

**Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan
Pope Air Force Base
North Carolina**

This Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), dated March 2010, has been prepared in accordance with regulations, standards, and procedures of the Department of Defense and the US Air Force.

JAMES C. JOHNSON, Colonel USAF
Commander

Date



TIMOTHY P. CORBETT, YF-02, DAF
Chief, Natural Infrastructure Branch
Directorate of Installations & Mission Support

10 March 2010

Date

**Integrated Cultural Resources
Management Plan
FY 2010 through FY 2011**

Pope Air Force Base, NC

March 2010



**DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
POPE AIR FORCE BASE
43 CES/CEV
560 Interceptor Road
Pope AFB, NC 28308-2314**

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Department of the Air Force
Pope Air Force Base
43 CES/CEV
560 Interceptor Road
Pope AFB, NC 28308

Draft Prepared by:
Ecology and Environment, Inc.
2 Riverway 625
Houston, Texas 77077
April 2009

Reviewed and Updated:
43 CES/CEV
MARCH 2010

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Security Instructions/Record of Changes/Record Review

1. The long title of this plan is Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan 2008-2012, Pope Air Force Base, North Carolina. The short title is the ICRMP.
2. Section 3, Archeology Resources is “For Official Use Only”.
3. The provisions of AFI 10-1101, Operations Security (OPSEC) Instructions and AFI 33-211, Communications Security (COMSEC) Surveillance have been considered in the development and implementation of this plan.
4. Information contained herein will be disseminated only to those agencies and personnel whose official duties specifically require knowledge of this plan.
5. This plan may be amended by page changes. All changes will be documented below.

Record of Changes

Change Number	Date Of Change	Date Posted	Posted By

Record of Reviews

Reviewed By	Date Reviewed	Remarks

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Table of Contents

1 Introduction.....	1-1
1.1 Purpose.....	1-1
1.1.1 Integration of Cultural Resources Management with Base Plans.....	1-1
1.1.2 Integration of Cultural Resources Management with Base Realignment.....	1-1
1.2 Authority.....	1-1
1.3 Management Philosophy	1-2
1.4 Historic Perspective	1-2
1.5 Physical Setting	1-2
1.5.1 Location	1-2
1.5.2 Geology.....	1-5
1.5.3 Vegetation Community.....	1-6
1.5.4 Climate.....	1-6
1.5.5 Soils.....	1-6
1.5.6 Pope AFB Mission.....	1-8
1.5.7 440th Airlift Wing Mission.....	1-8
1.5.8 43d Airlift Wing Mission.....	1-8
1.6 Pope Air Force Base Organization.....	1-8
1.6.1 43d Airlift Wing.....	1-8
1.6.2 43d Civil Engineer Squadron.....	1-8
1.7 BRAC Administrative Transfer	1-10
1.7.1 Status of BRAC Action at Pope AFB.....	1-10
1.7.2 BRAC Action Impacts to Cultural Resources	1-10
1.7.2.1 Pope Field Historic District Status Under BRAC.....	1-10
1.7.2.2 Status of Archeological Sites at Pope AFB Under BRAC	1-11
1.7.2.3 Status of Historic Collections at Pope AFB Under BRAC.....	1-11
2 Cultural Resources Management Program	2-1
2.1 Mission	2-1
2.1.1 Goals and Objectives	2-1
2.2 Management Plan	2-2
2.2.1 Recurring Actions	2-2
2.2.2 Implementation Actions through Realignment.....	2-3
2.3 Cultural Resources Management Program Responsibility.....	2-3
2.3.1 US Air Force Headquarters.....	2-3
2.3.2 Pope AFB Wing Commander	2-4
2.3.3 Pope AFB Civil Engineer	2-4
2.3.4 Environmental Flight Chief	2-4
2.3.5 Cultural Resources Manager.....	2-5
2.3.6 Chief of Security Forces	2-5
2.3.7 Project Proponents	2-6
2.3.8 Communication Coordination.....	2-6

Table of Contents (continued)

2 Cultural Resources Management Program (continued)

2.4 Statutory/Regulatory Framework and Applicable Penalties.....	2-6
2.4.1 Statutory Requirements.....	2-6
2.4.2 Regulatory Requirements.....	2-8

3 Cultural Resources Inventory..... 3-1

3.1 Cultural Resource Surveys..... 3-1

3.1.1 Predictive Modeling for Cultural Resources on Pope AFB.....	3-1
3.1.1.1 Background for Predictive Modeling for Archeological Sites	3-1
3.1.1.2 Known Sites in the Vicinity of Pope AFB.....	3-4
3.1.1.3 Predictive Model for Archeological Site Probability and Locations at Pope AFB	3-7
3.1.2 Cultural Resource Studies and Archeological Investigations Conducted on Pope AFB	3-8
3.1.2.1 Base-wide Cultural Resources Reconnaissance.....	3-12
3.1.2.2 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Munitions Storage Facility and Cumberland County School Tract.....	3-12
3.1.2.3 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Bridge, Road, and Utilities Site	3-13
3.1.2.4 Archeological Survey, Laketree Military Family Housing Development.....	3-15
3.1.2.5 Archeological Surveys of Pope AFB GSUs	3-16
3.1.2.6 Pope AFB Runway Extension Survey Cultural Resources Survey	3-17
3.1.3 Historic Building and Structures Inventories and Surveys.....	3-18
3.1.3.1 Inventory and Evaluation of Pre-1946 Properties.....	3-18
3.1.3.2 Cold War Era Reconnaissance Survey	3-18
3.1.3.3 Inventory and Evaluation of Cold War Era Properties	3-19

3.2 Cultural Resources Inventory at Pope AFB..... 3-19

3.2.1 Archeological Resources	3-19
3.2.2 Historic Buildings and Structures	3-20
3.2.2.1 Pope Field Historic District	3-20
3.2.2.2 Significance of the Pope Field Historic District	3-22
3.2.2.3 Pope Field Historic District Property Types.....	3-23
3.2.2.4 Cold War Era Buildings and Structures.....	3-26

3.3 Cultural Resource Areas/Properties of Concern 3-27

3.3.1 Archeological Sites	3-27
3.3.2 Cold War Era Properties	3-27

3.4 Cultural Resource Mapping..... 3-27

Table of Contents (continued)

4	Compliance Requirements and Procedures	4-1
4.1	Cultural Resource Management	4-1
4.1.1	Unique Cultural Resource Management Issues	4-1
4.1.2	Affiliated Native American Tribal Concerns	4-1
4.1.2.1	Identification of Affiliated Tribes	4-1
4.1.2.2	Identification of Traditional Cultural Places (TCPs)	4-2
4.1.3	Impact on Base Mission	4-2
4.1.3.1	Impact on Base Programs	4-2
4.1.3.1.1	Construction, Operations, and Maintenance Programs and Activities	4-2
4.1.3.1.2	Environmental Restoration Program (ERP) Activities	4-3
4.1.3.1.3	Natural Resource Programs, Including Threatened and Endangered Species	4-3
4.1.3.1.4	Training Operations	4-3
4.1.4	Cultural Resources Conflict Mitigation Procedures	4-3
4.1.4.1	Review Proposed Program Actions to Determine Cultural Resource Management Requirements	4-4
4.1.4.2	Review Proposed Project/Activities to Determine Potential for Cultural Resource Effects	4-4
4.2	Cultural Resources Management Procedural Information	4-6
4.2.1	NHPA Section 110 Inventory: Evaluate and Nominate Cultural Resources Eligible for Listing in the NRHP	4-6
4.2.2	NHPA Section 106 Consultation and Coordination Procedures	4-7
4.2.2.1	SHPO Review Protocol	4-7
4.2.2.2	Participants in the Section 106 Process	4-7
4.2.2.3	Section 106 Review Procedures	4-10
4.2.2.4	Emergency Provisions and the Section 106 Review Procedures	4-16
4.2.3	ARPA/NAGPRA Compliance Procedures	4-16
4.2.4	Curation of Archeological Artifact and Maintenance/Disposition of Other Records	4-17
4.2.4.1	Curation of Collections and Records	4-17
4.2.4.2	Summary of Collections	4-18
4.2.4.3	Identification of Curation Facilities	4-18
4.2.4.4	Procedures to Comply with DoD Legacy Management Program Office Project No. 98 1714	4-18
4.2.4.5	Identification of Future Curation Needs and Methods	4-18
4.2.4.6	Maintenance/Disposition of Other Records	4-19
4.2.5	Promoting Cultural Resource Awareness through Public Education and Community Outreach	4-19
4.2.6	General Management	4-19

Table of Contents (continued)

4 Compliance Requirements and Procedures (continued)

4.3 Preservation and Mitigation	4-19
4.3.1 Preservation and Mitigation Strategies for Archeological Resources	4-19
4.3.2 Archeological Resources Protection Procedures	4-20
4.3.3 Historic Buildings and Structures	4-20
4.3.4 Inadvertent Discoveries	4-22
4.3.5 Protective Covenants for the Transfer, Lease, or Sale of Property to Non-federal Parties	4-22
4.4 Attributes of Historic Properties at Pope AFB	4-22
4.4.1 Interior Character Defining Attributes.....	4-23
4.4.2 Exterior Character Defining Attributes.....	4-23
4.5 Maintenance of Historic Properties	4-24
4.5.1 Conditions Assessments of Historic Properties	4-25
4.5.2 Guidelines for Maintenance for Historic Properties	4-25
4.5.2.1 Stucco Features	4-25
4.5.2.2 Masonry Features.....	4-25
4.5.2.3 Roof Repair and Maintenance	4-26
4.5.2.4 Windows and Doors.....	4-26
4.5.2.5 Wood Maintenance and Repair.....	4-27

5 Standard Operating Procedures

5.1 NHPA and Other Statutory/Regulatory Compliance SOPs	5-3
SOP 1: Section 106 Compliance Procedures	5-5
SOP 2: National Register of Historic Places Eligibility Determinations Process	5-9
SOP 3: Archaeological Resources Protection Act Compliance.....	5-11
SOP 4: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) Compliance Procedures	5-13
SOP 5: Native American Consultation Procedures	5-14
SOP 6: Curation and Preservation Procedures.....	5-15
5.2 Activity and Operations Related SOPs.....	5-17
SOP 7: Internal Review to Determine Section 106 Compliance Needs	5-18
SOP 8: Training and Communications (Cultural Resources)	5-20
SOP 9: Document Management (Cultural Resources)	5-21
SOP 10: Repetitive Maintenance and Repair Operations	5-23
SOP 11: Preservation and Rehabilitation Activities	5-24
SOP 12: Demolition of Historic Properties	5-25
SOP 13: Real Property Actions.....	5-26

Table of Contents (continued)

5 Standard Operating Procedures (continued)	
5.3 Unplanned/Unanticipated Events SOPs	5-27
SOP 14: Inadvertent Discovery of Archeological Resources	5-28
SOP 15: Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains	5-30
SOP 16: Emergency Operations and Notifications.....	5-32
SOP 17: Suspected Vandalism or Looting of Archeological Sites or Other Historic Properties	5-33
6 Bibliography and References.....	6-1

APPENDICES

A Cultural Background for Pope AFB	A-1
B Repositories and Historic Preservation Directory	B-1
C Correspondence and Agreements	C-1
D Fabric Survey and Inventory Update 2008	D-1
E BRAC Timetable for Pope AFB Memorandum 2010	E-1
F Department of the Interior/National Park Service Historic Preservation Guidance	F-1
G National Register of Historic Places Nomination Forms for Pope AFB	G-1
H Archeological Survey/Site Information	H-1

List of Tables

Table 1 1. Pope AFB Geographically Separate Units and Other Properties (2009).....	1-3
Table 3 1. Archeological Investigations Conducted on or in the Vicinity of Pope AFB	3-2
Table 3 2. Site Density Estimates	3-3
Table 3 3. Topographic Variability for 732 of 766 Recorded Sites in Vicinity of Pope AFB	3-5
Table 3 4. Soil Type Variability of 451 of 766 Sites in Vicinity of Pope AFB.....	3-5
Table 3 5. Cultural Periods For 701 of 766 Recorded Sites in Vicinity of Pope AFB	3-6
Table 3 6. Size Variability for 570 of 766 Recorded Sites in Vicinity of Pope AFB.....	3-7
Table 3 7. Cultural Resource/Archeological Investigations Conducted for Pope AFB	3-9
Table 3 8. Additional Areas Evaluated for Archeological Resources, Pope AFB	3-16
Table 3 9. Buildings and Structures Inventoried in 2008 for Cold War Era Significance	3-19
Table 3 10. Historic and Prehistoric Archeological Sites on Pope AFB	3-20
Table 3 11. Pope Field Historic District Contributing and Non-Contributing Buildings and Structures	3-22
Table 4 1. Contact Information for Section 106 Historic Parties	4-8
Table 4 2. Defining Architectural Features of Historic Properties at Pope AFB	4-24

List of Figures

Figure 1 1. Location Map, Pope AFB, near Fayetteville NC	1-3
Figure 1 2. Regional Location Map, Pope AFB and Fort Bragg, Fayetteville NC.....	1-4
Figure 1 3. Location of Geographically Separate Units Relative to Pope AFB	1-5
Figure 1 4. Regional Soils Map, Pope AFB, Fayetteville NC	1-7
Figure 1 5. Organization Chart, Pope AFB (2009).....	1-9
Figure 3 1. Areas Surveyed for Archeological Resources on Present Day Pope AFB.....	3-10
Figure 3 2. Location of Chicken Road MSA (Old Munitions Storage Area) and Outer Marker Sites Surveyed for Archeological Resources	3-11
Figure 3 3. Pope AFB National Register District and Properties	3-21
Figure 4 1. Section 106 Process Flow Chart (per 36 CFR Part 800).....	4-12

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

AAFES	Army And Air Force Exchange Services
ACC	Air Combat Command
ACES-PM	Automated Civil Engineer System - Project Management
ACES-RP	Automated Civil Engineer System - Real Property
ACHP	Advisory Council On Historic Preservation
AES	Aeromedical Evacuation Squadron
AETC	Air Education And Training Command
AFI	Air Force Instruction
AFOSI	Air Force Office Of Special Investigations
AFRPA	Air Force Real Property Agency
AFSOC	Air Force Special Operations Command
AHPA	Archeological And Historic Preservation Act
AIRFA	American Indian Religious Freedom Act
AMC	Air Mobility Command
AMXS	Aircraft Maintenance Squadron
APE	Area Of Potential Effect
APS	Aerial Port Squadron
ARPA	Archaeological Resource Protection Act
AS	Airlift Squadron
ASOG	Air Support Operations Group
AW	Airlift Wing
BCE	Base Civil Engineer
BRAC	Base Closure And Realignment
CATEX	Categorical Exclusion
CEQ	Council On Environmental Quality
CES	Civil Engineer Squadron
CEV	Civil Engineer Environmental Flight
CFR	Code Of Federal Regulations
COA	Course Of Action
CONS	Contracting Squadron
CPTS	Comptroller Squadron
CRM	Cultural Resources Manager, Cultural Resources Management
CRMP	Cultural Resources Management Plan
DCA	Departmental Consulting Archeologist
DOD, DoD	Department Of Defense
DoDI	Department Of Defense Instruction
DOI	Department Of The Interior
DWP	Directorate Of Public Works
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIAP	Environmental Impact Analysis Process
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EO	Executive Order
EOHCAMP	Environmental And Occupational Health Compliance Assessment And Management Program
ESOHC	Environmental Safety And Occupational Health Council
ESOHMS	Environmental Safety And Occupational Health Management Systems
FR	Federal Register
FSS	Force Support Squadron

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

FY	Fiscal Year
HABS/	Historic American Buildings Survey/
HAER/	Historic American Engineering Record/
HALS	Historic American Landscape Survey
HQ	Headquarters
HVAC	Heating, Ventilation, And Air Conditioning
ICRMP	Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan
ILS	Instrument Landing System
INRMP	Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan
IRP	Installation Restoration Program
JSOC	Joint Special Operations Command
LRS	Logistics Readiness Squadron
MAC	Military Airlift Command
MAJCOM	Major Command
MARS	Military Affiliated Radio System
MATS	Military Air Transport Service
MDG	Medical Group
MDOS	Medical Operations Squadron
MOA	Memorandum Of Agreement
MOS	Maintenance Operations Squadron
MOU	Memorandum Of Understanding
MSS	Mission Support Squadron
MTG	Maintenance Test Group
MXG	Maintenance Group
MXS	Maintenance Squadron
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection And Repatriation Act
NCOIC	Non-Commissioned Officer In Charge
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHL	National Historic Landmark
NHPA	The National Historic Preservation Act Of 1966, As Amended
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register Of Historic Places
OG	Operations Group
OSA	Office Of The State Archeologist
OSS	Operations Support Squadron
PA	Programmatic Agreement
PC	Program Comment
POC	Point Of Contact
SFS	Security Forces Squadron
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SOI	Secretary Of The Interior
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
STS	Special Tactics Squadron
THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Office
USACE	United States Army Corps Of Engineers
USAF	United States Air Force
USASOC	United States Army Special Operations Command
USC	United States Code

Executive Summary

The Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) has been updated in accordance with the Air Force Instruction (AFI) 32-7065 (2004). The ICRMP sets policy and practices for cultural resources management at Pope Air Force Base (AFB); it defines the goal and objectives of the Cultural Resources Management Program, assigns program responsibilities, provides guidance for compliance with federal regulations, and summarizes Pope AFB's internal standard operating procedures to protect cultural and historic resources. Additionally, the ICRMP provides a summary of cultural resources surveys conducted on base, an inventory of archeological resources and historic properties on base, and a description of cultural resource areas/properties of concern on base. This plan includes information to assist in meeting the regulatory requirements for management of cultural resources. Cultural background information, including the history and prehistory of the base, is included in appendices of the document.

Purpose

The purposes of this ICRMP are to establish policy, techniques, and practices, and provide guidance for cultural resources management at Pope AFB. This ICRMP integrates cultural resource preservation and stewardship with the military mission requirements to provide a management plan for cultural resources on the installation. This plan includes information to assist in meeting the regulatory requirements for management of cultural resources. The ICRMP is a component of the installation's base-wide comprehensive master plan. This ICRMP will guide implementation of the Pope AFB cultural resources management program until Pope AFB is administratively realigned to Fort Bragg per BRAC 2005 recommendations.

Cultural Resources Management Program

The ICRMP is a component of the installation's base-wide comprehensive master plan and includes a plan to achieve cultural resources management goals and objectives based on AFI 32-7065 principles for cultural resource compliance: inventory, project review, and general management.

Cultural resources are managed through the Planning Section of the 43^d Civil Engineering Squadron (CES) Environmental Flight (43 CES/CEVP). The Planning Section advises the base on compliance with state and federal laws governing cultural resources management and is responsible for reviewing proposed projects that may impact cultural resources. The Environmental Flight Chief is responsible for the oversight of daily activities associated with cultural resource preservation on Pope AFB, including regulatory compliance assessment. The Environmental Flight Chief also reviews all Forms 332 and 1391 to assess proposed projects with a potential adverse impact on

cultural resources and appoints and supervises the base cultural resource manager. The base cultural resource manager is responsible for managing the cultural resources of Pope AFB and administrating the overall operations and mission of the entire cultural resources management program.

Cultural Resources Inventory

Pope AFB has conducted cultural resources studies, archeological investigations, and historic building and structure surveys and inventories in compliance with Section 106 and Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Pope AFB has completed an inventory of historic properties and Cold War era properties, surveyed the entire area within Pope AFB boundaries (1998 property boundary of Pope AFB) and two geographically separated units (GSUs) for archeological sites, and evaluated all buildings within the 1998 property boundary of Pope AFB for eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

The Pope Field Historic District is a nationally significant historic property that is listed in the NRHP. The Pope Field Historic District consists of 33 contributing buildings and one non-contributing building. The buildings that are housing-related have already been transferred to the Army during housing privatization. In addition to the structures that are listed as contributing elements to the historic district, Building 708 (Hangars 4 and 5) is individually listed in the National Register.

Five archeological sites were found on Pope AFB. Analysis of data recovered during inventory surveys indicated that these sites are not eligible for listing on the NRHP because they lack integrity; the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) concurred with this finding. No further archeological studies are programmed for Pope AFB during the transition period.

An inventory and evaluation of Cold War properties at Pope AFB was completed in 1995 with the conclusion that Fleming Hall (Building 306) is eligible for the NRHP because it served as the headquarters of the USAF Tactical Airlift Center (TALC) from 1966 to 1971. Pope AFB concluded that, while Fleming Hall has importance in the Cold War context, its primary historical significance was documented in its original nomination to the National Register (2003); the SHPO concurred in this finding on a preliminary basis, but asked for additional supportive information. The Fabric Survey commissioned by Pope AFB verified that no defining architectural elements specifically attributable to the Cold War era usage of the building could be identified; this information is being forwarded to the SHPO. Pope AFB will continue to manage Fleming Hall based on its overall significance as a contributing element of the Pope Field Historic District.

Compliance Requirements and Procedures

This section provides guidance for compliance with federal laws, regulations, executive orders, and departmental/agency policies, directives, and guidance/guidelines. Cultural resources management challenges unique to Pope AFB include the effective and efficient transfer of responsibilities and physical resources to Fort Bragg as a part of the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) program, Pope AFB is in the process of being merged

with Fort Bragg (Army). Cultural resource management procedures, ongoing projects or issues management, and the like, must be transitioned to Fort Bragg in a manner that avoids loss of continuity of programs or information.

Standard Operating Procedures

Pope AFB has developed standard operating procedures (SOPs), which are internal procedures that allow the Air Force to fulfill its military mission while complying with federal regulations and protecting cultural resources under Air Force control. Each SOP addresses specific situations/events, assigns responsibility, and identifies the necessary tasks to implement the ICRMP. Pope AFB has designated SOPs to address routine activities as well as emergency situations and the unanticipated discovery of archeological material or human remains.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

1 Introduction

Pope Air Force Base (AFB), North Carolina, is part of the United States Air Force's Air Mobility Command (AMC) and home to the 43d Airlift Wing (AW) and the 440th Airlift Wing (AF Reserve Command). Pope AFB provides "Rapid Global Mobility of the United States Air Force" in support of the Air Force's Vision of Global Vigilance, Reach, and Power. Pope AFB also provides contingency airlift and humanitarian missions within the United States and around the world. The mission of Pope AFB is to "provide effective combat power while building combat-ready leaders ... today and everyday."

Pope AFB's population is approximately 5,182. The total population is comprised of 3,166 active duty military personnel, 1,165 reservists, 559 Civil Service Department of Defense (DoD) employees, 207 Non-Appropriated Fund DoD employees, 73 contractor civilians, and 12 private businesses (Pope AFB unpublished data 2009).

1.1 Purpose

The Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) sets forth policy, techniques, and practices and provides guidance for cultural resources management at Pope AFB. The Cultural Resources Management Program is responsible for maintenance of installation historic properties and buildings, preservation of cultural and archeological resources, and compliance with mandated cultural resource management regulations.

1.1.1 Integration of Cultural Resources Management with Base Plans

This ICRMP integrates cultural resource preservation and stewardship with the military mission requirements to provide a management plan for cultural resources on the installation. The ICRMP is a component of the installation's base-wide comprehensive master plan.

1.1.2 Integration of Cultural Resources Management with Base Realignment

Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) is the congressionally approved process the DoD uses "to more efficiently and effectively support (their) forces, increase operational readiness, and facilitate new ways of doing business (US Department of Defense [DoD] 2005)." This ICRMP will guide implementation of the Pope AFB cultural resources management program until realignment to Ft Bragg occurs (see **Section 1.8**).

1.2 Authority

The preparation and implementation of the ICRMP is conducted under the authority of the National Historic Preservation Act (Title 16 United States Code [USC] § 470. et seq.), Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (Title 25 USC §§30001-3013), Archeological Resources Protection Act (Title 16 USC §§ 470aa-470mm), Executive Order 13007 (Indian Sacred Sites May 14, 1996), and DoD Instruction 4715.16, *Environmental Conservation Program*, 18 September 2008, and Air Force Instruction (AFI) 32-7065 (Integrated Cultural Resources Management).

1.3 Management Philosophy

It is the policy of the Air Force and the DoD to develop and implement an environmental management system to sustain, restore, and modernize natural infrastructure to support military capability (Executive Order 13148). This management system will support the Air Force Environmental, Safety, and Occupational Health Management System (ESOHMS).

The primary focus of the ICRMP is the identification, management, and maintenance of important cultural resources for the future national benefit and the integration of cultural resource stewardship with the sustainability of lands for continued military use. To accomplish these goals, management efforts emphasize resource inventorying, project review, and consultation with federal and state agencies, interest groups, and the local community.

1.4 Historic Perspective

Pope AFB is rich in prehistoric as well as historic resources. See **Appendix A** for a detailed discussion of the prehistory, pre-Pope AFB history, and military history of the base and the surrounding area, and see **Section 3** for a more detailed discussion of the cultural resources of the base.

Pope AFB, named after First Lieutenant Harley Halbert Pope, was originally established as an aviation landing airfield for the newly established Army artillery training post at Camp Bragg. The War Department officially established the airfield at Camp Bragg as Pope Field in April 1919.

Early aircraft missions included mapping terrain, spotting for artillery, detecting forest fires, and mail delivery. In 1940, the unpaved landing field was replaced with paved runways. The 82d Airborne Division moved to Fort Bragg in 1941, and Pope Field developed into a major troop carrier training base. Pope Field became Pope AFB with creation of the Air Force on 17 September 1947. The 464th Troop Carrier Wing transferred to Pope AFB in 1954, and a major period of facility expansion followed. See **Appendix A** for additional detail.

1.5 Physical Setting

Pope AFB is located in Cumberland County, North Carolina, approximately ten miles northwest of the City of Fayetteville and sixty miles southwest of the city of Raleigh (**Figure 1-1**).

1.5.1 Location

The base consists of approximately 1,969 acres of United States (US) government land and easements. Pope AFB owns 199 acres of the installation proper and four acres off-base. The remaining 1,766 acres are under a 25-year permit from the US Army (Edwards 2007). The Fort Bragg Army Reservation is located immediately adjacent and to the south and west of Pope AFB (**Figure 1-2**). In addition to the base proper, Pope AFB also owns, leases, is permitted for, and/or has limited responsibility for six additional Geographically Separate Units (GSUs). See **Table 1-1** and **Figure 1-3**; see **Section 3** for a detailed discussion of the cultural resources of Pope AFB, including its GSUs and other properties.

