

**INTEGRATED CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
(ICRMP) AND HISTORIC PROPERTIES COMPONENT (HPC)
FOR U.S. ARMY GARRISON FORT HOOD**

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

This Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP) provides management information to efficiently and effectively balance cultural resource stewardship responsibilities and mission requirements on Fort Hood. [Army Regulation 200-1](#) (Environmental Protection and Enhancement) requires the development of an ICRMP for use as a planning tool. The ICRMP is Fort Hood's internal management plan that integrates cultural resources management with all aspects of the installation. Integration should occur within the daily activities of the installation, with other planning and management documents, and with external entities when applicable.

Fort Hood has made the decision to adopt the [Army Alternate Procedures \(AAP\)](#) through development of a Historic Properties Component (HPC). The HPC is a compliance document that implements the Army Alternate Procedures in lieu of regular Section 106 requirements of the [National Historic Preservation Act \(NHPA\)](#). The intent of the HPC is to be a stand-alone document that is sent out for external review and signatory acceptance. Fort Hood HPC was certified by the [Advisory Council on Historic Preservation \(ACHP\)](#) on 19 March 2010 and is presented in the last section of this document. The HPC is specific to cultural resources that have been determined to be significant and are considered to be

historic properties that are eligible for inclusion in the [National Register of Historic Places \(NRHP\)](#). The ICRMP is a more general document that pertains to all cultural resources and legal requirements not pertinent to [Section 106 of NHPA](#).

This ICRMP and HPC are implemented and cover a five-year time period from 2010-2015, with the fundamental objective being the preservation and conservation of cultural resources located within the boundaries of Fort Hood and outside of the installation as dictated by military mission requirements. A wide array of cultural resources is inclusive to the ICRMP/HPC and includes: archeological resources, cultural landscapes, structures, objects, ethnographic resources, historic places, Traditional Cultural Properties, artifacts and documents, and anything of cultural character. The HPC outlines the [standard operating procedures \(SOP\)](#) for compliance with Federal preservation laws pertaining to historic properties, methods for identifying, assessing, protecting, and mitigating effects of actions to these resources, and a detailed review of cultural resource management at Fort Hood. Some of the information from the HPC is summarized in the main body of the ICRMP to present an overview of the Fort Hood Cultural Resource Management (FHCRM) program. [Please refer to the HPC for all 106 undertakings, historic properties and specific details of the program.](#)

Laws, Regulations and Guidance

This section lists the various legal requirements under which the program operates and available guidance from Federal, DOD, and DA sources.

Statutes:

Abandoned Shipwreck Act of 1987 43 USC 2101-2106

American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978, as amended 42 USC 1996-1996a

Antiquities Act of 1906 16 USC 431-433; 34 Stat. 225

Archeological and Historic Data Preservation Act of 1974 16 USC 469-469c

Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979--ARPA -- 16 USC 470aa-470ll

Historic Sites Act of 1935 16 USC 461-467

National Environmental Policy Act--NEPA -- 42 USC 4321-4370c

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended -- NHPA -- 16 USC 470-470w

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990--NAGPRA -- 25 USC 3001-3013

Public Buildings Cooperative Use Act 40 USC 601-619

Sikes Act--16 USC 670a-670o, 74 Stat. 1052

Sikes Act Improvement Amendment-1998

Executive Orders:

EO 11593 - Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment

EO 12512 - Federal Real Property Management

EO 13007 - Indian sacred sites

EO 13084 - Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments

EO 13175-Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments

EO 13287 - Preserve America

Presidential Memorandum:

Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments

Federal Regulations and Guidance:

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), Protection of Historic Properties, 36 CFR 800

Army Alternate Procedures (AAP), Substitute procedures for Section 106 subpart B per 36 CFR 800.14(a), 67 FR 10138 and amended 69 FR 20576

Council on Environmental Quality, Regulations Implementing the National Environmental Policy Act, 40 CFR 1500-1508

Department of the Interior, Curation of Federally-owned and Administered Archeological Collections, 36 CFR 79

Department of the Interior, Determinations of Eligibility for Inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, 36 CFR 63

Department of the Interior, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act Regulations 43 CFR 10

Department of the Interior, National Historic Landmark Program, 36 CFR 65

Department of the Interior, National Register of Historic Places, 36 CFR 60

Department of the Interior, Preservation of American Antiquities, 43 CFR 3

Department of the Interior, Supplemental Regulations [per ARPA], 43 CFR 7

Department of the Interior, Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties 36 CFR 68

Department of the Interior, Waiver of Federal Agency Responsibility under Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act, 36 CFR 78

Department of the Interior, The Secretary of the Interior's Standard for the Treatment of Historic Properties, 36 CFR 68

Environmental Analysis of Army Actions 32 CFR 651

Environmental Protection and Enhancement 32 CFR 650

Protection of Archeological Resources, 32 CFR 229

Regulations Implementing the National Environmental Policy Act, 40 CFR 1500-1508

Department of Defense (DoD) Regulations and Guidance:

Department of Defense (DoD) Instruction 4715.3, Environmental Conservation Program,

American Indian and Alaskan Native Policy

Army Regulations and Guidance:

Army Regulation 200-1, Environmental Protection and Enhancement

Fort Hood Regulations:

FH 200-1, Environment and Natural Resources (FH REGULATION 200-1)

FH 420-27, Care, Maintenance, and Alterations of Facilities (FH REGULATION 420-27)

FH 350-40, Fort Hood Range Division Operating Procedures (FH REGULATION 350-40)

FH 210-190, Internment on the Fort Hood Military Reservation (FH REGULATION 210-190)

Fort Hood Forms: FH FORM 200-X10, Coordination for Land Excavation and Water Use

ICRMP Management Goals and Summary

FHCRM plans to meet existing standards, implement program improvements, and respond to new initiatives and emergencies as they arise. Monitoring the success of the ICRMP/HPC is accomplished as status reports are created, as processes are followed to accomplish management goals and periodic reviews by internal and external stakeholders. The following are the program goals and management summary.

Management Goals

1. Comply with Army standards and Federal legislation in the management of Fort Hood Cultural Resources;
2. Identify improvements that can be made in the management process to continue success;
3. Manage Cultural Resources according to the Best Management Practices outlined in the Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP) and Historic Properties Component (HPC)
4. Coordinate with Installation Planners and Trainers to eliminate delays to undertakings and training mission.

Management Summary

ARCHAEOLOGY SITES

Total number of Sites inventoried (as of FY09):	2,234
National Register Assessment Classifications	
Eligible Status Sites:	206
Potentially Eligible Status Sites:	163
Non-Eligible Status Sites:	1,865
Total Amount of Site Acreage Managed: (Includes Eligible and Potentially Eligible Status Sites)	1,365.8
Total Amount of Site Acreage Not Managed: (Includes Non-Eligible Status Sites)	13,116.9

UNSURVEYED AREAS

Total Number of Acreage Not Surveyed or Inventoried:	17,336.2
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ARCHAEOLOGY RESOURCE PROTECTION ACT 1969 SITE MONITORING AND DAMAGE ASSESSMENTS

Responsible for monitoring & assessing damages of sites:	2,234
Total monitoring acreage:	14,482.7

TRADITIONAL CULTURAL PROPERTY SURVEYS

Expected completion date FY12 of 195,830 accessible acreage
(for Comanche Nation other tribes on-going)

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SITE NOMINATION

Leon River Medicine Wheel: Expected Completion Date	On-going
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MEMORANDUMS OF UNDERSTANDING

Expected Completion with Comanche Nation:	On-going
Expected Completion with Tonkawa and Kiowa Tribes:	On-going
Other Consulting Tribes (4):	Pending

REPATRIATION OF HUMAN REMAINS (NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES PROTECTION AND REPATRIATION ACT 1990)

Repatriation of one burial to Tonkawa Tribe	FY10
Repatriation of up to 5 culturally unidentifiable	On-going

HISTORIC BUILT RESOURCE INVENTORY EVALUATIONS

Number of Eligible Status Built Resources:	2
Number of Pending Status Built Resources:	81
Killeen Base Built Resources	
Number of Pending Eligible Status Resources:	148
Built Resources Eligible under Program Comments or Agreements	
World War II Temporary:	191
Capehart-Wherry Housing:	1,595
Ammunition Storage:	104
Ammunition Production:	2
Unaccompanied Personnel Housing:	412
Total Number Non-Eligible Status Built Resources:	337
Number of Historic Built Resources Requiring Assessment:	32

HISTORIC LANDSCAPES AND DISTRICTS

- Capehart Wherry Housing
- Headquarters/Ceremonial
- Hood Army Airfield
- Killeen Base
- Motorpool Corridor
- Railroad and Transportation Corridors
- Unaccompanied Personnel Housing
(landscape and district mitigation project planed FY12)
(Killeen Base mitigation project completion FY11)

SECTION 106 REVIEWS AND COORDINATIONS

- 100% Review and Coordination of all Undertakings meeting National Historic Preservation Act Criteria

CURATION

Total Cubic Feet of Collections:	576
Total Linear Feet of Records:	241
Number of Cubic Feet of Collections Requiring Curation:	3
Number of Linear Feet of records Requiring Curation:	3

ICRMP Review

The ICRMP will be totally re-assessed internally every five-years to evaluate if the plan is effective in meeting mission requirements. The HPC will be reviewed on an annual basis both internally and in conjunction with external stakeholders. Events that may justify a change to all or sections of the ICRMP prior to the scheduled review are:

1. A significant Federal action or undertaking such as Base Realignment and Closure or a substantial change in mission;
2. Deficiencies resultant from an environmental audit in accordance with AR 200-1;
3. Change in Headquarters, Department of the Army policy;
4. New or revised federal statute, regulation, Executive Order, or Presidential Memoranda;
5. Adopted changes subsequent to review of the Cultural Resources Program by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

ICRMP Organization

This document contains two parts: 1) Discussion chapters and 2) The Historic Properties Component (HPC). While the former provides an overview of the routine operations of the cultural resources management team and integration within the installation operations, the latter is specific to the

management of Historic Properties that have or may be identified on Fort Hood. The Fort Hood ICRMP presents the overall management strategy of the Fort Hood Cultural Resource Management (FHCRM) program. To support the management strategy, an overview of the current status of cultural resources within the boundaries of Fort Hood is presented. A list of Acronyms is provided in Appendix A of the HPC for reference.

Audience

This document is intended for a multi-faceted audience and applies to all proponents of undertakings and functions that occur within the boundaries of Fort Hood. The following is a list of some internal Fort Hood components and tenants and external parties whom FHCRM interacts with to ensure compliance and good stewardship practices.

Installation:

CORPS Commander

III CORPS Operations

Garrison Commander

Designated Land Manager under Installation Management Command structure.

Garrison users of the ICRMP at the installation level are:

Directorate of Public Works, Environmental Division, Housing Division, Business Operations, Engineering Division, Real Property and Planning Division, Maintenance Division; Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization, and Security; Range Control Office, Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM), Directorate of Contracting, Directorate of Families, Morale, Welfare and Recreation (DFMMWR), Public Affairs Office, and Staff Judge Advocate.

Assigned Divisions and Support Organization

1st Cavalry Division
1st Army Division West
13th Sustainment Command (Expeditionary)
3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment
3rd Signal Brigade
3rd Air Support Operations Group
13th Finance Group
21st CAV Brigade (Air Combat)
89th Military Police Brigade
41st Fire Brigade
48th CHEM Brigade
69th Air Defense Artillery Brigade
504th Battlefield Surveillance Brigade
Dental Activity (DENTAC)
Medical Support Activity (MEDDAC)
U.S. Army Operational Test Command
62nd Engineers
AAFES

External Parties:

Department of Defense Integration (DoD)

The following hierarchical organizations are also coordinated with in regards to large multi-installation projects or guidance evaluation.

Department of Army (DA)

Installation Management Command (IMCOM)

Non-DoD Integration

This section identifies non-DoD participants in the NHPA process with FHCRM to insure compliance under the various statutes and federal laws and regulations.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

State Historic Preservation Officer (Director of Texas Historical Commission)

Federally Recognized Tribes

Apache Tribe of Oklahoma

Caddo Nation

Comanche Nation

Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma

Mescalero Apache Tribe

Tonkawa Tribe

Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Keechi, Waco & Tawakonie)

State Recognized Tribe

Tap Pilam Coahuiltecan Nation

Interested public / parties

[Fort Hood Overview](#)

III Corps History

III Corps' colorful history dates from 1918 when the Corps served in World War I, winning battle streamers for the Aisne-Marne, Lorraine, and the Meuse-Argonne campaigns. Inactivated in 1919, the Corps was reactivated in 1940 to train combat divisions. During World War II the Corps was deployed to The European Theater of Operations and earned the name "Phantom Corps" by hitting the enemy when least expected. It won campaign streamers in Northern and Central Europe, and established the Remagen Bridgehead, enabling the Allies to secure a foothold in Germany.

Inactivated in 1946, III Corps was reactivated in 1951 and served on active duty until 1959. Inactivated that year, it quickly returned to duty at Fort Hood during the Berlin Crisis in 1961. In 1962 III Corps was designated as part of the U.S. Army Strategic Army Corps. During the Vietnam conflict, III Corps trained and deployed two Field Force Headquarters and many combat and combat service support units totaling more than 100,000 personnel.

In recent years, III Corps forces have fought in and supported operations worldwide, to include Grenada, Panama, Honduras, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Iraq, and provided humanitarian support for Operation Restore Hope in Somalia. III Corps elements provided support for Operation Joint Endeavor in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

For many years, the primary focus of III Corps was the reinforcement of NATO. As the world and the U.S. Army have changed the Corps has also changed, and broadened its focus to be ready to deploy anywhere, anytime and win. III Corps major units comprise the 1st Cavalry Division and 4th Infantry Division; as well as the 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment, the III Corps Artillery; and the 13th Corps Support Command.

Fort Hood History

Fort Hood was named for the famous Confederate General John Bell Hood, an outstanding leader who gained recognition during the Civil War as the commander of Hood's Texas Brigade. The original site was selected in 1941 in preparation for World War II, and construction of South Camp Hood began in 1942. North Camp Hood, located 17 miles to the north, was established shortly after the first land acquisition and the founding of the cantonment area.

Camp Hood formally opened for troop training in September 1942 and, at peak population, provided training grounds for over 130,000 troops. Over the years Camp Hood expanded in size through a series of land acquisitions to accommodate new equipment and training needs. In 1951, South Camp Hood was designated as a permanent installation and officially renamed Fort Hood.

North Camp Hood became North Fort Hood and what is now West Fort Hood was formerly Gray Air Force Base. The U.S. Air Force ran both the airfield and the base from 1947 to 1952. From 1952 to 1969, the U.S. Army under the Defense Atomic Support Agency ran the facilities. It became part of Fort Hood in 1969.

Fort Hood is the only post in the United States capable of stationing and training two Armored Divisions. The rolling, semiarid terrain is ideal for multifaceted training and testing of military units and individuals.

Fort Hood is the U.S. Army's premier installation to train and deploy heavy forces with the 1st Cavalry the primary assigned division. 1st Cavalry is a heavy mechanized division deploying up to the Abrams tanks. This division trains throughout the rangeland landscape including the live fire ranges.

[Mission Statements](#)

Department of the Army

Preserve the peace and security, and provide for the defense of the United States, the Territories, Commonwealths, and Possessions, and any areas occupied by the United States. Support national policies, Implement national

objectives. Overcome any nations responsible for aggressive acts that imperil the peace and security of the United States.

Forces Command

United States Army Forces Command, trains, mobilizes, deploys, sustains, transforms, and reconstitutes conventional forces—providing relevant and ready land power to Combatant Commanders worldwide in defense of the Nation both at home and abroad.

Installation Management Command

Provide the Army the installation capabilities and services to support expeditionary operations in a time of persistent conflict, and to provide a quality of life for Soldiers and Families commensurate with their service.

Fort Hood

U.S Army Garrison Fort Hood provides units the installation capabilities, services and quality of life for the Fort Hood Soldiers, Families and Community commensurate with their service IOT enable Forces to execute expeditionary operations in a time of persistent conflict.

FHCRM

Balance Cultural Resource Stewardship with Army Mission Training Requirements.

Cultural Resources Summary

FHCRM began a proactive program to inventory archeological sites in 1977. Since that time, 2,234 archeological sites have been identified on Fort Hood. Virtually all of the installation that surrounds the central live-fire impact area has been surveyed for archeological sites. The inventory contains 1,125 historic and 1,109 prehistoric sites. Historic sites are those related to European settlement and usually have documentation associated with the land use. Prehistoric sites are those related to earlier Native American land use. These sites were identified by archeologists conducting pedestrian surveys.

Since the early 1990s, FHCRM has implemented a rigorous assessment of these sites to identify those that are important to local and national heritage and are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Prehistoric archeological resources assessment has followed a more traditional approach of shovel testing proceeding to a more formal National Register evaluation process. This program prioritizes testing of resources based on mission needs, particularly throughout the training maneuver areas. The majority of the Fort Hood Archeological Research Report publications (Appendix G) address the survey and testing results of this program.

National Register of Historic Places eligibility assessment has been undertaken differently for the historic archeological resources. Assessment of historic resources has focused on a historic document review. This review was divided into two segments based on the two periods of property acquisition. The first segment focuses on the properties acquired in 1942-43 when Camp Hood was established by acquiring 104,000 acres in 1942. In 1943, 46,000 additional acres was acquired to meet Army training needs of the time. The second major land acquisition of 49,578 acres occurred between 1953 and 1955 after the re-designation of Camp Hood to permanent facility status, renamed Fort Hood. This is the second segment of the document review project. Belton Reservoir on the east side of Fort Hood was created during this same period. The products from this review include chain of title information for all properties associated with historic archaeological resources, an archaeological integrity assessment of all historic archaeological sites, a historic context for the 1942-43 acquisition project segment, oral history documentation, and two general reading history books. All publications are listed in Appendix G of the HPC.

Fort Hood has inventoried all structures on the installation and is currently in the process of identifying and assessing the buildings and landscapes that are important to local and national heritage and may be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Fort Hood has recently identified seven

historic landscapes within the cantonment areas including: 1) the Capehart-Wherry Family Housing; 2) the Headquarters/Ceremonial; 3) the Hood Army Airfield; 4) the Killeen Base; 5) the Motorpool Corridor; 6) the Railroad and Transportation Corridors; and 7) Unaccompanied Personnel Housing. The most important aspect of these landscapes is their historic background and continued land use. The original post chapel (Building 53) is a significant contributing element of the Headquarters/Ceremonial Landscape. In addition to this building, the Reynolds House (Building 8640) is significant as an individual or stand-alone structure that is not associated with any of the historic landscapes.

Fort Hood is currently in the process of conducting an inventory of traditional cultural properties for one of our tribal stakeholders. This will be the first such inventory conducted by an U.S. Army installation in Texas and will likely set a precedent that other installations can follow. Fort Hood currently has identified one sacred site of religious importance to Native Americans. This site is actively used for ceremonial purposes on a regular basis.

CHAPTER 2: CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

To effectively and efficiently meet the FHCRM mission of balancing cultural resource stewardship with training requirements, a knowledge of the program as it is currently implemented is needed. This section includes an overview of the broad goals of the management plan, Army expectations, and staff responsibilities.

[Fort Hood and Cultural Resources Organization and Integration](#)

Fort Hood is a large installation with a CORPs command as well as the normal Garrison Command structure. III CORPs command integrates forces at Fort Hood into a larger unit with multiple capabilities and oversees the integration of the divisions stationed at Fort Hood as well as Reserve and Guard components. III CORPs essentially controls the operations side of activities at Fort Hood. The Installation Management Command (IMCOM) oversees garrison operations including responsibilities for natural resources and land management under which FHCRM falls. Training and projects can be initiated at both levels (III CORPs and IMCOM). As such, integration at both levels insures potential impacts to cultural resources will be considered during the planning stages of proposed undertakings. Currently, FHCRM is under the Environmental Division of the Directorate of Public Works (DPW). DPW is a

garrison function funded through IMCOM. FHCRM is integrated in all aspects of the installation's mission and operations. Proposed undertakings are implemented through the NEPA process and are reviewed during weekly Installation Project Review Board (IPRB) meetings and/or with the Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM) program. Cultural resource management is incorporated into the Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan (INRMP), the Land Sustainment Management Plan (LSMP), the Master Planning Installation Design Guide (IDG), and the Real Property Installation Facilities System (IFS). A reviewed and signed Fort Hood Form 200-X10 (coordination for land excavation and water use) is required for any ground excavation or water use activities. FHCRM is involved in project planning charrettes and coordinates with trainers, engineers and proponents early in the planning process to ensure the installation's mission and operations comply with appropriate regulations and laws and are completed in a timely and efficient manner.

[National Environmental Policy Act \(NEPA\)](#)

NEPA is a federal environmental statute that requires the Army to consider the effects of its proposed actions and undertakings on all aspects of the environment. Fort Hood establishes and documents the decision-making

process for systematically considering alternatives and examines the direct, indirect and cumulative environmental impacts associated with an undertaking or proposed action through the NEPA process. Some level of NEPA documentation is required when undertakings or actions impact cultural resources. Though the NEPA process provides an avenue to facilitate compliance with the cultural resource requirements and other statutory and regulatory laws (NHPA, ARPA, NAGPRA, AIRFA) its applicability must be considered independently of these other requirements. Thus, compliance with NEPA does not always satisfy cultural resource requirements nor does compliance these cultural resource requirements always satisfy NEPA mandates. The NEPA process provides an avenue to documenting and disseminating FHCRM decisions to the public.

[Archeological Resources Protection ACT \(ARPA\)](#) and Field Monitoring

FHCRM works in conjunction with the ITAM and Natural Resources programs to protect the identified archeological resources that have been determined to be historic properties. The intent of the implemented protection measures is to promote avoidance and limit or reduce impacts from unrestricted military training exercises and other undertakings. Although FH Form 200-X10 was devised to insure that potential impacts from training activities that involve

land excavation or water use are avoided, Fort Hood does not have a procedure that insures avoidance of impacts from unrestricted maneuvering. Thus, measures to protect archeological resources located in or near high traffic areas include: barricading the perimeter of the site to restrict access; emplacement of capping layers of sterile rock cobbles over existing trails that traverse sites to reduce impacts; or a combination of both techniques.

FHCRM has successfully targeted the problem of vandalism and looting of archeological sites on the installation by providing ARPA training for CRM and Game Warden personnel and by site monitoring. The CRM team and Game Wardens both utilize some of the latest advances in remote visual surveillance equipment and technology to monitor archeological sites. Any documentation generated is used to prosecute ARPA violators. Looted sites are documented within an ARPA monitoring database which ties directly into ArcGIS, thus providing insight into any established patterns of illegal looting activities. Game Wardens and CRM routinely conduct random field checks of sites to deter vandalism.

Reporting Non Intentional Damage to Cultural Resources

In instances where cultural resources are damaged, FHCRM will review site records, visit the site, make a preliminary determination of the significance of

the site and assess the damage. If the damage is determined to be insignificant or the site has been determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP, FHCRM may make the recommendation that the damage sustained has had no effect or no adverse effect on the integrity of the site. If the damage is determined to be severe and or the site has been determined to be significant, FHCRM will document the damage and provide such documentations in an Annual Report that will be reviewed by stakeholders. If the damage involves a significant resource associated with Native Americans, the applicable Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) will be followed. If site or resource damage is not addressed in an MOU or no MOU is in place, the appropriate Native American tribes (or groups) with ties to the effected resource will be notified.

ARPA Violation Documentation Procedures

A law enforcement officer (Game Warden) is responsible for investigating ARPA violations and directs the archeological crime scene investigation process. FHCRM is responsible for conducting an ARPA Damage Assessment, providing forensic expertise on archeological resources and may be requested to assist in other activities in documenting a violation. An ARPA investigation begins when an archaeological crime is suspected or discovered, whether in person or upon receiving a report from a third party. Once an ARPA violation

has been determined it will be documented by FHCRM. Law enforcement officials will determine if enough evidence is present to pursue an ARPA case and will direct FHCRM to conduct an ARPA Damage Assessment report that will document the elements of a criminal or civil violation that is required to be proven as outlined by the Archeological Resources Protection Act 16 USC 470aa-470mm. In instances where proof of a violation may be insufficient to obtain a conviction, Staff Judge Advocate may choose to pursue a civil penalty under the provision of 32 CFR 229.15. Such action may be appropriate for violations of Section 106 of NHPA (36 CFR 800) or for the disregard of complying with the Fort Hood HPC.

ARPA Permit

Fort Hood form [200-X10](#), Coordination for Land Excavation and Water Use, will be used for the ARPA permitting process wherein a sanctioned and approved archeological investigation may result in the excavation and or removal of archaeological resources from Fort Hood. FHCRM will only approve appropriately coordinated archeological investigations or activities that are performed in accordance with applicable federal regulations and in which professional standards of the Secretary of the Interior are met.

Curation

This is an ongoing activity which FHCRM will have in perpetuity. Artifacts from archeological and historical investigations since the late 1970s have been archived in accordance with [36 CFR 79](#). Currently an electronic catalogue is being augmented with secondary information. The current curation facility is a dedicated storage room with air conditioning and a de-humidifier to control temperature and humidity. A CO₂ fire suppression system which is activated by heat and smoke detectors is installed in the facility.

Data Management

Geographic Information System (GIS) technology has been a key factor in the ability of the CRM program to keep pace with the expanding military and civilian operations on Fort Hood. Geographic and spatial data layers, including installation boundaries, aerial imagery, archeological site boundaries, and regional geomorphology have been integrated to create a variety of different maps. ESRI's ArcGIS program with the spatial component is employed to control the data layers and create maps. An up-to-date map of all archeological sites on the installation, with relevant National Register of Historic Places assessments, is used to issue FH Form [200-X10](#) dig permits. The map is revised as needed based on information collected during field monitoring,

surveys, and other projects. This map ensures accurate and efficient processing of dig permits, as well as ensuring the appropriate protection of significant archeological sites and cultural resources. The geographic data layers are also used to create high quality site maps for use in reports and presentations, as well as for generating field maps to relocate sites during monitoring.

[American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 \(AIRFA\)](#)

AIRFA is a United States federal law and a joint resolution of Congress that pledges to protect and preserve the traditional religious rights and practices of Indian tribes or groups. The Act directs agencies to consult with tribes and/or groups about anything that may affect their religious practices.

[Executive Order 13007, Indian Sacred Sites, 1996](#)

Executive Order 13007 is specific to places that are sacred to Indian tribes. Federal agencies are required to accommodate access to these sacred places for ceremonial use by Indian religious practitioners, where such accommodation is not clearly inconsistent with law or essential agency functions. The agency is further required to avoid adverse impacts to sacred sites and to maintain the confidentiality of information on and location of such sites. Although protocol

procedures have been established for access to sacred sites on Fort Hood, formal agreements and Government-to-Government relations are currently in the planning stages.

[Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act \(NAGPRA\)](#)

NAGPRA provides a process for museums and Federal agencies to return certain Native American cultural items -- human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony - to lineal descendants, culturally affiliated Indian tribes, and Native Hawaiian organizations. Federally Recognized American Indian Tribes with a traditional interest in Central Texas are listed above (see Introduction).

Fort Hood manages a Native American repatriation cemetery, established in 1991; numerous reburials have taken place since its establishment, through the present day. The cemetery is located in a protected set-aside area, strictly for Native American use and reburial of NAGPRA-related remains and/or objects.

Fort Hood is currently in the planning stages for the development of formal agreements with each of the identified federally-recognized Indian Tribes with whom Fort Hood consults for the purpose of implementing plans of action (POAs) for NAGPRA-related sites and events. For more information on Fort

Hood's procedures for Government-to-Government consultations, see SOP 12 of the HPC.

Public Outreach and Education

Recognizing that public outreach and education is an integral part of successful cultural resource management, FHCRM has spent time developing and implementing programs, ranging from static exhibits to seminars, site tours, and educational courses. The staff strives to inform and educate the greater Fort Hood community, including military and civilian personnel, about the cultural resources on the installation. With this raised awareness, the community gains an appreciation of and reverence for the history and heritage surrounding them, helping them to become conscientious stewards of cultural resources.

FHCRM serves as a point of contact for former residents of the Fort Hood lands, and their descendents. These people gave up their land in the 1940s and 1950s, when the Army acquired the property to build what would become Fort Hood. In recent years FHCRM has focused a great deal on the installation's historical resources. The publications generated from this research are available to the public and have proven to be quite popular. Hundreds of copies have gone out to local historians, community members, genealogy researchers,

and former residents.

FHCRM participates in several annual events including Earth Day and [Texas Archeology Month \(TAM\)](#). Earth Day activities include articles in the Fort Hood Sentinel focusing on historic preservation and archeology, and a minimum daylong interactive exhibit. The exhibit typically highlights the different aspects of the CRM program and displays prehistoric and historic artifacts recovered from sites on the installation, with staff on hand to talk to visitors and answer questions. TAM, as the name implies, is a month long statewide event promoting all aspects of Texas archeology. FHCRM hosts a variety of activities throughout the month, including seminars, exhibits, and public site visits as training and staffing allows.

Other public outreach efforts supported include informal presentations to local community groups, volunteer opportunities, and artifact loans to other institutions. The loan of artifacts helps to further awareness of Fort Hood's cultural resources throughout the community. Finally, intense efforts are made to educate Fort Hood's military personnel about cultural resources. A portion of the Environmental Management Course (required for all unit Environmental Coordinators) focuses on CRM issues. The 45-minute lecture addresses federal laws and military regulations that apply to cultural resources, and the resource

types soldiers are likely to encounter during training exercises or recreational activities on the installation. Similar presentations are given, on request, to various units, companies, and battalions, with the audience being all personnel rather than just Environmental Coordinators. Occasionally, if cultural resources are in close proximity to a training exercise FHCRM staff will accompany key unit personnel on a pre-training site visit. This serves to educate military personnel about cultural resources and protect the site during training. Eventually all installation Environmental Coordinators will be exposed to culture resource management and protection, insuring significant properties are preserved while optimum training is accomplished.

CHAPTER 3: FUNDING STATUS

This section presents the various mechanisms for funding and describes the review and evaluation mechanisms used to determine the program's effectiveness.

Previous Years and Current Funding

Funding over the past five years has steadily decreased. With the exception to staff salaries, no funding was provided to FHCRM for fiscal years 2007 and 2008 due to changing priorities within the Army resulting from transformation, modularity and the war on terrorism. This reduction has decreased the ability of FHCRM to implement any new cultural resource projects or finish others that are only partially complete. The result has been a phasing of projects and postponements to meet mission priority changes.

Funding Proportion to Project Types

Previous funding priorities as represented by the projects funded from headquarters shows a focus on inventory and National Register of Historic Places assessments of archeological sites. Other projects such as historic property protection or stabilization and data recovery or other mitigation have had a lower priority. Program documents support re-organization of funds to these latter types of projects to meet current requirements.

