

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

2022 - 2026



Alaska Army National Guard
JBER (Joint Base Elmendorf Richardson), Alaska

*Alaska Army National Guard
Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan*

Alaska Army National Guard
Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan

2021

Signature Page

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

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Army Regulation (AR) 200-1 and Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 4715.16 require installations develop an Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP). The ICRMP is an internal compliance and management tool that integrates the entirety of the cultural resources program with ongoing mission activities. Used in tandem with the Cultural Resources Management CRM Handbook and an integrated Geographic Information Systems geodatabase, this ICRMP provides a more concise management document than in previous iterations. This ICRMP is a State-level reference and management document that is updated or supplemented with program information over its lifetime. The ICRMP is reviewed annually and updated every 5 years, as needed.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

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

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

An Environmental Assessment (EA) was completed for the original ICRMP in 2002. The AKARNG took a "hard look" at the existing EA, per 32 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 651.5.g.2, to ascertain the adequacy of its analysis and see if it is still relevant today. After examining the goals, existing conditions, projects, and environmental consequences of the original EA, AKARNG has determined there is no significant change since the original EA. Therefore, this updated ICRMP is treated as a tiering action and is documented in an ARNG Record of Environmental Condition (REC).

Appendix A includes a glossary of frequently used terms and definitions and a list of acronyms. Appendix B provides an overview of the AKARNG's historic contexts, cultural landscapes, and planning level surveys. Appendix C includes a copy of the curation arrangement, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) Plan of Action, and summary of collections. Appendix D provides the CRM Database, with links and summaries generated through a combined CRM Geographic Information Database (GIS) geodatabase used for managing cultural resources. Appendix E contains essential Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for easy reference. Appendix F provides an overview history of current and proposed cultural resources management projects for the period covering 2020 to 2025. Appendix G is the REC for the tiering action for this ICRMP. Appendix H contains annual updates and reports inserted at the end of every fiscal year to keep the ICRMP current.

1.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INFORMATION RESTRICTIONS

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

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

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

On federal property, the Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979 also provides provisions for the confidentiality of archaeological site locations. Tribes also have an interest in site confidentiality and are not expected to divulge such information unless confidentiality is ensured. Therefore, it is extremely important that persons using this document and other cultural resources reports and maps understand that all archaeological resource descriptions and locations are confidential. For this reason, no maps delineating the locations of archaeological resources are included in this ICRMP.

Each of the following chapters begins with a synopsis called “Key Elements of ...” These key elements can function as an executive summary for each topic. Taken together they serve as a mini-ICRMP for those lacking time to read the entire document.

KEY ELEMENTS OF CULTURAL RESOURCE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

The Department of Defense's *American Indian and Alaska Native Policy and Instruction Number 4710.02: Interactions with Federally-Recognized Tribes* is an essential tool for the AKARNG in working with the many native peoples in Alaska and their cultural resources.

Government to Government Policy and Action

Tribes are often called "domestic dependent nations" - i.e., nations within a nation. As such, consultation with tribes on a "**government to government basis**" requires a high degree of formality. It is the responsibility of the AKARNG Adjutant General to conduct these relations with the 229 tribes in Alaska.

The **Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act** (ANCSA) is responsible for a unique situation with regard to sovereignty and land rights for tribes in Alaska. Policies and protocols in direct association with ANCSA continue to evolve. The AKARNG Cultural Resource Manager can update you with the status of ANCSA if you are involved with Alaska tribal governments.

State of Alaska perspectives regarding tribal relations change with the political season and often complicate the responsibilities of the AKARNG Adjutant General who is also the Commissioner for a state agency.

Compliance with Federal Laws on Cultural Resources

Section 106 of the NHPA is the main law that governs how AKARNG works with cultural resources, and this kind of work is conducted often and year-round for federal undertakings. Consultation is a large part of Section 106 and Section 110 work, and requires meaningful and sustained communications with native groups, local governments, and other interested parties.

The **Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)** is followed during times when AKARNG work is conducted in areas where there are known burials or there is a high possibility of burials present on Federal or Tribal land. Many of the AKARNG armories are situated with historical and ancient native villages, and consequently, there are times when NAGPRA policies are implemented.

There are also State of Alaska cultural resource management laws that apply when state-owned land or resources are involved. Permits are needed from the Alaska Office of History and Archaeology prior to conducting archaeological studies on state land. Alaska State laws are discussed in section 2.3 of this ICRMP.

The Role of the AKARNG Cultural Resource Manager and Tribal Liaison

The AKARNG Cultural Resource Manager and Tribal Liaison (CRM/TL):

- Conduct Section 106 studies, manage contracts for CRM studies, and perform consultations.
- Is delegated the follow-up role to perform government to government relations.
- Is available to assist all AKARNG personnel with any cultural and tribal issue.

2.0 CULTURAL RESOURCE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Cultural resources are defined as **historic properties** in the NHPA and as **cultural items** in the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA). In addition, cultural resources are also defined as **archaeological resources** in ARPA and as **sacred sites** in Executive Order (EO) 13007 Indian Sacred Sites. Finally, cultural resources are also defined as **collections and associated records** in 36 CFR Part 79, *Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Collections*. Requirements set forth in National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the NHPA, ARPA, NAGPRA, AIRFA, 36 CFR Part 79, EO 13007, EO 13175, and their implementing regulations, define the ARNG's compliance responsibilities for management of cultural resources. AR 200-1 specifies Army policy for cultural resources management. A list of federal statutes and regulations applicable to the management of cultural resources at AKARNG installations is provided in the Section 1.4 of the CRM Handbook. Alaska State laws are discussed in section 2.3 of this ICRMP.

Implementation of this updated ICRMP is subject to availability of annual funding. All actions contemplated in this ICRMP are subject to the availability of funds properly authorized and appropriated under federal and state law. This ICRMP will not violate any aspect of the Anti-Deficiency Act, 31 USC § 1341.

There are also state laws and regulations that play an important role in AKARNG cultural resources management and tribal liaison operations. In addition to the federal laws and regulations cited above the Alaska-specific laws and guidance provided below are instrumental in creating situations unique to Alaska cultural resource management and tribal relations:

2.1 ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT (ANCSA), AS AMENDED

ANCSA was passed in 1971 and extinguished aboriginal rights and land claims of almost all Alaska Natives in exchange for the ownership of approximately one-ninth of the state's land, \$962.5 million in compensation from the U.S. Treasury, and oil-revenue sharing. ANCSA also established three types of Alaska Native entities that have different authorities and responsibilities with respect to the governance of Alaska native peoples and the ANCSA lands. These are:

- **Alaska Native Villages** - The Alaska Native village is the same as the federally-recognized tribe (although this was not so when ANCSA was created). Consequently, it is this political body that engages in government to government relations. There are 229 of these Alaska Native Village tribal governments (Figure 2.1). Except for a few instances (Gambell, Savoonga, Elim, Chandalar [Venetie and Arctic Village], Teltlin, and Klukwan) ANCSA did not distribute any lands to the Alaska Native villages (tribes)¹.
- **Native Village Corporations** – A Native Village Corporation is one of the two types of Alaska Native corporations that were created by ANCSA. There are 220 Native Village Corporations. By definition, a Native Village Corporation “means an Alaska Native Village Corporation organized under the laws of the State of Alaska as a business for-profit or nonprofit corporation² to hold, invest, manage and/or distribute lands, property,

¹ Other tribes in Alaska gained ownership of some land since the implementation of ANCSA via purchase, donation, swapping and other means.

² All Native Village Corporations selected for for-profit corporation status during the original implementation of ANCSA. Do not confuse these Native Village Corporations with the 12 non-profit corporations/associations that support tribal governments (and were not created by ANCSA).

funds, and other rights and assets for and on behalf of a Native village in accordance with the terms of this Act.” Pursuant to Section 14(f) of ANCSA, the Native Village Corporations own the surface rights to the lands assigned to them.

- **Regional Corporations** – A Regional Corporation is the other type of Alaska Native corporation created by ANCSA. There are 13 Regional Corporations, and these own the subsurface estate within all of the lands covered by the Native Village Corporations.
- There is only one reservation within the State of Alaska: Metlakatla (this reservation was not created by ANCSA). It was created in the late 1800s. The Metlakatla Indian Community is in a unique position regarding ANCSA. The Metlakatla Reservation of Annette Island in Southeast Alaska was the only Alaska reservation or reserve that was not extinguished by ANCSA, and consequently, they receive no benefits from ANCSA. Metlakatla is a federally-recognized tribe.

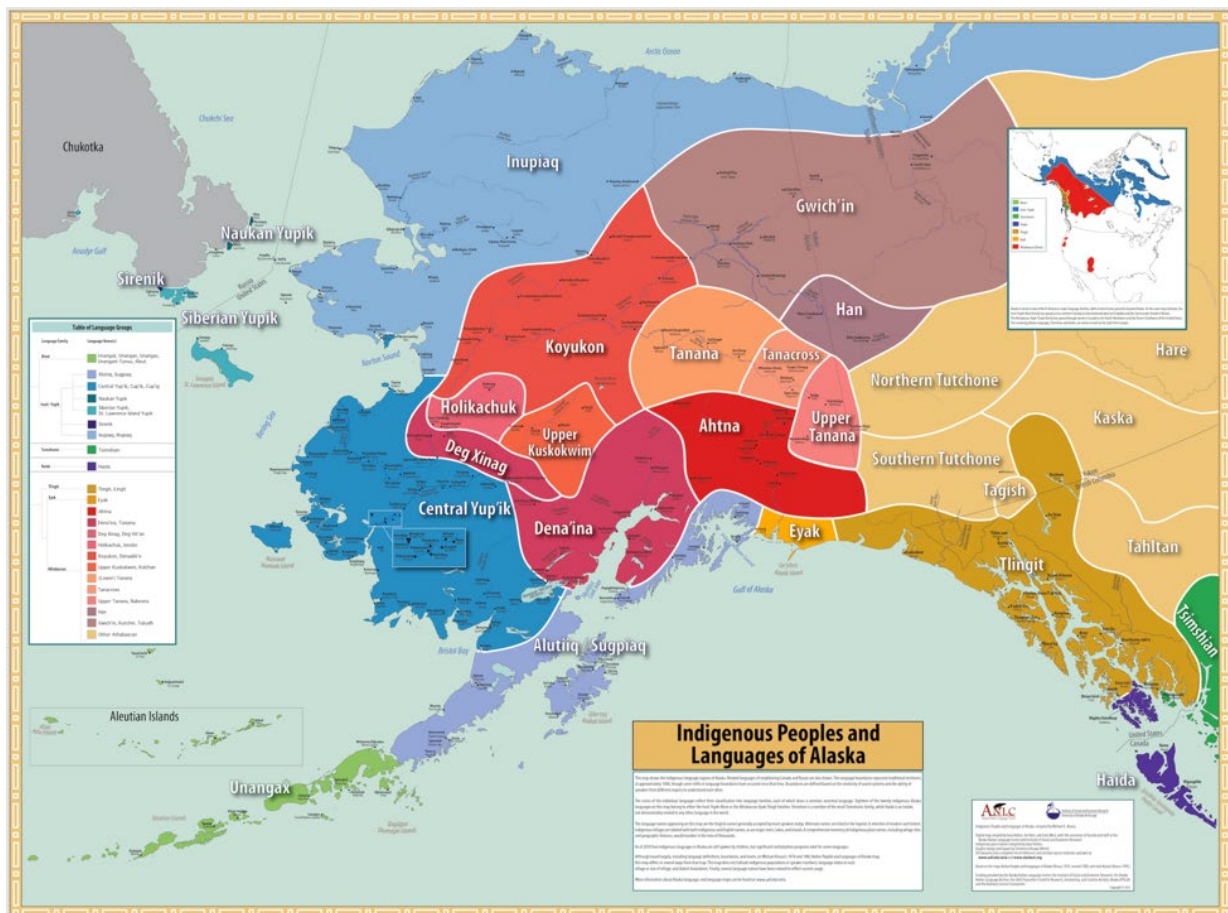


Figure 2-1. Distribution of the major and minor cultural groupings across Alaska.

A federally-recognized tribe is situated at each of the villages identified on this map (although illegible at this scale). Alaska Native Village Corporations are situated in almost all of the villages/tribal areas. The Alaska Native Regional Corporations are coterminous with the boundaries of the major cultural groups. See Figure 2.2.

2.1.1 Relationship between ANCSA and Federally-Recognized Tribes

ANCSA's legal and political restructuring of Alaska Native rights, lands, and organizations has important implications for federal consultation and government to government relations with Alaska Natives. The AKARNG conducts government to government relations with federally recognized tribes as indicated in the law, executive orders, and policies included in this chapter

of the ICRMP. Government to government policies are designed to establish protocols for federal actions and agencies that involve federally recognized tribes and their lands. The land is directly and thoroughly linked to tribes in the lower 48 states (that is to say, the tribes own their land), and those policies were written with that in mind. In notable contrast the division of tribal government and tribal land in Alaska creates a confusing situation regarding the status of Alaskan tribal land owners and consultation with federal agencies: tribal sovereignty is not tied to land ownership in Alaska. Corporations own those lands. Recently federal agencies have attempted to rectify this situation with Alaska native land ownership by including "Alaska Native corporations" in consultation requirements.

The Department of Defense has modified their guidance on relations with Alaska Natives in the 2012 update of the *DoD American Indian and Alaska Native Policy*:

"This policy governs Department interactions with federally recognized tribes only; it does not govern interaction with unrecognized tribes, state-recognized tribes, Alaska Native corporations, or Native Hawaiian Organizations. [In Alaska, as a practical matter, the Department may be required to consult with Alaska Native corporations simply because these corporate entities own and manage much of the land in Alaska. In addition, all Federal agencies must consult with Alaska Native corporations "on the same basis as Indian tribes under Executive Order No 13175."

At first glance this DoD statement seems to contradict itself by saying that the DoD will *not* consult with Alaska Native corporations, but that it *may have to* as a practical matter. The distinction is as to *how* the consultation is done: tribes are consulted on a government to government basis, and Alaska Native corporations (both types) are consulted (because they are the native land owners), but not on a government to government basis.

The United States Government has also modified its position on consultation with Alaska Native entities. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) modified language in Public Law 108-199 is amended in division H, section 161 that now pertains to "all Federal agencies" regarding how to consult with ANCSA corporations. The law says that

c. In accordance with Section 161 of Public Law 108-199, Section 518 of Public Law 108-447, and E.O. 13175, DoD Components must consult in a timely and good faith manner with Alaska Native corporations on any proposed action or policy that may have a substantial direct effect on corporate lands, waters, or other natural resources, or on the ability of a native corporation to participate in a DoD or DoD Component program for which it may otherwise be eligible.

While pertaining to all federal agencies, the DoD is called out in particular.

ANCSA was modified since its origin and continues in a state of flux. It is imperative that AKARNG stays abreast of these changing activities.

2.1.2 Alaska Native Non-Profit Corporations

There is another type of corporate organization that plays an important role in the relationship between ANCSA (and others) and tribes. That is the Alaska Native non-profit corporation. These corporations are not ANCSA corporations. Some Alaska Native non-profit corporations were created before ANCSA, and others after.

There are 12 Alaska native non-profit corporations. Each serves a particular region of the state. These regions coincide with the Alaska Regional (for-profit) Corporations (Figure 2.2). The non-profit corporations provide skills, day care, elder care, support, training, medical infrastructure, Village Public Safety Officers, and funding to the many tribes in their regions. These are all things that tribes are charged to do for their citizens, but struggle to do so in each tiny village. The larger non-profit corporations provide critical services and educated and experienced staff to get these essential elements into the villages for the tribes.



Figure 2-2. The 12 Alaska Native Regional Corporations and associated Non-profit corporations (within white boxes).

2.2 ALASKA NATIONAL INTEREST LANDS CONSERVATION ACT OF 1980 (ANILCA)

ANILCA was passed in 1980 and addresses the basis for the protection of “the opportunity for rural residents [both native and nonnative] engaged in a subsistence way of life to continue to do so.” Title VIII addresses “Subsistence Management and Use Findings,” and section 802 establishes the preservation of Alaskans’ subsistence practices through management and use of “the public lands in Alaska [in such a way as] to cause the least adverse impact possible on rural residents who depend upon subsistence uses of the resources of such lands” as a matter of federal policy. Section 802 further establishes as policy federal cooperation with adjacent landowners and managers and native corporations in protecting the viability of wild renewable resources and managing subsistence activities on public land. Section 810 of ANILCA directs responsible federal agencies to evaluate the effect of their land-use decisions on subsistence. These agencies will not restrict subsistence uses unless certain steps are taken, including minimizing impact on subsistence uses and resources.

A major implication of ANILCA is that the AKARNG must consult with federally recognized tribes and Alaska Native entities (and other rural residents) regarding the effects of their activities on the subsistence practices of potentially affected rural populations. To determine which resources

are important to a rural population, the AKARNG consults with potentially affected groups and reviews (or conducts research) to determine the existence and extent of resources.

AKARNG worked with the University of Alaska, Anchorage's Institute for Social and Economic Research (ISER) in 2006 to gather information on the subsistence seasonal trends and strategies. ISER staff interviewed local leaders from 36 villages from around the state. AKARNG training activities in rural areas can intersect with tribal and village subsistence practices (see ANILCA above). The information from ISER is assessed during planning of any and all AKARNG actions that are planned beyond urban areas in Alaska. This information is available at the AKARNG CRM office.

2.3 STATE AND LOCAL CULTURAL RESOURCE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

The historic preservation laws in Alaska are more restrictive than federal laws. Sometimes, meeting State regulatory requirements demands more extensive compliance activities on the part of AKARNG conducting a federal undertaking (36 CFR 800.16[y]). Historic districts have covenants or building codes at state and even local levels. There are no counties in Alaska. Instead there are municipalities and boroughs, many of which have their own preservation plans and covenants.

Some AKARNG properties are leased from local governments (i.e., city or borough). When local governments own the leased property, the property falls under the jurisdiction of the local government. The Alaska State Historical Preservation Officer (AKSHPO) recognizes properties under the Main Street Program, the Historic Cemetery Program, and those listed on the Register of Landmarks and Heritage.

In cases where a project is not a federal undertaking (36 CFR 800.16[y]), compliance with state, local, city, county, and/or certified local government laws and regulations are often required. A common example of an action that generally does not involve compliance with federal regulations is an action such as maintenance, repairs, remodeling, or demolition of a historic building. This includes land that is not owned or leased by the federal government, does not support a federal mission, and where no federal funding, federal permit, or other assistance is involved.

In cases where a project is a federal undertaking for which the AKARNG is responsible for compliance with NHPA or other requirements, both federal and state laws can apply. An example of this action is when the federal undertaking affects a historic property owned and managed by the state. If the action occurs on state-owned land, the state may require permits for related archaeological work.

Examples of applicable state, local, city, county or certified local government cultural resources laws and regulations include:

- **Alaska Historic Preservation Act (AKHPA).** Passed in 1970, the AKHPA sets policy for the management of historic, prehistoric, and fossil resources on state land. The AKHPA also established the Alaska Historic Commission. Alaska reserves title for the state to all historic, prehistoric, and archaeological resources on land owned or controlled by the state, including tideland and submerged land, and reserves for the state the exclusive right of field archaeology (including permitting) on such land.

The AKHPA prohibits a person from the following: (1) appropriating, excavating, removing, injuring, or destroying, without a permit from the commissioner of the Alaska Historical

Commission, any historic, prehistoric, or archaeological resources of the state; (2) possessing, selling, buying, or transporting within the state any such resources taken or acquired in violation of this section or 16 *United States Code* (USC) 433; or (3) destroying, mutilating, defacing, injuring, removing, or excavating a gravesite or a tomb, monument, gravestone, or other structure or object at a gravesite, even though the gravesite appears abandoned, lost, or neglected. The act authorizes any employee of the department or any other person authorized by the commissioner or any peace officer of the state to enforce the provisions of section 41.35.010 through section 41.35.240 and to seize any resources taken in violation thereof. The law authorizes the commissioner to dispose of such resources by deposit in the proper public repository. The act declares any person, who is convicted of violating a provision of section 41.35.010 through section 41.35.240 is guilty of a class A misdemeanor and, in addition to other penalties and remedies provided by law, is subject to a maximum civil penalty of \$100,000 for each violation. The intentional and unauthorized destruction or removal of any human remains or the intentional disturbance of a grave is a class "C" felony.

The AKHPA prohibits the diminishment of the cultural rights and responsibilities of persons of aboriginal descent or infringing upon their right of possession and use of historic, prehistoric, and archaeological resources. It enables local cultural groups to obtain or retain artifacts from the state for study and display in appropriate museums under proper conditions. The full text of the AKHPA is found at the following Web site: <http://touchngo.com/lglcntr/akstats/Statutes/Title41/Chapter35.htm>.

- **Chapter 16 of Title 11 (Natural Resources) of the Alaska Administrative Code: Historic, Prehistoric, and Archaeological Resources.** These regulations set forth the procedures and policy associated with archaeological excavation on state land and the curation of artifacts. For archaeological excavation on state land, permission from the land manager is needed as well as a permit signed by the commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources or as delegated to the Alaska SHPO (AKSHPO). A provisional archaeological curation agreement is also necessary. The full text of the code is found at the following Web site: <http://www.touchngo.com/lglcntr/akstats/aac/title11/chapter016.htm>.
- **Alaska Burial Laws and Regulations.** Two previous employees of the State of Alaska's Office of History and Archaeology wrote an article that provided a detailed explanation of the state's laws and guidelines for the treatment of human remains. This article, *Human Remains and Cultural Resource Management in Alaska: State Laws and Guidelines* (Dale and McMahan 2007), was designed specifically to help the many archaeology professionals that are often directly involved with "inadvertent discovery" of human skeletal remains. While inadvertent discoveries can occur anywhere at any time, they most often happen during 1) construction projects that include earth-moving activity, and 2) during archaeological excavations where human skeletal remains were not expected to begin with. Archaeologists are either called in or are already involved in these instances.

The state's laws are designed to address these two oft-occurring scenarios. The federal laws pertaining to inadvertent finds of human skeletal remains are also focused on these two kinds of discovery. There is another kind of inadvertent find that does not fall neatly into the legal stipulations, required activities, permits, and movement of the human skeletal remains: rapidly eroding graves from cemeteries in rural Alaska that contain human skeletal remains identified as only a few generations old.

The difference in context is notable. With the construction and archaeological dig scenarios the earth-moving vectors (heavy machine operators and trowel wielding

archaeologists) can stop their actions and then conduct the actions needed to comply with the several laws, guidelines, consultation, and hopefully pre-work plans and programs. With the eroding landscape there is no way to stop the erosion. Plus, the erosion can happen very rapidly and unexpectedly.

One important concept is the relationship of NAGPRA and state burial law. "NAGPRA supersedes but does not negate state law (that is, although meeting both the state and federal laws are required, if there is a conflict the federal law takes precedent over state law)" (Dale and McMahan 2007:88).

What does this mean? How does one know when to follow one law or the other or both? How is that done?

"...the inadvertent discovery clause in NAGPRA is limited to only Native American or Native Hawaiian remains located on federal lands, federally controlled lands, or tribal lands... In Alaska, federally controlled lands included the more than 81 million hectares of federal lands, as well as federally restricted properties such as Native allotments. Native corporation patented lands are regarded as private lands and are not covered under NAGPRA. However, inadvertent discoveries on Native allotments are covered under NAGPRA" (Dale and McMahan 2007:88).

The AKARNG will follow the state procedures for notification no matter who owns the land that the burial was encountered. If the burial is on federal or tribal lands, then follow NAGPRA. If not, then follow AKSHPO as they assist you through the state laws.

2.4 STATE OF ALASKA PERSPECTIVES ON TRIBAL RELATIONS

Tribal sovereignty is not recognized in the State of Alaska constitution. However, this state perspective has ramifications that contradict federal tribal law. In addition, tribal sovereign issues have evolved notably since statehood, but the state of Alaska has a troubled history with that. This situation adds difficulty to the charge of AKARNG in upholding the federal laws and executive orders and guidance in DoDI Instructions 4710.02 (2018).

Alaska's perspective on tribal sovereignty is often the source of consternation and confusion. Some in the state government will say that even that since ANCSA did not provide a definition of tribes, consequently there are simply no tribes in Alaska anywhere. In other words, some Alaskans see the state constitution and ANCSA as the only two documents that matter regarding tribal sovereignty and issues.

This creates a tension that remains unresolved here. Over the past 20 years' Alaskan governors attempted to clarify the relationship between the perspectives of the state of Alaska, and those of the federal government and tribes. Unfortunately, this also is currently unresolved.

The first attempt to address this started with Governor Steve Cowper. He promulgated Administrative Order (AO) 123 on September 10, 1990 acknowledging tribes exist in Alaska. This AO recognized that tribes have "some powers," but those are not delineated. There was, however, no guidance or directive regarding how the state would apply this recognition of some powers.

Although AO 123 was mostly a symbolic gesture, in less than one year, the new governor Wally Hickel set forth Administrative Order 125 on July 1, 1991 making it clear that tribes are not recognized by the state of Alaska. Furthermore, the state opposed tribal governmental powers.

Instead tribal citizens were considered part of the one Alaska, one people notion. This rapidly set out AO reflected the anxiousness that state departments had during the short tenure of AO 123. With AO 125 there was a comfort that things had returned to status quo and the state would not have to worry about tribal governments having too much or even any say in state matters.

In 1994 the Bureau of Indian Affairs determined that all 229 of the Alaska Native Villages (identified in ANCSA) are indeed federally-recognized tribes. With the several Executive Orders on tribal relations and federal agencies in the 1990s, many federal agencies incorporated tribal liaisons into their programs, and began to establish relationships with tribal governments. With so many federal agencies active in Alaska, this put further tension and confusion into public dealings with tribal affairs in Alaska.

By the end of that decade the Governor of Alaska, like other states around the nation, proclaimed that the state of Alaska would recognize that tribal sovereignty and begin consultation to work together on issues of mutual concern for all in Alaska. Governor Tony Knowles generated AO 186 on September 29, 2000 that recognized tribes. This AO also stipulated that the State of Alaska supports policies and efforts to promote tribal self-government. Unfortunately, this AO was ignored by state departments leaders and staff, and no actual policies or identifiable actions were implemented to reach the stated goals.

Fourteen years later another governor, Bill Walker, made it a point to invest heavily in building relations with tribal governments in Alaska. He established a working group that included the commissioners of every state department and a select group of tribal leaders from across the state. He insisted that every state department assign the duties of tribal liaison to one of their members. Often departments assigned this role to deputy commissioners, and sometimes to clerks. He insisted that every department commissioner and every state tribal liaison take a three-day course on tribal awareness. He started a quarterly newsletter to circulate in the state and with tribes to enhance awareness and communications. He also had the Attorney General investigate the legal status of tribal governments as viewed from the State of Alaska.

The result of that was a legal opinion dated October 19, 2017 that indicates:

1. Tribes do exist in Alaska;
2. Alaska Tribes are governments with inherent sovereignty; and
3. The areas where the scope of that sovereignty is clear.

One tangible result of this was a dramatic increase in mutual respect, and a concomitant decrease in the fear of the other's actions and intent. Although not equal across all state departments, Department of Military and Veterans Affairs leaders are well-schooled in the ways and responsibilities of tribal governments via the Alaska Army National Guard's federal mission.

2.5 OTHER NON-MILITARY PARTIES WHO MAY HAVE INTERESTS IN CULTURAL RESOURCES SPECIFIC TO ALASKA

Certain individuals and organizations with a demonstrated interest in an undertaking may participate as consulting parties. This involvement may stem from the nature of their legal or economic relation to the undertaking or affected properties, or their concern with the undertaking's effects on historic properties. The views of the public are essential to informed federal decision making in the Section 106 process. The agency official shall seek and consider the views of the public in a manner that reflects the nature and complexity of the undertaking

and its effects on historic properties. This process considers any public concerns with historic properties, confidentiality concerns of private individuals and businesses, and the relationship of the federal involvement to the undertaking. Additional consulting parties include but are not limited to land owners, neighbors, tenants, applicants or project proponents, descendants, local historical societies or "Friends of..." organizations, statewide or local historic preservation organizations. The installation shall seek and consider the views of the general public and any other interested parties regarding the development and implementation of the ICRMP, including historic preservation organizations. In Alaska, other organizations often included in consultation include, but are not limited to:

- **Alaska Historical Society** - The Alaska Historical Society is a statewide organization dedicated to the promotion of Alaskan history by the exchange of ideas and information, the preservation and interpretation of resources, and the education of Alaskans about their heritage. The society provides the users, producers, and supporters of Alaskan history with a forum and vehicle to achieve these goals. Through its publications, support for local historic societies, meetings, and other activities, the society is an advocate of the documentation, preservation, and dissemination of knowledge of Alaska's past.
- **Alaska Historical Commission** - The Alaska Historical Commission is a forum of citizens' voices in the development of state history policy. Members advise the governor on programs concerning history and prehistory, historic sites and buildings, and on geographic names. The nine-member commission includes the lieutenant governor; three citizens trained in history, architecture, or archaeology; an individual representing native ethnic groups; two members recommended by the Alaska Historic Society; one other member; and the AKSHPO.
- **Alaska Anthropological Association** - The Alaska Anthropological Association is a statewide organization that provides for communication between professional anthropologists, students, and nonprofessionals with a serious interest in native and other cultures and languages of Alaska, past and present.
- **Alaska Association for Historic Preservation (AAHP)** - The AAHP is a statewide organization dedicated to the preservation of Alaska's prehistoric and historic resources through education, promotion, and advocacy. To promote their cause, AAHP annually identifies ten of the state's most endangered historic properties during Historic Preservation Week.
- **Keepers of the Treasures-Alaska** - Affiliated with the national organization, the Alaska chapter of Keepers of the Treasures was incorporated in 1992. It is a statewide organization to support the efforts of the indigenous peoples of Alaska in reclaiming, revitalizing, and perpetuating their diverse cultures.
- **Museums Alaska** - Museums Alaska promotes the advancement of museums in Alaska, preservation of artifacts, and museum staff training. It acts as an informational clearinghouse, and cooperates with other similar organizations.