Figure 1-1. Location Map, Pope AFB, near Fayetteville NC

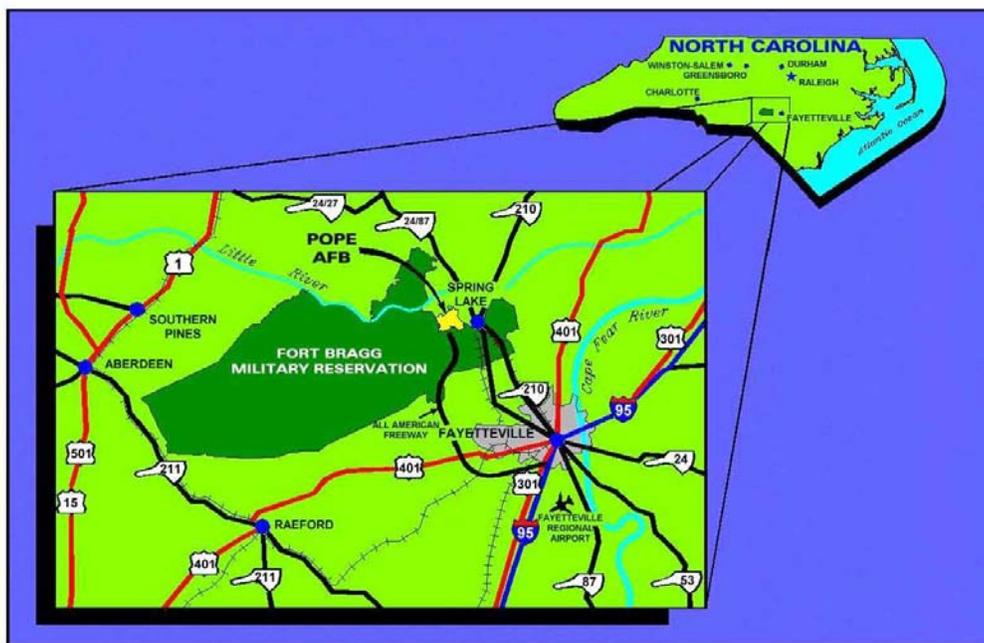
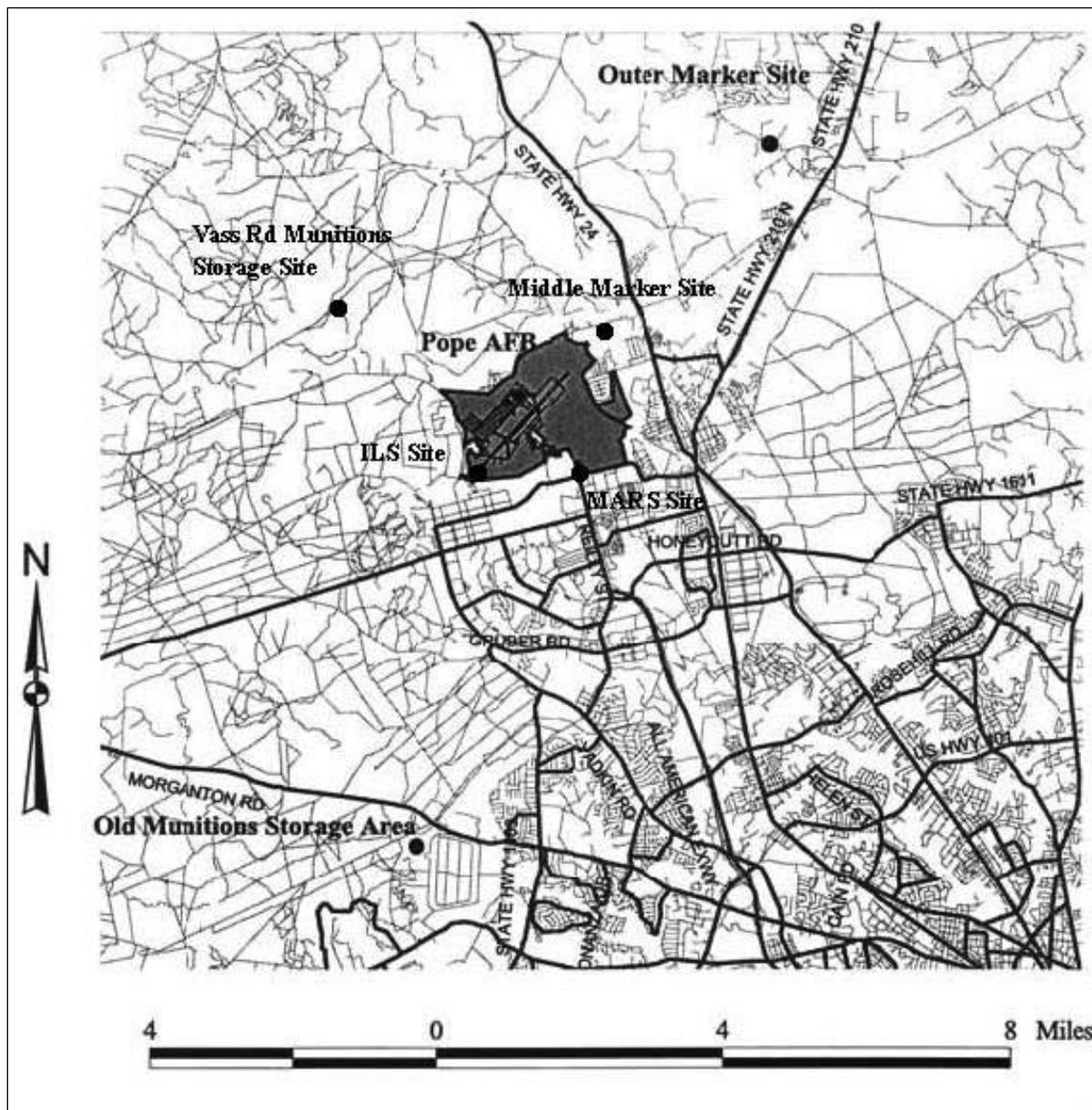


Table 1-1. Pope AFB Geographically Separate Units and Other Properties (2009)

GSU/Property Name	Site Code	Size of Unit	Current status	Location
Vass Road Munitions Storage Area (MSA)	TMKG0001	173.15 acres	Owned by U.S. Army (Ft Bragg); permitted to U.S. Air Force (Pope AFB)	3.5 miles NW of Pope AFB Main Gate (Reilly Road)
Instrument Landing System (ILS)	TMKL0001	6.98 acres	Owned by U.S. Army (Ft Bragg); permitted to U.S. Air Force (Pope AFB)	1.5 miles WNW of Pope AFB Main Gate (Reilly Road)
Middle Marker and easement	TMKT0001	<1 acre	Owned by U.S. Air Force (Pope AFB)	1.8 miles WNW of Pope AFB Main Gate (Reilly Road)
Military Affiliate Radio System (MARS)	TMKM0001	<1 acre	Owned by U.S. Army (Ft Bragg); permitted to U.S. Air Force (Pope AFB)	0.15 mi SE of Pope AFB Main Gate (Reilly Road)
Instrument Landing System (ILS) Outer Marker Annex	TMKX0001	0.75 acres	Owned by U.S. Air Force (Pope AFB)	Approx 6 miles NE of Pope AFB Main Gate (Reilly Road)
Old Chicken Road Munitions Storage Area	None	10 acres	Closed; transferred to Fort Bragg in 2003	Approx 6 mi SW of Pope AFB Main Gate (Reilly Road)
Fire Station, Camp Mackall	None	<1 acre	Small structure owned by U.S. Air Force (Pope AFB) AT Camp Mackall (administered by Ft Bragg)	Approx 23 miles WSW of Pope AFB Main Gate (Reilly Road)

Figure 1-3. Location of Geographically Separate Units Relative to Pope AFB



Source: USGS, Pope AFB, NC

1.5.2 Geology

Pope AFB is located in the Sandhills physiographic province; a narrow band of xeric, sandy uplands located between the Fall Line and the inner Coastal Plain lowlands. The topography is rolling, with sandy hills that are dissected by a dendritic system of drainage ways. Ground elevations on Pope AFB range from 170 to 280 feet above mean sea level (msl). Major geological formations near Pope AFB include the Carolina Slate Belt, lower Cape Fear Formation, and upper Middendorf Formation. Bedrock, comprised of volcanic slate of Cambrian Period (544 to 505 million years ago) origin is generally encountered at depths of 200 to 400 feet

below ground surface. Overlying the bedrock are layers of unconsolidated, Cretaceous Period (145 to 65 million years ago) sediments comprised of sands and gravels of the Cape Fear and Middendorf Formations. Overlying the Cretaceous sediments are Tertiary Period Eocene sandstones that were formed in a shallow marine environment approximately 40 million years ago. Post Eocene sands of the Pinehurst Formation cover many of the hilltops and ridge divides in the Sandhills region. These sands were apparently deposited by near-coastal winds when the ocean beach extended along the Orangeburg Scarp (Public Works Business Center [PWBC] 2001a).

1.5.3 Vegetation Community

The vegetation community in the area of Pope AFB consists of longleaf pine, turkey oak, and wiregrass. These species are drought resistant. Floodplains and bottomlands are host to more diverse plant life, including cane, greenbrier, blueberry, holly, huckleberry, raspberry, wax myrtle, black gum, dogwood, Atlantic white-cedar, and sassafras. Mammal species include fox, otter, raccoon, rabbit, squirrel, turkey, white-tailed deer, and opossum (Roberts 1994).

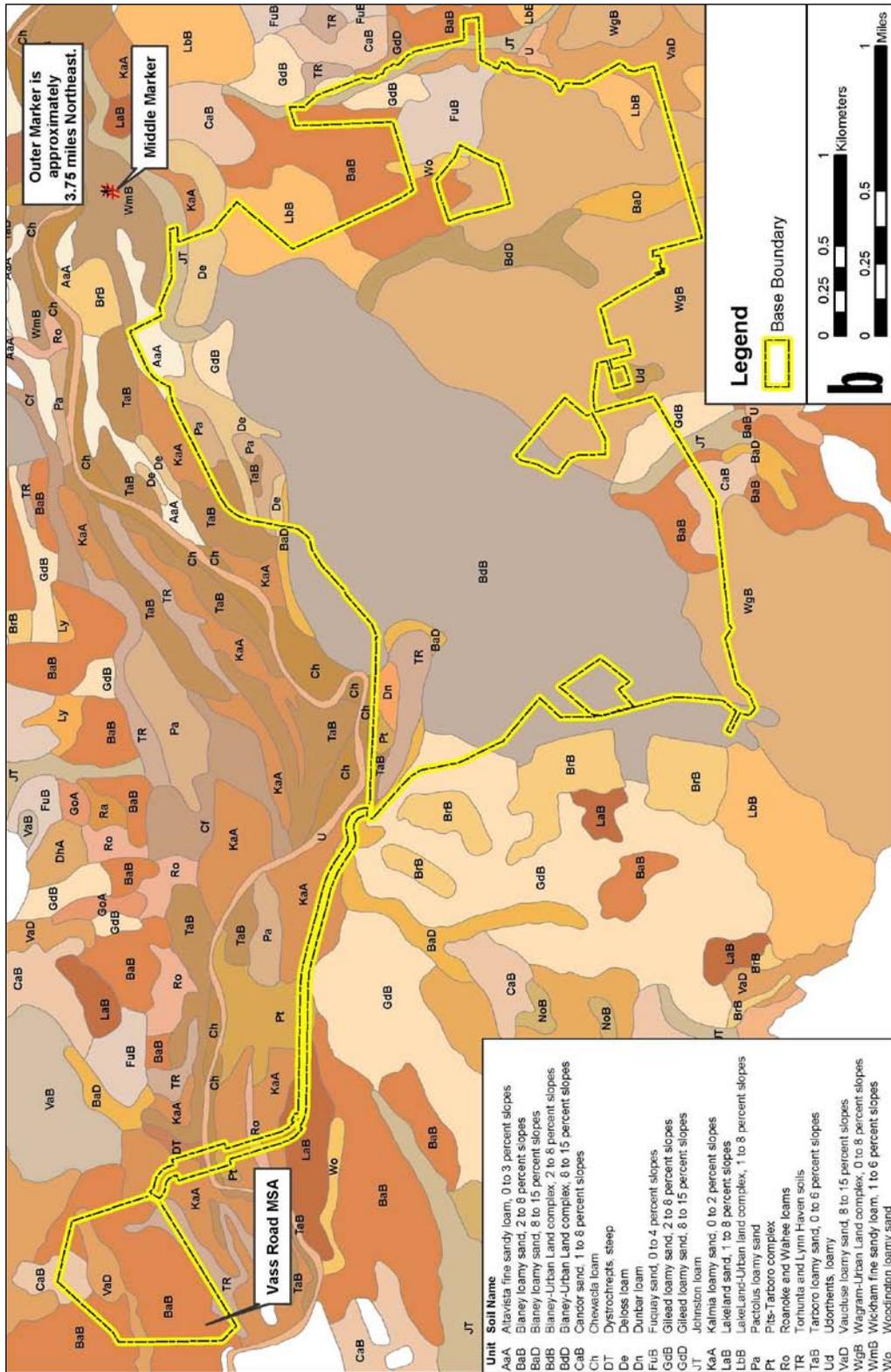
1.5.4 Climate

The region's climate is humid and subtropical with hot, humid summers and moderately cold, short winters. July is the hottest month with an average maximum daily temperature of 91.1°Fahrenheit (F) and an average minimum daily temperature of 72.2°F. January is the coldest month with an average maximum daily temperature of 52.60 F and an average minimum daily temperature of 32.6°F. The average annual precipitation is 44.77 inches. The most rainfall occurs during July, with an average of 5.72 inches, and December is the driest month with an average of 2.70 inches. On average, 33 percent of the total annual precipitation falls during June, July, and August. Heavy rains associated with thunderstorms are common during the summer months, and tropical storms and hurricanes that move inland from the coast can also bring heavy rain to the area during the summer and early fall. The average growing season at Pope AFB is 258 days (minimum temperature 28°F or higher), and the average annual snowfall is 3.7 inches (Natural Resources Conservation Services 2000).

1.5.5 Soils

The Blaney-Gilead-Lakeland soil association is the most common upland soil at Pope AFB. Other common upland soils of the installation include Blaney-Urban land complex, Wagram-Urban land complex, Gilead loamy sand, Blaney loamy sand, and Fuquay sand (**Figure 1-4**). These moderately well drained to excessively-drained soils occur on upland ridges and side slopes. Additional upland soils include AltaVista fine sandy loam, Candor sand, Dunbar loam, Lakeland-Urban land complex, Pactolus loamy sand, Tarboro loamy sand, Vaocluse loamy sand, and Wickham fine sandy loam. Soils of natural drainage ways and wetlands include Chewacla loam, Johnston loam, Deloss loam, and Woodington loamy sand. The majority of soils on Pope AFB have been disturbed by grading, filling, excavation, and other human activities. Predominant soils of developed areas include Blaney-Urban land complex and Wagram-Urban land complex. Upland soils of the Vass Road MSA include Blaney loamy sand, Candor sand, Kalmia loamy sand, Tarboro loamy sand, and Vaocluse loamy sand. Soils of natural drainage ways and wetlands at the Vass Road MSA include Torhunta and Lynn Haven soils (Hudson 1984).

Figure 1-4. Regional Soils Map, Pope AFB, Fayetteville NC



1.5.6 Pope AFB Mission

Pope AFB is America's premier "power projection platform," providing airlift and close air support to American armed forces for combat and humanitarian missions around the world. Pope AFB is assigned to AMC and is home to the 43d AW. No later than September 2011, in accordance with BRAC, Pope AFB will undergo an administrative transfer to Fort Bragg. Post BRAC, the mission of Pope AFB will be to support the Army's mission and training operations.

1.5.7 440th Airlift Wing Mission

The 440th Airlift Wing returned to Pope AFB in 2007 after more than 50 years at General Mitchell International Airport Air Reserve Station in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and has a combat history with many units of the 18th Airborne Corps and Fort Bragg.

The wing's mission is to attain and maintain operational readiness for the airlift of tactical units, airborne units, personnel, supplies, and equipment into prepared or unprepared areas by landing or airdrop. The peacetime and wartime mission of the 440th AW AFRC is global in scope.

1.5.8 43d Airlift Wing Mission

The 43d AW is the host wing at Pope AFB and is responsible for providing logistical and administrative support for all Air Force personnel and units at Pope AFB. The 43d AW mission is to "provide combat airlift and mobility war-fighting capabilities across the spectrum of military operations. Champion and support our war-fighting partners in-garrison training needs and operational deployment requirements".

1.6 Pope Air Force Base Organization

The 43d AW is the host wing at Pope Air Force Base. The current organization is shown in **Figure 1-5**.

1.6.1 43d Airlift Wing

The 43d AW units and supporting organizations that administer their own projects and construction are most likely to impact cultural resources. In addition, the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers administers many construction projects, and is responsible for upholding and implementing federal laws and Air Force policies during project execution. Base organizations involved in base planning and projects must be aware of the costs, time, and potential delays associated with historic preservation requirements.

The 43d AW units that have the greatest impact of cultural resource management are: the 43d Communications Squadron which is responsible for communications installation and repair, and the 43d Medical Group which is responsible for Buildings 300, 302, and 343, and the 43d Civil Engineer Squadron (CES) which is responsible for in-house management of Pope's resources.

1.6.2 43d Civil Engineer Squadron

The 43d CES, which manages the cultural resources management program for Pope AFB, is within the Mission Support Group. The 43d CES is responsible for building and grounds planning, design, repair, construction, and maintenance; therefore, 43d CES activities and

managed through the Planning Section of the Environmental Flight (43 CES/CEVP). 43 CES/CEVP advises the base on compliance with state and federal laws governing cultural resources management. 43 CES/CEVP is responsible for reviewing proposed projects that may impact cultural resources.

1.7 BRAC Administrative Transfer

Pope AFB is subject to the provisions of the BRAC recommendations that became law on 9 November 2005; and the provisions applicable to the base must be implemented no later than 30 September 2011.

1.7.1 Status of BRAC Action at Pope AFB

Pope AFB is in the process of deactivating or realigning appropriate units and tenants of the 43d AW and 440th AW AFRC to meet the BRAC Commission recommendations. Realignment will occur on a phased basis, beginning in 2010 and with a target date of 1 March 2011 for completion of all realignment (see **Appendix E**), including transfer of real property and installation support personnel, programs and activities, to the Army (Fort Bragg).

1.7.2 BRAC Action Impacts to Cultural Resources

Military installations must comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) for BRAC actions and consider effects on historic properties. An EA was prepared by both the Air Force and the Army for realignment of Pope Air Force Base to the Army (USAF 2007 and Department of the Army 2006). Since control of what is currently Pope AFB remains within the Department of Defense (DoD), the transfer is not an undertaking under Sec 106 of the NHPA. Therefore, Section 106 consultation/coordination is not required for BRAC actions that do not contemplate release of historic properties from federal ownership or from management by DoD entities.

1.7.2.1 Pope Field Historic District Status Under BRAC

Pope AFB family housing, including all family housing in the Pope AFB Historic District, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), was transferred to Fort Bragg in September of 2007 and was subsequently transferred out of Federal control to the private company Picerne Military Housing, LLC. A Programmatic Agreement (PA) between Fort Bragg, North Carolina SHPO, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), and Bragg Communities, LLC was executed in May of 2007 for the privatization of family housing at Fort Bragg (**Appendix I**).

Non-residential buildings listed on the NRHP as part of the Pope Field Historic District include Building 300 (Fire House), Building 302 (Medical Dispensary), Building 306 (Fleming Hall), and non-contributing Building 308 (Military Personnel). Additionally, Building 708 (Hangar 4 and 5), which lies outside of the district, is individually listed on the NRHP. These buildings have yet to be transferred from Pope AFB control. Building 342 is operated by the Area Defense Counsel, and Building 344 is occupied by the 43d AW Inspector General. Additionally, though Buildings 342, 343 and 344 were transferred, they are still in use by Pope AFB under a permit from the Army.

1.7.2.2 Status of Archeological Sites at Pope AFB Under BRAC

Of the five known archeological sites on Pope AFB, none are eligible for listing on the NRHP (see **Appendix C**). All archeological materials from Pope AFB are already curated at Fort Bragg.

1.7.2.3 Status of Historic Collections at Pope AFB Under BRAC

At present, all cultural resources administrative records reside in the base cultural resources manager's office. The 43d AW Historian (B309) is in the process of making a detailed inventory of Pope's historic resources. Historic photographs and drawings from Pope AFB will be transferred as appropriate to Fort Bragg and/or to Maxwell AFB during the transition period; see **Sections 4 and 5** for additional detail regarding the transfer of cultural resources documents, artifacts, and collections.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

2 Cultural Resources Management Program

The cultural resources management program at Pope AFB developed goals and objectives within the ICRMP to provide guidance for managing cultural resources on the installation and for complying with Air Force Instructions and federal regulations. The ICRMP details specific action items and milestones that should be accomplished each year to fulfill the goals and objectives. Section 2 discusses the cultural resources management program’s goals and objectives, annual action items, program responsibility, DoD policy governing cultural resource management, and applicable laws and penalties.

2.1 Mission

The mission of the cultural resources management program is to protect and manage cultural resources on Pope AFB while integrating cultural resource stewardship with military mission requirements.

2.1.1 Goals and Objectives

The following management objectives support the program mission and are based on the three major principles associated with cultural resource compliance as noted in AFI 32-7065: inventory, project review, and general management.

Cultural Resource Management Program Goals	
Program Goal	Objectives
Determine National Register of Historic Places eligibility of all facilities previously identified through inventory	<p>Coordinate with SHPO: request concurrence for all facilities for which analyses have been completed</p> <p>Compile existing information regarding NRHP eligibility for all facilities and transfer to Fort Bragg for completion of determinations for any additional facilities for which SHPO concurrence has not been obtained</p>
Continue existing relationships with federally recognized affiliated tribes	<p>Compile existing information regarding relationships established with affiliated tribes; supply information to Fort Bragg for integration with Fort Bragg programs as appropriate</p>
Promote cultural resource awareness through public education and community outreach	<p>Update existing pamphlets/brochures describing Pope’s heritage as appropriate, and distribute at newcomer’s orientations</p> <p>In cooperation with Public Affairs, draft an article for the Carolina Flyer on Pope’s heritage, history, and cultural resources</p> <p>Post appropriate portions of the updated ICRMP to the base intranet</p>

Cultural Resource Management Program Goals	
Program Goal	Objectives
Facilitate a successful transfer of cultural resources management responsibilities from Pope AFB to Army administration at Fort Bragg	Organize documents and data and establish file protocols as appropriate Provide data and inputs for updates to the Integrated Installation Geospatial Information & Service (IGI&S) database for cultural resources layers Complete curation per ARPA (e.g., for additional items discovered inadvertently during the transition period); as appropriate prepare for transfer of any remaining items to Fort Bragg Implement updates to documentation and databases as new data are received and assure that updates are completed for transfer to Fort Bragg
Update ICRMP	Perform annual review and update as necessary during transition period Ensure documentation and inclusion of updated materials in ICRMP for transfer to Fort Bragg

2.2 Management Plan

The cultural resource management program’s plan includes principal management actions and specific milestones that should be accomplished each year to support the program goals and objectives based on the Pope AFB’s programmed projects for the Future Year Defense Plan. With the BRAC realignment, Pope AFB will be transferred to Fort Bragg by the end of FY 2011, so no actions following transfer are listed. This ICRMP will be effective until the realignment.

2.2.1 Recurring Actions

As noted in the AFI 32-7065, principal actions associated with cultural resources preservation and compliance are inventory, project review, and general management. The base cultural resources manager and program staff will continue to complete the following requirements on an annual or as-needed basis until the transfer of responsibilities to Fort Bragg is fully executed:

- Continue formulating eligibility findings for facilities for which analyses have been completed; coordinate with SHPO and request concurrence for all facilities for which analyses have been completed.
- Continue fostering Native American relationships; coordinate Native American contacts and consultation/coordination with Fort Bragg as necessary during the transition period
- Continue integration of cultural resources compliance concerns with existing base work/project/ program review.
- Continue NHPA Section 106 consultation and coordination for programs and projects where implementation will commence prior to transfer to Fort Bragg.
- Continue providing data and inputs for updates to the Integrated Installation Geospatial Information & Service (IGI&S) database for cultural resources layers.
- Perform the annual review and update of the ICRMP as appropriate; assure updated materials are included in the ICRMP for transfer to Fort Bragg

2.2.2 Implementation Actions through Realignment

The following milestones and implementation measures should be completed for their respective fiscal year:

FY 2010 Milestone Implementation Measures	Responsibility	Status
Request concurrence regarding eligibility determinations submitted to the SHPO 2010	Base cultural resource manager	In process
Meet with Fort Bragg cultural resources management program personnel regarding the transfer of relevant information and documentation of cultural resources	Base cultural resource manager	Complete
Update existing pamphlets/brochures describing Pope's heritage as appropriate, and distribute at newcomer's orientations	Base cultural resource manager	In process
In cooperation with Public Affairs, draft an article for the Carolina Flyer on Pope's heritage, history, and cultural resources	Base cultural resource manager	
Post the 2010 ICRMP update and related cultural resource program initiatives on the Pope AFB intranet website	Base cultural resource manager	
Provide relevant portions of 2010 ICRMP update to facility managers of historic properties	Base cultural resource manager	
Continue existing relationships with affiliated tribes; transition to Fort Bragg	Base cultural resource manager	In process
Update cultural resources data layers on IGI&S	Base cultural resource manager	In process

FY 2011 Milestone Implementation Measures	Responsibility	Status
Meet with Fort Bragg CRM regarding the transfer of remaining relevant information and documentation of cultural resources	Base cultural resource manager	
Perform annual review and update ICRMP as needed prior to transfer of information to Fort Bragg	Base cultural resource manager	
Transfer remaining documents and information to Fort Bragg	Base cultural resource manager	

2.3 Cultural Resources Management Program Responsibility

Responsibility for management of the cultural resources of Pope AFB is delegated to the appropriate level of the Air Force for implementation.

2.3.1 US Air Force Headquarters

Designated organizations under the US Air Force Headquarters (HQ USAF) provide oversight for the management of cultural resources on Air Force installations. In general, these

organizations serve to advocate funding, provide legal oversight, review, and approve related policies, and provide technical advice to installations. Individual responsibilities of HQ USAF organizations are specified in AFI 32-7065.

2.3.2 Pope AFB Wing Commander

The Wing Commander has the ultimate responsibility for ensuring that Pope AFB complies with the historic preservation laws, regulations, and directives. The Wing Commander may delegate specific responsibilities to the base cultural resources manager as necessary. The Wing Commander's duties and responsibilities are to:

- Approve and implement the ICRMP (specific responsibility to implement the ICRMP may be further delegated in accordance with *Re-delegation of Environmental Authorities for Air Force Installations Pursuant to SAFO 791.1, Environment, March 10, 2003 (HQ USAF/ILE Memo, 9 Dec 04)*, AMC/CV memo, 14 Jan 2005.
- Establish government-to-government relationships with federally recognized Native American Tribes associated with Pope AFB.
- Ensure that cultural resources are managed according to procedures outlined in the ICRMP.
- Administer appropriate protection through base security forces for cultural resources eligible for listing on the NRHP and other culturally sensitive sites.

2.3.3 Pope AFB Civil Engineer

In accordance with 16 USC § 470 and AFI 32-7065 paragraph 1.4.9, the Base Civil Engineer (BCE) serves as the Pope AFB official with responsibility over management of historic properties and archeological collections and associated records. This responsibility was officially re-delegated to the BCE from the Wing Commander in January 2009 (**Appendix C**). The BCE is responsible for project planning and implementing related cultural resources policy on Pope AFB. The BCE's duties and responsibilities are to:

- Advise Wing Commander regarding proposed projects and program actions that may have adverse effects on cultural resources.
- Maintain historic properties in a manner consistent with applicable laws and regulations to prevent inadvertent transfer or sale, and to prevent significant deterioration, alteration, or demolition.
- Protect historic properties by ensuring that all demolition, construction, repair, and maintenance projects receive the appropriate review by 43 CES/CEV, as per **Sections 4 and 5**.
- Oversee project funding and programming.

2.3.4 Environmental Flight Chief

The Environmental Flight Chief is responsible for the oversight of daily activities associated with cultural resource preservation on Pope AFB, including regulatory compliance assessment. The Environmental Flight Chief's duties and responsibilities are to:

- Appoint and supervise a qualified base cultural resource manager who is familiar with historic preservation regulations, as well as DoD and Air Force instructions related to cultural resource management. The Environmental Flight Chief ensures that the base cultural resource manager receives proper training.
- Implement ICRMP procedures and policies as directed by the Wing Commander.
- Review AF Form 813 and DoD Form 1391 to assess whether proposed projects will have effects upon cultural resources, and evaluate whether any such effects will have an adverse impact upon cultural resources.
- Forward any proposed NRHP nominations and requests for ARPA permits to the MAJCOM, HQ AMC/A7AN.
- Ensure cultural resources issues are included and addressed as a part of NEPA compliance process.
- Coordinate with the ESOHC for review of the cultural resources management program.

2.3.5 Cultural Resources Manager

The base cultural resources manager has primary responsibility for managing the cultural resources of Pope AFB and administering the overall operations and mission of the entire cultural resource management program. The base cultural resource manager's duties and responsibilities are to:

- Implement ICRMP procedures and policies as directed by the Wing Commander, and assist with historic and cultural issues on the installation through the transition period.
- Maintain (and update as appropriate) the inventory of all historic properties, and culturally sensitive areas on the installation, including historic districts, buildings and structures eligible for the NRHP, archeological sites, and archeologically sensitive areas, so that up-to-date information will be provided to Fort Bragg.
- Review and maintain the ICRMP on an annual basis. The base cultural resources manager will also perform and coordinate any required ICRMP updates through the transition period.
- Review proposed projects and action plans to assure compliance with cultural resource federal regulations and AFI 32-7065 until program transition to Fort Bragg is completed.
- Monitor contractor activities to ensure compliance with Air Force cultural resource requirements and recommendations within the ICRMP until program transition to Fort Bragg is completed.
- Conduct public education programs and outreach to promote cultural resource awareness during the transition period.

2.3.6 Chief of Security Forces

The Chief of Security Forces will provide for the protection of cultural resources on Pope AFB. The Chief of Security Forces' related duties and responsibilities are to:

- Investigate any incidents where looting or vandalism has occurred on historic properties.
- Provide 24-hour security for inadvertently discovered human remains on Pope AFB while a treatment plan for those remains is developed and implemented.
- In coordination with the base cultural resource manager, provides protection for cultural resources (e.g., for sites or properties needing protection), provide law enforcement assistance or advice.

2.3.7 Project Proponents

All project proponents for undertakings that could affect cultural resources at Pope AFB are responsible for preparing an AF Form 332 and/or an AF Form 813 and submitting forms to the Civil Engineer Squadron Customer Service Section prior to the proposed project start date. Proponents of larger projects will submit DoD Form 1391 and AF Form 813. Project descriptions in AF Forms 332, 813, or DoD Form 1391 must be sufficiently detailed in order to determine the nature of any potential impacts to cultural resources.

2.3.8 Communication Coordination

The base cultural resources manager is responsible for communicating with installation commands, tenants, and off-base entities concerning cultural resources management on Pope AFB. Off-base entities typically include the SHPO, ACHP, NPS, and Native American Tribes. Prior to any undertakings on Pope AFB, the base cultural resources manager will coordinate with project proponents regarding anticipated cultural resources consultation requirements. The base cultural resources manager will review all proposed projects to ensure projects are in compliance with cultural resource requirements.

2.4 Statutory/Regulatory Framework and Applicable Penalties

The management of cultural resources is governed by numerous statutes, regulations, executive orders, and departmental policies, instructions, and guidelines/guidance documents.

2.4.1 Statutory Requirements

The laws govern the preservation of the nation's cultural heritage developed over the course of the 20th century, beginning with the protection of cultural sites on federal lands. Many of these laws are broadly applicable, while others are specific to particular lands or resource types.