Reporting Procedures and Funding Mechanisms

Management Systems Review

Monitoring of the FHCRM occurs at two levels: 1) monitoring the success of the program with respect to program performance standards; and 2) assessing current conditions and documenting any changes since the last condition assessment was conducted for the resources themselves. Monitoring the success of the FHCRM entails evaluation of whether or not the management actions at Fort Hood work to meet or exceed management goals. These goals are set by the Army in the form of the Installation Status Report (ISR) and by FHCRM to carry out the program. The Army Command Compliance and Protective Management within the Army Command Standards are taken directly from the revised Installation Rating System (IRS).

Command and Installation Standards

The Installation Status Report (ISR) is a three-part information gathering system with the purpose of providing decision makers with an objective assessment of Army installations with respect to infrastructure (ISR Part I), environment (ISR Part II), and services (ISR Part III). Part II of the ISR evaluates 24 different environmental programs. The evaluation for each is in four parts: 1) Program Performance; 2) Environmental Condition; 3) Mission Impact; and 4) Compliance with legal

requirements. Basic questions are asked that identify whether stated conditions have been met to achieve full performance in each part. Questions are ranked on an ordinal scale using GREEN, AMBER, or RED with red being the worst rating.

FHCRM also sets standards to rate success of the cultural resources management program. If a rating is amber or red, FHCRM should revise management actions to address unacceptable resource conditions. Internal standards are derived from the ISR and also include green, amber, and red ratings. The management strategy associated with the rating system is as follows:

Green Rating: Standard/maintenance-level resources management. All legal requirements are being met and all rating elements are acceptable.

Amber Rating: Heightened resources management. All legal requirements are being met, and some rating elements are unacceptable. Management actions will be implemented to specifically address resource conditions that are unacceptable. Resource conditions will be monitored and data reviewed for adaptive management.

Red Rating: Priority resources management. Legal requirements are not being met, and/or several rating elements are unacceptable. Management actions will be implemented to meet all legal requirements and to specifically address all resource conditions that are unacceptable. The actions will be proactive to aggressively encourage improvement of resource conditions. Resource conditions will be

monitored and data reviewed for evaluation of adaptive or alternative management strategies or actions.

The environmental objectives to meet ISR requirements for cultural resources are translated into action by preparing a work plan to develop and execute the cultural resources management program. The annual work plan is funded through recurring and nonrecurring projects, all of which go through the chain of command via a request for services process. Specific actions for fulfilling the objectives and targets are defined in the requests. Currently, the FHCRM focus is on the historic properties located in training maneuver areas since these resources are more likely to be effected by mission actions. Nevertheless, the entire range of cultural resources is included in requests for services in the work plan.

Environmental Compliance Assessment System (ECAS)

Monitoring the execution of FHCRM regulatory compliance is coordinated with the Army-wide Environmental Compliance Assessment System (ECAS) Program every three years. An ECAS review results in an Environmental Compliance Assessment Report (ECAR) that includes the findings, recommended corrective actions, and a draft Installation Corrective Action Plan (ICAP) that will be further reviewed and developed by installation personnel. ECAS is designed to assist commanders in identifying environmental compliance and operating deficiencies,

and recommending short- and long-term corrective actions. The three-year assessment is conducted by a technical team of environmental experts who are not employed by the installation. An internal assessment is conducted annually by the installation to track deadlines set in the ECAR, and to evaluate the status of compliance as new installation operations are introduced. FHCRM provides data on the status of the program for the internal assessment and the assessment by the outside technical team. The data needed for ECAS overlaps with that used to address the Army Command Standards that are a replication of ISR, Part II; the Fort Hood Standards; and the Environmental Management Systems (EMS) program review. The Army advises that an installation develop an interface between ECAS and EMS to ensure that deficiencies requiring funding are programmed, and cross check the ECAS and the ISR, Part II, Environment so that each reporting system submission describes the same environmental compliance/performance status.

This process helps to insure areas that need assessment under the statutes and regulations are addressed. As such, specific areas in the statutes and regulations that must be addressed by the Army can be identified and priorities can be determined for funding purposes. An area to be addressed that is prioritized as high would mean that compliance with laws has not been met and most likely a violation has been issued. Those prioritized as low indicate that the installation is not out of compliance and will not be out of compliance in the next two to three years.

Environmental Quality Report (EQR; formerly ACTS) (RCS-1997; replaces 1485)

The EQR is a World Wide Web-based data system that serves as a primary source of information for conveying the Army's environmental status to the Senior Army Leadership, DoD, and Congress. Its primary focus is to track Army compliance with environmental laws for multi-media reporting and management areas through Inspections, Enforcement Actions (ENFs), and Fines and Penalties, and other program parameters on a quarterly basis. Primary reports for this data are the Quarterly Army Performance Review (to the Secretary of the Army), the semi-annual DoD Environmental Quality IPR (to DUSD(ES)), and the fall IPR being the Army's input to the DoD Environmental Quality Report to Congress (RCS-1997). In addition to the quarterly reports, the EQR data calls in the Fall and the Spring also include requirements for additional data required by the semi-annual DoD IPRs and other reports that HQDA submits. This information is reported quarterly: 5-Nov, 15-Feb, 15-May, and 15-Aug.

Secretary of Interior's Report to Congress on Federal Archeological Activities

The Secretary of Interior's Report to Congress on Federal Archeological Activities is mandated through [Statute 16 USC Section 470ll](#) and the [Archeological Resources Protection Act \(ARPA\)](#). Annually, through a standardized questionnaire, each

Federal agency with land management responsibilities provides information on archeological activities occurring that year. The report is compiled and submitted to the Secretary of the Interior. The data for this report is currently collected in surveys defined in the Fall EQR data call.

Cultural Resources Projects Currently Funded

FHCRM currently has secured funding for eight projects. Four of the projects offset impacts and mitigate affects of proposed undertakings (Killeen Base Oral Histories, Paluxy Archaeology Sites, North Fort Hood POW Camp research, and ITAM crossing #23).

1.) Killeen Base Oral Histories Projects. This project was implemented to offset impacts from the modernization and reuse of Killeen Base area and Underground Training Facilities. This project will cover all current and future proposed undertakings for the former Killeen Base.

2.) Data Recovery at Prehistoric Archaeological Sites in the Paluxy Formation. Sites locate within the Paluxy Formation have been identified as high-risk threatened cultural resources and a data recovery program was implemented in accordance with Fort Hood's Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan to mitigate impacts from training. Field work has been completed and analysis of data and ethnographic reports are continuing.

3.) Data Recovery at 41CV0389 at Crossing #23. This project was funded in part by the ITAM program to mitigate impacts from the future reopening of stream crossing #23. In late FY09 preliminary work began and field work will continue through early FY10. Data recovery will focus on the impacted portions of the site and will barricade and capping the archaeological features not within the crossing footprint.

4.) Data Recovery Results and Assessments of Investigations. This project funded the final work order (analysis of data and report writing) for the cooperative agreement with Mercyhurst Archaeological Institute (MAI). Specific projects include the POW Camp, 41CV0115 rockshelter site, and the Historic Dorn Homestead.

5.) Tribal Cultural Resource Consultation Support. Provided funding for the development of Memorandum of Understandings (MOU), consultation and coordination of undertakings with Federally Recognized Tribes.

6.) Archaeological Site Evaluations for NRHP Assessments of 25 Rockshelter Sites. Completion of NRHP site assessments for 25 prehistoric rockshelter sites. Phase 1 of this project was funded in FY06 and Phase 2 of this project is scheduled to start mid FY10.

7.) Inventory and Assessment of Built Resources. Inventory and assessment of 70 buildings and structures that are 50 years of age or approaching 50 has been funded with fieldwork starting mid FY10.

8.) Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP) Inventory. Funding has been secured to conduct a TCP Survey for one tribal stakeholder on Fort Hood. Fieldwork is expected to start mid FY10 with completion anticipated in FY12.

Cultural Resources Projects Planned (Pending Funding):

1.) 800-acre Inventory and Evaluation. Conduct Section 110 NHPA survey of uninventoried land. The intent of this project is to inventory approximately 800 acres of land newly acquired by Fort Hood through land exchanges.

2.) Historic Properties Preservation and Mitigation. Completion of ongoing Paluxy archaeological site mitigation work and preliminary National Register site eligibility assessments for newly discovered sites.

3.) Cultural Resource Stewardship. Provide education and public outreach for increased awareness to fulfill requirements of Army Regulation AR200-1.

4.) Cultural Resource Curation Management. Fund the curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections and up-keep to fulfill requirements of 36CFR79.

5.) Historic Properties Maintenance and Repair. Provide support for monitoring of archaeological inventories, Archaeological Resource Protection Act (ARPA) damage assessments and site protection measures.

6.) Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. Fund required identification and repatriation of human remains.

7.) ITAM Program Stream Crossing Archaeological Site Mitigation. Facilitate the construction and/or upgrade of stream crossings across the Western Maneuver Corridors that are considered safety hazards and have restrictions placed on them because of the presence of Historic Properties.

8.) Mitigation Plan for Historic Landscapes. Mitigate the impacts of stationing actions in support of Grow the Army (GTA) initiative and 3rd Army Cavalry Regiment (ACR) newly assigned Striker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT). This project will cover all current and future proposed undertakings that may impact the historic landscape.

9.) Barricading and Capping. This project will fund protection measures to facilitate unrestricted maneuvers in the Maneuver Corridors/Training Area. Preferred treatment methods for shallowly buried archaeology historic properties are barricading or capping. Barricading involves the placement of large boulders or large piles of rock (>8 inches) at access points to reduce impacts from vehicle maneuvers. This project is

required to facilitate the stationing actions of Grow the Army initiative, training mission and meet requirements for unrestricted training maneuvers.

10.) In-House Archeological Support Services. Funding applied to this project provides archeological support to FHCRM in its efforts to manage inadvertent finds (small archeology sites or features) discovered during normal day to day activities on Fort Hood which do not require extensive large scale excavations and in-depth scientific analysis. Support Services include: the collection and analysis of one AMS radiocarbon date, one macro-botanical sample, one fauna sample, site monitoring and FHCRM support staff, and research materials and documents.

**Department of the Army
Fort Hood, Texas**

Historic Properties Component

**for Certification under the
Army Alternate Procedures for Historic Properties**

January 2010

AN ANTI-DEFICIENCY ACT (31 U.S.C. SECTION 1341):

ALL ACTIVITIES SUBJECT TO THIS HPC REQUIRING EXPENDITURE OF ARMY FUNDS ARE EXPRESSLY SUBJECT TO THE AVAILABILITY OF APPROPRIATIONS AND THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE ANTI-DEFICIENCY ACT. NO OBLIGATION UNDERTAKEN BY THE ARMY UNDER THE TERMS OF THIS HPC SHALL REQUIRE OR BE INTERPRETED TO REQUIRE A COMMITMENT TO EXPEND FUNDS NOT APPROPRIATED FOR THE PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

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Colonel, US Army
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1.0 Introduction

The [Historic Properties Component \(HPC\)](#) is the section of Fort Hood's [Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan \(ICRMP\)](#) that addresses compliance with [Section 106](#) of the [National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 \(NHPA\)](#), as amended, through implementation of the [Army Alternate Procedures \(AAP\)](#). [Section 106](#) requires Federal agencies to take into account the [effects](#) of their [undertakings](#) on [historic properties](#) and afford the [Advisory Council on Historic Preservation \(ACHP\)](#) a reasonable opportunity to comment on such [undertakings](#). [Section 106](#) states that:

The head of any Federal agency having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed Federal or federally assisted [undertaking](#) in any State and the head of any Federal department or independent agency having authority to [license](#) any [undertaking](#) shall, prior to the approval of the expenditure of any Federal funds on the [undertaking](#) or prior to the issuance of any [license](#), as the case may be, take into account the [effect](#) of the [undertaking](#) on any [district](#), [site](#), [building](#), structure, or [object](#) that is included in or eligible for inclusion in the [National Register](#). The head of any such Federal agency shall afford the [Advisory Council on Historic Preservation](#) established under Title II of this Act a reasonable opportunity to comment with regard to such [undertaking](#).

-[National Historic Preservation Act](#) of 1966, as amended

The [NHPA](#) defines [undertakings](#) as “a project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a Federal agency.”

Fort Hood also manages other types of [cultural resources](#) under other statutes and regulations, including the [Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act \(NAGPRA\)](#), the [Archeological Resources Protection Act \(ARPA\)](#), and the [American Indian Religious Freedom Act \(AIRFA\)](#) as well as several Executive Orders. Compliance with these laws and regulations are discussed further in the [ICRMP](#) and are

not the subject of this [HPC](#). See Chapter 1 of the [ICRMP](#) or [Appendix E](#) for additional details on these Federal regulations.

1.1 Army Alternate Procedures

The [ACHP's Section 106](#) procedures are established in [36 CFR 800](#). These regulations allow Federal agencies to develop alternative procedures for implementing [Section 106](#). The alternate procedures must be consistent with the [ACHP's](#) regulations. The Army has, with the [ACHP's](#) approval, developed and adopted alternate procedures to [Section 106](#) compliance. A [Garrison Commander](#) may either continue to implement the [ACHP's 36 CFR 800](#) procedures or may comply through the implementation of the [AAP](#). If a [Garrison Commander](#) chooses to implement the [AAP](#), the Installation is responsible for developing an [Historic Properties Component \(HPC\)](#) plan. The [ACHP](#) reviews and ultimately certifies the [HPC](#) for implementation by the Installation. The [Garrison Commander](#) is responsible for [HPC](#) implementation once the document is prepared and certified. Thereafter, the document will be effective for a period of five years.

The [AAP](#) includes the four steps of [Section 106](#) review that are established under [36 CFR 800](#):

- Initiate the process;
- Identify the [historic properties](#);
- Assess [adverse effects](#); and
- Resolve [adverse effects](#).

The most significant difference between the [AAP](#) and [36 CFR 800](#) is that the programmatic project review process prescribed in the [AAP](#) replaces the project-by-project review outlined in [36 CFR 800](#). Under the [AAP](#), [consulting parties](#) are afforded the opportunity to participate in the development of the [HPC](#), and the annual [review and monitoring](#) process.

By reviewing [undertakings](#) internally and by having afforded [consulting parties](#) the opportunity to participate in the document development and annual reviews, an installation will continue to comply with [Section 106](#) when operating under the [AAP](#). [Historic properties](#) are identified, evaluated, and effects to [historic properties](#) assessed and resolved by the Installation following the internal processes established in the [HPC](#). [Actions](#) affecting [historic properties](#) are recorded through the preparation of [National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 \(NEPA\)](#), as amended, documentation. The [consulting parties](#) and the public are informed of Installation [actions](#) through [NEPA](#)'s public participation process. [32 CFR 651—Environmental Analysis of Army Actions](#) provides additional guidance on the Army's procedures for implementing [NEPA](#).

Fort Hood will document its decisions, in compliance with the [AAP](#), in the [NEPA file](#) for the [undertaking](#), which will be reviewed during the annual [review and monitoring](#) process by the Installation and [consulting parties \(See SOP 9\)](#).

In instances where another Federal agency is involved with Fort Hood in an [undertaking](#), Fort Hood and the other agency may mutually agree that either agency be designated as the lead Federal agency. If the lead agency is an agency other than Fort Hood, [undertakings](#) will be reviewed in accordance with [36 CFR 800](#).

1.2 National Environmental Policy Act

[32 CFR 651](#) establishes policy for Army installation [NEPA](#) compliance. As set forth in [32 CFR 651](#), Fort Hood will integrate environmental considerations, which include compliance with the [NHPA](#) and [Section 106](#), into the planning and decision-making process.

1.2.1 National Environmental Policy Act Documentation

There are several types of documentation prepared under [NEPA](#). The main three include:

- [Record of Environmental Consideration \(REC\)](#); and/or
- [Environmental Assessment \(EA\)](#); and/or
- [Environmental Impact Statement \(EIS\)](#).

For information concerning the different types of [NEPA](#) documentation, refer to [32 CFR 651](#). The Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) within the [HPC](#) (explained below) drive how the process will function in [coordination](#) with the [NEPA process](#) and have been developed in [consultation](#) with stakeholders.

The [proponent](#) of an [action](#) is responsible for the preparation of [NEPA](#) documents, [coordination](#) with stakeholders, and implementation of the [undertaking](#). Certain [NEPA](#) documents are made available to stakeholders and the public for review and comment. Generally, the Installation makes the documents available for public review thirty (30) [days](#) prior to making a final decision and proceeding with an [action](#). The [Environmental Division of Fort Hood](#) is responsible for [coordination](#) with the public and/or stakeholders with interests in an [historic property](#) that might be affected by an [undertaking](#). This [coordination](#) allows for early stakeholder and public involvement in

the decision-making process to avoid potential delays. During the [coordination](#) process, the public and stakeholders are afforded the opportunity to review and comment on the proposed [action](#) as appropriate through the [NEPA process](#).

As the proposal for a project is received, the [NEPA coordination](#) process will begin. The responsible [NEPA](#) Specialist will ensure review of the proposed project by Cultural Resources Management. The Department of Public Works – Environmental Division, [NEPA](#) Program maintains electronic and hardcopy files of Fort Hood’s [Records of Environmental Consideration](#), [Environmental Assessments](#), and [Environmental Impact Statements](#). Leasing agreements as well as Environmental Baseline Survey’s are also maintained.

1.2.2 [Historic Properties Component](#) Documentation

The installation’s [Cultural Resource Manager \(CRM\)](#) will ensure that documentation as to whether a project or activity qualifies as an [undertaking](#) is included in the [NEPA file](#). CRM will document all reviewed projects within an electronic database. This database retains the initial tracking information for SOP 1-2 for all reviewed actions. If a project qualifies as an undertaking (SOP 1) and there are identified historic properties that are not excluded by exempt undertakings or categorical exclusions (SOP 2) or there is a need for an initial identification of historic properties, then a [Record of Historic Property\(ies\) Consideration \(RHPC\)](#) form ([Appendix F](#)) will be completed in accordance with SOP 1-8; copy of which will be added to the [NEPA file](#). In these cases the proposed site location or area of potential effect will be examined by Cultural Resources Management and any associated concerns with or potential impacts to [cultural resources](#) and [historic properties](#) will be relayed to the [proponent](#).

If an [undertaking](#) is proposed that may adversely affect an [historic property](#) and no [NEPA](#) documentation is prepared that require public participation and comment, Fort Hood will notify stakeholders and make available the [RHPC](#) for a 30-day review period.

1.3 Basic Organizational Elements

Fort Hood fulfills its [Section 106](#) compliance responsibilities through the implementation of this [HPC](#), wherein the internal procedures for determining and resolving the [effects](#) of [undertakings](#) on [historic properties](#) are established. [HPC](#) implementation will work in conjunction with Fort Hood's existing processes and documentation requirements. The [HPC](#) addresses compliance with [NHPA](#) only and is composed of three basic organizational elements: background data, [SOPs](#), and appendices.

1.3.1 Background Data

The background data include:

- information on Fort Hood's mission and the types of activities that may affect [historic properties](#);
- a [planning level survey](#);
- a summary of the categories of [undertakings](#) that are likely to occur on Fort Hood;
- a list of [categorical exclusions](#) that will not require review under Fort Hood's [HPC](#) compliance procedures; and,
- internal management practices.

1.3.2 [Standard Operating Procedures \(SOPs\)](#)

The SOPs in the [HPC](#) are the systematic, step-by-step procedures that Fort Hood will follow when considering the [effects](#) of its activities on [historic properties](#) for [Section 106](#) compliance in accordance with the [AAP](#). As such, these SOPs have been prepared in [consultation](#) with [consulting parties](#) and explicitly detail how Fort Hood will carry out its responsibilities toward [historic properties](#).

1.3.3 Appendices

The following appendices are included in the [HPC](#):

- [Appendix A](#): Archeological [Historic Properties](#) at Fort Hood
- [Appendix B](#): Historic [Buildings](#) and Structures Table
- [Appendix C](#): Glossary of Frequently Used Terms
- [Appendix D](#): Frequently Used Acronyms
- [Appendix E](#): World Wide Web Links
- [Appendix F](#): Record of Historic Property Consideration
- [Appendix G](#): Bibliography of Reports on Fort Hood's [Historic Properties](#)
- [Appendix H](#): Guidance for the Identification and Evaluation of [Historic Properties](#)

1.4 Location and Setting

Fort Hood is located in Central Texas north of Austin and south of Waco. The Installation comprises approximately 213,093 acres acquired for Fort Hood and an additional 5,733 acres adjacent to Belton Lake that are leased from the U.S. Army

Corps of Engineers (ACOE). Fort Hood Cultural Resources Management program (FHCRM) has oversight responsibility for all 218,826 acres.

A comprehensive discussion regarding Fort Hood's natural environment (e.g., soils, geology, hydrology, topography, land use, and floral and faunal communities) can be found in Fort Hood's [Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan \(INRMP\)](#).

See the official Fort Hood web site at www.hood.army.mil for more information about the Installation.

1.5 Brief Summary of Fort Hood's History

Fort Hood was named for Confederate General John Bell Hood, the noted military leader who gained recognition during the Civil War as the commander of Hood's Texas Brigade. The Installation was established for training purposes as part of the U.S. military mobilization for World War II. The original site, encompassing 104,000 acres, was selected in 1941. Land acquisition and [construction](#) of South Camp Hood began in 1942. Camp Hood formally opened for troop training in September 1942 and, at peak population, provided training grounds for over 130,000 troops. In 1943, 46,000 additional acres were added. The Installation was designated a permanent installation and renamed Fort Hood in 1951.

In addition to the main cantonment outside of Killeen that became known as South Camp Hood, a second cantonment was established in the north. This cantonment became known as North Camp Hood, and is located 17 miles north of the main cantonment. North Camp Hood was established shortly after the first land acquisition in 1942 and the development of the main cantonment area. West Fort Hood was formerly a U.S. Air Force facility. The U.S. Air Force ran Gray Army Airfield and the

associated Nuclear Warhead Storage Facility called Killeen Base from 1947 to 1952. From 1952 to 1969, the U.S. Army under the Defense Atomic Support Agency operated the facilities and airfield. These areas formally became part of Fort Hood in 1969. Between 1953 and 1955, the size of Fort Hood was expanded through the acquisition of an additional 49,578 acres, which was concurrent with the acquisition of land for Belton Lake Reservoir. Over the years, Fort Hood continued to expand in size through a series of land acquisitions to accommodate new equipment and training needs, and currently functions as a tank training facility.

1.6 Mission

As a facility under the United States Army's [Installation Management Command \(IMCOM\)](#), Fort Hood's mission is:

- A power projection platform, in support of the full spectrum of operations
- Provides responsible stewardship of resources services and maintains infrastructure
- Enables training of joint/combined expeditionary forces and mobilizes/demobilizes RC forces
- Establishes a safe secure environment
- Provides for the well-being of the DA family
- Fosters relationships with surrounding communities
- Sustains/supports Army transformation

Fort Hood is a Heavy Force training facility, with two heavy divisions, 1st Cavalry Division (CD) and 4th Infantry division (ID), and the 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment (ACR). All three units have numerous tracked and wheeled vehicles, helicopters and

unmanned aviation vehicles. Several [tenant](#) organizations, such as the 13th Sustainment Command, are also assigned to Fort Hood.

1.7 Mission and Goal Activities that May Affect [Historic Properties](#)

Activities undertaken to meet the missions and/or goals of Fort Hood may include [undertakings](#) that are required to comply with [Section 106](#) of the [NHPA](#) in order to take into account the [effect](#) of the [undertaking](#) on [historic properties](#). [Section 106](#) compliance procedures for Fort Hood are set forth in this [HPC](#). For more information on categories of [undertakings](#) that Fort Hood anticipates conducting during the five-year planning period of the [HPC](#) refer to [Section 3.1](#) Categories of [Undertakings](#) to be Conducted at Fort Hood.

1.7.1 Installation Land Use

Fort Hood is divided into three primary land uses: Installation Cantonment, Ranges, and Army Airfields. Each area, in turn, is subdivided into specialized functional areas. The activities undertaken in each major land use category have the potential to pose unique [effects](#) to [historic properties](#). See [Section 3.0](#) Categorized [Undertakings](#) for information on the types of [undertakings](#) that may affect [historic properties](#).

1.7.1.1 Installation Cantonment

- **Administration:** Headquarters and office [buildings](#) to accommodate offices, professional and technical activities, records, files and administrative supplies.
- **Airfield:** Runways, aircraft maintenance areas, airfield operations and training facilities, and navigational and traffic aids.

- **Community Facilities:** Commercial and service facilities, within both the Installation and the civilian towns and communities.
- **Family Housing:** Facilities to house military families, along with support and recreational facilities.
- **Industrial:** Manufacturing facilities for Army equipment and material, utilities, and waste disposal systems.
- **Maintenance:** Facilities and shops for maintenance and repair of all types at the installation.
- **Medical:** Facilities providing for both inpatient and outpatient medical and dental care for active duty and retired personnel.
- **Open Space:** Formal landscaped parcels such as the parade grounds.
- **Outdoor Recreation:** Outdoor athletic and recreational facilities.
- **Supply/Storage:** Depot, terminal, and bulk-type storage for all classes of Army supply.
- **Unaccompanied Personnel Housing:** Unaccompanied enlisted and officer personnel barracks, including dining, administration, supply, outdoor recreation, and community retail and service facilities.

1.7.1.2 Ranges

Ranges are divided into four sub-areas: (1) maneuver training areas; (2) Live Fire range areas; (3) impact areas; and (4) special use areas, such as storage facilities, etc. Fort Hood encompasses 136,382 acres for maneuvers and 61,378 acres for live fire, with 76 live fire ranges around the perimeter. The Ammo Supply Point (ASP) and the Ammo Holding Area (AHA) for the installation ranges are located in cantonment areas.

Fort Hood Regulation 350-40 provides details and requirements on the types of military activities undertaken at Fort Hood Ranges.

In general, the maneuver training areas are used for all levels of maneuver, command and control, field exercises, and logistical non live fire training events: 13 training areas can support artillery and Multiple Launch Rocket System (MLRS) live fire training where rounds are fired into the permanent impact area. The live fire ranges include bayonet, pistol, rifle, machine gun, grenade, mortar, and demolition; all levels of tank, Bradley, scout, engineer and aviation gunnery tables; artillery, MLRS, and fixed wing events. The permanent impact area is located in the center of the live fire ranges and considered to be a permanent duded area as it contains live ordnance and is off limits to all personnel.

Fort Hood provides a variety of fixed facilities for training activities. These facilities support industrial skills training and small arms qualification, tank tables, individual crew and platoon tables, live fire maneuvers through Battalion/Brigade (BN/BDE) combined fire exercises, external evaluations and field training exercises, and maneuver lands to develop team and unit skills through division external evaluation and field training exercises.

Training at Fort Hood is dynamic. The type of training and the personnel receiving training vary over time in accordance with the military's mission and needs.

1.7.1.3 Army Airfield Areas

Two Army Airfields are located at Fort Hood: Hood Army Airfield and Robert Gray Army Airfield. Hood Army Airfield serves the rotary wing units. It was the main Fort Hood airfield from 1943 to 1963 and served smaller aircraft and rotary winged aircraft.

Robert Gray Army Airfield was originally an Army Air Command and later an Air Force facility supporting the Nuclear Warhead Storage program. In 1969 the airfield and surrounding acreage, including the storage facility, were transferred to Fort Hood. Robert Gray Army Airfield has a 10,000-foot runway, which supports fixed wing aircraft. The airfield has undergone an upgrade and is now a joint-use facility, Killeen-Fort Hood Regional Airport.

1.8 Internal Organization

Fort Hood is a large installation with a CORPS command as well as the usual Garrison Command structure. Training and projects can be initiated at both levels. Integration at both levels insures that potential impacts to [cultural resources](#) or [effects](#) to [historic properties](#) are considered during the planning stages. The organization chart (Figure 1) illustrates the current hierarchy through which [undertakings](#) must be coordinated. Responsibility for cultural resource management ultimately resides with the Garrison Commander. In accordance with AR 200-1 the Garrison Commander has designated the Cultural Resources Manager (CRM) and Coordinator for Native American Affairs and has initiated a government-to-government relationship with Federally recognized Indian Tribes. In addition to these responsibilities, the Garrison Commander is accountable for the Installation Cultural Resources Management Program; establishes a process that requires early coordination between the CRM and other installation staff elements, tenants, and others in project planning and activities that may affect cultural resources; ensures that cultural resources management is integrated with installation training and testing activities, master planning (AR 210-20),

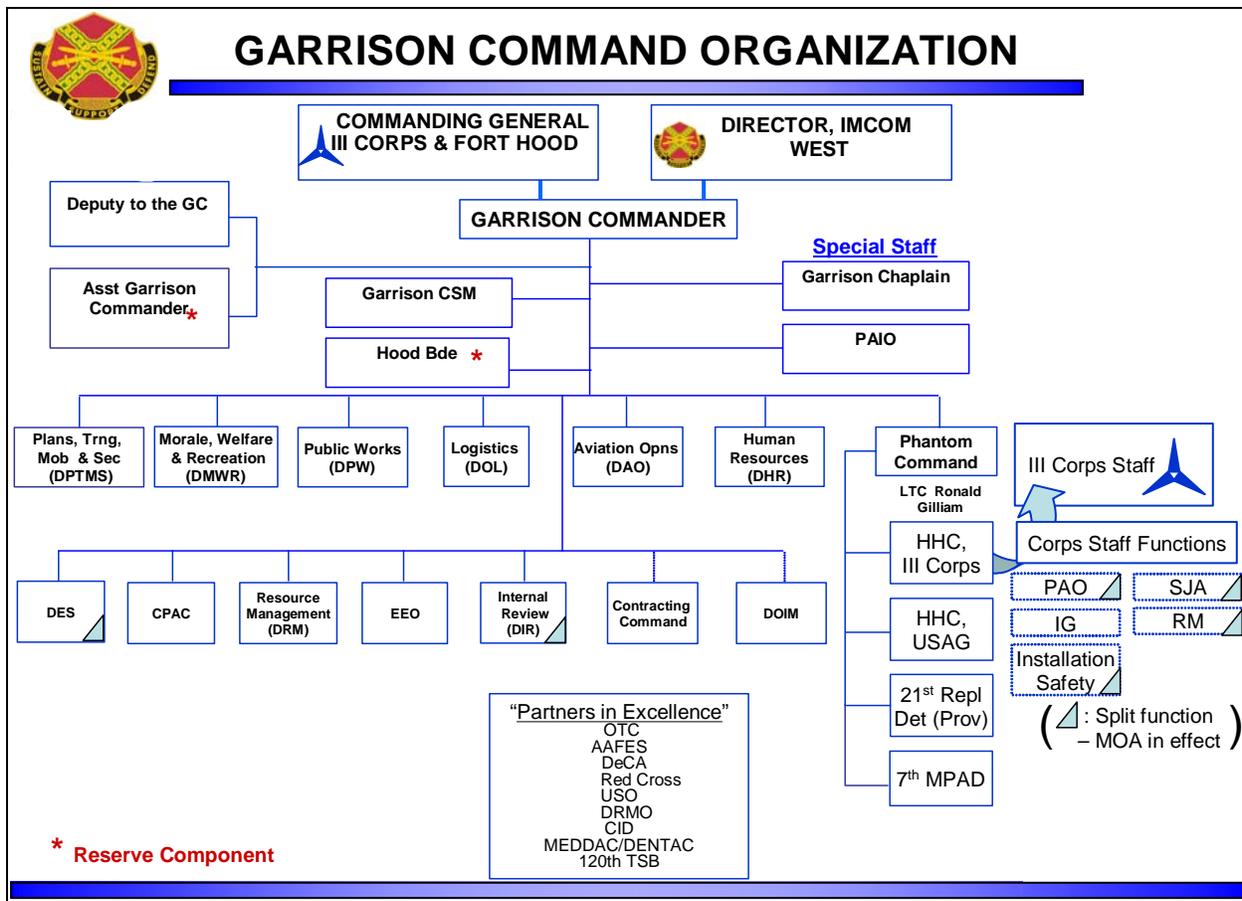


Figure 1. Fort Hood Organization Chart

environmental impact analysis ([32 CFR 651](#)), natural resources and endangered species management planning and programming including the [INRMP \(AR 200-1\)](#) and the Integrated [Training Area Management \(ITAM\)](#) program; establishes funding priorities and program funds for [cultural resource](#)s and management activities into the Environmental Program Requirements report; conducts a comprehensive evaluation of the installation's [cultural resource](#)s management program as part of the environmental compliance assessment required by [AR 200-1](#); and serves as the Agency Official as defined in [Section 106](#) with responsibility for compliance with the [NHPA](#).