KEY ELEMENTS OF STATE LEVEL CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN

A significant portion of the AKARNG lands and buildings were studied and evaluated with regard to their historic potential as defined and required by AR200-1 Chapter 6 and the National Historic Preservation Act. Even so, **every action taken by AKARNG (construction or demolition or training event or anything) requires evaluation for the potential to impact historic properties.** The knowledge of what and where those resources are is critical to good planning and practices. The management plan also incorporates models and procedures for anticipating and identifying others as AKARNG projects occur.

The Installation

AKARNG leases 888.0 acres on JBER from the Air Force. Lands at the other readiness centers around the state (413.1 acres) and AAOF (10.5 acres) contribute to the 1,311.6 acres (2.05 m²) under AKARNG control. There is one Local Training Area, north of Nome, that is leased by AKARNG from the State of Alaska. This 24,160.0 area (the Steward River Training Area) brings the total size of the AKARNG installation currently 25,468.3 acres, or 39.8 m². AKARNG is currently disposing of many readiness centers. As a result, the size of the installation and the number of historic resources under its control will change annually.

The Resources

Archaeological sites and old buildings are present across the installation. Some are determined as eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Most notably are the many historic Federal Scout Readiness Centers in remote villages. Another is a historic district at the Alcantra Readiness Center.

Guidance

The Cultural Resources Manager and Tribal Liaison helps AKARNG manage these resources and abide by many federal laws, regulations and DoD rules. This requires that the CRM/TL meet certain standards of education and experience to perform optimally and provide AKARNG with the best service possible. The CRM/TL must constantly pursue new and refresher training. The CRM/TL must foster good networking relationships with other professionals in the business and military. They must also understand existing and changing laws and guidance, to stay abreast of the ever evolving perspectives dealing with cultural resources and tribal liaison world.

3.0 STATE LEVEL CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

This chapter provides a brief description of the AKARNG. Included is an overview of all known cultural resources across all of the AKARNG installations, the status of those resources, and appropriate compliance and management activities planned for the next five years. This section also provides guidance to the state level CRM and cultural resource personnel in terms of goals and responsibilities.

3.1 INSTALLATIONS OVERVIEW

The AKARNG has dual federal and state missions. The AKARNG's federal mission is to maintain properly trained and equipped units available for prompt mobilization for war, national emergency, or as otherwise needed. The AKARNG also has an environmental mission to sustain the environment to enable the AKARNG mission and secure the future.

The AKARNG state mission: provide trained and disciplined forces for domestic emergencies, or as otherwise required by state laws. The state mission provides for the protection of life and property and to preserve peace, order, and public safety under the competent orders of the governor of the state. The state mission includes civil support activities, including rural medevac, natural disaster preparation, civil disorder preparation, and law enforcement support.

Major AKARNG units are: 38th Troop command comprised of 1-297th IN, 207th AV, 49th GMD, and 103rd CST; 297th Regional Support Command comprised of 207th EUD, 297th MP Co., 134th PAD, and 49th Theater Gateway; and the Joint Force Headquarters.

3.1.1 Divesting

The AKARNG is currently undergoing transformation that will result in a notable change in installation assets. AKARNG has planned divesting activities since 2007. Implementation began in 2013 and armory buildings and land were routinely divested since 2017. This ICRMP exists within this fluid setting. The documentation of installation assets below includes the status of this divesting process. Annual ICRMP updates will track the associated developments.

3.1.2 Overview

There are 88 discrete AKARNG locations. These fall into four different categories: Headquarters on JBER (3 subsections: Bryant Army Airfield; Camp Carroll, Camp Denali); readiness centers (two main types: Standard and Scout); a Local Training Area; and Army Aviation Operations Facilities (AAOF). The total acreage under AKARNG control is 25,468.3 (Table 3-1).

Table 3-1. Size of installation land.

Land	Acres	Square miles
Headquarters on JBER	888.0	1.39
Readiness Centers Standard	368.1	0.58
Readiness Centers Scout	34.7	0.05
Local Training Area	24,160.0	37.75
Army Aviation	10.5	0.02
Total	25,461.3	39.79

The facilities provide locations for training, maintenance/storage for equipment and weapons, and housing for AKARNG staff. Within these main categories are sub-categories (detailed below), maintenance shops, hangars, storage buildings, administrative buildings, quarters, aviation operations facilities, and other mission-related buildings. Some facilities contain numerous buildings while others contain a single building.

There are no cemeteries on any AKARNG properties. There are, however, several cemeteries that are near installation buildings and land. These properties are considered in all AKARNG project undertakings. Those few cemeteries adjacent to the rural armories are specified below. The one that is near the Headquarters lands on JBER, the Fort Richardson National Cemetery, is discussed here.

The Fort Richardson National Cemetery (ANC-13) is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). It is one of two National Cemeteries in Alaska. It was initiated during WWII as a temporary burial site for those citizens of the United States and territories that lost their lives during the war. There are also Japanese, Russian, and Canadians citizen casualties buried in this cemetery. In 1946 the grounds became a permanent burial site. The cemetery is owned and administered by the United States Veterans Administration (USVA). Several USVA staff are stationed there. There are four slots daily for funerals: 9:00am; 11:00; 1:00pm and 3:00pm. Funerals are common with on average of one a day.

Undertakings at the AKARNG Headquarters lands may adversely affect this NRHP cemetery site. It is imperative that FMO include USVA in consultation for any and all undertakings that could create effects to the cemetery including audio, dust, and visual concerns.

3.1.3 AKARNG Headquarters on JBER

Camp Denali, Camp Carroll, and the Bryant Army Airfield together make up the headquarters lands on JBER just northeast of Anchorage that AKARNG leases from the United States Air Force (Figures 3.1 and 3.2). The data presented for the three sections of the AKARNG Headquarters Lands on JBER are provided in detail in Blanchard (2018).

3.1.3.1. Camp Denali

The 264.5-acre Camp Denali is on the east side of the AKARNG lands on JBER (Figure 3.3). There are 28 buildings and structures including the large state headquarters building (built in 1991). Other buildings include the United States Property and Fiscal Office (USPFO), Combined Support and Maintenance Shop (CSMS), and warm storage structures. There are roads, sidewalks, parking areas, landscaping, and a memorial park within Camp Denali.

Camp Denali is within an area previously used by the U.S. Army during WWII, particularly for a hospital and military police training, but none of those era buildings currently exist. The active facilities at Camp Denali were built between 1979 and 1991. An addition was built to the armory in 2013. TAG and most of the Alaska Army National Guard soldiers are stationed there.

- A predictive archaeological model for Camp Denali is not completed, nor is there a need for one. Based on historical aerial photographs dating back to WWII, and the results of a recent archaeological inventory survey of Camp Denali and the entire headquarters lands (Blanchard 2013; Blanchard 2017; Blanchard 2018), cultural resources were identified and the property is considered to have potential for historical archaeological resources.

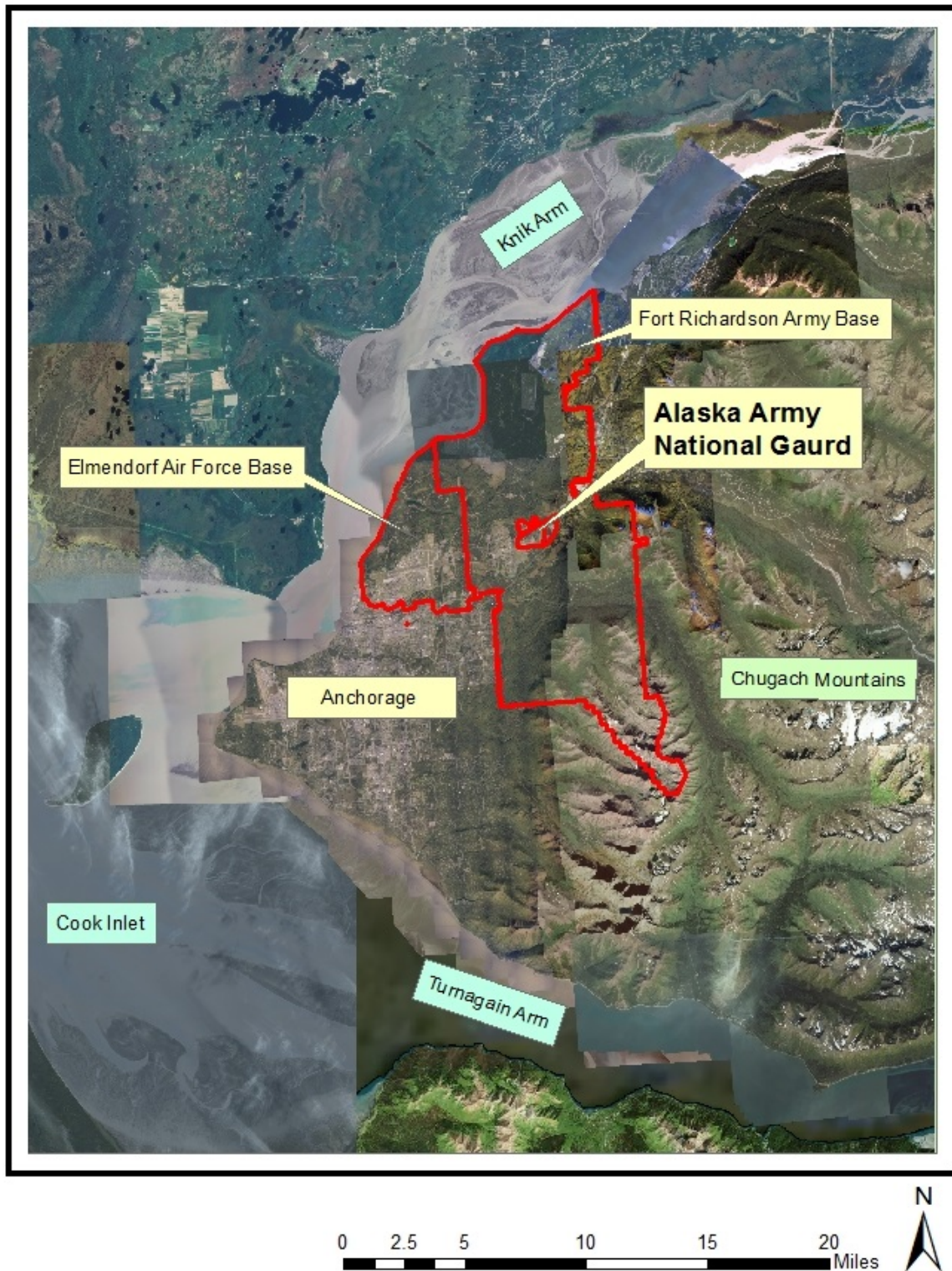


Figure 3-1. Location of the AKARNG Headquarters Lands.
The outer edge of the combined area within the red line is "JBER:" Joint Base Elmendorf Richardson.

- Of the 264.5 acres at Camp Denali, all (100%) were surveyed for archaeological resources. Future more detailed investigations would enhance the available information.
- Four archaeological sites, all determined as not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, were located. In addition, many modifications made by the military to the land (depressions, trails, piles, etc.) were observed throughout Camp Denali.
- There are a total 21 buildings and structures, none are currently 50 years old or older.
- None of the buildings were evaluated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
- None of the buildings and structures will turn 50 years old over the life of this ICRMP.
- Camp Denali was not surveyed for a historic district or historic landscape and is not known to contain or be part of a historic district or historic landscape.
- This installation was not surveyed for sacred sites and tribes were not consulted regarding the potential for sacred sites. There are no known sacred sites.
- This installation does not contain a cemetery.

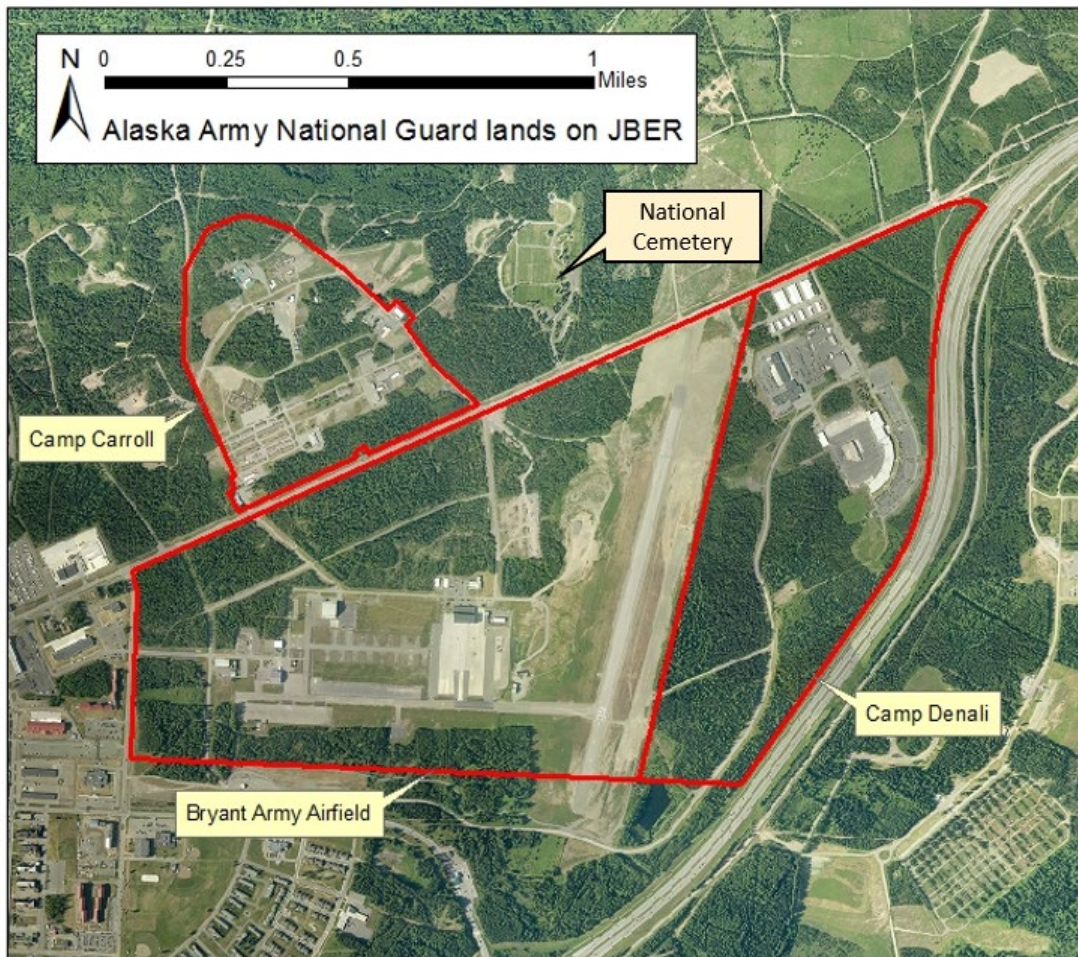


Figure 3-2. AKARNG HQ on JBER lands with National Cemetery.

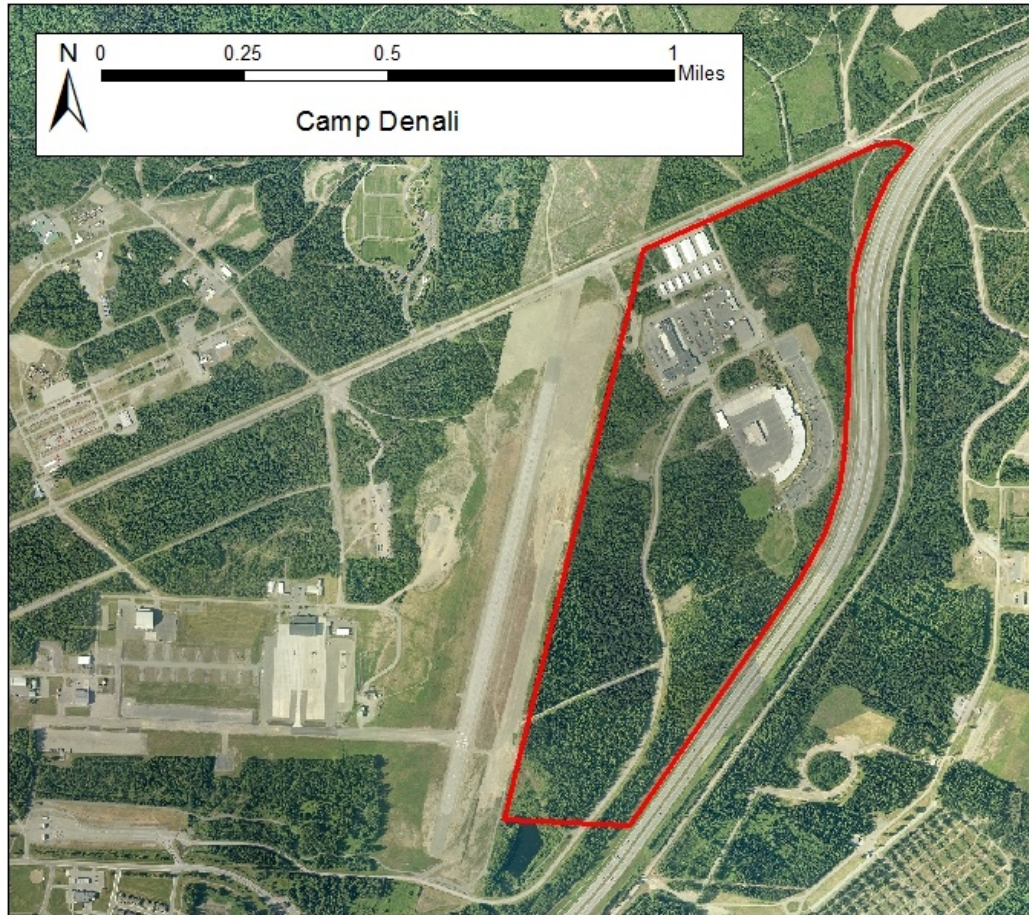


Figure 3-3. Camp Denali.

3.1.3.2. Camp Carroll

The 132.4-acre Camp Carroll is on the northwest side of the AKARNG lands on JBER (Figure 3.4). There are 48 buildings and structures including the facilities management offices. Most of the buildings on Camp Carroll are used for the Alaska Military Youth Academy. Other buildings include warm storage structures. The site consists of roads, sidewalks, parking areas, landscaping, and a small memorial park.

Camp Carroll is within an area previously used by the U.S. Army during WWII, particularly for a barracks and training, but only three of those era buildings currently exist. The active facilities at Camp Carroll were built between 1942 and 1999. New buildings are currently under construction.

- A predictive archaeological model for Camp Carroll is not available, nor is there a need for one. Based on historical aerial photographs dating back to WWII, the property has good potential for historical archaeological resources. An evaluation of the potential for Cold War resources recommended that Camp Carroll was not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion G (Blythe 1998). The Alaska SHPO concurred. Another study (Clarus Technologies 2008c) recommended that Camp Carroll was not eligible for listing under any criteria. The Alaska SHPO did not concur, and requested more information to effectively make that evaluation. Future, more detailed investigations would enhance the available information.

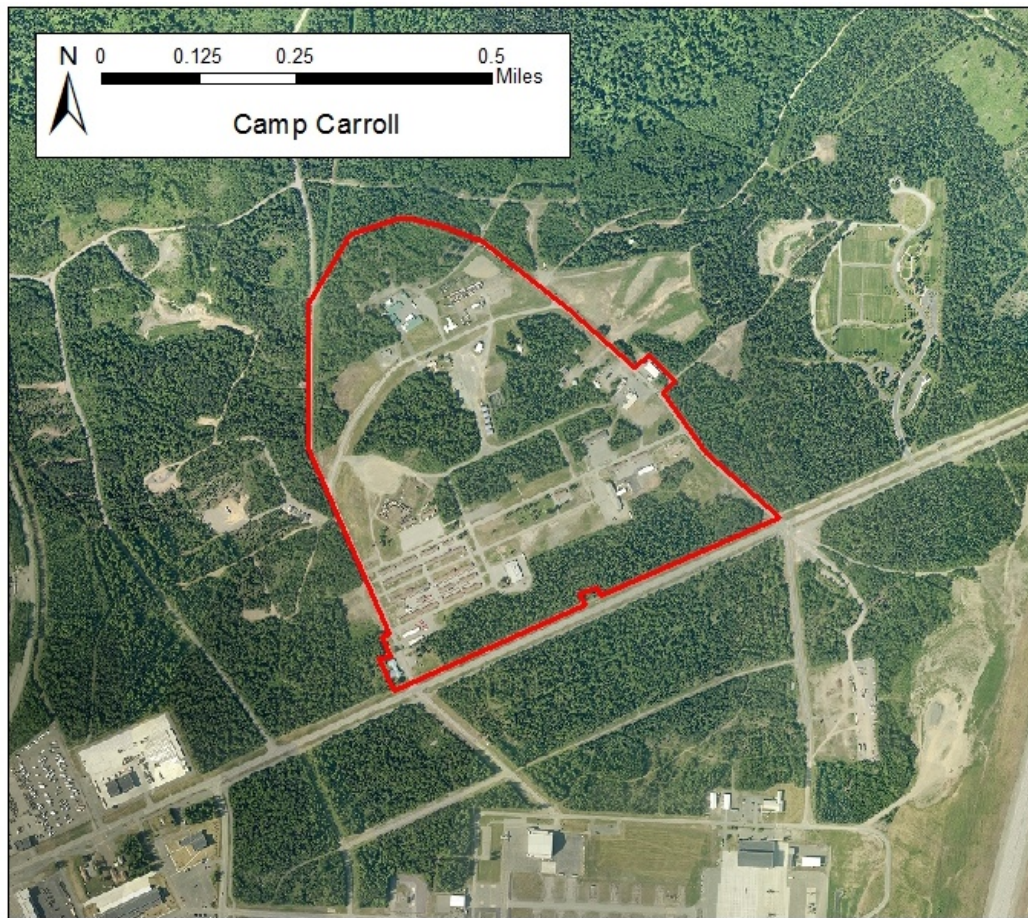


Figure 3-4. Camp Carroll

- Of the 132.4 acres at Camp Carroll, investigations at Camp Carroll covered 100% of lands (Blanchard 2014; Blanchard 2018).
- There is one archaeological site in Camp Carroll. This site was not submitted for evaluation to the NRHP. There are also many modifications made by the military to the land (depressions, trails, piles, etc.) throughout Camp Carroll.
- Of the total 48 buildings and structures, four (9%) are currently 50 years old or older. Many of these buildings will turn 50 years old over the life of this ICRMP. Many of these were investigated, but not fully evaluated
- Determinations of eligibility were made for 18 Quonset huts (Stern 2010; Neely *et al.* 2011). The Alaska SHPO concurred that none are eligible for listing, and those were demolished. No other buildings were evaluated for eligibility for listing on the NRHP. However, some of the AMYA buildings were investigated, but no evaluations for eligibility were made (Maggioni 2018).
- This facility was not surveyed for a historic district or historic landscape and is not likely an historic district or historic landscape.
- This facility was surveyed for sacred sites; tribes were not consulted regarding the potential for sacred sites. There are no known sacred sites.

- This facility does not contain a cemetery. However, there is a pet cemetery immediately adjacent to Camp Carroll on the Davis Highway; it is situated in that small notch in the southern boundary of Camp Carroll

3.1.3.3. Bryant Army Airfield

The 491.1 acre Bryant Army Airfield is on the southwest side of the AKARNG lands on JBER (Figure 3.5). There are 20 buildings and structures including the runway and taxi area. Other buildings include hangars, the operations center, control tower, storage areas, and fuel areas. The site includes roads, sidewalks, parking areas, and landscaping.

The Bryant Army Airfield is within an area previously used by the U.S. Army during WWII, particularly for a barracks and training, but none of those era buildings currently exist. The active facilities at Bryant Army Airfield were built between 1958 and 2003. A fence was built around the core of this facility in 2013.

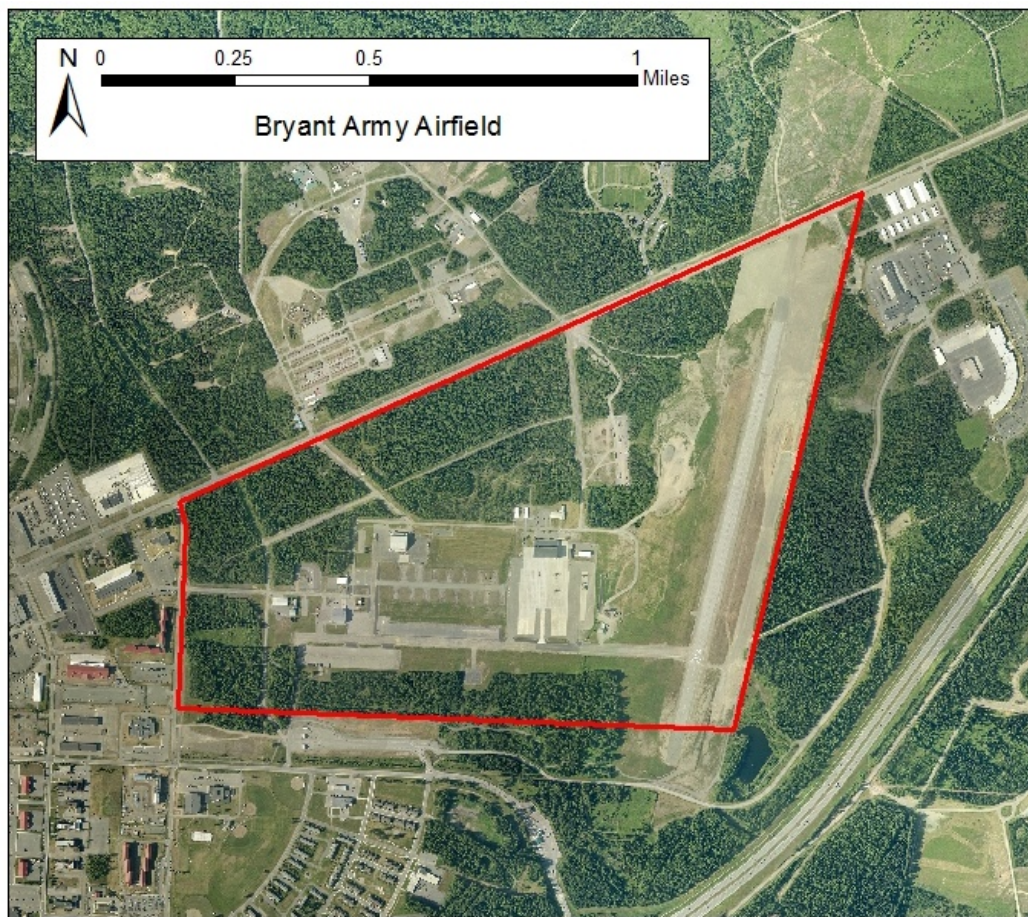


Figure 3-5. Bryant Army Airfield.

- A predictive archaeological model for Bryant Army Airfield was not completed, nor is there a need for one. Based on historical aerial photographs dating back to WWII, the property is considered to have a good potential for historical archaeological resources. An evaluation of the potential for Cold War resources recommended Bryant Army Airfield was not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion G (Blythe 1998). The Alaska SHPO concurred. Another study (Clarus Technologies 2007e) recommended that the Bryant Army Airfield was not eligible for listing under any criteria.

The Alaska SHPO did not concur, and requested more information to guide their evaluation. Subsequent to that, another study was completed that exceeds the federal and state standards for historic architectural studies (Sneddon and Miller 2012). That study recommended the buildings and potential district are not eligible for listing on the NRHP. AKSHPO agreed, but also reminded AKARNG that the determination could change in the future. So, the AKARNG must continuously evaluate this fluid situation.

- Of the total 491.1 acres at Bryant Army Airfield, 100% were surveyed including some site testing (Blanchard 2018; Guilfoyle and Stern 2012). Observed resources were not submitted to AKSHPO for consultation on evaluation for eligibility on the NRHP.
- There is one known archaeological site. This site was not submitted for evaluation for eligibility to the NRHP. There are also many modifications made by the military to the land (depressions, trails, piles, etc.) throughout Bryant Army Airfield.
- Of the total 20 buildings and structures, nine are currently 50 years old or older.
- All 18 buildings including the runway and taxi area were evaluated for eligibility for listing on the NRHP (Gomez 2010; Sneddon and Miller 2012). The Alaska SHPO concurred with the recommendations that none of the structures are (currently) eligible for listing on the NRHP.
- No other buildings and structures will turn 50 years old over the life of this ICRMP.
- This installation does not contain nor is it part of a historic district or historic landscape.
- This facility was not surveyed for sacred sites; tribes were not consulted regarding the potential for sacred sites. There are no known sacred sites.
- This facility does not contain a cemetery.

3.1.4 Readiness Centers

There are 64 Alaska Army National Guard readiness centers in Alaska. Readiness centers are often referred to as “armories,” and up until recently many of them were referred to as Federal Scout Readiness Centers (FSRC). AKARNG readiness centers are categorized in three ways:

- The single, principal headquarters armory is in Camp Denali = Armory (described in the Headquarters section above) [n=1],
- The many armories in remote western and northern Alaska = Scout Readiness Centers [n=52], and
- The armories in larger towns, and in southern and southeastern Alaska = Standard Readiness Centers [n=11].

The distinction between the western and northern readiness centers (Scout) and those in larger towns and in the south and southeast (Standard) are based on historical developments in Alaska and the AKARNG, settlement demographics, and building construction exigencies. Although all of these armories are “readiness centers”, this ICRMP employs the terms “Scout Readiness Centers” and “Standard Readiness Centers” to distinguish these two kinds of armories.