Penalties and complications for non-compliance under specific laws include delays and stoppage of construction projects, and mitigation of damaged resources. In addition, willful disobedience of laws, regulations, and orders may subject military personnel to action under the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), 10 USC Chap. 47. Laws and regulations related to cultural resource management and preservation also contain civil and criminal penalties.

The American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA)

Under AIRFA (42 USC 1996 et seq.), it is unlawful to deny Native Americans their inherent right of freedom to believe, express, and exercise the traditional religions of the American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, and Native Hawaiians. This includes, but is not limited to, access to sites, use and possession of sacred objects, and the freedom to worship through ceremonials and traditional rites. The determination of whether or not there are Native American graves or

religious sites must be done in consultation with appropriate Native American groups. There are no civil or criminal penalties for AIRFA violations.

The Archaeological Resource Protection Act (ARPA)

The ARPA (16 USC 470aa et seq.) Section 470ee prohibits the unauthorized excavation, removal, damage, alteration, or defacing of archeological resources located on public land (including attempts at excavation, removal, damage, alteration, or defacing); ARPA prohibits selling, exchanging, purchasing, transporting, receiving or offering for sale, exchange, purchase, or transport archeological resources obtained illegally from public land, and ARPA prohibits the trafficking in interstate or foreign commerce in archeological resources that were excavated, removed, sold, purchased, exchanged, transported, or received in violation of state or local law. Penalties include imprisonment for one year, a \$10,000 fine, or both for a first offense (two years imprisonment and a \$20,000 fine, if the value of the archeological resource is in excess of \$500). Subsequent convictions may result in a \$100,000 fine, five years imprisonment, or both.

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), as amended

The NHPA (16 USC 470 et seq.) provides for the establishment of a nationwide program to foster the preservation of cultural resources. To assure that effects on cultural resources will be addressed by the federal agencies, Section 106 of the NHPA provides that the head of any federal agency having direct or indirect jurisdiction over proposed federal or federally assisted undertakings shall, prior to the approval of the expenditure of any federal funds on the undertaking or prior to the issuance of any license, take into account the effect of the undertaking on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places and shall afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation “a reasonable opportunity to comment with regard to such undertaking.” The implementing regulations (at 36 CFR Part 800; see below) provide detailed information regarding compliance with the directive of Section 106.

Any federal proposed project/program action determined to be an undertaking is subject to Section 106 review. Failure to take into account the effects of an undertaking on historic properties in accordance with NHPA Section 106 can result in the ACHP’s formal notification of foreclosure to the Secretary of the Air Force per 36 CFR 800.9(b). “Foreclosure” is a term that implies a Federal agency has initiated an action before providing the ACHP with an opportunity, in consultation with the SHPO and other interested parties, to comment on an undertaking. The ACHP publishes determinations of foreclosure in the *Federal Register*, thus notifying interested parties of the actions undertaken on an installation’s historic properties. A notice of foreclosure can be used by any person to file a civil suit, thus causing delays to, or halting of, Air Force projects.

In addition, Section 110 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to identify and nominate historic properties under their ownership or jurisdiction. Eligible properties are nominated to the NRHP with SHPO coordination. The Air Force is mandated to inventory and evaluate cultural resources in accordance with the Secretary of Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation.

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)

Under NAGPRA (25 USC 3001 et seq.), it is a criminal offense to sell, purchase, use for profit, and transport for sale or profit, Native American human remains and cultural items. First time offenders are subject to penalties of one year in prison, a \$100,000 fine, or both; and repeat offenders are subject to a fine of \$250,000, five years in prison, or both.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), 42 USC 4321 et seq.

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) is our basic national charter for protection of the environment. It establishes policy, sets goals (section 101), and provides means (section 102) for carrying out the policy. Section 102(2) contains "action-forcing" provisions to make sure that federal agencies act according to the letter and spirit of the Act. The President, the federal agencies, and the courts share responsibility for enforcing the Act so as to achieve the substantive requirements of Section 101. The regulations at 40 CFR 1500-1508 provide instructions to federal agencies for implementing Section 102(2), the "action forcing" provisions of the NEPA. Section 1500.4(k) encourages integrating NEPA requirements with other environmental review and consultation requirements, such as those under Section 106 of the NHPA. Section 1502.25 provides that, to the fullest extent possible, agencies will integrate NEPA environmental impact analyses with related surveys and studies required by other environmental laws and regulations, including the NHPA.

Religious Freedom Restoration Act (RFRA) (42 U.S.C. 2000)

The RFRA states that the government shall not substantially burden a person's exercise of religion if the burden results from a rule of general applicability. The law provided two exceptions. The first states that there can be a burden if it is necessary for the furtherance of a compelling government interest; government interest is compelling when it is more than routine and does more than simply improve government efficiency. The other exception is that the rule must be the least restrictive way in which to further the government interest. This law, in conjunction with President Clinton's Executive Order in 1996, provides more security for sacred sites for Native American religious rites.

2.4.2 Regulatory Requirements

Regulations promulgated under various statutory authorities provide additional definition of the requirements for management of cultural resources:

36 CFR Part 800, Protection of Historic Properties

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. The procedures in this part define how Federal agencies meet these statutory responsibilities.

36 CFR 60, National Register of Historic Places

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 80 Stat. 915, 16 U.S.C. 470 et seq., as amended, authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to expand and maintain a National Register of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering and culture. The regulations at 36 CFR 60 contain the procedural requirements for listing properties on the National Register.

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

Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, sets forth certain responsibilities of Federal agencies in carrying out the purposes of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Subsection 110(j) authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to promulgate regulations under which the requirements in section 110 may be waived in whole or in part in the event of a major natural disaster or an imminent threat to the national security.

Waiver of responsibilities under Section 110 does not affect an agency's Section 106 responsibilities for taking into account the effects of emergency activities on properties included in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and for affording the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment on such activities.

2.4.3 Executive Orders, Departmental Policies, Instructions, and Guidelines

The management of cultural resources is also conditioned by directives in the form of Executive Orders by the President of the United States; and by departmental and agency policies, instructions, directives, guidance, and guidelines:

Executive Order 11593, Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment, 13 May 1971

E.O. 11593 states that the federal government shall provide leadership in preserving, restoring, and maintaining the historic and cultural environment of the Nation. Agencies of the executive branch are required to: (1) administer the cultural properties under their control in a spirit of stewardship and trusteeship for future generations, (2) initiate measures necessary to direct their policies, plans and programs in such a way that federally owned sites, structures, and objects of historical, architectural or archaeological significance are preserved, restored and maintained for the inspiration and benefit of the people, and (3), in consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (16 U.S.C. 470i), institute procedures to assure that federal plans and programs contribute to the preservation and enhancement of non-federally owned sites, structures and objects of historical, architectural or archeological significance.

Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, 6 November 2000

This executive order was enacted to establish regular and meaningful consultation and collaboration with tribal officials in the development of Federal policies that have tribal implications, to strengthen the United States government-to-government relationships with Indian tribes, and to reduce the imposition of unfunded mandates upon Indian tribes.

Department of Defense American Indian and Alaska Native Policy (October 1998)

The preamble to the DoD American Indian and Alaska Native Policy states: "These principles establish the Department of Defense's (DoD) American Indian and Alaska Native Policy for interacting and working with federally-recognized American Indian and Alaska Native governments (hereinafter referred to as "tribes"). These principles are based on tribal input, federal policy, treaties, and federal statutes. The DoD policy supports tribal self-governance and government-to-government relations between the federal government and tribes. Although these principles are intended to provide general guidance to DoD Components on issues affecting

tribes, DoD personnel must consider the unique qualities of individual tribes when applying these principles, particularly at the installation level. These principles recognize the importance of increasing understanding and addressing tribal concerns, past, present, and future. These concerns should be addressed prior to reaching decisions on matters that may have the potential to significantly affect protected tribal resources, tribal rights, or Indian lands” (DoD 1998). This Memorandum requires installation commanders, or their designated O-6 representatives, to meet periodically with designated representatives of each federally recognized Native American tribe that is affected by the installation's plans or activities.

DoDI 4710.02--DoD Interactions with Federally-Recognized Tribes, 14 September 2006

Requires military agencies to meet its responsibilities to tribes as derived from Federal trust doctrine, treaties, and agreements between the United States Government and tribal governments, and to comply with Federal statutes, regulations, Presidential Memorandums, and Executive Orders governing DoD interactions with tribes, and to build stable and enduring government-to-government relations with federally recognized tribal governments in a manner that sustains the DoD mission and minimizes effects on protected tribal resources.

Air Force Instruction (AFI) 32-7065

This Instruction supplements U.S. Air Force policy for managing cultural resources to support the military mission and to meet legal compliance requirements. It implements AFPD 32-70, *Environmental Quality* and DoD Instruction 4715.16, *Environmental Conservation Program*, 18 September 2008. It establishes guidelines for managing and protecting cultural resources on property affected by Air Force operations in the United States and US territories and possessions.

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

The standards and guidelines are not regulatory and do not set or interpret agency policy; they provide technical advice about archeological and historic preservation activities and methods. Compliance with the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects, where practicable, minimizes the likelihood of a finding of adverse effect during the 36 CFR Part 800, Section 106 consultation process. Additionally, AFI 32-7065 mandates application of the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects for the following areas: identification and evaluation of cultural resources (paragraph 2.1), archeological data recovery (paragraph 3.1.1.8.4), qualification standards for certain cultural resources workers (paragraphs 4.5.4 and 4.17), and waivers of Section 106 responsibility when there is an imminent major natural disaster or a threat to national security (paragraph 4.18).

3 Cultural Resources Inventory

Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) requires federal agencies to establish a preservation program to identify, evaluate, and nominate significant historical properties for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Through the installation's cultural resources management program, Pope AFB protects and manages cultural resources on base as required under NHPA Section 110. The ICRMP lists all cultural resources currently known on Pope AFB, and documents Pope AFB's compliance with NHPA Section 110. This section provides a summary of surveys conducted on base to identify cultural resources (**Section 3.1**), an inventory of archeological resources and historic properties on base (**Section 3.2**), a description of cultural resource areas/properties of concern on base (**Section 3.3**), and the status of cultural resources mapping (**Section 3.4**). A chronological overview of the cultural background of the region and the base is presented in **Appendix A**.

3.1 Cultural Resource Surveys

As required under Section 110 of the NHPA, Pope AFB is responsible for inventorying, evaluating, and nominating cultural resources potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. Various cultural resource surveys have been conducted in the vicinity of and directly on Pope AFB, since the 1980s, as discussed below. The majority of cultural resource investigations conducted within the last 25 years in Cumberland County, North Carolina have been compliance related. Other cultural resource investigations have also been undertaken for research on specific sites or topics. Summaries of cultural resource surveys for proposed projects on Pope AFB and within the region are discussed throughout this section. Historic and archeological information sources and national and local repositories are provided in **Appendix B**.

3.1.1 Predictive Modeling for Cultural Resources on Pope AFB

Within the last three decades, predictive modeling has been used to identify site probability and location (Hay et al. 1982; Robertson and Robertson 1978; Lewis 1985). The ability to predict the locations and density of archeological sites has obvious merits as a planning tool for cultural resource management studies. Likewise, the testing and validation of predictive models has value to the process of assessing the present nature and distribution of sites within the landscape so that attempts at interpretations concerning settlement patterns and inference regarding behavior can be made possible using relatively unbiased data.

3.1.1.1 Background for Predictive Modeling for Archeological Sites

Archeological research conducted in and around Fort Bragg is particularly relevant to Pope AFB (**Table 3-1**). Most of these studies provide useful information regarding site location probability, prehistoric settlement patterns, site formation processes, and temporal land use within the general area. Loftfield (1979a) surveyed approximately 16,500 acres within Fort Bragg recording 490 sites, several of which are located near Pope AFB. He noted an association between sources of water and site distribution and cited topographic situation, soil composition, distance to water, and elevation above water as useful secondary variables. According to Loftfield, prehistoric sites were most frequently located on hilltops, toe slopes, upland flats, and saddles in association with first order streams and springs on sandy soils with a north, northeastern or easterly aspect.

High site probability areas were inferred for much of Fort Bragg. The margins of first order streams were also suggested as high site probability areas. Loftfield estimated an average site density of 1.6 sites per hectare.

Table 3-1 Archeological Investigations Conducted on or in the Vicinity of Pope AFB

Project Area	Project Report Citation
Lower Little River Bridge #20	Lautzenheiser 1986
Camp Mackall	Loftfield 1979a
Cumberland County	Davis and Ward 1986; Gossett and Gossett 1976b; Robinson 1986
Fayetteville CBD Loop	McLean and Sellon 1979
Fayetteville Municipal Airport	Ward 1977
Fort Bragg	Braley 1988a, 1988b, 1990; Jones and Roberts 1993; Loftfield 1979a; McCullough 1985
Lee Borrow Pit	Hammond and Hargrove 1981
McFayden Mound	South 1966
McLean Mound	MacCord 1966
NC24 from Interstate 95 to Interstate 40	Cable 1992; Cable and Reed 1990
NC87 Archeological Site	Hargrove 1990
Overhills Tract	Benson 1997
Owen Drive Extension	Robinson 1994
Pope Air Force Base	Ehrenhard 1984; Jones and Roberts 1993
Simmons Army Airfield	Loftfield 1979a
Spring Lake	Abbott et al. 1992; Abbott 1994; Braley and Schuldenrein 1993; Gossett and Gossett 1976a; Ward and Simpkins 1981
Whitehurst Tract, Moore County	King 1992

Braley (1988b) tested Loftfield's model during a survey within Fort Bragg and the resultant data was used to develop a historic preservation plan (Braley 1990). According to Braley, the model was found to be useful and should be considered when large tracts of land are to be developed. Braley recorded twice the sites predicted by Loftfield's model, attributing the increased site density to the wider range of landforms he surveyed as compared to the narrow transects prescribed by the location of firebreaks used by Loftfield. "...Site density depends on whether a tract is located along the terraces of major drainages or in upland areas. Overall, site density is slightly higher in the lowland settings" (Braley 1990:22). Braley points out that the site location model is applicable only to prehistoric resources because historic site locations are dependent on different sets of variables such as proximity to road systems and highly productive soils (Braley 1990:23).

Robinson (1986) recorded 60 sites in a 500-acre survey of selected areas of Cumberland County. His work documented the abundance of archeological resources within the county and the wide range of components represented. He also noted that the area around Fort Bragg and Pope AFB held high potential for the presence of archeological sites. This area was considered critical in regards to cultural resource assessment due to the extensive nature of land development.

The Spring Lake Project involved a sample survey of 1,955 acres (Abbott 1994). The 551 acres surveyed were distributed among three topographical zones: stream valleys, dissected uplands, and watershed divides. Fifty-one sites were assessed as part of the project, a site density of 1 site per 10.80 acres. Archeological resources appear to be fairly evenly distributed. The broad expectations for the settlement patterns in the project area are for small base camps supported by even smaller, more ephemeral, extraction sites that represent a subsistence strategy based on a focal/diffuse lifestyle (Sassaman 1991). This pattern appears to begin in the Middle Archaic and continues until horticulture developed and the system changed due to adequate food storage (presumably during the Late Woodland).

The site density estimates of the Spring Lake Project exceeded those of most other projects in the general area (**Table 3-2**). A notable exception is Robinson's data (1986). Most of the survey areas incorporated into Robinson's work were located near the main channel of the Cape Fear River. The proximity to the major watercourse in the area may account for his success in locating sites and serves to emphasize the relatively high site density across Cumberland County in general.

Table 3-2. Site Density Estimates

Project	Density (site/acre)
Gossett and Gossett (1976a)	1/40.0
Loftfield (1979a)	1/33.67
Ward and Simpkins (1981)	1/18.0
Robinson (1986)	1/8.33
Braley (1988a)	1/27.73
Braley (1988b)	1/15.56
King (1992)	1/16.10
Jones and Roberts (1992)	1/64.0
Cable (1992)	1/13.44
Abbott (1994)	1/10.80
Benson (1997)	1/24.5

The Spring Lake Project also provided information regarding site transformation processes within the general area and the implications for archeological survey and site location techniques. Shovel testing produced significant results whereas others thought that emphasis should be placed on cultivated fields and open areas (Loftfield 1979a:40; Braley 1988a, 1988b). Only 12.5 percent of the area sampled for the Spring Lake Project was contained within plowed fields. The recovery rate within these areas was high; however, surface visibility within open areas across the balance of the study area was deceiving. Many of the sites were located in shovel tests at depths of 30 centimeters (cm) to greater than 70 cm below the ground surface in areas where ground surface visibility was available. In most of these areas, no artifacts were present on the ground surface.

The variable depths of these sites may result from bioturbation and other natural depositional processes active within the Sandhills area, although, Robinson (1994:7-9) suspects that aeolian deposits account for the phenomena on other sites in the area. Robinson's observations are supported by the work of others on similar sites in similar settings (Braley and Schuldenrein

1993; Gunn and Wilson 1993). The underlying implication for site location techniques within Pope AFB is that shovel testing is imperative for the recovery of archeological (especially prehistoric) sites. This notion must be extended also to the depths to which shovel tests are dug. Many positive shovel tests at Spring Lake produced artifacts beginning at 50 centimeters below ground surface within yellow, medium to fine sand. This phenomenon may explain the lack of sites discovered by Ehrenhard (1984) at Pope AFB. Earth disturbing projects within relatively undisturbed areas of the base should thus include procedures for inadvertent discoveries (see **Section 5, SOPs**, for procedures related to inadvertent discoveries of human remains or archeological resources).

The Overhills Tract survey on Fort Bragg provided important site density and distribution data. This survey covered over 10,000 acres including areas adjacent to Pope AFB. These areas were characterized primarily by heavily bisected ridges and flat uplands. This survey recorded 426 sites and 231 isolated finds. This yields an average of one site per 24.5 acres, which is lower than was found in the Spring Lake survey (Benson 1997).

The number and distribution of sites found in previous studies indicates that future archeological surveys at Pope AFB should consider the significance of these results and ensure that all shovel tests are excavated to subsoil (generally brown coarse-grain sand between 60 cm and 90 cm below surface). Any future survey work should extensively utilize shovel tests to subsoil across the project area and not depend on surface visibility alone as a sole indicator of site location. Shovel tests should be dug at regular transect intervals regardless of surface visibility and topographic location to ensure the recovery of small, subsurface sites that have either moved vertically through the soft sandy soil zones or been covered by aeolian deposits.

The results from the Spring Lake Project suggest that low, swampy areas should not be ignored by surveyors, because small resource extraction sites were found directly adjacent to these areas. In addition, very few areas in the Coastal Plain are flat; therefore, no areas should be avoided due to slope. Small benches overlooking drainage heads or marshy areas were found to contain sites.

3.1.1.2 Known Sites in the Vicinity of Pope AFB

Digital site files and US Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle maps from the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology showed a total of 766 previously recorded sites within the vicinity of Pope AFB: 164 previously identified sites recorded on the USGS Manchester Quadrangle and 602 previously identified sites recorded on the USGS Overhills Quadrangle. Most of these sites are located within the boundaries of Fort Bragg. Most of the sites recorded on these quadrangles are located on toe slopes or ridge toes (37.3 percent), first terraces (14.8 percent), and upland flats (14.2 percent) (see **Table 3-3**).

Although the percentages shown in **Table 3-3** do not take into account the quantity of each landform surveyed, the table provides some measure of the likelihood that any given landform will contain sites. In general, prehistoric sites would be considered likely on prominent landforms within 100 meters (m) of a permanent water source, and within 20 vertical feet of water (Braley 1990). Historic period sites would be expected near water, or along historic roads.

Table 3-3. Topographic Variability for 732 of 766 Recorded Sites in Vicinity of Pope AFB

Landform	Count	Frequency
Cave	1	0.1%
Natural Levee	1	0.1%
Terrace Remnant on Floodplain	1	0.1%
Bluff	2	0.3%
Low Rise on Flood Plain	2	0.3%
Other	2	0.3%
Terrace Edge	2	0.3%
Floodplain	3	0.4%
Stream Confluence	10	1.4%
Saddle Between Ridge or Hill Tops	18	2.5%
Hill or Ridgetop	26	3.6%
3rd Terrace	31	4.2%
2nd Terrace	59	8.1%
Upland or Talus Slope	89	12.2%
Upland Flats	104	14.2%
1st Terrace	108	14.8%
Toe Slope or Ridge Toe	273	37.3%
Total	732	100.0%

Source: North Carolina Office of State Archaeology

Note: Data recorded for 732 of 766 total sites.

In terms of soil morphology, a majority of the sites (62.7 percent) are located on loamy sand (**Table 3-4**). Most of the remaining sites are located on sand (25.1 percent). The balance is distributed among a variety of loams. These data were not recorded for all sites.

Table 3-4. Soil Type Variability of 451 of 766 Sites in Vicinity of Pope AFB

Soil Type	Count	Frequency
Gravelly Loamy Sand, Sandy Loam	1	0.2%
Loam, Loamy Sand	1	0.2%
Loamy Sand, Loam	1	0.2%
Sandy Loam	2	0.4%
Fine Loamy Sand	6	1.3%
Gravelly Loamy Sand	6	1.3%
Urban Land	9	2.0%
Fine Sandy Loam	12	2.7%
Loam	17	3.8%
Sand	113	25.1%
Loamy Sand	283	62.7%
Total	451	100.0%

Source: North Carolina Office of State Archaeology

Note: Data available for 451 of 766 sites.

The sites recorded within the two quadrangles contain a total of 833 recovered artifacts. Of these 833 recovered artifacts, 263 are diagnostic artifacts representing 14 distinct cultural periods, from Paleo-Indian through the 20th century (**Table 3-5**). The majority of the artifacts recovered

from these sites (823 artifacts or 99% of the total assemblages from the sites) are prehistoric artifacts; 263 of these prehistoric artifacts consist of non-diagnostic ceramics and lithics that cannot be assigned to a specific prehistoric cultural period. Specifically, non-diagnostic lithic artifacts represent 68% of the total number of artifacts recovered from these sites. Artifacts diagnostic of the Woodland Period (including Early through Late Woodland) represent 19.7% of the artifacts recovered from these sites; artifacts diagnostic of the Archaic Period (including Early through Late Archaic) represent 10.1% of the artifacts recovered from these sites; and artifacts diagnostic of the Paleo-Indian period (including the Late Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic transition period) and the Late Mississippian period represent less than 1% of the artifacts recovered from these sites. Artifacts diagnostic of the Historic period (including the post-Revolutionary War period and the historic 20th century) represent only 1.2% of the artifacts recovered from these sites.

Table 3-5. Cultural Periods For 701 of 766 Recorded Sites in Vicinity of Pope AFB

Cultural Period	Artifact Count	Frequency
Paleo-Indian	2	0.2%
Late Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic	2	0.2%
Archaic	6	0.7%
Early Archaic	21	2.5%
Middle Archaic	33	4.0%
Late Archaic	24	2.9%
Woodland	69	8.3%
Early Woodland	12	1.4%
Middle Woodland	63	7.6%
Late Woodland	20	2.4%
Late Mississippian	1	0.1%
Undiagnostic Prehistoric Ceramic	45	5.4%
Undiagnostic Prehistoric Lithic	525	63.0%
Historic	5	0.6%
Historic Post Revolutionary – 1776-1861	1	0.1%
Historic 20th Century	4	0.5%
Total	833	100.0%

Source: North Carolina Office of State Archaeology

Note: Data recorded for 701 of 766 total sites.

Site sizes were recorded for 570 of the sites located within the two quadrangles (**Table 3-6**). Most of these sites are fairly large in extent: 40% of the recorded sites are between 600 and 5,000 square meters. Another 45% of the recorded sites are relatively small in extent; 600 square meters or less. Only 5.6% of the sites are larger than 10,000 square meters.

Table 3-6. Size Variability for 570 of 766 Recorded Sites in Vicinity of Pope AFB

Area (square meters)	Count	Frequency
1-10	72	12.6%
11-25	3	0.5%
26-100	58	10.2%
101-600	124	21.8%
601-5000	228	40.0%
5001-10,000	53	9.3%
10,001-25,000	23	4.0%
25,001-50,000	8	1.4%
>50,000	1	0.2%
Total	570	100.0%

Source: North Carolina Office of State Archaeology

Note: Data recorded for 570 of 766 total sites.

3.1.1.3 Predictive Model for Archeological Site Probability and Locations at Pope AFB

The background research and previous work of others have resulted in the development of generalized expectations concerning the location of prehistoric archeological sites within the Pope AFB area. The location of archeological sites within the study area should be expected in accordance with the variables described by Braley (1988, 1990) for Fort Bragg and Abbott (1994) for the Spring Lake project area. These variables have been developed into a predictive archeological site location model that is specific to prehistoric archeological sites. According to this model, one should expect a relatively high site density of one site per 10.80 acres, suggesting that as many as 170 sites may have been located within the confines of Pope AFB prior to construction and land alteration. This estimate is based on the total number of sites found per total acres surveyed in the region surrounding the base, and does not take landform variation into account. Many of these sites should be non-diagnostic, low-density, upland lithic scatters located in sandy soils. Most should be no greater than 600 square meters in area. Some of the upland sites will be buried within yellow sands up to about 90 cm below ground surface. Sites should be more frequent in areas surrounding drainages, no matter how small. Sites can be expected adjacent to spring heads on small benches. The possibility of encountering buried sites under post-settlement alluvium should be a major consideration around Tank Creek.

As noted above, the predictive archeological site location model applies only to prehistoric sites. There are comparatively few historic sites on Fort Bragg or in the general area (Braley 1990:22; Abbott 1994), and a statistically elegant model would be of little value.

The paucity of historic sites other than those directly related to activities at Pope AFB and Fort Bragg is, in part, due to the poor soil; the low number of historic sites may have also been affected by other variables such as the proximity to an existing road system. The land was ill-suited for large-scale cotton production; as such, lumber, turpentine, and naval stores were the predominant local economic activities. After the 1830s, much land in the area of Fort Bragg and Pope AFB came to be owned by families such as the McDiarmids and McCormicks (Clement et al. 1997). The McCormicks were heavily involved in agriculture and the naval stores industry. As a result, large tracts of land were tied up in cultivated fields and timber. The control and specific use of the area over such a long period of time by one family group retarded

development in the area until purchase of select portions of the original holdings by the federal government. Much of the original McCormick land has remained relatively undeveloped, and is used for military training areas. The majority of the historic sites expected should be tar kilns associated with the McCormick family navel stores industry (Meyer and Reed 1992; Abbott 1994).

Reviews of historic maps of North Carolina and Cumberland and Harnett Counties show limited evidence of historic sites within Pope AFB (Mouzon 1775; Anon. 1782; US Coast Survey 1865; D.G. McDuffie 1868; Kerr and Cain 1882; US Corps of Engineers 1919; Boseman 1930; US Corps of Engineers 1948).

According to a military map dated to 1943, a family cemetery was located near the center of what became Pope Field. This is indicated as the “Monroe Burial” on the map, and is said to contain “three white and 17 Negro” graves. This cemetery is/was located at the center of the base, beneath what is now the main runway. Little is known about the Monroe family or current status of the burials, but in recognition of their connection with the site, the Army and Air Force erected a plaque within a park area on the north side of the runway to commemorate the “Monroe Land Grant” and in memory of the early settlers who were buried there. See **Appendix A**, p. A-48, for additional details.

Roads in the vicinity of Pope AFB appear by 1865, but over time, historic maps indicate limited evidence for settlements along them, although the scale and detail of most of the historic maps available is such that nineteenth-century sites along the roads cannot be ruled out. The only evidence for historic sites within the Pope AFB is McDuffie’s 1884 map of Cumberland, which shows a small rectangle labeled “Shaw” where Chicken Road crosses Bones Creek that may be a dwelling near the Old Munitions Storage Area (D.G. McDuffie 1884). Braley (1990:23) suggested study of early twentieth century soil maps or land acquisition maps to pinpoint the location of 19th and early 20th century historic house sites, but no formal study has been made to date.

3.1.2 Cultural Resource Studies and Archeological Investigations Conducted on Pope AFB

Various cultural resources studies have been conducted on Pope AFB in compliance with Section 106 and Section 110 of the NHPA. These cultural resources studies, archeological investigations, and historic building and structure surveys and inventories are discussed in greater detail in **Sections 3.1.2 and 3.1.3**, and are summarized in **Table 3-7**.

In 1999, Pope AFB completed an inventory of historic properties as required under Section 110 of NHPA. The entire area within the 1998 Pope AFB boundaries was surveyed for archeological sites (**Figures 3-1 and 3-2**), and all buildings within the 1998 property boundary of Pope AFB that were 50 years old or greater at the time of inventory/survey were evaluated for eligibility for listing on the NRHP. In addition to information within the 1998 property boundary, limited information is available for archeological evaluations of the GSUs and other properties previously or presently owned or administered by the base (see discussion below).