The Director of Public Works is responsible to the [Garrison Commander](#) for the technical aspects of the operation of the installation. The Cultural Resources Management Program at Fort Hood is organized under the Natural Resource Management Division of the Environmental Programs of the Directorate of Public Works. Fort Hood has either on staff, or access to, technical experts who meet the appropriate [professional](#) requirements established by the Secretary of the Interior to implement and fulfill the requirements of this [HPC](#).

2.0 Planning Level Survey (PLS)

The PLS, based on review of existing literature, records, and data, identifies the historic properties that are known, or may be expected to be present, on the Installation. The PLS shall be updated as necessary to include information made available through the identification and evaluation of historic properties. Several elements are included in the PLS. The required elements and the status of each are described below.

The NHPA defines an historic property as “any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register.” Historic Properties of Traditional Religious and Cultural Importance (PTRCI) to Federally recognized Indian Tribes also are included in the definition. Fort Hood has no historic properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places. However, the current inventory includes over 200 archeological sites, two historic buildings, and one PTRCI that are eligible for listing on the National Register and more than 150 other archeological sites and several buildings require eligibility evaluation.

The identification of additional resources and eligibility evaluations will be conducted as actions and undertakings arise. All changes to the inventory will be reviewed with stakeholders per SOP 9. In addition, an inventory schedule will be established for those areas of the installation that are programmed for undertakings in the subsequent fiscal year; this will facilitate analysis of alternatives early in the planning process for those specific undertakings. The annual inventory will consist of reviewing scheduled projects during which the project information will be correlated with existing literature on historic properties.

The land occupied by Fort Hood is associated with the history of American Indians, western settlement, and the military history of the United States. Numerous and varied [cultural resources](#) within the boundaries of Fort Hood have been documented through extensive and systematic investigations. Detailed information on the historic context of the Installation is found in the US Army Fort Hood Archeological Resource Management Series Research Reports ([Appendix G](#)).

2.1 Locations of Known [Historic Properties](#)

Fort Hood Cultural Resource Management (FHCRM) has oversight responsibility for all of the [historic properties](#) within the boundaries of Fort Hood in addition to oversight responsibility for Installation activities outside of the Installation boundaries. Off-site activities can include training at other locations which are temporarily leased by Fort Hood. The list below is a breakout of Fort Hood acreage used for training:

- [Real Property](#): 213,093 acres
- ACOE Property: 5,733 acres (per lease agreement)
- CRM Oversight: 218,826 acres.

Geographic Information System (GIS) Technology has been key in FHCRM's ability to keep pace with expanding military and civilian operations on Fort Hood and provides a method to accurately store locations of [historic properties](#). Geographic and spatial data layers, including Installation boundaries, aerial photos, archeological [site](#) boundaries, and regional geomorphology, have been integrated into this system. The system is revised, as needed, based on information collected from field monitoring, surveys, and other projects.

2.1.1 Inventory of Archeological [Sites](#)

[National Register Bulletin 15](#): How to Apply the [National Register Criteria](#) for Evaluation defines a [site](#) as:

the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure.

Since the late 1970s, extensive survey has been undertaken at Fort Hood to locate archeological [sites](#). The result is that, in effect, all of the Training and Cantonment Areas and the majority of the Live Fire Area have been systematically surveyed (Figure 2). The impact areas or [surface danger zones](#) account for the greatest portion of the unsurveyed areas of Fort Hood. The archeology sites that have been determined to be historic properties are located throughout the installation and are not indicated on Figure 2.

A total of 2,234 archeological resources have been identified. This total comprises 1,109 prehistoric archeological resources inclusive of one [Native American sacred site](#), and 1,125 historic archeological resources. The [Fort Hood Archeological Resource Management Series \(FHARMS\)](#) consists of over 55 volumes and contains a vast amount of archeological and historic data and resource characteristics.

Prehistoric archeological resource assessment has followed the traditional methodology of shovel testing proceeding to [National Register](#) testing for [NRHP](#) assessments of eligibility. This assessment program prioritized testing of resources based on mission needs, particularly in training areas. Table 1 summarizes [National Register](#) eligibility assessments for historic and prehistoric archeological [sites](#).

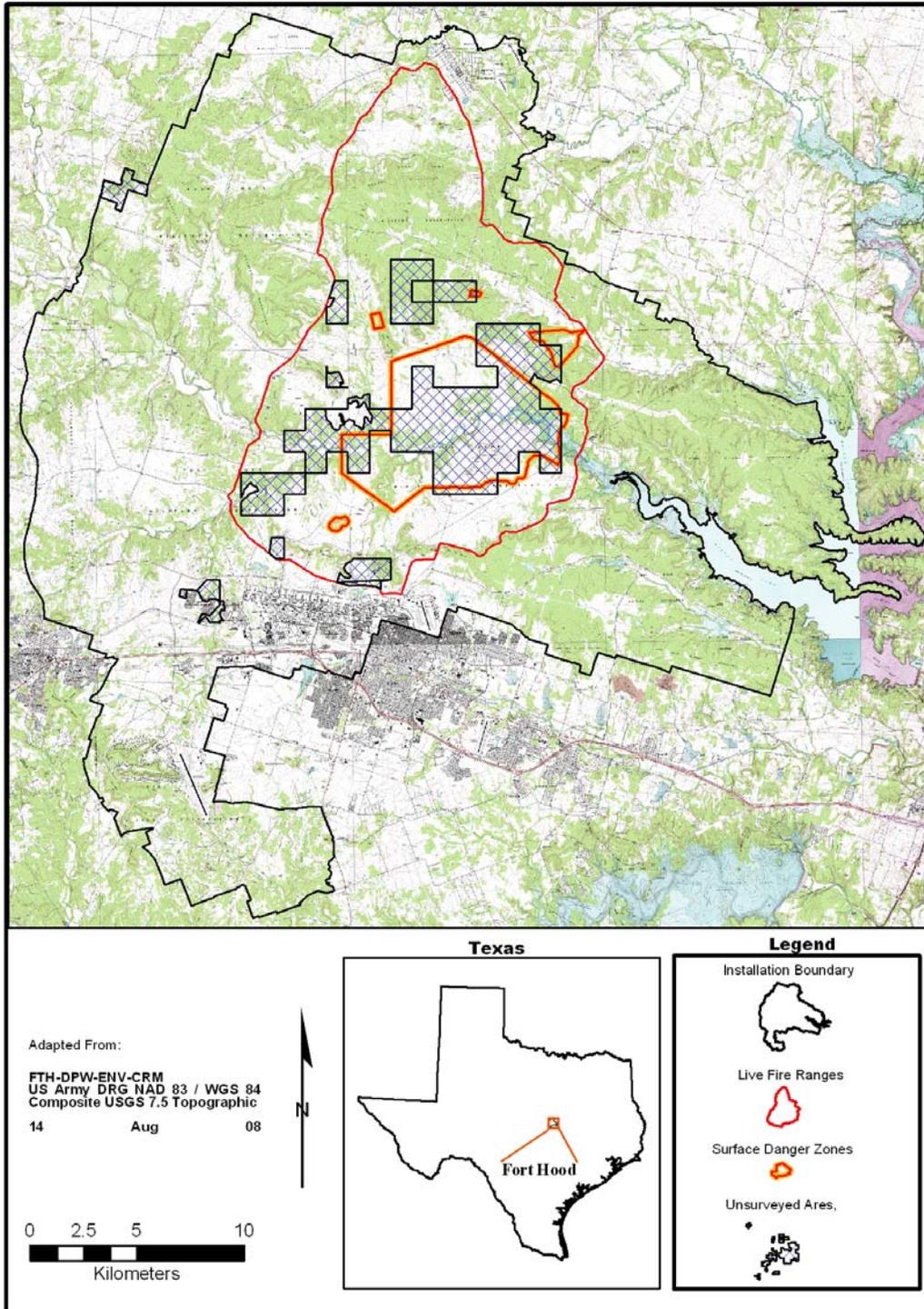


Figure 2. Installation Map Depicting Surveyed and Unsurveyed Areas.

Table 1. Archaeological Historic Properties at Fort Hood

	Total	Eligible	Eligibility to be assessed	Not Eligible
Prehistoric	1109	180	129	800
Historic	1125	27	34	1064
Totals	2234	207	163	1864

The chronology of the prehistoric material recovered at Fort Hood spans from approximately 10,000 to 200 years BP (Before Present) and represents the remains of hunter/gatherer societies. Features within specific [site](#) areas can include, but are not limited to: concentrations or scatters of specific artifact types, hearths or baking pits, burned rock middens and mounds (earth ovens), postmolds, and burial grounds. A unique feature (Medicine Wheel) has been identified within one [site](#) and is discussed further below under the Traditional Cultural Properties section 2.1.2. 2 lists the types of prehistoric archeological resources found at Fort Hood.

Table 2. Prehistoric Archaeological Resources by Type

Resource Type	Definition
Artifact or Lithic Scatter	Surface concentration of stone artifacts with limited matrix depth
Cave/Sink hole	Cavity in natural rock formation where the opening is smaller than depth, that contains cultural materials
Medicine Wheel Midden	Unique alignment of rocks at sacred ceremonial use area Thick deposit of cultural materials without relief or standard shape
Mound Open Camp	Domed, circular-shaped deposit of cultural materials. A place exhibiting evidence of prehistoric encampment not enclosed by natural rock formation
Procurement Area	Natural resource (usually lithic or rock) exploitation location.
Rock Shelter	Overhang or cavity formed in natural rock formation, where the opening is greater than depth, that contains cultural materials

Historic archeological resources are the remnants of European settlement from the early 1800s to the land acquisitions which established Camp Hood in the mid-1900s. [Sites](#) such as former cattle ranches, farms, and community structures comprise the majority of these resources. Cemeteries associated with many of these former communities provide a link to these settlements by former landowners and their families. Categories of historic archeological resources at Fort Hood are summarized below in Table 3.

Table 3. Historic Archeological Resources by Type

Resource Type	Definition
Artifact Scatter	Surface scatter of historic materials, no structural remains present
Bridge	Bridge structure
Cemetery	Known location of burials, may or may not still have interred remains
Community	Group of habitation structures
Culvert	Water diversion structure
Dump	Defined group of garbage
Farm/Ranch	Homestead and/or grouping of related structure
Livestock Feature	Structure used for attending and support of livestock
Quarry	Specific location of material removal
Railroad	Features related to railroad, i.e. right-of-way
Rock Wall	Fences, supporting structures, etc made of rock
School	Remains of known school building
Water Feature	Employed in irrigation, water containment, etc.

[National Register of Historic Places \(NRHP\)](#) eligibility assessments have been undertaken using different methodologies for historic and prehistoric archeological resources. Assessment of historic archeological resources has focused on an historic document review. This review was divided into two phases based on the two major periods of property acquisition. The first phase focused on the land acquired in 1942-43 when Camp Hood was established through the acquisition of 150,000 acres. The second phase focused on the 49,578 acres acquired between 1953 and 1955 after the redesignation of Camp Hood to permanent facility status as Fort Hood; Belton Lake Reservoir, also a part of this second phase, was created during this same period. The products from these reviews include chain of title information for all properties associated with historic archeological resources, integrity assessment, and the development of an historic context for the 1942-43 acquisition.

2.1.2 Inventory of [Properties of Traditional Religious and Cultural Importance to Federally Recognized Indian Tribes](#)

The [National Register](#) recognizes that [Properties of Traditional Religious and Cultural Importance \(PTRCI\)](#) are eligible for listing. One property on Fort Hood, the Leon River Medicine Wheel, represents this resource type. The Medicine Wheel was discovered during an archeological survey in 1990 and has been used continuously for ceremonial activities since its identification. Access to the location is restricted to Native Americans for traditional observances. FHCRM personnel visit the resource for condition monitoring purposes and serve as a point of contact for Native American access.

2.1.3 Inventory of Historic Landscapes and [Built Resources](#)

Many of the [built resources](#) and landscape elements of Fort Hood are covered under [Programmatic Memoranda of Agreement and Program Comments](#) that offer an alternative approach to inventory and evaluation. These Program Alternatives are discussed in [SOP 2.1](#). FHCRM now is [undertaking](#) analyses to assess the inter-relationships between resources and to examine the broader, regional use of the landscape. This integrated approach entails analyzing and recording the spatial relationships among all [cultural resources](#) within their natural setting. This would include the unique and evolving continual military use of the landscape. FHCRM is in the process of finalizing an inventory and assessment of [built resources](#) that are not covered under the Program Alternatives. [Appendix B](#) contains all [built resources](#) on Fort Hood that were constructed by 1963 or earlier which are not exempt by executed Nationwide Programmatic Agreements or Programmatic Comments. FHCRM currently manages two [built resources](#) as [Historic Properties](#): Bldg 53 Chapel and Bldg 8640 the Reynolds House. FHCRM will continue to define and establish other built [historic properties](#), [districts](#), and landscapes within the constraints of mission requirements and priorities.

The Reynolds House is a two-story frame dwelling built in 1915 as the retirement home for Mr. Reynolds. Reynolds was a businessman prominent in the agricultural and rural development of Central Texas. The house was acquired by the Army and used as general field officers' quarters. The dwelling was assessed in 1979 as an architecturally significant resource that retained its integrity. The [building](#) was again assessed as an [Historic Property](#) in 1990-91 by the [Texas State Historic Preservation Officer \(TxSHPO\)](#).

The structure has been adaptively reused and is the current location of the Red Cross on Fort Hood. Building 53 is one of only a few remaining original Camp Hood structures. The building is the original post chapel and retains much of its integrity. It was determined to be an historic property in consultation with Tx[SHPO](#) in 2008. Both of these historic properties are located within the main cantonment.

2.2 INFORMATION ON CURRENT AND PROJECTED FUTURE CONDITIONS OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

The projected future conditions of historic properties reflect expected changes in condition that may be realized over the course of the five-year planning period of this HPC. Considerations for changes in the condition of historic properties include an availability of funding over the planning period, possible undertakings that may have an effect on historic properties, and changing use of historic properties that might occur as the result of changes in missions and goals. The physical condition of historic properties should be maintained and managed for their productive use. Productive uses of historic properties include reuse, renovation, rehabilitation and data recovery.

2.3 Sensitive Site Information

Due to the sensitive nature of archeological and [PTRCI sites](#) found on Fort Hood, the exact locations of such properties will not be included in this [HPC](#).

2.4 Existing Literature on [Historic Properties](#)

See [Appendix G](#) for a bibliography of reports on Fort Hood's [historic properties](#).

2.5 [Consulting Parties](#) with an Interest in Fort Hood's [Historic Properties](#)

Fort Hood invited the following entities to participate in [consultation](#) and development of the [HPC](#):

State and Federal Agencies

Texas [State Historic Preservation Officer](#)

City of Killeen, Texas

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

[Federally Recognized Indian Tribes](#)

Apache Tribe of Oklahoma

Caddo Nation

Comanche Nation

Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma

Mescalero Apache Tribe

Tonkawa Tribe of Oklahoma

Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Keechi, Waco & Tawakonie)

Non-Federally Recognized Indian Tribes

Tap Pilam Coahuiltecan Nation (San Antonio Mission Indians)

Other Interested Parties

Previous Residents and Respective Descendants of Fort Hood
Property

Council of Texas Archeologists

3.0 Categorized [Undertakings](#)

3.1 Categories of [Undertakings](#) Conducted at Fort Hood

Below is a summary of categories of [undertakings](#) that Fort Hood anticipates conducting over the five-year planning period of this [HPC](#). The categories refer to classes of activities and not to specific or individual [undertaking](#)s or projects. Each category of activity is defined, and when appropriate, the definitions include terminology used by the [Real Property Master Planning](#) Branch and the Housing Office as described in [PAM 405-45: Real Property Inventory Management](#) and [AR 210-50: Housing Management](#).

3.1.1 [Maintenance](#) and [Repair](#)

[Maintenance](#) and [repair](#) work is defined as work required to maintain a [building](#), structure, or [object](#) so that it may be used effectively for the purpose for which it was designed. [Maintenance](#) and [repair](#) activities include, but are not limited to, [building](#) cleaning, repairing mortar joints, paint removal, repainting, masonry, structural, roof, and window [repair](#), and [maintenance](#) and/or [repair](#) of existing HVAC, plumbing, electrical or other utility systems. Routine grounds [maintenance](#) also falls under the category of [maintenance](#) and [repair](#).

3.1.2 [Capital Improvements](#)

As defined in [PAM 405-45](#), [capital improvements](#) include changes regardless of source of funds, “which provide additional items of [real property](#)”; constitute an

improvement which increases the material worth of the [facility](#) substantially extend the useful life of the [real property](#).”

3.1.2.1 Adaptive Reuse ([Conversion](#))

Adaptive reuse is the process whereby a [built resource](#) is converted to a use other than that for which it was designed. Referred to as [conversion](#) in [real property](#) parlance, adaptive reuse projects can qualify as a [rehabilitation](#) project if they meet the [Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation](#). Examples of adaptive reuse include, but are not limited to, converting family housing units to Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH) or converting former barracks to administrative uses.

3.1.2.2 [Rehabilitation](#)

[Rehabilitation](#) is defined as the process of returning an [historic property](#) to a state of utility, through [repair](#) or [alteration](#), which makes possible an efficient contemporary use while preserving those portions and features of the [historic property](#) that are contributing elements to its [National Register](#) eligibility. [Rehabilitation](#) activities include, but are not limited to compliance with accessibility regulations such as the [Americans with Disabilities Act \(ADA\)](#), energy conservation programs, and hazardous materials removal. Such projects may follow the [Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation](#) and [Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings](#).

3.1.2.3 [Alteration/Renovation](#)

This activity involves modifications made to a structure that would enable a new or continuing use that significantly alters the appearance of the exterior elevations or interior features or removes character-defining features.

3.1.3 Ground-disturbing Activities

Ground-disturbing activities are those projects that alter, change, or disrupt the soil. These activities can be found in the Installation's developed and undeveloped environment. Ground-disturbing activities in the developed environment include, but are not limited to, utility or road installation or [maintenance](#), [new construction](#), expansion, and [replacement](#). Ground-disturbing activities in the undeveloped environment include, but are not limited to land management projects, maintenance, new construction and training activities.

3.1.3.1 Utility or Road Installation or [Maintenance](#)

Installing or repairing improved and unimproved roadways and utilities such as pipe, power, sewer, and water-lines, underground cables, and communication equipment are included in this category.

3.1.3.2 [New Construction](#)

[New construction](#) activities are variable in terms of area and extent and occur within the cantonment areas and ranges. [New construction](#) activities include, but are not limited to, the [construction](#) of facilities, such as [buildings](#), utility corridors, access roads, erosion control structures, golf courses, landing strips, and training ranges or complexes.

3.1.3.3 Expansion

Expansion of an existing footprint includes the [construction](#) of an addition to an existing [facility](#) or range.

3.1.3.4 Replacement

[Replacement](#) consists of replacing architectural components within an existing footprint of a [facility](#).

3.1.3.5 Timber Harvest

Land Managers annually conduct forestry management practices that may include controlled burning, clear-cutting, strip-cutting, scarification, and seed planting. Timber harvesting methods range from “Long-Wood” operations, to “Short-Wood” removal, to “Cut-to-Length” mechanical removal of trees. Generally, Long-Wood operations have the most impact on the ground surface as whole trees are dragged or skidded along the ground to a central collecting point, and may cause gouging in the ground. Short-Wood and Cut-to-Length have respectively diminishing disturbance to the ground as cut trees are removed directly onto vehicles without skidding.

3.1.3.6 Firing Range Activities

Organized vehicular traffic to and from the ranges, firing or dropping ordnance into the ranges, and [maintenance](#) of roadways and targets are activities included in this category.

3.1.3.7 Integrated Training Area Management

[Integrated Training Area Management \(ITAM\)](#), comprises several procedures that achieve optimum, sustainable use of an installation's training lands through the implementation of a uniform land management program.

The procedures that [ITAM](#) supports are as follows:

- [Land Condition Trend Analysis \(LCTA\)](#)
- [Training Requirements Integration \(TRI\)](#)
- [Land Rehabilitation and Management \(LRAM\)](#)
- [Environmental Awareness \(EA\)](#)

[Undertakings](#) in military training areas may include, but are not limited to:

- [Construction](#) of new tank trails and stream crossings, dam installation or [repair](#), and borrow pit mining;
- Hazardous materials removal;
- [Maintenance](#) and [repair](#) of utilities;
- Routine grounds [maintenance](#) such as mowing and landscaping;
- Environmental programs projects such as plowing to establish wildlife food plots or grading for firebreak [maintenance](#);
- Forestry management activities, such as tree harvesting and clearing or oak wilt containment trenching.
- Agricultural operations via an established cattle lease.

3.1.3.8 Training and Training Projects

The potential [effect](#) of training on mission lands is considerable. Training activities include [construction](#) of field fortifications and tank concealments, ordnance disposal, and unrestricted off-road maneuvering of tracked and wheeled vehicles.

3.1.4 Master Planning

The [master plan](#) is the [Garrison Commander](#)'s plan for the management and development of the Installation's [real property](#) resources. It analyzes and integrates the plans prepared by the Engineering and Housing Divisions and other garrison and [tenant](#) activities, higher-headquarters, and those of neighboring communities to provide for orderly development of [real property](#) resources. For more information, refer to [AR 210-20: Master Planning for Army Installations](#).

3.1.4.1 [Military Construction, Army \(MCA\)](#)

The [MCA](#) program is the program by which Army facilities are planned, programmed, designed, budgeted, constructed, and disposed of during peacetime and under mobilization conditions. Projects with funding in excess of \$750,000 qualify for the program.

3.1.4.2 Operations and Maintenance, Army

Operations and Maintenance, Army is the program by which the Army performs [maintenance](#) and [repair](#) on [real property](#) facilities at a level which is economically justified with the objectives of supporting mission requirements and preventing deterioration that will require major [repair](#) or [replacement](#). The program is for projects with funding under \$750,000.

3.1.5 Real Estate Actions

3.1.5.1 Excessing Real Estate

Excessing real estate is defined in AR 405-90: Disposal of Real Estate as the process of determining that real estate is not needed by Fort Hood. The following conditions are necessary for excessing real property:

- No current productive use and/or no mobilization requirement; and/or
- Structural deteriorated or damaged to the point of human endangerment, and the cost to repair/maintain is not economically feasible; and/or
- Served the purpose for which it was constructed, and cannot be adapted to another use because it is economically unfeasible; and/or
- Interfered with a site(s) for approved new construction; and/or
- Satisfied a current requirement of a Fort Hood department because of its mobility.

The process of excessing may take the form of one of the follow sub-categories.

3.1.5.1.1 Disposal

After real property has been excessed, it will be disposed of by any authorized method, to permanently relieve Fort Hood's control of any responsibility for that real property or properties as stated in AR 405-90, unless covenants have been included in the disposal method. Disposal methods include:

- Demolition: a cost data analysis is required for historic buildings considered for demolition;
- Transfer: a change of jurisdiction from one Federal agency/department to another (including military departments and defense agencies);

- Negotiated sale to State or local government body or tax supported institution for fair market value;
- Donation to a public body;
- Sale; or
- Abandonment.

3.1.5.1.2 [Outgranting](#)

As stated in [AR 405-80: Management of Title and Granting Use of Real Property](#), an [outgrant](#) is “a legal document which conveys or grants the right to use Army controlled [real property](#).”

3.1.5.1.3 [Ingranting](#)

As stated in [AR 405-90](#), an [ingrant](#) is “property acquired for Army use by [lease](#), [license](#), or [permit](#).”

3.1.6 [Mothballing \(Layaway\)](#)

[Layaway](#) is defined as temporarily closing a [building](#) or structure.

3.2 Past and Proposed [Undertakings Review and Monitoring](#) Process

Stakeholders will review past and proposed [undertakings](#) during the annual [HPC review and monitoring](#) process. Refer to [SOP 9: HPC Review and Monitoring](#) for more information.

4.0 [Historic Properties](#) Component

4.1 [HPC](#) Exempt [Undertakings](#)

Section 4.5 of the [AAP](#) identifies the [undertakings](#) that are exempt from further review by an installation operating under a certified [HPC](#). These categories include:

- In-place disposal of unexploded ordnance; or
- Disposal of ordnance in existing open burning/open detonation areas; or
- Emergency response to releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants; or
- Military Activities in existing designated [surface danger zone](#); or
- [Undertakings](#) addressed through a [fully executed nationwide Programmatic Agreement or other Program Alternative](#) executed in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800.14, [NHPA Section 106](#) regulations, a Program Comment, or a Memorandum of Agreement.

One [programmatic agreement and four program comments](#) are in effect that may affect Fort Hood's [built resources](#). The nationwide "[Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement between the Department of Defense, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers \(1996\) authorizes the demolition of World War II temporary buildings](#)". The "[Program Comment for Capehart and Wherry Era Army Family Housing and Associated Structures and Landscape Features \(1949-1962\)](#)" is in effect for [undertakings](#) to these housing units defined as [maintenance](#) and [repair](#), [rehabilitation](#), [layaway](#) and [mothballing](#), renovation, demolition, demolition and [replacement](#), and [transfer](#), sale, or [lease](#) out of Federal control. The Army and DoD recently received and adopted three additional Program Comments: [Cold War Era \(1946-1974\) Unaccompanied Personnel](#)

[Housing](#); [World War II and Cold War Era \(1939-1974\) Army Ammunition Storage Facilities](#); and [World War II and Cold War Era \(1939-1974\) Army Ammunition Production Facilities and Plants](#). These [Comments](#) fulfill [NHPA](#) compliance requirements for these properties.

4.2 [Categorical Exclusions](#)

The following criteria establish when an [undertaking](#) might be considered categorically excluded from compliance with [Section 106](#) and the [AAP](#). The criteria apply only when the activity is undertaken:

- In areas of prior land disturbance; and/or
- There is no subsurface ground disturbance; and/or
- The road and trail [maintenance](#) and utility [repair](#) is limited to the existing disturbed area such as a paved road or utility trench; and/or
- The landscape is not modified in any way; and/or
- The character or nature of a [historic property](#) or its surroundings and view sheds are not altered.

The list of [undertakings](#) that are, under normal circumstances, categorically excluded from [Section 106](#) review under this [HPC](#) can be found in [SOP 2.2 Categorical Exclusions](#).

5.0 Management Goals and Practices

The purpose of this section is to establish goals and practices for [historic properties](#) that are addressed in the context of [undertakings](#). The three components of this section are: (1) the desired future conditions; (2) the goals for management and [preservation](#); and (3) the management practices for [historic properties](#).

5.1 Desired Future Conditions of [Historic Properties](#)

The desired future condition reflects expected changes in condition that may be realized over the course of the planning period of this document. Considerations for changes in the condition of [historic properties](#) include availability of funding over the planning period, possible [undertakings](#) that may have an [effect](#) on [historic properties](#), and a change in the Army's or Fort Hood's mission. The desired future condition for all [historic properties](#) managed by Fort Hood is that they be professionally managed according to this [HPC](#).

5.1.1 Desired Future Conditions of Archeological Sites

The desired future conditions for archeological [sites](#) are that they will be professionally managed IAW this [HPC](#). [Adverse effects](#) to archeological [sites](#) will be avoided to the extent possible through the means provided in this [HPC](#). Where avoidance is not possible, treatment measures to address the [effect](#) will be applied IAW this [HPC](#).

5.1.2 Desired Future Conditions of [Properties of Traditional Religious and Cultural Importance](#)

[Properties of traditional religious and cultural importance](#) to Federally-recognized Indian Tribes should be identified within proposed project [APE](#), and protected against

disturbance or [alteration](#), as specified in [consultation](#) with Tribal members. Where protection is not possible, treatment measures to address the [effect](#) will be applied IAW this [HPC](#).

5.1.3 Desired Future Conditions of [Built Resources](#)

The desired future conditions for [National Register](#) listed or eligible [buildings](#)/structures, is that they will be professionally managed IAW this [HPC](#). [Adverse effects](#) to such [historic properties](#) will be avoided to the extent possible through the means provided in this [HPC](#). Where this is not possible, treatment measures to address the [effect](#) will be applied IAW this [HPC](#).

5.2 Goals for Management and [Preservation](#) of [Historic Properties](#)

[Historic properties](#) will be managed to obtain their most efficient and productive use in support of the military mission and for the public benefit. The goal for productive use is approached in the context of specific [undertakings](#) through actions such as: considering uses for underutilized facilities on Fort Hood; partnering with local communities to enhance productive use of [historic properties](#); reuse of historic [buildings](#) where feasible; and maintaining existing corporate databases of [historic properties](#).

5.3 Management Practices for [Historic Properties](#)

These management practices apply to [historic properties](#) managed by Fort Hood and are applied to the extent possible within the context of specific [undertakings](#). These management practices do not generate requirements that are new or independent of specific [undertakings](#).