Reconnaissance level cultural resource investigation work was conducted at all of the Standard and Scout Readiness Centers. Those studies were conducted by Clarus and ICRC between 2000 and 20010. That work consisted of cursory background research and surface inspection, and sometimes included test excavations. Information from the test excavations is limited, and

the work does not meet minimum requirements for inventory survey sufficient to determine the presence or absence of archaeological sites at the parcel. The reconnaissance work is useful, and is often supplemented with more extensive background investigation, including review of the AHRs database, and additional field inspections, literature search, and oral interviews.

The AKSHPO commented on all of the reconnaissance reports. In some instances, AKSHPO pointed out additional information germane to resource management at the parcels. For instance, AKSHPO commented that the presence of resources identified in other investigations indicate that Nome historical features and materials may exist at the Nome armory. These notifications also include recommendations to the AKARNG that the AKARNG supply archaeological monitoring for all ground disturbing activities at this location. When appropriate AKARNG has, based in the results of the reconnaissance surveys, committed to archaeological monitoring and the AKSHPO has concurred that this is an acceptable approach to address the potential cultural resources.

Many known archaeological resources present at armory locations were not mentioned in the Clarus and ICRC reconnaissance survey reports. Recently the AKSHPO finished development of their Integrated Business Suite. This interactive GIS-based website includes a great deal of data on the cultural resources in Alaska. The AKARNG CRM inspected the database with regard to AKARNG facilities. This investigation, combined with the information from the reconnaissance surveys supplies the data used to make the Management/Probability assessments and recommendations provided in the tables in this chapter.

The majority of the readiness centers in Alaska are Scout armories that are on small land parcels, often less than one acre, and less than a half of an acre in many instances. As a result, rather than having archaeological sites within armory parcels, it is much more common to have armory parcels within archaeological site boundaries. There are many AKARNG armories that are situated on historic-era and/or prehistoric native villages, and other sites such as old military outposts.

When armory parcels are situated within the boundaries of known villages and outposts, or any other kind of archaeological/historical site, there are three main approaches to dealing with that resource when undertakings are involved:

- Monitoring required
 - The AKARNG and AKSHPO agree that monitoring is the appropriate way to handle the potential cultural resource identification and evaluation. These sites may require monitoring plans based on the kind of site present or expected, and the kind of undertaking. Refer to AKARNG CRM files for Hooper Bay (monitoring plan required) and Kenai (monitoring plan not required) for examples on how to proceed.
- Testing recommended: (consultation with AKSHPO may require site monitoring).
 - Inventory level research and field studies were not conducted at these locations. Parcels are situated within the boundaries of known archaeological sites, but some site boundaries are arbitrary or were never physically established. Refer to AKARNG CRM files for Barrow/Utqiagvik for an example on how to proceed.
- Consider monitoring

- Monitoring is considered for these parcels situated within Historic Districts. The density of cultural features and materials is often low, so testing may not effectively locate these resources. Consultation with AKSHPO is conducted prior to implementing the monitoring approach. Refer to AKARNG CRM files for the soil remediation work at Noatak for an example on how to proceed.

3.1.4.1. Standard Readiness Centers

A standard readiness center in Alaska supports individual and collective training, administration, automation, communications, and logistical requirements for the AKARNG (Figure 3-6). Most often this kind of readiness center (Table 3-2):



Figure 3-6. Standard Army example in Kenai. Viewer facing northeast.

- Is in a larger town (population over 1,000),
- Is in a “hub” location with high airplane traffic and air facility infrastructure,
- Is often collocated with vehicle maintenance buildings,
- Has the principal armory building that is larger than 1,200 ft².

Land on which the facilities are located usually is leased from the state or city. Others are on federal lands. Standard readiness centers serve as the single gathering point for AKARNG personnel and as a mobilization platform during federal and state activation of AKARNG troops. The building serves as a headquarters for Table of Organization and Equipment and Table of Distribution and Allowance organizations and provides support to the community. Functional areas included in this single category are assembly space, classrooms, distributive learning centers, locker rooms, physical fitness areas, kitchen, weapons and protective masks storage, other storage, enclosed areas to support training with simulation, operator level maintenance on assigned equipment, and use of nuclear, biological, and chemical equipment.

AKARNG started implementing transformation in 2013 (divesting). This consists of restructuring and reorganizing the entire AKARNG stationing, training, and usage. The principal activity that affects cultural resource management is the divesting of dozens of readiness centers over the next decade. The current number of readiness centers within AKARNG control changes every month.

Table 3-2. Buildings at Standard Readiness Centers.

Location*	PRIDE	Acres	Dates built	# Bldgs	Building AHRs #	Within a district?
Alcantra	2C92	320.00	1974	6	ANC-3974 through 3980	Contains a NRHP-eligible historical Historic District ANC-4493
Angoon	2A47	0.07	1950	1	SIT-690 Determined not NRHP-eligible	Within a not yet determined eligible historical Historic District SIT-314: non contributing
Bethel	2611	10.10	2011	1		Within an area identified as not eligible for NRHP historical Historic District BTH-127: non contributing
Dillingham	2A86	0.71	1970	1		No
Fairbanks	2899	5.24	1962 / 1968	3		No
Haines	2991	1.19	1960	1	SKG-557 Not yet determined eligible for NRHP	Within a not yet determined eligible Historic-era Tlingit Village SKG-43
Hoonah	2B30	0.28	1982	1		No
Juneau	2B45	2.90	1960 / 2005	2		No
Kake	298A	0.42	2004	1		Within a not yet determined as eligible historical Tlingit Village PET:5: non contributing
Kenai	2B60	5.09	1973	1		Athabaskan habitation no determination for eligibility made yet KEN-479
Ketchikan	2B65	3.25	1962	1		No
Kodiak	2B85	3.58	1959	1		No
Kotzebue	2551	3.60	1987	1		Within a NRHP-eligible prehistoric Archaeological District KTZ-36: non contributing
Nome	2C55	1.12	1961	1	NOM-248	Within a not yet determined eligibility historical Historic District NOM-158: non contributing
Petersburg	2C77	0.46	2001	1		No
Sitka	2D24	3.28	1970	1		No
Valdez	2D80	9.91	1988	1		No
Wrangell	2693	0.21	1982	1		No

*Readiness center in yellow highlight are already divested. Their acreage was subtracted from all acreage totals in this ICRMP.

- A predictive archaeological model was not conducted for any individual Standard Readiness Center, nor for the group of this type of readiness center.
- The total acreage for this set of readiness centers is 371 acres. The Alcantra armory is 320 acres, taking up 86% of that total. Reconnaissance level archaeological investigations

were conducted at all 18 Standard Readiness Center. Although some of these investigations included test excavations, the extent of investigations was not sufficient to generate determinations of eligibility for listing on the NRHP. Some of these readiness centers are situated within historic districts (but are not contributing members), and historical Alaska Native villages (Table 3-3).

- Eight of these readiness centers are within Historic Districts (and one has a historic district within the installation: Alcantra) (44% of this group with districts or sites). Only the historic district that is within the Alcantra installation was determined eligible for listing on the NRHP (Meinhardt *et al.* 2014).
- There are 26 buildings in the 18 Standard Readiness Center locations; seven (27%) are currently over 50 years old.

Table 3-3. Distribution and probability of archaeological resources at Standard Readiness Centers.

Location	Date of Recon Study	Other AKARNG Reports	Archaeological Site	Site Type	Management or Probability	Divesting status: recipient
Alcantra	2008	(Meinhardt, <i>et al.</i> 2014)	Alcantra Youth Camp ANC-4493	Historic District	Testing recommended	Planned for 2025
Angoon	2005		SIT-314	Historic District	Consider monitoring	Divested 2015: private entity
Bethel	2005	(Thompson 2014)	BTH-127	Historic District	Consider monitoring	Will not divest
Dillingham	2007		None	NA	Low	Divested 2015: City
Fairbanks	2006	(Thompson 2014)	None	NA	Low	Will not divest
Haines	2005	(Thompson 2014)	SKG-043	Historic-era Tlingit Village	Testing recommended	Divested 2017: Army
Hoonah	2006		None	NA	Low	Divested 2017: City
Juneau	2007		None	NA	Low	Will not divest
Kake	2001		PET-5	Prehistoric Tlingit Village	Testing recommended	Divested 2018: City
Kenai	2008	(Guilfoyle 2015)	KEN-479	Athabaskan habitation	Monitoring required	Will not divest
Ketchikan	2005	(Thompson 2014)	None	NA	Low	Will not divest
Kodiak	2002	(Thompson 2014)	None	NA	Low	Will not divest
Kotzebue	2006		KTZ-036	Archaeological District	Consider monitoring	Will not divest
Nome	2006	(Sharley 2013)	NOM-158	Historic District	Monitoring required	Will not divest

Petersburg	2005		None	NA	Low	Divested 2018: State
Sitka	2005	(Thompson 2014)	None	NA	Low	Will not divest
Valdez	2006		None	NA	Low	Will not divest
Wrangell	2005		None	NA	Low	Divested 2017: City

*Readiness center in yellow highlight are already divested. Their acreage was subtracted from all acreage totals in this ICRMP.

- The buildings in Alcantra Readiness Center are the only buildings that AKARNG has evaluated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Several other armories were investigated, but consultation with AKSHPO regarding their eligibility was not conducted.
- None of the buildings and structures will turn 50 years old over the life of this ICRMP.
- There is an eligible historic district at Alcantra known as the Alcantra Youth Camp. The readiness centers that are within other historic districts do not supply any contributing members to the historic district or historic landscape. These readiness centers are within the boundaries of a historic district: Angoon; Bethel; Haines; Kake; Kotzebue; and Nome.
- None of these readiness centers were surveyed for sacred sites; tribes were not consulted regarding the potential for sacred sites. There are no known sacred sites.
- None of these readiness centers contain a cemetery.

Kenai armory is the only Standard Readiness Center parcel with a known and identified small archaeological resource: KEN-479. That site was initially identified in 2005 during reconnaissance survey at the Kenai armory (Clarus Technologies 2008a), but the site was not evaluated for eligibility to the NRHP. The site was tested in 2014 and recommendations are available for the eligibility of that site now (Guilfoyle 2015). Consultation with AKSHPO regarding eligibility of KEN-479 was not conducted.

- Site KEN-479 is several depressions in the ground surface (up to 0.4 meters deep) representing the remains of a prehistoric Athabaskan habitation structure and associated storage areas.

3.1.4.2. Scout Readiness Centers

There are 64 Scout Readiness Centers in Alaska. The federally supported scout armories started out as a type of National Guard readiness center exclusive to Alaska. Most often this kind of readiness center:

- Is in a small village (less than 1,000 population),
- Is not accessible via roads or railroad, and is only reached via boat or aircraft,
- Is situated on less than one acre,
- Has buildings that are 1,200 ft².

The scout battalions were unique to Alaska and are a product of the Cold War (with a World War II precursor). The scouts began as part of the Alaska Territorial Guard (ATG) that was active during World War II, but was not part of the National Guard. The first National Guard scout battalions were formed in 1947, and federally recognized in 1949. The mission of the scouts

was to patrol the western coastline of Alaska and the islands separating Alaska and Russia. This is still their primary function, although their focus was redirected away from the Soviet threat. Scouts currently patrol ice flows in the Bering Strait, monitor movements on the tundra, and perform Arctic search and rescue efforts as required. While villages used to have as many as 70% of their adult population serving in the Alaska Army National Guard, currently it is rare for a village to have as many as five active guard members.

Due to the difficulties in travel and the vast roadless expanses of Alaska, each village with scouts has its own small armory (as opposed to other states where the National Guard consolidates rural units into larger armories). In 1959-1960, 48 villages received scout armories. Some of these small local armories are still in-use today, though many are vacant. Additional communities received armories during the intervening years. Scout armories serve a variety of community functions in addition to their scout mission. Scout readiness centers are usually prefabricated, insulated, rectangular steel buildings that most often are located on less than one acre of land. Generally, the land where readiness centers are situated is federal, although at times the land is leased from the Alaska Native village or regional corporations. Older armory buildings (circa 1959-1960 and early 1970s) typically measure approximately 20 feet (ft) x 60 ft (Figure 3.7). Newer armories (1980-1990s) are constructed of similar materials as the older armories and measure approximately 30 ft x 40 ft or 30 ft x 50 ft (Figure 3.8). There are some newer buildings (Figure 3.9). If the new and old armories are extant, they are usually collocated on a single site and are usually interconnected. The interiors are typically open with limited build-outs for storage and mission-related duties. The scout armories are usually elevated above ground level; the original ones are supported on timber pilings. As with a Standard Readiness Center, the scout armories serve as mobilization centers during federal and state activation of AKARNG troops. The buildings also provide support to the community.



Figure 3-7. 1959 Scout Readiness Center: Stebbins. Viewer facing east.



Figure 3-8. 1984 Scout Readiness Center: Buckland. Viewer facing north.



Figure 3-9. 2004 (left), 1960 (background, 1984 (right) Scout Readiness Center: Quinhagak. Viewer facing east.

- A predictive archaeological model was not conducted for any individual Scout Readiness Center, nor for the group of this type of readiness center.
- The total acreage for this set of 64 scout readiness centers (Table 3-4) is 42 acres (average acreage = 0.66). Reconnaissance level archaeological investigations were conducted at all of the Scout Readiness Center. Although some of these investigations included test excavations, the extent of investigations was not sufficient to generate determinations of eligibility for listing on the NRHP. Some of these readiness centers are situated within historic districts (but are not contributing members), and historical Alaska Native villages. Tables 3-4 and 3-5 provide information on the status of archaeological resources and buildings for the Scout Readiness Centers and cultural properties.
- There is a total of 24 archaeological sites or districts on these readiness centers (more appropriately, the armory parcels are within 24 archaeological sites) (36% with sites). One site is eligible for listing on the NRHP, the remainder are not.
- With multiple buildings at some armory locations, there are a total of 103 Scout Readiness Center buildings. Of the Scout Readiness Center buildings, 45 (44%) are currently over 50 years old.
- All of the Scout Readiness Centers were evaluated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. As a result, all of the Scout Readiness Center that were built between 1959 and 1974 (n= 50) are considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (Perrin *et al.* 2013). Except for the armory building at Little Diomed (see details below).
- Two of the buildings and structures will turn 50 years old over the life of this ICRMP.
- None of these readiness centers were surveyed for a historic district or historic landscape, and none are known as contributing members to a historic district or historic landscape. There are no readiness centers that are within the boundaries of a historic district. The Scout Readiness Centers were evaluated in a Multiple Property Form (Perrin *et al.* 2013).
- None of these readiness centers were surveyed for sacred sites; tribes were not consulted regarding the potential for sacred sites. There are no known sacred sites.
- None of these readiness centers contain a cemetery.
- Kwethluk
 - The armory parcel is situated in a part of the village that may include a mass burial of individuals that perished in the 1918 Spanish influenza epidemic (Shaw 2002). There is one marked grave site that is immediately adjacent to the

armory parcel. The AKARNG must conduct all undertakings at Kwethluk with the utmost care and respect for these potential resources.

- Point Hope

- The armory is situated within a large archaeological district (XPH-11). This is also a National Historic Landmark. The AKARNG must pay extra attention to undertakings at this parcel. This will include early consultation with AKSHPO and Point Hope tribal entities.

- Gambell

- The armory is situated within a large archaeological site. This site was previously eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. This eligibility status was changed due to the extensive impacts created by generations of local villagers digging into the site, removing artifacts, and selling them. This is legal

(http://www.alaskanartifacts.com/SLI_LegalMarket_SubstanceDigging.htm).

Regardless of the eligibility status, these extensive informal excavations have demonstrated without a doubt that many cultural remains are below the surface at this location.

Table 3-4. Buildings at Scout Readiness Centers.

Location*	Acres	AHRS #	PRIDE	Date(s) built
Akiachak	0.81	BTH-169	2451	1960 / 1992
Akiak	0.21		2455	1960
Alakanuk	0.34		2457	1959 / 1986
Ambler	0.47		2460	1960
Atmautluak	0.69		2461	1999
Barrow	0.89		2611	1964
Brevig Mission	0.33	TEL-230	2663	1959 / 1990
Buckland	0.37		2479	1984
Chefornak	0.77		2481	1960 / 1990
Chevak	0.72	XHB-118	2485	1959 / 2003
Eek	1.17		2502	1960 / 2001
Elim	0.23		2505	1959 / 1988
Emmonak	0.37	KWI-059	2568	1966 / 1984
Fort Yukon	0.24		2512	1960
Gambell	0.99	XSL-110	2514	1973 / 1981
Goodnews Bay	0.99		2516	1973
Holy Cross	0.31		2518	1990
Hooper Bay	0.96	XHB-116	2521	1960 / 1984 / 1992
Kaltag	0.26		2530	1982
Kasigluk	0.75	XBI-195	2531	1960 / 2003
Kiana	1.36		2535	1960
Kipnuk	0.35		2541	1986 / 2003

Kipnuk former	3.44		2451	1960
Kivalina	0.54	NOA-587	2545	1960 / 1988
Klawock/Craig	0.23		2870	1989 / 2001
Kongiganak	0.74		2547	1981 / 2000
Kotlik	0.55		2549	1973
Koyuk	0.58		2555	1959
Koyukuk	0.23		2557	1986

*Readiness center in yellow highlight are already divested. Their acreage was subtracted from all acreage totals in this ICRMP.

Table 3-4. Buildings at Scout Readiness Centers (cont.).

Location	Acres	AHRS #	PRIDE	Date(s) built
Kwethluk	1.22		2561	1960 / 1986
Kwigillingok	0.93	XKB-017	2565	1960 / 2005
Little Diomede	0.06	TEL-214	2571	1960
Manokotak	0.53		2C21	1991 / 1997
Marshall	0.93		299A	1998
Mekoryuk	0.24		2581	1960
Mountain Village	0.69		2585	1960
Napakiak	0.61		2591	1960 / 1990
Napaskiak	0.30	BTH-170	2594	1960 / 1998
Newtok	1.27	XBI-194	2596	1962 / 2003
Nightmute	0.50		2597	1981
Noatak	0.50		2598	1960 / 1986
Noorvik	0.26		2601	1960
Nulato	0.72		2605	1967 / 1986
Nunapitchuk	0.55		2608	1959 / 1986
Point Hope	0.63	XPH-155	2616	1960 / 1986
Quinhagak	0.67		2621	1960 / 1984 / 2004
Saint Mary's	0.51		2653	1981
Saint Michael	0.45		2655	1959
Savoonga	0.99		2625	1973 / 1988
Scammon Bay	0.34	XHB-117	2631	1959 / 2002
Selawik	0.73		2635	1984 / 1998
Shaktoolik	0.37		2641	1959
Shishmaref	0.22		2645	1960 / 1986
Shungak	0.65	SHU-040	2651	1960 / 1967
Stebbins	1.21	SMI-098	2659	1959
Teller	0.27		2661	1959
Togiak	0.30		2668	1959 / 1988
Toksook Bay	1.20	XNI-137	2678	1966 / 1987
Tuluksak	1.48		2672	1960 / 1986

Tuntutuliak	1.15	XBI-196	2675	1960 / 2001
Tununak	0.68	XNI-138	2677	1959 / 1991
Unalakleet	0.15		2679	1959
Wainwright	0.38	WAI-134	2681	1960 / 1992
Wales	0.14		2685	1960

*Scout armories highlighted in yellow are already divested. They are included in this table as documentation of this time of divesting at AKARNG. Their acreage is not included in the count of total AKARNG acreage.

- The Alaska Army National Guard armory in Little Diomedes was determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NHRP) in 2008. Heavy snow accumulation in the village during the winter of 2008-2009 resulted in the collapse of a large portion of the building. The damage to the building was documented in a report with a new evaluation of the potential for eligibility to the NRHP in its altered state (Wolforth 2014). Based on this assessment of the altered condition of the armory at Little Diomedes (TEL-214), it was recommended that the property no longer retains the integrity sufficient to convey its historical significance. The AKSHPO concurred with that determination in September 2014. The building was razed in 2018. A human mandible was encountered on the ground under the armory during the demolition process. Based on a variety of observations (white, weather-worn, sun-bleached, dry, resting lightly on top of soil, directly below the current cemetery on the mountainside) it was clear that the mandible had recently moved to this location via gravity and/or dogs. NAGPRA and state of Alaska protocols were conducted and the mandible was moved by the tribe to the cemetery with appropriate cultural procedures.

Table 3-5. Distribution and probability of archaeological resources at Scout Readiness Centers.

Location	Reconn Study Date	Other AKARNG Studies	Archaeological Site	Site Type	Management	Divest status
Akiachak	2006		BTH-017	Historic-era Yupik Village	Testing recommended	Planned for 2021
Akiak	2006		BTH-018	Historic-era Yupik Village	Testing recommended	Planned for 2022
Alakanuk	2002		None	NA	Low	Planned for 2021
Ambler	2005		None	NA	Low	Planned for 2021
Atmautluak	2006		None	NA	Low	Planned for 2021
Barrow	2008		BAR-134,135,136	Ice cellars	Low	Will not divest
Brevig Mission	2002		TEL-177	Historic-era Inupiat Village	Testing recommended	Planned for 2021
Buckland	2006		None	NA	Low	Divested 2018: City
Chefornak	2005		None	NA	Low	Planned for 2021
Chevak	2001		None	NA	Low	Planned for 2021

Eek	2002		None	NA	Low	Planned for 2021
Elim	2002		SOL-038	Historic-era Inupiat Village	Testing recommended	Planned for 2022
Emmonak	2005		None	NA	Low	Planned for 2022
Fort Yukon	2005		None	NA	Low	Divested 2019: City, USFW
Gambell	2008	Wolforth notes	XSL-004	Prehistoric Punuk Village	Monitoring required	Planned for 2022

*Readiness center in yellow highlight are already divested. Their acreage was subtracted from all acreage totals in this ICRMP.

Table 3-5. Distribution and probability of archaeological resources at Scout Readiness Centers (cont.).

Location	Reconn Study Date	Other AKARNG Studies	Archaeology Site	Site Type	Management	Divest status
Goodnews Bay	2006		None	NA	Low	Planned for 2021
Holy Cross	2005		None	NA	Low	Planned for 2021
Hooper Bay	2006	Wolforth 2012	None	NA	Low	Will not divest
Kaltag	2006		NUL-003	Historic-era Athabaskan Village	Testing recommended	Planned for 2021
Kasigluk	2001		None	NA	Low	Planned for 2021
Kiana	2005		None	NA	Low	Divested: City
Kipnuk	2004		None	NA	Low	Will not divest
Kipnuk former	2004		None	NA	Low	Planned for 2021
Kivalina	2006		NOA-042	Prehistoric District	Monitoring required	Planned for 2021
Klawock/ Craig	2005		None	NA	Low	Will not divest
Kongiganak	2006		None	NA	Low	Planned for 2021
Kotlik	2006		SMI-003	Historic-era Yupik Village	Testing recommended	Planned for 2021
Koyuk	2002		NOB-004	Prehistoric Yupik Village	Monitoring required	Planned for 2022
Koyukuk	2006		NUL-005	Historic-era Euroamerican Village	Testing recommended	Planned for 2021
Kwethluk	2006	Wolforth notes	BTH-119	Prehistoric Yupik Village	Testing recommended	Will not divest
Kwigillingok	2002		None	NA	Low	Planned for 2021

Little Diomede	2008	Wolforth 2014	None	NA	Low	Planned for 2021
Manokotak	2005		None	NA	Low	Divested 2018: City
Marshall	2006		None	NA	Low	Divested 2018: City
Mekoryuk	2001	Wolforth notes	XNI-001	Prehistoric Yupik Village	Testing recommended	Planned for 2021
Mountain Village	2004		None	NA	Low	Divested 2018: Corp
Napakiak	2006		BTH-006	Historic-era Yupik Village	Testing recommended	Divested 2018: City

*Readiness center in yellow highlight are already divested. Their acreage was subtracted from all acreage totals in this ICRMP.

Table 3-5. Distribution and probability of archaeological resources at Scout Readiness Centers (cont.).

Location	Reconn Study Date	Other AKARNG Studies	Archaeological Site	Site Type	Management	Divest status
Napaskiak	2001		BTH-007	Historic-era Yupik Village	Testing recommended	Divested 2019: Tribe
Newtok	2001		None	NA	Low	Planned for 2022
Nightmute	2005		None	NA	Low	Divested 2019: Corp
Noatak	2005		NOA-341, -042	Prehistoric Inupiat Village, Prehistoric District	Testing recommended	Planned for 2022
Noorvik	2005		None	NA	Low	Planned for 2022
Nulato	2006		None	NA	Low	Divested 2019: City
Nunapitchuk	2002		None	NA	Low	Planned for 2021
Point Hope	2009		XPH-011	Prehistoric District, National Hist. Landmark	Monitoring required	Divested 2019: Corp
Quinhagak	2002		None	NA	Low	Will not divest
Saint Mary's	2004		KWI-045	Historic-era Euroamerican Village	Testing recommended	Planned for 2021
Saint Michael	2002	Wolforth notes	SMI-015	Historic-era Military Base	Low	Planned for 2021
Savoonga	2008		None	NA	Low	Planned for 2022

Scammon Bay	2001		None	NA	Low	Planned for 2021
Selawik	2005		None	NA	Low	Planned for 2021
Shaktoolik	2002		None	NA	Low	Planned for 2021
Shishmaref	2006		None	NA	Low	Planned for 2021
Shungak	2006		None	NA	Low	Planned for 2021
Stebbins	2002	Wolforth notes	None	Cemetery nearby	Monitoring required	Planned for 2021
Teller	2002	Wolforth notes	TEL-041	Prehistoric Inupiat Village	Monitoring required	Planned for 2021
Togiak	2002		None	NA	Low	Planned for 2021

*Readiness center in yellow highlight are already divested. Their acreage was subtracted from all acreage totals in this ICRMP.

Table 3-5. Distribution and probability of archaeological resources at Scout Readiness Centers (cont.).

Location	Reconn Study Date	Other AKARNG Studies	Archaeological Site	Site Type	Management	Divest status
Toksook Bay	2002		None	NA	Low	Planned for 2021
Tuluksak	2006		RUS-055	Historic-era Yupik Village	Testing recommended	Planned for 2021
Tuntutuliak	2004		None	NA	Low	Planned for 2021
Tununak	2001	Wolforth notes	XNI-048	Prehistoric Yupik Village	Monitoring required	Planned for 2022
Unalakleet	2002		UKT-030	Euroamerican Trail	Consider monitoring	Planned for 2021
Wainwright	2005		None	NA	Low	Planned for 2021
Wales	2006		TEL-024	Historic-era Military Base	Testing recommended	Divested 2019: Corp

*Readiness center in yellow highlight are already divested. Their acreage was subtracted from all acreage totals in this ICRMP.

- Based on investigations at 18 Scout Readiness Centers (Perrin et al. 2013a), and review of documentation for all of the others, it was recommended that “FSRCs are significant under Criterion A, for contributions to broad patterns of our nation’s military history, specifically for illustrating the role that the AKARNG Scout Battalions played in the Cold War between 1959 and 1974 (Perrin et al. 2013b). The FSRCs (Scout Readiness Centers) are significant at a state and national level, for the role the buildings played as organizational centers for the native and local peoples serving in the Scout Battalions of the National Guard, a unique organizational unit known only in Alaska. Specifically, FSRCs served as mobilization centers for troops, training centers for elite forces from the Lower 48, and in some cases, a variety of other community functions.” (page 17). Although modifications of various kinds have taken place at all of the armory locations, AKARNG and Alaska SHPO agreed that all of the Scout Readiness Centers retain integrity sufficient for potential listing on the NRHP under Criteria A.

3.1.5 Local Training Area

Approximately half of the remote Scout Readiness Centers and Standard Readiness Centers were supported by local training areas (LTAs) in the past. The AKARNG did not own any of the LTAs, but instead had use agreements with the owners allowing the scout units to use them for Local training. Generally, the LTAs were permitted from federal land managing agencies or Alaska Native regional or village corporations. Lease or use arrangements varied from a single use to several years, and change from year to year. Acreage of LTAs ranges were from several hundred to up to 20,000 acres. The AKARNG typically used only a small portion of an LTA by a very small number of guardsmen. The AKARNG did not build any buildings or structures on LTAs. Typical training activities at the LTAs included site security, nonintrusive listening and observation post operations, mapping and orienteering, communications, unit activities, and other low intensity training in the vicinity of the communities containing the readiness centers. Limited overnight bivouac operations were also conducted.

Use of LTAs decreased dramatically within the last decade. All lease agreements have lapsed, except for the Stewart River Training Area and permit to use a small portion of the Tongass National Forest (see below). Local training activity now takes place at a variety of locations that do not include the LTAs. Examples include at Big Lake off base and at Gwen Lake on base. Before any training occurs at a previously-leased, or never before leased LTA, the AKARNG CRM, through consultation with the AKSHPO and Tribes, ensures that no cultural resources on the LTAs are affected by training activities via the standard NEPA process.

Background research studies were conducted at the 51 previously leased LTAs, and at the Stewart River Training Area. Many of these cursory research studies all conducted by Clarus (and its other iteration ICRC) were conducted since the previous (2007) AKARNG ICRMP. The cultural resource investigations consisted solely of gathering information on file about the existing cultural resources on the LTA; field investigations were rarely conducted. In every case, the resulting report was submitted to the AKSHPO in this format: "This report is provided for informational purposes to expand the knowledge base. The AKARNG is not seeking concurrence as no determination was made, nor are there any planned undertakings for this LTA in the near future" (letter to AKSHPO dated August 5, 2009 for the Hooper Bay LTA). In every instance the AKSHPO responded with a thank you, and noting that if AKARNG conducts an undertaking, they still must comply with appropriate cultural resource management laws.

Since the AKARNG is not actively managing these lands, nor actively leasing or using them (except for the Stewart River Training Area), information gathered from the background studies is not provided here.