Table 3-7. Cultural Resource/Archeological Investigations Conducted for Pope AFB

Year	Author	Study Type	Results
1984	Ehrenhard	Section 110 Reconnaissance of 1750 acres on Pope AFB	Letter Report states few areas have potential for sites; intensive reconnaissance on 12 areas found no sites; SHPO concurred 19 Jul 84.
1985	Drucker	Architectural Inventory of Pre-World War II buildings at Pope AFB	33 buildings recommended for NRHP nomination, 32 as a district with 31 buildings contributing, 1 building noncontributing; B708 recommended as individually eligible; SHPO concurred 7 Jan 87 on district and individual eligibility determinations.
1994	Jones & Roberts (Brockingham and Associates)	Section 106 and 110 survey of 320-acre proposed A-10 Munitions tract and 20-acre Cumberland County School tract land acquisitions	Two new sites and 2 new isolates identified; 1 old site revisited; recommended not eligible; SHPO concurred 10 Aug 93. Some of these sites are located on Fort Bragg (are not permitted to Pope AFB).
1994	Markham and Roberts (Gulf Engineering Consultants)	Phase I archeological survey of 350-acre Bridge, Road, and Utilities Tract	Four sites and five isolates identified; recommended not eligible; SHPO concurred 30 Dec 93.
1995	Hargrove (for HQ ACC)	Section 106 & 110 archeological survey of 100-acre proposed Laketree Housing tract land acquisition	Two sites identified. Recommended not eligible; SHPO concurred 3 May 95.
1995 & 1997	HQ ACC	Section 110 architectural inventory of Cold War Material Cultural, Pope AFB	One building recommended as eligible specifically for Cold War significance (Building 306 - USAF/TALC, also called Fleming Hall); B306 is already listed as a contributing element to the Pope Field Historic District.
1999	HQ AMC (Conducted by Parsons)	Cultural Resources Inventory Report (Archeological Survey of Pope AFB)	One archeological site identified at the Chicken Road (Old) Munitions Area, not eligible for the NRHP. This area was transferred to Fort Bragg in 2003.
2001	TRC through Earth Tech (for AFCEE)	Runway extension archeological survey on private land adjacent to the 23-approach runway	Three sites identified: one site was potentially eligible and required further study; a second site was indeterminate due to limited access by the adjacent landowner; and third site was ineligible. Report submitted to the Office of State Archeology (OSA) in 2004.

Figure 3-1. Areas Surveyed for Archeological Resources on Present Day Pope AFB

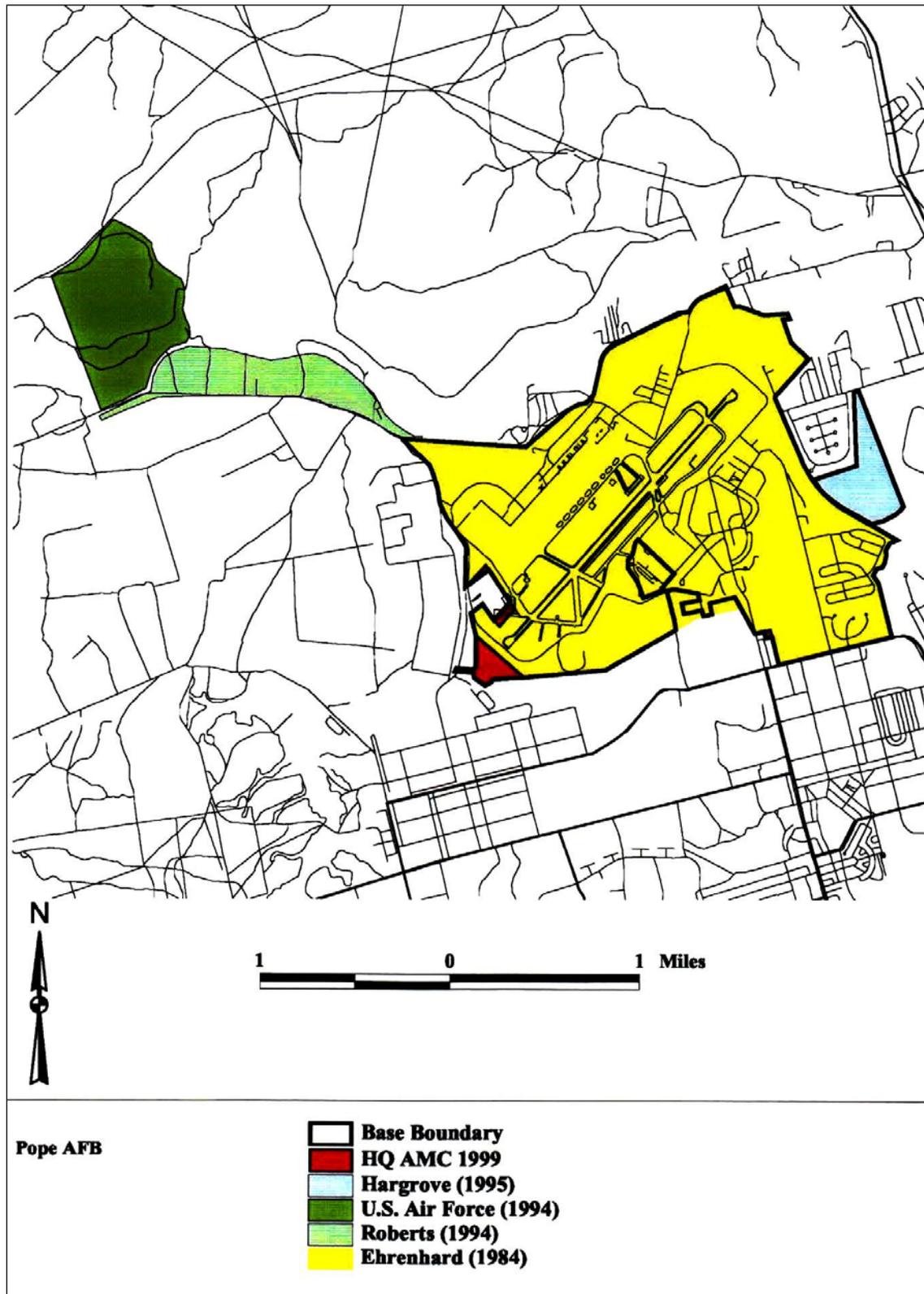
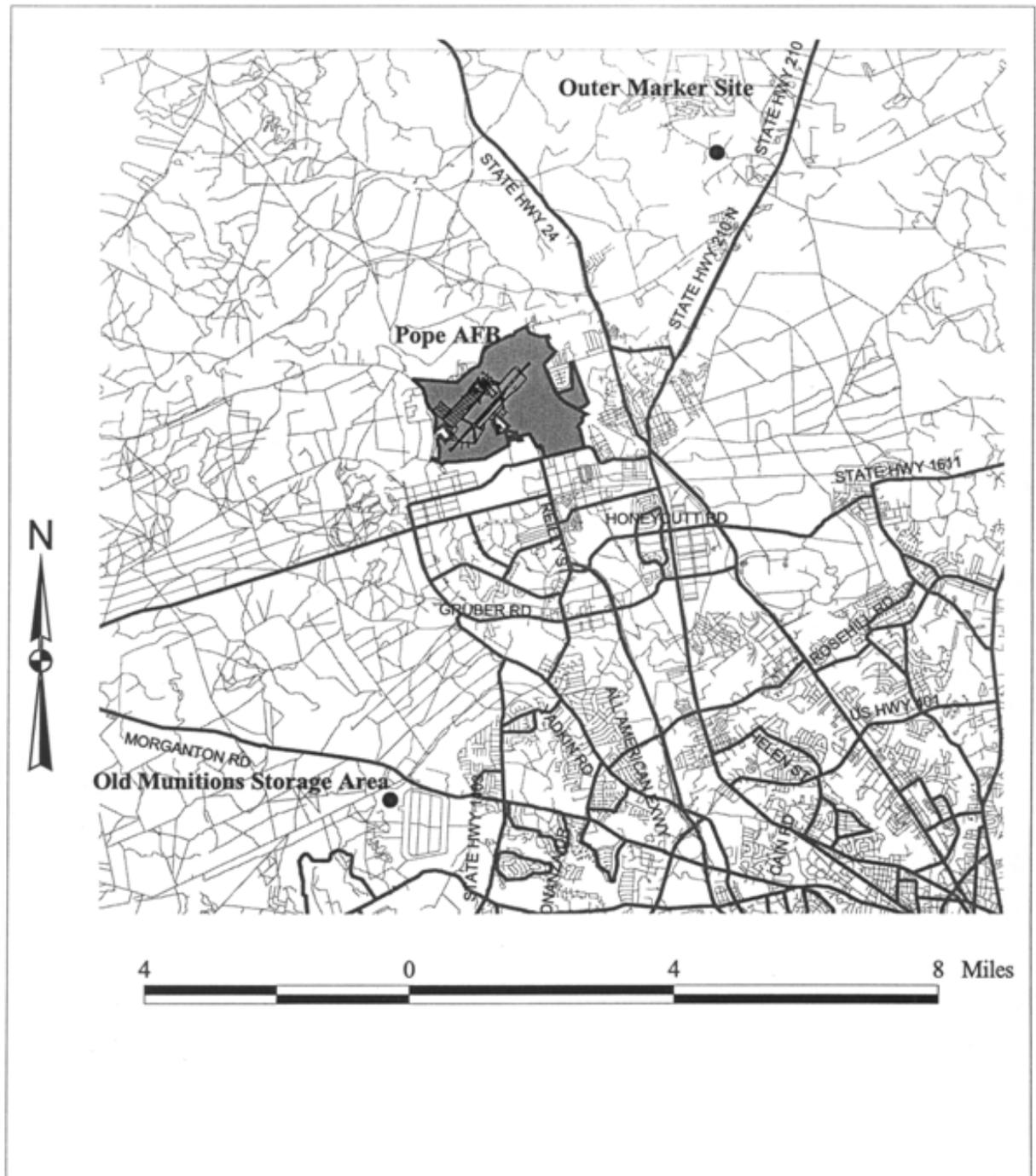


Figure 3-2. Location of Chicken Road MSA (Old Munitions Storage Area) and Outer Marker Sites Surveyed for Archeological Resources



Source: USGS, Pope Air Force Base

3.1.2.1 Base-wide Cultural Resources Reconnaissance

In May 1984, John Ehrenhard of the National Park Service (NPS) visited Pope AFB at the request of HQ Military Airlift Command to perform a cultural resources reconnaissance and to provide recommendations for further study if needed. With exception of the golf course and 12 discrete areas located in the southwest area and northern periphery of the base, Mr. Ehrenhard determined that Pope AFB (a 1,750-acre installation) was a densely occupied urban and industrial area.

Mr. Ehrenhard conducted an intensive reconnaissance of the 12 discrete areas with archeological potential and the golf course, and did not identify any archeological sites. In letter reports by Mr. Ehrenhard (20 Jun 84) and Mr. Husted (31 May 84), they concluded that Pope AFB had little or no potential for intact archeological sites and there was no need to perform a further Section 110 survey. Mr. Ehrenhard did note that several buildings on Pope AFB may be eligible for the NRHP and recommended further studies of these building in consultation with the SHPO. The SHPO concurred with their findings on 6 July 1984, and recommended further study of the buildings.

3.1.2.2 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Munitions Storage Facility and Cumberland County School Tract

In 1994, Brockington and Associates, Inc. conducted an archeological survey on Pope AFB and Fort Bragg Military Reservation (Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Proposed Munitions Storage Facility, Pope AFB, and a Proposed Cumberland County School Tract, Fort Bragg Military Reservation [Jones and Roberts 1994]). The survey encompassed approximately 320 acres at the proposed location of the A-10 Munitions Storage Facility at Pope AFB. An additional 20 acres were surveyed at the proposed Cumberland County School Tract on Fort Bragg Military Reservation. Two archeological sites (31 CD 312 and 31 CD 313) and two isolated finds (31 CD 314 and 31 CD 315) were recorded on the A-10 Munitions Storage Facility Tract at Pope AFB. A previously recorded site (31 CD 219) on the A-10 Munitions Storage tract was revisited. No cultural resources were recorded on the Cumberland County School Tract at Fort Bragg Military Reservation. The three sites and the two isolated finds were all represented by quartz lithic scatters. The three sites and the two isolated finds were not eligible for listing on the NRHP (see **Appendix C**).

Site 31 CD 312 is located along a gentle slope in the upland portion of the A-10 Munitions Storage Facility Tract. Site 31 CD 312 is a prehistoric site where two quartz flakes were recovered from a single positive shovel test. Four additional shovel tests were excavated in cardinal directions around the positive test. All of these shovel tests were negative. The site is not eligible for listing in the NRHP (see **Appendix C**). This site is located in an area that has been reforested to longleaf pine.

Site 31 CD 313 is located in the flood plain portion of the A-10 Munitions Storage Facility Tract. The site is approximately 300m northeast of the Lower Little River. Site 31 CD 313 is a prehistoric lithic scatter that measures approximately 15m east to west by 7m north to south. Two quartz flakes were recovered from one positive shovel test. Thirteen additional shovel tests, including two outside the project boundary, were excavated around the initial positive shovel test at 10m intervals. One shovel test yielded

one quartz flake and the remaining tests were negative. The site was not eligible for listing in the NRHP (see **Appendix C**). The site may have been impacted by MSA construction.

Site 31 CD 219 is also located in the upland portion near the A-10 Munitions Storage Facility Tract. This site is located on Fort Bragg property. Site 31 CD 219 is situated approximately 125m west of Site 31 CD 312 and towards the base of the ridge toe along a dirt road. This site is a prehistoric lithic scatter that measures approximately 60m east to west by 20m north to south. Thirteen quartz flakes were recovered from this site but no intact midden was encountered. The site is not eligible for listing in the NRHP (see **Appendix C**).

Isolates 31 CD 314 and 31 CD 315 are both single quartz flakes recovered from the upland portion of the A-10 Munitions Storage Facility Tract. Four additional shovel tests on 10m intervals were excavated around each of the isolates. All of the additional tests were negative. Both isolated finds are unlikely to add to the substantive or theoretical knowledge of the prehistory of the Sandhills region, and are not eligible for listing in the NRHP (**Appendix C**). These sites may have been impacted by construction of the MSA.

3.1.2.3 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Bridge, Road, and Utilities Site

In 1994, Gulf Engineers and Consultants, Inc. conducted an archeological survey of the 350-acre Bridge, Road, and Utilities (BRU) Site at Pope AFB, North Carolina (Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Bridge, Road, and Utilities Site for a Munitions Storage Area, Pope AFB, North Carolina 1994 [Markham and Roberts 1994]). The BRU site (now known as the Vass Road MSA) is located on a tract of land that was owned and managed by Fort Bragg Military Reservation. A MSA access road was constructed as part of the project. Only the road and right-of-way were permitted to Pope AFB (comprising 173.15 acres of the 350 acres originally surveyed); therefore, most of the archeological sites identified are presently (as of Dec 2009) located on Fort Bragg property.

The project tract is bordered on the north by the Lower Little River and on the south by Manchester Road. The project tract consists of flood plains of the Lower Little River. Low-lying wetland areas occur throughout the tract. These wetlands have been created in part by the movement of armored vehicles through the project area. Approximately 40 percent of the project area is designated as wetlands. Over 50 percent of the project area showed evidence of extreme surface disturbance. This may be a result of armored vehicle training exercises in the project area.

The entire 350-acre survey tract was examined by the pedestrian traverse of transects spaced at 30m intervals. All surface exposures along each transect were inspected for cultural artifacts. Shovel tests, measuring 30cm by 30cm, were excavated at 30m intervals along each transect in areas where ground surface was obscured (less than 50 percent of the surface was exposed). Shovel tests were excavated to apparent sterile subsoil, occasionally to depths greater than 70cm below the ground surface. Locations of discovered cultural material were examined through the excavation of 10m interval shovel tests at cardinal directions. Close interval shovel testing was not undertaken in areas with surface visibility greater than 90 percent; in this event, all visible

surfaces were examined within a 15m radius, and all identified or suspected cultural material was collected.

The survey recorded four archeological sites and five isolated finds. Three of the archeological sites were identified as historic and one was identified as prehistoric. Two of the isolated finds were identified as historic and three were identified as prehistoric. All four sites and five isolates were assessed to be ineligible for NRHP listing in 1994, based on a lack of research potential. This determination was due to low number of artifacts, little or no diagnostic material, and disturbed contexts of origin (see **Appendix H**).

Site 31 CD 367 is a low density, prehistoric lithic scatter located in the southwest portion of the project tract. Nine undiagnostic quartz flakes and one quartz core fragment were recovered from the surface of a graded dirt roadbed, in an area approximately 5m by 5m. The small number of artifacts and the lack of other associated cultural deposits suggest 31 CD 367 could contribute no further information to the present understanding of the prehistoric use of the project tract. The SHPO concurred that the site is ineligible for listing in the NRHP (see **Appendix C**). This site is currently (as of December 2009) located on Fort Bragg property.

Site 31 CD 368 is a historic site located on a bluff above McPherson Creek. It is currently (as of December 2009) located on Fort Bragg property. Surface observations at the site noted two piles of brick rubble in the southwest corner of the site, and the base of a modern flush commode was observed 30m away on the creek bank defining the northern boundary of the site. The remains of an old roadbed following the edge of the creek cut through the northern portion of the site and defines the eastern edge of the site. This site was initially identified by glass recovered during 30m interval shovel tests. Close interval shovel tests, placed at cardinal directions around the original positive shovel tests, recovered material from both the surface and subsurface. Material recovered from the subsurface includes window glass fragments, container glass fragments, partial glass container, whiteware fragment, glass jar, bottle, brass gripper-snapper, brick fragments, and a metal fragment. None indicates an occupation prior to the twentieth century (see **Appendix C**).

Site 31 CD 369 is a low density, historic artifact scatter situated on an eroded embankment in the northern and central portion of the project tract. This site is currently located on Fort Bragg property. Four modern stoneware sherds and one unidentified chrome fragment were recovered from a disturbed surface area approximately 5m by 5m. Close interval shovel tests around the surface find area did not recover any additional cultural material, and based on the disturbed nature of the site, and recent age of the artifacts, the site is not eligible for listing in the NRHP (see **Appendix C**).

Site 31 CD 370 is located in the south central portion of the project tract. This site is on or adjacent to land permitted to Pope AFB, and may have been impacted by MSA construction. The site is characterized by a concrete slab, 5.5m square, with seven associated concrete piers, and three cinder blocks. A single shovel test was excavated 3m west of the northwest corner of the concrete slab. Site 31 CD 370 is believed to be

associated with modern military training activities conducted during the past 50 years within the project area. Site 31 CD 370 lacks artifact diversity or density necessary to generate additional information concerning past use and is ineligible for listing in the NRHP (see **Appendix C**).

Isolate 31 CD 371 is located on or adjacent to Pope AFB permitted land and may have been impacted by construction. The site is one prehistoric quartz flake that lacks any qualities or attributes that can contribute to understanding of prehistoric use in the project area and is not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Isolates 31 CD 372, 31 CD 373, 31 CD 374, and 31 CD 375 are located on Fort Bragg property. Isolated find 31 CD 372 is a single fragment of amethyst glass from the surface of a graded roadbed. It also lacks qualities or attributes that can contribute to the understanding of historic use of the project area. Isolated find 31 CD 373 is a prehistoric quartz shatter fragment recovered from the surface of a graded roadbed, near the center of the project tract. This isolate lacks any qualities or attributes that can contribute to the understanding of prehistoric use in the project area and is ineligible for listing on the NRHP. Isolated find 31 CD 374 is one prehistoric utilized quartz flake and one fragment of yellow bottle glass recovered from the surface of a graded roadbed, in the south central portion of the project area. Close interval testing on both sides of the road and surface inspection of the roadbed surface north and south of the find recovered no cultural material. This isolate lacks any qualities that can contribute to the understanding of prehistoric use in the project area and is ineligible for listing on the NRHP. Isolated find 31 CD 375 is a fragment of brown glass bottle base recovered from the surface of a graded roadbed in the north central portion of the project area. Brown bottle glass dates from the late nineteenth century to the present. Close interval shovel tests on both sides of the road and surface inspection of the roadbed surface north and south of the find recovered no cultural material. This isolate lacks any qualities or attributes that can contribute to the understanding of historic use of the project area and is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

3.1.2.4 Archeological Survey, Laketree Military Family Housing Development

In 1995, Thomas Hargrove conducted an archeological survey of the Laketree military family housing development (An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Pope AFB Military Family Housing Site at Laketree, Spring Lake, Cumberland County, North Carolina 1995). The survey was sponsored by Pope AFB and covered approximately 100 acres in Spring Lake in Cumberland County, North Carolina. The purpose of the survey was to examine the proposed project area for prehistoric or historic archeological sites with significant remains that might be eligible for nomination to the NRHP. Since most of the project area was in longleaf pine forest, the survey relied heavily on screened shovel tests at intervals of 30 meters (100 feet) along parallel transects spaced 30 meters apart. In areas with exposed ground surfaces (logging roads, power line corridors, pine straw harvesting areas, fire lanes, etc.), the surveyors closely examined all exposed areas for prehistoric and historic artifacts. The survey recorded two sites: 31 CD 389 is a small prehistoric site, represented by three small sherds dating to the Woodland period; and 31 CD 390 is a site with a minor prehistoric Woodland component, and low density, widely scattered remains of a nineteenth-century structure.

The prehistoric components at sites 31 CD 389 and 31 CD 390 were small, low density artifact scatters; apparently lacking integrity (for example, stratified deposits or intact, subsurface features). Further intensive archeological research would not be likely to yield important information on regional prehistory.

The thinly scattered historic-period artifacts at 31 CD 390 indicated that the remains had been seriously disturbed and dispersed. Further archeological research is not likely to yield important information on regional history. Neither site was eligible for nomination for listing on the NRHP (see **Appendix C**). The sites may have been impacted by construction of the Woodland Heights housing or other construction.

3.1.2.5 Archeological Surveys of Pope AFB GSUs

In 1999, Parsons Engineering Science (Parsons) performed an archeological assessment and survey of the remaining unsurveyed parcels of Pope AFB (Cultural Resources Inventory or Archaeological Survey of Pope AFB 1999). Parsons identified five parcels of land then owned by Pope AFB that had not been surveyed for archeological resources. Additional survey work has been completed on properties acquired after 1999; current status of archeological surveys for Pope AFB GSUs 1999-2009 is shown in **Table 3-8**.

Table 3-8. Additional Areas Evaluated for Archeological Resources, Pope AFB

GSU/ Property Name	Size of Area Surveyed	Section 110 Survey Status
Vass Road Munitions Storage Area (MSA)	173.15 acres	Completed prior to construction/ permitting; no NRHP eligible sites found
Instrument Landing System (ILS)	Approx 23 acres	Not required (low archeological potential)
Middle Marker and easement	<1 acre	Not required (low archeological potential)
Military Affiliate Radio System (MARS)	<1 acre	Not required (low archeological potential)
Instrument Landing System (ILS) Outer Marker Annex	0.75 acres	Completed; no NRHP eligible sites found
Fire Station, Camp Mackall	<1 acre	Not required (non-historic structure only, no land included; site administered by Fort Bragg)
Transferred land east of Hurst Drive (within the Pope AFB perimeter fence)	5 acres	Not required (low archeological potential)
Old Chicken Road Munitions Storage Area	10 acres	Completed prior to transfer to Fort Bragg; artifacts curated at Fort Bragg

After consultation with the North Carolina SHPO (see **Appendix C**), Pope AFB determined that three of these parcels do not have sufficient archeological potential to merit intensive survey: the 23-acre ILS annex, the transferred land east of Hurst Drive, and the MARS Station. The two

remaining parcels were found to merit survey: the 10-acre Old Chicken Road Munitions Storage Area and the 0.75-acre Outer Marker Site. None of the parcels contained historic buildings.

The Chicken Road Munitions Storage Area and Outer Marker Site parcels were tested with 51 and 4 shovel tests respectively. One test in the MSA contained three prehistoric pottery sherds. This was recorded as Site 31 CD 797 and was ineligible for the NRHP (see **Appendix C**). The Chicken Road MSA and parcel were transferred back to Fort Bragg in 2003, and the pottery shards were transferred to the Fort Bragg Cultural Resources Program in 2004.

Site 31 CD 797 consisted of a single positive shovel test with three sherds of prehistoric pottery. Close interval shovel tests around the find were negative. The sherds are clay/grog tempered and fabric impressed. While detailed ceramic studies specific to the Sandhills have not been done and ceramic analyses therefore rely on Piedmont and Coastal Plain typologies, researchers most frequently have considered the clay-tempered sherds in the Pope AFB/ Fort Bragg area as part of the Hanover series of the Wilmington ware-group (Clement et al. 1997). The clay-tempered Hanover series was outlined by South (1973), based on his examination of sherds from South Carolina coastal sites. The surface treatment of the series is predominantly fabric-impressed, but cord-marked examples also are common. Anderson (1975) found that in northern South Carolina, clay-tempered sherds were distributed from the fall line to the coast, and Anderson et al. (1982) proposed that the series dated to the Early/Middle Woodland period, ca. 500 B.C. to A.D. 1. Phelps (1983) proposed a broader Middle Woodland date of ca. 300 B.C. to A.D. 800 for the Hanover series in North Carolina.

3.1.2.6 Pope AFB Runway Extension Survey Cultural Resources Survey

The sites discussed in this section are near Pope AFB; therefore, this information is relevant in context only since similar sites might also be found on Pope AFB.

In 2001, TRC Garrow and Associates conducted an inventory and evaluation of historic resources for Earth Tech on private land adjacent to the 23-approach of the Pope Airfield runway (Webb 2001). Access was denied on one parcel of land, and that tract was not surveyed. Three sites were identified, and their information was submitted to the Office of State Archaeology in April 2004.

FS-1 (C-ME Ranch Site) was comprised of 14 lithic artifacts, found at or below a 30 cm plow zone, and from 0 to 50 cm below the surface. The site was described as a low-density artifact scatter typical of many sites in the Sandhills. It did not appear to have substantial intact deposits or artifact distribution system, and was assessed as ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

(Animal Heaven Site) was judged to be a multi-component, moderate-density artifact scatter with intact deposits. Additional information would be necessary to make an NRHP recommendation. Avoidance and additional testing was recommended.

(Twin Falls Site) yielded two artifacts. Archeologists were unable to delineate the site due to landowner restrictions, and a recommendation was not made.

3.1.3 Historic Building and Structures Inventories and Surveys

There have been several surveys and inventories related to buildings and structures at Pope AFB as discussed below.

3.1.3.1 Inventory and Evaluation of Pre-1946 Properties

In 1985, Carolina Archaeological Services conducted an inventory and evaluation of historic resources built prior to World War II (Drucker 1985). These historic resources consisted of buildings and structures that were inventoried in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation and the North Carolina Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation Plan. The evaluation report identified a Historic District consisting of 29 family houses, the original wing headquarters (Building 306), the old fire station (Building 300), and a former Medical Dispensary (Building 302). The original hangar (Building 708) lies outside the Historic District boundaries but was recommended for eligibility to the NHRP. All buildings and structures (contributing and non-contributing) within the Historic District are discussed in greater detail in **Section 3.2.2. Appendix D** (Fabric Survey Sheets) provides additional architectural information about the buildings and structures inventoried.

In 1987, an NRHP Registration Form was completed by Leslie Drucker, Carolina Archaeological Services (1987) for the Pope AFB Early Expansion Multiple Property Group based on the association of Pope Field to the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932 and other criteria. The form was approved by the North Carolina SHPO in 1988 and the ACHP in 1991. Based on this nomination (see **Appendix G**, the Pope Field Historic District (32 buildings) and Building 708 (noncontiguous; individually nominated) is listed in the NRHP. The district and Hangars 4 and 5 (Building 708) were nominated under Criterion A and C for their architectural, engineering, and military significance.

Subsequently, six buildings within the Pope AFB Historic District reached the age of fifty years and were evaluated for NRHP eligibility. These six World War II period buildings were: Building 191 (the Log Cabin - now demolished), Building 255 (the Corps of Engineers Office), Building 275 (former Furniture Management Office), Building 381 (the Post Office and former Pope Commissary - now demolished), Building 619 (CE Storage), and Building 711 (Incinerator). In a letter to SHPO dated May 8, 1998, Pope AFB provided detailed information on these buildings and determined they were not eligible for listing on the NRHP. The SHPO concurred with this finding on June 5, 1998 (see **Appendix C**).

3.1.3.2 Cold War Era Reconnaissance Survey

Buildings and structures less than 50 years old can be eligible for the National Register if they are exceptionally significant. The Cold War Era, which generally is considered to span the period from the end of World War II to the fall of the Berlin Wall and the reunification of Germany in 1989 (and sometimes through the dissolution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) in late 1991), is of particular importance in military history.

In 1995, HQ ACC began a reconnaissance inventory of Cold War era resources and related material culture at eight selected Air Force bases throughout the United States. The overall goal of the survey was to comply with Section 110 of the NHPA and to provide cultural resources

managers with a tool for determining NRHP eligibility of Cold War era properties. Pope AFB was included in the reconnaissance inventory and the results of the survey are presented in “A Systematic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture, Volume II-24: A Baseline Inventory of Cold War Material Culture at Pope Air Force Base” (HQ ACC 1995).

This report serves as an expanded reconnaissance survey and baseline inventory of the installation's material culture from 1945-1989. Based on identified Cold War era missions at Pope AFB, 107 buildings and structures were evaluated for eligibility for inclusion on the NRHP. Of those evaluated, Building 306 USAF TALC (Fleming Hall), is already listed in the NRHP as a contributing element to the Pope Field Historic District and there are no architectural features of the building that have Cold War significance.