- Utilize Installation Design Guidelines for the design and setting of future facilities, and for the renovation and [maintenance](#) of existing facilities at Fort Hood.
- Use The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of [Historic Properties](#) when possible to avoid [adverse effects](#) on [historic properties](#).
- Track and record Fort Hood's decisions affecting [historic properties](#) IAW the SOPs defined below.
- Request technical assistance from [Federally recognized Indian Tribes](#) to help [identify properties of traditional religious and cultural importance](#) that may be affected by installation operations.
- Avoid archeological [sites](#) that are eligible for the [National Register](#) when possible.
- Identify archeological [sites](#) that impede training for treatment following this [HPC](#). Identify archeological [sites](#) within their context to facilitate treatment of installation-wide categories and classes of [sites](#) to obtain an economy of scale and support the military training mission.

6.0 Standard Operating Procedures for Installation Undertakings

The following eight SOPs as illustrated in Figure 3 outline the steps in Fort Hood's decision-making process to address proposed undertakings:

1. Identifying undertakings and defining areas of potential effect (APE) (SOP 1).
2. Determining applicability of HPC categorical exclusions and/or exemptions (SOP 2).
3. Insuring that historic properties within an APE are located and evaluated for eligibility (SOP 3).
4. Assessing effects of undertakings on identified historic properties (SOP4).
5. Applying HPC best management practices to avoid adverse effects (SOP5).
6. Reviewing HPC alternatives for undertakings that have an adverse effect on historic properties and where HPC best management practices cannot be applied (SOP 6).
7. Treating adverse effects when avoidance of such effects is not possible
8. Documenting acceptable loss when treatment is not in the public interest or financially or otherwise feasible (SOP8).

For effective and efficient decision-making, each of the initial steps must be completed in sequential order. The CRM shall proceed to the subsequent steps only when necessary and when the previous steps have been completed.

SOPs 9 through 14 define the following requirements:

9. HPC Review and monitoring (SOP 9).
10. Obtaining technical assistance (SOP 10).
11. Inadvertent discoveries and emergency actions (SOP 11).

12. [Government-to-government consultation](#) with Tribes ([SOP 12](#)).
13. Shared Public Data ([SOP 13](#)).
14. [Coordination](#) for Excavation Using Fort Hood Dig Permit Form FH420X10 ([SOP 14](#)).

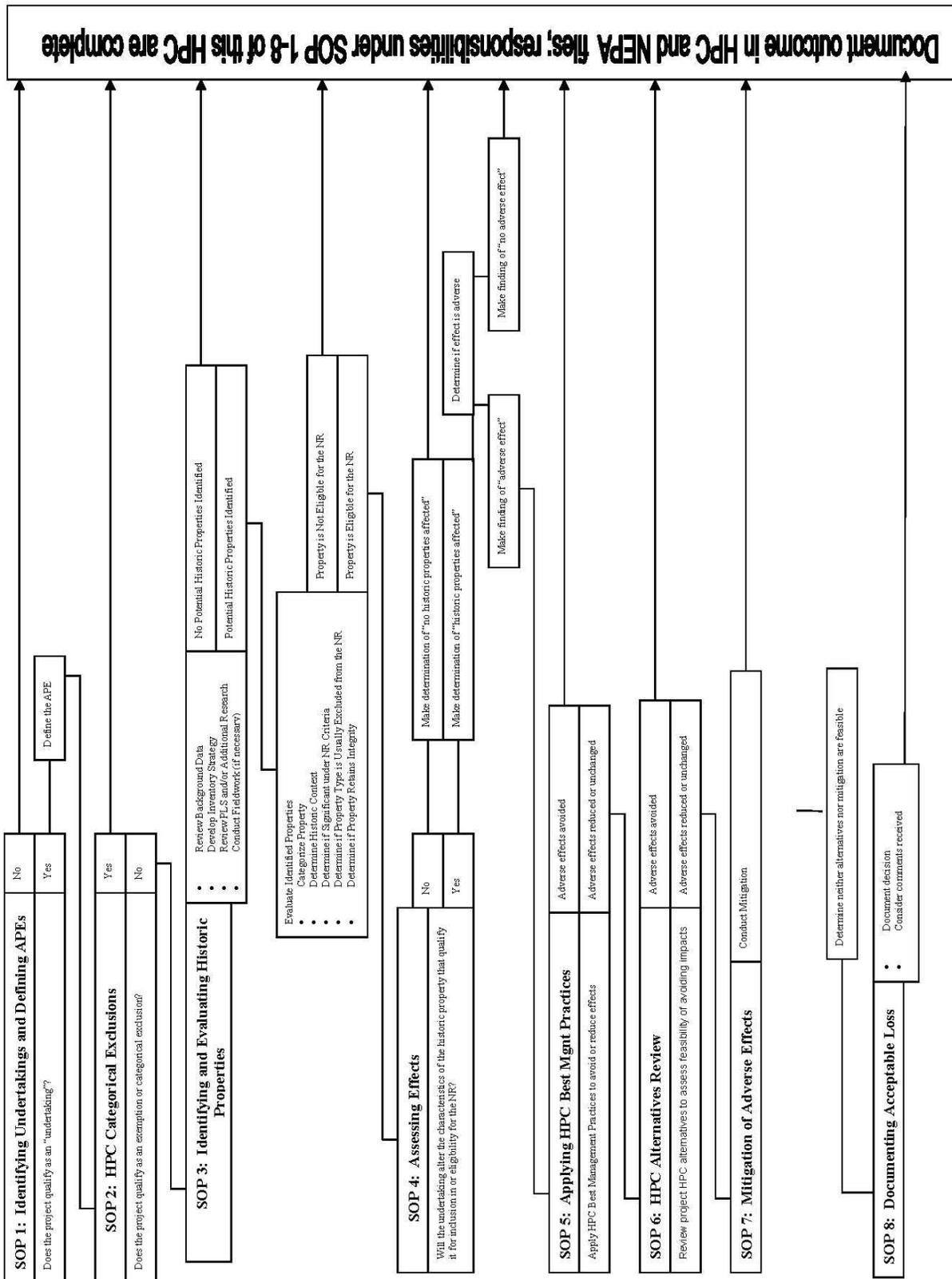


Figure 3. Decision Making Process

SOP 1: Identifying [Undertakings](#) and Defining Area of Potential Effect

The Fort Hood [CRM](#) shall determine whether a project or activity qualifies as an [undertaking](#), and if so, whether the [undertaking](#) has the potential to affect [historic properties](#). The [CRM](#) also will define the area(s) of potential effect ([APE](#)). The results of the [undertaking](#) determination and definition of the [APE](#) will be maintained in an electronic database. Supporting documentation and the rationale used in making determinations will be retained by CRM.

SOP 1.1 Identify the [Undertaking](#)

An [undertaking](#) is defined in Section 1.5 of the [AAP](#) as:

a project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of the Army, including those carried out by or on behalf of the Army, those carried out in whole or in part with Army funds, and those requiring Army approval.

If a project or activity involves the use of Army funds on behalf of, or with Army approval that project or activity will be considered an [undertaking](#):

- If the project does not qualify as an [undertaking](#) IAW this definition, this determination shall be documented and maintained by the NEPA Program, and retained for future program review. All responsibilities under SOP 1-8 of this [HPC](#) are complete.
- If the project qualifies as an [undertaking](#), this determination shall be documented in the [NEPA file](#) and retained for future program review; the [CRM](#) then shall proceed to [SOP 1.2 Define the APE](#).

SOP 1.2 Define the Area of Potential Effect ([APE](#))

The [APE](#) is defined in Section 1.5 of the [AAP](#) as:

the geographic area or areas within which an [undertaking](#) may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of [historic properties](#), if any such [historic properties](#) exist. The [area of potential effects](#) is

influenced by the scale and nature of an [undertaking](#) and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the [undertaking](#).

The size of the [APE](#) is determined on a case-by-case basis and includes in its calculation the scale and nature of the [undertaking](#). Generally, the size of the [APE](#) will be commensurate with the size of the project. Definition of the [APE](#) includes both direct (an [effect](#) caused by the [action](#)) and indirect (an [effect](#) that may occur later in time or be further removed in the distance) [effect](#) areas. Cumulative [effects](#) may also influence the [APE](#). Projects occurring within or adjacent to historic [districts](#) or [sites](#), including their landscapes, should also take into account the visual [effects](#) of a proposed [undertaking](#) when determining the [APE](#).

To determine the project [APE](#), the [CRM](#) shall:

- Categorize the [undertaking](#) by using [Section 3.1 Categories of Undertakings to be conducted at Fort Hood](#) in this [HPC](#).
- Determine whether the [effects](#) typically associated with this category of undertaking are the expected [effects](#) for the project.
- Based on anticipated [effect](#)(s) determine where those [effects](#) might occur in relation to the project. The areas where [effects](#) might occur constitute the [APE](#).
- Examine the [APE](#) with respect to the anticipated [effects](#) to determine whether the [undertaking](#) activities are likely to affect [historic properties](#).
- Complete this process for all potential project locations.
- Include all [APE](#) definitions on a project map, delineating the areas of direct and indirect [effect](#).
- Determine whether the scope and/or nature of the project might result in additional or other [effects](#).

Upon determination of the [APE](#), this determination shall be documented by the [CRM](#) in the [NEPA file](#) and retained for program review. Then the [CRM](#) shall proceed to [SOP 2: HPC Categorical Exclusions](#).

SOP 2: Historic Properties Component Exempt Undertakings and Categorical Exclusions

After a project, activity, or program has been determined to be an undertaking under SOP 1, the CRM shall determine the type of undertaking. If an undertaking is exempted under Section 4.5 of the AAP or identified as a HPC categorical exclusion listed in this SOP, the NEPA files for the project will indicate this determination and no further CRM review in compliance with the AAP is required under SOP 1-8 of this HPC.

SOP 2.1 Historic Properties Component Exempted Undertakings

The following undertakings are exempt from further review under SOP 1-8 of the HPC as defined in Section 4.5 of the AAP:

- Undertakings addressed through a fully executed nationwide Programmatic Agreement or other Program Alternative executed in accordance with 36 CFR 800.14.
- Undertakings where there is an imminent threat to human health and safety. Such actions include:
 - in-place disposal of unexploded ordnance;
 - disposal of ordnance in existing open burning/open detonation units;
 - emergency responses to releases of hazardous substances, pollutants and contaminants; and
 - military activities in existing designated surface danger zones.

Fort Hood has several classes of built resources that are the subjects of fully executed nationwide Programmatic Agreements or other Program Alternatives executed in accordance with 36 CFR 800.14 which include the following:

- [A nationwide Programmatic Agreement executed in 1986 allows the demolition of World War II temporary buildings and structures as an undertaking](#) exempted from further review under this [HPC](#).
- [Undertakings](#) affecting Capehart and Wherry era housing are exempted from further review as the result of a [Program Comment for Capehart and Wherry Era Army Family Housing and Associated Structures and Landscape Features \(1949-1962\)](#).
- [Undertakings](#) affecting [Program Comment for Cold War era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing](#).
- [Undertakings](#) affecting [Program Comment for World War II and Cold War Army Ammunition Storage Facilities](#).
- [Undertakings](#) affecting [Program Comment for World War II and Cold War Army Ammunition Production Facilities and Plants](#).
- Any other [historic properties](#) covered by future nation-wide programmatic compliance actions.

If the project qualifies as an [HPC exempted undertaking](#), this determination must be documented in the [NEPA file](#) and retained for future program review. All responsibilities under SOP 1-8 of this [HPC](#) are complete.

If the project does not qualify as an [HPC exempted undertaking](#), this determination must be documented in the [NEPA file](#) and retained for future program review. Then the [CRM](#) shall proceed to [SOP 2.2 HPC Categorical Exclusions](#) by [Categorized Undertaking](#).

SOP 2.2 [Historic Properties Component Categorical Exclusions](#) by [Categorized Undertaking](#)

The following [categorical exclusions](#) are typically undertaken by the Installation in conducting [day-to-day](#) activities, proposed [construction](#) projects, training, and other Installation missions that are unlikely to adversely affect [historic properties](#) and do not

require a review of alternatives for that [undertaking](#). The [CRM](#) determines if an activity qualifies as a [HPC categorical exclusion](#) and documents such determinations in the [NEPA file](#).

SOP 2.2.1 [Maintenance](#) and [Repair](#)

- [Maintenance](#) of [buildings](#), structures, [objects](#), and/or [districts](#) that are less than fifty years old, provided they do not qualify under the [Criterion Consideration G](#) for properties achieving significance within the past fifty years.
- Routine [maintenance](#) work on existing ground features that have been previously disturbed, such as but not limited to roads, fire lanes, trails, mowed areas, disposal areas and ditches, or existing utilities.

SOP 2.2.2 [Real Estate](#) Actions

- [Outgranting](#) or [ingranting](#) of agricultural and grazing leases that do not involve ground-disturbing activities on the undeveloped environment.
- [Outgranting](#) or [ingranting](#) of [easements](#), [leases](#), [licenses](#), and [permits](#) when the proposed [undertaking](#) involves no [historic properties](#).
- [Disposal](#) by demolition of previously determined [NRHP](#) ineligible [buildings](#), structures, and/or [objects](#) except those within view sheds of adjacent [NRHP](#) listed or eligible [buildings](#), structures, and/or [objects](#), or are within a [district](#).

SOP 2.2.3 Training and Training Projects

- Use of land for training exercises when such training involves no off-road vehicle use or excavations.
- A case-by-case basis where the [CRM](#) determines the exercise will be conducted on previously disturbed ground.
- Training activities, including ground-disturbing activities that occur within areas that have been previously inventoried and where no [historic properties](#) were identified.

- Training and emergency actions to detonate or otherwise neutralize ordnance.

SOP 2.2.4 Timber Harvest

- Low impact methods of tree removal.
- Timber harvesting and/or thinning occurring in areas previously inventoried and where no [historic properties](#) were identified.

SOP 2.2.5 [New Construction](#)

- [New construction](#) within areas that have been previously inventoried and where no [historic properties](#) were identified and that are not within the view shed of any existing historic [district](#).

SOP 2.2.6 [Mothballing](#)

- [Mothballing](#) of [historic properties](#) providing the action is completed in accordance with the procedures established by the National Park Service [Preservation Brief 31: Mothballing Historic Buildings](#).

SOP 2.2.7 Other Activities

- Hunting and/or fishing actions.

SOP 2.3 Documenting the Decision

If the project qualifies as an [HPC categorical exclusion](#) by categorized [undertaking](#), this determination must be documented in the [NEPA file](#) and retained for future program review. All responsibilities under SOP 1-8 of this [HPC](#) are complete.

If the project does not qualify as an [HPC categorical exclusion](#) by categorized [undertaking](#), the CRM proceeds to [SOP 3: Identifying and Evaluating Historic Properties](#) and begins to fill out a [Record of Historic Property\(ies\) Consideration \(RHPC\)](#) form.

SOP 3: Identifying and Evaluating [Historic Properties](#)

Once an [undertaking](#) has been determined under [SOP 1](#), and the [CRM](#) has also determined the [undertaking](#) is not exempt or identified as a [categorical exclusion](#) under [SOP 2](#), the [CRM](#) must identify any potential [historic properties](#) within the [APE](#) and document findings on a [RHPC](#) form.

SOP 3.1 Identification of [Historic Properties](#) within the [Area of Potential Effect](#)

The [CRM](#) uses existing historic contexts, predictive models, and other reports to identify potential [historic properties](#) within [APE](#). If the area has been inventoried, the [CRM](#) will determine if additional investigations are required. Additional investigations may include preliminary tribal consultations for determination of [PTRCIs](#) and periodic contact with [National Park Service \(NPS\)](#) or [US Army Environmental Center \(USAEC\)](#) to determine whether any applicable nationwide historic context or [program comments](#) have been developed. If the area has not been inventoried and is not considered a [surface danger zone](#), the area within the [APE](#) will be inventoried. Both of these actions will be conducted IAW [Appendix H](#).

If potential [historic properties](#) are identified in the [APE](#), this determination shall be made on the [RHPC](#) and included in the [NEPA file](#) and retained for future program review for the [undertaking](#). Then the [CRM](#) shall proceed to [SOP 3.2: Evaluation of Historic Properties within the APE](#).

SOP 3.2 Evaluation of [Historic Properties](#) within the [Area of Potential Effect](#)

Once potential [historic properties](#) have been identified in the [APE](#) ([SOP 3.1](#)), it is then the [CRM](#)'s responsibility to evaluate those properties for [NRHP](#) eligibility. The

[CRM](#) shall use the [National Register criteria \(36 CFR 60.4\)](#), historic contexts, other assessment documentation, models, and reports to base the determinations for eligibility. If information regarding the potential property is found to be non-existent, insufficient, or inaccurate the [CRM](#) shall evaluate the property IAW [Appendix H](#). When the [CRM](#) finds a property or properties to be [NRHP](#) eligible, the property will be treated as such.

SOP 3.3 Determination of Eligibility Dispute Resolution

If the [TxSHPO](#), [THPO](#), or Tribe does not agree with [CRM](#) finding of eligibility within the 30-day [NEPA](#) review period or the parties are unable to reach concurrence after consultation, the determination of eligibility will be forwarded on to the [Keeper](#) for a final determination. The [Keeper](#) will respond to a request for formal determination of eligibility within 45 days of receipt of the request. If there is no response within the allotted time, it will be assumed by all parties that the [Keeper](#) concurs with Fort Hood's determination and the property will be managed accordingly.

SOP 3.4 Documenting the Decision

If no [NRHP](#) eligible [historic properties](#) are located within the [APE](#), this determination shall be documented on the [RHPC](#) and included in the [NEPA file](#) and retained for future program review. All responsibilities under SOP 1-8 of this [HPC](#) are complete.

If [NRHP](#) eligible [historic properties](#) are located within the [APE](#), this determination shall be documented on the [RHPC](#) and included in the [NEPA file](#) and the [CRM](#) shall proceed to [SOP 4: Assessing Effects](#).

SOP 4: Assessing Effects

If the [CRM](#) determines that [historic properties](#) are present within an [APE](#) ([SOP 3](#)), it must be determined if the [undertaking](#) will affect those [historic properties](#). [Effect](#) is defined as [alterations](#) to the characteristics of an [historic property](#) that qualify it for inclusion in, or eligibility for, the [National Register](#). Based on the evaluation of [effect](#), the [CRM](#) will make one of the following determinations.

SOP 4.1 No [Historic Properties](#) Affected

If the [CRM](#) finds that there are [historic properties](#) present but the [undertaking](#) will not alter the characteristics of the [historic property](#) that qualify it for inclusion in, or eligibility for, the [National Register](#), then the [CRM](#) will determine that there will be no [historic properties](#) affected.

If no [historic properties](#) are affected, this determination shall be documented on the [RHPC](#) and included in the [NEPA file](#) and retained for future program review. All responsibilities under SOP 1-8 of this [HPC](#) are complete.

If [historic properties](#) will be affected by an [undertaking](#), this determination shall be documented on the [RHPC](#) and included in the [NEPA file](#) and retained for future program review. Then the [CRM](#) shall proceed to [SOP 4.2: Historic Properties Affected](#).

SOP 4.2 [Historic Properties](#) Affected

If the [CRM](#) finds that [historic properties](#) are present in an [APE](#) that may be affected by the [undertaking](#), the [CRM](#) shall determine if these [effects](#) are adverse. [Adverse effects](#) are defined in the [AAP](#) as “those [effects](#) of an [undertaking](#) that may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of an [historic property](#) that qualify

the property for inclusion in [NRHP](#) in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. The criteria of adverse [effect](#) also require consideration of all qualifying characteristics of an [historic property](#), including those that may have been identified subsequent to the original evaluation of the property's eligibility for the [National Register](#). [Adverse effects](#) may include reasonably foreseeable [effects](#) caused by the [undertaking](#) that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance or be cumulative.”

SOP 4.2.1 Finding of No Adverse Effect

The [CRM](#) shall make a finding of no [adverse effect](#) when the [undertaking's effects](#) do not alter or diminish, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a [historic property](#) that qualify it for inclusion in the [National Register](#). If there is a finding of no [adverse effect](#), this determination shall be documented on the [RHPC](#) and included in the [NEPA file](#) and retained for future program review. All responsibilities under SOP 1-8 of this [HPC](#) are complete.

If a finding of [adverse effect](#) is made, this shall be documented on the [RHPC](#) and included in the [NEPA file](#) and retained for future program review. Then the [CRM](#) shall proceed to [SOP 4.2.2: Finding of Adverse Effect](#).

SOP 4.2.2 Finding of Adverse Effect

The [CRM](#) shall find an [adverse effect](#) when the [undertaking](#) may alter or diminish, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of an [historic property](#) that qualify it for inclusion in the [National Register](#). [Adverse effects](#) may include reasonably

foreseeable [effects](#) caused by the [undertaking](#) that (1) may occur later, (2) be outside of the current [APE](#), or (3) be cumulative.

The findings of [adverse effect](#) shall be documented on the [RHPC](#) and included in the [NEPA file](#) for the [undertaking](#) and provided to the [proponent](#). The [proponent](#) will then work with the [CRM](#) through the procedures set forth in [SOPs 5 - 8](#).

SOP 5: Application of [Historic Properties Component](#) Best Management Practices

When the [CRM](#) determines that an [undertaking](#) will adversely [effect historic properties](#) IAW [SOP 4](#) above, the [HPC](#) best management practices (BMP) in this [SOP](#) should be applied, to the extent feasible, to avoid or reduce those [effects](#). This [SOP](#) provides for the consideration of management practices established pursuant to [Section 5.3 Management Practices for Historic Properties](#) of this [HPC](#), in order to:

1. Avoid [adverse effects](#) in the first instance.
2. Meet identified [HPC preservation](#) goals established pursuant to [Section 5.2 Goals for Preservation and Management of Historic Properties](#).

SOP 5.1 [Historic Properties Component](#) Best Management Practices

SOP 5.1.1 Archeological Sites and [PTRCI](#)

- Maintain [sites](#) and [PTRCI](#) that are affected by the [undertaking](#) in accordance with the [Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties](#) and the [Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation](#).
- Avoid an [NRHP](#) or eligible [site](#) or [PTRCI](#) in the execution of an [undertaking](#) if possible by (1) not proceeding with the [undertaking](#), or (2) eliminating that part of the [undertaking](#) that will have an [adverse effect](#), or (3) redesigning the [undertaking](#) to avoid an [adverse effect](#).
- Avoid altering and/or disturbing archeological [sites](#) and [PTRCI](#) in the execution of an [undertaking](#);
- Implement [treatment plans](#).

SOP 5.1.2 [Buildings, Structures, Districts and Objects](#)

- Maintain [buildings](#), structures, [districts](#) and [objects](#) that are affected by the [undertaking](#) in accordance with the [Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties](#) and the [Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation](#).
- Avoid a [NRHP](#) or eligible [building](#), structure, [district](#) and [object](#) in the execution of an [undertaking](#) if possible by (1) not proceeding

with the [undertaking](#), or (2) eliminating that part of the [undertaking](#) that will have an [adverse effect](#), or (3) redesigning the [undertaking](#) to avoid an [adverse effect](#) on [buildings](#), structures, [districts](#) and [objects](#).

- Implement [treatment plans](#).

SOP 5.2 Documentation of Decision

The [proponent](#) must provide to the [CRM](#) or the [CRM](#) shall prepare documentation with supporting information as to why or why not a BMP was chosen. This documentation shall be included on the [RHPC](#) and included in the [NEPA file](#) for that [undertaking](#). If an [HPC](#) BMP is implemented and the [adverse effect](#) to an [historic property](#) is avoided, this determination (including the supporting documentation) shall be documented on the [RHPC](#) and included in the [NEPA file](#) and retained for future program review. All responsibilities under SOP 1-8 of the [HPC](#) are complete.

If an [HPC](#) BMP is not implemented, this determination (including supporting documentation) shall be documented in the [RHPC](#) and included in the [NEPA file](#) and retained for future program review. Then the [CRM](#) shall proceed to [SOP 6: HPC Alternatives Review](#) to avoid, reduce, or mitigate the [adverse effect](#) on the [historic property](#).

SOP 6: [Historic Properties Component](#) Alternatives Review

While Fort Hood will consider avoiding or minimizing [adverse effects](#) through the application of [HPC](#) BMP, there are times when [HPC](#) BMP are not feasible or an [undertaking](#) cannot avoid adversely affecting a [historic property](#). If it is determined that an activity will have an [adverse effect](#) on [historic properties](#), IAW [SOP 4](#) Fort Hood will conduct a review of project alternatives for [undertakings](#) where application of an [HPC](#) BMP from [SOP 5](#) is not possible. Application of [SOP 6](#) is required prior to applying [SOP 7: Mitigation of Adverse Effects](#) and [SOP 8: Documenting Acceptable Loss](#). A further review will consider whether other feasible alternatives to avoid or to reduce [adverse effects](#) to [historic properties](#) can be implemented through [consultation](#) with the [CRM](#). [HPC](#) alternatives will include, but are not limited to, the following:

SOP 6.1 Evaluation of Alternatives

A review of the following alternatives will be conducted in [consultation](#) with the [CRM](#).

SOP 6.1.1 Adaptive Reuse ([Conversion](#)) of Affected [Historic Properties](#)

The [proponent](#) and the [CRM](#) will examine the alternative of adaptive reuse ([conversion](#)) when an [undertaking](#) adversely affects an [historic property](#) that is no longer needed or suitable for its original use. In this alternative, adaptive reuse ([conversion](#)) of an historic [building](#) or structure will be undertaken in accordance with the [Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation](#).

SOP 6.1.2 Disposal of Affected Historic Properties

SOP 6.1.2.1 Deconstruction and Salvage

A decision to dispose by deconstruction of an historic building or structure shall be supported by an economic analysis using a cost analysis model selected and approved by the CRM. The economic analysis shall address and compare the economic costs associated with alternatives, including the life-cycle costs associated with: (1) rehabilitation and reuse; (2) demolition and new construction; and (3) mothballing for reuse. The conclusions of the economic analysis for the historic properties shall be documented on the RHPC and included in the NEPA file for that undertaking. Where deconstruction occurs, efforts should be made to identify the feasibility of salvaging any historic fabric for possible reuse in maintenance and repair of other similar properties.

SOP 6.1.2.2 Transfer to another Federal Agency, Negotiated Sale to State or Local Government Body or Tax-Supported Institution, Donation to a Public Body, Sale

If an historic property can no longer be used in support of Fort Hood's mission, the transfer, sale, or lease of the historic property to another Federal agency, state or local government, or organization should be considered. If this alternative is pursued, covenants that provide for the historic property's long-term preservation may be attached to the real estate outgrant, deed, sale, or donation documents. Alternatively, mitigation documentation may be prepared where no covenant is transferred.

SOP 6.1.3 [Relocation](#) of [Historic Properties](#)

[Historic property relocation](#) is not normally a preferred alternative because of the costs involved and of the fact that the action destroys the integrity of the [historic property](#) for its inclusion in the [National Register](#).

SOP 6.1.4 [Mothballing \(Layup/Layaway\)](#) of Affected [Historic Properties](#)

This [HPC](#) alternative will consider the National Park Service [Preservation Brief 31: Mothballing Historic Buildings](#).

SOP 6.2 Selection of Alternatives

After the [proponent](#) has reviewed alternatives for the [undertaking](#) with recommendations by the [CRM](#), the [proponent](#) shall document alternatives considered. That information shall then be provided to the [CRM](#) with supporting information for inclusion in the [NEPA file](#) for that [undertaking](#).

SOP 6.3 Documenting the Decision

If an alternative is chosen that eliminates the [adverse effect](#) to the identified [historic properties](#) within the [APE](#), this determination (including supporting documentation) shall be documented on the [RHPC](#) and included in the [NEPA file](#) and retained for program review. All responsibilities under SOP 1-8 of this [HPC](#) are complete.

If an alternative that eliminates the [adverse effect](#) is not chosen, this determination (including all supporting documentation) shall be documented on the [RHPC](#) and included in the [NEPA file](#) and retained for future program review. The [NEPA](#)

program will be informed of the determination. Then the [CRM](#) shall proceed to [SOP 7: Treatment of Adverse Effects](#).

SOP 7: Treatment of [Adverse Effects](#)

Treatment of [adverse effects](#) will be based on the alternative chosen from [SOP 6](#), and will implement the most appropriate [mitigation](#) measures for [historic properties](#), be it standardized or creative. Standardized [mitigation](#) measures generally satisfy Fort Hood's needs for projects but alternatives or creative mitigation measures will also be considered. The following considerations are presented for the [mitigation](#) of [historic properties](#).

SOP 7.1 [Mitigation](#) Measures for Archeological Sites and [PTRCI](#)

When an [undertaking](#) will have an [adverse effect](#) on an archeological [site](#) or [PTRCI](#) that is either listed in or eligible for listing in the [National Register](#), and the recovery of significant information is proposed as a [mitigation](#) measure for the [effect](#), Fort Hood will consider the following issues:

- The [site](#) should be significant and of value chiefly for the information on prehistory or history it is likely to yield through archeological, historical, and scientific methods of information recovery, including archeological excavation.
- If the [site](#) is a [PTRCI](#) and contains or is likely to contain human remains, associated or unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, or items of cultural patrimony as those terms are defined by [NAGPRA](#) or Tribes, Fort Hood will comply with the requirements of [NAGPRA](#) and any activities related to such human remains and/or cultural items will be IAW [NAGPRA](#).
- Fort Hood will prepare a data recovery plan that is consistent with the [Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties](#), the [Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation](#), and the [ACHP's](#) "Treatment of Archeological Properties: A Handbook" (1980). The plan will specify:
 - the results of previous research relevant to the project;

- research problems or questions to be addressed with an explanation of their relevance and importance;
 - the field and laboratory analysis methods to be used with a justification of their cost-effectiveness and how they apply to this particular [historic property](#) and these research needs;
 - the methods to be used in artifact, data, and other records management;
 - explicit provisions for disseminating the research findings to professional peers in a timely manner;
 - arrangements for presenting to the public what has been found and learned, focusing particularly on the community or communities that may have interests in the results;
 - the plan for curation of recovered materials and records resulting from the data recovery;
 - procedures for evaluating and treating unexpected discoveries of NAGPRA human remains and/or cultural items during the course of the project. In the case of [sites](#) found to have [NAGPRA](#) human remains and/or cultural items, Fort Hood will follow the [consultation](#) procedures under [NAGPRA](#).
- Fort Hood will ensure that the data recovery plan is developed and will be implemented by or under the supervision of a person, or persons, meeting at a minimum, the appropriate Secretary of the Interior's [Professional Qualification Standards \(1983\)](#);
 - Fort Hood will ensure that issues concerning the recovery of significant information are addressed with any Tribe that may attach religious and cultural significance to the affected [historic property](#).
 - For [PTRCI](#) that are sacred but are not archeological in nature, Fort Hood will comply with the requirements of EO 13007 and AIRFA.

In order to systematically treat [adverse effects](#) to [sites](#) Fort Hood may implement [mitigation](#) actions that address a category of [undertakings](#) through a sampling approach or via other alternate mitigation measures.