The Stewart River Training Area (SRTA) is a 24,160-acre training site located 20 miles north of Nome (Figure 3.10). It is on state land that the AKARNG leases for its use. There are no buildings on the site. Activities that occur at the training site fall into two categories: live fire exercises, and maneuver areas. Live fire exercises are highly structured and occur within the LTA that is north of the Stewart River. Field training exercises involve various activities, including vehicle (only on established roads and trails), foot, and troop maneuvers; bivouacking; fortification construction; emplacements and obstacles; and aircraft operations.

A reconnaissance-level archaeological survey of high potential areas of the Stewart River Training Area was completed in 2001 (ICRC 2001). Ten cultural resources were identified, and some were provided site numbers. The reconnaissance work did not provide any site/feature

maps, and no test excavations were dug. Consequently, the recommendations for eligibility were unsubstantiated by the dearth of data in the report.

In 2012 AKARNG contracted for test excavations and inventory level archaeological work at the known sites at Stewart River. Field work was conducted, but no report was generated. That contract was terminated and no report was ever received by AKARNG (no payment was made to the contractor). Another attempt to evaluate the cultural resources at SRTA was made in 2013 with another contracting archaeological firm. They were tasked with revisiting the original notes from the 2001 work to determine what additional work is required by future investigations (Kopperl *et al.* 2013).

- The Alaska Army National Guard conducts helicopter exercises in the Tongass National Forest. These are based out of the Juneau armory and AAOF. The Alaska Army National Guard has a Special Use Permit with the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service that outlines where and who the AKARNG can exercise in the Tongass National Forest. The permit includes reporting requirements before and after exercises. The permit also includes a clause for infantry training in the forest.
 - The Tongass National Forest Special Use Permit (FS-2700-4 [V. 01/2014] OMB 0596-0082) expires on December 31, 2020.

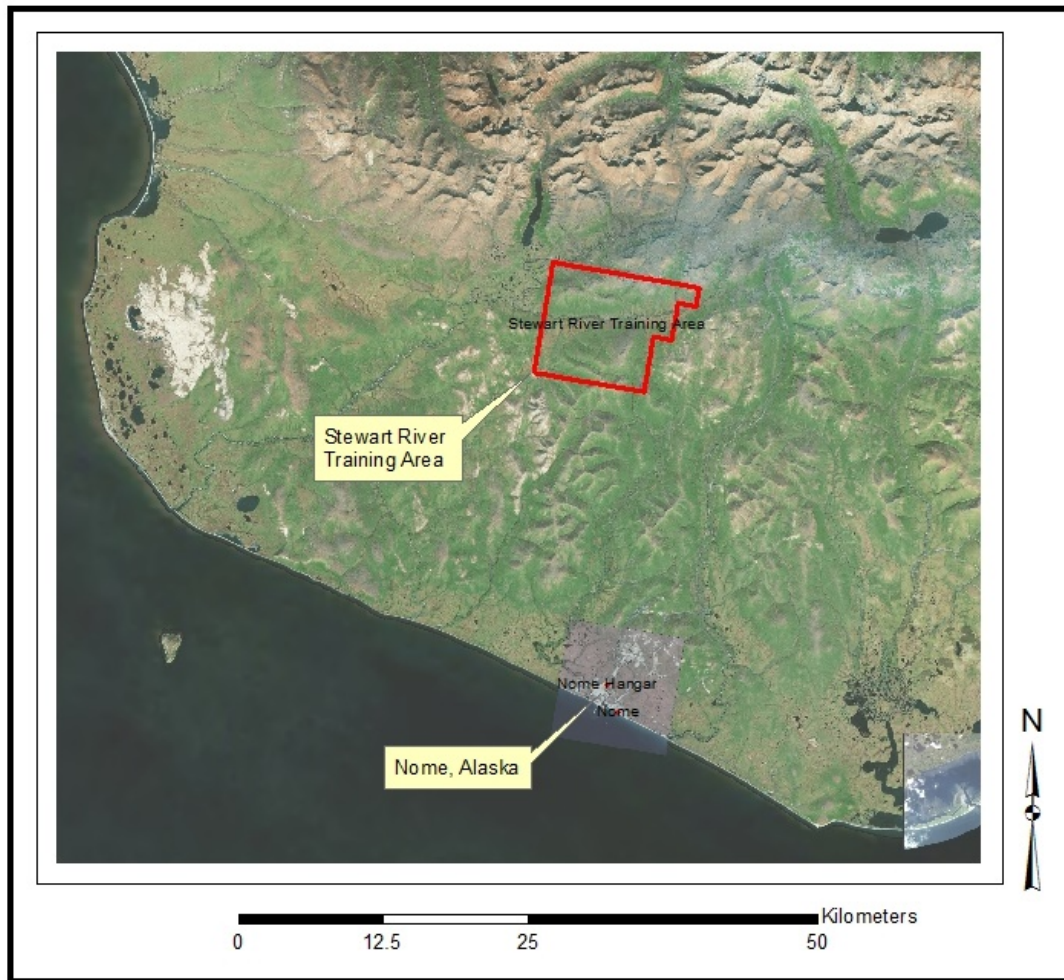


Figure 3-10. Stewart River Training Area.

- A predictive archaeological model was not conducted for the Stewart River Training Area.
- There are 24,160 acres at this location, of which an unspecified number of acres were surveyed for archaeological resources during the reconnaissance level inspection.
- A total of ten archaeological sites were located. The reconnaissance work was not sufficient to perform any determinations of eligibility. Currently the eligibility of all ten sites is undetermined.
- There are not buildings at this location.
- Eligibility determinations were not and are not expected for buildings at this location.
- This location was not surveyed for historic district/historic landscape.
- There are currently no known historic districts/landscapes associated with this location.
- This location was not surveyed for sacred sites, nor were tribes consulted about this. There are currently no known sacred sites at this location.
- This location does not contain a cemetery.

3.1.6 Army Aviation Operations Facilities

There are four Army Aviation Operations Facilities (AAOFs) managed by the AKARNG: Bethel, Juneau, Kotzebue, and Nome. Land occupied by the four AAOFs totals approximately 10.5 acres. Buildings on the four AAOFs were constructed between 1984 and 1999. All are located on leased land.

The **Bethel** AAOF is a 5.01-acre parcel on state land at the Bethel Airport. There are two buildings on the site (the AAOF and a hazardous materials storage building) and several structures, including fencing, a storage tank, taxiway, and parking lots. All buildings and structures were constructed in 1999.

The **Kotzebue** AAOF is a 1.65-acre parcel on state land at the Kotzebue Airport. There is one building on the site (the AAOF) that was built in 1984.

The **Juneau** AAOF is 2.08 acres of county and borough of Juneau land on the Juneau International Airport. Buildings on the site consist of the AAOF, a jet fuel dispenser building, a jet fuel tanks shed, and two hazardous materials storage buildings. Other structures include roads and sidewalks. All the buildings were constructed in 1989.

The **Nome** AAOF is 1.72 acres of state land on the Nome Airport. Buildings on the site consist of the AAOF, a jet fuel pump shed, a jet fuel tanks shed, and one hazardous materials storage building. Other structures include a flagpole, roads, taxiways, and parking lots. All the buildings were built in 1989.

- No predictive archaeological models for Nome, Kotzebue, Bethel, and Juneau AAOFs were completed (Tables 3.5 and 3.6).
- There are a total of 10.46 acres at these installations. The combined acreage is on level, graded, mostly paved land. No archaeological investigations were conducted on this disturbed acreage.
- No archaeological sites were located.
- Of the total 12 buildings and structures, none are currently 50 years old or older.
- None of the buildings and structures were evaluated and none were determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
- None will turn 50 years of age during the life of this ICRMP.
- None of the facilities were surveyed for a historic district/historic landscape.
- None of the facilities contain or is part of a historic district/historic landscape, although they are within boundaries of districts.
- None of the facilities were surveyed for sacred sites, and tribes were not consulted for sacred sites.
- These facilities do not contain a cemetery.

Table 3.5. Distribution and Probability of Archaeological Resources at AAOF

Location	Date of Recon Study	Archaeological Site	Site Type	Management
Bethel	2006	BTH-127	Historic District	Consider monitoring
Juneau	2007	None	NA	Low
Kotzebue	2005	KTZ-036	Archaeological District	Consider monitoring
Nome	2006	NOM-105	Historic District	Low

Table 3.6. Buildings at AAOF

Location	Date of study	Acres	PRIDE	Dates built	# Bldgs
Bethel	2006	5.01	02A65	1999	2
Juneau	2007	2.08	02B43	1989	5
Kotzebue	2005	1.65	02C00	1984	1
Nome	2006	1.72	02C55	1989	4

3.2 AKARNG CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

This section summarizes the specific actions required to manage the cultural resources under the stewardship of the AKARNG for the next five years, as well as summarizing the actions taken over the past five years. Cultural resource actions can include initiation or continuation of Native American consultation not related to a specific project, GIS cultural resource layer development, development of a cultural resource training and awareness program for non-CRM staff, CRM training, development of agreement documents, and fulfillment of federal curation requirements.

Appendix F includes a list of the Installation-Specific Cultural Resources Management Projects completed and uncompleted over the previous 5 years; and proposed projects covering the next 5 years. In summary, these project focus on the following goals:

- Supporting the military mission through effective cultural resources management;
 - Attend NGB PGC training and put effort into networking with NGB colleagues in CRM, tribal liaison and other domains;
- Enhancing AKARNG personnel awareness of, and appreciation for, cultural resource preservation and improving the effectiveness of their decision making;
 - Reach out to AKARNG and DMVA colleagues with information of general interest and news items related to CRM and tribal issues in Alaska;
- Enhancing working relationships with the AKSHPO to identify and protect cultural resources that may exist on AKARNG lands;
 - Be sure to attend the AKSHPO annual gathering for CRM staff;
- Continuing consultation with Tribes in order to further the partnership that will permit the protection of irreplaceable cultural resources while AKARNG continues its mission essential activities;

- Focusing on tribes in urban setting to ensure that these are not overlooked: Eklutna, Chikaloon, Knik, Kenaitze and others.
- Strengthening partnerships between the Tribes and the AKARNG in order to ensure the continued stewardship of AKARNG cultural resources;
 - Supporting TAG in Town Hall and other visits to rural villages;
- Promoting outreach with an interested public who are stakeholders in local, natural, and cultural resources and ensuring their access to these resources;
 - Continued interaction with archaeology colleagues in all possible venues, including participating in annual Archaeology Awareness planning and events;
- Continuing an approach to protecting archaeological resources that is consistent with the Department of the Interior's *National Strategy for Federal Archaeology*. This approach focuses on the preservation and protection of archaeological sites in place, conservation of archaeological collections and records, sharing of archaeological research results, and increasing outreach and participation in public archaeology (<http://www.cr.nps.gov/archeology/tools/NatStrat.htm>).
 - Attend training and refreshers offered by ACHP, National Preservation Institute, DoD, Corps of Engineers and others on all CRM and liaison topics.
- Identifying procedures for updating the ICRMP, such as changes in Points of Contact (POCs), property exchanges, etc., annually or as new cultural resource data are acquired;
 - Incorporate this into daily work habits and rhythm;
- Incorporating the ICRMP into master planning, and other AKARNG planning efforts;
 - Continue outreach within AKARNG and DMVA;
- Ensuring continued compliance with the requirements of NHPA, especially Section 106;
 - Grow relationship in AKARNG with planners and NEPA staff;
- Ensuring continued confidentiality of archaeological site information through the use of such measures as password protected GIS maps and thorough review of public documents by the CRM before they are released. *Note*: Site locational information will remain confidential to the public;
 - Make sure to keep current with OHA Integrated Business Suite AHRS access;
- Developing a curation program, including the maintenance of an in-house artifact catalog that corresponds to collections housed at the University of Alaska Museum of the North (UAMN). Continue with current protocols in accordance with 36 CFR 71;
 - See processes for curation stipulated elsewhere in this ICRMP;
- Ensure compliance with NAGPRA, including providing the Tribes with a copy of the in-house artifact catalogs and other information;
 - Continue to keep current with all NAGPRA developments nationwide and statewide, and know how to conduct a pre-action Plan of Action;
- Establishing long-term working relationships with stakeholders to identify and protect historic properties that may exist at AKARNG installations – note, however, site

locational and other information is sometimes confidential or restricted in such cases; and

- Focus on Kenai (prehistoric site), Utqiagvik (ice cellars), and Kwethluk (nearby gravesites);
- Ensuring that scientific and historical data recovered from cultural resources at AKARNG facilities are made available to researchers, Tribes, and other interested parties. *Note:* site locational and other information is sometimes confidential or restricted in such cases;
 - Operate as a professional in the CRM and tribal communities.

3.3 RESEARCH QUESTIONS FOR AKARNG PROPERTIES

3.3.1 Architectural Projects

During the lifespan of this ICRMP, additional buildings, structures and objects on AKARNG installations will become 50 years of age. Projects for architectural resources generally include:

- The identification and evaluation of historic properties subject to immediate damage or loss resulting from training, maintenance, and other activities at AKARNG facilities; and/or
- The development of a Programmatic Agreement (PA) with the AKSHPO on treatment and management of potentially-eligible or eligible for the National Register for Historic Places (NRHP) (buildings, structures, or objects).

Research questions often are developed within historical contexts. Documents with historical contexts specifically designed for AKARNG are provided in this ICRMP at Appendix B. Be sure to know and reference these often. AKSHPO also provides electronic copies of contexts for military and other topics in Alaska on their website:

<http://dnr.alaska.gov/parks/oha/publications/publications.htm>.

Research questions posed for architectural resources include the following:

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

3.3.2 Archaeological Projects

Projects relating to archaeological resources generally include the following:

- Distributing the procedures regarding inadvertent discoveries of cultural artifacts during potential ground-disturbing activities on all AKARNG installations;
- Developing explicit procedures and training for managing accidental or unanticipated discovery of archaeological resources that were previously unknown on AKARNG installations;

- Having the option to develop a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the AKSHPO for emergency operations and inadvertent discovery;
- Defining resource-specific inventory and evaluation procedures for various classes of cultural resources at AKARNG facilities (i.e., pre-contact and historic sites, buildings, structures, objects, artifact assemblages, etc.). In particular, procedures for dealing with potentially NRHP-eligible resources and surveying high priority areas are clearly outlined or defined.
- Ensuring reasonable, effective and timely communications between the responsible personnel from the AKARNG and the AKSHPO concerning cultural resources on AKARNG facilities and their identification, evaluation, and when necessary, preservation and/or mitigation.
- Identification of archaeological resources that are eligible for, or require further evaluation to make a determination of eligibility for, listing in the NRHP that are subject to immediate damage or loss resulting from training, maintenance, and other activities at AKARNG facilities. Surveys are performed either in-house or by contractors to AKARNG.
- Development of guidelines for annual review of archaeological and historic sites that are eligible or need further evaluation to make a determination of eligibility for listing in the NRHP, including checking for looting, signs of disturbance, etc. Develop a monitoring program for sites left in situ.
- Protection of artifacts by arranging curation as needed at the repository in accordance with 36 CFR 71.
- Distribution of the SOPs to AKARNG facilities managers, CFMO, and Operations Manager.
- Continuing efforts to complete Phase I surveys at all AKARNG installations.

Research questions posed for archaeological resources include the following:

- How did guard members from rural places and lifestyles interact with others in the urban training environment that is now the AKARNG HQ lands on JBER?
- How are training activities expressed on the landscape?
- How does one effectively and appropriately assess ruins of buildings from the last 70 years?

Resources

There are several books, reports, and articles that provide essential information for addressing these research questions and many other things about AKARNG. The cultural resource manager will read these early in their career with AKARNG, and have them readily available.

Reports from TAG to the Governor from 1949 to present

- Every Alaska Army National Guard Adjutant General must routinely report to the Governor on the status of the AKARNG. In the earliest days this reporting was done once every two years in a biennial report. The earliest reports were full of details on missions, events, awards, soldier demographics, search and rescues, and training among other things. The reports changed over the years and by the late 1960s very few details were included. Unfortunately, with the untimely death of Brigadier General Carroll days after the 1964 earthquake, the Adjutant Generals that followed saw much less energy documenting the years' events in subsequent reports to the governor. Some of the information in the earlier reports is not found elsewhere, and is valuable in understanding the development of AKARNG over time and space.

Grainger, John H.

2003 *Alaska National Guard 297th Infantry Battalion: WWII In the Defense of Alaska.* Tongass Publishing Company, Ketchikan, Alaska.

Hendricks, Charles

1985 The Eskimos and the Defense of Alaska. *Pacific Historical Review*, pages 271-295.

Marston, Muktuk

1972 *Men of the Tundra: Alaska Eskimos at War, Second Edition.* October House, Inc. New York.

Richardson, James

1974 *Alaska Army National Guard and other stories.* Prepared by and for 134th Public Information Detachment.

Salisbury, Cliff

1992 *Soldiers of the Mists: Minutemen of the Alaska Frontier.* Pictorial Histories Publishing Company, Inc. Missoula, Montana.

3.4 INTEGRATION OF NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

Natural resources and forestry actions are considered undertakings on AKARNG federal lands and most often require cultural resources compliance under Section 106 of the NHPA and NEPA consideration. Examples of such undertakings include aspects of forest and fire management that involve ground disturbing activities (i.e., cutting or harvesting, timber thinning, prescribed burning, wildfire suppression, construction and maintenance of fire breaks, Pine Beetle salvage operations, reforestation, establishing wildlife food plots, erosion control, re-vegetation, and soil conservation). Be aware that any number of natural resources management activities could require Section 106 consultation (Table 3-6).

Table 3-6. Activities that are undertakings.

Program Area	Type of Activity
Range Operations	Artillery impact and live-firing of weapons, Ordnance disposal.
Maintenance Operations	Facility construction, right-of-way easements, repair, alteration, modification, demolition, or disposal of standing structures (bridges + 45 years of age), Construction of a modern structure or feature within the view shed of an historic property or district, Construction of new roads (dirt or paved), Other earthmoving activities (i.e., terrain modification),
Integrated Training Area Management	Restoration in areas that were disturbed by troop activities (Stream banks, trails, low water crossing, maneuver damage).
Environmental	Remediation activities that involve building demolition and earth excavation to remove contaminants, spill/hazard response for soil removal (emergency Section 106).
Forestry Management	Forest management (i.e., timber harvesting, tree planting, prescribed burning, crop tree release, timber stand improvements).
Wildlife Prescribed Fire	Construction of fire breaks in new areas that involve earthmoving activities.
Vegetative Management	Repair of extreme erosion, removal of woody vegetation.

Table 3-6. Activities that are undertakings (cont.).

Program Area	Type of Activity
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Wildlife Management	In ground trapping arrays.
Agricultural and Grazing	New agricultural or grazing allotments on undisturbed land .
Soil Conservation	Erosion control measures that alter original ground surface.
Wetlands Management	In ground water control systems, earthen dams or mound features.
Other	Construction of new food plots, or ground disturbance at food plots located on known archaeological sites; plowing and disking in historically agricultural areas; and construction of pedestrian trails.

3.5 CURATION

In accordance with the requirements of 36 CFR 79, *Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections*, and AR 200-1 require The Adjutant General of the AKARNG to ensure that all archaeological collections and associated records are processed, maintained, and preserved. Collections are material remains that are excavated or removed during a survey, excavation, or other study of a prehistoric or historic resource, and associated records that are prepared or assembled in connection with the survey, excavation, or other study (36 CFR 79.4[a]). Associated records are original records (or copies thereof) that are prepared or assembled, that document efforts to locate, evaluate, record, study, preserve, or recover a prehistoric or historic resource (36 CFR 79.4([2])). Collections from State owned land remain property of the State and comply with State curation laws.

The CRM will consider long-term and the ongoing cost of permanent collection curation and include this in the funding request.

Collections from federal lands or obtained during Section 110 surveys for federally funded projects are deposited in a repository that meets the standards outlined in 36 CFR 79, to ensure that they are safeguarded and permanently curated in accordance with federal guidelines. Collections from state owned property have title vested in the AKARNG and are curated in facilities that meet the requirements of the AKSHPO.

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

3.5.1 Curation Procedures

- Before permanent curation, all artifacts recovered on AKARNG installations are analyzed using commonly accepted methods for artifacts in the region. Artifact analyses are consistent with current archaeological research objectives for the region.
- Cleaning, curation, and storage of artifacts and associated documents will meet professional standards.

- Artifacts and associated documents are stored in clean, spacious, temperature-controlled facilities while on the installation and kept in archival-quality bags, folders, or boxes.
- The AKARNG may choose to negotiate a MOU or similar agreement with the AKSHPO or other state repository, museum, or university, or other approved curation facility for final curation of all artifacts.
- All field, laboratory, and other project records are reproduced on archival-quality paper.

3.5.2 Curation Procedures in the State of Alaska

The facility for curating artifacts in Alaska is the University of Alaska Museum of the North (UAMN) in Fairbanks, <https://www.uaf.edu/museum/>. This facility meets the standards outlined in 36 CFR 79.

For those institutions that do not have a curation agreement with the UAMN, the State of Alaska provides an alternative process for curation. This process is especially useful for institutions that do not generate very much material remains. The AKARNG chooses not to have a curation agreement with UAMN, because no material remains that require inclusion in a curational repository were generated over the 20 years of conducting archaeological studies on the AKARNG properties.

The alternative method that is endorsed by AKSHPO and implemented by the UAMN will generate a Provisional Curation Agreement each time an archaeological study is conducted. The proponent provides details of the project activity and abides by the rules of curation for UAMN (see Appendix C for the UAMN Provisional Curation Request).

AKARNG uses the Provisional Curation Request in past archaeological studies. In very few instances were material remains recovered. In FY19 AKARNG worked under contract with Cultural Alaska to properly prepare all collected materials on AKARNG for curation meeting 36 CFR 79 standards. Based on consultation with various curators across the State, it was determined that suspected flakes were not artifacts, and that modern metal, cloth and ammo did not need curation (see Appendix C).

3.5.3 36 CFR 79 Reporting and Inspection Requirements

The annual Secretary of the Interior's report to Congress requires an assessment of archaeological records and materials in federal repositories. The CRM shall determine, on an annual basis, the volume of records and materials held by the AKARNG installation or curated on its behalf at a curation facility. Federally curated archaeological collections require periodic inspections in accordance with the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act (40 USC 484), and its implementing regulation (41 CFR 101). Consistent with 36 CFR 79.11(a), the CRM shall:

- Maintain a list of any U.S. Government-owned personal property received by the CRM.
 - None for AKARNG.
- Periodically inspect the physical environment in which all archaeological materials are stored for the purpose of monitoring the physical security and environmental control measures.
 - None for AKARNG.

- Periodically inspect the collections in storage for the purposes of assessing the condition of the material remains and associated records, and of monitoring those remains and records for possible deterioration and damage.
 - None for AKARNG.
- Periodically inventory the collection by accession, lot, or catalog record for the purpose of verifying the location of the material remains and associated records.
 - None currently.

3.6 Cultural Resources Manager's Guidance and Procedures

Guidance for the Cultural Resources program is provided in the CRM Handbook. A full copy of the CRM Handbook is found at GKO under the Installations and Environment, Cultural Resources.

program managers (including cultural resources, natural resources, training, housing, landscape maintenance, etc.) manage multiple programs and it is sometimes difficult to communicate with other offices on a regular basis. To effectively manage a cultural resource program, coordination is absolutely essential. Other offices need awareness of the cultural resource program's responsibilities. The CRM must also remain aware of the activities of other installation offices that may impact cultural resources.

An effective CRM will:

- Understand the military mission.
- Have or acquire an inventory of archaeological resources with locations, maps, etc. This is closely controlled and discussed in a case-by-case manner.
- Formulate a coherent and persuasive argument for how their job supports the military mission.
- Review proposed programs and projects to determine necessary compliance.
- Align cultural resources compliance with NEPA requirements whenever possible.
- Work on gaining proponents for cultural resource management up the chain of command.
- Know what other installation offices are doing, explain cultural resource responsibilities, and discuss potential impacts to cultural resources.
- Coordinate and consult with outside entities including the AKSHPO, federally recognized tribes, and local interest groups. Neglecting to consult with these interested parties early in the planning process may result in unnecessary tension, which will cause delays that translate into government time and cost. Recent legislation has strengthened responsibilities to consult with Federally recognized tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, and Alaskan Corporations.

- Meet the professional qualification standards of the Secretary of the Interior under 36 CFR 61.

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

- ground disturbance;
- building maintenance and repair;
- landscape and grounds repair or replacement;
- new construction – buildings or additions, infrastructure, roads, and trails;
- major renovations to buildings;
- major changes in use of buildings;
- major changes in training locations or type;
- master planning;
- disposal or divesting of property;
- alterations to any buildings, structures or objects that are 45 years of age or older;
- demolishing building or structures;
- leasing or using private or public property;
- emergency operations; and/or
- compliance with Security requirements.

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

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

- distribute the ICRMP to and solicit input from the internal stakeholder;
- distribute cultural resources project list (Appendix F) and emphasize time requirements for compliance;
- distribute SOPs to applicable parties (see Appendix E);
- distribute list of historic structure and archaeological sensitivity maps;
- develop and conduct cultural resource awareness training;
- meet with construction and facility management office (CFMO) and Operations Manager in the Directorate of Operations to discuss upcoming projects and plans;
- meet with the Environmental Quality Control Committee (EQCC); and
- participate in staff meetings.

The CRM will contact all personnel that have some involvement with cultural resources to ensure that they understand the program. This will occur periodically or when needed. The CRM will provide staff with updates and as new AKARNG mission essential plans and programs are developed.

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

External agencies and stakeholders involved in cultural resources management include:

- AKSHPO;
- Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO);
- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP);
- Departmental Consulting Archaeologist, National Park Service;
- Keeper of the National Register, Department of the Interior;
- Federally Recognized Tribes; and/or
- Interested members of the public, including ethnographic groups, historic organizations and others.

The AKARNG will comply with all pertinent laws and regulations concerning the management and preservation of cultural resources and will, where appropriate, consult with the AKSHPO, THPO, the ACHP, Tribes, and interested persons, as required (see CRM Handbook Section 1.4).

To perform optimally it is recommended that the Cultural Resource Manager participate in training designed to familiarize and master the variety of job duty concerns. CRM and tribal liaison issues change and evolve, especially in Alaska. An effective CRM and tribal liaison needs refreshers as well as training in new concepts.

Recommended training for AKARNG CRM and tribal liaison:

- Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.
- The National Historic Preservation Act with the National Environmental Policy Act.
- ANCSA (Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act).
- NAGPRA (Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act).
- DoD's Native American consultation workshop (occurs once every three years on JBER).
- National Guard Performance Education Center (PEC) annual meetings/training in Little Rock, Arkansas.
- NGB Fiscal Law.
- STEP (Status Tool Environmental Program) for NGB.
- Writing NHPA agreements.
- NAGPRA.
- NHPA and historic buildings.
- Conflict Management and Negotiation Skills for CRM.

- CERCLA and CRM.

Refreshers:

- ANCSA (Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act).
- National Guard Performance Education Center (PEC) annual meetings/training in Little Rock, Arkansas.
- AKSHPO (Alaska State Historic Preservation Officer) annual seminar in Anchorage to discuss current issues and changing laws and regulations.
- Section 106 advanced.

In addition, there are other things that the AKARNG CRM and tribal liaison should consider participating in to bolster their ability to perform optimally.

- AFN (Alaska Federation of Native) annual conference.
- BIA Providers Conference
- AFE (Alaska Forum on the Environment) where Alaska Native leaders convene in Anchorage annually.
- Regional Alaska Native conferences such as those with AVCP (Association of Village Council Presidents), Kawerak, and Central Council of Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska.

3.7 MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING AND PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENTS

Memorandums of Understanding (MOU)s are often a beneficial tool for streamlining and documenting consultation procedures between the State ARNG and a tribe. They generally focus on the roles and responsibilities of each party with respect to developing and maintaining a partnership. There are 229 tribes in Alaska and the AKARNG has had up to close to 100 armories scattered throughout the state over the last 70 years.

That is changing with the current program of divesting armories throughout the state. With this major downsizing of armories there may come a time in the future when the implementation of MOU are beneficial for AKARNG and tribal partnership. The AKARNG will consider developing MOU in the following locales, with the order of recommended priority from top to bottom:

In Anchorage with the Eklutna Native Village.
In Wasilla with the Knik Tribal Council.
In Kodiak with the Sun'aq Tribe of Kodiak.
In Valdez with the Valdez Native Tribe.
In Sitka with the Sitka Tribe of Alaska.
In Kwethluk with the Organized Village of Kwethluk.
In Quinhagak with the Native Village of Kwinhagak.
In Utqiagvik with the Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government.
In Kotzebue with the Native Village of Kotzebue.
In Nome with the Nome Eskimo Community.
In Fairbanks with the Tanana Chiefs Council.
In Hooper Bay with the Native Village of Hooper Bay.
In Ketchikan with the Ketchikan Indian Community.
In Kenai with the Kenaitze Indian Tribe.
In Klawock with the Klawock Tribe.

In Juneau with the Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska.
In Kipnuk with the Native Village of Kipnuk.

There are currently two Programmatic Agreements in effect with the AKARNG.

- *Nationwide Programmatic Agreement for Army National Guard Readiness Centers Maintenance and Repair among the National Guard Bureau, The National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. 2010*
- *Programmatic Agreement among the National Guard Bureau, the Alaska Army National Guard, the Alaska Department of Military and Veterans Affairs, the Alaska State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Regarding the Divestiture of Readiness Center Buildings and Land Throughout Alaska. 2017*

KEY ELEMENTS OF STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

The history of the Alaska Army National Guard is partly embodied in the places, buildings, materials, and landscapes associated with the AKARNG dating back to WWII and the origin of the current state guard in 1949. Continued growth and modifications to AKARNG locations can result in alterations to these expressions of the Guard's history. Procedures are designed by DoD, NGB, the ACHP, the AK SHPO, the AKARNG and DMVA to address these potential impacts. These designs must conform to national and state regulations that address historical significance and facilitate the guard's mission.

