or inquiries to:

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