SOP 7.2 Treatment Measures for Historic Buildings, Structures, Districts and Objects

When an undertaking consists of deconstruction or substantial alteration, treatment will take the form of Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) or similar equivalent documentation. The documentation will be provided to the TxSHPO and will be managed at Fort Hood in accordance with the Army's record management system.

Documentation of buildings, structures, districts and objects, as set forth in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Architectural and Engineering Documentation: HABS/HAER Standards, is comprised of several components that include measured drawings, large format photographs, and written data. Each component must meet the four standards of content, quality, materials, and preservation. Varying levels of documentation are required for each standard. The documentation is based on the nature and significance of the historic property as well as the reason for documentation. A qualified professional must complete all such documentation. The individual(s) must meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (1983). Fort Hood will prepare a level of documentation commensurate with the significance of the historic property in question.

Other alternative mitigation measures may include, but are not limited to, transfer of the property to a suitable government or party with appropriate covenants to protect the resource, salvage, production of educational materials, interpretation of the resource, or relocation.

SOP 7.3 [Disposal](#) of [Historic Properties](#)

If, after a review of alternatives is completed under SOP 6 and the option of [disposal](#) is selected, Fort Hood may include adequate restrictions, covenants, or conditions in the legally binding documents to ensure the continued [preservation](#) of the resource and its character-defining features as required in [AR 405-90](#), Section 1-6 in lieu of documentation as a treatment measure. Restrictions and conditions included in the legal document will:

- Encumber title to the [historic property](#) with a clear and enforceable [preservation easement](#) or other covenant; and
- Apply to those aspects of the [historic property](#) that make it eligible for inclusion in the [National Register](#); and
- Designate a person who has agreed to hold the covenant (covenantee); and
- Be in perpetuity, though not applicable for an [outgrant](#).

Where it is not possible to attach such restrictions and conditions to properties being disposed, Fort Hood will implement [SOP.7.2](#).

SOP 7.4 Documenting the Decision

After the [proponent](#) has reviewed [mitigation](#) measures for the [undertaking](#) with recommendations by the [CRM](#), the [proponent](#) shall record the decision. That information shall then be provided to the [CRM](#) with supporting information for inclusion on the [RHPC](#) and included in the [NEPA file](#) for that [undertaking](#).

- If a treatment measure is chosen that mitigates the [adverse effect](#) to the identified [historic properties](#) within the [APE](#), this determination (including all supporting documentation) shall be documented on the [RHPC](#) and included in the [NEPA file](#) and retained for future program review. All responsibilities under SOP 1-8 of this [HPC](#) are complete.

- If a treatment measure is not chosen, this determination (including all supporting documentation) shall be documented on the [RHPC](#) and included in the [NEPA file](#) and retained for future program review. The [NEPA](#) program will be informed of the determination. Then the [CRM](#) shall proceed to [SOP 8: Documenting Acceptable Loss](#).

SOP 8: Documenting [Acceptable Loss](#)

After having considered the BMPs in [SOP 5](#), alternatives in [SOP 6](#), and measures that would mitigate the [adverse effects](#) of an [undertaking](#) on an [historic property](#) in [SOP 7](#), the [Garrison Commander](#) may make a determination to proceed with an [undertaking](#) without implementing alternatives or [mitigation](#) measures. This is only done when these considerations are not in the best public interest or are not financially or otherwise feasible.

SOP 8.1 Documentation for [Acceptable Loss](#) Decision

The Fort Hood [Garrison Commander](#) will document the decision including: (1) a description of the [undertaking](#) and [historic properties](#) that will be affected; (2) how the SOPs were implemented; and (3) a rationale for why BMP or alternatives or [mitigation](#) measures are not in the best public interest, or are not financially or otherwise feasible. A determination to proceed with acceptable loss and all supporting information will be recorded on the [RHPC](#) and included in the [NEPA file](#) for that [undertaking](#).

SOP 8.2 Consideration of Comments

The documentation for an [Acceptable Loss](#) decision made in accordance with [SOP 8.1](#) will be provided to [consulting parties](#) and the [Advisory Council](#). Upon receipt of documentation, stakeholders shall have a 30 [day](#) review period prior to implementing the [undertaking](#). The [NEPA process](#) may be used for the 30 [day](#) review. Upon receiving the written views of the [Advisory Council](#), the [Garrison Commander](#) will consider those comments, and provide written documentation of his/her final decision to the [ACHP](#) and [consulting parties](#). If no comments are received during the 30 [day](#)

review period, the [Garrison Commander](#) will document the final decision and provide that documentation to the [ACHP](#) and [consulting parties](#). The [undertaking](#) may proceed when the [Garrison Commander](#) provides his/her final written decision document to the [ACHP](#) and [consulting parties](#).

SOP 9: [Historic Properties Component Annual Review and Monitoring](#)

SOP 9.1 [Historic Properties Component Annual Review and Monitoring Meeting](#)

There are three primary purposes of the [HPC review and monitoring](#) process: (1) to review [undertakings](#) that were completed during the past year; (2) to review programmed [undertakings](#); and (3) to review the implementation of the [SOPs](#). Fort Hood will document the annual review meeting and that documentation will be distributed to [consulting parties](#) after the conclusion of the meeting.

An [HPC review and monitoring](#) meeting will take place with [consulting parties](#); the first meeting will be scheduled for one year from the date of certification of this [HPC](#). Since it is unlikely that all [consulting parties](#) will have the same level of interest in the various [historic properties](#) on the Installation, Fort Hood may choose to meet individually with [consulting parties](#) about their areas of concern on a more frequent basis if requested.

SOP 9.2 Review Past [Undertakings](#)

Fort Hood and its [consulting parties](#) will review [undertakings](#) that were completed during the previous year. The purpose of the review is to evaluate completed [undertakings](#) and the results of [historic preservation](#) efforts related to those [undertakings](#). In order to achieve this goal, Fort Hood will provide [NEPA files](#) (e.g., [REC](#), [EA](#), and/or [EIS](#)) related to the [undertakings](#) to the [consulting parties](#) in advance of the meeting. An annual fiscal year report summarizing basic data of all reviewed projects and undertakings will also be provided to stakeholders no less than 60 days prior to the annual review meeting. Stakeholders may request additional information on undertakings no less than 14 days prior to the annual review meeting.

SOP 9.3 Review Programmed [Undertakings](#)

Fort Hood will identify those selected [undertakings](#) that are scheduled, or are likely to be scheduled for the next fiscal year. [Consulting parties](#) will have an opportunity during the annual meeting to express their views on specific methods of identification, evaluation, and treatment of [historic properties](#) that may be affected by these [undertakings](#).

SOP 9.4 Review the [Historic Properties Component](#) Standard Operation Procedures

Fort Hood and its [consulting parties](#) will evaluate the effectiveness of the [SOPs](#) and identify any that may be in need of modification. [SOPs](#) that do not consistently achieve the desired goals will be considered for amendment. Any inadvertent discoveries and emergency actions that may have affected [historic properties](#) will be reviewed and discussed during the meeting. Any changes to the inventory of historic properties and the basis or reasons for the changes also will be discussed during the meeting.

SOP 10: Obtaining Technical Assistance

The purpose of this [SOP](#) is to establish the types of arrangements that Fort Hood has made to obtain technical assistance from qualified organizations.

SOP 10.1 Partnerships

Fort Hood may establish partnerships with the consulting Tribes and Tx[SHPO](#) for support in the implementation of this [HPC](#). Tribes are qualified to identify, evaluate, and treat [historic properties](#) to which they attach [traditional religious and cultural importance](#). The Tx[SHPO](#) possesses [professional](#) expertise for the identification and evaluation of [historic properties](#) as well as the assessment and the treatment of [effects](#).

SOP 10.2 Cooperative Agreements

Cooperative Agreements provide Fort Hood a means to obtain [professional](#) technical expertise from organizations such as universities, Tribes, and non-profit and for-profit organizations. Fort Hood currently has one five-year Cooperative Agreement in effect, with Mercyhurst Archeological Institute, Department of Archeology, Mercyhurst College (2008-2013).

SOP 10.3 Service Contracts for Technical Assistance

Fort Hood has an on-going need for technical expertise related to the identification, evaluation, and treatment of [historic properties](#), and obtains services contracts between the Installation and qualified organizations, firms, or Tribes to meet those needs. With the exception of technical assistance provided by members of a Federally recognized Tribe, any technical expertise procured to implement the HPC will be performed by or under the supervision of professionals qualified under the Secretary

of the Interior's Standards. Fort Hood will obtain necessary technical assistance using, to the extent practicable, reimbursable arrangements such as procurement contracts and Cooperative Agreements.

SOP 11: Inadvertent Discoveries and Emergency Actions

This [SOP](#) sets forth a process for addressing both inadvertent discoveries and emergency actions that could affect [historic properties](#). While emergency actions require an expedited process to address [undertakings](#) that respond to an emergency, inadvertent discoveries can be associated with both emergency and non-emergency actions.

SOP 11.1 Inadvertent Discoveries/Post Review Discoveries

Inadvertent discoveries typically involve archeological remains rather than historic [buildings](#) because archeological [sites](#) are usually not readily apparent. While archeological investigation methods are designed to identify material evidence of past cultural activities, it is always possible that deeply buried archeological deposits may remain undetected during the inventory process. This may be partially attributed to the fact that all archeological inventory methods rely on small samples, through surface investigation or shovel testing, to identify locations of past cultural activity. It is always a possibility that archeological remains may come to light during [construction](#) and other ground disturbing activities, even in those areas that have been previously inventoried for archeological [sites](#). This [SOP](#) for inadvertent discoveries will be coordinated with all other installation staff offices responsible for carrying out ground disturbing activities.

In the event that historical or archeological sites, Properties of Traditional Religious and Cultural Importance (PTRCI), or deposits are encountered during an [undertaking](#), work will cease in the area of discovery and the following actions will be taken:

- further direct [effects](#) to the [site](#) or deposits will be minimized or avoided until requirements under this [SOP](#) are completed;

- At the time of discovery, the project [proponent](#) will immediately notify the [CRM](#);
- Upon notification, or at the soonest possible time, the [CRM](#) will make a field evaluation of the context of the [site](#), properties of traditional religious and cultural importance, or deposit to ascertain its probable age and significance, record the findings in writing, and document with appropriate photographs and drawings. The result of this field evaluation will be a determination of [National Register](#) eligibility.
- Following the evaluation by the CRM, all consulting parties including Federally-recognized Indian tribes will be notified and provided an opportunity to comment on the inadvertent discovery including PTRCIs as required by Section 3.5(f)(4) of the AAP. The standard comment period provided all stakeholders for inadvertent discoveries is ten days, however, this period may be shortened depending on the urgency of the undertaking.
- If bone is present within the deposit, the [CRM](#) will ensure that a qualified [professional](#) accompanies him/her to the work [site](#) to assist in the identification of the materials as human remains. If human remains or other cultural material that may fall under the provisions of [NAGPRA](#) are present, the [CRM](#) at Fort Hood will complete the [NAGPRA](#) process;
- if disturbance of the [site](#) or deposit is minimal and the excavation or disturbance can be relocated to avoid the [site](#), or if the [site](#) is determined by the [CRM](#) to not be eligible for the [National Register](#), the [CRM](#) will conclude this procedure and file the appropriate [site](#) forms in a routine manner;
- if the [site](#) is eligible for the [National Register](#) and the activity cannot be relocated, the [CRM](#) will proceed with appropriate treatment measures or apply [SOP 6-7](#) in the most expeditious manner that minimizes impacts to the timely completion of the [undertaking](#);
- appropriate [consulting parties](#) will be notified of Fort Hood's actions during the review process [SOP 9](#).
- documentation of inadvertent discoveries will occur and be retained in the [NEPA file](#) for the subject project.

SOP 11.2 Emergency Actions for [Historic Properties](#)

There may be times that Fort Hood must respond to disasters or emergencies that affect the operations and missions of the Installation. These emergencies can be both natural or in response to situations that result from human events. This may also include those actions necessary to respond to a threat to national security, including short-term mission essential activities for deployable troops.

Activities and actions undertaken to respond to disasters and emergencies can have an [adverse effect](#) on [historic properties](#) located on the Installation. There may be instances where known [historic properties](#) will be affected or where undiscovered [historic properties](#) will be affected by activities undertaken by actions in response to a disaster or emergency. These actions might take place in areas of the Installation that have not been previously inventoried.

As with inadvertent discoveries, emergency actions require an expedited process for handling [historic properties](#) including PTRCIs that may be affected. The expedited processes to address emergency actions are:

- At the soonest time possible after the disaster or emergency, the [CRM](#) will determine the necessary course of action to minimize damage to potential and known [historic properties](#) and the potential for salvage of any [historic property](#) data;
- Data recovery and/or recordation, if possible and necessary, will include, but is not limited to, any of the following:
 - if a known [historic property](#) is damaged, but the damage is minor, protective strategies designed to prevent further degradation will take place;
 - in the event that the damage to an [historic property](#) is severe and the property is eligible for or listed in the [National Register](#), a report will be prepared documenting the damage and the potential for salvage of data that cannot otherwise be conserved. If the

potential for salvage is high, a research design will be prepared and salvage or [rehabilitation](#) may proceed when normal conditions are restored subject to availability of funds. If there is little or no potential for salvage or if not possible, the damage will be documented in photographs, artifacts at the [site](#) may be collected and documented, and no further [site](#) investigation will take place;

- if deconstruction of a [National Register](#)-listed or eligible [historic property](#) is necessary due to life safety issues as the result of a disaster or emergency, recordation will be limited to photographs of all exterior surfaces and features. Only those interior features that may be safely accessed may be documented with photographs;
- appropriate [consulting parties](#) will be notified of Fort Hood's actions during the review process SOP 9.; and
- documentation of emergencies will occur and be retained in the [NEPA file](#) for the subject project.

SOP 12: Government-to-Government Consultation with Tribes

The Federally recognized Indian Tribes with historical ties to the Fort Hood region include the Apache Tribe of Oklahoma, Caddo Nation, the Comanche Nation, the Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma, the Mescalero Apache Tribe, the Tonkawa Tribe of Oklahoma, and the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Keechi, Waco & Tawakonie). The U.S. government has recognized these Tribes as sovereign nations in treaties and currently recognizes them as unique political entities in a government-to-government relationship with the U.S. Fort Hood is involved in consultations and decision-making regarding Tribes; formal government-to-government consultation with Tribes occurs at the Garrison Commander level.

SOP 12.1 Government-to-Government Communication

SOP 12.1.1 Written Communication

Each Tribe is a separate nation and is treated as such. All communications with the Tribes shall occur between Fort Hood and each individual tribe. Written communications shall be as follows:

- correspondence sent to the Tribal Government head, Chief, Governor, or Chairman is signed by the Garrison Commander ;
- correspondence sent to the Tribal cultural resource coordinator/representative is signed by the Garrison Commander's appointed representative, and
- copies of any document intended for review during face-to-face consultation will be provided in advance of the consultation meetings and provide a summary following each of the face-to-face consultation meetings. Regardless of Tribal participation in the face-to-face meetings, correspondence and accompanying enclosures related to these meetings shall be sent to each Tribe.

SOP 12.1.2 Telephonic or Electronic Communication

The foregoing addresses telephonic and electronic communication. Fort Hood will:

- document telephonic or other informal [consultation](#) communication to maintain a record of the [consultation](#) process; and
- ensure a copy of all such documentation is provided to each Tribe upon request.

SOP 12.2 Face-to-Face Meetings

Face-to-face meetings with the Tribes can be individual in nature, or conducted in a collective setting.

SOP 12.2.1 Scheduling

Fort Hood will work to achieve consensus on the dates of meetings to provide the greatest opportunity for full representation by all Tribes wishing to participate.

SOP 12.2.2 [Coordination](#)

Fort Hood will coordinate with Tribal representatives on topics to address and solicit issues of Tribal importance to facilitate meeting dialogs, limit the number of items discussed in face-to-face [consultation](#) meetings and program sufficient time to allow for adequate coverage of each item of concern, and publish a proposed agenda and itinerary for the meeting/visit in advance so all parties arrive informed of the purpose and subject of the meetings.

SOP 12.2.3 Attendance

Whenever possible, Fort Hood will open or close the meeting with appropriate comments from the [Garrison Commander](#) or his/her designee. The [Garrison](#)

[Commander](#) or his/her designee may chair the meetings and may facilitate the discussions during the meeting.

SOP 12.2.4 Site Visits

Fort Hood will determine whether attendees wish to participate in a [site](#) visit during the [consultation](#) meeting. Arrangements for a [site](#) visit will be scheduled in advance; it is important that participation is determined well in advance of the [consultation](#) meeting. If so, knowledgeable Fort Hood staff representatives should accompany the Tribal representatives and make appropriate logistical arrangements including the preparation of appropriate transportation, maps, and background data. Fort Hood will also ensure the [site](#) visit, issues, or important discussions are documented in an appropriate manner.

SOP 12.2.5 Documentation

Formal documentation of the face-to-face [consultation](#) meeting will be prepared either in the form of a summarized written record or, when appropriate due to the nature of the discussion, a verbatim transcript. A copy of this record will be sent to all participating parties and those invited but not in attendance.

SOP 12.2.6 Participation

Face-to-face meetings will be limited to [government-to-government](#) participation between Fort Hood and [Federally recognized Tribes](#). If a question of Federal status arises, the Installation will defer to the National Parks Service's [Native American Consultation Database](#).

SOP 13: Shared Public Data

The [Freedom of Information Act](#) directs government agencies to disclose certain types of information to the public. Section 304 of the [NHPA](#) allows the head of a Federal agency, after [consultation](#) with the Secretary of the Interior, the authority to withhold from public disclosure information regarding the location and character of [historic properties](#) where it is determined that disclosure may cause a significant invasion of privacy, risk harm to the [historic property](#), or impede the use of a traditional religious [site](#) by practitioners. Section 9 of ARPA also provides authority for federal agencies to protect from disclosure the location of archeological resources. This provision would be applicable in situations where archeological resources have also been determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. This [SOP](#) identifies the types of data that are available for review by consulting and interested parties and provides for sharing data on [historic properties](#), to the greatest extent practicable, between Fort Hood and its [consulting parties](#) and the public. The list provided, however, is not inclusive, and additional document types, as they arise, should be properly categorized in the groups provided in this [SOP](#).

SOP 13.1 Categories of Shared Data

The three categories of shared data include: [NEPA](#) documents, [historic property](#) management documents, and data documents and collections.

SOP 13.1.1 Group 1: NEPA Documents

[NEPA](#) documents include the following:

- [Record of Environmental Consideration \(REC\)](#)
- Draft [Environmental Impact Statement \(DEIS\)](#)

- [Environmental Impact Statement \(EIS\)](#)
- Programmatic [Environmental Impact Statements \(PEIS\)](#)
- [Finding of No Significant Impact \(FONSI\)](#)
- [Environmental Assessment \(EA\)](#)
- Supplemental [Environmental Assessment](#)
- Record of Decision (ROD)
- Notice of Intent (NOI)
- Notice of Availability (NOA)

SOP 13.1.2 Group 2: [Historic Property](#) Management Documents

The following [historic property](#) management documents are available for review:

- Archeological [Site](#) Reports
- Historical Reports
- Management Plans
- Historic Structures Reports
- Installation Design Guide (IDG)
- Memoranda of Agreement, Programmatic Agreements, Program Comments, and Cooperative Agreements (including attachments)
- [Consultation](#) records (meeting minutes, correspondence, etc.)
- [Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan \(ICRMP\)](#), including the [HPC](#)

SOP 13.1.3 Group 3: Data Documents and Collections

The following data and collections documents are available for review:

- Archeological, Historical, and [Building](#) Databases
- GIS Data
- GPS Data
- Map Data
- Archeological Collections

SOP 13.2 Categories of Data Users

The following is a list of individuals or organizations that may have an interest in obtaining data related to Fort Hood [historic properties](#) activities:

SOP 13.2.1 Data User 1

- [Consulting Parties](#)
 - Tribes

- [Advisory Council on Historic Preservation](#)
- Texas [SHPO](#)
- Fort Hood and Army personnel with a need to know

SOP 13.2.2 Data User 2

- City government officials
- Government and research organizations
 - Other military installations
 - Local universities
 - State historical society
 - State museums
 - County museums
 - Federal agencies
 - Accredited [professional](#) archeologists, historians, and related [professional](#) research individuals

SOP 13.2.3 Data User 3

- Other ethnically affiliated groups
- Local/Regional historical societies
- Interested Public
 - Interested individuals
 - Local interest groups
 - Veterans groups

SOP 13.3 Protocol for Data Sharing

SOP 13.3.1 Data User 1

- Shall have access to all Group 1 and 2 data records
- Access shall be by method established during the [Review and Monitoring](#) meeting (e-mail, mail, library access, etc.)
- No restrictions on site geographical or location data
- Group 3 data records available for viewing at Fort Hood; request for viewing data shall be preceded by a two-day e-mail or telephone notice

SOP 13.3.2 Data User 2

- Shall have access to all Group 1 and 2 data records
- Access shall be by request in writing
- Sensitive geographical or location information will be restricted to those with a demonstrable need
- Data Group 3 records are available for viewing at Fort Hood; request for viewing data must be made by appointment

SOP 13.3.3 Data User 3

- Shall have access to Group 1 data records
- Group 2 data records will be available at local libraries
- Group 3 data will be viewable at Fort Hood by special request; request must be made by appointment through the Fort Hood Public Affairs Office (PAO)
- Sensitive geographical or location information will be restricted

Table 4. Protocol for Data Sharing

Protocol for Data Sharing	Data User 1	Data User 2	Data User 3
Group 1	By pre-established method	By written request	By pre-established method
Group 2	By pre-established method	By written request	At local library
Group 3	By request and shown at Fort Hood	By appointment and shown at Fort Hood	By special request and shown at Fort Hood

SOP 14: [Coordination](#) For Excavation Using Fort Hood Dig Permit Form FH200-X10

A [Coordination](#) for Land Excavation permit Form 200-X10 (Dig Permit) is required for any [undertaking](#) that involves any amount of excavation. [Fort Hood Regulation \(FH 200-1\)—Environment and Natural Resources](#)—mandates acquisition of this permit. Excavation is defined as any movement of soil (mechanical or hand digging), and includes staking and any other type of ground disturbance or penetration. Excavation actions include but are not limited to tank ditches, battle positions, fox holes, foundation excavations, utility line ditches, grading, post holes, borrow pits, stakes, grounding rods, any hole or insertion. For training areas, this also includes any mechanical excavation or scraping at any depth, by shovel or other means. Any excavation that will be conducted during archeological research or other natural resources projects also requires an approved dig permit. Details on the policy, responsibilities and guidelines are provided in [FH 200-1, Environment and Natural Resources](#).

Appendix A: Archaeological Historic Properties Table

	NR		SITE	
TARL	STATUS	COUNTY	TYPE	LABEL
41BL0003	PE	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL0043	ELIG	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL0069	ELIG	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL0138	PE	B	P	Midden
41BL0146	ELIG	B	P	Rock Art
41BL0147	PE	B	P	Brnd Rock Scatt
41BL0148	ELIG	B	P	Midden
41BL0154	ELIG	B	P	Mound
41BL0155	ELIG	B	P	Midden
41BL0158	ELIG	B	H	Cemetery
41BL0165	ELIG	B	H	Cemetery
41BL0168	ELIG	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL0169	PE	B	P	Lithic Scatter
41BL0173	PE	B	P	Lithic Scatter
41BL0198	ELIG	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL0231	ELIG	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL0233	ELIG	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL0338	ELIG	B	H	Domestic
41BL0339	ELIG	B	P	Midden
41BL0342	ELIG	B	H	Structural

TARL	NR	COUNTY	SITE	LABEL
	STATUS		TYPE	
41BL0344	PE	B	H	Domestic
41BL0390	ELIG	B	H	Structural
41BL0399	PE	B	H	Domestic
41BL0428	PE	B	H	Artifact Scatt
41BL0433	ELIG	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL0467	ELIG	B	P	Lithic Scatter
41BL0470	ELIG	B	P	Midden
41BL0478	PE	B	H	Domestic
41BL0488	ELIG	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL0489	PE	B	P	Mound
41BL0491	ELIG	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL0495	ELIG	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL0496	ELIG	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL0497	ELIG	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL0504	ELIG	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL0505	ELIG	B	P	Mound
41BL0512	ELIG	B	P	Brnd Rock Scatt
41BL0513	ELIG	B	P	Lithic Scatter
41BL0532	ELIG	B	P	Unknown
41BL0537	PE	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL0538	ELIG	B	P	Rock Shelter

TARL	NR	COUNTY	SITE	LABEL
	STATUS		TYPE	
41BL0539	PE	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL0554	ELIG	B	P	Lithic Scatter
41BL0560	ELIG	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL0564	ELIG	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL0567	ELIG	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL0568	ELIG	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL0581	ELIG	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL0582	ELIG	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL0588	ELIG	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL0589	ELIG	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL0590	ELIG	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL0593	PE	B	P	Brnd Rock Scatt
41BL0595	PE	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL0596	ELIG	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL0597	PE	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL0598	ELIG	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL0608	ELIG	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL0615	PE	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL0616	PE	B	H	Domestic
41BL0627	PE	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL0633	ELIG	B	H	Rock Art

	NR		SITE	
TARL	STATUS	COUNTY	TYPE	LABEL
41BL0635	PE	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL0637	PE	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL0638	PE	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL0642	PE	B	H	Domestic
41BL0661	ELIG	B	H	Domestic
41BL0662	PE	B	P	Brnd Rock Scatt
41BL0670	ELIG	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL0671	ELIG	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL0672	PE	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL0674	PE	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL0675	PE	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL0679	PE	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL0681	PE	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL0684	PE	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL0694	PE	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL0695	PE	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL0699	PE	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL0711	PE	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL0719	PE	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL0723	PE	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL0726	PE	B	H	Domestic

TARL	NR	COUNTY	SITE	LABEL
	STATUS		TYPE	
41BL0728	PE	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL0731	ELIG	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL0740	ELIG	B	P	Brnd Rock Scatt
41BL0743	ELIG	B	P	Mound
41BL0744	ELIG	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL0751	ELIG	B	P	Midden
41BL0754	ELIG	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL0755	ELIG	B	P	Midden
41BL0765	ELIG	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL0773	ELIG	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL0779	PE	B	H	Domestic
41BL0780	PE	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL0788	ELIG	B	P	Unknown
41BL0795	PE	B	P	Brnd Rock Scatt
41BL0797	ELIG	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL0806	ELIG	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL0817	ELIG	B	H	Domestic
41BL0818	PE	B	H	Domestic
41BL0821	ELIG	B	P	Midden
41BL0827	ELIG	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL0834	ELIG	B	P	Midden

TARL	NR	COUNTY	SITE	LABEL
	STATUS		TYPE	
41BL0844	ELIG	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL0867	PE	B	H	Domestic
41BL0874	ELIG	B	H	Domestic
41BL0877	PE	B	P	Mound/Midden
41BL0886	ELIG	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL0888	ELIG	B	P	Midden
41BL0892	PE	B	P	Midden
41BL0899	PE	B	P	Midden
41BL0900	PE	B	P	Brnd Rock Scatt
41BL0903	PE	B	P	Midden
41BL0908	PE	B	P	Lithic Scatter
41BL0909	PE	B	P	Lithic Scatter
41BL0913	PE	B	P	Brnd Rock Scatt
41BL0918	PE	B	P	Midden
41BL0927	PE	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL0929	ELIG	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL0931	PE	B	P	Midden
41BL0934	ELIG	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL0935	PE	B	P	Midden
41BL0963	PE	B	H	Unknown
41BL0964	PE	B	H	Structural

TARL	NR	COUNTY	SITE	LABEL
	STATUS		TYPE	
41BL0991	ELIG	B	P	Lithic Scatter
41BL1001	PE	B	P	Lithic Scatter
41BL1004	PE	B	P	Lithic Scatter
41BL1006	PE	B	P	Lithic Scatter
41BL1011	PE	B	P	Lithic Scatter
41BL1012	PE	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL1013	PE	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL1014	PE	B	P	Lithic Scatter
41BL1015	PE	B	P	Lithic Scatter
41BL1016	PE	B	P	Lithic Scatter
41BL1017	PE	B	P	Lithic Scatter
41BL1018	PE	B	P	Lithic Scatter
41BL1019	PE	B	P	Shell Midden
41BL1021	PE	B	P	Lithic Scatter
41BL1023	PE	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL1024	PE	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL1025	PE	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL1026	PE	B	P	Lithic Scatter
41BL1027	PE	B	P	Lithic Scatter
41BL1028	PE	B	P	Shell Midden
41BL1029	PE	B	P	Lithic Scatter

TARL	NR	COUNTY	SITE	LABEL
	STATUS		TYPE	
41BL1030	PE	B	P	Lithic Scatter
41BL1031	PE	B	P	Lithic Scatter
41BL1032	PE	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL1033	PE	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL1034	PE	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL1035	PE	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL1036	PE	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL1225	ELIG	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL1229	ELIG	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL1230	PE	B	P	Rock Shelter
41BL1231	PE	B	P	Rock Shelter
41CV0041	ELIG	C	P	Midden
41CV0044	ELIG	C	P	Open Camp
41CV0046	ELIG	C	P	Midden
41CV0047	ELIG	C	P	Midden
41CV0048	ELIG	C	P	Midden
41CV0053	ELIG	C	P	Rock Shelter
41CV0055	PE	C	P	Midden
41CV0088	ELIG	C	P	Midden
41CV0093	ELIG	C	P	Quarry
41CV0095	ELIG	C	P	Brnd Rock Scatt

	NR		SITE	
TARL	STATUS	COUNTY	TYPE	LABEL
41CV0097	ELIG	C	P	Midden
41CV0098	ELIG	C	P	Midden
41CV0099	ELIG	C	P	Midden
41CV0100	ELIG	C	P	Midden
41CV0111	ELIG	C	P	Midden
41CV0115	ELIG	C	P	Rock Shelter
41CV0117	ELIG	C	P	Midden
41CV0124	ELIG	C	P	Mound
41CV0125	ELIG	C	P	Rock Shelter
41CV0128	PE	C	P	Lithic Scatter
41CV0129	PE	C	H	Artifact Scatt
41CV0130	PE	C	P	Midden
41CV0137	ELIG	C	P	Midden
41CV0151	PE	C	H	Structural
41CV0160	PE	C	H	Domestic
41CV0174	ELIG	C	P	Midden
41CV0184	ELIG	C	P	Midden
41CV0191	ELIG	C	H	Cemetery
41CV0192	PE	C	H	Domestic
41CV0195	PE	C	H	Domestic
41CV0207	PE	C	P	Quarry