Integration of Cultural Resources and Project Planning Results in Efficient Project Development

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the principal law involved in this process, is not designed to impede or halt planning, design, or construction. In contrast, the essence of the law is this: "Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires Federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties and afford the Council a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings" (36 CFR 800.1(a)). Compliance can take a large amount of time and financial resources. All undertakings require consultation with the SHPO, and tribal governments. In addition, some undertakings may require archaeological and/or historic architectural investigations to identify whether there are any historic properties effected by a project. And if it turns out that there are historic properties, additional consultation and work are needed to continue with any project involving historic properties.

The seven Standard Operating Procedures in this section identify how this process is conducted in an efficient manner, and how that process is performed beneficially for the mission. It is important to remember that the process can go quickly, or can take a substantial amount of time, depending upon the circumstances. With that in mind, it is of the utmost importance to initiate the process early in the planning stages of any project.

- SOP No. 1: Maintenance and Repair Activities
- SOP No. 2: Divesting or Demolition of Lands and Buildings
- SOP No. 3: Mission Training
- SOP No. 4: Emergency Operations
- SOP No. 5: Inadvertent Discovery of Potential Cultural Resources during any AKARNG Action
- SOP No. 6: Cultural Awareness Briefing
- SOP No. 7: Contract Procedures for CRM/TL

Planners must consider the CRM as a member of the planning team and include the CRM in all early, regular and routine planning meetings and activities.

4.0 STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

Standard operating procedures (SOP) provide guidance for AKARNG environmental and non-environmental personnel in addressing the most common actions and situations involving cultural resources. The SOPs assist the AKARNG in complying with applicable state and federal laws, regulations, and guidelines pertaining to cultural resources management. Additional SOPs are added as required/needed for each state. Examples include but are not limited to: Archeological Surveys, Curation Guidelines, Site Testing and Evaluation, Internal Project Reviews, Historic Cemeteries, Safety, etc.

The AR 200-1 requires the designation of a CRM to coordinate the virtual installation's cultural resources management program. For ARNGs, the CRM is, therefore, responsible for the oversight of activities that may affect cultural resources on AKARNG land, or AKARNG activities that may have an effect on cultural resources on non-AKARNG lands.

Procedures associated with Cultural Resources Management (CRM) often require significant amounts of time and resources. Sometimes this is due to complicated and lengthy work that it takes to satisfy the NGB, Army, DoD and federal laws, regulations and guidance. Another activity that contributes to an unknowable amount of time that this takes is having, by law (NHPA and others), to consult with AKSHPO, Alaska tribal governments and other concerned parties. Consultation can take a long time. Agencies and individuals have their own schedules that are not beholden to those of AKARNG. Other factors include the extreme weather issues in Alaska. Archaeological work is not conducted in the winter. In fact, areas with permafrost really slow down the archaeological process, even in the summer.

With these things in mind, planners, decision makers, and implementer must realize that incorporating the required CRM actions takes time and money. Savvy staff will check with their CRM as soon as they even have an inkling that they want to perform some task to address these timing and cost issues head on and early in the process. AKARNG personnel have no control or influence of the speed and content of those that participate in the consultation process.

SOP	Timing
SOP No. 1: Construction, Maintenance and Repair Activities	Minimum: 1 month internal procedures. Maximum: 2 years to consult and evaluate.
SOP No. 2: Divesting or Demolition of Lands and Buildings	Minimum: 1 month if covered by current Programmatic Agreement. Maximum: 2 years if not covered by current Programmatic Agreement.
SOP No. 3: Mission Training	Minimum: 3 months. Maximum: 6 months.
SOP No. 4: Emergency Operations	ASAP.
SOP No. 5: Inadvertent Discovery of Potential Cultural Resources during any AKARNG Action	Minimum: 1 week. Maximum: 2 years.

4.1 CULTURAL RESOURCES TRAINING

A standard requirement of the AKARNG Cultural Resources Management Program (required by Executive Order, DoD Instructions, and Army regulations and NGB Guidance) is annual cultural resources awareness training. Training for non-environmental personnel is crucial to ensure a successful cultural resources management program, compliance with environmental laws and policies, and protection of cultural resources. The CRM personnel will develop a training program for the training site managers, field commanders and their troops, maintenance staff, and others who may encounter cultural resources. Training subjects can include understanding SOPs, introduction to cultural resources regulations and management, and identification of cultural resources (Appendix E, SOP No. 6).

The CRM and tribal liaison provides training to members of the AKARNG. Unlike many other ARNGs across the nation there are very few cultural resources within the barely over 2 mi² of land under AKARNG control (not counting SRTA). As a result, training by the CRM in Alaska is focused on the tribal situation, which is much more complicated than elsewhere in the lower 48 states.

Training for these groups will occur on a regular basis; some as needed.

- Maintenance crew
- TAG and leadership
- FMO and environmental
- BAAF crew
- Incoming soldiers on a monthly basis
- USPFO
- Armory attendants
- Annual training event
- Special training event

4.2 CONTRACT PROCEDURES FOR CRM/TL

Contracting procedures at AKARNG/DMVA are complicated by the fact that federal dollars are handled via state procedures due to the stipulations in the MCA, especially in Appendix 2. So while the actual funds are generated from the United States government, that money is given to the state of Alaska to disperse to contractors. Thus only the state of Alaska rules applies regarding how that contracting process is conducted.

The staff in the DMVA (state) procurement department have no training in federal procurement processes. Nor should they necessarily. But that can make for some problems during CRM project implementation, because there are federal rules that still impact project implementation. For instance, the federal and state fiscal years are not the same. Yet both federal and state require certain contract actions to occur at certain benchmarks. Another important thing in managing a project is that the federal spending and contract must finish within one year of encumbering that funding. That is not necessary with the state, so unknowing procurement staff may advise you in inappropriate ways.

Anyone handling contracts in AKARNG/DMVA must remain aware of these and other pitfalls. Make sure you speak with both federal and state colleagues in these matters to make your own assessment of the process that you are responsible for: do not take any one person's advice as gospel. Their well-meaning advice may not consider the entire picture. Standard Operating Procedure No. 7 is designed to help you get started in this federal versus state complication of contract management (Appendix E, SOP No. 7).

KEY ELEMENTS FOR TRIBAL CONSULTATION

The AKARNG must realize how their consultation actions play out within the complicated political and economic milieu of the Alaska tribal/corporate world.

Tribal Awareness Training was designed in 2014 to address what is really needed in Alaska: an understanding of the complicated relationship of the many Alaska entities at play; federally-recognized tribes; the for-profit Alaska Native Village corporations and Alaska Regional Corporations. Also considered are the non-profit corporations/associations in each region; city mayors, borough governments; and the many other federal land-owning agencies. On top of that is the ever changing state perspective on these groups (see Chapter 2.4).

The Tribal Awareness Training is recognized as a major contribution to better understanding the limitations and opportunities of the AKARNG in this state.

5.0 TRIBAL CONSULTATION

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

Consultation takes on many forms. The AKARNG may need to consult on a project basis for proposed actions that affect cultural resources of interest to Tribes. If AKARNG activities have the potential to affect tribal properties or resources, all interested Tribes are consulted early in the planning process. Their concerns are addressed to the greatest extent possible. Establishing a permanent relationship with Tribes leads to a better understanding of each party's interests and concerns and develops of a trusting relationship. This will streamline future project-based consultation and streamline the inadvertent discovery process.

For project-specific consultation, the CRM will send appropriate reports and documentation to potentially affected THPO/Tribes describing the proposed action and analysis of effects (either Section 106 and/or NEPA documents) and request comments and input. After 30 days, the CRM will follow up with THPO/Tribes for input if no correspondence is received. A thorough MFR is recorded. For projects of particular interest to THPOs/Tribes, the CRM could consider a site visit and meeting with affected THPOs/Tribes. Consultation meetings are held and include representation from the AKARNG command leadership (i.e., The Adjutant General, CFMO, etc.). A list of the regulatory requirements is provided in the CRM Handbook Chapter 4.

There are 229 tribes in Alaska. In addition, DoD guidance and new rulings and laws require that ANCSA corporations are consulted with. This adds another 221 Alaska Native corporations and 13 Alaska Regional Corporations to the list. Printing such a listing in this ICRMP is not a valuable task for these reasons:

- That is a long list.
- The people that represent these organizations change frequently; any printed list is outdated the minute that the ink dries.
- The State of Alaska has, and updates a database that provide free of charge all essential information : names, phone numbers, addresses, and other important data on of the 465 native entities available for consultation within Alaska: <https://dcra-cdo-dcced.opendata.arcgis.com/>

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7.0 APPENDIX A: GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS

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

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

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

Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), As Amended - Passed in 1971, ANSCA extinguished aboriginal rights and land claims of almost all Alaska Natives in exchange for approximately one-ninth of the state's land, plus \$962.5 million in compensation from the U.S. Treasury and oil-revenue sharing. ANSCA also established three Alaska Native entities that have different authorities and responsibilities with respect the governance of Alaska native peoples and their lands.

Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 (ANILCA) - Passed in 1980, ANILCA addresses the basis for the protection of "the opportunity for rural residents [both native and nonnative] engaged in a subsistence way of life to continue to do so." Title VIII addresses "Subsistence Management and Use Findings," and section 802 establishes the preservation of Alaskans' subsistence practices through management and use of "the public lands in Alaska [in such a way as] to cause the least adverse impact possible on rural residents who depend upon subsistence uses of the resources of such lands" as a matter of federal policy.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cultural Items – As defined by NAGPRA, human remains and associated funerary objects, unassociated funerary objects (at one time associated with human remains as part of a death rite or ceremony, but no longer in possession or control of the federal agency or museum), sacred objects (ceremonial objects needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for practicing traditional Native American religions), or objects of cultural patrimony (having ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to a federally recognized tribe or Native Hawaiian organization, rather than property owned by an individual Native American, and which, therefore, cannot be alienated, appropriated, or conveyed by any individual of the tribe or group).

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

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

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

Cultural Resources Management Program – Activities carried out under the authority of AR 200-1 to comply with federal statutes and regulations pertaining to cultural resources.

Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections (36 CFR 79) – The practices associated with the storage, preservation, and retrieval for subsequent study of archaeological records and artifacts.

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

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) – Under NEPA, an EIS is required when significant adverse impacts are expected to occur to cultural resources.

Executive Order (EO) 11593 of 1971 – Directs federal agencies to provide leadership in preserving, restoring, and maintaining the historic and cultural environment of the nation; to ensure the preservation of cultural resources; to locate, inventory, and nominate to the NRHP

all properties under their control that meet the criteria for nomination; and to ensure that cultural resources are not inadvertently damaged, destroyed, or transferred before the completion of inventories and evaluation for the NRHP.

Executive Order (EO) 13006 of 1996 – Directs federal agencies to provide leadership in utilizing and maintaining, wherever appropriate, historic properties and districts, especially those located in central business areas. This EO intends to aid in the location of federal facilities on historic properties in our central cities; to identify and remove regulatory barriers; and to improve preservation partnerships.

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

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

Geographical Information System (GIS) – Electronic maps that provide information regarding identified structures and archaeological sites that are potentially NRHP-eligible, or that are determined as NRHP-eligible.

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

Installation – (Standard definitions according to DoDI 4165.14). A Base, camp, post, station, yard, center, homeport facility for any ship, or other activity under the jurisdiction of the DoD. An installation is a single site or a grouping of two or more sites for inventory. Installation is appropriate for leased facilities or sites where the DoD is conducting environmental restoration activities. This term does not apply to contingency operations or projects involving civil works, river and harbor, or flood control. Installations represent management organizations with a mission. For the ICRMP Template, an installation refers to both the state-wide ARNG as a whole, and individual AKARNG locations throughout the state (e.g., camp, FMS complex, etc.). For real property purposes, an installation is a single site or a grouping of two or more sites for inventory reporting. Each State represents a single virtual installation consisting of all sites the State controls except sites designated as training installations. Training installations are their own installations if they have their own command structure and if ARNG Directorate has approved that they are often listed as their own ARNG training installation. One or more sites

are often assigned to any one installation but each is only assigned to a single installation. An installation can exist in three possible forms: (1) A single site designated as an installation (e.g., Camp Roberts, CA); (2) Several non-contiguous or contiguous sites grouped together as a single ARNG training installation (e.g., Camp Shelby, MS); or (3) Several contiguous or non-contiguous sites grouped together as a single virtual installation (e.g., ARNG manages all the sites in a single state as a virtual installation).

Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) – A 5-year plan developed and implemented by an installation commander to provide for the management of cultural resources in a way that maximizes beneficial effects on such resources and minimizes adverse effects and impacts without impeding the mission of the installation and its tenants.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) – A nationwide listing of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of national, state, or local significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, or culture that is maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. NRHP listings must meet the criteria found in 36 CFR 60.4.

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

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

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

Phase 1 Survey – A survey conducted to identify and map archaeological sites and to obtain data on site types in an area. Methodology involves a review of historic records, environmental characteristics, and locational data concerning previously recorded sites in the area. Based on research, the area is divided into sections of high, moderate, and low potential for cultural resources. Shovel pits measuring up to 50 centimeters in diameter and 100 centimeters deep are excavated in the field and soil is passed through ¼-inch mesh hardware cloth. The density of shovel pits is determined by site probability. Areas of high probability receive shovel tests in 25-meter intervals. For areas of moderate probability, tests are conducted in 50-meter intervals. Areas of low probability are visually examined and shovel test pits are dug at the principal investigator's discretion.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section 111 – Under the NHPA, section 111 addresses leases and exchanges of historic properties. It allows the agency to retain proceeds of any lease for use in defraying the costs of administration, maintenance, repair, and related expenses of historic properties.

Site – Refers to an individual ARNG holding except for Training Installations (e.g., Army Aviation Support Facilities [AASF], FMS, Readiness Center). In the broadest terms, a site is a geographic location. In more focused terms, a site is a specific area of land consisting of a single parcel or several contiguous parcels. Each site must produce a closed cadastral survey. A site is any physical location that is or was owned by, leased to, or otherwise possessed by one Military Service or State (for National Guard purposes), to include locations under the jurisdiction of the Army National Guard (ARNG) where a hazardous substance was deposited, stored, disposed of, placed, or is otherwise located. Do not combine Federal parcels with state parcel in a single site, even if contiguous. There are no sites that contain both Federal and state owned property; create separate files. A site may exist in one of three forms: (1) Land only, where there are no facilities present and where the land consists of either a single parcel or two or more contiguous parcels. (2) Facility or facilities only, where the underlying land is neither owned nor controlled by the Federal or State government. A stand-alone facility is sometimes a site. If a facility is not a stand-alone facility, it is assigned to a site. (3) Land and all the facilities thereon, where the land consists of either a single parcel or two or more contiguous parcels. Example of rule applied – a state or municipal owned road that traverses an area (i.e., the road only is granted by the easement, not the property underneath). The rule defines such an area as a single site if the

military retains controls or ownership of the land under the road. However, if the road and right-of-way along the road are owned by a party other than the Military Department (i.e., the road and the right-of-way [including property under the road] is granted in the easement), then this is considered two sites since contiguous ownership does not exist.

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

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

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

Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) – A property that is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP because of its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that (a) are rooted in that community's history, and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community. (See *National Register Bulletin No. 38*.) A traditional cultural property is eligible for the NRHP when it meets the existing criteria for eligibility as a building, site, structure, object, or district.

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

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

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

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

Virtual Installation – (Standard definitions according to DoDI 4165.14). For the purposes of this ICRMP, a virtual installation refers to all holdings of the ARNG within the boundaries of the State of Alaska.

ACRONYMS

ACHP Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
AD Anno Domini
AIRFA American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978
ANCSA Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act
APE Area of Potential Effect
AR Army Regulation
ARE Army-Environmental
ARNG Army National Guard
ARPA Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979
ATAG Assistant to The Adjutant General
BIA Bureau of Indian Affairs
BC Before Birth of Jesus Christ
BLM Bureau of Land Management
BP Before Present
CA Comprehensive Agreement
CFR Code of Federal Regulations
CFMO Construction and Facility Management Office
COL Colonel
CRM Cultural Resources Manager
CSMS Combined Support Maintenance Shops
CX Categorical Exclusion
DA Department of the Army
DA-PAM Department of the Army Pamphlet
DCA Departmental Consulting Archaeologist
DoD U.S. Department of Defense
DoDI U.S. Department of Defense Instruction
DOI Department of the Interior
EA Environmental Assessment
EBS Environmental Baseline Survey
ECAS Environmental Compliance Assessment System
EIS Environmental Impact Statement
ENV Environmental
EO Executive Order
EPA Environmental Policy Act
EPAS Environmental Performance Assessment System
EQCC Environmental Quality Control Committee
FGDC Federal Geographic Data Standards
FISP Facility Inventory and Stationing Plan
FMO Facilities Management Office
FMS Field Maintenance Shop
FOIA Freedom of Information Act
FOUO For Official Use Only
FY Fiscal Year
GIS Geographic Information System
GPS Global Positioning System
HABS Historic American Building Survey
HAER Historic American Engineering Record
HPP Historic Preservation Plan
ICRMP Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan

INRMP Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan
ITAM Integrated Training Area Management
JFHQ Joint Forces Headquarters
LTC Lieutenant Colonel
MAJ Major
MFR Memorandum for Record
MILCON Military Construction
MOA Memorandum of Agreement
MOU Memorandum of Understanding
MTP Maintenance and Treatment Plans
NAGPRA Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990
NEPA National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended
NGB National Guard Bureau
NHL National Historical Landmark
NHPA National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended
NPS National Park Service
NRHP National Register of Historic Places
NRMP Natural Resources Management Plan
PA Programmatic Agreement
PAO Public Affairs Office
PL Public Law
POC Point of Contact
POTO Planning Operations and Training Office
PRIDE Planning Resource for Infrastructure Development and Evaluation
RC Readiness Center
R&D Research and Development
REC Record of Environmental Consideration
SHPO State Historic Preservation Officer
SOP Standard Operating Procedure
STEP Status Tool for Environmental Program
TAG The Adjutant General
TDA Table of Distribution and Allowances
THPO Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
UAMN University of Alaska Museum of the North
USC United States Code
USPFO US Property and Fiscal Office

8.0 APPENDIX B: OVERVIEW OF PLANNING LEVEL SURVEY AND HISTORIC CONTEXTS

The AKARNG has generated several contexts that provide foundations for identification, evaluation, research, mitigation and data recovery for the variety of types of facilities outlined in this ICMRP.

Contexts are generated on a case by case basis for projects for AKARNG since 1999. These are contained in individual reports. In many cases these contexts are repeated and applied for a variety of reports. Such is the case for reports generated from 1999 through 2009. Since then the investigations conducted for AKARNG have included more detailed and elaborate contexts. Nevertheless, there is no one context that can account for the entire AKARNG experience. With this in mind, it is highly recommended that we do not use the contexts created prior to 2009 for any future work. The contexts referenced below do provide value and utility for the variety of situations that will require evaluating resources for future cultural resources management work at AKARNG.

8.1 FOR THE HEADQUARTERS LANDS ON JBER

Headquarters land on JBER

Blanchard, Morgan

2018 *AKARNG HQ Lands and Buildings Evaluation, JBER, Alaska.* Prepared for AKARNG. Prepared by NLURA, LLC, Anchorage.

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BAAF buildings

Sneddon, Matthew, and Heather Miller

2012 *Historical Determinations of Buildings at Bryant Army Airfield.* Prepared for AKARNG. Prepared by NHG Alaska, LLC.

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Camp Carroll

Wolforth, Thomas R.

2019 Letter from AKARNG CRM to AKSHPO for the proposed new readiness center at Camp Carroll.

- US Army WWII phase: The Dispersal Cantonment No. 1 (1940 to 1945).
- US Army Post WWII: Cantonment Amalgamation (1946 to 1949).
- AKARNG Beginnings: Early Cold War (1949 to 1969).
- AKARNG Realignment : Warm Fronts in the Cold War (1969 to 1989).
- AKARNG Post Cold War: (1989 to 2001).
- AKARNG Post 9/11: New roles and divesting (2001 to now).

Quonset huts

Neely, Burr, Jason Rogers, Richard Stern and Adam Russell

2011 *Historic Architectural Inventory and Evaluation of Nine Quonset Huts at Camp Carroll, Alaska*. Prepared for AKARNG. Prepared by NLUR, Fairbanks.

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Foxholes

Wolforth, Thomas R.

2019 *Historic Context for Evaluating Foxhole Features Located Within and Near the Alaska Army National Guard Lands on Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson.*
Prepared by and for DMVA, JBER.

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8.2 FOR THE LOCATIONS BEYOND ANCHORAGE

The Federal Scout Readiness Centers throughout Alaska

Perrin, Natalie, Heather Miller and Amanda Bennett

2013 *National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form: Alaska Federal Scout Readiness Centers (FSRCs), 1959-1974.* Prepared for AKARNG. Prepared by NHG, Alaska, LLC, Anchorage.

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Alcantra

Meinhardt, Robert, Amy Ramirez, Annalisa Heppner, Phillip Ashlock and Casey Woster
2014 *Archaeological Inventory and Evaluation of Resources at Alcantra Armory Complex in Wasilla, Alaska*. Prepared for AKARNG. Prepared by True North Sustainable Development Solutions, LLC, Wasilla, Alaska.

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Nome

Sharley, Ann

2013 *Determination of Eligibility for the Nome National Guard Armory Complex (NOM-00248) Nome, Alaska.* Prepared for AKARNG. Prepared by SWCA, Anchorage.

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National Guard Armory Architecture, 19 th century – 1970	26
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Stewart River Training Area

Kopperl, Robert, Molly Odell, Ross Smith, and Ann Sharley

2013 *Historical Contexts and NRHP Eligibility Evaluations of Cultural Resources within the Stewart River Training Area, Alaska.* Prepared for AKARNG. Prepared by SWCA, Anchorage.

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8.3 ADDITIONAL VALUABLE CONTEXTS

Other institutions have generated contexts that are germane to understanding the history and cultural resources of the AKARNG. No investigation or evaluation of AKARNG properties is considered complete and thorough unless they have incorporated the relevant information from these resources below.

AKARNG histories

Grainger, John H.

- 2003 *Alaska National Guard 297th Infantry Battalion: WWII In the Defense of Alaska.* Tongass Publishing Company, Ketchikan, Alaska.

Hendricks, Charles

- 1985 *The Eskimos and the Defense of Alaska.* *Pacific Historical Review*, pp 271-295.

Marston, Muktuk

- 1972 *Men of the Tundra: Alaska Eskimos at War, Second Edition.* October House, Inc. New York.

Richardson, James

- 1974 *Alaska Army National Guard and other stories.* Prepared by and for 134th Public Information Detachment.

Salisbury, Cliff

- 1992 *Soldiers of the Mists: Minutemen of the Alaska Frontier.* Pictorial Histories Publishing Company, Inc. Missoula, Montana.

JBER Cold War (includes some AKARNG HQ lands)

Blythe, Jeff

- 1998 *Cold War Resources Inventory United States Army Alaska.* Prepared for U.S. Army, Anchorage. Prepared by CEMML, Fort Collins, Colorado.

CEMML

- 2003 *Cold War Historical Context 1951-1991 Fort Richardson, Alaska.* Prepared for US Army. Prepared by CEMML, Fort Collins, Colorado.

Denfeld, Colt

- 1994 *The Cold War in Alaska: A Management Plan for Cultural Resources.* Prepared for and by Alaska District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Anchorage.

Hummel, Laurel

- 2002 *Alaska's Militarized Landscape: The Unwritten Legacy of the Cold War.* A thesis submitted for degree of Doctor of Philosophy, Department of Geography, University of Colorado, Boulder.

Verhaaren, Bruce, and James Levenson

- 2009 *An Inventory of Cold War-Era Buildings and Structures at Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska.* Prepared for Elmendorf Air Force Base. Prepared by Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, Illinois.

Verhaaren, Bruce T and J Griffin

- 2015 Fort Richardson Cold War-Era Structures. Prepared for US Air Force, 673d Air Base Wing. Prepared by Argonne National Laboratories, Illinois.

JBER Buildings

Waddell, Karen

- 2003 Cold War Historical Context 1951-1991 Fort Richardson, Alaska, United States Army Alaska. Prepared by Center for Environmental Management of Military Lands, Colorado State University. Prepared for Natural Resources Branch, US Army Alaska, Fort Richardson.

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9.0 APPENDIX C: CURATION AGREEMENT, NAGPRA AND COLLECTIONS SUMMARY AND NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION SUMMARY

9.1 MATERIAL REMAINS STATUS

The AKARNG CRM worked with a consulting archaeologist in 2019 to address and resolve the curatorial history for all projects undertaken in the history of AKARNG that were associated for Section 106 and 110 purposes. Few material remains were collected over the almost 20 years of such projects. In addition, materials did not appear to warrant curation in perpetuity. The assessment included consultation with the UAMN, and it was agreed that none of the collected materials needed need curation to 36 CFR 79 standards. That is the current status for the entire history of Section 106 and 110 work: there are no cultural material remains at any facility, nor are there any that need curation.

Memorandum on the disposition of materials collected from three investigations conducted for the Alaska Army National Guard

To: **Connie Barnett**, and **Eric Beckley**, National Guard Bureau, Washington, D.C.
Joshua Reuther, Curator of Archaeology and Associate Professor of Anthropology, University of Alaska Museum of the North (UAMN), Fairbanks.
Richard VanderHoek, Deputy Alaska State Historic Preservation Officer and State Archaeologist, Anchorage.
Rhoda Ahmaogak, Director North Slope Borough Planning and Community Services Department, Utqiagvik.
Morgan Blanchard, Northern Land Use Research, Alaska, LLC (NLURA), Anchorage.
Paul Ramert, Arctic Slope Regional Corporation (ASRC) Energy Services (AES), Anchorage.
Monty Rogers, Cultural Alaska, Anchorage.
Donald Aide, Coordination Center, Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson (JBER) dig permit.

From: **Tom Wolforth**, Cultural Resource Manager, Alaska Army National Guard, Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson.

Date: May 10, 2019

The Alaska Army National Guard (AKARNG) has been conducting cultural resource studies at its armory buildings and associated lands since 1999. Archaeologists have not collected material remains from any of that work until the mid-2010's. The AKARNG must handle and curate those materials pursuant to two sets of federal and state regulations: 1) 36 Code of Federal Regulation (CFR) 79; and 2) Alaska Statute (AS) 41.35.080 with 11 Alaska Administrative Code (AAC) 16.030. This memorandum provides an accounting of the nature, status, and ultimate disposition of those material remains and the accompanying permits. The three projects that resulted in the collection of material remains are outlined below.

The result of this examination is that none of the material remains from these three projects warrants curation to specifications and standards outlined in 36 CFR 79, AS 41.35.080 and 11 AAC 16.030, and consequently the AKARNG does not need to transfer these material remains for curation to UAMN.

The AKARNG is basing the determinations made in this memorandum on examination of the material by: 1) the original qualified archaeologists responsible for collecting in the field and generating the associated report; 2) other qualified archaeologists employed in the same firm as that responsible for the fieldwork and reporting; 3) myself, a qualified archaeologist working for the AKARNG; and 4) the owner of Cultural Alaska, a qualified archaeologist contracted to process the remains for AKARNG to meet the state and federal regulations. In addition, AKARNG consulted the Alaska State Archaeologist on these material remains, and the members of the UAMN reviewed the report texts on the materials to assess their relevancy for curation. All of the reports referenced in this memorandum

are available on the Alaska Department of Natural Resources Office of History and Archaeology Integrated Business Suite website.

AKARNG does not have a curatorial agreement with UAMN, or any curation facility. Consequently, each contracting firm that conducts work for AKARNG arranges for a Provisional Curation Request when needed. The submittal of this memorandum to the parties listed above fulfills the obligations of those contracting firms and AKARNG regarding the curation agreements.

Project: **Kenai armory lands assessment.**
Contract #: PSA 091-4-0138.
Land owner: State of Alaska Department of Military and Veterans Affairs, and City and Borough of Kenai.
Report: NLURA 2015, *Inventory and Evaluation of Archaeological Resources at the Kenai Alaska Army National Guard Armory.*
Brief results: One site was tested; exploratory shovel tests were conducted across remainder of the lands, some of which was on Kenai Peninsula Borough land.
Permit: Alaska Cultural Resources Field Permit Number 2014-35, Office of History and Archaeology.
Collected items: The items collected from tests and augers were portrayed as a flake blade and two possible flakes.
Review: These are naturally fractured rocks.

Project: **Inventory for new Barrow armory building.**
Contract #: PSA 091-5-0012.
Land owner: Bureau of Land Management.
Report: DMVA 2015, *Three Expressions of Ice Cellars in Barrow: Inventory and Evaluation of Resources on the Barrow Armory Parcel*, with AES.
Brief results: Three ice cellars were examined on the parcel: one still be used today, another that was full to the brim with ice, and another discovered with sub-surface testing.
Permit: NSB BRW 15-074, North Slope Borough.
Collected items: Modern debris, actively rusting metal, decayed wood, glass shards, and a possible flake from disturbed context.
Review: These are naturally fractured rocks and items that do not provide information relevant to the understanding of cultural resources on this landscape.

Project: **AKARNG lands in Camp Carroll and Bryant Army Air Field on JBER assessment.**
Contract #: PSA 091-3-0588.
Land owner: Unites States Air Force.
Report: NLURA 2014, *Cultural Resource Survey of Camp Carroll and Bryant Army Airfield.*
Permit: RIC-13-204, JBER dig permit.
Collected items: These items are modern, actively corroding, or are things typically not warranting curation even though historic (e.g., rusted metal, rotting wood, coal, modern socks).
Review: NLURA, Cultural Alaska, and AKARNG agreed in consultation that these items were not appropriate for curation, and consequently no Provisional Curation Request was generated during the investigation.

