CH 1

Introduction

THIS DOCUMENT was developed in response to requirements of DOD Instruction 4715.3, AR 200-4 and DA PAM 200-4. Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plans (ICRMPs) are internal US Army management plans that integrate the entirety of the installation cultural resources program procedures with federal historic preservation laws and regulations, executive orders, presidential memoranda, regulations, and other requirements and ongoing mission activities. ICRMPs allow for ready identification of potential conflicts between the installation's mission and cultural resources management. ICRMPs identify compliance actions necessary to maintain the availability of mission essential properties and acreage. The ICRMP must be integrated with the installation natural resources management plan, endangered species management plan, wildlife management plan, and is a component of the installation master plan. The ICRMP is the commander's decision document for cultural resources management actions and specific compliance procedures. The central tenet of an ICRMP is mission support. The ICRMP must directly interface with the installation mission, ensuring that mission essential activities are fully supported by the management policies and procedures outlined in the ICRMP. ICRMPs subsume and replace Cultural Resources Management Plans developed under AR 420-40 (AR 200-4 (41a)).

The integration of cultural resources management should happen at three levels:

- With the daily activities of the installation
- With other planning documents
- With outside entities

An ICRMP supports the mission of the installation and helps the installation comply with cultural resources laws. Ideally, the ICRMP proactively guides the management of cultural resources by establishing procedures that limit and reduce potential conflicts between installation

mission activities and compliance with regulations mandating cultural resources management objectives. The cultural resources program manager and staff work with installation trainers on a daily basis to ensure that mission essential training activities and installation cultural resources are both fully supported and fully protected.

The five-year period covered by this ICRMP is the program implementation timeframe, rather than an arbitrary standard within which certain actions are completed. This timeframe enables the Cultural Resources Manager and other installation personnel to allocate the funds necessary to manage cultural resources on post. Furthermore, the development and completion of cultural resources management actions are best accomplished when merged with mission activities.

The basic objective of this ICRMP is to integrate the legal requirements for historic preservation with mission essential activities at Fort Bragg, Camp Mackall, and Simmons Army Airfield. Specific objectives of this ICRMP are discussed below.

- Establish procedures for compliance with Federal preservation law governing the protection and preservation of historic resources with the least impact on the military mission.
- Establish procedures for the enforcement of Federal laws that prohibit vandalism of archeological sites and historic properties.
- Locate, evaluate, and protect historic properties and sacred sites on post.
- Give priority to the evaluation of archeological sites located in training areas
- Develop protective strategies or mitigative measures for those sites eligible for nomination to the National Register.
- Contribute to the body of knowledge associated with the prehistoric and historical periods of North Carolina through the analysis and synthesis of data collected as part of the compliance process.
- Conserve funds through the employment of more efficient management techniques and the initiation of mission-oriented evaluation procedures for archeological sites and other historic properties.

ICRMP Development

This document is divided into three major parts: 1) Discussion chapters 2) Standing Operating Procedures 3) Appendices. The discussion chapters form the body of the ICRMP. Each chapter focuses on a discrete topic that is relevant to the overall management of cultural resources. The chapters emphasize the cultural resources inventory and management issues specific to Fort Bragg, Camp Mackall, and Simmons Army Airfield. The SOPs provide specific operational methods and techniques for achieving compliance with historic preservation laws and regulations as well as accomplishing sound documentation, evaluation, and protection of the cultural resources in the inventory. The appendices are composed of informational tools to assist in the compliance effort. A supplementary volume, too large to fit in the appendices, accompanies this ICRMP and contains the full text of all relevant federal statutes and regulations as well as DoD and DA regulations and guidelines.

ICRMP Five-Year Review

The ICRMP will be completely re-evaluated every five-years to determine if it continues to meet mission requirements. Some events that may trigger a re-evaluation of all or parts of the ICRMP prior to the five-year review point are:

1. Significant federal actions (e.g., change in mission, Base Realignment and Closure);
2. Deficiencies resulting from an environmental audit (IAW AR 200-1);
3. A significant increase in the number or percentage of completed surveys;
4. Change in HQDA policy;
5. New or revised federal statute, regulation, Executive Order, or Presidential Memoranda; or
6. Review of the Cultural Resources Program by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

Installation Overview

XVIII Airborne Corps and Fort Bragg

Fort Bragg, established in 1918 as an artillery training camp, is one of the premier military training installations in the world. It is home of the US Army's only airborne corps (XVIII Airborne Corps), the Army's largest support command, and the Army's special forces operations. More than a military installation with a garrison of active duty troops, Fort Bragg is a community of more than 60,000 individuals. The population is comprised of approximately 40,000 military personnel, 11,000 dependents, and a civilian support force of 8,000, who work together as a team to support the mission of the XVIII Airborne Corps and Fort Bragg.