3.1.3.3 Inventory and Evaluation of Cold War Era Properties

The Updated Fabric Survey for Pope AFB, which evaluated the defining architectural characteristics of previously assessed buildings with potential Cold War significance, and including an evaluation of eight additional buildings constructed between 1958 and 1962, was completed in July 2008 (see **Table 3-9**). The findings are being transmitted to the North Carolina SHPO (as requested by SHPO by letter, 2003).

Table 3-9. Buildings and Structures Inventoried in 2008 For Cold War Era Significance

Bldg No.	Bldg. Name	Year Built	Street Address	Comments
238	Pool Bath House	1962	5504 Reilly St	Recommended not eligible*
239	Pool Pump House	1962	5504 Reilly St.	Recommended not eligible*
723	Ground Equipment Repair	1960	278 Fortress St.	Recommended not eligible*
724	Nose Dock No. 2	1958	277 Fortress St.	Recommended not eligible*
726	Maintenance Dock/ Nose Dock No. 3	1958	283 Fortress St.	Recommended not eligible*
732	Maintenance Dock	1958	289 Fortress St.	Recommended not eligible*
734	Maintenance Dock	1958	297 Fortress St.	Recommended not eligible*
306	USAF TALC, Fleming Hall	1933	374 Maynard St	Already listed as a contributing element of the NRHP- listed Pope Field Historic District

* Eligibility determination preliminarily agreed to by SHPO in 2003, based on the provision of additional information. The Fabric Survey (2008) provides additional information; confirmation of finding of non-eligibility pending.

3.2 Cultural Resources Inventory at Pope AFB

3.2.1 Archeological Resources

Five archeological sites have been found on Pope AFB (**Table 3-10**). Analysis of data recovered during inventory surveys indicated that these sites are not eligible for listing on the NRHP because they lack integrity (see **Appendix C**). No further archeological studies were recommended for these sites.

Although archeological surveys have been completed for Pope AFB, the inadvertent discovery of archeological sites may occur during project-related excavations or ground disturbance activities.

Such activities may pose a threat to these archeological resources; see **Sections 4** and **5** for a discussion of inadvertent discoveries of archeological resources or human remains and for procedures for assuring protection of materials discovered inadvertently.

Table 3-10. Historic and Prehistoric Archeological Sites on Pope AFB

Land Owner	Site Number	Site Type	Date	NRHP Eligibility
Air Force	Site 31 CD 312	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Not Eligible
Air Force	Site 31 CD 313	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Not Eligible
Air Force	Site 31 CD 370	Military Training	20th Century	Not Eligible
Air Force	Site 31 CD 389	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric – Woodland	Not Eligible
Air Force	Site 31 CD 390	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric – Woodlands – 20 th	Not Eligible

3.2.2 Historic Buildings and Structures

The historic buildings and structures at the base are contained within, or associated with, the Pope Field Historic District. The historic district is comprised of three major types of buildings and structures – housing units and associated structures (now transferred to Fort Bragg and privatized), administrative buildings, and service/industrial buildings and structures.

3.2.2.1 Pope Field Historic District

The Pope Field Historic District contains the largest concentration of pre-1945 constructed buildings and structures remaining at Pope AFB (see **Figure 3-3**). It encompasses the original 1933-34 main base area.

The district consists of 33 contributing buildings and one non-contributing building and includes a variety of building types related to Pope AFB’s early history (see **Table 3-11**). The contributing buildings add to the historic associations or architectural qualities for which a property is significant because these buildings were present during the period of significance, relate to the significance of the property, and possess integrity.

Twenty-nine of the structures within the Pope Field Historic District are houses/residences. Architectural styles within the historic district primarily include Georgian Revival and standard federal adaptations of classical designs modified to a specific south Atlantic seaboard environment and usage (see **Section 3.2.2.2**). The architectural and historical integrity of the district, its setting, and its components is excellent.

In 2007, the management and ownership of housing on Pope AFB was transferred to Fort Bragg in furtherance of the BRAC 2005 realignment as well as military housing privatization, including housing units that are historic properties (housing units and garages located within the Pope Field Historic District). Fort Bragg established a programmatic agreement (PA) with the North Carolina SHPO, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), and the Picerne Military Housing, LLC (a private management company) for the privatization of military housing at Fort Bragg; the PA includes the historic housing units transferred from Pope AFB ownership in 2007. This PA provides stipulations regarding the preservation and treatment of historic housing units on Fort Bragg, and serves to protect the historic integrity of these historic buildings (see **Appendix I**).

Figure 3-3. Pope AFB National Register District and Properties

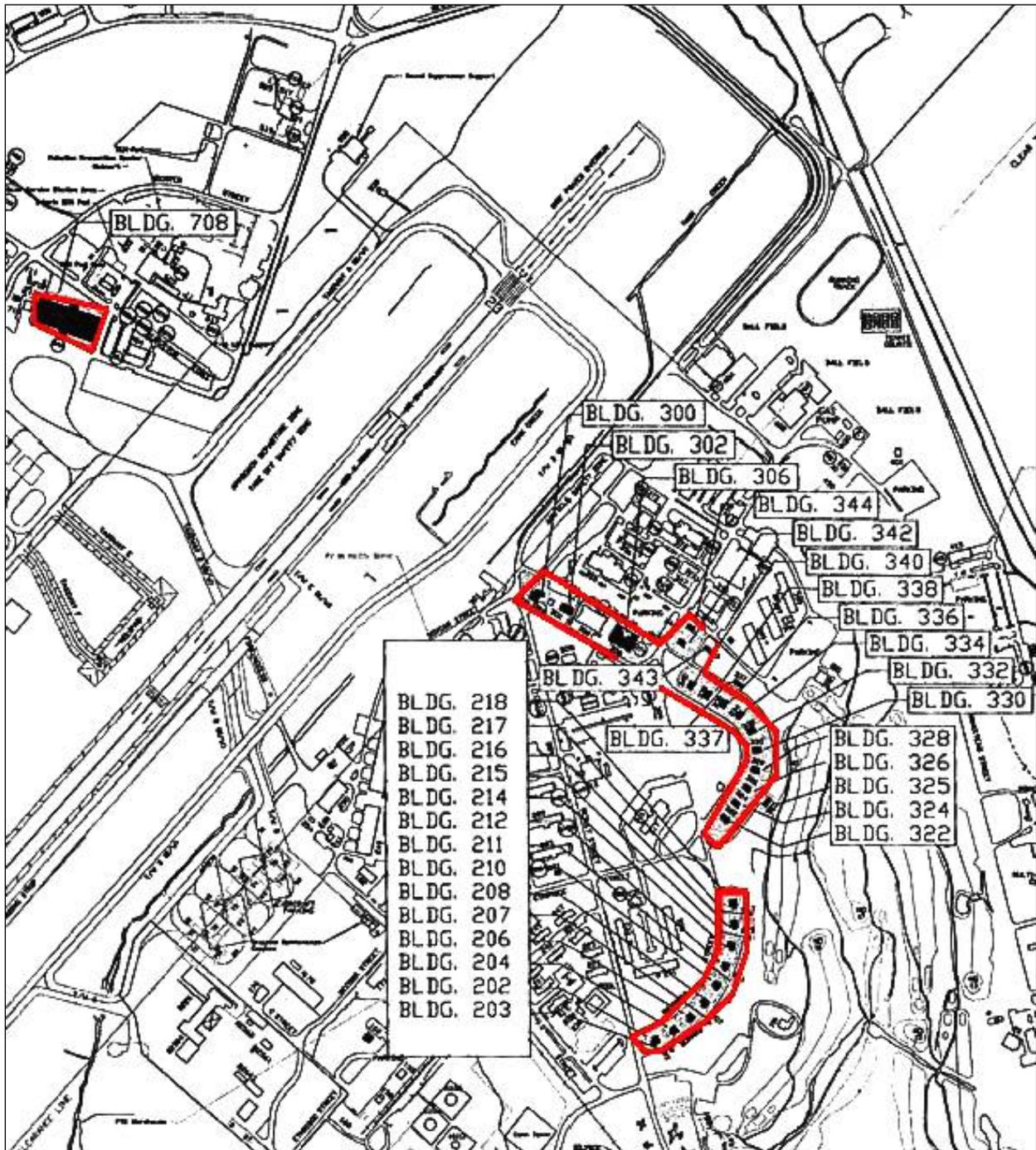


Table 3-11. Pope Field Historic District Contributing and Non-Contributing Buildings and Structures

Contributing Building and Structures						
Officer Housing and Garages						
No.	Bldg	Original Use	Current Use	Remarks	Year Built	Owner
1	202	Officer Housing	Senior Officer Quarters (SOQ)	Single Family	1933	Army
2	204	Officer Housing	Senior Officer Quarters (SOQ)	Single Family	1933	Army
3	206	Officer Housing	Senior Officer Quarters (SOQ)	Single Family	1933	Army
4	208	Officer Housing	Senior Officer Quarters (SOQ)	Single Family	1933	Army
5	210	Officer Housing	Senior Officer Quarters (SOQ)	Single Family	1933	Army
6	212	Officer Housing	Senior Officer Quarters (SOQ)	Single Family	1933	Army
7	214	Officer Housing	Senior Officer Quarters (SOQ)	Single Family	1933	Army
8	216	Officer Housing	Senior Officer Quarters (SOQ)	Single Family	1933	Army
9	218	Officer Housing	General Officer Quarters (GOQ)	Single Family	1933	Army
10	203	Officer Garage	SOQ Garage	2-bay	1933	Army
11	207	Officer Garage	SOQ Garage	2-bay	1933	Army
12	211	Officer Garage	SOQ Garage	2-bay	1933	Army
13	215	Officer Garage	SOQ Garage	2-bay	1933	Army
14	217	Officer Garage	GOQ Garage	1-bay	1933	Army
Noncommissioned Officer Housing and Garages						
15	322	NCO Housing	Enlisted/Junior NCO Quarters	Single Family	1934	Army
16	324	NCO Housing	Enlisted/Junior NCO Quarters	Single Family	1934	Army
17	326	NCO Housing	Enlisted/Junior NCO Quarters	Single Family	1934	Army
18	328	NCO Housing	Enlisted/Junior NCO Quarters	Single Family	1934	Army
19	330	NCO Housing	Enlisted/Junior NCO Quarters	Single Family	1934	Army
20	332	NCO Housing	Enlisted/Junior NCO Quarters	Single Family	1934	Army
21	334	NCO Housing	Enlisted/Junior NCO Quarters	Single Family	1934	Army
22	336	NCO Housing	Enlisted/Junior NCO Quarters	Single Family	1934	Army
23	338	NCO Housing	Enlisted/Junior NCO Quarters	Single Family	1934	Army
24	340	NCO Housing	Enlisted/Junior NCO Quarters	Single Family	1934	Army
25	342	NCO Housing	Area Defense Counsel	Administration	1934	Army
26	344	NCO Housing	43 AW IG	Administration	1934	Army
27	325	NCO Garage	Enlisted/Junior NCO Garage	5-bay	1934	Army
28	337	NCO Garage	Enlisted/Junior NCO Garage	5-bay	1934	Army
29	343	Two-Car Garage	Medical Group	Storage	1933	Army
Administrative and Recreational Buildings and Structures						
30	708	Ops Hangar	Hangars 4 & 5	Double Hangar	1934	AF
31	300	Fire House	Medical Supply		1934	AF
32	302	Dispensary	Medical Group Administration		1934	AF
33	306	Barracks	Support Group Headquarters	Fleming Hall	1933	AF
Non-Contributing Buildings						
34	308	Military Personnel	Military Personnel	Masonry Structure	1985	AF

3.2.2.2 Significance of the Pope Field Historic District

The Pope Field Historic District is a nationally significant historic property that is listed on the NRHP under Criterion A and C. See **Appendix G** for the NRHP nomination package containing additional details on the significance of these resources.

The barracks and administrative buildings associated with the first cantonment area at Pope Field were built between 1933 and 1934, and represent some of the oldest standing buildings at the installation. These units were built during a period of initial economic recovery from the Great Depression, using allocations from the only pre-Roosevelt era Federal program designed to put the country's population back to work. Of a total of \$300 million appropriated by Congress under the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932, \$140,000 was spent at Pope Field to construct Fleming Hall (originally constructed as a barracks) and two other administrative buildings. The 1933-34 cantonment at Pope AFB also represents construction undertaken during the first major expansion of U.S. military facilities. Pope Field has played a leading role in the development of American air power.

The Pope AFB administrative and barracks buildings display an early twentieth century application of Federal colonial construction designs and floor plans, adapted to a specific, south Atlantic seaboard environment and usage. Fleming Hall (Building 306) is typical of a basic Palladian design that characterized public construction from the early to middle twentieth century. Large Palladian buildings designed for public use display formal symmetry, imposing entries, and balanced flanking elements. Smaller buildings, such as the fire station (Building 300) and the old medical dispensary (Building 302) are characterized by utilitarian, individualized adaptations of these major design elements.

Federal buildings during this period were stylistically restricted to classical and pseudo-classical designs that were easy to recognize and adapt for a variety of public uses. A broad range of architects utilized this general idiom, and contracting for efficient use of space and materials was also made easier through repetitive use of basic designs and plans throughout various levels of the federal government.

3.2.2.3 Pope Field Historic District Property Types

Administrative Structures

Administrative buildings within the Pope Field Historic District are those that were originally built, or are presently used, for administrative offices or for other support of the operation of the base. There are three administrative buildings located within the Pope Field Historic District, including the Old Fire Station (Building 300), the Old Medical Dispensary (Building 302), and Fleming Hall (Building 306) (refer to **Appendix A**, Figures 27, 28, and 29, respectively, and also see **Table 3-11**, above). These three administrative structures are listed in the NRHP as contributing elements to the Historic District.

The PA (**Appendix I**) provides for the use of buildings 342, 343, and 344 (which are contributing elements to the Pope Field Historic District and were formerly used as residential/personal garages) as administrative space until realignment is complete in FY 2011. A two-car garage (Building 343), formerly used as a residential garage, located behind Buildings 342 and 344 on Virgin Street, is currently being used as a Medical Group storage facility. Most of the remaining garages (see **Table 3-11**) still function as vehicle or personal storage buildings.

Old Fire Station (Building 300). The Old Fire Station (Building 300) is a one-story building at the corner of Maynard and Reilly Streets completed in 1934 at a cost of \$6,690 (refer to

Appendix A, Figure A-27). Exterior dimensions of this gable-roofed structure are 20.5 x 53.7 feet. According to as-built plans, it had a concrete and smooth-faced tile floor, hollow tile masonry walls, tile roof, painted stucco facade, stone window sills, and multi-pane casement windows. Circular, louvered vent openings occur in the gable ends of the roof. The original floor plan was designed to house two fire trucks, an apparatus room, office, closet, toilet, and heater/boiler room at the rear. The fire trucks entered the station through two overhung, garage-type bays. The original garage doors each had four small single-pane windows.

The major modification to the plan and exterior of Building 300 was the addition of an asbestos-sided wallboard (frame) pent roof building (sometimes also called a shed roof structure or lean-to) on the north (rear) side of the building ca. 1956. This addition housed sleeping quarters and a lounge, toilet, and showers. Space in the original building was converted to a kitchen and an additional office. The heating system was also converted from steam boiler to oil at this time. Asphalt shingles replaced the roof tiles in 1958. The asphalt shingles were replaced by a tile roof in 2003.

Major changes to the interior floor plan of Building 300 were made ca. 1979, when the fire station was converted to its present use as a medical supply and maintenance building. These changes do not appear to have affected the exterior facade, however. As a part of the use conversion, a medical warehouse was located in the former apparatus room, and a suspended ceiling was added in the warehouse area. Technical services were located in the old office and kitchen, and storage and mechanical space replaced the old boiler room. In addition, medical supply issue was located in the old sleeping quarters; administration was moved to the old lounge. A new vault, mechanical room, and security cages were built at the back of the warehouse, and new ventilation and fire protection systems were installed. Storm windows were added to the building in 1978.

Old Medical Dispensary (Building 302). The Old Medical Dispensary (Building 302) is located between Buildings 300 and 306 on Maynard Street (refer to **Appendix A, Figure A-28**). It was originally built as a medical dispensary and flight surgeon's clinic in 1934 for \$21,000. This one-story structure with basement has hollow tile masonry walls erected on a concrete foundation, asphalt shingle (originally a flat tile) roof, evenly spaced window openings containing double-hung sash 6-over-6 windows, and painted stucco exterior. Exterior dimensions are 60.5 x 32.8 feet. Building 302 has a truncated hipped roof with a central chimney and dormers on front and rear faces. The front entrance, approached by a flight of stairs and topped by a transom, is outlined by an ornamental surround.

No as-built plans could be located to detail the original interior arrangement of space. The earliest structural modifications to Building 302 appear to have occurred during the early 1950s, when plumbing and interior layout changes were made to accommodate expanded medical needs. Flush panel doors of hinged glass were installed. Pursuant to a change in use in 1971, alterations associated with medical equipment supply were made to the dispensary. Another change in use appears to have occurred since 1982, involving modifications/repairs to the electrical, mechanical, plumbing, fire protection, and telephone systems. Modifications affecting architectural details have been mostly concerned with the addition of storm windows and replacement of hinged glass doors.

Fleming Hall (Building 306). Fleming Hall (Building 306) is a three-story building with stone-and-hollow tile masonry, an attic, and a basement (refer to **Appendix A**, Figure A-29). It is Georgian Revival in style, featuring a symmetrical façade, segmental arched dormers, and quoins accenting the building's corners. Belt courses, also characteristic of Georgian architecture, visually separate the three stories on all elevations.

The building (as one of a group of three, for a total cost of \$140,000) was constructed in 1933 at a cost of \$92,420. Its exterior dimensions are 53.8 x 129.9 feet. The gabled roof, originally covered with what was described on the real property record as "slab shingle tile," is now asphalt-shingled. Color postcards indicate the roof was probably originally red in color. Oculus windows occur in each gable. A wood cornice adorns the roof line. An exterior chimney is present on the northwest (rear) wing of the building. The structure rests on a reinforced concrete foundation and has a stucco exterior. The rear (north) elevation describes a C-shaped courtyard and porch surrounded by a stone-walled enclosure. Originally, the first-floor porch had arched openings that faced the courtyard; above the porch were second- and third-floor balconies that likewise faced the courtyard. The rear entry forms a simple recessed foyer. All exterior windows in Fleming Hall have stone sills. The evenly-spaced window openings contain double-hung sash, 8-over-8 windows.

The front entry is embellished with a small, one-story arched porch overhang supported by two squared stone piers embedded in bonded brick. The simulated keystone arch is topped by a stone lintel and stone balustrade balcony, which is entered by a French door with a transom. According to as-built plans for Fleming Hall, it appears that the front porch piers and pilasters are formed of cut stone, although it would be difficult to distinguish cut stone from well-cast simulated stone. Cast stone (concrete) was more widely used in Federal buildings during the 1930's, due to the fact that it was cheaper and easier to work competently than was cut stone (John Wells, personal communication 1985).

Originally built as a barracks and mess for enlisted men, Fleming Hall was converted to Command Headquarters during World War II and now serves as the Support Group Headquarters. The rear porch and balconies were enclosed to create more office space. Other major architectural alterations to the building's exterior include the replacement of roof tiles with asphalt shingles in 1957; subsequent roof repairs have occurred, most recently in 1983. Improper installation of copper flashing around the concrete and stone chimney at the rear of the building in 1957 caused leakage, which was corrected in 1974. The west elevation reflects modification to accommodate the addition of an exterior fire escape and ventilation upgrade. Several first-story windows on the rear of the building were boarded up and sealed with a stucco exterior in 1961. Installation of hinged front and rear glass doors and storm windows on all facades complete the exterior modifications.

A number of improvements have also been made to the interior of Fleming Hall in order to accommodate the changes in function from living quarters to administrative offices after 1957. Repair and maintenance of mechanical, plumbing, wiring systems were conducted between 1955 and 1982. Central air conditioning was added in 1959, but major modifications to the HVAC

system do not appear to have been made until 1970, when the building's original steam boiler was demolished at this time and a new oil furnace was installed.

Service/Industrial Buildings and Structures

The single service/industrial building or structure identified within the Pope Field Historic District nomination package is Hangar 4 and 5 (Building 708). Though it was nominated as a part of the Pope Field Historic District, it was individually discussed and listed, as it is not contiguous to/within the boundaries of the historic district (see **Appendix G**).

Hangar 4 and 5 (Building 708) is formerly the location for base operations, storage, and the passenger aircraft terminal (refer to **Appendix A**, Figure A-23). Constructed in 1934, the building features a bow roof, supported by a bowstring truss system. The entire roof is covered with metal and asphalt, and the walls are stuccoed tile. There are four three-story towers defining the corners of each hangar building. Beyond these towers the roof flattens, one bay wide the full width of the side elevation. Towers have two elongated rectangular windows within a slender segmental arched well. The two hangars are attached via a flat roof section in the center.

Plans for the Double Hangar date to August 1933, with a few auxiliary plans dated to October of the same year. They include the electrical layout, door details, ceiling and roof details, foundation plans, section details, and floor plans. As originally constructed, the Double Hangar was a double-bay metal superstructure with exterior dimensions of 333.5 feet by 124 feet. The south exposure faced onto a taxiway apron that accessed the landing strip (Drucker and Jackson 1987b; Pope Field 1934-1942).

The use of hollow tile, especially bake-molded red clay, was common in the southeastern United States in the years before 1950, since hollow tile was able to adjust to high humidity and allowed walls to expand and contract without damage to structural stability.

Of significance for the Double Hangar is the bowstring truss roof, visible on the interior of the building, which creates open space and vertical clearance with a minimum of superstructure. Bowstring truss construction, a technique in common use between 1930 and 1950, was employed. In the years that followed, other truss techniques would become more common: the compression strut truss (1950-1955) and the bar joist truss (late 1950s and early 1960s). The Double Hangar is the only existing example of bowstring truss construction on the base (Drucker and Jackson 1987b:8.1).

3.2.2.4 Cold War Era Buildings and Structures

As discussed above in **Section 3.1.3.3**, thirteen Cold War Era buildings (including Fleming Hall [Building 306]), were surveyed. In an earlier letter (SHPO, 2003), a preliminary finding was made that the buildings were not eligible, but additional information was requested by SHPO. Of the thirteen buildings surveyed in 2008, a total of eight structures (including Fleming Hall, Building 306) that had attained the age of 45 years by 2007, were studied further to furnish the information requested by SHPO in support of the tentative concurrence in findings made in 2003 (see **Table 3-9**).

Pope AFB will transmit the study results and request concurrence in the findings that seven of the eight buildings are not eligible for listing in the NRHP, and that the Cold War attributes of Fleming Hall (already listed in the NRHP as a contributing element of the Pope Field Historic District) do not differ from the attributes contributing to the original listing such that additional listing as an individually eligible structure and/or amendment of the existing nomination is not necessary.

3.3 Cultural Resource Areas/Properties of Concern

3.3.1 Archeological Sites

Pope AFB has completed its identification requirements under Section 110 of NHPA for archeological sites on properties under its jurisdiction. No project work is anticipated during the transition period that would affect areas with known archeological potential; however, the possibility always exists that ground-disturbing activities may result in inadvertent discovery of archeological resources. Should additional archeological material be found on the base inadvertently, the base will follow the procedures outlined in **Sections 4 and 5** for procedures for collection and curation of any artifacts.

3.3.2 Cold War Era Properties

An inventory and evaluation of Cold War properties at several bases, including Pope AFB (HQ ACC, 1995) concluded that Fleming Hall (Building 306) would be eligible for the NRHP for its Cold War significance. However, Fleming Hall is already listed in the National Register for its significance within a pre-World War II context (as a contributing element to the Pope Field Historic District), and no additional defining architectural characteristics unique to its Cold War usage have been identified (see **Appendix D, Fabric Survey and Inventory Update**). Therefore, neither individual listing nor amendments to the previous nomination for listing are warranted.

In addition, other structures identified as potentially having Cold War era significance were studied in greater detail. The SHPO had agreed, on a preliminary basis (in 2003) that the structures lacked sufficient importance and/or integrity for inclusion in the NRHP, but asked for additional detail (see **Appendix C**). Accordingly, Pope AFB conducted additional study of the other structures as well as Fleming Hall, and concluded that the SHPO's earlier preliminary determination was correct, and that nomination of additional structures for Cold War era significance also was not justified (see **Appendix D**).

3.4 Cultural Resource Mapping

A map detailing the location of the historic district and historic properties at Pope AFB is at **Figure 3-3**. Pope AFB will keep archeological site information confidential and release it only on a need-to-know basis. The base cultural resources manager maintains copies of archeological survey reports showing the specific location of archeological sites at Pope AFB; this information is confidential and is not included in **Figure 3-3**. The locations of the historic district and historic buildings at Pope AFB are in the installation's IGI&S database.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

4 Compliance Requirements and Procedures

The management of cultural resources on military installations is subject to various federal laws and regulations. This section provides guidance for compliance with federal regulations, particularly the NHPA Section 106 process. This section identifies cultural resources challenges for Pope AFB, the potential conflicts between the base mission and cultural resources management, and strategies for resolution of conflicts.

NHPA Section 106 review is triggered when proposed projects and program actions on base may affect cultural resources. Mitigation and preservation strategies are discussed in this section, including internal and external review procedures, to address potential adverse effects and to further comply with the NHPA. A timeline of the NHPA review process and a listing of agency contacts for consultation are provided at the end of this section. Additionally, the AFI 32-7065 mandates that the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects be applied for maintenance and renovation of historic properties.

4.1 Cultural Resource Management

4.1.1 Unique Cultural Resource Management Issues

As a part of the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) program, Pope AFB is in the process of being converted to an Army airfield within Fort Bragg (Army). Cultural resource management procedures, ongoing projects or issues management, and the like, must be transitioned to Fort Bragg in a manner that avoids loss of continuity of programs or information.

4.1.2 Affiliated Native American Tribal Concerns

No Native American concerns are known to exist for Pope AFB. Pope AFB's Cultural Resources Manager distributed letters to federally recognized Native American tribes in the region to solicit information regarding cultural resources on Pope AFB and to identify concerns of each Native American tribe.

The Eastern Band of Cherokee and Catawba Tribes are the only federally recognized in the geographic area of the base. Although the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians was also consulted, only the Catawba Tribe provided correspondence directly to the base requesting coordination in the future. Ongoing Native American relationships will be transitioned to Fort Bragg and merged with their existing programs.

4.1.2.1 Identification of Affiliated Tribes

The affiliated tribes identified for Pope AFB are the same as those identified for Fort Bragg, as the two installations are geographically proximate. The tribes that have been identified as affiliated and that have expressed an interest in consulting with Fort Bragg are as follows (Fort Bragg and Camp Mackall Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan, June 2007):

Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town

Catawba Indian Nation
Muscogee Creek Nation of Oklahoma
Thlopthlocco Tribal Town
Tuscarora Nation
United Keetowah Band
Shawnee Tribe
Chickasaw Nation
Cherokee Nation

Any information available to Pope AFB regarding identification of additional affiliated tribes will be provided to the Fort Bragg cultural resources management program for their use in administering Native American relationships during and after the transition to Fort Bragg.

4.1.2.2 Identification of Traditional Cultural Places (TCPs)

No specific traditional cultural places (TCPs) or sacred sites have been identified at Pope AFB or its GSUs.

4.1.3 Impact on Base Mission

Generally, cultural resources management is not in conflict with the base's military mission. The historic buildings and structures at Pope AFB, which have different functions (e.g., dwellings, garages, administrative buildings, and service or industrial buildings), are important in many of the base's support and administrative activities, but in the majority of cases, their use is consistent with the purposes for which they were originally designed. The utilization of the buildings for their present functions does not have an impact on the characteristics that make the buildings eligible for the NRHP. Likewise, cultural resources management activities are unlikely to impinge on the ability of these organizations to carry out the base mission.

Activities and operations supporting the primary mission of the 43d AW, tenants, and AFB organizations are unlikely to have a direct impact on cultural resources. The cultural resource management program may impact any base program whose activities or projects may involve ground disturbance or alterations to historic buildings (see **Section 4.1.3.1**).

Pope AFB's cultural resources are more likely be impacted by activities such as the rehabilitation, repair, renovation, and maintenance of Hangar 4 and 5 (Building 708); or buildings within the Pope Field Historic District. However, inadvertent discoveries of archeological resources are possible when ground-disturbing activities, including in areas both within and external to the eligible historic district, are being conducted (see **Section 5** for SOPs related to inadvertent discoveries).

4.1.3.1 Impact on Base Programs

The cultural resources management program may impact base programs, including those activities or projects which may involve alterations to historic buildings or the historic district.

4.1.3.1.1 Construction, Operations, and Maintenance Programs and Activities.

This can include new construction activities within the historic district or earth-disturbing activities that have the potential for affecting previously unidentified archeological sites or human remains, including those initiated through the following programs:

- Building Disposition Plan (BDP)
- Capital Improvements Program (CIP)
- Military Construction Program (MILCON)
- Operations and Maintenance Program (O&M) — when planning maintenance in or to historic buildings or that could affect historic buildings/structures
- Self-Help Program—when facilities management or maintenance personnel undertake repairs or renovations that could affect historic buildings/structures
- Communications – when planning operations and maintenance in the historic district
- Energy management and alternative energy systems involving installation of equipment or modification of historic structures or within the historic district

Routine repairs and maintenance, or demolition of all or parts of structures, undertaken as a part of the above programs or activities are often completed on a structure-by-structure basis. To ensure the preservation of significant historic resources (or their character-defining features), it is recommended that a comprehensive schedule for these activities be developed and coordinated with the cultural resource management program. Long-range planning can help preserve the architectural integrity of historic districts and structures and the attributes without impairing the military mission.