9.2 UAMN PROVISIONAL CURATION

Based on the particular situation of cultural remains at AKARNG, and the protocols for collecting and curating materials remains in Alaska, AKARNG has chosen to not generate or maintain a curation agreement with any collections facility. A copy of the UAMN Provisional Curation Request is included in this appendix as a guide to the steps needed to occur prior to initiating field investigations that might encounter cultural remains.



PROVISIONAL CURATION REQUEST

Curation at the University of Alaska Museum of the North is requested for the following collection(s):

Project Name:
Project Area:
Site Name(s):
AHRs #(s):
Dates of Investigation:
Principal Investigator:

Nature of Investigation:

(In the space provided here or on a separate sheet, please provide a description of your research.)

Estimated Cubic Feet: Artifacts: Documentation:
Land Management Agency or Landowner:
Permit Agency:
Sponsoring Organization:
Principal Investigator or Submitting Archaeologist:
Title:
Institution/Affiliation:
Address:
City: State: Zip:
Phone: Fax: Email:

The undersigned acknowledges that he/she has read and agrees to abide by the University of Alaska Museum of the North Curation Guidelines in effect on the date of signature.

Submitting Archaeologist Signature: Date:

Upon approval of provisional curation, the University of Alaska Museum of the North agrees to serve as the repository for collections generated from the project specified on this form. Final acceptance of the collections is contingent upon compliance with the University of Alaska Museum of the North Curation Guidelines.

Provisional Curation Request ☐ Approved ☐ Denied

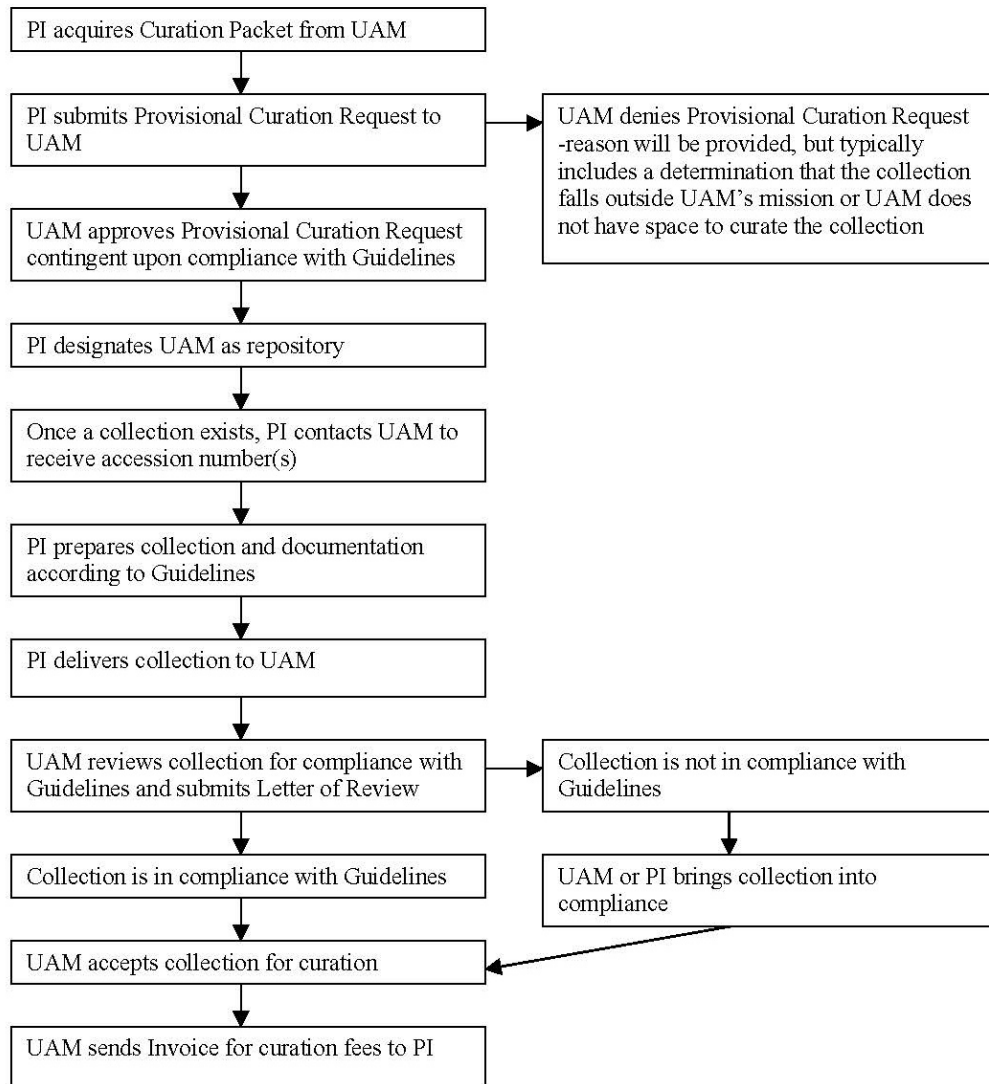
Archaeology Curator Signature: Date:

Archaeology Department
907 Yukon Drive • PO Box 756960 • Fairbanks, AK 99775-6960
TEL: (907) 474-6943 / FAX: (907) 474-5469
www.uaf.edu/museum



UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA MUSEUM
ARCHAEOLOGY DEPARTMENT
907 Yukon Drive * P.O. Box 756960 * Fairbanks, AK 99775-6960
TEL: (907) 474-6945 / 6943 * FAX: (907) 474-5469

Flow Chart
for Curation of Archaeological Collections



9.3 NAGPRA

Lacking any cultural remains, AKARNG does not have any remains associated with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). AKARNG has, however, conducted NHPA works on federal and/or tribal lands that might have encountered such remains. Consequently, AKARNG CRM generated NAGPRA Plans of Action with the appropriate tribal governments prior to conducting those projects. In all cases there were no cultural remains, human skeletal or otherwise, encountered in those projects. A previously published example of an actual Plan of Action is included here for future reference and guidance:

Plan of Action for the Treatment of Native American Cultural Items that May be Discovered in Connection with the United States Department of Defense's Defense Environmental Restoration Program Soil Remediation Action at Hooper Bay Armory in Hooper Bay, Alaska

I. Background

- A. Pursuit to 43 CFR 10.5(a), the Alaska Army National Guard (AKARNG) has determined that activities involved in soil remediation at the armory location in Hooper Bay may disturb Native American cultural items as defined in the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). The Hooper Bay armory is adjacent to the village of Hooper Bay, which has been demonstrated to have been lived in continuously for at least 300 years. Remains of habitation and burial have been identified in archaeological contexts near the armory. The current inhabitants of Hooper Bay are culturally affiliated with the archaeological and cultural remains that are demonstrated to exist up to eight feet below the ground surface at the village.
- B. Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.3(c)(1) and 43 CFR 10.5(b)(1), the AKARNG has notified the government of the Native Village of Hooper Bay of the plans to conduct soil remediation, providing them with the information required by 43 CFR 10.3(c)(1), and proposed consultation.
- C. Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.3(b)(2) and 43 CFR 10.5(b)(2) and (3), AKARNG has consulted with tribes and with traditional religious leaders where identified, and has provided them with the information required by 43 CFR 10.5(c) and requesting the information required by 43 CFR 10.5(d).
- D. Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.3(b)(4) the proof of AKARNG consultation with the Native Village of Hooper Bay is included in AKARNG files.
- E. Based on the AKARNG program of identification and coordination with Native Village of Hooper Bay, and pursuant to 43 CFR 10.5(e), AKARNG has developed the Plan of Action set forth in Section II of this document.
- F. Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.3(c)(3), AKARNG has coordinated consultation with appropriate tribal entities for review of the soil remediation activity at Hooper Bay armory under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

II. Plan of Action

AKARNG will ensure that the following Plan of Action (POA) is implemented:

A. Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.3(b)(1) AKARNG through the Alaska Department of Military and Veterans Affairs is providing personnel and support for any excavation and treatment of native American cultural items, as defined below, to be carried out by or under the direct supervision of persons holding permits issued in accordance with the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) (16 U.S.C. 470aa *et seq.*) and its implementing regulations. Such a permit may take the form of a contract, provided the terms of such contract meet the requirement of ARPA's regulations. AKARNG employees meeting the professional standards set forth in ARPA's regulations will be understood to hold ARPA permits when engaged in their professional duties.

B. Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.3(b)(3) AKARNG will ensure that disposition of any Native American cultural items is as specified below.

C. Based on AKARNG's consultation with Native Village of Hooper Bay and pursuant to 43 CFR 10.5(e)(1), AKARNG will defer to the Native Village of Hooper Bay in the identification of items as Native American cultural items. In the absence of contrary tribal advice, however, AKARNG will regard the following as Native American cultural items:

1. All human remains that are determined to be of Native American origin as determined in consultation with Native Village of Hooper Bay, law enforcement, medical authorities, and other relevant experts.
2. Associated funerary objects, which are objects placed intentionally with human remains and still physically associated with such remains. The location of objects within grave fill or in immediate proximity to human remains will be understood to indicate intentional placement with human remains.
3. Unassociated funerary objects, which are objects determined by any member of Native Village of Hooper Bay to have been probably been intentionally placed with human remains but whose association has been lost.
4. Sacred objects, which are classes of objects identified by any tribe as needed in the practice of traditional tribal religions.
5. Objects of cultural patrimony, which are items of classes of items having ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to Native Village of Hooper Bay, as determined by Native Village of Hooper Bay as distinct from items that could be owned and alienated by individual tribal members.

D. AKARNG will defer to Native Village of Hooper Bay in determining custody of Native American cultural items.

E. AKARNG will treat, care for, and handle Native American cultural items as follows:

1. All soil remediation-related ground disturbing activities will be monitored by a qualified archaeologist working for AKARNG, they will follow the Hooper Bay Monitoring Plan attached to this POA as an Appendix.
2. Native American cultural items found during the soil remediation and subsequent directly associated archaeological investigations identified in the Hooper Bay Monitoring Plan will be recorded by the archaeological monitor as to their character and provenience and cleaned sufficiently to identify appropriately.

3. Native American cultural remains may be photographed or sketched, and descriptions will be included in the report prepared by AKARNG that is required to fulfill the Hooper Bay Monitoring Plan, except that human remains will not be photographed or sketched, but will be described in the report.

4. Native American cultural items will not be subjected to chemical treatment or destructive testing without the permission of Native Village of Hooper Bay.

F. AKARNG will maintain contact with the Native Village of Hooper Bay throughout the conduct of archaeological monitoring as follows:

1. The Native Village of Hooper Bay will appoint a tribal Point of Contact (POC) that AKARNG will notify and consult with regarding the procedures outlined above and below.

2. Upon discovery of any object of possible Native American origin or association AKARNG will notify Native Village of Hooper Bay in accordance with the Hooper Bay Monitoring Plan, and invite Native Village of Hooper Bay to observe and advise during treatment and handling of the item(s).

3. The discovery of possible Native American items and/or burials, and the invitation to observe and advise will mark the beginning of the period of involvement of a Cultural Observer that is identified by the Native Village of Hooper Bay as having the traditional knowledge to perform these observations and provide advice for these activities.

4. AKARNG will compensate or reimburse Native Village of Hooper Bay for the time and expenses conducted by the designated Cultural Observer.

5. AKARNG will temporarily store any Native American cultural items found during the monitoring process at the Hooper Bay armory, and will perform the movement in consultation with the Cultural Observer and POC.

6. The end of the period of involvement, and thus the end of compensation for time and expenses, for the Cultural Observer will be when any and all cultural items covered under this Plan of Action have been removed from the ground and are appropriately situated in the temporary storage area.

7. AKARNG will record and analyze any Native American cultural items found during the monitoring process at the Hooper Bay armory.

8. AKARNG will not allow Native American cultural items collected during this activity to be transported beyond the Hooper Bay community unless otherwise agreed upon in consultation with the Native Village of Hooper Bay, while the items are still within control of AKARNG prior to transferring items to Native Village of Hooper Bay as specified below.

9. AKARNG will provide Native Village of Hooper Bay with written reports as identified in the Hooper Bay Monitoring Plan when all of the appropriate work is completed.

G. Should the Native Village of Hooper Bay request the opportunity to conduct ceremonies or other traditional activities with respect to Native American cultural item(s) while those items are in the ground or in storage, AKARNG will accommodate such request to the maximum extent allowed by considerations of health, safety, environmental protection, and the project schedule.

H. AKARNG will ensure that all Native American cultural items found during the archaeological monitoring for the soil remediation at Hooper Bay are treated with respect and that the following provisions are observed.

1. Sacred objects will not be washed, or handled excessively.
2. Human remains will not be washed, and will be kept in the Armory until transferred to the Native Village of Hooper Bay.

I. It is assumed that all cultural items encountered and recovered during the archaeological monitoring for the soil remediation at Hooper Bay are culturally affiliated with the Native Village of Hooper Bay.

J. NAGPRA attempts to ensure that everyone that may be associated with the human remains under concern have a chance to have a say in how those remains are treated. After the remediation work is completed, and after the human remains are collected and stored, but before they can be transferred to the Native Village of Hooper Bay, the AKARNG must publish notices in newspapers to notify that this is happening, and seek people that might have concerns. After waiting 30 days for a response, then AKARNG can transfer the remains.

1. After the required newspaper notifications have been completed and responded to, the AKARNG will contact the Native Village of Hooper Bay POC and arrange a time, place, and means of transferring the items to the Native Village of Hooper Bay. AKARNG will then proceed to transfer the items to the Native Village of Hooper Bay, documenting the date, time, and place of such transfer and a description of the items transferred.

APPROVED:



Joel T. Gilbert, LTC, Alaska Army National Guard

9.4 TRIBAL CONSULTATION SUMMARY

The AKARNG Tribal Consultation Program is characterized currently as more broad than deep. Over the last decade or so, AKARNG energy for relationship building was necessarily spread out over many tribal entities. It is recommended that the current divesting era provides an opportunity to focus liaison efforts on the limited number of tribal governments and corporations that are associated with the fewer armory locations (see Chapter 3.7 in this ICRMP for a list of those tribes). The AKARNG Tribal Liaison laid the foundation for growing these relationships and is available to work with anyone in AKARNG that is interested in these matters. Here are some highlights:

Native Village of Eklutna

- This tribe once roamed the lands that AKARNG rents on JBER, and thus are a principal concern for AKARNG as a neighbor.
- AMYA and the tribe has worked together for every other year Eklutna Powwow: AMYA supplies cadets to assist with parking and just being present.
- Eklutna president is an invited VIP to events such as Change of Command and ground breaking ceremonies to speak.
 - Tribal Liaison has attended council meetings.
 - AKARNG activities could easily expand with this tribe.

Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government

- It is easy to get overwhelmed by the many governmental agencies in Utqiagvik. AKARNG usually focused on the mayor of the North Slope Borough, but misses the many tribes, the mayor of nearby Browerville, and the native corporations there.
- The Barrow armory is on BLM land and partially on land owned by prominent Barrow citizen, whaling captain, and leader in tribal and corporate matters Oliver Leavitt. AKARNG will make efforts to grow the relationship there started when CRM/TL consulted with him and his family for the construction of the barracks there.
- Wesley Aiken, an ATG and Guard veteran, lives across the street from the armory. He is one of the few ATG veterans alive today. Additional effort should focus on maintaining a lasting relationship with him.
- The volunteer Search and Rescue group is an important group of valued individuals in the community with a wealth of knowledge of the place and history. Informal visits there are always welcome and rewarding.
- The Inupiat Heritage Center is an important central location for all kinds of information. In addition to knowledgeable and very helpful folks (AKARNG has used the facility for gatherings and for an occasional catered meal), they maintain an archive of oral histories of ATG and Guard members that was taken down in the 1980s.

Kenaitze Indian Tribe

- There is an archaeological site on the southern and eastern edges of the Kenai armory lands. Studies there included consulting the Kenaitze tribe and working with Kenaitze youth on the site.
- There is an opportunity here to grow a relationship with this tribe that connects deeply to their cultural heritage.

10.0 APPENDIX D: CULTURAL RESOURCES DATABASES BUILDINGS/SITE/HISTORIC FEATURES/ETC.

Cultural resource information is organized at AKARNG in several ways. Hardcopies of project files, correspondence, and reports are kept in the office of the cultural resource manager. Electronic copies of the same are kept on the DMVA server. Information on cultural resources is also kept in Geographical Information Service format in the Facilities Management Office (FMO).

Hardcopies: office of CRM at FMO Building 57024, Camp Carroll, JBER, Alaska.

Electronic files: on the DMVA server network at X:\Conservation Program\1 CULTURAL RESOURCES.

GIS: on the DMVA server network at Z:\mvaftgrgis01.

11.0 APPENDIX E: STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

There are seven standard operating procedures in this appendix. The first five are essential to the program. The latter two are helpful guidance; explained in Chapter 4 of this ICRMP.

SOP	Timing
SOP No. 1: Construction, Maintenance and Repair Activities	Minimum: 1 month internal procedures. Maximum: 2 years to consult and evaluate.
SOP No. 2: Divesting or Demolition of Lands and Buildings	Minimum: 1 month if covered by current Programmatic Agreement. Maximum: 2 years if not covered by current Programmatic Agreement.
SOP No. 3: Mission Training	Minimum: 3 months. Maximum: 6 months.
SOP No. 4: Emergency Operations	ASAP.
SOP No. 5: Inadvertent Discovery of Potential Cultural Resources during any AKARNG Action	Minimum: 1 week. Maximum: 2 years.
SOP No. 6: Cultural Awareness Briefing	Different briefings require different schedules. Annual for leadership. Annual for other groups. Monthly for new recruits. As needed for training events. As needed upon request.
SOP No. 7: Contract Procedures for CRM/TL	As needed.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 1
For Construction, Maintenance and Repair Activities

Contact: Tom Wolforth Cultural Resources Manager
Alaska Army National Guard
PO Box 5169, JBER, AK 99504
Office phone: 907-428-7184
Cell phone: 907-350-8584
Fax: 907-428-7192
Email: tom.wolforth@alaska.gov

Scope: This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) outlines the steps taken prior to the maintenance and repair activities on AKARNG properties. Examples of applicable personnel are:

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

All personnel above are referred to as “manager.” This SOP applies to all installations with buildings or structures 45 years or older in age.

Statutory Reference(s) and Guidance:

- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and its implementing regulations (36 CFR 800)
- Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings
- Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes
- National Park Service Preservation Briefs
- DoD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings (Unified Facilities Code [UFC] 04-010-01)
- Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement for the demolition of World War II Temporary Buildings, 07 June 1986
- Executive Order 13423 – Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management
- AR Engineering Technical Letter 1110-3-491 – Sustainable Design for Military Facilities (2001)
- American Disability Act Accessibility Guidelines for Buildings and Facilities as amended in 2002.

Applicability:

Typical actions that may trigger these requirements:

- Building maintenance and repair (Form 420R, Form 1391, or work order);
- Landscape and grounds replacement;
- Clearing and grubbing;
- Road clearing and repair;
- Trail clearing.

Specific events that may trigger these requirements:

- Window, roof, and siding repair or replacement;
- Interior modifications and/or renovations;
- Exterior modifications and/or renovations;
- Clearing and vegetation replacement; and
- Road, trail, and curb repair or replacement.

Coordination (see Flowchart):

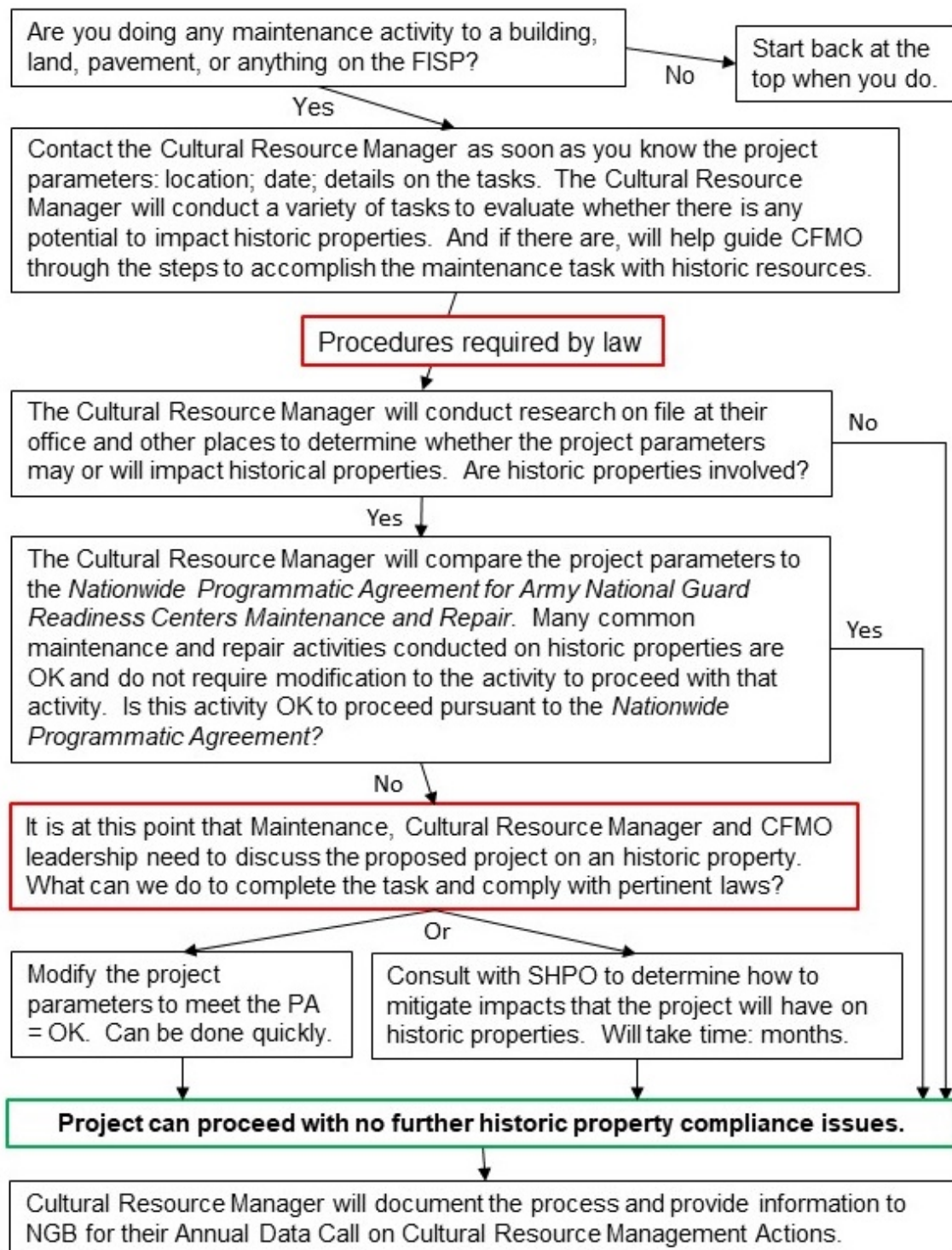
- Consult with the CRM to determine if the building, structure, or landscape element affected by proposed maintenance activity or use is a historic property.
- If building, structure, or landscape element is not listed as a historic structure, determine its age. If it is 45 years old or older, or if the building has the potential for Cold War historical significance (1946–1989), contact the CRM for technical assistance. It is the CRM's responsibility to activate the NHPA Section 110/106 process.
- Coordinate with the CRM for issues and technical assistance related to all matters relating to the NRHP or eligible properties. The CRM is responsible for coordination with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) for significant historic property issues.
- The CRM will advise the Manager of any project modifications of treatment plans or appropriate treatments defined in consultation with the AKSHPO.

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

- Check with the CRM to determine if the activity location was previously surveyed for archeological resources.
- The CRM will advise on clearances or needed surveys. No ground-disturbing activity may occur until authorized by the CRM.
- Refer to SOP 5 for inadvertent discoveries during ground-disturbing activities.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 1

CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR ACTIVITIES



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

Contact: Tom Wolforth Cultural Resources Manager
Alaska Army National Guard
PO Box 5169, JBER, AK 99504
Office phone: 907-428-7184
Cell phone: 907-350-8584
Fax: 907-428-7192
Email: tom.wolforth@alaska.gov

Scope: This Standard Operating Procedure outlines the steps taken prior to excessing (divesting/disposing) property that. Examples of applicable personnel are:

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

All personnel above are referred to as “manager.” This SOP applies to all installations with buildings or structures 45 years or older in age.

Statutory Reference(s) and Guidance:

- National Historic Preservation Act, 36 CFR 800
- Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings
- Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Properties.

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

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

Procedures: If mission requirements cause the demolition and replacement of buildings or structures onsite, the replacement design should be compatible with other buildings in the same area. Changes to the landscape should convey the historic pattern of land use, topography, transportation patterns, and spatial relationships. Retain the character-defining materials and features, design and workmanship of buildings, structures, and landscape through maintenance and preservation activities.

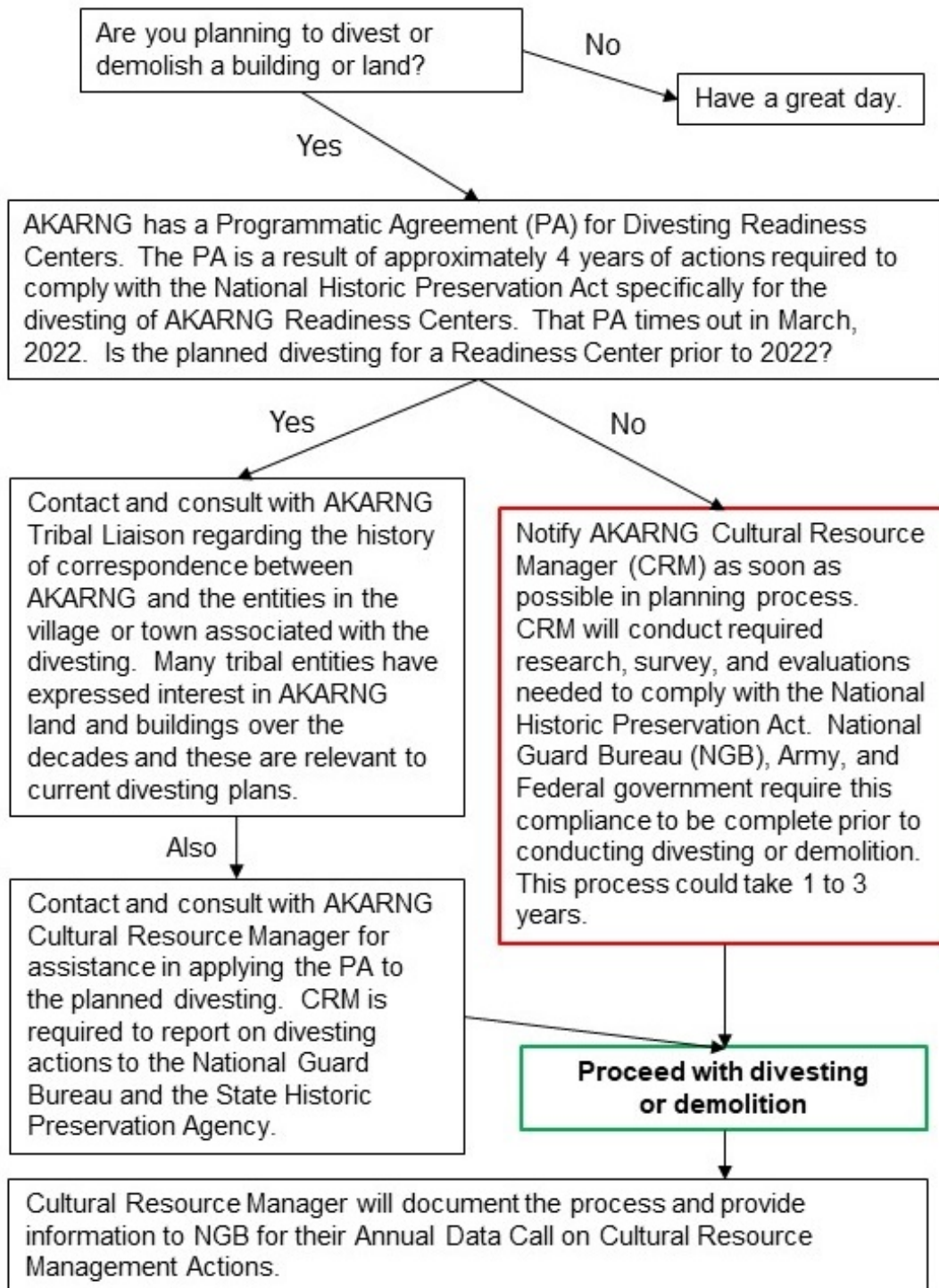
When rehabilitation costs exceed 70% of a building’s replacement cost, replacement construction is considered. Consult the CRM for guidance. The CRM must also initiate compliance with federal regulations.

- Contact the CRM to determine if the building, structure, or landscape element affected by the proposed demolition and/or replacement activity is a historic property or significant component of a historic district.
- If the building, structure, or landscape element is not listed as a historic structure, determine its age. If it is 50 years old or older, contact the CRM for technical assistance. It is the CRM's responsibility to activate the NHPA Section 106 process.
- Coordinate with the CRM for issues and technical assistance related to all matters relating to historic properties. The CRM is responsible for coordination with the AKSHPO for compliance issues.
- Coordinate with the CRM on the design of a replacement building if it is within a historic district.

Compliance procedures will require a minimum of 4 to 6 months to complete, and often take one to three years to complete.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 2

DIVESTING OR DEMOLITION OF LAND OR BUILDINGS



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

Contact: Tom Wolforth Cultural Resources Manager
Alaska Army National Guard
PO Box 5169, JBER, AK 99504
Office phone: 907-428-7184
Cell phone: 907-350-8584
Fax: 907-428-7192
Email: tom.wolforth@alaska.gov

Scope: This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) outlines the steps taken prior to conducting mission training exercises on AKARNG and non-AKARNG property. Examples of applicable personnel are:

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

Non-military units or tenants using AKARNG installations are also instructed on responding to inadvertent discovery situations (see SOP No. 5).