Fort Bragg's mission is to maintain the XVIII Airborne Corps as a strategic crisis response force, manned and trained to deploy rapidly by air, sea and land anywhere in the world, prepared to fight upon arrival and win.

Fort Bragg, "Home of the Airborne," is dedicated to supporting America's contingency force through the development and maintenance of a world class Power Projection Platform. To ensure that this goal is realized under the best possible conditions, the soldier/civilian team works together continuously to improve the training, working, and living environments of Fort Bragg's soldiers, families, and civilians.

The US Army's Power Projection Platform is based on:

82nd Airborne Division
US Army Special Operations Command

Critical supporting units of the XVIII Airborne Corps include:

- Corps Artillery
- 1st COSCOM
- 16th Military Police Brigade
- 18th Aviation Brigade
- 20th Engineer Brigade
- 35th Signal Brigade

- 44th Medical Brigade
- 525th Military Intelligence Brigade
- Corps Finance
- Personnel Group

To maintain combat readiness, soldiers at Fort Bragg train continuously to gain proficiency and expertise in many skill areas and under conditions that reflect the realism, intensity, and density experienced on today's three-dimensional battlefield. Because of this focus on realistic wartime training, Fort Bragg's training lands are among the most heavily used in the world. The training load on Fort Bragg includes over 10,000 live fire exercises, 190,000 aircraft operations, and 7,000 airborne exercises each year. Effective land and environmental management programs manage this load with creativity and innovation and are critical to the overall success of Fort Bragg's dual peacetime mission of wartime readiness and environmental stewardship.

Public Works Business Center

The Public Works Business Center (PWBC) serves as the "City Engineer and Public Works Department" for Fort Bragg. With 40,000 soldiers and a "day-time population" of over 60,000 soldiers, family members, civilian employees, on-post contractors and retirees, Fort Bragg is actually a city unto itself. In land space, it is the fourth-largest "community" in the state of North Carolina, encompassing more than 161,000 acres.

The approximately 600 professionals of the PWBC service all the grounds, roads, utilities and most of the structures on the installation. The PWBC is responsible for providing continuous and reliable water, sewer, electrical, and natural gas services throughout the post. The PWBC also maintains the forests, lakes and streams of Fort Bragg, both for the betterment of training and for recreational use. The PWBC maintains close contact with a host of other service providers on post and throughout the local, state and federal governments.

PWBC Mission Statement:

The Fort Bragg PWBC is a Team of Caring, Qualified Professionals who…

- Provide Facilities, Housing, and Engineering Services to Support and Sustain our Soldiers and their Families; and
- Support Realistic and Effective Training in Harmony with the Environment and our Natural Resources,
- Enabling the XVIII Airborne Corps to go to War, Fight, and Win.

The PWBC is organized into five "divisions", each responsible for several functions. They are:

- Construction Management Division
- Business Office
- Environmental and Natural Resources Division
- Facility Maintenance Division
- Housing Division

The Environmental and Natural Resources Division (ENRD) contains the following Branches:

- Endangered Species Branch
- Environmental Compliance Branch
- Natural Resources Branch
- Wildlife Branch

The Cultural Resources Program works directly under the Environmental and Natural Resources Division.

Cultural Resources Program Mission and Responsibilities

The mission of Fort Bragg's Cultural Resources Program (CRP) is to facilitate the continued readiness training of the XVIII Airborne Corps while implementing the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan.

Due to extensive and intensive use of training lands, wartime readiness training at Fort Bragg poses a significant threat to cultural resources sites. The CRP manages the cultural resources on 121,705 of the 161,593 acres presently owned and managed by Fort Bragg. Within the cantonment area, covering 6,849 acres, the CRP manages only historic properties and undeveloped lands, while the CRP does not manage the four impact areas, covering 33,039 acres.