4.1.3.1.2 Environmental Restoration Program (ERP) Activities.

Ground-disturbing activities related to the ERP require evaluation for their potential to affect archeological resources, similarly to ground-disturbing activities related to other construction, operations, and maintenance programs and activities. There are no interactions between EPA activities and known historic or archeological resources on Pope AFB.

4.1.3.1.3 Natural Resource Programs, Including Threatened and Endangered Species.

In some instances, cultural resources may be co-located with natural resources requiring protection (e.g., habitat areas that have the potential for archeological resources), or some natural resources may also be cultural resources (e.g., vegetation that constituted Native American food sources or groves important to Native American religious or cultural practices). Ground-disturbing activities related to habitat protection or improvement activities require evaluation for their potential to affect archeological and other cultural resources, similarly to ground-disturbing activities related to other programs and activities. There are no known natural resources on Pope AFB that also qualify as cultural resources.

4.1.3.1.4 Training Operations.

Training operations will be evaluated for their potential to affect cultural resources, similarly to activities related to other construction, operations, and maintenance programs and activities. There are no training operations presently contemplated that could affect the cultural resources of Pope AFB.

4.1.4 Cultural Resources Conflict Mitigation Procedures

Although there are few conflicts between the management of cultural resources and the military missions of the base, the presence of the Pope Field Historic District and Building 708 do require special consideration during base planning for construction, demolition, major renovations, and

routine maintenance and rehabilitation projects (see Standard Operating Procedures, SOPs, in **Section 5**). Proposed projects with the potential to affect properties or districts that are listed in, or eligible for listing in, the NRHP will be reviewed by the Cultural Resources Manager and if necessary, HQ AMC; as appropriate, concurrence will be sought from the North Carolina SHPO, and the ACHP (refer to **Section 5** for procedures for conducting the NHPA Section 106 consultation process).

Additionally, Pope AFB will conduct awareness communications regarding historic structures as needed to aid in ensuring that design, engineering, construction, operations, and maintenance personnel are aware of the historic preservation issues and requirements.

4.1.4.1 Review Proposed Program Actions to Determine Cultural Resource Management Requirements

The Air Force is responsible for assuring compliance with cultural resource management laws, regulations, and guidelines. The base is responsible for performing most routine compliance activities, including:

- Reviewing proposed projects/program actions on base for compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 and 110, and providing technical support and advice to base personnel.
- Evaluating proposed cultural resource management undertakings for National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) applicability through the Environmental Impact Analysis Program (EIAP); when possible, the base will integrate the NHPA Section 106 process with the NEPA compliance process.
- Identifying cultural resources most likely to be impacted by proposed projects and program actions, and determining the funding necessary to sustain these cultural resources (cultural resources funding requirements that are not funded from projects will be submitted in ACES-PM).

4.1.4.2 Review Proposed Project/Activities to Determine Potential for Cultural Resource Effects

Specific project/activity review procedures to determine potential for cultural resource effects are a part of the base's Environmental Impact Analysis Process (EIAP) applicable to all proposed activities at Pope AFB.

The work request form, or the AF Form 332, is the first step in the NEPA review process. Most work requests are relatively minor. (Larger capital projects are not submitted on an AF Form 332, but the review process for NEPA and cultural resource effects is similar). A 332 can originate from multiple sources, but is usually signed by someone with authority to implement the requested work. Work requests are forwarded to the Customer Service section of Civil Engineer Operations.

Periodically, the Customer Service group prepares a précis of the work requests and issues the précis by e-mail. If there is time, the précis is reviewed before any meeting or discussion to determine the most appropriate categorical exclusion (CATEX) number, and to note questions that might indicate that an AF Form 813 is required to more fully evaluate the environmental

impact (include the impact on cultural resources) from the proposed work. Otherwise, these aspects are discussed at the weekly Work Request Review Board meeting.

The Work Request Review Board (WRRB) meets weekly on Tuesdays to discuss work requests. Representatives from the Fire Department, Bioenvironmental, Safety, Security, Environmental, and each of the shops are usually present. Also, usually two representatives from Civil Engineer Project Scheduling are present. Generally, the proponent of work requests being reviewed is also present.

An AF Form 813 is required if the work request does not appear eligible for a categorical exclusion (e.g., when vegetation must be damaged, trees removed, asbestos is suspected, or where sensitive natural or cultural resources may be affected). Exterior projects in the historic district require the completion of an AF Form 813. A list of buildings containing asbestos and a list of buildings in the historic district is available to base personnel. For all work proposed on or within buildings and structures in the historic district, the base cultural resources manager is notified and participates in the review.

During the review process, the base cultural resources manager will determine if there is a potential for impacts to cultural resources. If the project involves buildings/structures that may be eligible for the NRHP, or will be implemented in archeologically sensitive areas of the base or its GSUs, the base cultural resources manager will apply the criteria of effect.

If archeological resources may be affected, the following steps will be followed:

- If the project will occur in an area that has already been surveyed and/or determined to have a low probability of affecting archeological resources, the base cultural resources manager will approve the project and will provide applicable SOPs (see **Section 5**) related to inadvertent discoveries.
- If the project will occur in an area that has not previously been surveyed and/or has a medium or high potential for encountering archeological resources, the base cultural resources manager will coordinate with the project proponent and SHPO (see **Section 5** regarding procedures for addressing the potential effects to resources).

If historic buildings/structures may be affected, the following steps will be followed:

- If the project will occur in an area or involve buildings/structures that have already been surveyed and determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP (either as an historic district or individually), the base cultural resources manager will approve the project and will provide applicable SOPs (see **Section 5, SOPs**).
- If the project will occur in an area that has not previously been surveyed and/or has not had an eligibility determination concurred in by SHPO, the base cultural resources manager will coordinate with the project proponent and SHPO (see **Section 5** regarding the accomplishment of needed surveys and addressing the effects to resources).
- If the project will occur in an area or involve buildings/structures that have already been surveyed and determined eligible for listing in the NRHP (either as an historic district or individually), the base cultural resources manager will determine whether the planned project or activity will have an effect on cultural resources, the base cultural resources manager will

inform the requester or project manager of the process for approval of the request (i.e. the Section 106 process). The base cultural resources manager is responsible for initiating SHPO consultation (see **Section 5, SOPs**, for SOPs regarding NHPA Section 106 consultation/coordination).

If the base cultural resources manager determines that consultation/coordination with the SHPO is required, additional time for the consultation process will be required. Depending upon project complexities and the degree of consultation/coordination required, a minimum of 45 additional days will be required.

4.2 Cultural Resources Management Procedural Information

Achieving compliance with cultural resources management laws, regulations, and guidance requires the base to specific procedures when cultural resources may be affected during base programs and actions. Also, the applicable laws and regulations require the base to implement procedures to assure that cultural resource management and protection requirements are met.

The base is responsible for performing most routine compliance activities, including:

- Identifying and characterizing cultural resources and historic properties at Pope AFB, including the collection of information necessary for evaluating which properties are historically significant (see **Section 5, SOPs**).
- Maintaining an inventory of evaluated cultural resources that includes (at a minimum) a description of the cultural resource/historic property, the date of evaluation, historical significance, historical context, registration or treatment of properties, records of alterations or demolitions, and property boundaries (see **Section 5, SOPs**).
- Assuring that cultural resources inventory digital geospatial data complies with AFI 32-7065, Sections 4.9 and 4.10.4.
- Determining funding requirements for inventorying, evaluating, and nominating previously unevaluated cultural resources, and submitting funding requirements in Automated Civil Engineer System-Project Management (ACES-PM).
- Updating the ICRMP, as needed, to incorporate changes to existing cultural resources inventory or new findings that may impact cultural resources (the ICRMP should be updated to reflect changes in the historical significance of identified properties on base or to include newly discovered or evaluated properties).
- Consulting with the SHPO, local government, and/or other relevant agencies in the early stages of identifying and evaluating cultural resources; and sharing information with interested parties (with the exception of sensitive information, including information to be protected under the NHPA and the ARPA) (see **Section 5, SOPs**).
- Assuring that the requirements of the NAGPRA and ARPA are met (see **Section 5, SOPs**).

4.2.1 NHPA Section 110 Inventory: Evaluate and Nominate Cultural Resources Eligible for Listing in the NRHP

The base is responsible for inventorying, evaluating (e.g., determining whether resources inventoried are eligible for inclusion in the NRHP), and, as appropriate, nominating cultural resources for listing in the NRHP. The SHPO is notified and is asked to concur in the findings.

The ACHP may also comment. The NPS is responsible for maintaining the NRHP, and is also a source for technical information regarding inventorying and evaluating cultural resources. Inventorying and evaluating of resources is generally accomplished at the base level. Nomination of cultural resources for listing in the NRHP requires coordination by the base cultural resources manager at the base, MAJCOM and HAF levels well before nomination packages are prepared or transmitted to SHPO with a request for concurrence.

4.2.2 NHPA Section 106 Consultation and Coordination Procedures

Pope AFB has the responsibility to properly identify when the SHPO must be consulted (800.3[c]). If the undertaking is on or affects historic properties or if there is a potential impact to any object or property of tribal concern (including but not limited to archeological sites or sacred sites), then the agency must determine what tribe is involved and whether the tribe has assumed the SHPO's responsibilities for Section 106 under Section 101(d)(2), i.e., whether there is a THPO. See **Section 5, SOPs**, for detailed consultation/coordination procedures.

4.2.2.1 SHPO Review Protocol

The base cultural resources manager is the lead in working with SHPO. Government-to-government contact must be initiated at the appropriate level with affiliated tribes (see **Section 2** regarding goals and objectives related to tribal contact and coordination).

The base cultural resources manager is responsible for maintaining all documentation and communication pertaining to cultural resources affected by the undertaking including:

- Survey and technical reports
- Reports from other organizations at Pope AFB
- Communication with SHPO
- Native American consultation (if needed)

The base cultural resources manager will contract for cultural resources professional services provided by professionally qualified organizations and individuals for surveys and reporting. Reports will be provided to the base cultural resources manager who will provide the draft to the MAJCOM and the Pope AFB commander for review. The base cultural resources manager will serve as the primary contact with SHPO for all activities that require consultation. See **Section 5** for detailed SOPs.

4.2.2.2 Participants in the Section 106 Process

Consultation is the required basis of the Section 106 compliance process. For undertakings on Pope AFB or its GSUs, the mandatory participants in the Section 106 process include the base cultural resources manager (acting on behalf of the base) and the SHPO. If the undertaking may affect traditional cultural properties, sacred sites, or other archeological sites and/or collections containing objects of cultural patrimony, then tribal interests or organizations may also be involved. Other interested parties may include the NPS, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and local historical societies/groups. See **Table 4-1** for contact information for the parties that may be involved in Section 106 consultation and coordination.

Table 4-1. Contact Information for Section 106 Historic Parties

Parties	Contact Information
Consultation Parties	
State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)	David Brook Administrator, State Historic Preservation Office Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer 4617 Mail Service Center Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-4617 Point of Contact: Renee Gledhill-Early Phone: (919) 733-4763 Fax: (919) 733-8807
Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO):	None
Tribal Consulting Party:	If tribal consultation is required, the consultation will be coordinated with and through the Fort Bragg cultural resources program: Dr. Linda F. Carnes-McNaughton, RPA (Interim Program Manager) Archeologist and Curator Fort Bragg Cultural Resources Management Program 910 396-6680 910 396-5830 fax linda.carnesmcaughton@us.army.mil
Other Historic Parties	
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) – contacted only through HQ AMC/A7AN	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Old Post Office Building, Room 809 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20004 Phone: (202) 606-8532 FAX: (202) 606-8672 THROUGH HQ AMC/A7AN Sharon Geil, Program Manager 507 Symington Drive Scott AFB, IL 62225-5022 Phone (618) 229-7632 Commercial DSN 779-7632
National Park Service: Archeological Resources	National Park Service, Archeology Program 1849 C Street, NW (2275) Washington, DC 20240 Phone: 202-343-4101 Fax: 202-523-1547
National Park Service: HABS/HAER/HALS	Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) Historic American Landscapes Survey (HALS) National Park Service, Department of the Interior 1201 Eye Street, N.W., Seventh Floor Washington, D.C. 20005 Phone: (202) 354-2135 Fax: (202) 371-6473

Table 4-1. Contact Information for Section 106 Historic Parties

Parties	Contact Information
Consultation Parties	
National Park Service: Regional Office	National Park Service 100 Alabama St. SW 1924 Building Atlanta, GA 30303 (404) 507-5600
National Trust for Historic Preservation: Southern Region	National Trust for Historic Preservation William Aiken House, 456 King Street Charleston, South Carolina 29403 Phone: 843-722-8552 Fax: 843-722-8652
Local Heritage/Historic Preservation Groups:	None

State Historic Preservation Officer. The base cultural resources manager will consult the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) whenever a proposed project may impact an NRHP-eligible resource (historic buildings/ structures or districts), or if human remains are found, or if NRHP-eligible archeological sites are found during an undertaking.

Affiliated Native American Tribes. Notify the Fort Bragg Cultural Resources Management Program (Dr. Linda Carnes-McNaughton, Interim Program Director) in the event that Native American human remains are found on the base or its GSUs, and also notify HQ AMC/A7AN. Native American groups will be key players for NAGPRA issues.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. The ACHP generally is not involved in routine consultation/coordination activities. The ACHP may choose to be involved in negotiation of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), and will be involved in negotiation of a Programmatic Agreement (PA). The ACHP may also be involved in cases where the Air Force and SHPO cannot come to agreement regarding adverse effects to historic properties. The base cultural resources manager will not contact the ACHP directly; all communications will be through HQ AMC/A7AN.

National Park Service. The NPS generally is not involved in routine consultation/coordination activities, but can be a source for technical information regarding National Register nomination procedures, heritage documentation programs (e.g., HABS/HAER), and the like. See the NPS home page for cultural resources at <http://www.nps.gov/history/> for many useful links regarding historic preservation and archeological resources information.

National Trust for Historic Preservation. The National Trust generally is not involved in routine consultation/coordination activities. If the National Trust expresses an interest in participating in Section 106 consultation as a consulting party, they have the right to do so. The National Trust, though it is a private organization, works closely with the ACHP as well as with other preservation/conservation agencies and groups. The National Trust also can be a source for historic preservation information through their website (www.preservationnation.org). The

base cultural resources manager will keep base management and HQ AMC/A7AN informed of any interest or requests for participation in consultation/coordination activities.

Local Heritage/Historic Preservation Groups. Local heritage and historic preservation groups can be a source of information regarding cultural resources, and in some cases, they may also wish to be involved in routine consultation/coordination activities (if they wish to participate, they have the right to do so). The base cultural resources manager will keep base management and HQ AMC/A7AN informed of any interest or requests for participation in consultation/coordination activities.

4.2.2.3 Section 106 Review Procedures

Though Section 106 review is established through federal regulation (see 36 CFR Part 800); state and tribal reviewing authorities may have their own more detailed requirements, procedures, and forms. A flowchart presenting an overview of the regulatory Section 106 review process is shown in **Figure 4.1**. The discussion below reflects the federal regulatory review process.

The basic steps of the review process are:

STEP 1: Initiate the Section 106 process

STEP 2: Identify the historic properties within the project's Area of Potential Effect (APE)

STEP 3: Assess adverse effects on the historic properties

STEP 4: Resolve adverse effects

The steps of the Section 106 process will be coordinated with the overall planning schedule for the undertaking, and, if possible, with reviews required under other authorities such as NEPA, NAGPRA, AIRFA, and ARPA. When appropriate, the base cultural resources manager may use information developed for other required reviews to meet the requirements of Section 106.

Step 1: Initiate Section 106 (36 CFR 800.3)

The base cultural resource manager will initiate Section 106 consultation and coordination by determining the following:

Determine If Action Is an Undertaking (36 CFR 800.3[a])

The base cultural resource manager is responsible for determining whether or not an undertaking exists and for providing appropriate documentation of the decision processes. If there is no undertaking, then no Section 106 consultation is required. If there is an undertaking, but there is no potential for it to have an effect on an historic property (because the historic property can be avoided or protected), then the Section 106 process is complete, but documentation may still be required. If the action is subject to a program alternative, such as a PA or an alternate agency procedure, then the base cultural resources manager will follow that process.

Examples of actions that are undertakings with potential for adverse effects include:

- Construction
- ERP clean-up
- Rehabilitation and renovation of buildings
- Demolition of buildings/structures that are historic or are within historic districts

- Replacement or maintenance of infrastructure (e.g., utilities, roads)
- Land transfers and base closures, when transfers are from federal ownership to non-federal ownership or control.

Examples of projects that generally are not undertakings with potential for adverse effects include:

- Work in areas of the base that have been surveyed and do not contain NRHP-eligible properties (and where the eligibility determination has been concurred in by SHPO)
- Continued use of a building for its original purpose
- Routine maintenance and repairs to buildings where defining elements are either not affected or are repaired/replaced “in kind”

No Undertaking/No Potential to Cause Effects (36 CFR 800.3[a][1]).

If the base cultural resources manager determines that there is no undertaking as defined in Section 800.16(y), or there is an undertaking but it does not have the potential to cause effects on historic properties, there are no further obligations under Section 106. The base cultural resources manager must document and maintain a record of such findings in case questions are raised by members of the public or other parties at a later date.

Undertaking Might Affect Historic Properties

If the base cultural resources manager determines the undertaking has the potential to cause effects to historic properties, the base cultural resources manager proceeds to identify how the properties might be affected.

Step 2: Identify Historic Properties (36 CFR 800.4).

The base cultural resources manager will identify and evaluate the properties that might be affected to determine whether they are “historic;” i.e., they are listed in or are eligible for inclusion in the NRHP (including properties where the eligibility determination has not yet been made or where it has not yet been concurred in by the SHPO). Note that historic properties may include prehistoric resources, e.g., archeological sites, or historic districts that contain a combination of buildings/structures that are historic (contributing elements) and those that are not (non-contributing elements).

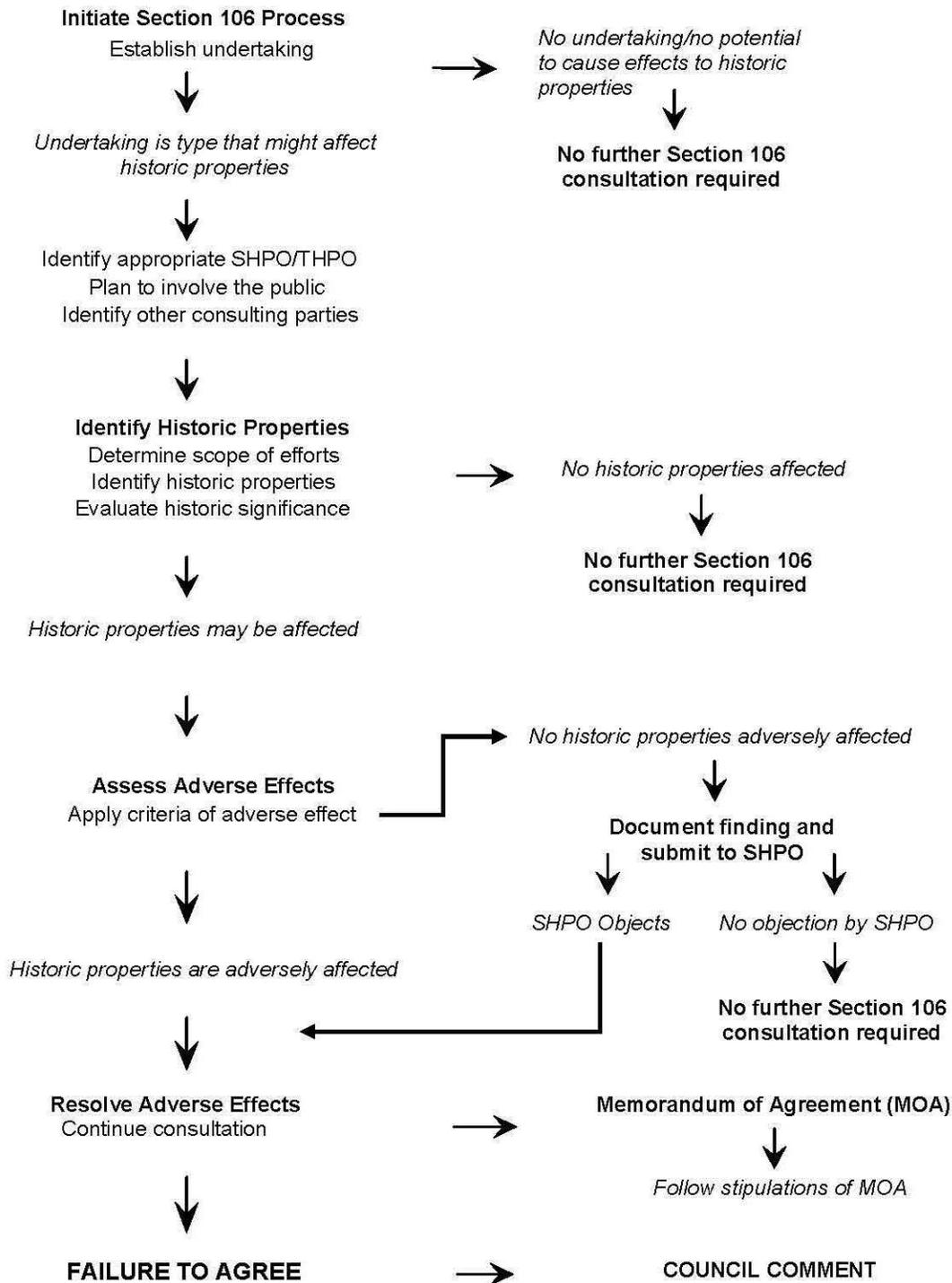
Determine Scope of Efforts (36 CFR 800.4[a])

At the beginning stages of the identification process, the base cultural resources manager must consult with the SHPO on the scope of its identification efforts and in fulfilling the steps in subsections (1) through (4):

Determining and documenting the area of potential effect (APE) includes:

- Reviewing existing information about historic properties that are within the APE
- Seeking information from parties likely to have knowledge of or concerns about the area
- Gathering information from Native American tribes about properties to which they attach religious and/or cultural significance, while remaining sensitive to any concerns they may have about the confidentiality of this information

Figure 4-1. Section 106 Process Flow Chart (per 36 CFR Part 800)



The APE is defined as “the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties” (36 CFR 800.16[d]). The APE is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking.

The SHPO (and if applicable, the THPO) should be consulted at all steps in the scoping process. For example, there may be information available in SHPO files regarding the presence of historic properties; this information will be helpful in establishing whether there is an effect on historic properties.

Where Pope AFB is engaged in an action that is on or may affect ancestral, aboriginal, or ceded lands, the base must gather information from Native American tribes regarding properties that may be of traditional religious and cultural significance to them, and that may be eligible for the NRHP.

Based on the information available, the base cultural resources manager makes a “reasonable good faith effort” to identify historic properties. Appropriate identification may include background research, consultation, oral history and/or interviews, field investigation, and field survey.

In consultation with the SHPO and any Native American organization that attaches religious and cultural significance to identified properties, and guided by the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for evaluation, the base cultural resources manager then applies the NR criteria (36 CFR Part 63) to properties identified within the APE not previously evaluated for historic significance to determine whether they are eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and thus subject to the Section 106 review process. If there is disagreement among the base cultural resources manager, SHPO, and/or Native American organizations regarding the significance of a given property, the base cultural resources manager then contacts HQ AMC/A7AN regarding direction on how to proceed.

No Historic Properties Affected (36 CFR 800.4[d][1]) Finding

If no historic properties are found or no effects on historic properties are found, the base cultural resources manager provides appropriate documentation to the SHPO and notifies consulting parties (see **Figure 4-1**).

Members of the public need not receive formal notification, but Pope AFB must maintain its documentation in a public file (subject to restrictions regarding the location of archeological resources) and provide access to the information when requested by the public.

- Once adequate documentation (per 36 CFR 800.4(d)(1)(i) and (ii)) is received, the SHPO (or THPO, if applicable) has **30 days** to object to the determination. Please note that the SHPO or the THPO may find that documentation is not adequate, and can request additional documentation. If additional documentation is requested, the 30-day period does not commence until the additional documentation is received and judged to be adequate by the SHPO (or THPO). The ACHP may also object on its own initiative within the time period, but rarely does so. Should an objection from ACHP be received, HQ AMC/A7AN should be contacted.
- Lack of an objection from either the SHPO and/or ACHP within the 30-day period means that the Pope AFB has no further Section 106 responsibilities and the undertaking may

proceed. Prior to proceeding, it is recommended that the base cultural resources manager contact the SHPO to ensure they are not awaiting additional information and to verify that there are no misunderstandings on documentation status.

- If the SHPO does object within the 30-day time period, the base cultural resources manager will either (a) further consult with the SHPO to resolve the disagreement; or (b) if further consultation does not result in agreement, forward the finding and supporting documentation to HQ AMC A7/AN with a request for elevation through channels for ACHP review. If the matter is elevated through channels to the ACHP, resolution may take a year or more, and the undertaking may not proceed until resolution is reached.

Historic Properties Affected 36 CFR (800.4[d][2]) Finding

Pope AFB must proceed to the assessment of adverse effects (Step 3 below) when it finds that historic properties may be affected. Pope AFB shall also proceed to the assessment of adverse effects if the SHPO or ACHP objects to a “no historic properties affected” finding.

Step 3: Assess Adverse Effects (36 CFR 800.5)

Under this step, the base cultural resource manager, in consultation with the SHPO and Native American tribes attaching religious and cultural significance to identified properties, and considering the views of consulting parties and the public, makes an assessment of adverse effects on the identified historic properties based on the application of the following criteria.

Adverse effects occur when an undertaking may directly or indirectly alter characteristics of a historic property that qualify it for inclusion in the NRHP (36 CFR 800.5[a][1]). Reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance, or be cumulative, also need to be considered.

Examples of adverse effects include, but are not limited to, physical destruction (including demolition of all or a portion of a structure or of an element of an historic district) or damage; alteration not consistent with the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards; relocation of a property; change of use or physical features of a property’s setting; visual, atmospheric, or audible intrusions; neglect resulting in deterioration; or transfer, lease, or sale of a property out of federal ownership or control without adequate protections (800.5[a][2]).

The SHPO may suggest changes in a project or impose conditions so that adverse effects can be avoided and thus result in a no adverse effect determination (36 CFR 800.5[b]). This provision also acknowledges that the practice of “conditional no adverse effect determinations” is acceptable.

The ACHP will not review “no adverse effect” determinations on a routine basis (36 CFR 800.5[c]). The base cultural resources manager, through channels (via HQ AMC/A7AN), must invite the ACHP to participate when any of the following circumstances exist:

- Pope AFB wants the ACHP to participate;
- The undertaking has a potential for an adverse effect upon a National Historic Landmark; or
- A Programmatic Agreement (PA) will be prepared. (A PA is a document that records the terms and conditions agreed upon to resolve the potential adverse effects of a Federal agency program, complex undertaking, or other situations specified in 36 CFR 800.14(b)).

The ACHP can also intervene and review no adverse effect determinations if it deems it appropriate. Based on the criteria listed in Appendix A to Part 800 (Criteria for ACHP Involvement), such cases include undertakings that may:

- Have substantial impacts on important historic properties
- Present important questions of policy or interpretation
- Have the potential for presenting procedural problems
- Present issues of concern to Native American tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations

In addition, the ACHP may intervene and review no adverse effect determinations if the SHPO or another consulting party and the USAF disagree on the finding and the agency cannot resolve the disagreement. If Native American tribes disagree with the finding, they can request the ACHP's review directly. If Pope AFB becomes aware of ACHP's intention to intervene or review, HQ AMC/A7AN must be contacted, and all additional communications will be through HQ AMC/A7AN.

“No Adverse Effect” (800.5[d][1]) Finding

Pope AFB must retain records of their findings of no adverse effect and make them available to the public. The public must be provided access to the information when they so request, subject to the Freedom of Information Act and other statutory limits on disclosure, including the confidentiality provisions of the NHPA, ARPA, and other pertinent laws and regulations.

Failure of Pope AFB to carry out the undertaking in accordance with the finding requires the base cultural resources manager to reopen the Section 106 process and determine whether the altered course of action constitutes an adverse effect.

“Adverse Effect” (36 CFR 800.5[d][2]) Finding

A finding of adverse effect requires further consultation on ways to resolve it, i.e., proceeding to Step 4 of the Section 106 review process.

Step 4: Resolve Adverse Effects (36 CFR 800.6).

Under Step 4, the base cultural resources manager continues consultation with the SHPO and others (who may include Native American organizations, local governments, permit or license applicants, other interested organizations, and members of the public) to resolve adverse effects.