TARL	NR	COUNTY	SITE	LABEL
	STATUS		TYPE	
41CV0210	PE	C	H	Domestic
41CV0212	PE	C	P	Lithic Scatter
41CV0214	PE	C	P	Midden
41CV0235	PE	C	P	Lithic Scatter
41CV0236	PE	C	P	Brnd Rock Scatt
41CV0251	PE	C	P	Brnd Rock Scatt
41CV0253	PE	C	P	Midden
41CV0254	PE	C	H	Domestic
41CV0266	PE	C	H	Domestic
41CV0267	PE	C	P	Lithic Scatter
41CV0268	PE	C	P	Brnd Rock Scatt
41CV0269	PE	C	H	Domestic
41CV0270	PE	C	P	Rock Shelter
41CV0317	ELIG	C	P	Brnd Rock Scatt
41CV0319	ELIG	C	P	Brnd Rock Scatt
41CV0339	PE	C	P	Midden
41CV0350	PE	C	P	Brnd Rock Scatt
41CV0367	PE	C	P	Midden
41CV0368	PE	C	P	Brnd Rock Scatt
41CV0378	ELIG	C	P	Lithic Scatter
41CV0379	ELIG	C	P	Midden

TARL	NR	COUNTY	SITE	LABEL
	STATUS		TYPE	
41CV0380	ELIG	C	P	Lithic Scatter
41CV0382	ELIG	C	P	Lithic Scatter
41CV0386	ELIG	C	P	Midden
41CV0389	ELIG	C	P	Midden
41CV0391	ELIG	C	P	Midden
41CV0392	ELIG	C	H	Cemetery
41CV0394	PE	C	P	Quarry
				BRM/ Open
41CV0403	ELIG	C	P	Camp
41CV0408	ELIG	C	P	CAVE/SINKHOLE
41CV0413	ELIG	C	P	Brnd Rock Scatt
41CV0436	PE	C	P	Lithic Scatter
41CV0437	PE	C	P	Midden
41CV0443	PE	C	P	Midden
41CV0459	PE	C	H	Domestic
41CV0469	PE	C	P	Lithic Scatter
41CV0470	PE	C	H	Domestic
41CV0471	PE	C	H	Domestic
41CV0472	PE	C	H	Structural
41CV0473	PE	C	P	Midden
41CV0478	ELIG	C	P	Brnd Rock Scatt

	NR		SITE	
TARL	STATUS	COUNTY	TYPE	LABEL
41CV0481	ELIG	C	P	Midden
41CV0495	ELIG	C	P	Brnd Rock Scatt
41CV0505	ELIG	C	H	Domestic
41CV0525	PE	C	H	Domestic
41CV0526	PE	C	P	Lithic Scatter
41CV0527	PE	C	P	Midden
41CV0557	PE	C	P	Midden
41CV0565	PE	C	P	Brnd Rock Scatt
41CV0576	PE	C	P	Midden
41CV0578	ELIG	C	P	Brnd Rock Scatt
41CV0579	ELIG	C	P	Brnd Rock Scatt
41CV0580	ELIG	C	P	Midden
41CV0587	ELIG	C	P	Mound
41CV0594	ELIG	C	P	Mound
41CV0595	ELIG	C	P	Brnd Rock Scatt
41CV0600	ELIG	C	H	Cemetery
41CV0604	ELIG	C	H	Domestic
41CV0611	PE	C	P	Lithic Scatter
41CV0614	PE	C	P	Lithic Scatter
41CV0651	PE	C	P	Brnd Rock Scatt
41CV0683	PE	C	P	Lithic Scatter

TARL	NR	COUNTY	SITE	LABEL
	STATUS		TYPE	
41CV0686	ELIG	C	P	Brnd Rock Scatt
41CV0697	ELIG	C	H	Cemetery
41CV0698	PE	C	P	Brnd Rock Scatt
41CV0699	PE	C	P	Brnd Rock Scatt
41CV0700	PE	C	P	Midden
41CV0704	PE	C	P	Brnd Rock Scatt
41CV0722	ELIG	C	P	Mound
41CV0760	ELIG	C	P	Midden
41CV0769	ELIG	C	P	Lithic Scatter
41CV0795	PE	C	P	Mound
41CV0805	PE	C	P	Lithic Scatter
41CV0806	ELIG	C	H	Cemetery
41CV0848	PE	C	P	Lithic Scatter
41CV0857	PE	C	P	Brnd Rock Scatt
41CV0869	PE	C	P	Brnd Rock Scatt
41CV0879	ELIG	C	H	Cemetery
41CV0884	ELIG	C	H	Cemetery
41CV0901	ELIG	C	P	Rock Shelter
41CV0903	PE	C	P	Brnd Rock Scatt
41CV0905	ELIG	C	P	Rock Shelter
41CV0918	ELIG	C	P	Brnd Rock Scatt

TARL	NR	COUNTY	SITE	LABEL
	STATUS		TYPE	
41CV0921	PE	C	P	Lithic Scatter
41CV0923	ELIG	C	H	Cemetery
41CV0935	ELIG	C	P	Rock Shelter
41CV0936	ELIG	C	P	Lithic Scatter
41CV0947	ELIG	C	P	Midden
41CV0957	ELIG	C	P	Brnd Rock Scatt
41CV0960	ELIG	C	P	Mound
41CV0984	ELIG	C	P	Mound
41CV1007	ELIG	C	P	Midden
41CV1011	ELIG	C	P	Rock Shelter
41CV1021	ELIG	C	H	Domestic
41CV1023	ELIG	C	P	Brnd Rock Scatt
41CV1027	ELIG	C	P	Mound
41CV1038	ELIG	C	P	Mound
41CV1048	ELIG	C	P	Mound
41CV1049	ELIG	C	P	Brnd Rock Scatt
41CV1061	ELIG	C	H	Cemetery
41CV1062	ELIG	C	H	Cemetery
41CV1076	PE	C	H	Domestic
41CV1080	ELIG	C	P	Rock Shelter
41CV1085	ELIG	C	P	Rock Shelter

TARL	NR	COUNTY	SITE	LABEL
	STATUS		TYPE	
41CV1092	ELIG	C	P	Quarry
41CV1093	ELIG	C	P	Brnd Rock Scatt
41CV1104	ELIG	C	P	Brnd Rock Scatt
41CV1105	ELIG	C	P	Midden
41CV1106	ELIG	C	P	Brnd Rock Scatt
41CV1120	ELIG	C	P	Brnd Rock Scatt
41CV1122	ELIG	C	P	Brnd Rock Scatt
41CV1129	ELIG	C	P	Brnd Rock Scatt
41CV1132	ELIG	C	P	Brnd Rock Scatt
41CV1133	ELIG	C	P	Brnd Rock Scatt
41CV1136	ELIG	C	P	Mound
41CV1138	ELIG	C	P	Brnd Rock Scatt
41CV1141	ELIG	C	P	Brnd Rock Scatt
41CV1143	ELIG	C	P	Mound
41CV1150	ELIG	C	H	Cemetery
41CV1157	ELIG	C	H	Cemetery
41CV1165	ELIG	C	P	Brnd Rock Scatt
41CV1166	ELIG	C	P	Rock Shelter
41CV1167	ELIG	C	P	Mound
41CV1168	PE	C	H	Domestic
41CV1169	ELIG	C	P	Rock Shelter

TARL	NR	COUNTY	SITE	LABEL
	STATUS		TYPE	
41CV1176	ELIG	C	H	Domestic
41CV1182	ELIG	C	P	Open Camp
41CV1191	ELIG	C	P	Brnd Rock Scatt
41CV1195	ELIG	C	P	Brnd Rock Scatt
41CV1200	ELIG	C	P	Brnd Rock Scatt
41CV1206	ELIG	C	P	Mound
41CV1235	ELIG	C	P	Midden
41CV1244	ELIG	C	P	Midden
41CV1250	ELIG	C	P	Brnd Rock Scatt
41CV1264	PE	C	H	Other Features
41CV1269	ELIG	C	P	Midden
41CV1286	ELIG	C	P	Brnd Rock Scatt
41CV1310	ELIG	C	P	Brnd Rock Scatt
41CV1326	PE	C	H	Domestic
41CV1329	ELIG	C	P	Brnd Rock Scatt
41CV1365	ELIG	C	P	Mound
41CV1374	ELIG	C	H	Cemetery
41CV1378	ELIG	C	P	Mound
41CV1391	ELIG	C	P	Mound
41CV1403	ELIG	C	P	Mound
41CV1408	PE	C	H	Domestic

	NR		SITE	
TARL	STATUS	COUNTY	TYPE	LABEL
41CV1410	ELIG	C	P	Mound
41CV1415	ELIG	C	P	Brnd Rock Scatt
41CV1430	ELIG	C	P	Midden
41CV1432	ELIG	C	P	Brnd Rock Scatt
41CV1434	ELIG	C	P	Brnd Rock Scatt
41CV1443	ELIG	C	P	Brnd Rock Scatt
41CV1445	PE	C	P	Brnd Rock Scatt
41CV1446	PE	C	P	Brnd Rock Scatt
41CV1447	ELIG	C	H	Cemetery
41CV1471	ELIG	C	P	Buried hearth
41CV1475	PE	C	H	Cemetery
41CV1478	ELIG	C	P	Buried site
41CV1479	ELIG	C	P	Buried site
41CV1480	ELIG	C	P	Buried site
41CV1481	PE	C	H	Bridge footing
41CV1482	ELIG	C	P	Buried site
41CV1491	PE	B	P	Lithic Scatter
41CV1505	ELIG	C	P	Medicine Wheel
41CV1507	PE	C	P	BRM
41CV1509	PE	C	P	Buried site
41CV1510	PE	C	P	Lithic scatter

TARL	NR	COUNTY	SITE	LABEL
	STATUS		TYPE	
41CV1511	PE	C	P	Buried site
41CV1512	PE	C	P	BR scatter
41CV1515	PE	C	P	Buried site
41CV1516	PE	C	P	Buried site
41CV1517	PE	C	P	Buried site
41CV1536	PE	C	P	Lithic scatter
41CV1543	PE	C	P	LRPA
41CV1549	ELIG	C	P	Lithic scatter
41CV1550	ELIG	C	P	Rock Shelter
41CV1552	ELIG	C	P	Burned Rock
41CV1553	ELIG	C	P	show buried cam
41CV1554	ELIG	C	P	scatter
41CV1555	ELIG	C	P	Open Camp
41CV1557	ELIG	C	P	BRMs 2
41CV1638	PE	C	H	POW Camp

Appendix B: Historic Buildings and Structures Table (Not Exempt by Executed Nationwide Programmatic Agreement or Program Comment)

BLDNO	CODE	DESCRIPTION	TYP	BLT	SF	ORGAN
44	73018	RELIG ED FAC	T	1-Jul-43	2,740	CHAPLAIN OTHER
53	73017	CHAPEL	T	1-Jul-42	3,746	CHAPLAIN OTHER
112	75030	OD SWIM POOL	P	1-Jul-44	1	DCA (OTHER)
125	61050	ADMIN GEN PURP	T	1-Jul-42	1,868	PMO, BLDG 23020 HUMAN RESOURCES
126	61050	ADMIN GEN PURP	T	1-Jul-42	6,588	OFFI REAL PROPERTY
127	61050	ADMIN GEN PURP	T	1-Jul-42	2,247	ACCOUN
192	75030	OD SWIM POOL	P	1-Jul-57	1	DCA (OTHER)
229	14129	TNG AIDS CTR	T	1-Jul-42	7,200	TASC
230	14129	TNG AIDS CTR	T	1-Jul-42	5,210	TASC
231	14129	TNG AIDS CTR	T	1-Jul-42	2,250	TASC
232	14129	TNG AIDS CTR	T	1-Jul-42	3,500	TASC
233	14129	TNG AIDS CTR	T	1-Jul-42	2,250	TASC
700	13450	NAV LIGHTING	P	1-Jul-63	1	HAAF BASE OPS
707	21110	AC MAINT HGR	S	1-Jul-49	20,800	21ST CAV OTHER
708	21110	AC MAINT HGR	S	1-Jul-49	21,476	21ST CAV OTHER
740	13320	NAV BLDG, AIR	S	1-Jul-58	48	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL
1003	17980	PARADE/DRIL FLD	P	1-Jul-59	3	III CORPS HQ COMDT
1156	17120	GEN INST BLDG	T	1-Jul-42	7,020	TASC
1673	84610	WAT STR TK POT	P	1-Jul-47	500,000	DPW MAINT
1675	75030	OD SWIM POOL	P	1-Jul-49	1	DCA (OTHER)
1871	76013	HERITAGE CENTER	T	1-Jul-42	5,310	USO BLDG 1871 REAL PROPERTY
1962	14955	WASH PLAT ORG	P	1-Jul-62	1	ACCOUN
2237	75030	OD SWIM POOL	P	1-Jul-57	1	DCA (OTHER)
2308	75020	BASEBALL FIELD	P	1-Jul-61	1	DCA (OTHER)
2477	75030	OD SWIM POOL	P	1-Jul-49	1	DCA (OTHER)
4001	84610	WAT STR TK POT	P	1-Jul-42	500,000	DPW MAINT FIRE & EMERGENCY
4269	44220	STORAGE GP INST	P	1-Jul-43	7,500	SER
4482	14960	GREASE RACK	P	1-Jul-44	1	DPW MAINT
4601	14970	LD/UNLD DOC/RMP	P	1-Jul-43	1	DOL PBO
4602	14970	LD/UNLD DOC/RMP	P	1-Jul-43	1	DOL PBO
4603	14970	LD/UNLD DOC/RMP	P	1-Jul-43	1	DOL PBO
4604	14970	LD/UNLD DOC/RMP	P	1-Jul-43	1	DOL PBO
4605	14970	LD/UNLD DOC/RMP	P	1-Jul-43	1	DOL PBO
4606	14970	LD/UNLD DOC/RMP	P	1-Jul-43	1	DOL PBO
4607	14970	LD/UNLD DOC/RMP	P	1-Jul-43	1	DOL PBO
4608	14970	LD/UNLD DOC/RMP	P	1-Jul-43	1	DOL PBO
4615	21410	VEH MAINT SHOP	P	1-Jul-59	5,048	3RD SIG BN
4616	21410	VEH MAINT SHOP	P	1-Jul-59	22,827	16TH SIG BN 3D SIG
4617	61050	ADMIN GEN PURP	P	1-Jul-59	14,850	III CORPS HQ COMDT
4819	74017	CDC UNDER 6 YRS	P	1-Jul-44	11,691	DCA (OTHER)
4820	74017	CDC UNDER 6 YRS	P	1-Jul-44	12,138	DCA (OTHER)
5774	75030	OD SWIM POOL	P	1-Jul-50	1	DCA (OTHER)
6891	84610	WAT STR TK POT	P	1-Jul-42	1,000,000	DPW MAINT
6893	84610	WAT STR TK POT	P	1-Jul-42	750,000	DPW MAINT
6895	84610	WAT STR TK POT	P	1-Jul-42	750,000	DPW MAINT
7001	13310	FLT CONT TOWER	P	1-Jul-61	2,439	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL

<u>BLDNO</u>	<u>CODE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>TYP</u>	<u>BLT</u>	<u>SF</u>	<u>ORGAN</u>
7027	21110	AC MAINT HGR	P	1-Jul-60	30,150	7/158TH RESERVES
8001	83150	SEWAGE LFT STAT	P	1-Jul-56	1	DPW MAINT
8640	74034	CMTY/CONF CTR	T	1-Jul-42	3,628	RED CROSS
9101	14166	DISPATCH BLDG	P	1-Jul-57	193	HHC 1ST BDE 4ID
9104	21470	OIL STR BLDG	P	1-Jul-57	120	HHC 1ST BDE 4ID
9105	21470	OIL STR BLDG	P	1-Jul-57	120	HHC 1ST BDE 4ID
9108	89141	WTR SUP/TRT BLD	P	1-Jul-56	100	DPW MAINT
9111	21470	OIL STR BLDG	P	1-Jul-56	120	HHC 1ST BDE 4ID
9112	21410	VEH MAINT SHOP	P	1-Jul-56	20,832	HHC 1ST BDE 4ID
9113	21470	OIL STR BLDG	P	1-Jul-57	120	1-22ND CAB 4ID
9116	89141	WTR SUP/TRT BLD	P	1-Jul-56	100	DPW MAINT
9120	21470	OIL STR BLDG	P	1-Jul-56	120	1-22ND CAB 4ID
9122	21410	VEH MAINT SHOP	P	1-Jul-56	23,513	1-22ND CAB 4ID
9124	14166	DISPATCH BLDG	P	1-Jul-57	193	1-22ND CAB 4ID
9400	75022	MULTI ATH FIELD	P	1-Jul-58	1	DCA (OTHER)
9408	14182	BDE HQ BLDG	P	1-Jul-59	9,006	3-3 ACR
9501	14166	DISPATCH BLDG	P	1-Jul-56	193	3-3 ACR
9504	21470	OIL STR BLDG	P	1-Jul-56	120	3-3 ACR
						REAL PROPERTY
9507	89141	WTR SUP/TRT BLD	P	1-Jul-56	100	ACCOUN
9510	14960	GREASE RACK	P	1-Jul-62	1	3-3 ACR
9511	21470	OIL STR BLDG	P	1-Jul-56	120	3-3 ACR
9513	21410	VEH MAINT SHOP	P	1-Jul-56	20,832	3-3 ACR
9520	21470	OIL STR BLDG	P	1-Jul-56	120	4/3 SQDN 3D ACR
9524	89141	WTR SUP/TRT BLD	P	1-Jul-56	100	DPW MAINT
9527	21470	OIL STR BLDG	P	1-Jul-56	120	4/3 SQDN 3D ACR
9529	21410	VEH MAINT SHOP	P	1-Jul-56	21,352	4/3 SQDN 3D ACR
9531	14166	DISPATCH BLDG	P	1-Jul-56	193	4/3 SQDN 3D ACR
9534	83150	SEWAGE LFT STAT	P	1-Jul-56	1	DPW MAINT
11000	84610	WAT STR TK POT	P	1-Jul-55	1,000,000	DPW MAINT
11005	14166	DISPATCH BLDG	P	1-Jul-53	192	G4, FORSCOM III COR
11006	21410	VEH MAINT SHOP	P	1-Jul-53	4,986	G4, FORSCOM III COR
11007	21410	VEH MAINT SHOP	P	1-Jul-53	4,986	G4, FORSCOM III COR
11008	21410	VEH MAINT SHOP	P	1-Jul-53	4,986	G4, FORSCOM III COR
11009	21410	VEH MAINT SHOP	P	1-Jul-53	4,986	G4, FORSCOM III COR
11015	14960	GREASE RACK	P	1-Jul-57	1	G4, FORSCOM III COR
11017	21470	OIL STR BLDG	P	1-Jul-53	400	G4, FORSCOM III COR
11018	21470	OIL STR BLDG	P	1-Jul-53	400	G4, FORSCOM III COR
11019	44220	STORAGE GP INST	P	1-Jul-56	3,344	G4, FORSCOM III COR
11021	21470	OIL STR BLDG	P	1-Jul-58	120	4TH SB 4ID
11024	89141	WTR SUP/TRT BLD	P	1-Jul-56	100	DPW MAINT
11027	21470	OIL STR BLDG	P	1-Jul-58	120	4TH SB 4ID
11029	21410	VEH MAINT SHOP	P	1-Jul-58	23,513	4TH SB 4ID
11030	14166	DISPATCH BLDG	P	1-Jul-59	193	4TH SB 4ID
11040	21470	OIL STR BLDG	P	1-Jul-57	120	20TH ENGR BN 36 EN B
11043	89141	WTR SUP/TRT BLD	P	1-Jul-56	100	DPW MAINT
11047	21470	OIL STR BLDG	P	1-Jul-56	120	20TH ENGR BN 36 EN B
11048	21470	OIL STR BLDG	P	1-Jul-57	120	20TH ENGR BN 36 EN B
11050	21410	VEH MAINT SHOP	P	1-Jul-57	23,513	20TH ENGR BN 36 EN B

<u>BLDNO</u>	<u>CODE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>TYP</u>	<u>BLT</u>	<u>SF</u>	<u>ORGAN</u>
11052	14166	DISPATCH BLDG	P	1-Jul-57	193	20TH ENGR BN 36 EN B
13003	21470	OIL STR BLDG	P	1-Jul-53	400	1/21 FA 41ST FIRES
13004	21470	OIL STR BLDG	P	1-Jul-53	400	1/21 FA 41ST FIRES
13020	21470	OIL STR BLDG	P	1-Jul-59	120	2/20TH FIELD ARTY 4I
13021	14960	GREASE RACK	P	1-Jul-59	1	2/20TH FIELD ARTY 4I
13023	89141	WTR SUP/TRT BLD	P	1-Jul-59	100	DPW MAINT
13027	21470	OIL STR BLDG	P	1-Jul-59	120	2/20TH FIELD ARTY 4I
13029	21410	VEH MAINT SHOP	P	1-Jul-59	22,961	2/20TH FIELD ARTY 4I
13030	14166	DISPATCH BLDG	P	1-Jul-59	193	2/20TH FIELD ARTY 4I
13031	44220	STORAGE GP INST	P	1-Jul-63	2,590	2/20TH FIELD ARTY 4I
13040	14166	DISPATCH BLDG	P	1-Jul-59	193	BTB 4TH SUS BDE COS
13041	61050	ADMIN GEN PURP	P	1-Jul-63	1,295	BTB 4TH SUS BDE COS
13043	21470	OIL STR BLDG	P	1-Jul-59	120	BTB 4TH SUS BDE COS
13044	21470	OIL STR BLDG	P	1-Jul-59	120	BTB 4TH SUS BDE COS
13047	89141	WTR SUP/TRT BLD	P	1-Jul-59	100	DPW MAINT
13051	21470	OIL STR BLDG	P	1-Jul-59	120	BTB 4TH SUS BDE COS
13053	21410	VEH MAINT SHOP	P	1-Jul-59	20,896	BTB 4TH SUS BDE COS
15001	21470	OIL STR BLDG	P	1-Jul-59	120	589TH BSB
15002	21470	OIL STR BLDG	P	1-Jul-59	120	2D CHEM BN COSCOM
15005	89141	WTR SUP/TRT BLD	P	1-Jul-59	100	DPW MAINT
15008	21470	OIL STR BLDG	P	1-Jul-59	120	589TH BSB
15011	21410	VEH MAINT SHOP	P	1-Jul-59	20,240	589TH BSB
15012	44220	STORAGE GP INST	P	1-Jul-63	2,590	589TH BSB
15015	14166	DISPATCH BLDG	P	1-Jul-59	193	589TH BSB
15052	14960	GREASE RACK	P	1-Jul-59	1	1ST STB 4ID
15054	89141	WTR SUP/TRT BLD	P	1-Jul-59	100	DPW MAINT
15057	21470	OIL STR BLDG	P	1-Jul-59	120	1ST STB 4ID
15060	21410	VEH MAINT SHOP	P	1-Jul-59	20,240	1ST STB 4ID
15061	44220	STORAGE GP INST	P	1-Jul-63	2,590	1ST STB 4ID
15064	14166	DISPATCH BLDG	P	1-Jul-59	193	1ST STB 4ID
36022	75021	SOFTBALL FIELD	P	1-Jul-58	1	DCA (OTHER)
40001	21410	VEH MAINT SHOP	P	1-Jul-56	84,101	HHC 1ST MED GRP
90044	75011	COURT AREA	P	1-Jul-63	1	DCA (OTHER)
90062	84610	WAT STR TK POT	P	1-Jul-63	10,000	DPW MAINT
90077	13450	NAV LIGHTING	P	1-Jul-63	1	AVIATION RGAAF
90084	41120	BULK AVGAS ABV	P	1-Jul-63	13,125	DPW ENVIRONMENTAL
92026	31920	LAB/TST BLDG GP LIMIT USE INST	P	1-Jul-69	76,374	FORG'3 SOCOORD, III
92050	17138	(1950)	P	1-Jul-69	74,626	FORG'3 SOCOORD, III
PRRD5	86010	RAILROAD TRACKS	P	1-Jul-42	23	DPW MAINT

Appendix C: Glossary of Frequently Used Terms

Acceptable loss: when an undertaking having an adverse effect on an historic property and when the Garrison Commander has determined that mitigation is not in the best public interest or is not financially or otherwise feasible.

Action: NEPA term defined as a "Major Federal action" that includes actions with effects that may be major and which are potentially subject to Federal control and responsibility. Major reinforces but does not have a meaning independent of significantly (Sec. 1508.27). Actions include the circumstance where the responsible officials fail to act and that failure to act is reviewable by courts or administrative tribunals under the Administrative Procedure Act or other applicable law as agency action.

- Council on Environmental Quality. 40 CFR 1500.

Adverse effects: those effects of an undertaking that may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the historic property for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the historic property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. The criteria of *adverse effect* also require consideration of all qualifying characteristics of a historic property, including those that may have been identified subsequent to the original evaluation of the historic property's eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. *Adverse effects* may include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance or be cumulative.

- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. *Army Alternate Procedures to 36 CFR Part 800*. Washington, D.C.: *Federal Register*, Vol. 67, No. 44, 10138-10165, 2002.

Alteration: change to interior or exterior facility arrangements to improve use of the facility for its current purpose.

- Headquarters, Department of the Army. *Army Regulation 420-06 Management of Installation Directorates of Public Works*. Washington, D.C., 1997.

Appropriations: used to fund maintenance and repair of real property facilities.

- Headquarters, Department of the Army. *Army Regulation 405-45 Real Property Inventory Management*. Washington, D.C., 2000.

Archeological resource: any material remains of human life or activities which are at least 100 years of age, and which are of archeological interest.

- Office of the Secretary of the Interior. *Protection of Archaeological Resources*. 43 CFR 7, Section 7.3 Definitions.

Archeological interest: capable of providing scientific or humanistic understandings of past human behavior, cultural adaptation, and related topics through the application of scientific or scholarly techniques such as controlled observation, contextual measurement, controlled collection, analysis, interpretation, and explanation. Material remains means physical evidence of human habitation, occupation, use, or activity, including site, location, or context in which such evident is situated.

- Office of the Secretary of the Interior. *Protection of Archaeological Resources*. 43 CFR 7, Section 7.3 Definitions.

Area of potential effects: the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such historic

properties exist. The *area of potential effects* is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking.

- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. *Army Alternate Procedures to 36 CFR Part 800*. Washington, D.C.: *Federal Register*, Vol. 67, No. 44, 10138-10165, 2002.

Army regulation: a directive that sets missions, responsibilities, and policies and establishes procedures to ensure uniform compliance with those policies.

- Headquarters, Department of the Army. *Army Regulation 415-28 Real Property Category Codes*. Washington, D.C., 1996.

Building: (1) a construction (e.g. house, hotel, church, etc) created principally to shelter any form of human activity. (2) may also be used to refer to an historically and functionally related unit, such as a courthouse and jail. (3) a facility with occupiable space, usually with flooring, covered by a roof, enclosed by walls, and sited on a tract of land.

- (1) U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resources. *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. Washington, D.C., 1998.
- (2) Department of the Interior, National Park Service. *National Register of Historic Places, 36 CFR Part 60*.
- (3) Headquarters, Department of the Army. *Army Regulation 420-70 Buildings and Structures*. Washington, D.C., 1998.

Built resource: buildings, structures, objects, and districts that are included in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Capitalization: the cost of actions, which increase or decrease (demolition only) the material worth of an item of real property.

- Headquarters, Department of the Army. *Army Regulation 405-45 Real Property Inventory Management*. Washington, D.C., 2000.

Capital Improvement: changes regardless of source of funds, which provide additional items of real property; constitute an improvement which increases the material worth of the facility substantially extend the useful life of the real property.

- Headquarters, Department of the Army. *Army Regulation 405-45 Real Property Inventory Management*. Washington, D.C., 2000.

Categorical exclusions: activities that pose an imminent threat to human health and safety. The list of categorical exclusions is developed in consultation with consulting parties.

- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. *Army Alternate Procedures to 36 CFR Part 800*. Washington, D.C.: *Federal Register*, Vol. 67, No. 44, 10138-10165, 2002.

Construction: the erection or assembly of a new facility. The addition, expansion, extension, alteration, conversion, or replacement of an existing facility.

- Headquarters, Department of the Army. *Army Regulation 405-45 Real Property Inventory Management*. Washington, D.C., 2000.

Consulting parties: parties that have a consultative role in the Section 106 process; these parties, for the purposes for the implementation of Fort Hood's Historic Properties Component (HPC), are the SHPO, Federally recognized Indian Tribes, representatives of local governments, and applicants for Federal permits, licenses, assistance or other forms of Federal

approval. Members of the public may participate as *consulting parties* upon the invitation of the Garrison Commander.

- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. *Army Alternate Procedures to 36 CFR Part 800*. Washington, D.C.: *Federal Register*, Vol. 67, No. 44, 10138-10165, 2002.

Consultation: the formal process of seeking, discussing, identifying and considering the views of consulting parties. For purposes of the Army Alternate Procedures, and implementation of the HPC, *consultation* with Federally recognized Indian Tribes means *consultation* on a government-to-government basis as defined below.

- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. *Army Alternate Procedures to 36 CFR Part 800*. Washington, D.C.: *Federal Register*, Vol. 67, No. 44, 10138-10165, 2002.

Conversion: a permanent change in the functional use of all or part of a building or structure.

- Headquarters, Department of the Army. *Army Regulation 405-45 Real Property Inventory Management*. Washington, D.C., 2000.

Coordination: the informal communication and exchange of information and ideas between consulting parties concerning historic preservation issues. *Coordination* is intended to be an informal process, on a staff-to-staff basis, for routine management issues as distinguished from the formal consultation and tribal consultation processes.

- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. *Army Alternate Procedures to 36 CFR Part 800*. Washington, D.C.: *Federal Register*, Vol. 67, No. 44, 10138-10165, 2002.

Coordinator for Native American Affairs (CNAA): the individual designated by the Garrison Commander, in accordance with AR 200-1 (1-9 (c)), to facilitate the government-to-government relationship with Federally recognized Indian Tribes. The garrison commander will ensure that the CNAA has appropriate knowledge, skills, and professional training and education to conduct installation consultation responsibilities with Federally recognized Indian Tribes. The CNAA is also responsible to carry out staff-to-staff consultation actions, and will have access to the installation command staff in order to facilitate direct government-to-government consultation.

- Headquarters, Department of the Army. *Army Regulation 200-1 Environmental Protection and Enhancement*. Washington, D.C., 2007.

Council: the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation or a Council member or employee designated to act for the Council.

- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. *Army Alternate Procedures to 36 CFR Part 800*. Washington, D.C.: *Federal Register*, Vol. 67, No. 44, 10138-10165, 2002.

Cultural resource: historic property as defined in the National Historic Preservation Act, cultural items as defined in Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act or by a Federally recognized Indian Tribe, archeological resources as defined in the Archeological Resources Protection Act, sacred sites as defined in Executive Order 13007 to which access is provided under the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978, and collections as defined in Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Collections (36 CFR 79).