The ICRMP ensures that Fort Bragg remains in compliance with Federal legislation and Army regulations intended to protect significant cultural resources. The Army's training is facilitated in this compliance effort through "immediate-response" CRP projects. The CRP also aggressively pursues contracts for large-scale projects, including both archeological and built environment inventories. Of the 50,187 acres surveyed to date, approximately 42,955 acres were inventoried since mid-1994.

Complementing compliance efforts are stewardship efforts. Fort Bragg is a proactive steward of cultural resources; the CRP operates a modern artifact curation facility (ACF) in the cantonment area from which it also runs its public education program.

Cultural Resources Summary

Fort Bragg has completed archeological inventory of approximately 42 percent of its surveyable territory, excluding the permanent impact areas and the previously developed portion of the cantonment. The developed cantonment has been inventoried for historic structures but is exempt from archeological inventory. The archeological survey completed on approximately 50,187 acres thus far has identified a total of 2,465 prehistoric archeological sites, 166 historic archeological sites, 190 archeological sites with both prehistoric and historic components, and 27 historic family cemeteries.

Fort Bragg currently manages a total of 2,821 archeological sites, 510 historic resources (in the Fort Bragg context, resource implies buildings, structures, and landscapes), and 27 historic cemeteries. Resources of concern include 144 archeological sites, 27 cemeteries and 365 historic resources considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Approximately 419 archeological sites are presently protected pending assessment of NRHP eligibility. One historic resource/cemetery, Long Street Presbyterian Church is listed on the NRHP.

Most of these archeological sites are prehistoric habitation or activity sites. The majority of documented prehistoric sites are classified as small temporary hunting camps or stone tool-making workshops utilized by

mobile hunters and gatherers from the Paleo-Indian through Archaic periods (ca. 12,000 to 1,000 years B.C.). The sites of these mobile groups are identified primarily through the presence of spear and dart points.

The Woodland period (ca. 1,000 B.C. to A.D. 1650) follows the Paleo-Indian and Archaic periods. The presence of prehistoric ceramics differentiates these sites from earlier ones. Villages or permanent settlements appear to be rare during this time period, while temporary upland camps are common.

Initial surveys of all historic resources on Fort Bragg have identified two NRHP-eligible districts, six NRHP-eligible individual resources, and one resource listed on the NRHP. The proposed Overhills historic district is comprised of 57 contributing (50 architectural, 7 landscape), and 53 non-contributing (architectural) resources. The proposed Old Post historic district is comprised of 301 (299 architectural, 2 landscape) contributing and 79 non-contributing resources. The six Register-eligible, stand-alone resources include a mid-19th century church, an early-20th century hunting cabin, and four early-20th century water-treatment facility structures. One architectural resource on Fort Bragg is currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places: Long Street Church, constructed circa 1850.

Management Approach

DA Pamphlet 200-4, Cultural Resources Management, recommends that an installation ICRMP should utilize a cultural landscape approach as the basis for planning level surveys. Installations should also identify all cultural resources statutory and regulatory requirements that may affect the installation, along with specific compliance actions for future projects. The cultural landscape approach provides the overall framework for the ICRMP and future implementation of project-specific compliance actions.

This ICRMP serves as the platform to implement the cultural landscape concept. The value of the cultural landscape approach to cultural resources evaluation and treatment is that resource significance is not determined in isolation but within the context of the entire landscape and interrelationships among its components. The cultural landscape approach allows greater flexibility in environmental impact analysis and the development of mitigative strategies in terms of tradeoffs that can be

negotiated when the linkages between all cultural and natural resources are clearly identified. The approach allows for more informed and defensible decision-making that considers the entirety of resources within their respective settings. The cultural landscape approach can also serve as the basis of an installation-wide planning survey to integrate and identify linkages between all resource types. The cultural landscape approach provides a means for integrating cultural resources requirements into plans developed through other installation planning documents and activities through its comprehensive approach and integration based on GIS system structure.

This ICRMP identifies specific guidance and procedures by which the CRP can consistently achieve full compliance with historic preservation laws, while ensuring that the installation's military mission is not adversely affected. Because the guidance and procedures have been field-tested and are operational, the CRP manager can quickly and efficiently respond to field survey requests to ensure that changing military training requirements can be accommodated using a professional staff that can provide services upon request. Subsequent chapters of the ICRMP refer to additional CRP activities that contribute to mission support.