Continue Consultation

When adverse effects are found, the consultation must continue between Pope AFB, the SHPO, and consulting parties to attempt to resolve them (36 CFR 800.6[a][1]).

The base cultural resources manager will provide project documentation to all consulting parties at the beginning of the consultation to resolve adverse effects (36 CFR 800.6[a][3]). Particular note should be made of the reference to the confidentiality provisions. Pope AFB must provide an opportunity for members of the public to express their views on an undertaking (36 CFR 800.6[a][4]). The provision embodies the principles of flexibility, relating the base's efforts to various aspects of the undertaking and its effects upon historic properties. Pope AFB must provide them with notice such that the public has enough time and information to meaningfully comment.

Resolution of Adverse Effects

If the base and the SHPO (or if applicable, the THPO) agree on how the adverse effects will be resolved, they will execute a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) in accordance with 36 CFR 800.6(c). The base will then submit a copy of the executed MOA along with the documentation specified in 36 CFR 800.11(f) to HQ AMC/A7AN prior to approving the undertaking. The undertaking may then proceed in accordance with the stipulations of the MOA.

Failure to Resolve Adverse Effects (36 CFR 800.7)

If further consultation proves unproductive, consultation may be terminated by any party. The base cultural resources manager shall bring any indication of termination to the attention of HQ AMC/A7AN, and per AFI 32-7065, the matter shall be raised, through channels, so that the agency official (SAF/IEE) can seek resolution, Council comment, or take other action as deemed appropriate. Until the matter is concluded, the undertaking may not be approved and may not proceed.

4.2.2.4 Emergency Provisions and the Section 106 Review Procedures

Subpart B of the ACHP's regulations makes special provisions in 36 CFR 800.12 for agency actions undertaken in response to an "officially declared" emergency situation. Immediate rescue and salvage operations conducted to preserve life or property are exempt from the Section 106 consultation requirements altogether, but notification must still be provided (see below).

For the special provisions to apply, the agency action is required within 30 days of the emergency. An agency may request an extension of the period of applicability from the Council prior to the expiration of the 30 days. Also, agencies may develop a Programmatic Agreement pursuant to Sec. 800.14(b) that contains specific provisions for dealing with historic properties (including buildings, structures, objects, districts, and/or archeological sites) in emergency situations.

If Pope AFB proposes an emergency action as an essential and immediate response to a disaster declared by the President or a governor, Pope AFB will notify the ACHP, the SHPO and any Native American tribe that may attach religious and cultural significance to historic properties likely to be affected prior to the undertaking and affording them an opportunity to comment within seven days of notification. If the Agency Official determines that circumstances do not permit seven days for comment, the Agency Official shall notify the ACHP, the SHPO and the affected Native American tribes and invite any comments within the time available.

4.2.3 ARPA/NAGPRA Compliance Procedures

Activities involving excavation and other ground disturbance have the highest potential for affecting archeological resources or for the discovery of human remains and associated items.

The provisions of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), 16 U.S.C. 470aa et seq. may apply regardless of the NRHP status of the site where they are found. The applicability of ARPA is dependent upon who is performing the excavation and for what purpose; Air Force conducted or sponsored activities (e.g., work done by contractors to the Air Force) are exempt from ARPA permitting requirements, but not from other ARPA/NAGPRA compliance or NHPA Section 106 consultation/coordination requirements.

In addition to the ARPA requirements, if the recovered materials are subject to the provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), further requirements may be imposed. The NAGPRA provides a process for museums and Federal agencies to return certain Native American cultural items -- human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony -- to lineal descendants, and culturally affiliated Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations.

To assure that the requirements of ARPA/NAGPRA are met, any person who plans to carry out work involving ground disturbance must first obtain a digging permit (AF Form 103) from CES/CEV.

The base will prevent ARPA/NAGPRA violations by:

- (1) Cultural resources manager review of digging permits (AF Form 103s)
- (2) Cultural resources manager monitoring/oversight of stipulations related to archeological/historic preservation
- (3) Protection of confidential information such as specific locations of archeological sites
- (4) Implementation of SOPs for inadvertent discovery of archeological and other Native American cultural items
- (5) Implementation of plans and SOPs for removal, curation, and/or return of items of cultural patrimony as required by ARPA and NAGPRA

4.2.4 Curation of Archeological Artifact and Maintenance/Disposition of Other Records

Federal regulations (36 CFR 79, Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archeological Collections), require that archeological collections and their associated records owned by federal agencies be properly curated in perpetuity.

In addition, other records related to historic properties or historic preservation are generated; these records should also be evaluated for their usefulness in documenting the history of the base or the base's cultural resources and be maintained or disposed of as appropriate.

4.2.4.1 Curation of Collections and Records

Recommendations for curation of collections and records related to archeological resources per 36 CFR 79 include:

- An index of existing archeological and historical resource surveys, artifacts, documentation, and records should be prepared and maintained with the collection/records
- Pending transfer to a curatorial facility meeting the standards of 36 CFR 79, machine-readable records should be stored in a stable environment that has humidity and temperature monitoring and control devices
- Oversize material (e.g., drawings and maps) should be stored in flat map storage cases and protected from heat, humidity, and other damage

- Locate a local museum or other curatorial facility that meets 36 CFR 79 standards to curate archeological materials. Collections and records should be prepared and preserved to meet the receiving curatorial facility's requirements.
- Future documentation, including surveys, maps, photographs, and drawings should be prepared in accordance with the requirements of 36 CFR 79 and with current archival standards for the particular media or records to be curated.

4.2.4.2 Summary of Collections

In 1996, the Army Corps of Engineers completed an assessment of the status of records and artifact curation for Pope AFB (HQ ACC 1996) and identified 0.76 cubic feet of artifacts and 0.28 linear feet of associated records in storage at Fort Bragg. Artifacts from one site (3 potsherds), the Chicken Road Munitions Storage Area, were transferred back to Fort Bragg in 2003 for curation on January 16, 2004.

In addition to artifacts from prior occupation periods, other historic documents, photographs, etc. may require retention or special handling. See **Appendix B** for a listing of cultural resource documentation and materials that have already been transferred to Fort Bragg.

4.2.4.3 Identification of Curation Facilities

There are currently no curation facilities for archeological artifacts and associated documentation at Pope AFB. All existing artifacts have been transferred to Fort Bragg. In addition, no inventories or surveys are planned during the transition period, but inadvertent finds are possible prior to the completion of the BRAC realignment. The base has contacted the Fort Bragg curator and will coordinate the curation of any additional archeological resources with the Fort Bragg curation facility should the need arise (see **Section 5, SOPs**).

4.2.4.4 Procedures to Comply with DoD Legacy Management Program Office Project No. 98-1714

The base is responsible for ensuring compliance with the *Guidelines for the Field Collection of Archaeological Materials and Standard Operating Procedures for Curating Department of Defense Archaeological Collections*, 1999 ("The Legacy Guidelines"). The Legacy Guidelines were developed to ensure regulatory compliance while reducing the potential for new curation needs.

All projects must follow the procedures for archeological survey and documentation, which include research, field survey, testing for determinations of eligibility, and curation of artifacts. The Guidelines provide information on how to meet regulatory needs and reduce the number of artifacts that require curation. The Guidelines also provide SOPs on the field collection of archeological materials and the curation process—from preplanning of the survey area through survey and analysis. It also provides a compliance checklist for the use of the base cultural resources manager.

4.2.4.5 Identification of Future Curation Needs and Methods

See **Section 4.2.4.3** above; except for possible inadvertent finds during the transition period, no additional curation needs are anticipated.

4.2.4.6 Maintenance/Disposition of Other Records

Other collections and records (e.g., those related to military or aviation history) will be maintained appropriately to avoid loss of historic information. Examples of such records and their potential disposition include:

- Records such as as-built drawings for buildings that have no current mission need (e.g. building has been demolished or drawings otherwise have historical value only) should be routed to the base historian for disposition determination, e.g. potential shipment to the permanent repository at Maxwell AFB, AL.
- Items that are of interest as displays or additions to the collections maintained on base will be routed through the base historian and transferred as appropriate.

4.2.5 Promoting Cultural Resource Awareness through Public Education and Community Outreach

Pope AFB has an established public awareness program to educate the public on the significance of cultural resources at the base. Existing materials and methods of communicating with the public during the transition period will be revised as necessary (see **Section 2**).

4.2.6 General Management

During the transition period, the base will continue managing cultural resources and will transfer records and activities to Fort Bragg. Activities that will continue during transition include:

- Review ICRMP and update as needed to include new actions or new findings. Post updates to base intra-net website.
- Coordinate with the ESOHC for review of the cultural resources management program.
- Communicate with and train appropriate maintenance and design personnel regarding treatment of historic buildings.
- Provide proper preservation and curation of historic photographs and design documents.
- On an as-requested basis, guide public tours of Pope AFB's historic properties.
- Provide information brochures on Pope AFB cultural resources (update as necessary during the transition period). Distribute to visitors, local museums, and community interest groups as requested.

4.3 Preservation and Mitigation

Pope AFB has developed preservation and mitigation strategies for archeological resources and for historic buildings and structures.

4.3.1 Preservation and Mitigation Strategies for Archeological Resources

For archeological resources, avoidance of disturbance is the preferable mitigation strategy, but avoidance is not always possible.

There are five archeological sites known to be located on Pope AFB (see **Section 3**). Since none of the sites are eligible for listing on the National Register, no mitigation plans are required for

these sites. Therefore, mitigation plans are not necessary for currently known archeological resources.

The possibility exists that archeological resources or human remains may be discovered during the conduct of construction, maintenance, restoration, or other similar activities in the future, and such inadvertent discoveries will be addressed as they arise. See **Section 5, SOPs**, for detailed procedures related to inadvertent discoveries.

4.3.2 Archeological Resources Protection Procedures

The Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) provides enforcement for the protection of archeological sites, and defines requirements to obtain a permit from Federal authorities to excavate or remove any archeological resource on Federal or Native American lands. Provisions for the protection of archeological resources, including uniform definitions, standards, and procedures, are established in the implementing regulations 43 CFR 7. Archeological resources are defined as material remains of human life or activities greater than 100 years of age and of archeological interest.

In accordance with 32 CFR 229 and AFI 32-7065, project proponents are required to apply to the 43 CES/CEV to obtain an ARPA permit for the excavation or removal of archeological resources from Pope AFB (see **SOP 3, Section 5**). Archeological services performed under an Air Force contract are exempted from the permit provision, but must meet documentation requirements in the ARPA. In accordance with AMC policy (AMC/CV, 2005) the 43 CES/CEV will forward the ARPA permit application to HQ AMC/A7A for processing, and will coordinate as directed with the Cultural Resources Management Program at Fort Bragg.

4.3.3 Historic Buildings and Structures

Pope AFB's historic resources protection strategy begins with the compatible reuse and rehabilitation of historic properties in a manner that is consistent with the original function of the building.

Historic properties on Pope AFB include the Pope Field Historic District (with its contributing buildings and one non-contributing building) and Building 708 (Hangars 4 and 5). All of these properties are associated with pre-World War II expansion at the base and also with the Cold War. In 2007, the housing units and garages located in the Pope Field Historic District were transferred to Fort Bragg ownership. Remaining buildings within the Pope Field Historic District include Building 300 (Fire House), Building 302 (Medical Dispensary), Building 306 (Fleming Hall), non-contributing Building 308 (Military Personnel); Building 342 (Office/Residence), Building 343 (Garage), and Building 344 (Residence/Office), which are a part of the historic housing, are occupied for non-residential functions under permit from the Army.

Planned projects at Pope AFB before realignment include routine facility rehabilitation and maintenance. No construction or demolition activities are planned prior to realignment at Pope AFB that would impact historic resources.

For historic structures/buildings eligible for or listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with

Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring and Reconstructing Historic Buildings are intended to provide guidance to historic building owners and building managers, preservation consultants, architects, contractors, and project reviewers prior to treatment. As noted, while the treatment Standards are designed to be applied to all historic resource types eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places--buildings, sites, structures, districts, and objects--the Guidelines apply to specific resource types (buildings). The National Park Service provides detailed technical guidelines on the four major treatment standards:

- Preservation Standard and Guidelines
(see http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/standguide/preserve/preserve_index.htm)
- Rehabilitation Standard and Guidelines
(see http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/standguide/rehab/rehab_index.htm)
- Restoration Standard and Guidelines
(see http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/standguide/restore/restore_index.htm)
- Reconstruction Standard and Guidelines
(see http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/standguide/reconstruct/reconstruct_index.htm)

Typically, the Rehabilitation Standard and Guidelines are the most appropriate for applications involving mission related structures at a military base, but depending upon the projected future use of a facility, others may also be appropriate in some circumstances. Generally, projects undertaken in conformance with the Secretary's Standards and Guidelines will have minimal to no adverse effect on historic properties, but project review and monitoring is required to ascertain that conformance is proposed and implemented. The proposed application of the Secretary's Standards and Guidelines does not relieve the base of its Section 106 consultation obligations, but increases the likelihood of reaching agreement and minimizes the burden of mitigating for adverse effects to historic properties.

Though the preferred strategy for historic buildings and structures is continued use consistent with the original use/function of the building, changing mission requirements sometimes preclude implementation of this strategy. Typical protection and mitigation strategies (developed through consultation and coordination with SHPO), in instances where compatible uses cannot be maintained, include the following:

- Recordation in conformance with the requirements of the National Park Service (NPS) Heritage Documentation Programs (e.g., HABS/HAER/HALS).
- Rehabilitation and adaptive reuse in accordance with the Secretary of Interior standards and guidelines (see **Section 4.2.3**).
- Other creative mitigative strategies to preserve the historic values/data for future generations
- If a prospective compatible use for an historic building within a reasonable amount of time is envisioned, "mothballing" may be considered. However, mothballing is not a zero cost option (there are both initial and continuing costs associated with mothballing).

It is a strategy of last resort, to be employed only if there is a strong possibility that the building will be used again in the relatively near future. Mothballing must be accomplished in accordance with the NPS standards (per Preservation Brief 31, found at <http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/TPS/briefs/brief31.htm>).

4.3.4 Inadvertent Discoveries

The inadvertent discoveries of human remains or archeological resources associated with human remains/burials on the base may subject the base to compliance with NAGPRA, if the remains and associated items are Native American. See **Section 5, SOPs** for detailed procedures. If the discovery is of human remains or items that are subject to NAGPRA, NHPA Section 106 consultation and SHPO involvement is not required.

Inadvertent discoveries of archeological resources that are not subject to NAGPRA may require NHPA Section 106 consultation with the SHPO (see **Section 5, SOPs**, for additional details regarding Section 106 consultation requirements.

Inadvertent discoveries of human remains not subject to NAGPRA or NHPA/ARPA require coordination with Security Forces and local law enforcement and/or coroner's offices. See **Section 5, SOPs**, for additional guidance regarding human remains that are determined to be neither subject to NAGPRA nor NHPA/ARPA.

4.3.5 Protective Covenants for the Transfer, Lease, or Sale of Property to Non-federal Parties

The transfer, lease, or sale of a historic property (or portion thereof) out of Air Force ownership and control to a non-federal entity is considered a potential adverse effect under Section 106 of the NHPA. However, the potential adverse effect can be mitigated to "no adverse effect" if adequate restrictions or conditions are established under a covenant or lease agreement to ensure preservation of the property's significant historic features. Since none of the properties within Pope Field Historic District are proposed for transfer, lease or sale to non-federal parties prior to realignment, and since realignment mandates transfer to another federal entity, the development or application of protective covenants is not warranted at this time.

4.4 Attributes of Historic Properties at Pope AFB

The protection and maintenance of historic properties is closely linked to character-defining features and the relationship of those features to the historical significance for which the property was listed in the NRHP. The historic properties identified at Pope AFB have distinctive interior and exterior features that are important contributing features of the building at Pope AFB that is individually listed in the NRHP (Building 708) as well as of buildings that are contributing elements to the historic character of the Pope Field Historic District.

The pastoral setting of the Pope Field Historic District is considered character-defining, and the setting is also to be protected. The setting may be affected by undertakings occurring within or beyond the boundaries of the Pope Field Historic District. Any proposed action within the vicinity of the Pope Field Historic District will be required to establish an APE that will be evaluated for impact to the Historic District including visibility, noise, or vibration, or changes in land use or character such that adverse effects may result. See **Section 3** for a depiction and

description of the boundaries of the Pope Field Historic District, and see **Appendix G** for the National Register nomination package, which contains additional detail regarding the attributes of the property that is individually listed as well as those that are elements of the Pope Field Historic District.

4.4.1 Interior Character Defining Attributes

For properties that are contributing elements of the Pope Field Historic District or are individually listed (Building 708), interior character defining features may exist. However, many of the interiors either display no remarkable features or the original features have been compromised through periodic renovation to support changing missions and personnel. As a result, with the exception of Building 708, few of the interiors convey the historical significance for which the resources are listed in the NRHP. The character of the district is primarily in its exterior features and its setting (see **Section 4.4.2**, below).

Pope AFB will strive for good stewardship practices regarding historic properties and will consider any remaining interior architectural attributes when performing building and structure maintenance. See **Section 5, SOPs**, for specific details.

4.4.2 Exterior Character Defining Attributes

There is extensive uniformity in the materials and methods of building construction in the buildings and structures at Pope AFB, particularly those lying within the Pope Field Historic District. The following is a list of general exterior character-defining features that are visible in the majority of the District's buildings and structures. These features link the entire property visually and aesthetically and are the mechanism by which the historical significance of the District is conveyed.

- Stucco surface treatment of exterior walls
- Gable or hip roof design
- Red tile roofs on historic houses and administration buildings
- Stucco chimneys
- Dormers
- Multi-pane double hung windows
- Copper gutters and downspouts

In addition to the general character-defining features of the buildings and structures within the district, some of the individual properties also retain unique or noteworthy features for which maintenance and rehabilitation considerations should be noted. Because a number of the properties within the district are of nearly identical design, they retain nearly identical character-defining features. Maintenance personnel should consult with the base Cultural Resources Manager to ensure that proposed projects clearly identify which features are and are not original. A complete listing of architectural attributes associated with the properties is provided in **Appendix D**; also see **Table 4-1**.

4.5 Maintenance of Historic Properties

Maintenance of historic properties is a crucial element in assuring that critical elements and/or defining attributes are not lost to the ravages of climate and the passage of time. Maintenance activities include day-to-day, periodic, and scheduled inspections and repair to ensure the preservation of historic properties. Maintenance activities generally require a low level of

Table 4-2. Defining Architectural Features of Historic Properties at Pope AFB

Building	Architectural Features
Building 306 Fleming Hall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Segmental arched dormers ▪ Quoins and belt courses ▪ Masonry porch with arched openings, quoining, and upper balustrade ▪ Circular gable windows (replaced in kind in 2004) ▪ Segmental arched window on first floor and stone sills accenting the windows ▪ Eight- over-eight double-hung windows (replaced in kind in 2004) ▪ Exterior chimney ▪ Now-enclosed rear porch and upper balconies (porch partially reopened in 2003) ▪ C-shaped courtyard ▪ Copper downspouts and gutters (some reproduction) ▪ Reproduction flat Spanish tile roof
Administrative Buildings 300 (Fire House) and 302 (Dispensary)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Painted stucco exterior (#300 and #302) ▪ Painted stone window sills (#300) ▪ Circular louvered vent gable vents (#300) ▪ Multi-pane casement windows (#300 and #302) ▪ Arched well on left elevation (#300) ▪ Truncated hipped roof with central chimney (#302) ▪ Two segmental arched dormers (#302) ▪ Stone cornice and brackets (#302) ▪ Reproduction flat Spanish tile roof
Building 708 Hangars 4 & 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bow roof ▪ Bowstring truss ▪ Stucco exterior walls (now painted) ▪ Towers with elongated rectangular windows ▪ Windows on side elevations (where present) and hangar bay doors ▪ Front (lifting) hangar-bay doors ▪ Rear sliding hangar-bay doors

intervention and are essential to the early detection of intrusive deterioration that can damage or destroy character-defining features. General maintenance and inspection considerations that are provided for NRHP-eligible and contributing properties on Pope AFB are as follows:

- Inspect for damage, clean and repair stucco; concrete foundations.
- Inspect, evaluate, and repair roofs and roof features (chimneys, dormers).

- Inspect and repair wood door surfaces, framing, sills, and hardware.
- Inspect and repair wood and metal windows (glass, sashes, and frames).
- Inspect and repair painted surfaces; repaint with compatible type of paint and paint colors.

4.5.1 Conditions Assessments of Historic Properties

Pope AFB conducted a conditions assessment of historic features within the Pope Field Historic District in 1995 (Hamm, E.L., and Associates 1995). The assessment considered exterior maintenance, interior architectural condition, electrical service, mechanical, and plumbing systems, radon, lead-based paint, and asbestos. At the time of the assessment, housing units within Pope Field Historic District were under ownership and control of Pope AFB. These 29 housing units are no longer under the control of Pope AFB; recommendations for non-residential buildings are still applicable to non-residential buildings managed by the base (see **Appendix D** for recent recommendations regarding non-residential properties).

4.5.2 Guidelines for Maintenance for Historic Properties

Architectural features within the Pope Field Historic District may contain lead-based paint. The white pigment in the majority of paints manufactured before 1950 was a lead compound, which today is identified as a hazardous material. Scraping and dry sanding methods for removing lead-based paints can release lead through dust into in air, and heat stripping methods can release lead through fumes. Consequently, the removal of lead-based paints without impairment of historic features is of particular concern to Pope AFB.

The Preservation Briefs, issued by the NPS, contain many helpful suggestions regarding the identification of defining elements of historic buildings as well as the maintenance and repair of particular types of structures and of individual components. See **Appendix F** for a listing of information that may be helpful in the maintenance and repair of historic structures.

Due to the variety of character-defining features associated with historic properties on Pope AFB, installation personnel should coordinate with the base cultural resources manager to clearly identify which features are character-defining and which may be altered. The following general guidelines will assist base personnel in identifying and properly executing maintenance and repair requirements for the historic buildings on the base.

4.5.2.1 Stucco Features

Stucco is a relatively durable material, but stucco will deteriorate over time if not maintained. Potential causes of deterioration include ground settlement, lintel and door frame settlement, inadequate or leaking gutters and down spouts, intrusive vegetation, moisture migration within walls due to interior condensation and humidity, vapor drive problems caused by furnace, bathroom and kitchen vents, and rising damp resulting from excessive ground water and poor drainage around the foundation.

4.5.2.2 Masonry Features

Though masonry, concrete, and stone are among the most durable of historic building materials, these materials are also susceptible to damage by harsh climatic conditions, improper maintenance or repair techniques, and harsh or abrasive cleaning methods. Improper

rehabilitation of properties constructed of these types of materials can exacerbate early deterioration and have adverse effects by precipitating a loss of integrity. Problems associated with masonry and concrete have the potential to affect the majority of the identified historic properties at Pope AFB. When possible, repairs using similar materials to the original should be made. Substitute materials can in some cases be used, but their application must be carefully considered to avoid the impairment or loss of critical/defining elements of structures.

4.5.2.3 Roof Repair and Maintenance

Roof shape attributes such as cresting and chimneys and the size, color, and patterning of the roofing material can be important in defining a building's overall historic character. In addition to the design significance, a weather-tight roof is essential to the preservation of the entire structure. As a result, repairing or replacing a roof can be a critical aspect of historic property rehabilitation. Flashing, ridgelines, gutters, and downspouts are all features of the roof protection system that help control water damage for the entire building, and therefore these features require routine maintenance considerations. Gutters and downspouts are particularly important because they channel water away from building façades, windows, and doors. Gutters and downspouts should be routinely inspected to avoid clogging by leaves and debris, and breaks or leaks at the joints. Routine inspections can avert water migration and substantially increase protection of the building (Pieper 1995).

4.5.2.4 Windows and Doors

Windows and doors present special types of maintenance problems, as maintaining or improving their thermal efficiency while retaining their historical appearance can be a challenge. In accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation (36 CFR 68), original windows and doors should be retained and repaired rather than replaced. If replacement is necessary, replacement "in kind" will aid in retaining critical elements of a building/structure and in maintaining the integrity of the structure.

Typical types of window and door maintenance problems include:

- Loose or broken panes
- Inconsistent replacement of panes over time (e.g., original obscure glass replaced with clear glass)
- Missing putty, weather-stripping, or other sealant
- Improper opening/closing due to warping of frames or doors and windows
- Missing or inoperable window hardware (e.g., locks, sash cords/weights, springs, cranks)
- Corrosion and expansion of steel lintels that can cause damage to surrounding brickwork.

Door entrances can be extremely important in defining the overall historic character of a building. Entryways are often a focus of historic buildings, particularly when entryways occur on primary elevations. Common problems with doors (including hardware, frames, sills, and door operation) include:

- Wood doors and frames – warping, splitting and rot or insect damage; corrosion of or missing/removed metal hardware; misalignment of door and frame, gaps at sill or wall.

- Metal doors and frames – dents, corrosion, buckling, missing/corroded hardware, improper closing (door out of alignment with frame and/or sill)
- Glass doors or glass panes in doors/sidelights – broken/cracked panes, deteriorated/missing window putty or stops, inconsistent replacement of panes over time (e.g., obscure glass replaced with clear)

4.5.2.5 Wood Maintenance and Repair

Wooden architectural features, both functional and decorative, are important in defining the historic character of a building; therefore, the maintenance and protection of wooden features should be appropriately considered in rehabilitation projects. Wood architectural features are common within the Pope Field Historic District, including shed dormer siding, eaves, stylized entryways, columns, balustrades, and porticos.

Wood is the most commonly used construction material for architectural features on buildings (e.g., wood frame construction, clapboard, window frames, door frames, moldings) because it can be easily shaped by sawing, planing, carving, and gouging. Wood material is sensitive to water damage (e.g., splitting, cracking, warping, rot), denting, scratching, and insect infestation (e.g., termites), and wooden buildings and elements may require special maintenance attention. Improper maintenance and rehabilitation of properties that are constructed or sheathed with wood material can intensify early building deterioration and may result in adverse effects such as loss of the historic integrity or the complete loss of character-defining features.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

5 Standard Operating Procedures

The Air Force is responsible for integrating protection of cultural resources with mission objectives. In addition, the Air Force must meet the requirements of the three main cultural resource protection statutes (and their associated regulations):

- Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). This law requires the Air Force to: (1) take into account the effects its undertakings will have on the installation's cultural resources which are listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places; and (2) allow the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation the opportunity to comment on the undertaking prior to its approval.
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA). This law requires the Air Force to: (1) protect all cultural resources on lands under its control by reviewing and issuing permits for excavation and removal of archeological remains; (2) give advance notice to Native Americans about the intent of such permits; (3) establish a public benefits program; and (4) protect archeological resources from unauthorized excavation, removal, damage, alteration or defacement.
- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). This law requires the Air Force to: (1) inventory and identify human skeletal remains, grave goods, and other items of cultural significance of the archeological collections derived from previous studies at Pope AFB; (2) consult with Native American individuals and organizations about the items and procedures to follow for repatriation of the skeletal remains; (3) consult with culturally-affiliated groups about the treatment of human remains found during future archeological studies; and (4) protect human remains found inadvertently.

The procedures presented in this section and described in the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) are designed to integrate consideration of cultural resources into day-to-day development, operation, and maintenance of Pope AFB; in addition, these SOPs will provide guidance for the continued management of cultural resources during the transition of management responsibilities to the cultural resources management program at Fort Bragg.

The SOPs are meant to be the detailed “how to” instructions for base personnel, and should be reviewed and revised as necessary to accommodate base organizational/functional changes as well as any changes in applicable laws and regulations. Each SOP will include the following:

- Identification of the organizations and individuals to which the SOP will apply
- The relationship of the SOP to typical situations or activities and where they might apply
- A description of internal base procedures and identification of the organization or person responsible for carrying out each part of the procedures

This section identifies SOPs for compliance with cultural resource management and protection laws; for conducting work on or around historic properties at Pope AFB; and for unplanned or unanticipated events such as the discovery of archeological material or human remains or effects on cultural resources due to emergency responses.

NHPA and Other Statutory/Regulatory Compliance SOPs	
SOP No.	SOP Title/Description
1	Section 106 Compliance Procedures
2	National Register of Historic Places Eligibility Determinations Process
3	Archaeological Resource Protection Act Compliance
4	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act Compliance
5	Native American Consultation Procedures
6	Curation and Preservation Procedures
Activity and Operations Related SOPs	
SOP No.	SOP Title/Description
7	Internal Review to Determine Section 106 Compliance Needs
8	Training and Communications (Cultural Resources)
9	Document Management (Cultural Resources)
10	Repetitive Maintenance and Repair Operations
11	Preservation and Rehabilitation Activities
12	Demolition of Historic Properties
13	Real Property Actions
Unplanned/Unanticipated Events SOPs	
SOP No.	SOP Title/Description
14	Inadvertent Discovery of Archeological Resources
15	Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains
16	Emergency Operations Notification Procedures
17	Suspected Vandalism or Looting of Archeological Sites or Other Historic Properties

5.1 NHPA and Other Statutory/Regulatory Compliance SOPs

NHPA and Other Statutory/Regulatory Compliance SOPs	
SOP No.	SOP Title/Description
1	Section 106 Compliance Procedures
2	National Register of Historic Places Eligibility Determinations Process
3	Archaeological Resource Protection Act Compliance
4	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act Compliance
5	Native American Consultation Procedures
6	Curation and Preservation Procedures

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

SOP 1: Section 106 Compliance Procedures

Applies To:

- (1) Project proponents
 - Project managers
 - Base planners
 - Real property specialists
 - Facility managers
- (2) Cultural resources manager

Typical Situations:

- Submittal and review of:
- AF Form 813 (Request for Environmental Impact Analysis)
 - AF Form 332 (Work Order),
 - AF Form 1391 (Design Basis),
 - AF Form 103 (Dig Permit)
- Real Property Actions:
- Leasing
 - Sales
 - Transfer
 - Permits/Licenses for Use

Typical Triggering Events:

- Activities, programs or projects that have the potential to involve or affect historic properties, including:
- Proposed beddowns or new development
 - Environmental Restoration Program (ERP) investigations and cleanup
 - Rehabilitation and renovation of buildings and structures
 - Demolition of buildings and structures
 - Replacement or maintenance of infrastructure
 - Real property actions such as land transfers, out-leasing, etc.