- Headquarters, Department of the Army. *Army Regulation 200-1 Environmental Protection and Enhancement*. Washington, D.C., 2007..

Cultural Resource Manager (CRM): the individual designated by the garrison commander, in accordance with AR 200-1 (1-9 (b)), to coordinate the Section 106 responsibilities required under the Army Alternate Procedures. The garrison commander will ensure that the CRM has appropriate knowledge, skills, and professional training and education to carry out installation cultural resources management responsibilities. The CRM shall ensure that all historic properties technical work, including identification and evaluation of historic properties, assessment and treatment of effects, is conducted by individuals who meet the applicable Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (1983).

- Headquarters, Department of the Army. *Army Regulation 200-1 Environmental Protection and Enhancement*. Washington, D.C., 2007.

Day or days: calendar days.

- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. *Army Alternate Procedures to 36 CFR Part 800*. Washington, D.C.: *Federal Register*, Vol. 67, No. 44, 10138-10165, 2002.

Disposal: any authorized method of permanently divesting the Department of the Army of control of and responsibility for real estate.

- Headquarters, Department of the Army. *Army Regulation 405-90 Disposal of Real Estate*. Washington, D.C., 1985.

District: a geographically definable area, urban or rural, possessing a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development. A *district* may also comprise individual elements separated geographically but linked by association or history.

- Department of the Interior, National Park Service. *National Register of Historic Places, 36 CFR Part 60*.

Diversion: a temporary change, not to exceed three years, in the functional use of all or part of a building or structure. No major structural changes or modifications will be made.

- Headquarters, Department of the Army. *Army Regulation 405-45 Real Property Inventory Management*. Washington, D.C., 2000.

Easement: grants the right to use property for a specific purpose. It may be temporary or permanent. *Easements* are granted under several authorities.

- Headquarters, Department of the Army. *Army Regulation 405-80 Management of Title and Granting Use of Real Property*. Washington, D.C., 1997.

Effect: alteration to the characteristics of a historic property that qualify it for inclusion in or make it eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. *Army Alternate Procedures to 36 CFR Part 800*. Washington, D.C.: *Federal Register*, Vol. 67, No. 44, 10138-10165, 2002.

Excess real property: any real property under the control of any Federal agency which is not required for its needs and the discharge of its responsibilities, as determined by the head thereof, Department of the Army property that has been determined excess to Department of the Army must be screened with other Department of Defense elements before it is excess to Department of Defense agency requirements.

- Headquarters, Department of the Army. *Army Regulation 405-80 Management of Title and Granting Use of Real Property*. Washington, D.C., 1997.

Environmental Assessment: (1) a concise public document for which a Federal agency is responsible that serves to: (a) briefly provide sufficient evidence and analysis for determining whether to prepare an environmental impact statement or a finding of no significant impact; (b) aid an agency's compliance with the NEPA when no environmental impact statement is necessary; (c) facilitate preparation of a statement when one is necessary. (2) Shall include brief discussions of the need for the proposal, of alternatives as required by section 102(2)(E), of the environmental impacts of the proposed action and alternatives, and a listing of agencies and persons consulted.

- Council on Environmental Quality. *Regulations for Implementing NEPA*, 40 CFR Part 1508, Terminology.

Environmental Awareness: the component of ITAM that educates land users on the impacts on mission and other activities to the installation training land environment with the intent of reducing these impacts when possible. EA applies to tactical units, leaders, and soldiers assigned to or using the installation; tenant activities; installation staff, including civilian employees; and other installation training land users including local populations, family members, etc.

- Headquarters, Department of the Army. *Army Regulation 350-4: Integrated Training Area Management*. Washington, D.C., 1998.

Environmental Impact Statement: a detailed written statement as required by section 102(2)(C) of the NEPA for major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment.

- Council on Environmental Quality. *Regulations for Implementing NEPA*, 40 CFR Part 1508, Terminology.

Exempted undertakings: categories of undertakings that are exempt from review by an installation under a certified HPC. *Exempted undertakings* include undertakings addressed through a fully executed nationwide Programmatic Agreement or other Program Alternative executed in accordance with 36 CFR 800.14; undertakings categorically excluded by an installation's; and undertakings where there is an imminent threat to human health and safety.

- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. *Army Alternate Procedures to 36 CFR Part 800*. Washington, D.C.: *Federal Register*, Vol. 67, No. 44, 10138-10165, 2002.

Excessing: (Noun) the process of determining the real property is not needed by the Army. (Verb) reporting excess real property to the disposal agency for disposal.

- Headquarters, Department of the Army. *Army Regulation 405-70 Utilization of Real Property*. Washington, D.C., 1997.

Facility: (1) an item of real property, and may be a building, structure, utility system, or land. (2) any interest in land, structure, or complex of structures together with any supporting road and utility improvements necessary to support the functions of an Army activity or mission. A facility includes the occupiable space it contains.

- (1) Headquarters, Department of the Army. *Army Regulation 405-45 Real Property Inventory Management*. Washington, D.C., 2000.
- (2) Headquarters, Department of the Army. *Army Regulation 415-15 Army Military Construction Program Development and Execution*. Washington, D.C., 1998.

Federally recognized Indian Tribe: (i) an Indian Tribe, band, nation, pueblo, village or community within the continental United States presently acknowledged by the Secretary of the

Interior to exist as an Indian Tribe pursuant to the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act, Public Law 103-454; and (ii) Regional Corporations or Village Corporations, as those terms are defined in Section 3 of the Alaskan Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1602), which are recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as American Indians.

- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. *Army Alternate Procedures to 36 CFR Part 800*. Washington, D.C.: *Federal Register*, Vol. 67, No. 44, 10138-10165, 2002.

Finding of No Significant Impact: a NEPA document prepared by a Federal agency briefly presenting the reasons why an action, not otherwise excluded will not have a significant effect on the human environment and for which an environmental impact statement therefore will not be prepared.

- Council on Environmental Quality. *Regulations for Implementing NEPA*, 40 CFR Part 1508, Terminology.

Garrison Commander: The garrison commander is charged with providing Base Operations Support to all activities and personnel, and directs, oversees, and coordinates garrison staff.

Government-to-government relations: relations formally established between an installation and Federally recognized Indian Tribes through their respective governmental structures. In recognition of a Federally recognized Indian Tribe's status as a sovereign nation, formal government-to-government relations are established and maintained directly between Garrison Commanders and the heads of Tribal governments. The Garrison Commander will initiate government-to-government relations with Federally recognized Indian Tribes by means of formal, written communication to the heads of Tribal governments.

- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. *Army Alternate Procedures to 36 CFR Part 800*. Washington, D.C.: *Federal Register*, Vol. 67, No. 44, 10138-10165, 2002.

Historic Architect: the individual with architectural expertise in historic buildings, structures, objects, and districts. The HA must meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (1983).

Historic preservation or preservation: identification, evaluation, recordation, documentation, curation, acquisition, protection, management, rehabilitation, restoration, stabilization, maintenance, research, interpretation, conservation, and education and training regarding the foregoing activities or any combination of the foregoing activities.

- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. *Army Alternate Procedures to 36 CFR Part 800*. Washington, D.C.: *Federal Register*, Vol. 67, No. 44, 10138-10165, 2002.

Historic property: any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. The term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties. The term includes historic properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to Federally recognized Indian Tribes. The term "eligible for inclusion in the National Register" includes both properties formally determined as such in accordance with regulations of the Secretary of the Interior and all other properties that meet the National Register criteria.

- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. *Army Alternate Procedures to 36 CFR Part 800*. Washington, D.C.: *Federal Register*, Vol. 67, No. 44, 10138-10165, 2002.

Historic property type: the kind of resource being documented, recorded, or evaluated. Types of historic properties include buildings (churches, forts, libraries, post offices, etc.), structures (automobiles, bridges, canals, earthworks, etc.), objects (boundary markers, fountains, sculptures, etc.), and districts (collections of buildings, structures, and objects unified by a common theme).

Historic Properties Component (HPC): The HPC is a five-year plan that provides for the identification, evaluation, assessment of effects, treatment, and management of Fort Hood's historic properties, including those of traditional religious and cultural importance to a Federally recognized Indian Tribe. The HPC is the basis upon which an installation's program is evaluated for certification for purposes of the Army Alternate Procedures. While the HPC remains a component of the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan, it stands alone under the Army Alternate Procedures.

- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. *Army Alternate Procedures to 36 CFR Part 800*. Washington, D.C.: *Federal Register*, Vol. 67, No. 44, 10138-10165, 2002.

If feasible: taking financial, economic, and mission related considerations into account when evaluating the effect a proposed undertaking will have on a historic property.

Improvements: (1) an addition to land amounting to more than repair or replacement and costing labor or capital (e.g. buildings, pavements, pipelines, and other structures more or less permanently attached to the land). (2) a substitution or modernization that increases the aesthetic appeal or functional use of a facility. (3) Alterations, conversions, modernizations, revitalizations, additions, expansions, and extensions which are for the purpose of enhancing rather than repairing a facility or system associated with established housing facilities or area(s).

- Headquarters, Department of the Army. *Army Regulation 405-90 Disposal of Real Estate*. Washington, D.C., 1985.
- Headquarters, Department of the Army. *Army Regulation 415-28 Real Property Category Codes*. Washington, D.C., 1996.
- Headquarters, Department of the Army. *Army Regulation 210-50 Housing Management*. Washington, D.C. 1999.

Ingrants: real property acquired for Army use by lease, license, or permit.

- Headquarters, Department of the Army. *Army Regulation 405-90 Disposal of Real Estate*. Washington, D.C., 1985.

Installation: a grouping of facilities located in the same vicinity, which are under control of the Army and used by Army organizations. This includes land and improvements. In addition to those used primarily by soldiers, the term "installation" applies to real properties such as depots, arsenals, ammunition plants (both contractor and government operated), hospitals, terminals, and other special mission installations. The term may also be applied to a state or region in which the Army maintains facilities.

- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. *Army Alternate Procedures to 36 CFR Part 800*. Washington, D.C.: *Federal Register*, Vol. 67, No. 44, 10138-10165, 2002.

Installation Commander: commanding officer of an installation.

- Headquarters, Department of the Army. *Army Regulation 415-15 Army Military Construction Program Development and Execution*. Washington, D.C., 1998.

Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan: a five-year plan developed by a Garrison Commander to provide for the management of cultural resources. Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Army Alternate Procedures to 36 CFR Part 800. Washington, D.C.: Federal Register, Vol. 67, No. 44, 10138-10165, 2002.

Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan: integrates land use needs, in support of the military mission, with the management and conservation of natural resources. The INRMP, which is a five-year planning document, provides sound land use decisions and natural resource management. The plan also ensures compliance with the NEPA, Endangered Species Act, and the Clean Water Act.

Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places: the individual who has been delegated the authority by NPS to list properties and determine their eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. The Keeper may further delegate this authority as he or she deems appropriate.

- Department of the Interior, National Park Service. *National Register of Historic Places, 36 CFR Part 60.*

Land Condition Trend Analysis: the component of ITAM that inventories, assesses, and monitors the state of the training land natural environment and its suitability for mission activities. A component of ITAM that spot surveys and monitors the condition of the land to produce data related to the specifics of cause and effect relationship between mission, training, and/or testing activities and natural resources.

- Headquarters, Department of the Army. *Army Regulation 350-4: Integrated Training Area Management.* Washington, D.C., 1998.

Land Rehabilitation and Management: the component of ITAM that maintains and/or restores training land to a condition whereby it is useful for training.

- Headquarters, Department of the Army. *Army Regulation 350-4: Integrated Training Area Management.* Washington, D.C., 1998.

Layaway: Maintenance and repair procedures necessary to preserve a facility for eventual reuse. On closing installations, facilities are maintained in a layaway status pending sale or transfer to another agency. Layaway includes both initial and recurring facility preservation measures; includes those measures needed to secure facilities identified for demolition or remediation under the base environmental restoration plan. The term mothball is often used synonymously with the term *layaway*.

- Headquarters, Department of the Army. *Army Regulation 405-45 Real Property Inventory Management.* Washington, D.C., 2000.

Lease: a written agreement which conveys a possessory interest in real property, usually exclusive, for a period of time for a specified consideration. A *lease* carries a present interest and estate in the land for the period specified. The estate of the lessee, or tenant, is called the term and the estate of the lessor, or landlord, is the reversion. Generally, the lessee may occupy and use the premises for any lawful purpose not injurious to the reversion. However, the lease may contain express provisions or conditions restricting the use of the property.

- Headquarters, Department of the Army. *Army Regulation 405-80 Management of Title and Granting Use of Real Property.* Washington, D.C., 1997.

License: a bare authority to an individual, an organization, a corporation, a state or local governmental entity, or another federal agency, to do a specified act or series of acts on the licensor's property without acquiring any estate therein, and authorizes an act which would otherwise constitute a trespass. Use is not exclusive and there is no alienation of title, ownership, or control of Government property. The license instrument provides written evidence of the permission granted and of the obligations, responsibilities, and liabilities imposed on the licensee. A license may be issued pursuant to specific authority, as a lesser right under lease or easement authorities, or pursuant to the general administrative powers of the Secretary of the Army.

- Headquarters, Department of the Army. *Army Regulation 405-80 Management of Title and Granting Use of Real Property*. Washington, D.C., 1997.

Maintenance: work required to preserve and maintain a facility in such condition that it may be used effectively for its designated functional purpose.

- Headquarters, Department of the Army. *Army Regulation 420-06 Management of Installation Directorates of Public Works*. Washington, D.C., 1997.

Master plan: an integrated series of documents which presents in graphic, narrative, and tabular form the present composition of the installation and the plan for its orderly and comprehensive development to perform its various missions in the most efficient and economical manner over a 20-year period.

- Headquarters, Department of the Army. *Army Regulation 420-06 Management of Installation Directorates of Public Works*. Washington, D.C., 1997.

Military Construction, Army: appropriated monies for major construction, available for obligation for five years.

- Headquarters, Department of the Army. *Army Regulation 405-45 Real Property Inventory Management*. Washington, D.C., 2000.

Mitigation refers to actions taken to reduce, minimize, or alleviate adverse effects caused by a Federal undertaking.

Mothballing refers to the act of temporarily securing a building or structure and its component features to reduce vandalism or break-ins. When a building or structure is mothballed, adequate ventilation to the interior should be provided, and utilities and mechanical systems modified or secured. The process also entails stabilizing the building or structure, exterminating or controlling pests, and protecting the exterior from moisture penetration. A plan for maintaining and monitoring the building or structure should be developed and implemented. In Real Property parlance the terms layaway and layup are often used synonymously with the term *mothball*.

- Department of the Interior, National Park Service. *Preservation Brief 31: Mothballing Historic Buildings*. Washington, D.C.1993.
- Headquarters, Department of the Army. *Pam 405-45: Real Property Inventory Management*. Washington, D.C. 2000.
- Headquarters, Department of the Army. *AR 405-70: Utilization of Real Property*. Washington, D.C. 1993.

National Historic Landmark: a historic property that the Secretary of the Interior has designated a *National Historic Landmark* pursuant to the Historic Sites Act of 1935, Public Law 100-17. NHLs are places where significant historical events have occurred, where prominent

Americans worked or lived, that represent those ideas that shaped the nation, that provide important information about our past, or that are outstanding examples of design or construction.

- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. *Army Alternate Procedures to 36 CFR Part 800*. Washington, D.C.: *Federal Register*, Vol. 67, No. 44, 10138-10165, 2002.

National Register of Historic Places Criteria: the criteria established by the Secretary of the Interior for use in evaluating the eligibility of properties for the National Register of Historic Places (36 CFR Part 60).

- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. *Army Alternate Procedures to 36 CFR Part 800*. Washington, D.C.: *Federal Register*, Vol. 67, No. 44, 10138-10165, 2002.

NEPA File: Electronic and hard copy documentation retained by Fort Hood Environmental Programs that outline the decision making process (includes all NEPA, Cultural Resource and supporting documentation outlined in this HPC).

NEPA process: the decision making process established by the National Environmental Policy Act as implemented by the regulations published by the Council on Environmental Quality and 32 CFR 651—Environmental Analysis of Army Actions. The *NEPA process* involves preparation of a NEPA document, either a Record of Environmental Consideration, an Environmental Assessment (EA) or an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), followed by a decision document. An EA usually results in either a Finding of No Significant Impact or Notice of Intent to prepare an EIS. An EIS results in a Record of Decision.

- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. *Army Alternate Procedures to 36 CFR Part 800*. Washington, D.C.: *Federal Register*, Vol. 67, No. 44, 10138-10165, 2002.

New Construction: the erection, installation, or assembly of a new real property facility. This includes utilities, equipment installed and made a part of the unit, and related site preparation (demolition, excavation, filling, landscaping, or other land improvement). It also includes venetian blinds and drawshades.

- Headquarters. Department of the Army. *Army Regulation 210-50: Housing Management*. Washington, D.C. 1999.

Object: those constructions (e.g. fountains, monuments, sculptures, etc.) that are primarily artistic in nature or are relatively small in scale and simply constructed. Although it may be, by nature or design, movable, an object is associated with a specific setting or environment. *Object* has a similar but distinct meaning from Objects of Distinct Cultural Patrimony.

- U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resources. *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. Washington, D.C., 1998.

Operation and Maintenance, Army: funds used for operations and maintenance of all army organizational equipment and facilities. This is an annual appropriation and is obligated for one fiscal year only.

- Headquarters, Department of the Army. *Army Regulation 405-45 Real Property Inventory Management*. Washington, D.C., 2000.

Outgrant: a legal document which conveys or grants the right to use Army-controlled real property.

- Headquarters, Department of the Army. *Army Regulation 405-80 Management of Title and Granting Use of Real Property*. Washington, D.C., 1998.

Permit: see *License*. For real estate purposes, the terms *permit* and *license* are considered identical and interchangeable. A real estate permit is generally used to authorize use of Department of the Army real property by another Federal agency.

- Headquarters, Department of the Army. *Army Regulation 405-80 Management of Title and Granting Use of Real Property*. Washington, D.C., 1997.

Planning level survey (PLS): describes the status of completion of the inventory of historic properties that are known, or may be expected to be present on the installation. The PLS is based on a review of existing literature, records, and data.

Professional standards: those standards set forth in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716), which apply to individuals conducting technical work for the Army. Tribal members are uniquely qualified to identify and assist in the evaluation, assessment of effect, and treatment of historic properties to which they attach traditional religious and cultural importance. When the Army requests assistance from Federally recognized Indian Tribes to aid in the identification, evaluation, assessment of effects and treatment of historic properties of traditional religious and cultural importance, such Tribal members need not meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (1983) (48 FR 44738-44739).

- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. *Army Alternate Procedures to 36 CFR Part 800*. Washington, D.C.: *Federal Register*, Vol. 67, No. 44, 10138-10165, 2002.

Properties of Traditional Religious and Cultural Importance: properties that are associated with the traditional religion and culture of a Federally-recognized Indian Tribe that are eligible for or listed in the National Register.

Proponent: the organization with technical and administrative control over the execution of a project or undertaking that may have an effect on the environment.

Real estate: real property owned by the United States and under the control of the Army. It includes the land, right, title, and interest therein and improvements thereon. The land includes minerals in their natural state and standing timber; when severed from the land, they become personal property. The General Services Administration has accepted growing crops from the definition of real estate when the disposal agency designates such crops for disposal by severance and removal from the land. Right and interest include leaseholds, easements, rights-of-way, water rights, air rights, and rights to lateral and adjacent support. Installed building equipment is considered real estate until severed. Equipment in place is considered personal property.

- Headquarters, Department of the Army. *Army Regulation 405-90 Disposal of Real Estate*. Washington, D.C., 1985.

Real property: (1) any interest in land, together with the improvements, structures and fixtures, under the control of the Army (interest include leaseholds, easements, rights-of-way, water rights, air rights, and rights of lateral and adjacent support). (2) improvements of any kind, structures and fixtures, under the control of the Army when designated for disposition with the underlying land. (3) standing timber and embedded gravel, sand, stone, or underground water under the control of the Army whether designated for disposition by the Army or by

severance and removal from the land, excluding timber felled, water stored and gravel, sand or stone excavated by or for the Government prior to disposition. Also see real estate.

- Headquarters, Department of the Army. *Army Regulation 405-80 Management of Title and Granting Use of Real Property*. Washington, D.C., 1998.

Real Property Master Planning: the Garrison Commander's plan for management and development of the installation's real property resources. It analyzes and integrates the plans prepared by the installation and other garrison and tenant activities, higher headquarters, and neighboring communities to provide for orderly development of real property resources.

- Headquarters, Department of the Army. *Army Regulation 415-15 Army Military Construction Program Development and Execution*. Washington, D.C., 1998.

Real Property Planning Board: a board consisting of members of the command, operational, engineering, planning, and tenant interests of the installation or community that advise the Garrison Commander on planning decisions.

- Headquarters, Department of the Army. *Army Regulation 410-20 Master Planning for Army Installations*. Washington, D.C., 1993.

Record of Environmental Consideration: a signed statement, required under 32 CFR 651—Environmental Analysis of Army Actions, submitted with the documentation that briefly documents that an Army undertaking has received environmental/cultural review. The REC provides sufficient documentation to enable a decision. Comments, which result from the review of the REC, are compiled into a decision, the approved guidance for the undertaking is then provided to the proponent.

- Department of Defense, Department of the Army. *Environmental Analysis of Army Actions; Final Rule, 32 CFR Part 651*. Washington, D.C., *Federal Register*, Vol. 67, No. 61, 15289-15332, 2002.

Rehabilitation: the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a historic property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features, which convey its historical or cultural values.

- U.S. Department of the Interior, Secretary of the Interior, National Park Service. *Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings*.

Relocation: movement of a building or structure from one site to another. The item may be moved intact or disassembled and later reassembled.

- Headquarters, Department of the Army. *Army Regulation 420-06 Management of Installation Directorates of Public Works*. Washington, D.C., 1997.

Repair. (1) patching, piecing-in, splicing, consolidating, or otherwise reinforcing or upgrading historic materials such as masonry, wood, and architectural metals according to recognized preservation methods. Repairing also included the limited replacement in kind of extensively deteriorated or missing parts of features when there are surviving prototypes. (2) restoration of a facility to such condition that it may be used effectively for its designated functional purpose. Correction of deficiencies in failed or systems to meet current Army standards and codes where such work, for reasons or economy, should be done concurrently with restoration of failed or failing components.

- Department of the Interior, National Park Service. *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation & Illustrated Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings*. Washington, D.C. 1997.

- Headquarters, Department of the Army. *Army Regulation 420-06 Management of Installation Directorates of Public Works*. Washington, D.C., 1997.

Replacement: (1) Replacing an entire character-defining feature with new material because the level of deterioration or damage prohibits repair. For features in need of replacement, in-kind replacement, with the same material or a compatible substitute material, is the preferred option. (2) A complete reconstruction of a real property facility destroyed or damaged beyond the point where it may be economically repaired.

- Department of the Interior, National Park Service. *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation & Illustrated Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings*. Washington, D.C. 1997.
- Headquarters, Department of the Army. *Army Regulation 210-50 Housing Management*. Washington, D.C., 1999.

Restoration: the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a historic property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of removal of features from other periods of its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. The limited and sensitive upgrading mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make historic properties functional is appropriate within a restoration project.

- U.S. Department of the Interior, Secretary of the Interior, National Park Service. *Standards for Restoration and Guidelines for Restoring Historic Buildings*.

Review and monitoring: an informal process in which an installation shall coordinate with consulting parties to discuss proposed undertakings for the upcoming year, results of plan implementation during the previous year, the overall effectiveness of the installation's Historic Properties Component, and the need for making amendment to it. At a minimum, this review and monitoring shall be conducted annually.

- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. *Army Alternate Procedures to 36 CFR Part 800*. Washington, D.C.: *Federal Register*, Vol. 67, No. 44, 10138-10165, 2002.

Site: a location of significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure.

- Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resources. *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. Washington, D.C., 1998.

Sovereign or sovereignty: the exercise of inherent sovereign powers over the members and territories of a Federally recognized Indian Tribe.

- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. *Army Alternate Procedures to 36 CFR Part 800*. Washington, D.C.: *Federal Register*, Vol. 67, No. 44, 10138-10165, 2002.

Standard/Standing Operating Procedures: the step-by-step methods Fort Hood will follow when managing historic properties affected by installation undertakings. The SOPs are based on the goals, management practices, and historic preservation standards developed in the HPC.

State Historic Preservation Officer: the official appointed or designated pursuant to Section 101(b)(1) of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended to administer

the state historic preservation program or representative designated to act for the State Historic Preservation Officer.

- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. *Army Alternate Procedures to 36 CFR Part 800*. Washington, D.C.: *Federal Register*, Vol. 67, No. 44, 10138-10165, 2002.

Structure: a real property facility that is classified as other than land, a building, or other utility system.

- Headquarters, Department of the Army. *Army Regulation 405-45 Real Property Inventory Management*. Washington, D.C., 2000.

Surface Danger Zone: the area designated on the ground of a training complex (to include associated safety areas) for the vertical and lateral containment of projectiles, fragments, debris, and components resulting from the firing of detonation of weapon systems to include exploded and unexploded ordnance.

- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. *Army Alternate Procedures to 36 CFR Part 800*. Washington, D.C.: *Federal Register*, Vol. 67, No. 44, 10138-10165, 2002.

Tenant: a unit, agency, or activity of one command that occupies facilities on an installation of another command and receives support services from that installation.

- Headquarters, Department of the Army. *Army Regulation 415-15 Army Military Construction Program Development and Execution*. Washington, D.C., 1998.

Training Requirements Integration: the component of ITAM that facilitates training land management decisions that meet both mission requirements and natural resource conservation objectives.

- Headquarters, Department of the Army. *Army Regulation 350-4: Integrated Training Area Management*. Washington, D.C., 1998.

Transfer: the change of jurisdiction over real property from one Federal agency or department to another, including military departments and defense agencies.

- Headquarters, Department of the Army. *Army Regulation 205-90 Disposal of Real Estate*. Washington, D.C., 1985.

Tribal consultation: seeking, discussing, identifying and considering Tribal views through good faith dialogue with Federally recognized Indian Tribes on a government-to-government basis in recognition of the unique relationship between Federal and Tribal governments and the status of Federally recognized Indian Tribes as sovereign nations (see government-to-government relations.)

- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. *Army Alternate Procedures to 36 CFR Part 800*. Washington, D.C.: *Federal Register*, Vol. 67, No. 44, 10138-10165, 2002.

Treatment plans: provide guidance on maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, restoration, and preservation of historic properties. The plans are based on the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.

Tribal Historic Preservation Officer: the Tribal official, appointed by the head of the Tribal government or as designated by a Tribal ordinance or preservation program, who has assumed the responsibilities of the State Historic Preservation Office for purposes of Section 106 compliance on Tribal lands in accordance with section 101(d)(2) of the National Historic Preservation Act.

- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. *Army Alternate Procedures to 36 CFR Part 800*. Washington, D.C.: *Federal Register*, Vol. 67, No. 44, 10138-10165, 2002.

Undertaking: a project, activity, or program that is funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of the Army, including those carried out by or on behalf of the Army, those carried out in whole or in part with Army funds, and those requiring Army approval.

- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. *Army Alternate Procedures to 36 CFR Part 800*. Washington, D.C.: *Federal Register*, Vol. 67, No. 44, 10138-10165, 2002.

View shed: the visual and spatial relationship between the historic property and the surrounding area. It refers to the area on the ground that is visible from a specific location or locations. A view shed can also refer to the view into and out of a neighborhood and the view created by a landscape.