Statutory Reference(s):

- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act
- National Historic Preservation Act
- National Environmental Policy Act (on federal and tribal lands)

Applicability:

Typical actions that may trigger these requirements:

- outside field training exercises on AKARNG and non-AKARNG property

Specific events that may trigger these requirements:

- planning and scheduling field training exercises
- expansions of training areas
- major changes in types and locations of training exercises

Affected Site(s) or Training Installation(s):

- AKARNG Training Center or AKARNG Training Site
- Readiness centers

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

Planning Operations and Training Office (POTO), Reservation Maintenance, Unit Commanders and Environmental Liaison, Environmental Unit Command Officer – planning and scheduling of training

- When planning field training, particularly for expansions at training areas or major changes in types and locations of training exercises, contact the CRM, at least four months in advance for archaeological clearances.
- Check with CRM to determine archaeological sensitivity of training areas. If possible, avoid areas of high sensitivity.
- Coordinate with CRM for archaeological clearances for mission essential areas.

At the initiation of and during training of an AKARNG training site

- Ensure units using the site(s) or training installation(s) have proper information on protection of cultural resources including SOP 4 on inadvertent discovery. This includes maps illustrating closed areas prior to conducting mission training
- Monitor compliance with SOPs and closures by units training at the site(s) or training installation(s)
- Report violations of closures and SOPs to the CRM
- Provide feedback to CRM on effectiveness of orientation materials

Unit Commander

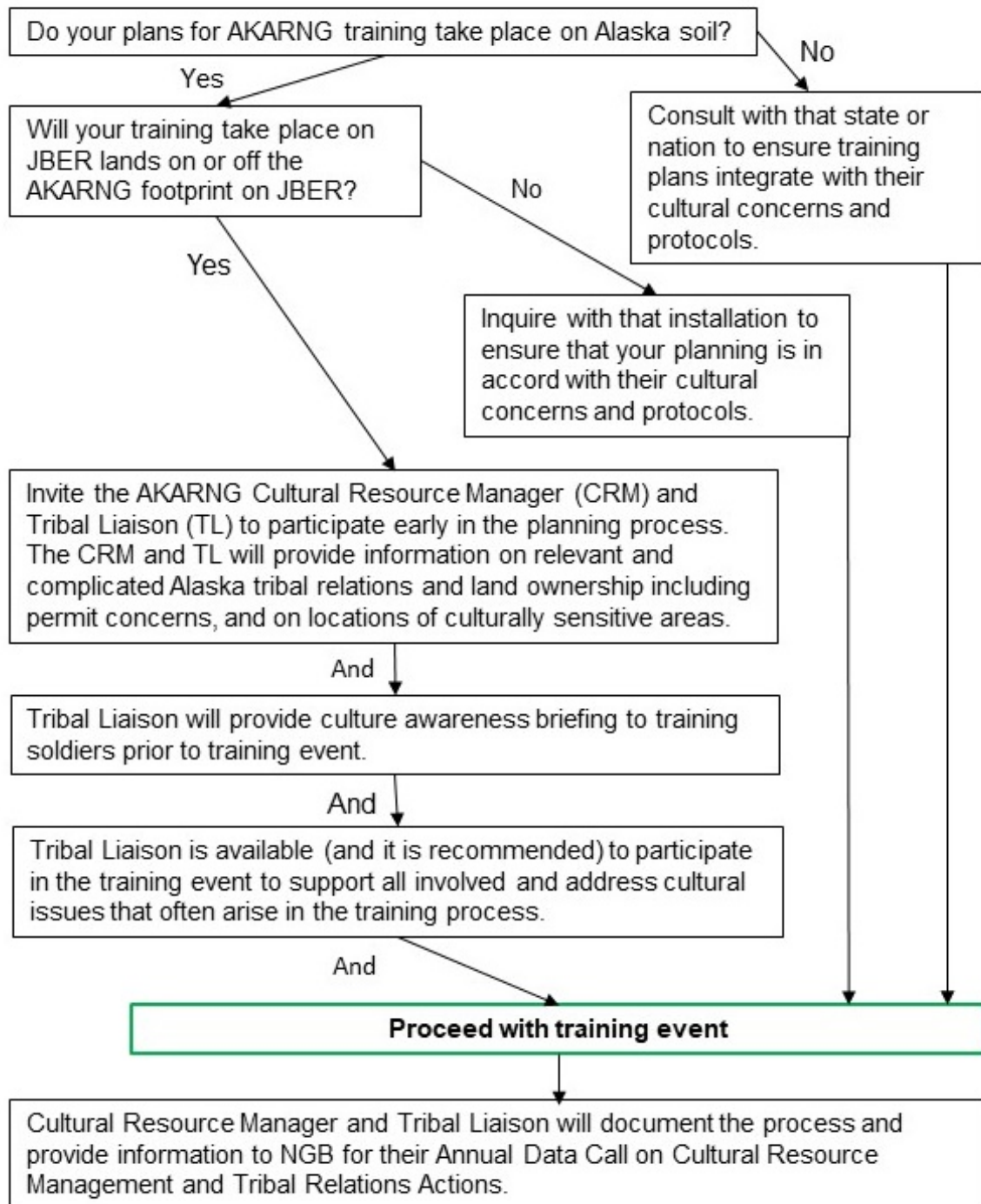
- Ensure field troops understand applicable cultural resource policies and SOPs.
- Direct questions clarifying cultural resource policies and procedures to the CRM.
- Ensure training does not occur in areas that are closed and training restrictions are observed.
- Report violations of policies, SOPs, and closures to facility manager.

Field Troops/Tenants

- Review cultural resource information regarding the proposed training area prior to conducting training exercises
- Follow applicable SOPs for the training area
- Comply with all closures of locations within training areas and any restrictions on training activities in locations of resource sensitivity
- Report any discoveries to unit commander

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 3

MISSION TRAINING



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

Contact: Tom Wolforth Cultural Resources Manager
Alaska Army National Guard
PO Box 5169, JBER, AK 99504
Office phone: 907-428-7184
Cell phone: 907-350-8584
Fax: 907-428-7192
Email: tom.wolforth@alaska.gov

Scope: This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) outlines the steps taken prior to conducting emergency operations or Homeland Security activities on ARNG and non-ARNG property. Examples of applicable personnel are:

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

Non-military units or tenants using ARNG installations are instructed on responding to inadvertent discovery situations (see SOP No. 5). Responses to emergencies and all planning for emergency response and Homeland Security at AKARNG site(s) and training installation(s) are carried out in accordance with the statutory applications contained in:

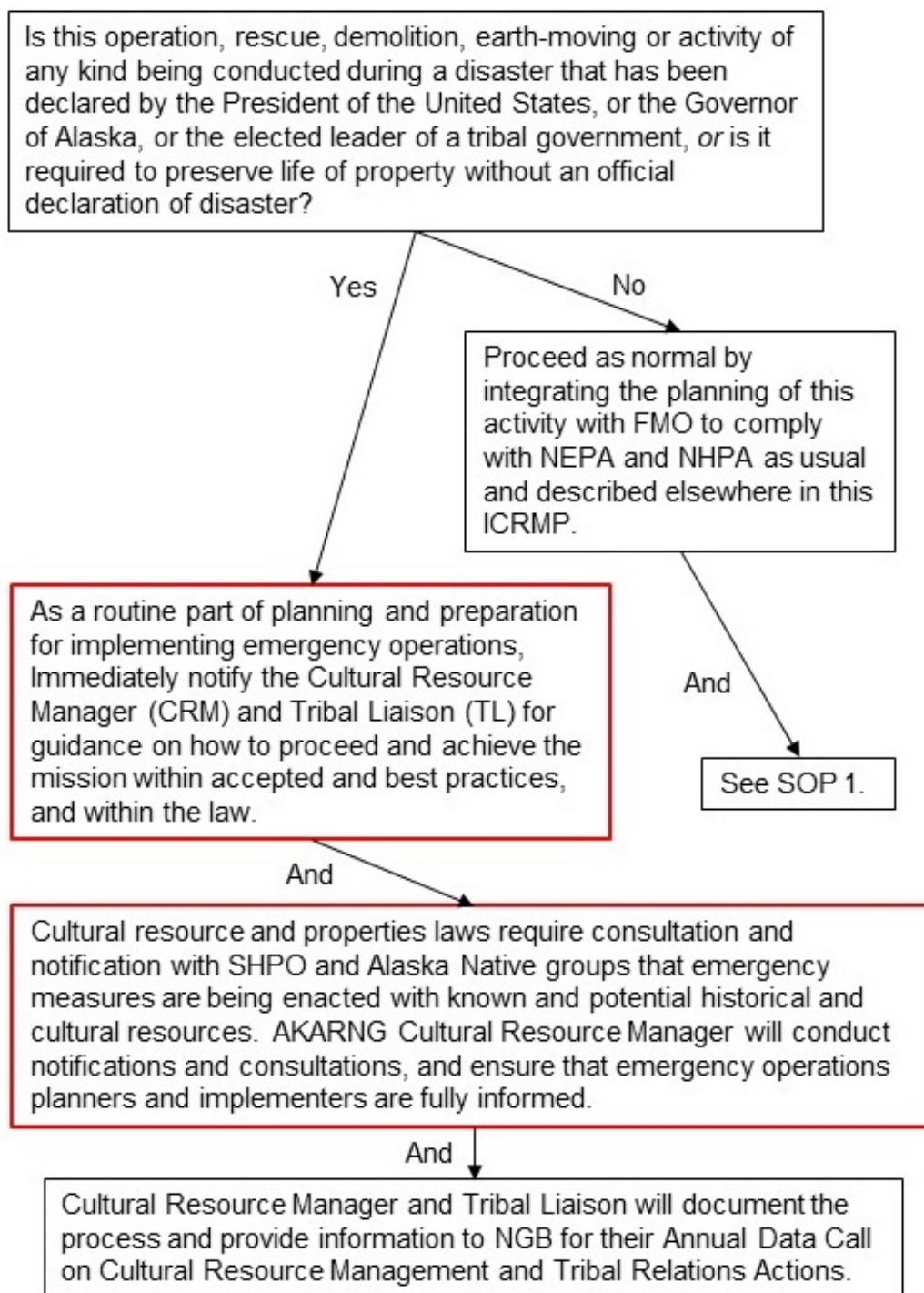
- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, Archaeological Resources Protection Act, and NHPA on federal lands
- National Historic Preservation Act for federally supported actions on nonfederal public lands and private lands
- National Environmental Protection Act for federally supported actions that require it

Procedure (see Flowchart): All reasonable efforts are made to avoid or minimize disturbance of significant cultural resources during emergency operations and Homeland Security activities and will communicate with applicable CRM regarding potential effects to significant cultural resources that may occur in association with such activities.

Upon notification of a proposed emergency operation or Homeland Security activity, the CRM will notify and consult with the appropriate agencies and parties, regarding the known or likely presence of cultural resources in the area of the proposed operation. The agencies and parties are expected to reply in 7 days or less. Notification are verbal, followed by written communication. This applies only to undertakings implemented within 30 days after the need for disaster, emergency, or Homeland Security action was formally declared by the appropriate authority. An agency may request an extension of the period of applicability prior to expiration of the 30 days. The CRM will ensure that all ARNG personnel and units involved in the project are briefed regarding the protocol required in the case of the inadvertent discovery of cultural resources during emergency operations (SOP No. 5).

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 4

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS



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

Contact: Tom Wolforth Cultural Resources Manager
Alaska Army National Guard
PO Box 5169, JBER, AK 99504
Office phone: 907-428-7184
Cell phone: 907-350-8584
Fax: 907-428-7192
Email: tom.wolforth@alaska.gov

Scope: This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) outlines the steps taken upon inadvertent discovery of cultural resources. Examples of applicable personnel are:

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

Statutory Reference(s):

- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act
- National Historic Preservation Act
- Alaska Historic Preservation Act.

Applicability:

Typical actions that may trigger these requirements:

- Field training exercises
- Construction and maintenance
- Activities such as digging, bulldozing, clearing or grubbing
- Off-road traffic
- General observations (i.e., eroded areas, gullies, trails, etc.)

Discovery of the following will trigger these requirements:

- Discovery of known or likely human remains
- Unmarked graves
- Indian or historical artifacts
- Archaeological features
- Paleontological remains

Actions: This section describes specific actions taken for inadvertent discovery. The flow chart, is intended for use by unit/activity level personnel, unit commanders, and similar personnel, as

a decision-making guide when inadvertent discoveries are made. This is described in the applicability section of this SOP (see Flowchart).

Unit personnel, contractor, field crews, other tenants:

- Cease ground-disturbing activity when possible historical artifacts and features, human remains, or burials are observed or encountered.
- Report any observations or discoveries of historical artifacts and features, human remains, burials, or features immediately to the unit commander or facility manager.
- Secure the discovery location(s).

Unit Commander:

- Immediately notify the range control.
- Await further instructions from the range control officer.
- Examine the location of the discovery to ensure that it was properly secured. Take appropriate measures to further secure location if needed.
- Coordinate with range control officer on where activities can resume.
- Give direction to the field troops, construction crew, or non-ARNG user regarding locations where training exercises or activity may continue.

Range Control Officer:

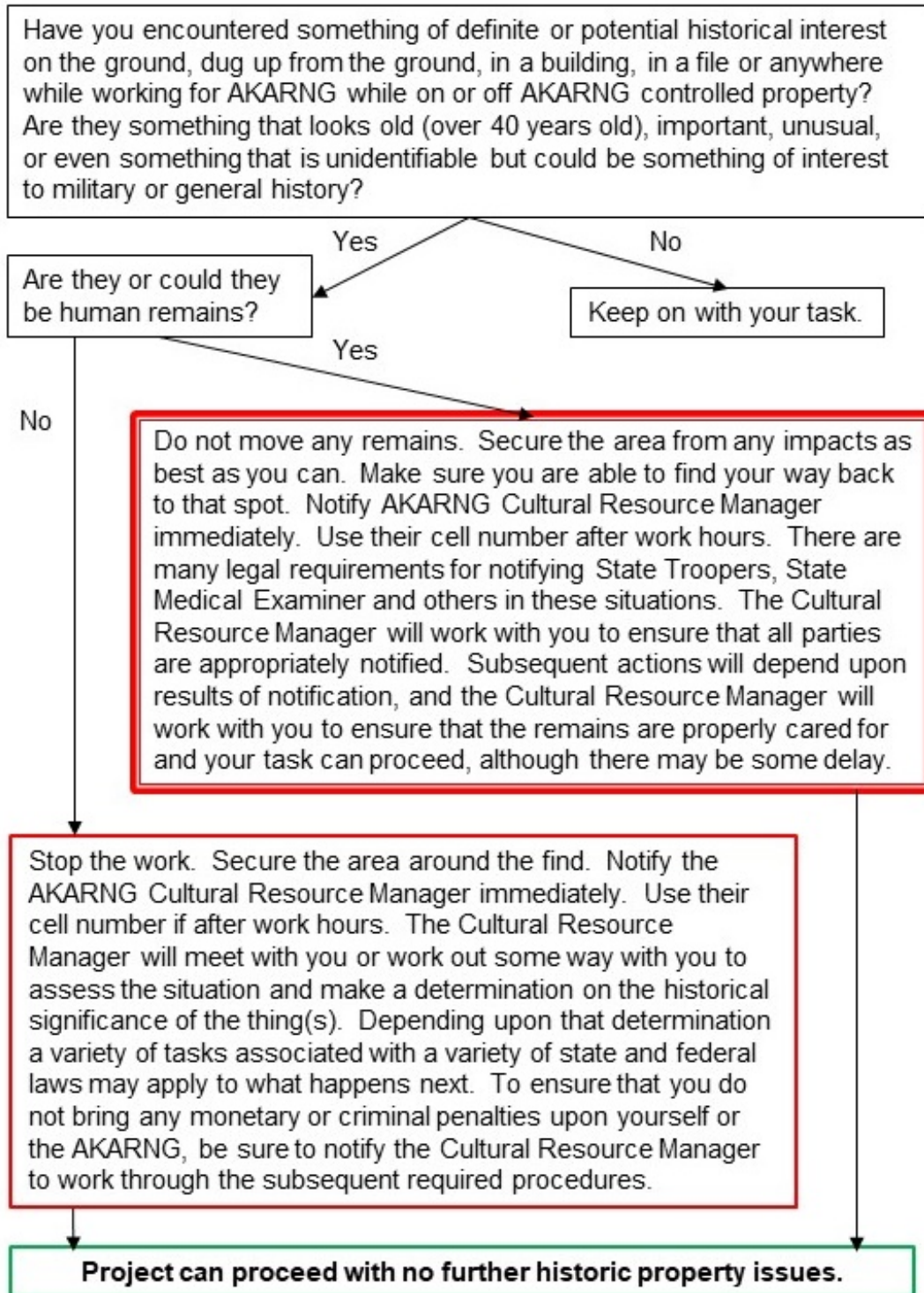
- Examine the location of the discovery to ensure that it was properly secured. Take appropriate measures to further secure location (from vandalism and weather) if needed.
- Give direction to the unit commander, construction crew, or non-ARNG user regarding locations where training exercises or activity may continue.
- Immediately notify the CRM.
- If human remains are known or suspected present, also promptly notify the state police.

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

Must include law enforcement and FBI for federal lands; it is crime scene until determined otherwise. Then follow through with CRM determination. You must file a legal (for file) on inadvertent discoveries.

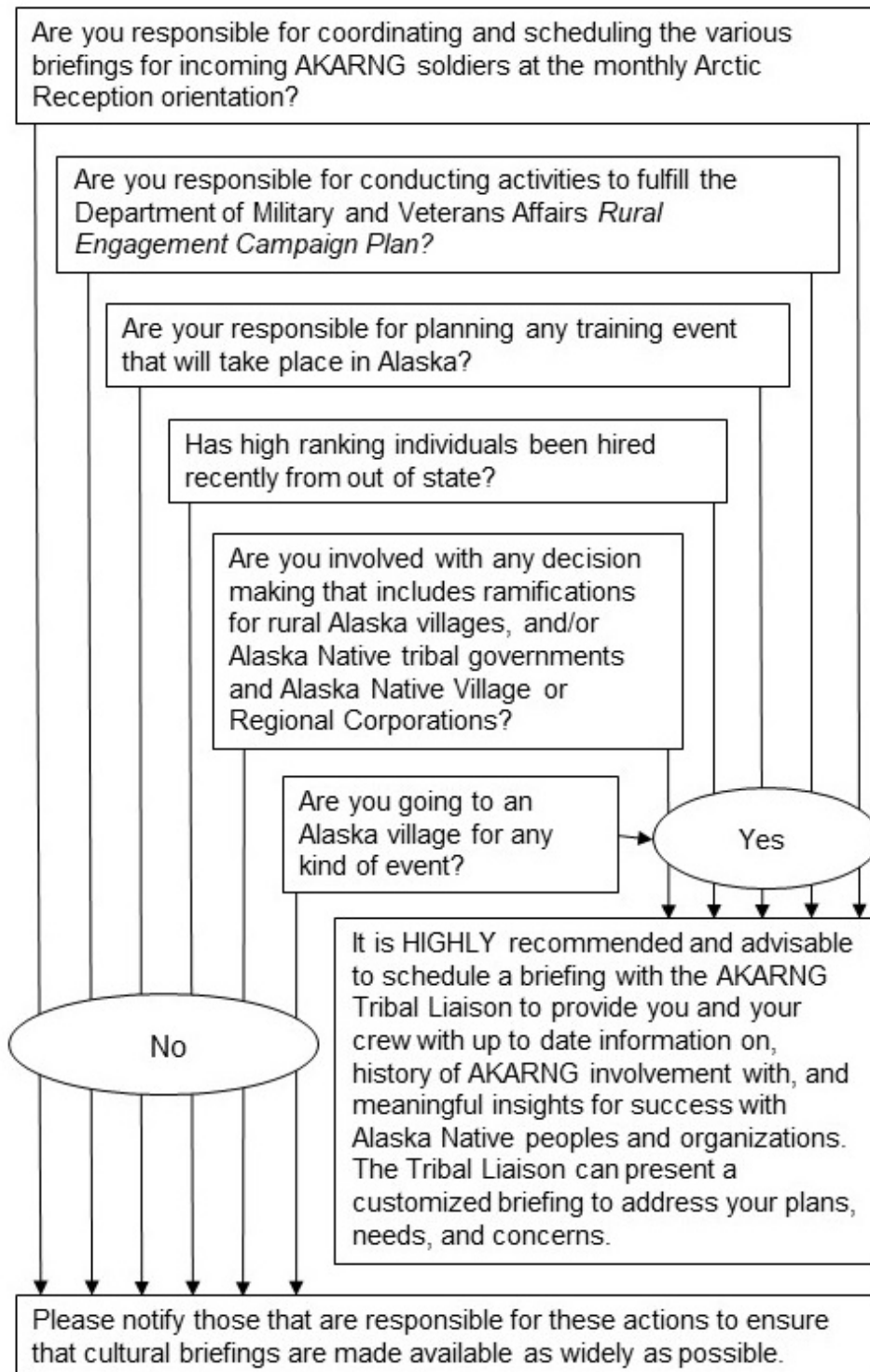
STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 5

INADVERTENT DISCOVERY OF POTENTIAL CULTURAL RESOURCES DURING ANY AKARNG ACTION



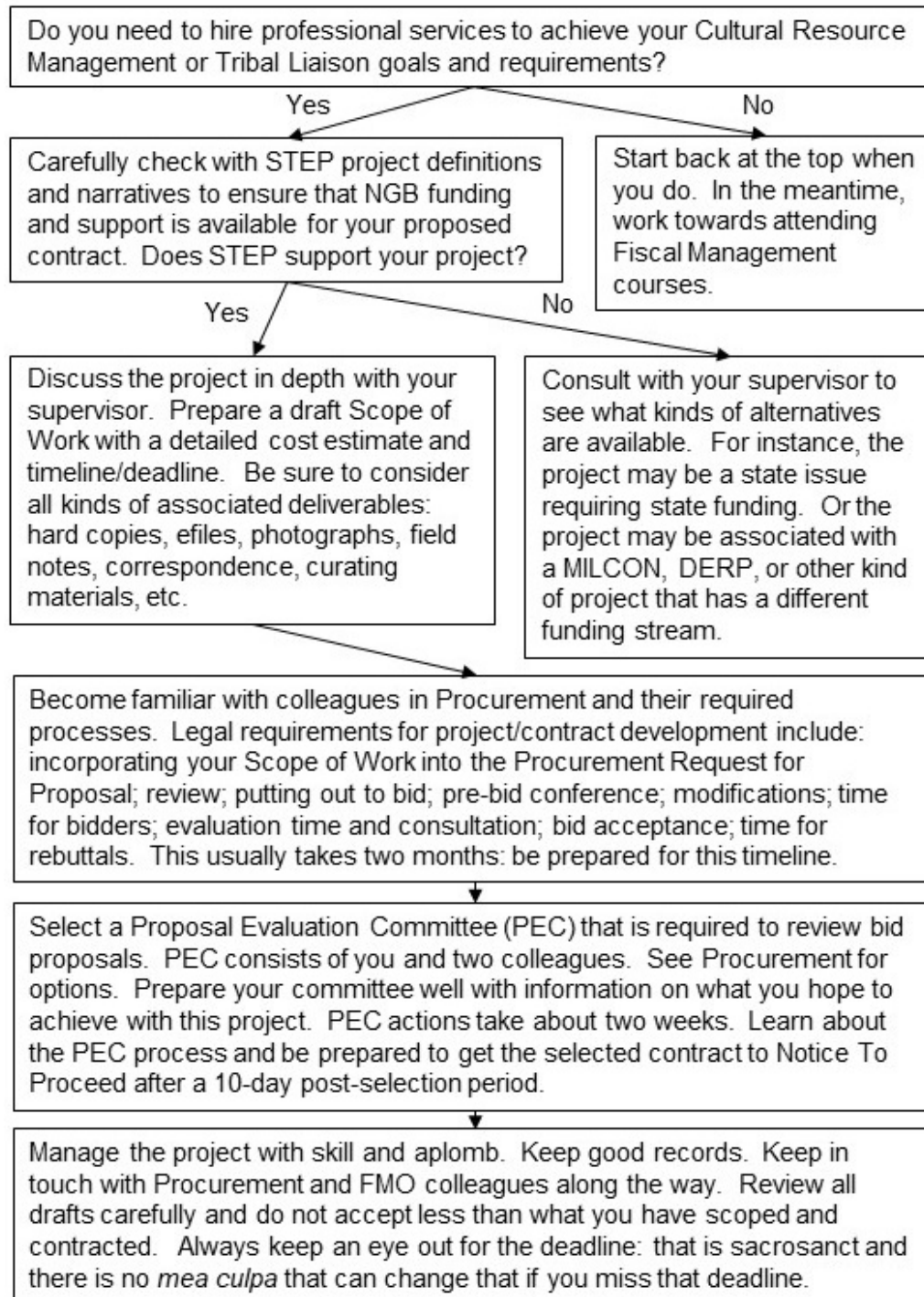
STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 6

CULTURAL AWARENESS BRIEFING



STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 7

CONTRACT PROCEDURES for CRM/TL



12.0 APPENDIX F: INSTALLATION-SPECIFIC CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECTS, (CURRENT AND PROPOSED) 2020 TO 2025

12.1 CRM PROJECTS COMPLETED SINCE THE PREVIOUS ICRMP WAS SIGNED

2010

Section 106 undertakings.

Gomez, Valerie L.

2010 *National Register of Historic Places Determination of Eligibility for the Bryant Airfield Air Traffic Control Tower, Building 48000, Fort Richardson, AK.* Prepared by Prepared by Northern Land Use Research, Inc., Anchorage for DMVA.

Stern, Richard O.

2010 *NRHP Eligibility Evaluations for Nine Buildings, Camp Carroll, Alaska Army National Guard.* Prepared by Prepared by Northern Land Use Research, Inc., Anchorage for Clarus, Anchorage, for DMVA.

2011

Section 106 undertakings.

Neely, Burr, Jason Rogers, Richard Stern and Adam Russell

2011 *Historic Architectural Inventory and Evaluation of Nine Quonset Huts at Camp Carroll, Alaska.* Prepared by Prepared by Northern Land Use Research, Inc., Anchorage for DMVA.

Actions in support of soil remediation (DERP).

Wolforth, Thomas R.

2011a *Plan of Action for the Treatment of Native American Cultural Items the May be Discovered in Connection with the United States Department of Defense's Defense Environmental Restoration Program Soil Remediation Action at Hooper Bay Armory in Hooper Bay, Alaska.* Prepared by DMVA with the federally-recognized tribe in Hooper Bay (Native Village of Hooper Bay).

2011b *Monitoring Plan for United States Department of Defense's Defense Environmental Restoration Program Soil Remediation Action at Hooper Bay Armory.* Prepared by and for DMVA.

2012

Section 110 investigations.

Guilfoyle, David R., and Richard O. Stern

2012 *A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment of Bryant Army Airfield.* Prepared by Northern Land Use Research Alaska, LLC, Anchorage for DMVA.

Sneddon, Matthew, and Heather Lee Miller

2012 *Historical Determinations of Buildings at Bryant Army Airfield.* Prepared Alaska Army National Guard, JBER. Prepared by NHG, Alaska, LLC, Anchorage.

Actions in support of soil remediation (DERP).

Wolforth, Thomas R.

- 2012 *Results of Archaeological Monitoring of the United State Department of Defense's Defense Environmental Restoration Program Soil Remediation Action at Hooper Bay Armory, Summer 2011.* Prepared by and for DMVA.

2013

Section 106 undertakings.

Blanchard, Morgan

- 2013 *Cultural Resources Survey Proposed USPFO Facility Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson Anchorage, Alaska.* Prepared by Northern Land Use Research Alaska, LLC, Anchorage for DMVA.

Perrin, Natalie K., Heather L. Miller and Amanda Bennett

- 2013 *National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form for Alaska Federal Readiness Centers (FSRCs), 1959-1974.* Prepared by NHG Alaska, LLC, Anchorage for DMVA.

Perrin, Natalie K., Lindsay Argo, Amanda Bennett, Heather L. Miller and Richard O. Stern

- 2013 *Historical Properties Determinations for Alaska Army National Guard Federal Scout Readiness Centers.* Prepared by Prepared by NHG Alaska, LLC, Anchorage for DMVA.

Section 110 investigations.

Kopperl, Robert, Molly Odell, Ross Smith and Ann Sharley

- 2013 *Historical Contexts and NRHP Eligibility Evaluations of Cultural Resources within the Stewart River Training Area, Alaska.* Prepared by SWCA Environmental Consultants, Anchorage for DMVA.

Sharley, Ann

- 2013 *Determination of Eligibility for the Nome National Guard Armory Complex (NOM-00248) Nome, Alaska.* Prepared by SWCA Environmental Consultants, Anchorage for DMVA.

2014

Section 110 investigations.

Blanchard, Morgan

- 2014 *Cultural Resource Survey of Camp Carroll and Bryant Army Airfield.* Prepared by Northern Land Use Research Alaska, LLC, Anchorage for DMVA.

Meinhardt, Robert, Amy Ramirez, Annalisa Heppner, Phillip T. Ashlock II and Casey Woster

- 2014 *Report of Archaeological Inventory and Evaluation of Resources at Alcantra Armory Complex in Wasilla, Alaska.* Prepared by True North Sustainable Development Solutions, Wasilla, Alaska for DMVA.

Thompson, Scott

- 2014 *Architectural Documentation and National Register of Historic Places Evaluations of Buildings at Six Alaska Army National Guard Armories*. Prepared by Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona for DMVA.

2015

Section 106 undertakings.

Wolforth, Thomas R.

- 2015 *Three Expressions of Ice Cellars in Barrow: Inventory and Evaluation of Resources on the Barrow Armory Parcel*. Prepared by and for DMVA.

Section 110 investigations.

Guilfoyle, David R., Jason S. Rogers, Robert C. Bowman and Roberta M. Gordaoff

- 2015 *Inventory and Evaluation of Archaeological Resources at the Kenai Alaska Army National Guard Armory*. Prepared by NHG Alaska, LLC, Anchorage for DMVA.

Actions in support of soil remediation (DERP).

Stern, Richard

- 2015 *Kwethluk, Alaska Archaeological Monitoring Plan for Federal Scout Readiness Center, Alaska Army National Guard, FY14 Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP)*. Prepared by Northern Land Use Research Alaska, LLC for Eagle Eye Electric, LLC, Anchorage for DMVA.

2016

Actions in support of soil remediation (DERP).

Stern, Richard O., and Roberta M. Gordaoff

- 2016 *Stebbins, Alaska Archaeological Monitoring Plan for Federal Scout Readiness Center, Alaska Army National Guard, FY14 Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP)*. Prepared by Northern Land Use Research Alaska, LLC for Eagle Eye Electric, LLC for DMVA.

Stern, Richard O.

- 2016 *Kwethluk, Alaska Archaeological Monitoring Report for Federal Scout Readiness Center, Alaska Army National Guard, FY14 Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP)*. Prepared by Northern Land Use Research Alaska, LLC for Eagle Eye Electric, LLC, Anchorage for DMVA.

2017

Section 110 investigations.

Blanchard, Morgan

- 2017 *Cultural Resource Survey of Camp Denali, Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson (JBER), Alaska*. Prepared by Northern Land Use Research Alaska, LLC, Anchorage for DMVA.

Actions in support of soil remediation (DERP).

Stern, Richard O.

2017 *Stebbins, Alaska Archaeological Monitoring Report for Federal Scout Readiness Center, Alaska Army National Guard, FY14 Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP)*. Prepared by Northern Land Use Research Alaska, LLC for Eagle Eye Electric, LLC for DMVA.

2018

Section 110 investigations.

Blanchard, Morgan

2018 *AKARNG HQ Lands and Buildings Evaluation, JBER, Alaska*. Prepared by Northern Land Use Research Alaska, LLC, Anchorage for DMVA.

2019

Context for evaluation.

Wolforth, Thomas, R.

2019 *Historic Context for Evaluating Foxhole Features Located Within and Near the Alaska Army National Guard Lands on Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson*. Prepared by and for DMVA.

Other Actions

- *Programmatic Agreement among the National Guard Bureau, the Alaska Army National Guard, the Alaska Department of Military and Veterans Affairs, the Alaska State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Regarding the Divestiture of Readiness Center Buildings and Land Throughout Alaska.*
- Assisted Governor Walker in writing Administrative Order 300: *Responding to Alaska's Linguistic Emergency and Increasing Collaboration with Tribes.*
- Major support for Town Hall meetings in Alaska by TAG and other leadership at: Kotzebue, Kodiak; Bethel; and Utqiagvik.

12.2 STATUS OF PROJECT GOALS FROM PREVIOUS ICRMP

Table 12-1. Status of project goals from previous ICRMP.

Project No.	Project Planned in previous ICRMP	Status of Project	CRM/TL interface	Next if needed
Section 106 undertakings				
1	Build new facilities at Bethel and divest the old one	Successfully achieved	No CRM/TL issues	Not needed
2	Build new facilities at Nome and divest the old ones	This project was cancelled	No CRM/TL involvement	Not needed
3	HQ lands projects	Successfully achieved	Opportunity to grow relationship with Eklutna tribe	Continue to grow relationship with Eklutna tribe
4	IBST restructuring ("Divesting")	Divesting of many armories is now occurring and will continue for years	Many old Scout armory buildings and lands were determined eligible for listing on the NRHP via the Divesting PA	Implement the three mitigation measures in the Divesting PA
5	Develop PA for streamlining Section 106	Before the PA is developed it is essential that all properties receive archaeological assessment.	Many contracts were made with consulting firms to assess the AKARNG lands	Begin the process of writing the PA
6	Develop PA for monitoring projects	The utility of this PA is in question and based on the divesting actions, no longer an efficient use of resources	This task is no longer pursued	Not needed
Section 110 studies				
7 and 8	Complete determination of Cold War significance studies	AKSHPO rejected the few of these studies that were submitted to them	Work conducted for the Divesting undertaking supersedes this task, and CRM/TL has successfully achieved NHPA compliance	Not needed
9	Complete studies for HQ Lands (previously known as Fort Richardson)	AKSHPO rejected the earlier studies that were sent to them	Successfully achieved (see list of projects in this Appendix)	Not needed
10 and 11	Conduct surveys at LTAs	AKSHPO rejected all approximately 50 of the previous LTA reports, but now those are moot because LTA leases were terminated	No need for any CRM/TL action for old LTAs	Not needed.

Table 12-1. Status of project goals from previous ICRMP (cont.).

Tribal Consultation and Tribal-Related Projects				
12	Develop MOUs with tribes	With approximately 100 tribes and 100 Native corporations involved with previous AKARNG armories, this task was never a good idea and was not pursued ever	TL has invested energy in other meaningful tasks	Now with a project 17 armory locations, AKARNG could consider developing MOUs for those locations and tribes
13	Address subsistence study recommendations	Results of that study are routinely considered in all CRM/TL decisions	Continue	Continue
14, 15, and 16	Consult with tribes on CRM surveys	This is a routine activity associated with Section 106 and 110 actions	Continue	Continue
Internal Management and Coordination				
17 and 18	Update training field guide as needed, and training involvement	The training field guide is no longer in use however protocols are in place to keep training in touch with CRM/TL	Continue	Continue
19	Maintain CRM coding in PRIDE	Successfully achieved	Continue	Continue
20 and 21	Maintain AKARNG tribal and community database	This task takes a great deal of energy as things change often, so this task was replaced with a more efficient one	The State of Alaska maintains a tribal/community database that is far superior to the AKARNG one	Use the State of Alaska database
22	Develop CRM records management	Successfully achieved	Continue	Continue
23	Incorporate CRM training annually	Successfully achieved	Continue	Continue
Other				
24	Updated ICRMP	Working on it	Continue	Continue
25	CRM training	Successfully achieved	Continue	Continue

12.3 PROPOSED CRM/TL ACTIVITIES (GOALS) FOR NEXT FIVE YEARS

In addition to the activities and projects that were completed, aborted, or continue as part of CRM and TL concerns (provided in the table above), the activities outlined in the two tables below are worth considering.

Table 12-2. Goals for CRM and TL work.

Project Planned in 2020 ICRMP	Status of Project	CRM/TL interface	Next if needed
Coordinate with Kenaitze tribe regarding heritage archaeological site on our/their lands in Kenai.	Connection with Kenaitze was established, but needs more frequent and routine interaction.	CRM and TL work together on long-term plans.	Generate plan.
Look for opportunities to grow relationships with the tribes and native corporations at the remaining armory locations.	No started.	CRM and TL work together on long-term plans.	Identify the tribes of concern and generate plan.
Assist DoD tribal liaisons in updating and expanding the <i>DoD American Indian/Alaska Native Policy: Alaska Implementation Guidance</i> .	Some drafting and editing has taken place, but may put project on hold.	CRM and TL work together on long-term plans.	Generate plan.

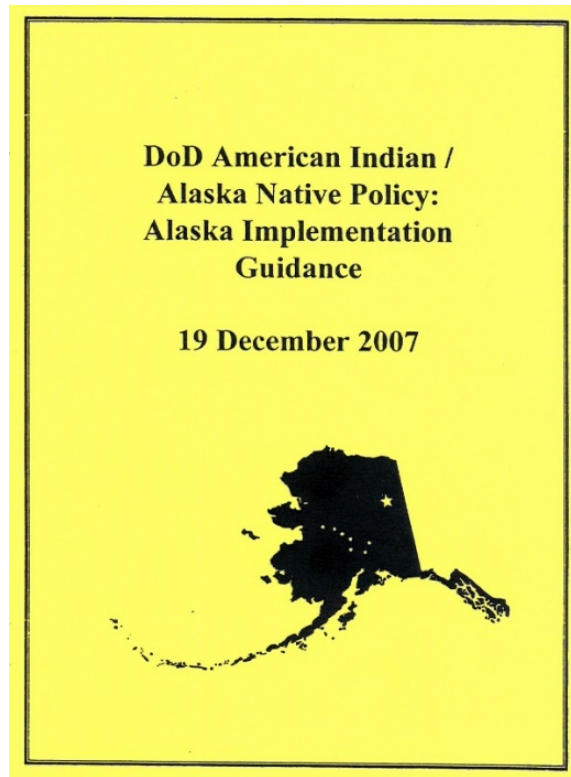


Figure 12-1. Out of date policy being worked on by Alaska DoD tribal liaison cohort.

The potential STEP projects in the table below are/were designed to address FMO construction, maintenance and other projects that are itemized in the table below this one.

Table 12-3. Projects that have or may have in the future STEP funding and support.

Project	STEP	Current status	Associated with
Alcantra Building Maintenance and Treatment Plan	Funded FFY 21.	Contract let, fieldwork and interviews being conducted.	Planning for Section 106 work for future projects.
Divest mitigation: poster distribution	Not funded.	Contract let to print, frame and distribute, but no funds available.	Fulfillment of PA for divesting rural armories.
Divest mitigation: booklet creation	Not created.	Proposal scheduled for creation in FY21 for FY22.	Fulfillment of PA for divesting rural armories.
Divest mitigation: eroding cemetery guidebook printing	Not created.	CRM conducted a great deal of consultation and report preparation on this issue. Proposal to print and distribute in FY22.	Fulfillment of PA for divesting rural armories.
Camp Carroll Section 110	Not created.	In draft format for FY22.	Planning for Section 106 work for future projects.

Table 12-4. AKARNG FMO proposed projects through FFY25 (as of Autumn 2020).

FFY	Project Title	PRIDE No.	Scope	Est \$\$ (x1,000)	May need STEP support
22	Alcantra RC OMS Roof and Envelope Design Build	02A9219074	New siding, roof, fall protection, doors, and windows.	500	Yes
22	Fairbanks Store Front Recruiting Buildout	0213210973	Recruiting and Retention.	229	
22	Kotzebue RC HVAC life cycle replacement	02C0119077	Remove/replace 3 oil-fired boilers.	500	
22	Kotzebue RC LED lighting	02C0119078	Remove/replace existing sodium and fluorescent lighting.	100	
22	Camp Carroll concrete repair	02A7819049	Repair cracked/deteriorated exterior concrete areas.	100	
22	Camp Denali concrete repair	02A8019050	Repair cracked/deteriorated exterior concrete areas.	100	
22	Bryant Army Airfield concrete repair	02A8019051	Repair cracked/deteriorated exterior concrete areas.	75	
22	Quinhagak RC sustainment	0262119052	Repair vandalism.	50	Yes
22	Camp Denali RC parking lot overlay	02A8013016	Replace 400,000 ft ² of asphalt.	1,500	
22	Camp Denali Mass Notification System	02A8019063	Install new system to code.	TBD	
22	Nome AAOF roof replacement	02C5012113	Replace roof.	600	
23	Hooper Bay RC paint and carpet replacement	0252111048	Replace paint and carpet.	395	Yes
23	Alcantra RC vault project	02D9219043	Move vault to facilitate and enhance usage.	50	Yes
23	Bryant Army Airfield Mass Notification System	02A7019064	Install new system to code.	TBD	
23	Statewide Real Property Development Plan	0299919067	Update existing Statewide Real Property Development Plan	250	
23	Bryant Army Airfield Hangar 8 Parking Lot Expansion	02A7012106	Expand current parking area to the east.	500	Yes
23	Nome AAOF thermal air barrier	02C5009035	Install thermal air barrier.	60	
23	Camp Denali RC bldg. 49140 conversion for new occupant	02A8019027	TBD.	2,500	
23	Camp Denali RC bldg. 49140 DBRD for new occupant	02A8019026	TBD.	260	
23	Camp Denali direct digital controls for HVAC system	02A8019054	Install direct digital controls.	150	
23	Camp Carroll bldg. 60802 sustainment	02A7819055	Building interior has surpassed life cycle.	50	Yes
23	Camp Carroll Airfield Mass Notification System	02A7819065	Install new system to code.	TBD	
23	Camp Carroll Area Development Plan	02A7819068	Update existing Camp Carroll Real Property Development Plan.	125	

Table 12-4. AKARNG FMO proposed projects through FFY25 (as of Autumn 2020) (cont.).

FFY	Project Title	PRIDE No.	Scope	Est \$\$ (x1,000)	May need STEP support
23	CST ready building modernization	02D9513098	Expand building footprint.	3,000	Yes
23	Bryant Army Airfield concrete replacement	02A7015016	Remove/replace old concrete.	3,000	Yes
23	Camp Denali RC modifications	02A8011112	13,116 ft ² modifications to 1 st and 2 nd floors.	1,758	
23	Bryant Army Airfield bldg. 47433 (H 2) fire suppression	02A7012014	Upgrade fire suppression system.	1,000	Yes
24	Bryant Army Airfield asphalt/concrete	02A7012088	Asphalt and concrete maintenance and striping.	100	
24	Camp Carroll asphalt/concrete	02A7812087	Asphalt and concrete maintenance and striping.	100	
24	Bryant Army Airfield demolish bldg. 47436	02A7012074	Demolish the Deluge building.	200	Yes
24	Barrow RC gate and doors to ATFP/SAF standards	0261114041	Repair and replace gate and doors.	36	Yes
24	Bryant Army Airfield lighting design	02A7014069	Lighting design.	100	
24	Alcantra road	02D9219044	TBD.	250	Yes
24	Bryant Army Airfield direct digital controls for HAVC	02A7019057	Install direct digital controls.	150	
24	Bethel AAOF fire suppression	02A6519058	TBD.	1,500	
24	Fairbanks Area Development Plan	02B0519069	Update existing Fairbanks Real Property Development Plan.	125	
24	Ketchikan RC drill hall floor	02B6515012	Resurface drill hall floor.	80	Yes
24	Camp Denali RC D wing	02A8019059	Modifications to D wing.	1,200	
24	Camp Carroll direct digital controls for HVAC system	02A7819060	Install direct digital controls.	200	
24	Alcantra Area Development Plan	02D9219070	Update existing Alcantra Real Property Development Plan.	125	
25	Bryant Army Airfield Hangar 6 roof replacement	02A7012098	Replace Hangar 6 roof.	500	Yes
25	Camp Denali RC D wing sustainment	02A8019025	TBD.	850	
25	Camp Denali RC D wing maintenance	02A8019020	TBD.	150	
25	Bryant Army Airfield Area Development Plan	02A7019071	Update existing Bryant Army Airfield Real Property Dev't Plan.	125	
25	Bryant Army Airfield asphalt/concrete	02A7013017	Asphalt and concrete maintenance and striping.	200	
25	Camp Carroll asphalt/concrete	02A7813018	Asphalt and concrete maintenance and striping.	200	

**13.0 APPENDIX G: AKARNG 2020 TO 2025 ICRMP RECORD OF ENVIRONMENTAL
CONSIDERATION**

14.0 APPENDIX H: ANNUAL REPORTS AND UPDATES

13.0 APPENDIX G: AKARNG 2020 TO 2025 ICRMP RECORD OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATION

Enviro Tracking #:	ARNG ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST		State ARNG
2021OPN001	Enter information in the yellow shaded areas.		AKARNG
PART A - PROJECT INFORMATION			
1. PROJECT NAME: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan Update 2022			
2. PROJECT NUMBER: (MILCON if applicable)		3. DATE PREPARED: 1 December 2021	
4. DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION OF THE PROJECT/PROPOSED ACTION:			
a. Location (Include a detailed map, if applicable): The Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) applies to all Alaska Army National Guard (AKARNG) facilities, properties, and activities.			
b. Description: Army Regulation 200-1 and Department of Defense Instruction 4715.16 require military installations to develop ICRMPs. An ICRMP is an internal compliance and management tool that integrates the entirety of the cultural resources program with ongoing mission activities. The ICRMP is reviewed annually and updated every 5 years, as needed.			
c. The proposed action will involve (check all that apply):			
<input type="checkbox"/> Training activities/areas <input type="checkbox"/> Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Natural resource management <input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance/repair/rehabilitation <input type="checkbox"/> Real estate action <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental plans/surveys <input type="checkbox"/> Innovative readiness training project <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain):			
d. Project size (acres): (if applicable)		Acres of new surface disturbance (proposed): (if applicable)	
N/A		N/A	
5. START DATE OF PROPOSED ACTION (dd-mmm-yy):		1 February 2022 Note: This must be a future date.	
6. PROGRAMMED FISCAL YEAR (if applicable):		FY 2022	
7. END DATE (if applicable):		FY 2027	
PART B - DECISION ANALYSIS GUIDE			
To use a categorical exclusion, the project must satisfy the following three screening criteria: no segmentation, no exceptional circumstances and a qualifying categorical exclusion that covers the project. The following decision tree will guide the application and documentation of these three screening criteria. The criteria were extracted from 32 CFR Section 651.29 and represent the most common screening conditions experienced in the ARNG. NOTE: Each question in Part B must have an applicable block checked for concurrence with REC.			
1. Is this action segmented (the scope of the action must include the consideration of connected, cumulative, and similar actions)?			
<input type="checkbox"/> YES (go to #30) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO (go to #2)			
2. Is there reasonable likelihood of significant environmental effects (direct, indirect, and cumulative)? If action meets screening criteria but is assessed in an existing EA or EIS, check NO and proceed to the next question.			
<input type="checkbox"/> YES (go to #30) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO (go to #3)			
3. Is there a reasonable likelihood of significant effects on public health, safety or the environment? If action meets screening criteria but is assessed in an existing EA or EIS, check NO and proceed to the next question.			
<input type="checkbox"/> YES (go to #30) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO (go to #4)			
4. Is there an imposition of uncertain or unique environmental risks? If action meets screening criteria but is assessed in an existing EA or EIS, check NO and proceed to the next question.			
<input type="checkbox"/> YES (go to #30) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO (go to #5)			
5. Is the project of greater scope or size than is normal for the category of action? If action meets screening criteria but is assessed in an existing EA or EIS, check NO and proceed to the next question.			
<input type="checkbox"/> YES (go to #30) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO (go to #6)			
6. Does the project introduce or employ unproven technology? If action meets screening criteria but is assessed in an existing EA or EIS, check NO and proceed to the next question.			
<input type="checkbox"/> YES (go to #30) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO (go to #7)			

PART B - DECISION ANALYSIS (continued)

<p>7. Will there be reportable releases of hazardous or toxic substances as specified in 40 CFR Part 302? If action meets screening criteria but is assessed in an existing EA or EIS, check NO and proceed to the next question.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/> YES (go to #30) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO (go to #8) </p>
<p>8. If proposed action is in a non-attainment or maintenance area, will air emissions exceed de minimus levels or otherwise require a formal Clean Air Act (CAA) conformity determination? If action meets screening criteria but is assessed in an existing EA or EIS, check NO and proceed to the next question.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/> YES (go to #30) <input type="checkbox"/> NO (go to #9) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA (go to #9) </p>
<p>9. Will the project have effects on the quality of the environment that are likely to be highly controversial? If action meets screening criteria but is assessed in an existing EA or EIS, check NO and proceed to the next question.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/> YES (go to #30) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO (go to #10) </p>
<p>10. Will the project establish a precedent (or make decisions in principle) for future or subsequent actions that are reasonably likely to have future significant effects? If action meets screening criteria but is assessed in an existing EA or EIS, check NO and proceed to the next question.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/> YES (go to #30) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO (go to #11) </p>
<p>11. Has federal funding been secured for the Innovative Readiness Training (IRT) project?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A (go to #13) <input type="checkbox"/> YES (go to #13) <input type="checkbox"/> NO (go to #12) </p>
<p>12. NOTE: IRT projects not currently funded can secure approved NEPA documentation. However, once funding is secured State ARNG is required to coordinate with ARNG-ILE-T to complete natural and cultural surveys via proponent funding.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/> CONFIRMED (go to #27) </p>
<p>13. Do you have a species list from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service that is less than 90 days old?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES (go to #14) Date of List: 30 November 2021 <input type="checkbox"/> NO (update species list return to #13) </p>
<p>14. In reviewing the species list, what determination was made by the State ARNG?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/> No species present (go to #16) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No effect (go to #16) <input type="checkbox"/> May affect but not likely to adversely affect (go to #15) Date of USFWS concurrence: <input type="checkbox"/> May affect likely to adversely affect (go to #15) </p>
<p>15. Does an existing Biological Opinion cover the action?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/> YES (go to #16) Date of BO: <input type="checkbox"/> NO (go to #30) </p>
<p>16. Have the Endangered Species Act, Section 7 requirements completed?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES (go to #17) Date of Documentation: 1 December 2021 <input type="checkbox"/> NO (complete documentation, return to #16) </p>
<p>17. Does the project involve an undertaking to a building or structure that is 50 years of age or older?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/> YES (go to #18) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO (go to #20) </p>
<p>18. Has the building or structure been surveyed for the National Register of Historic Places?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/> YES (go to #19) <input type="checkbox"/> NO (complete inventory, return to #18) </p>
<p>19. Is the building or structure eligible for or listed on the National Register of Historic Places?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/> YES (go to #20) <input type="checkbox"/> NO (go to #20) </p>
<p>20. Does the action involve ground disturbing activities?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/> YES (go to #21) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO (go to #22) </p>
<p>21. Has an archaeological inventory or research been completed to determine if there are any archeological resources present?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/> YES (go to #22) <input type="checkbox"/> NO (complete inventory or conduct research, return to #21) </p>
<p>22. In reviewing the undertaking, under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (for both above and below ground resources), what determination was made by the State ARNG?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No 106 undertaking; no additional consultation required under NHPA (go to question #27) <input type="checkbox"/> No properties affected (go to #24) Date of SHPO Concurrence: <input type="checkbox"/> No adverse effect (go to #24) Date of SHPO Concurrence: <input type="checkbox"/> Adverse effect (go to #23) </p>
<p>23. Has the State ARNG addressed the adverse effect?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/> YES (place date of MOA or existing PA and explanation of mitigation in box below, go to #24) <input type="checkbox"/> NO (go to #30) </p>
<p>23a. Alaska SHPO was provided an opportunity to review the ICRMP. They provided an email comment on October 14, 2021 saying that they had no concerns with the ICRMP.</p>

PART B - DECISION ANALYSIS (continued)			
24. Per DoDI 4710.02 did the state ARNG determine that tribal consultation was necessary for this project?			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES (go to #25) <input type="checkbox"/> NO (Provide reason in this block 24a, go to #27)			
24a. Approximately 60 Alaska Native tribal governments and Alaska Native corporations were provided an ICRMP for review and comment. Only one tribal government responded (Knik), and they responded in support of the ICRMP.			
25. Did the Tribes express an interest or respond with concerns about the project?			
<input type="checkbox"/> YES (go to #26) <input type="checkbox"/> NO (go to #27) Date of Documentation:			
26. Has the State ARNG addressed the Tribal concerns?			
<input type="checkbox"/> YES (place date of MOU or explanation of how State ARNG addressed tribal concerns in box below, go to #27) <input type="checkbox"/> NO (address concerns, return to #26)			
Complete only if additional documentation is required in question #26			
26a.			
27. Does the project involve an unresolved effect on areas having special designation or recognition such as those listed below? For any yes responses go to #30 otherwise go to #28. If any No response is a result of negotiated and/or previously resolved effects please describe resolution in box 27a below.			
TYPE	Unresolved Effects?	TYPE	Unresolved Effects?
a. Prime/Unique Farmland	no	e. Wild/Scenic River	no
b. Wilderness Area/National Park	no	f. Coastal Zones	no
c. Sole-Source Aquifer	no	g. 100-year Floodplains	no
d. Wetlands	no	h. National Wildlife Refuges	no
27a.			
28. Is this project addressed in a separate EA or EIS review?			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES (complete table below; go to Part C, Determination) <input type="checkbox"/> NO (go to #29)			
Document Title:	Alaska Army National Guard Environmental Assessment for Implementation of the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan		
Lead Agency:	Alaska Army National Guard		
Date of Decision Document:	10 April 2002		
29. Does the project meet at least one of the categorical exclusions listed in 32 CFR 651 App B?			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES (complete table below; go to Part C, Determination) <input type="checkbox"/> NO (go to #30)			
List primary CAT EX code	B-3: Preparation of regulations, procedures, manuals, and other...		
Describe why CAT EX applies	The Proposed Action is an update of the AKARNG ICRMP.		
30. At this time your project has not met all the qualifications for using a categorical exclusion under 32 CFR 651. Unless the scope of the project is changed, it will require an Environmental Assessment or possibly an Environmental Impact Statement. If you feel this is in error, please call your NEPA Regional Manager to discuss. If needed, go to Part C Determination.			
Additional Information (if needed):			
<p>The Environmental Assessment referenced in field #28 is the original NEPA documentation for the establishment of an AKARNG ICRMP. This Environmental Checklist and Record of Environmental Consideration (REC/Check) tiers off the original ICRMP EA to categorically exclude the plan update. The Finding of No Significant Impact (FNSI) from the original EA is attached.</p> <p>Attachments:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ESA Section 7 MFR 2. USFWS species list 3. 2002 ICRMP EA FNSI 4. 2002 ICRMP and EA available at AKARNG Environmental Office (907) 428-7157 5. 2021 ICRMP available at AKARNG Environmental Office 			

PART C - DETERMINATION

On the basis of this initial evaluation, the following is appropriate:

- ☒ IAW 32 CFR 851 Appendix B, the proposed action qualifies for a Categorical Exclusion (CX) that does not require a Record of Environmental Consideration.
- ☐ A Record of Environmental Consideration (REC).
- ☐ An Environmental Assessment (EA).
- ☐ A Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

Thomas Wolforth Digitally signed by Thomas Wolforth
Date: 2021.12.01 14:55:23 -0500
Signature of Proponent (Requester)

Tom Wolforth, CRM & Env. Tribal Liaison, AKDMVA
Printed Name of Proponent (Requester)

Date Signed

FLOURNOY, DONALD B. 1128517657 Digitally signed by FLOURNOY, DONALD B. 1128517657
Date: 2021.12.01 09:43:49 -0500
Environmental Program Manager

Don Flournoy, AKDMVA
Printed Name of Env. Program Manager

12-02-2021
Date Signed

Other concurrence (as needed):

Michelle M. Cason Digitally signed by Michelle M. Cason
Date: 2021.12.01 13:20:51 -0500
Signature

Michelle Cason, NEPA Program Manager, AKDMVA
Printed Name

Date Signed

MISSING
Signature

Printed Name

Date Signed

MISSING
Signature

Printed Name

Date Signed

MARCELLUS.ERIC.LELAN Digitally signed by MARCELLUS.ERIC.LELAN 1161605685
D. 1161605685 Date: 2021.12.01 09:43:49 -0500
Signature

LTC Eric Marcellus, CFMO, AKARNG
Printed Name

Date Signed

MISSING
Signature

Printed Name

Date Signed

MISSING
Signature

Printed Name

Date Signed

Enviro Tracking #: 2021OPN001	ARNG Record of Environmental Consideration Enter Information in the yellow shaded areas.		State ARNG AKARNG
1. PROJECT NAME: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan Update 2022			
2. PROJECT NUMBER: (MILCON if applicable)		3. DATE PREPARED: 1 December 2021	
4. START DATE of PROPOSED ACTION (dd-mmm-yy): 1 February 2022		Note: This must be a future date	
5. PROGRAMMED FISCAL YEAR: FY 2022			
6. END DATE (if applicable): FY 2027			
7. DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION:			
a. Location (Include a detailed map, if applicable): The Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) applies to all Alaska Army National Guard (AKARNG) facilities, properties, and activities.			
b. Description: Army Regulation 200-1 and Department of Defense Instruction 4715.16 require military installations to develop ICRMPs. An ICRMP is an internal compliance and management tool that integrates the entirety of the cultural resources program with ongoing mission activities. The ICRMP is reviewed annually and updated every 5 years, as needed.			
8. CHOOSE ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:			
<input type="checkbox"/> An existing environmental assessment* adequately covers the scope of this project. Attach FNSI if EA was completed by another federal agency (non-ARNG). EA Date (dd-mmm-yy): Lead Agency: Alaska Army National Guard			
<input type="checkbox"/> An existing environmental impact statement* adequately covers the scope of this project. EIS Date (dd-mmm-yy): Lead Agency:			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> After reviewing the screening criteria and completing the ARNG environmental checklist, this project qualifies for a Categorical Exclusion Code: B-3: Preparation of regulations, procedures, manuals, and other...			
See 32 CFR 651 App. B			
Categorical Exclusion Code:			
See 32 CFR 651 App. B			
Categorical Exclusion Code:			
See 32 CFR 651 App. B			
<input type="checkbox"/> This project is exempt from NEPA requirements under the provisions of: Cite superseding law:			
*Copies of the referenced EA or EIS can be found in the ARNG Environmental Office within each state.			
9. REMARKS:			
Thomas Wolforth <small>Digitally signed by Thomas Wolforth Date: 2021.12.01 14:55:32 -0800</small> Signature of Proponent (Requester)		FLOURNOY DONALD S. 1128517057 <small>Digitally signed by FLOURNOY DONALD S. 1128517057 Date: 2021.12.02 07:36:39 -0800</small> Environmental Program Manager	
Tom Wolforth, CRM & Env. Tribal Liaison, AKDMVA		Don Flourmoy, AKDMVA	
Printed Name of Proponent (Requester)		Printed Name of Env. Program Manager	
		12-02-2021	
Date Signed		Date Signed	
Proponent Information:			
10. Proponent:		Alaska Army National Guard	
11. Address:		P.O. Box 5800, JBER, AK 99505	
12. POC:		Tom Wolforth	
13. Comm. Voice:		(907) 428-7184	
14. Proponent POC e-mail:		tom.wolforth@alaska.gov	

14.0 APPENDIX H: ANNUAL REPORTS AND UPDATES