Appendix D: Frequently used Acronyms

Title**Acronym**

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	ACHP
American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978	AIRFA
Archeological Resources Protection Act	ARPA
Area of potential effect	APE
Army Alternate Procedures	AAP
Coordinator of Native American Affairs	CNAA
Cultural Resources Manager	CRM
Department of the Army	Army
Directorate of Public Works	DPW
Environmental Assessment	EA
Environmental Impact Statement	EIS
Environmental Division	ED
Global Positioning System	GPS
Historic American Building Survey/Historic American Engineering Record	HABS/HAER
Historic Architect	HA
Historic Properties Component	HPC
Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan	ICRMP
Integrated Training Area Management	ITAM
In accordance with	IAW
Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan	INRMP
Land Rehabilitation and Management	LRAM
Memorandum of Agreement	MOA
National Environmental Policy Act	NEPA
National Historic Landmark	NHL
National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended	NHPA
National Park Service	NPS
National Register of Historic Places	NRHP
Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act	NAGPRA
Planning level survey	PLS
Programmatic Agreement	PA
Properties of Traditional Religious and Cultural Importance	PTRCI
Record of Decision	ROD
Record of Environmental Consideration	REC
Standard/Standing Operating Procedures	SOP
Texas State Historic Preservation Office	TxSHPO
U.S. Army Environmental Center	AEC
U.S. Geological Survey	USGS

Appendix E: Worldwide Web Links

Web Links

ARMY REGULATIONS

AR 200-1 Environmental Protection and Enhancement
http://www.army.mil/usapa/epubs/pdf/r200_1.pdf

AR 210-20 Master Planning for Army Installations
http://www.army.mil/usapa/epubs/pdf/r210_20.pdf

AR 210-50 Housing Management
https://www.housing.army.mil/Documents/210_50.pdf

AR PAM 405-45 Real Property Inventory Management
http://www.army.mil/usapa/epubs/pdf/p405_45.pdf

AR 405-80 Management of Title and Granting Use of Real Property
http://www.army.mil/usapa/epubs/pdf/r405_80.pdf

AR 405-90 Disposal of Real Estate
http://www.army.mil/usapa/epubs/pdf/r405_90.pdf

Army Alternate Procedures ([69 FR 20576-20588, April 16, 2004](#))
<http://www.achp.gov/AAPFinal6Mar02.pdf>

ER 405-1-12
Military Access Only

MILITARY LINKS

U.S. Army
<http://www.army.mil>

U.S. Army Installation Management Command (IMCOM)
<http://www.imcom.army.mil/site/command/>

U.S. Army Environmental Command
<http://aec.army.mil/usaec/>

ITAM, Integrated Training Area Management
http://www.sustainability.army.mil/function/training_itam.cfm

DoD Legacy Resource Management Program
<http://www.dodlegacy.org/Legacy/intro/about.aspx>

DENIX, Defense Environmental Network and Information Exchange,
<https://www.denix.osd.mil/portal/page/portal/denix/environment/CR>

FEDERAL LAWS

25 USC 3001-3013, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)
<http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/usc.cgi?ACTION=BROWSE&TITLE=25USCC32>

42 USC 4321-4370, National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)
<http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/usc.cgi?ACTION=BROWSE&TITLE=42USCC55>

16 USC 470aa-470mm, Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA)
<http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/usc.cgi?ACTION=BROWSE&TITLE=16USCC1B>

16 USC 470-470w, National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)
<http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/usc.cgi?ACTION=BROWSE&TITLE=16USCC1A>

42 USC 12101-12213, Americans with Disabilities Act
<http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/usc.cgi?ACTION=BROWSE&TITLE=42USCC126>

16 USC 461-467, Historic Sites Act 1935
<http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/usc.cgi?ACTION=BROWSE&TITLE=16USCC1A>

42 USC 1996-1996a, American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978, as amended
<http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/usc.cgi?ACTION=BROWSE&TITLE=42USCC21>

16 USC 1531-1544, Endangered Species Act
<http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/usc.cgi?ACTION=BROWSE&TITLE=16USCC35>

33 USC 1251-1387, Clean Water Act
<http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/usc.cgi?ACTION=BROWSE&TITLE=33USCC26>

5 USC 552-559, Freedom of Information Act
<http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/usc.cgi?ACTION=BROWSE&TITLE=5USCPI>

EXECUTIVE ORDERS

EO 11593, Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment
<http://www.archives.gov/federal-register/codification/executive-order/11593.html>

EO 13007, Indian Sacred Sites
<http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/eo13007.htm>

EO 13084, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments
http://www.nps.gov/history/Nagpra/AGENCIES/EO_13084.HTM

EO 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments
<http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/eo/eo13175.htm>

FEDERAL REGULATIONS

32 CFR 229, Protection of Archeological Resources: Uniform Regulations

http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx_99/32cfr229_99.html

32 CFR 650, Environmental Protection and Enhancement

http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx_02/32cfr650_02.html

32 CFR 651, Environmental Analysis of Army Actions (AR200-2)

http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx_02/32cfr651_02.html

36 CFR 60, National Register of Historic Places

http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx_03/36cfr60_03.html

36 CFR 63, Determinations of Eligibility for Inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places

http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx_03/36cfr65_03.html

36 CFR 65, National Historic Landmarks Program

http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx_03/36cfr65_03.html

36 CFR 67, Historic Preservation Certifications Pursuant to Sec. 48(g) and Sec. 170(h) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986

http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx_02/36cfr67_02.html

36 CFR 68, Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties

http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx_02/36cfr68_02.html

36 CFR 78, Waiver of Federal Agency Responsibilities Under Section 110 of the NHPA

http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx_00/36cfr78_00.html

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

http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx_01/36cfr79_01.html

36 CFR 800, Protection of Historic Properties

http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx_01/36cfr800_01.html

36 CFR 800.14 Federal Agency Program Alternatives

http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx_01/36cfr800_01.html

43 CFR 10, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act Regulations

http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx_99/43cfr10_99.html

43 CFR 3, Preservation of American Antiquities

http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx_03/43cfr3_03.html

43 CFR 7, Protection of Archeological Resources
http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx_03/43cfr7_03.html

FORT HOOD

<http://www.hood.army.mil/>

ORGANIZATIONS

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
www.achp.gov/

National Register of Historic Places
<http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/>

National Historic Landmarks
<http://www.cr.nps.gov/nhl/>

Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record
<http://www.nps.gov/history/hdp/>

Texas State Historic Preservation Office
<http://www.thc.state.tx.us/>

Council of Texas Archeologists
<http://www.c-tx-arch.org/>

U.S. Geological Survey
<http://www.usgs.gov>

PRESERVATION BRIEFS AND BULLETINS

Preservation Brief 31: Mothballing Historic Buildings
<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief31.htm>

National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation
<http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/>

National Register Bulletin 16A: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form
<http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb16a/>

National Register Bulletin 18: How to Evaluate and Nominate Designed Historic Landscapes
<http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb18/>

National Register Bulletin 38: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties

<http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb38/>

Preservation Briefs 36: Protecting Cultural Landscapes: Planning, Treatment and Management of Historic Landscapes

<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief36.htm>

PROGRAM COMMENTS, AGREEMENT, AND MOAS

Programmatic memorandum of Agreement Among The United States Department of Defense, The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (Concerning World War II Temporary Buildings).

<http://www.achp.gov/pa6.pdf>

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

<http://www.achp.gov/progalt/DoD%20UPH%20program%20comment.pdf>

Program Comments for World War II and Cold War Era (1939-1974) Army Storage Facilities

<http://www.achp.gov/progalt/DoD%20ammo%20storage%20program%20comment.pdf>

Program Comment for World War II and Cold War Era (1939-1974) Army Ammunition Production Facilities

<http://www.achp.gov/progalt/Army%20ammo%20plants%20program%20comment.pdf>

Program Comment for Army Capehart and Wherry-Era (1949-1962) Housing

<http://www.achp.gov/progalt/Army%20Capehart%20Wherry%20Program%20Comment.pdf>

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings

<http://www.cr.nps.gov/hps/tps/tax/rhb>

Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards

http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/arch_stnds_9.htm

Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation

http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/arch_stnds_0.htm

Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Architectural and Engineering Documentation: HABS/HAER Standards

http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/arch_stnds_6.htm

Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Evaluation

http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/arch_stnds_3.htm

Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Identification
http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/arch_stnds_2.htm

Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR 68)
http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/arch_stnds_8_2.htm

Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation
<http://www.cr.nps.gov/hps/tps/tax/rhb/stand.htm>

Secretary of the Interior's Proposed Historic Preservation Professional Qualifications
<http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/gis/>

TRIBES

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No Website Available

Caddo Nation
<http://www.caddonation-nsn.gov/>

Comanche Nation
<http://www.comanchenation.com/>

Kiowa Nation
<http://Kiowaok.com>

Mescalero Apache Tribe
<http://www.mescaleroapache.org/>

Tonkawa Tribe
<http://www.tonkawatribe.com/>

Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Keechi, Waco, and Tawakonie)
<http://www.wichitatribe.com>

Appendix F: Record of Historic Property(ies) Consideration

Record of Historic Property(ies) Consideration

Fort Hood undertakings are documented in FHCRM Project Review Database. If Historic Property(ies) are identified and SOP 2 does not apply, a Record of Historic property(ies) Consideration will be completed.

SOP 1

1. Work Order Number/Undertaking Name: _____
2. Proponent: _____
3. Undertaking Description: _____
4. Undertaking Location: _____
5. Define Area of Potential Effect (APE): _____

(Attach copy of project/undertaking information and map of APE)

SOP 3

6. List historic property(ies) that are eligible for inclusion in the NRHP: _____

7. Document level of survey conducted to identify historic property(ies): _____

8. Identify historic context(s) used in evaluation of property(ies): _____

9. Address NRHP criteria for evaluation as it relates to identified property(ies): _____

10. Does property(ies) retain(s) historic integrity: _____

(Attach copy of historic property records/reports)

SOP 4

11. Will the undertaking alter the characteristics of the identified historic property? Make determination of:
No Historic Property(ies) Affected : _____
No Historic Property(ies) Adversely Affected: _____
Historic Property(ies) Adversely Affected: _____

(Attach copy of additional records)

SOP 5

12. Explain Best Management Practices applied to avoid or reduce effects: _____

(Attach copy of additional records)

SOP 6

13. Explain Alternatives Reviewed to assess feasibility of avoiding impacts: _____

(Attach copy of additional records)

SOP 7

14. Explain mitigations measures implemented for treatment of Adverse Effects: _____

(Attach copy of mitigation measures/treatment plan)

SOP 8

15. Document Decision of Acceptable Loss: _____

(Attach copy of Garrison Commander's letter to ACHP along with ACHP's Comments and any correspondence with consulting parties/TxSHPO and their comments).

16. Attachments (list and attach): _____

Proponent: _____

Date: _____

Preparer: _____

Date: _____

CRM (or designee): _____

Date: _____

Date RHPC sent to NEPA: _____

Appendix G: Bibliography of Reports on Fort Hood Historic Properties

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Appendix H: Supplemental Information for Identification and Evaluation of Previously Unevaluated Properties

Identification and Evaluation of Previously Unevaluated Properties

This Appendix provides supplemental information for identifying and evaluating previously unevaluated properties on Fort Hood. This Appendix may be useful to the CRM when reviewing undertakings or in cases of inadvertent discoveries and by contractors conducting resources surveys on behalf of Fort Hood. This appendix does not create any new or independent requirements beyond those compliance requirements directly associated with undertakings.

I. IDENTIFICATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

The following information on the identification of historic properties complies with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Identification.

The purpose of identification is to collect sufficient information to evaluate if historic properties are present within an APE. All identification activities should be designed to achieve the desired future conditions, goals of management, and management practices as defined in the HPC PLS, as well as to refine and/or add to the background information included in the HPC PLS. Identification activities are grouped into three sets of procedures: pre-inventory preparation, field procedures, and data collection. Pre-inventory preparation and results integration are the same for the identification of all expected historic property types and are discussed below. Field procedures for the identification of cultural and archeological sites, PTRCI, buildings, structures, and objects, and districts differ and are discussed individually.

I.A. Pre-Inventory Preparation

I.A.1 Review of Planning Level Survey (PLS) Data

The review should be commensurate with the size and scale of the project. The review should establish whether the project-specific APE(s) contains areas that were the subject of previous cultural resources studies or areas where historic properties have been previously identified. This data could encompass GIS data, previous CRM reports, Installation site and map files, historic contexts on the Installation and region, archeological predictive models or sensitivity studies, and other relevant information related to previous identification surveys. The review of PLS data should determine what historic property types are likely to be found in the APE(s). The quality of previous information should be reviewed as follows:

- If the area previously has been investigated, assess the quality of any data collected.
- Determine whether the APE(s) is “large” or “small.” The size will help determine the appropriate field identification method.
- Determine the need for additional identification based on the size of the APE, PLS data, and/or predictive model results.

I.B. Archival Research

Archival research may be warranted when there is insufficient data about resources within an APE. The purpose of additional archival research will be to document resources and their historic context sufficient to evaluate the resource through applying

the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. The extent of additional archival research will depend on the existing resource-specific data and the extent of previously prepared historic contexts. Research should include comprehensive archival research at local libraries; interviews with individuals knowledgeable about the prehistory (pre-contact) and history (post-contact) of the area; field checks of site locations; an examination of photographs and maps of historic and/or prehistoric sites within the study area; an examination or review of photographs, maps and descriptions of private collections; obtaining copies of site forms and other primary data from national, state, and local repositories, state or local museums and historical societies, and other pertinent institutions; preparation of overviews; and the preparation and production of reports summarizing the results of the archival research. For built resources on the Installation, sources of data could include building drawings located at DFEL, historic building files and photographs, and real property records. For properties of traditional religious and cultural importance, consultation with the Tribes is indicated. Background research on archeological resources allows the identification of potential archeological sites, generation of research questions used in preparing a research design, and estimation of the scope of fieldwork, analysis, and artifact curation.

I.C. Inventory Strategy

No single inventory technique will fit every project. The scope and nature of the survey, anticipated effects, and the historic property types predicted to be located within the survey area based on the review of background data will help to determine the methodology to be used for specific survey areas. Generally, field inventory may be

characterized by two techniques: reconnaissance and intensive. Sampling is a form of predictive modeling generally reserved for “large” survey areas.

Reconnaissance survey. Reconnaissance surveys are most often used to determine whether or not historic properties are present within an area. Methods may include visual identification of standing historic properties, interviews with local residents, and archeological inspection of sample tracts, coupled with appropriate background research. If the results of the reconnaissance survey indicate that historic properties might be present, then an intensive survey might be necessary. Documentation for reconnaissance surveys shall include:

- the types of historic properties the inventory is designed to identify;
- the boundaries of the area surveyed;

- the method of survey, including the extent of survey coverage;

- specific historic properties that were identified, and the categories of information collected; and,

- surveyed areas that did not contain historic properties.

Intensive survey. The size and complexity of the land area, whether the area is urban or rural, the types of properties expected, the ease or difficulty with which such historic property types can be identified, the extent of Federal control over the lands involved,

the ease or difficulty with which access can be obtained, and the nature of the projected effects contribute to the decision to conduct an intensive inventory. Intensive inventory methods are used to determine what specific historic properties are located within a defined area or to collect enough data on a specific historic property to allow for later evaluation. Intensive inventories reveal the actual types and distribution of historic properties within a survey area, their location and condition, and their physical extent. Documentation for intensive inventories shall include:

- the types of historic properties the inventory is designed to identify;
- the boundaries of the area inventoried;
- the method of inventory and the extent of inventory coverage;
- the precise location of identified historic properties; and
- information regarding the appearance, significance, integrity, and boundaries of each historic property sufficient to permit an evaluation of its significance.

I.D. Field Procedures: Sites

The purpose of archeological field inventory is to identify the location, nature, and condition of archeological sites either previously identified, or heretofore unknown, within a proposed project's area of potential effect. Archeological sites may include

prehistoric, proto-historic, and historic artifacts, burials, landscape features, and the remains of buildings, structures, or objects.

I.D.1 Field Methodology

Procedures for archeological field inventories include: pre-field briefing, identification of appropriate methodology for specific survey area(s), field investigation, recordation, laboratory processing, and data compilation. The appropriate field methodology will be determined by the project parameters.

a. Sampling may be used to estimate the historic properties that might be located within a survey area. Sampling may be random, stratified, or systematic, and may be approached in stages so that the results of the initial large area survey are used to structure successively smaller, more intensive inventories. The research goals towards which the inventory is expected to contribute should provide the basis for the sample strategy. The research strategy should identify the type of expected historic properties and the nature of the area to be inventoried. Sampling provides information about the frequencies and types of historic properties identified within specific areas at various confidence levels. Predictive modeling applies basic sampling techniques to the number, classes, and frequencies of historic properties within inventoried areas. The data can be extrapolated to areas that have not been inventoried. Predictive models are effective tools for the early stages of planning an undertaking; however the accuracy of any model must be verified with field-testing.

- b. Mapping should include topographic and environmental features as well as the location of surface finds, positive shovel tests, cultural features, and excavation units.
- c. Surface collection must maintain horizontal spatial control. If GPS is available, the locations of debris, tools or clusters may be logged as well as the perimeter of the site area. Surface collection is the most appropriate method for plowed fields or sites with very high ground-surface exposure, however, it should not be the only technique utilized for site evaluation.
- d. Shovel testing is appropriate for areas that are obscured by vegetation. It may be used as part of a sampling strategy or to assist in boundary definition, but never as the sole means of testing.
- e. Test excavation units sample the site area for subsurface features and provide assessments of site integrity and information potential. Units are excavated in either natural or arbitrary levels. This technique will be the most likely to result in information related to site date, cultural affiliation, site function, degree of preservation of organic remains, the presence of cultural features and/or activity areas, and disturbances.
- f. Removal of plow zone will allow for examination of a greater percentage of the site area in less time. The plow zone should be removed to just above its base and the remainder removed by skim shovel. Mapping, surface collection and any sampling should occur prior to removal of the plow zone.

- g. Remote sensing methods include aerial photo interpretation, which defines site setting, site limits, and internal site structure, ground-penetrating radar, resistivity, conductivity, magnetometry or any other non-destructive, instrumental method used to determine the location and/or structure of above ground or buried historic properties.
- h. Field inventory forms for standardized site and inventory recordation should be provided.
- i. Artifact collection at the identification level of inventory should be limited to diagnostic materials. Surface scatters will be noted, photographed, and used to identify possible follow-up site evaluations. Generally, fire-cracked rock will not be collected from prehistoric sites unless specific site circumstances dictate otherwise.
- j. As a matter of safety, explosive ordnance impact areas, as well as temporary SDZs, will not be inventoried (see the discussion of exemptions in SOP 2.1 of this HPC).

I.D.2 Field Personnel

Field supervisors must meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (1983), or be a Tribal member for PTRCI.

All field technicians should have completed a formal archeological field school at a recognized university, and must have experience with both archeological identification and evaluation techniques.

Each team member attends a field safety and unexploded ordnance briefing prior to beginning fieldwork.

In the field, technicians wear proper field attire and equipment, and an identification badge that designates the wearer as part of an authorized research team.

Field supervisors consult the Range Control schedule before entering the field each day to determine site availability. Military training always takes precedence, and it is the responsibility of the field supervisor to maintain contact with Range Control to coordinate schedule changes or report emergencies. Protocol between Range Control and field crews shall be established at the outset of each field season.

I.D.3 Analysis and Interpretation

All collected materials should be cleaned, labeled, and analyzed. Analysis includes the following:

- description of all artifacts by type, including provenience, measurements, and quantity;

- description of how dates for the site were obtained;
- description of diagnostic materials that includes type, date, and photographs;
- description of features including content, plan views, and profiles;
- description of the soil matrix, horizons, disturbances, and site formation processes;
- description and interpretation of the spatial relationships of features and artifact concentrations within the site; and
- description of methodology for analysis of any paleoecological data collected from the site.

I.E. Field Procedures: Properties of Traditional Religious and Cultural Importance (PTRCI)

To identify PTRCI, it will be necessary to consult directly with knowledgeable Tribal members. For some Tribes, individuals who retain knowledge regarding these properties may not be the current community leaders. The community leaders, however, may be able to identify members of the Tribe who are knowledgeable about traditional matters and who are willing to consult and assist. Consultation with any Tribe

is culturally sensitive and should follow protocol acceptable to that Tribe. Identification of specific individuals with whom consultation might take place and methodologies appropriate for collecting traditional and cultural information should be discussed and resolved during the annual review and monitoring meeting.

Areas identified during the consultation process as significant to the Tribes require field inspection and recordation. Field inspection may occur simultaneously with investigations for other historic property types. However, it is recommended that an individual from a Tribe or with knowledge of ethnographic methodologies be present along with trained professionals who can assist in historic property location and definition. Field visits to sites with religious significance must be conducted in appropriate modes of behavior and should be discussed with trained professionals before the visit. Sufficient recordation should be undertaken to enable a determination of National Register eligibility; this information will then be appropriately safeguarded and in accordance with the request of the appropriate Tribe or cultural leader.

A Tribe or Tribes should provide as much information as possible to determine if the historic property has an integral relationship to traditional, religious and cultural beliefs or practices and/or if the historic property is important to the transmission of the beliefs or practices. A Tribe or Tribes should also provide as much information as possible and determine if the condition of the historic property conveys its relationship to traditional, religious and cultural beliefs or practices. In addition, any physical alterations that might have resulted in a loss of integrity should be taken into consideration. Integrity should be considered from the eyes of the practitioners. It is possible that changes to the resource can be accommodated into the practices.

I.F. Field Procedures: Buildings, Structures, Objects, and Districts

The identification process is the same for buildings, structures, and objects and historic districts. The classification of the property type (i.e., whether a property is a building, structure, object, or district) will occur during this process.

The goal of field identification inventories for buildings, structures, and objects is to determine the location and condition of known and previously unknown buildings, structures, objects, and districts within the built environment.

I.F.1 Field Methodology

I.F.1.1 Initial documentation of buildings, structures, and/or objects.

Recommendations that result from the planning stage regarding expected property types, their location, and the relative size of the inventory area will determine the specific area to be investigated and the field investigation strategy. The first step is the compilation of a list of all the buildings, structures, objects, and/or districts within those areas. The list may be compiled from map or GIS data, or from reconnaissance of the area. Because map data are dynamic, it will be necessary to field verify lists derived from this source. The list should include the type of property, such as, but not limited to, residential, public, commercial, bridge, water tower, milepost, or monument, the owner name and building number, address and/or location, and construction date if prominently displayed on the building, structure, or object.

I.F.1.2 Research Questions for Identification of Buildings, Structures, Objects,

and Districts.

Research conducted during the identification of a building, structure, object and/or district should be directed towards capturing five areas of information. This information includes:

Construction Date. Some buildings, structures, and objects have the date of construction prominently displayed. In most cases, archival research will be necessary to determine the construction date. Possible sources for dating government-owned and built buildings, structures, and objects include Fort Hood Real Property records, deeds, and drawings. For those resources built by civilians or private companies, keep in mind that real property records may list the date the built resource was acquired by the government as the construction date. It might be necessary to verify the construction date with other sources such as maps, photographs, and newspaper articles. Sources for dating residential buildings not originally constructed by the Army include deeds, tax records, building permits, newspaper accounts, plat maps, historic photographs and maps, and anecdotal accounts. Property deeds for specific townships provide a chain of ownership for historic properties and tax rolls specify years in which capital improvements were made. Generally, a built resource must be at least fifty years of age to be considered a historic property. A building, structure, and/or object less than fifty years of age may be eligible for the National Register if it is of exceptional importance and meets National Register Criteria Consideration G.

Modifications. Tracking the modifications to built resources over time may be useful during the evaluation of integrity. Real Property records provide brief descriptions and the dates of modifications to built resources. Other repositories of information include the drawings files at DFEL and historic buildings files and photographs.

Historic Function. Identifying the historic function of a built resource can assist in relating a resource to its historic context, particularly if the resource is located in a district. Repositories of information to determine the historic function of a built resource include the drawings files at DFEL and historic buildings files and photographs.

Identification of original owner and/or other persons or events associated with the built resource. Ownership information is often available through a deed search. City directories, in use from the 1840s to the early 1900s, are another source of information about a property. They list the home addresses of an area's former residents. In addition, most libraries have historic information containing bibliographic sketches of former area residents.

Identification of architect, contractor, or designer. Although it is possible to identify the architect or designer of a building, structure, or object there is no consistent method or source for such information. Possible sources include building permits, local newspapers, city directories, and the archives of local architectural firms. In addition, some SHPOs maintain databases linking particular built resources to architects and

designers; it may be possible to search for known architects within a particular area and timeframe.

Architectural style. Many handbooks and websites can assist with the identification of architectural styles. Useful sources include *A Field Guide to American Houses* (McAlester and McAlester 1998) or *World War II and the U.S. Army Mobilization Program: a History of 700 and 800 Series Cantonment Construction* (Wasch et al. 1993).

The purpose of field documentation is to record the building, structure, object, or district as it exists today. Field data will provide comparative information for assessing integrity, current condition, and setting. Field documentation includes the following activities:

Photography. Photographs should capture every elevation. Photography may not be permitted in sensitive/restricted areas or for sensitive/restricted buildings and structures such as ammunition depots. All photography will be cleared with the Fort Hood CRM and appropriate military entities prior to the commencement of field surveys. The number of photographs will depend on the type of built resource being documented and the resource's level of detail.

Field Recordation. The following information should be recorded in notes from field observations. A standardized field form is the most efficient method for data collection.

Building number

Location

Plan/footprint of building

Number of stories

Roof type(s)

Roof material(s)

Foundation material(s)

Wall material(s)

Type and location of doors

Type and location of windows

Architectural details/style

Condition of resource

Number of additions

I.F.2 Field Personnel

Identification activities of a building, structure, object, or district are conducted under the supervision of an individual meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (1983).

I.G. Integration of Identification Results

The results of the background data collection, review of planning level survey, archival research, and field investigations should be integrated in order to evaluate a resource applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. The identification phase should

provide sufficient data to classify the property, place the property in its appropriate historic context, and assess resource integrity.

II. EVALUATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

The evaluation of a property requires an assessment of a property's significance, under an established set of criteria, and its integrity. The evaluation results in a determination of National Register eligibility. The evaluation procedures involve an assessment of the collected data against National Register criteria set forth in National Register of Historic Places (36 CFR 60), the National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Evaluation.

Data necessary to evaluate National Register eligibility differs somewhat among sites, PTRCI, buildings, structures, objects, and districts. Recommendations for the collection of field data specific to each property type are detailed under identification of historic properties for each property type.

A property must be significant in order to qualify for the National Register. To determine significance, the property must be evaluated within its historic context. An historic context provides a framework within which the National Register criteria are applied to specific properties or property types. Property types are defined by the National Register as sites, buildings, structures, objects, and districts. Examples of these property types include, but are not limited to, residential buildings, bridges, monuments, landscapes, habitation sites, and properties of traditional and cultural importance.

Historic contexts are developed around typological themes. Common examples might include the following: building use, ownership, associated ethnicity, a historical event or trend, architect, architectural style, building material, and others. Contexts can also be either national in scope (e.g. Historic Context for Department of Defense Installations, 1790 to 1940) or statewide. As part of the research process, Fort Hood should periodically contact the NPS or U.S. Army Environmental Command (USAEC) to determine whether any nationwide historic contexts have been developed that might apply to historic property types on Fort Hood. Similarly, the TxSHPO may have a statewide context against which the significance of a historic property can be weighed.

II.A. Evaluation Procedures

Categorize the Historic Property. Determine if the historic property is a site, property of traditional religious and cultural importance, building, structure, object, or district using National Register Bulletin 16.

Determine the Historic Property's Historic Context. Identify the theme(s), geographical boundaries, and chronological period that provide a perspective from which to evaluate the historic property's significance.

Determine how the theme(s) within the context is significant to local history, the State or the nation. A theme is considered significant if scholarly research indicates that it is important in American history.

Determine if the historic property type is important in illustrating the historic context. Contexts may be represented by a single historic property type or by a variety of historic property types.

Determine how the historic property illustrates the historic context through specific historic associations, architectural or engineering values, or information potential.

Determine whether the historic property possesses the physical features necessary to convey the aspect of prehistory or history with which it is associated.

II.B. Determine Whether the Historic Property is Significant under the National Register of Historic Places Criteria

The National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation state:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, 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 significant persons in our past; or

c. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

d. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The following provides expanded details for each criterion.

Criterion A: Event. Under Criterion A, a historic property must be associated with one or more events important in the historic context. To establish significance under this criterion:

- Determine the nature and origin of the historic property.
- Identify the historic context with which it is associated.
- Evaluate the historic property's history to determine whether it is associated with the historic context in any important way.

Criterion B: Person. Criterion B applies to historic properties associated with individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, State, or national context.

The historic property must illustrate the person's achievement, rather than commemorate the person's life. To determine a historic property's significance under this criterion:

- Determine the importance of the individual.
- Ascertain the length and nature of the person's association with the historic property and determine if there are other historic properties associated with the individual.

Criterion C: Design/Construction. Criterion C applies to historic properties significant for their physical design or construction, including such elements as architecture, landscape architecture, engineering, and artwork. The historic property, to qualify, may:

- Embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction; or
- Represent the work of a master; or
- Possess high artistic value; or
- Represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Criterion D: Information Potential. Historic properties may be eligible for the National Register under Criterion D if they have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to prehistory (pre-contact) or history (post-contact).

II.C. Determine if the Historic Property Represents a Type Usually Excluded from the National Register of Historic Places, and if so, Meets any of the Criteria Considerations

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past fifty years shall not be considered eligible for the NRHP. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- 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 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 part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or

- f. A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or

- g. A property achieving significance within the past fifty years if it is of exceptional importance.

II.D. Define and Evaluate Historic Property Integrity of Location, Design, Setting, Workmanship, Materials, Feeling and Association

In addition to significance, a historic property must possess integrity to be eligible for the NRHP. Integrity is the ability of a historic property to convey its significance. Integrity may be a somewhat subjective quality, but it must be based on how the historic property's physical features relate to its significance. Seven aspects are used to define

integrity. Some, if not all, of these seven aspects should be present in a property in order for it to retain its integrity. The seven aspects of integrity include location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. These concepts are defined as follows:

Location: the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred. The relationship between a property and its location is important to conveying the sense of historic events and persons associated with the property and to understanding why the historic property was created or why the event occurred. Moved historic properties are usually not considered eligible; see Criteria Considerations for exceptions.

Design: the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. Design is the result of conscious decisions made during the original conception and planning of the property and includes elements such as organization of space, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentation, and materials. For districts, design includes the way sites, buildings, structures, or objects are related. For example, the spatial relationships between major features, visual patterns of a landscape, and the layout of streets and sidewalks, among other features, are important to the design of districts.

Setting: the physical environment of a historic property. This quality refers to the character of the property's location. It involves how the property is situated and its relationship to surrounding features and open space. Setting can include such features as topography, vegetation, manmade features, and relationships between buildings and

other features or open space. For districts, setting is important not only within the boundaries of the property, but also between the property and its surroundings.

Materials: the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property. The choice and combination of materials reveal the preferences of the creator(s) and suggest the availability of particular types of materials and technologies. A historic property must retain the key exterior materials dating from the period of its historic significance. If rehabilitated, those materials must have been preserved. Recreated properties or recent structures or buildings made to look old are not eligible for the NRHP.

Workmanship: the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in prehistory (pre-contact) or history (post-contact). Workmanship is the evidence of artisans' labor and skill in constructing or altering a site, building, structure, object, or district and may apply to the historic property as a whole or to individual components. This aspect of integrity provides evidence of the technology of a craft, illustrates the aesthetic principles of a prehistoric (pre-contact) or historic (post-contact) period, and reveals individual, local, regional, or national applications of both technological practices and aesthetic principles.

Feeling: a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. Feeling results from the presence of physical features that, taken together, convey the property's historic character.

Association: the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. A historic property retains association if it is the place where the event or activity occurred and is sufficiently intact to convey that relationship to an observer.

The process of evaluating the qualities of integrity for a resource may be described as follows:

Define the essential physical features that must be present for a historic property to represent its significance. Although not all the historic physical features need to be present, those that convey its historic identity are necessary, including those that define why and when the historic property was significant. Under Criteria A and B, the historic property must retain those features that made up its character or appearance during the period of its association with the important event, historical pattern, or person(s). Under Criterion C, the historic property must retain most of the physical features that constitute that style or technique. Under Criterion D, integrity depends on the data requirements defined in the research design. The significant data contained in the historic property must remain sufficiently intact to yield the expected important information under appropriate methodologies.

Determine, except for properties of traditional religious and cultural importance, whether the essential physical features are sufficient to convey their significance.

Determine whether the historic property needs to be compared with similar properties (historic and non-historic). A comparison may help determine what physical features are essential to historic properties of that type.

Determine, based on the significance and essential physical features, which aspects of integrity are particularly vital to the evaluation of historic properties and if the features are present. For Criterion A and B, the presence of all seven aspects of integrity are the ideal, however integrity of design and workmanship may not be as important or relevant. Under Criterion C, a historic property must have integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. Location and setting are important for those historic properties whose design is a reflection of their immediate environment. For Criterion D, setting and feeling will probably not apply; location, design, materials, and possibly workmanship should be considered.

If it is determined that a historic property meets one or more of the four Criteria for Evaluation, integrity must be evaluated. If, upon evaluation, it is determined that the historic property retains integrity, the historic property is considered eligible for the National Register. If, upon evaluation, it is determined that the historic property does not retain integrity, the historic property will not be considered eligible for the National Register.

III. REPORTING

The results of all identification and evaluation efforts result in a report. The presence and absence of all identification and evaluations will be documented in the NEPA file, as appropriate, and incorporated into the PLS. The results of identification and evaluation may be disseminated via the NEPA process, as appropriate. In addition, the annual report on HPC implementation will include information on selected recommendations for

sites evaluated during the previous year. Documentation is provided in appropriate electronic format (e.g., CD or other compatible media) in PDF format for text and Arc View GIS for map data, as needed.