Procedures for Project Proponents:

1. During review of the proposed action through the EIAP process, provide adequate information for determining whether historic properties are present and for assessing impact of proposed project on historic properties.
2. Proceed with the project/activity only after the cultural resources manager has determined one of the following:
 - No historic properties are involved or affected,
 - Historic properties are involved or affected and Section 106 consultation/coordination has been concluded with concurrence from SHPO, OR
 - Historic properties are involved or affected and Section 106 consultation/coordination has been concluded with concurrence by SHPO but with required mitigation under a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) AND completion of required mitigation.
3. If agreement cannot be reached with SHPO, then the matter must be elevated internally (to ACHP through SAF/IEE via HQ AMC). **The project may not proceed until the matter is resolved and the project proponent is affirmatively notified of the resolution.**
4. Implement mitigation or conditions stipulated by the cultural resources manager resulting from the Section 106 consultation/coordination process.

Procedures for Cultural Resources Manager:

SOP 1: Section 106 Compliance Procedures

1. During review of the proposed action during the EIAP, determine whether historic properties are present and assess impact of proposed project on historic properties.

- If no historic properties are present, document findings and provide approval for proceeding with the project.
- If historic properties are present but may can be avoided so there are no direct or indirect impacts, this approach will not only provide maximum resource protection but also will generally be most cost effective. Document findings and required avoidance measures and provide approval with conditions for proceeding with the project.
- If historic properties cannot be avoided, consider options to protect the resource. For example, archeological sites can sometimes be “hardened” or buried, enabling receipt of a “no adverse effect” determination. Protection is generally less costly than mitigation of those effects, and costs and timeframes are more readily estimated. Regardless of approach, document that the Section 106 process must be initiated, and that the proposed action cannot proceed until the Section 106 process is complete (see 2, below)
 - If preparation for Section 106 consultation requires contract service support, initiate a request for Environmental Quality funds, and proceed with consultation when expertise has been obtained. If consultation must begin within the current year, contact HQ AMC/A7AN regarding obtaining assistance.
 - If Section 106 consultation can be performed with in-house expertise, proceed with consultation.

2. A flowchart presenting an overview of the regulatory Section 106 review process is presented in **Section 4** and attached hereto for ready reference. The basic steps of the review process are:

STEP 1: Initiate the Section 106 process

STEP 2: Identify the historic properties within the project’s Area of Potential Effect (APE)

STEP 3: Assess adverse effects on the historic properties

STEP 4: Resolve adverse effects

The cultural resources manager will coordinate with other offices/units to assure information is requested and provided for consultation. When appropriate, the base cultural resource manager should use information developed for other required reviews to meet the requirements of Section 106.

3. Prepare required documentation for Section 106 review, including a request for concurrence regarding effect for signature by the Base Civil Engineer (BCE).

4. Transmit documentation to the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). **Transmit documentation to SHPO via certified mail, return receipt requested.** The purpose of utilizing certified mail is to document the date of SHPO receipt, as that date triggers the 30-day comment period. Provide copies to other personnel, as appropriate (certified mail not required for other recipients).

5. The SHPO, unless otherwise agreed by a formally executed alternative process document such as a Programmatic Agreement (PA) or Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), has thirty (30) days from RECEIPT of complete documentation to provide concurrence or comments (which can include a request in writing for additional information).

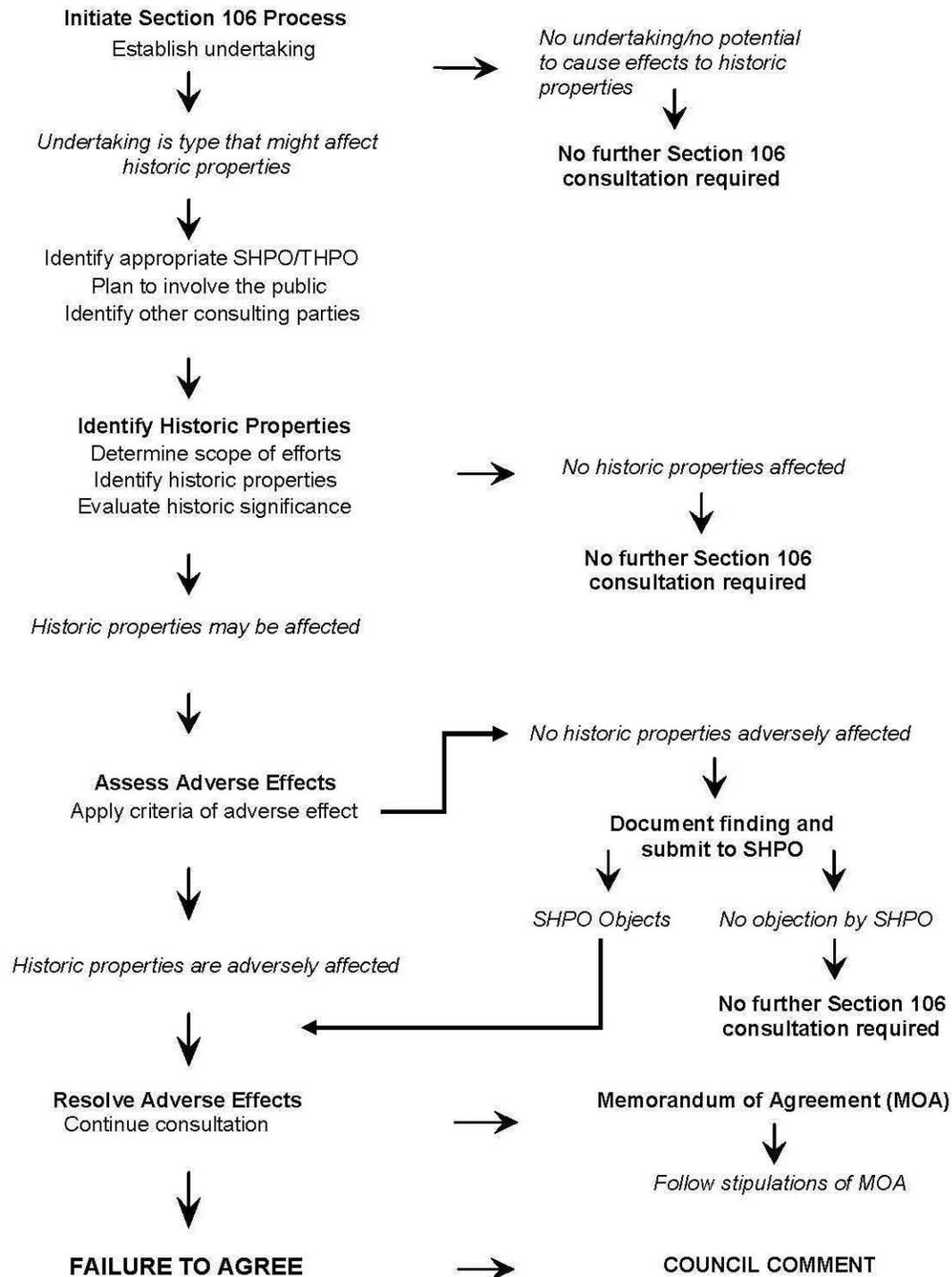
- If SHPO requests additional information, the SHPO has thirty (30) additional days from RECEIPT of the additional information to provide comments (note that the SHPO can request additional information more than once; each request for additional information and receipt of that information starts the 30-day clock again, therefore the cultural resources manager should contact SHPO before sending additional information to confirm that the additional information transmitted is adequate to address SHPO questions).
- If SHPO does not request additional information, the SHPO must provide objections, concurrence with conditions, or concurrence within the thirty-day timeframe.
 - If SHPO has objections, the base cultural resource manager shall immediately elevate the matter to

SOP 1: Section 106 Compliance Procedures

base management, and inform project/activity proponent that objections have been received and that the project/activity may not proceed until objections are resolved; and inform HQ AMC/A7AN.

- If SHPO concur with conditions, the base cultural resource manager shall inform project/activity proponent of the conditions and, as necessary, provide the project/activity proponent with assistance in locating qualified resources (e.g., assistance in locating qualified archeological monitoring services during ground-disturbing activities); funding for the work will be from project funds. The project/activity may proceed as long as any conditions of concurrence (including mitigation and timing of completion of mitigation) are met.
 - If SHPO concur with no conditions, the cultural resource manager shall inform project/activity proponent that the project/activity may proceed.
 - If SHPO does not respond within the thirty-day timeframe, the cultural resource manager shall contact the appropriate SHPO office to ascertain whether a response in writing has been made but has been miss-directed. If no written response has been made, then concurrence may be assumed and the cultural resource manager shall inform the project/activity proponent that the project/activity may proceed. Document dates and actions taken to ascertain SHPO intent in a memo for record.
6. Maintain Section 106 documentation per **SOP 9: Document Management (Cultural Resources)**.

SECTION 106 COMPLIANCE PROCESS FLOW CHART



SOP 2: National Register of Historic Places Eligibility Determinations Process

Applies To:

Cultural resources manager

Typical Situations:

Implementation of Section 110 Survey/Inventory of buildings or other structures, or of land for archeological resources.

Typical Triggering Events:

- ICRMP updates
- Other periodic survey/inventory activities (including inadvertent discoveries)

Procedures for Cultural Resources Manager:

1. Assure that surveys accomplished per the requirements of Section 110 of the NHPA or other laws/regulations include an evaluation of any historic properties for eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
2. Determine whether the evaluation can be done in-house or whether contractor/consultant support will be required. Evaluations shall be accomplished by personnel who meet the Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (36 CFR 61 Appendix A).
 - If the evaluation requires contract service support, obtain the required expertise.
 - If the evaluation can be performed in-house, proceed to (3) below.
3. Implement the evaluation process (typically performed as a part of Section 110 surveys/ inventories, but can also be accomplished for resources that have already been surveyed but not evaluated adequately, and for inadvertent discoveries).
4. Perform the evaluation in accordance with the requirements of the National Register of Historic Places, per National Register Bulletin No. 15 (NRB-15).
 - The evaluation process shall include application of the National Register eligibility criteria (primarily Criteria A-D, but including other criteria or considerations as appropriate for the resource(s) being evaluated).
 - The evaluation process shall include an assessment of the integrity of the resource as to its location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.
5. Review the draft evaluation findings to determine whether the findings are well-supported and well-documented.
 - If the evaluation determines a resource(s) is eligible, since the Air Force will therefore be subjected to additional requirements or restrictions, transmit the draft evaluation and findings to HQ AMC/A7AN for review.
 - If the evaluation determines a resource(s) to be not eligible, proceed with (6) below.
6. Upon completion of review (including review by HQ AMC/A7AN if necessary), supplement the evaluation and findings as appropriate, and prepare a draft final report of the findings.
 - The draft final report will clearly delineate the rationale for the eligibility determination of each resource evaluated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
 - If eligibility for listing as an historic district is being evaluated, the boundaries of the area evaluated as a

SOP 2: National Register of Historic Places Eligibility Determinations Process

district will be clearly identified and demarcated.

- All buildings, structures, and other features within the boundary will be clearly identified and evaluated for:
 - ✓ Eligibility for individual listing, AND
 - ✓ For status as a contributing element to the district only (not individually eligible), OR
 - ✓ As a non-contributing element that is located within the historic district boundaries.
- The specific attributes of the structure, object, site, district, etc. that cause it to be individually eligible, or eligible as a contributing element of a district, shall be identified.

7. Transmit the Air Force eligibility determinations by letter signed by the 43d CES/CC to the SHPO and request concurrence in the determinations.

- Clearly delineate the determinations, and the rationale for them, in the transmittal letter.
- Include the draft final report to the SHPO/THPO as technical backup for the determinations.
- Clearly state what the request for concurrence covers (the eligibility determinations)

8. In the event that the SHPO does not concur, obtain specific rationale for non-concurrence and address in-house, with contractor producing technical document, and/or HQ AMC/A7AN, as appropriate.

- If SHPO concerns can be addressed, revise technical document and then resubmit AF letter requesting concurrence.
- If SHPO concerns cannot be addressed, then the matter must be elevated to ACHP through SAF/IEE via HQ AMC. Fully document both the base and SHPO positions, and forward a request for elevation in a letter signed by the 43d CES/CC to HQ AMC/A7A.

9. Assure that the base's inventory of historic properties is updated as appropriate in the ICRMP and associated documentation and in the ACES-RP real property records to accurately reflect NRHP eligibility status of the resources.

10. Maintain documentation (including reports and concurrences) per **SOP 9: Document Management (Cultural Resources)**.

SOP 3: Archaeological Resources Protection Act Compliance

Applies To:

Cultural resources manager

Typical Situations:

Excavation in areas where archeological resources may be present or on land owned or administratively controlled by Pope AFB

Typical Triggering Events:

- Excavation activities in areas containing or potentially containing archeological resources
- Recovery of information or artifacts
- Maintenance of records regarding the location of archeological resources

Procedures for Cultural Resources Manager:

1. Determine whether an ARPA permit or other permissions are required.
 - If excavation activities are conducted by the Air Force or under Air Force sponsorship (including excavation by contractors retained by the Air Force), an ARPA permit is not required, but confidentiality provisions (see **Section 4**) and curation requirements for any data or artifacts recovered will apply (see **SOP 6: Curation and Preservation Procedures**).
 - If permission to excavate is sought by another entity not under contract to the Air Force (typically, an academic or other cultural resources investigation entity), an ARPA permit will likely be required.
2. If an ARPA permit is not required, document the findings (e.g., citing an exception such as the Air Force activities exception) and notify project/activity proponents that work may proceed without permit. Inform proponents of requirements related to inadvertent discovery of archeological resources or human remains, and provide copies of **SOP 14: Inadvertent Discovery of Archeological Resources** and **SOP 15: Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains**.
3. If an ARPA permit is required, process the permit utilizing the template available on the Cultural Resources Community of Practice (see <https://afkm.wpafb.af.mil/community/views/home.aspx?Filter=OO-MS-AF-03>, in the "ARPA Issues" folder). Instructions for utilizing the template are also located on the CoP. The permit is signed by HQ AMC/A7. Consider coordination of the proposed research design with the SHPO.
 - Coordinate with HQ AMC/A7AN prior to transmitting the permit application for signature to assure that all issues have been adequately addressed.
 - The coordination with AFCEE required in AFI 32-7065 will be accomplished by HQ AMC/A7AN.
 - During the transition period, any ARPA permitting issues that might arise will also be coordinated with the Cultural Resources Management Program at Fort Bragg (POC: Dr. Carnes-McNaughton, Interim Program Manager, Archaeologist and Curator, Fort Bragg CRMP, telephone: 910 396-6680, 910 396-5830 fax, linda.carnesmcaughton@us.army.mil).
4. If archeological resources or suspected human remains are discovered during the conduct of the work, see **SOP 14: Inadvertent Discovery of Archeological Resources** and **SOP 15: Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains** for additional requirements.
5. In cases where disclosure of locations or particulars of sites are restricted by law or regulation, maintain confidentiality and restrict access. Notify Security Forces appropriately.
6. If resources requiring evaluation and consultation/coordination per NHPA Section 106 are affected, see **SOP 1: Section 106 Compliance Procedures** for requirements regarding Section 106 compliance (*note that*

SOP 3: Archaeological Resources Protection Act Compliance

issuance of an ARPA permit or invoking an exception to the ARPA permitting requirement does not require separate Section 106 consultation/coordination, but the management of resources discovered during the execution of a permit or under an exception to the permit requirement is not exempt from Section 106 compliance).

7. Maintain documentation (including reports and concurrences) per **SOP 9: Document Management (Cultural Resources)**.

**SOP 4: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)
Compliance Procedures**

Applies To:

- (1) Any person accomplishing excavations on base-administered property
- (2) Cultural resources manager

Typical Situations:

- Inadvertent discoveries
- Disposition of collections of artifacts and associated records

Typical Triggering Events:

- Excavation activities encountering Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony
- Maintenance or disposition of collections that may contain NAGPRA items

Procedures for All Personnel Performing Excavating or Other Ground-Disturbing Activities:

If any materials are encountered during excavation or ground disturbing activities that appear to be human remains or associated objects, immediately cease work in the vicinity of the remains and contact the cultural resources manager (also see **SOP 14: Inadvertent Discovery of Archeological Resources** and **SOP 15: Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains**),

Procedures for Cultural Resources Manager:

1. If human remains and associated objects have been determined to be Native American, the provisions of NAGPRA apply, and the regulations outlined in 43 CFR Part 10 must be followed.
2. Immediately upon notification that Native American human remains and associated objects have been found on Pope AFB, the cultural resources manager will notify Security Forces to ensure adequate protection of the site; and notify by phone, or in writing within one working day, HQ AMC/A7AN and the tribal councils of local Native American groups.
3. If there are base-maintained collections that may constitute Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and/or objects of cultural patrimony that are potentially subject to NAGPRA, see **Section 4** and **SOP 6: Curation and Preservation Procedures**.
4. During the transition period, any NAGPRA issues that might arise will also be coordinated with the Cultural Resources Management Program at Fort Bragg (POC: Dr. Carnes-McNaughton, Interim Program Manager, Archaeologist and Curator, Fort Bragg CRMP, telephone: 910 396-6680, 910 396-5830 fax, linda.carnesmcaughton@us.army.mil).
5. Maintain documentation per **SOP 9: Document Management (Cultural Resources)**.

SOP 5: Native American Consultation Procedures

Applies To:

Cultural resources manager

Typical Situations:

Project or resource management decisions that affect tribal lands or resources

Typical Triggering Events:

Consultation and coordination with Native American tribes required during the conduct of base cultural resource management activities during the transition period

Procedures for Cultural Resources Manager:

1. Through the project review process (EIAP), identify circumstances where Native American consultation may be warranted.
2. Routine coordination with Native American tribes or groups is not anticipated during the transition period. Circumstances where a need may arise for coordination include inadvertent discovery of resources of concern to Native American tribes or groups during the conduct of program or project activities.
3. If tribal or Native American consultation is required during the transition period, HQ AMC/A7AN will be contacted.
4. Consultation should be conducted in coordination with the Cultural Resources Management Program at Fort Bragg (POC: Dr. Carnes-McNaughton, Interim Program Manager, Archaeologist and Curator, Fort Bragg CRMP, telephone: 910 396-6680, 910 396-5830 fax, linda.carnesmcaughton@us.army.mil).
5. Maintain documentation of consultation and coordination and other contacts per **SOP 9: Document Management (Cultural Resources)**.

SOP 6: Curation and Preservation Procedures

Applies To:

Cultural resources manager, base historian

Typical Situations:

- Collections of artifacts and their associated records that have not yet been curated
- Inadvertent discovery of artifacts requiring curation
- Documentation of Air Force history (e.g., as-built drawings, HABS/HAER documentation, other historic drawings and photographs)

Typical Triggering Events:

- Artifacts recovered from lands administered by the base
- Collections/records developed or discovered during project mitigation activities
- Records for structures slated for disposal, including as-built drawings for buildings that no longer exist or are no longer under base administration/control

Procedures for Cultural Resources Manager and Base Historian:

1. Ensure that base personnel are aware of the historic value of old records, collections, etc. (suggest working with the base historian on awareness and communications). Typical old records that should be assessed for curation, retention or donation include:
 - Records such as as-built drawings for buildings that have been disposed (where the records are of historical value only and not classified or of use for current operations) should be routed to the base historian and, if deemed appropriate by the base historian, sent to the permanent repository at Maxwell AFB, AL, with copies to the Cultural Resources Management Program at Fort Bragg (POC: Dr. Carnes-McNaughton, Interim Program Manager, Archaeologist and Curator, Fort Bragg CRMP, telephone: 910 396-6680, 910 396-5830 fax, linda.carnesmcaughton@us.army.mil).
 - Copies or originals of records already transferred to Fort Bragg do not need to be re-sent (see **Appendix B** for a listing of records already maintained at Fort Bragg).
 - Items that are of interest as displays or collections maintained at the Pope Air Museum on base should be routed through the base historian and curated and transferred to the museum as appropriate in accordance with the requirements of 36 CFR 79.
2. Identify any additional federally owned and administered archeological collections and associated records required to be curated per 36 CFR Part 79.
3. Assure that items requiring curation are timely transferred to the Fort Bragg Cultural Resources Management Program for curation.
4. Prepare collections and records as necessary for transfer to Fort Bragg.
 - Properly package and label all artifacts per the requirements of 36 CFR Part 79 and the curation facility.
 - Properly prepare all documents requiring transfer. Typical requirements include:
 - Remove any contaminants (e.g. paperclips and staples) from documents.
 - Copy all paper records onto acid-free paper, and place them in acid-free folders labeled in indelible ink.
 - Maintain/store all records in acid-free cardboard boxes labeled with an acid free paper label inserted into an adhesive polyethylene label holder.
 - Arrange documents according to modern archival procedures, and create a finding aid for them (often accomplished by the curation facility for the base).
 - Place all photographic materials in archival-quality polypropylene sleeves, and place the sleeves in acid-free binders. Photograph logs will be created with indelible ink on acid-free paper.
 - Place photographs in a stable environment with temperature and humidity monitoring and control devices.

SOP 6: Curation and Preservation Procedures

5. Transfer collections to the identified curation or records facility.
6. Maintain records/documents regarding the transferred collections per **SOP 9: Document Management (Cultural Resources)**.

5.2 Activity and Operations Related SOPs

Activity and Operations Related SOPs	
SOP No.	SOP Title/Description
7	Internal Review to Determine Section 106 Compliance Needs
8	Training and Communications (Cultural Resources)
9	Document Management (Cultural Resources)
10	Repetitive Maintenance and Repair Operations
11	Preservation and Rehabilitation Activities
12	Demolition of Historic Properties
13	Real Property Actions

SOP 7: Internal Review to Determine Section 106 Compliance Needs
<i>Applies To:</i>
(1) Project managers, base planners (2) Cultural resources manager
<i>Typical Situations:</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submittal and review of AF Form 813 (EIAP), AF Form 332 (Work Order), AF Form 1391 (Design Basis), AF Form 103 (Dig Permit) • Inadvertent discoveries
<i>Typical Triggering Events:</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed beddown of new facilities or activities • Development, renovation, major repairs, or additions to base facilities, structures, and/or utilities • Excavation or other ground-disturbing activities
<i>Procedures for Project Managers and Base Planners:</i>
<p>1. Provide project documentation to the cultural resources manager. (If the project involves NEPA analysis such as preparation of an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement, contact the cultural resources manager as early as possible in the NEPA process so that any required public participation, analysis, and review can be planned to meet the requirements of both NEPA and NHPA Section 106 in a timely and efficient manner.)</p> <p>2. For ground-disturbing activities, check with the cultural resources manager to obtain guidance regarding inadvertent finds (including obtaining copies of SOPs 14 and 15: Inadvertent Discovery of Archeological Resources or Human Remains for distribution to contractors or in-house personnel who will be performing excavation or other ground-disturbing activities.</p> <p>3. Proceed with project only after the cultural resources manager provides approval, and implement protection measures or conditions stipulated by the cultural resources manager (if any).</p>
<i>Procedures for Cultural Resources Manager:</i>
<p>1. Upon being advised of the proposed project, determine whether eligible, or potentially eligible, historic properties are present and assess impact of proposed project on historic properties.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If no eligible historic properties are present, provide approval for proceeding with the project. • If eligible or potentially eligible historic properties are present but can be avoided so that there are no direct or indirect impacts, this approach will not only provide maximum resource protection but also will generally be most cost effective. Notify project proponent of any required avoidance measures or restrictions and provide approval with conditions for proceeding with the project; provide copies of SOPs 14 and 15. Inadvertent Discovery of Archeological Resources or Human Remains if ground-disturbing activities will occur. • If historic properties cannot be avoided, consider options to protect the resource. For example, archaeological sites can sometimes be "hardened" or buried, enabling receipt of a no adverse effect determination. Protection is generally less costly than mitigation of those effects, and the costs and timeframes are more readily estimated. Regardless of approach, initiate the Section 106 process (see SOP 1: Section 106 Compliance Procedures). • If, after consideration of protection options, historic properties cannot be protected, initiate the Section 106 process to determine mitigation (see SOP 1: Section 106 Compliance Procedures). After completion of the review process, inform the appropriate departments of the outcome of the Section 106 process and any stipulations affecting the proposed project. <p>2. If historic properties may be affected, monitor project activities to ensure protection of historic properties.</p>

SOP 7: Internal Review to Determine Section 106 Compliance Needs

3. Maintain records/documents per **SOP 9: Document Management (Cultural Resources)**.

SOP 8: Training and Communications (Cultural Resources)

Applies To:

- (1) Facility managers, base visitors, base tenants, contractors and vendors.
- (2) Base cultural resources manager

Typical Situations:

- New personnel hired or assigned to base
- New facility manager assigned
- New residents on base
- New tenants, vendors or contractors on base

Typical Triggering Events:

- Military or civilian staff turnover
- New tenants on base (including military families/dependents)
- New facility manager assignments
- New contractors or vendors on base

Procedures for: *Facility Managers; Visitors; Tenants, Contractors and Vendors*

1. Coordinate with the cultural resource management program to determine which personnel require cultural resource awareness communications and training.
2. Assure that communications and training is provided to appropriate recipients.

Procedures for Cultural Resources Manager:

1. Assess cultural resource training and awareness needs, utilizing existing information where possible (e.g., AFI, EOH CAMP findings or other reviews).
2. Determine where cultural resource awareness communications and training are needed during the transition period; at a minimum, per AFI32-7065, communicate cultural resources management issues and requirements to facility managers and maintenance personnel who are responsible for, or work in, historic facilities.
3. Determine what readily available vehicles for awareness communications and/or training exist (e.g. base newspaper/newsletters, website, regularly scheduled personnel briefing/training, contractor kick-off meetings, etc.); update information as appropriate for the transition period.
4. Update existing communications and training content, to include awareness of NHPA, ARPA and NAGPRA issues and requirements (at a minimum), and awareness of potential archeological and architectural resources on base, as necessary during the transition period.
6. During the transition period, deliver communications and training related to cultural resources via the appropriate vehicle(s).
7. Maintain records/documentation of communications and training per **SOP 9: Document Management (Cultural Resources)**.

SOP 9: Document Management (Cultural Resources)
<i>Applies To:</i>
Cultural resources manager
<i>Typical Situations:</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documentation of cultural resources • Filing and retention of documentation
<i>Typical Triggering Events:</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NHPA Section 106 compliance documentation generated • Section 110 surveys/inventories prepared • National Register eligibility determinations prepared • ARPA permitting/exceptions documentation • Other reports and correspondence related to cultural resources management prepared
<i>Procedures for Cultural Resources Manager:</i>
<p>1. Ensure that all determinations, findings, agreements, or reports prepared for compliance with the NHPA are supported by supported by sufficient documentation. Documentation requirements differ depending on the project's effect on historic properties (36 CFR 800.11).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documentation for Finding of No Historic Properties Affected: Documentation will include, at a minimum: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Description of the undertaking, including a description of the federal involvement. ○ Description of the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the undertaking (including maps, drawings, photos, and written descriptions as appropriate). ○ Description of the steps taken to identify historic properties. ○ The basis for determining that no historic properties are present or affected. ○ Transmittal of findings to SHPO and concurrences in findings received from SHPO. • Documentation for Finding of No Adverse Effect or Finding of Adverse Effect: Documentation will include, at a minimum: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Description of the undertaking, specifying the federal involvement, and the undertaking's APE (including photos of the historic property, map of the APE, drawings, and written descriptions, as appropriate). ○ Description of the steps taken to identify historic properties. ○ Description of the affected historic properties, including information on the characteristics that qualify them for the NRHP. ○ Description of the undertaking's effects on historic properties. ○ Explanation of why the criteria of adverse effect were found applicable or inapplicable, including any conditions or future actions to avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse effects. ○ Copies or summaries of any views provided by consulting parties and the public. ○ Transmittal of findings to SHPO and concurrences in findings received from SHPO. • Documentation for Memorandum of Agreement (MOA): In addition to documentation required above to support findings of adverse effect, documentation of required mitigation through execution of an MOA will include, at a minimum: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Any documentation (including substantive revisions or additions to the documentation) provided to the ACHP. ○ Any requests for participation and responses from the ACHP regarding Council participation as a consulting party. ○ Any requests for participation and any responses from other parties regarding participation. ○ Evaluation of any measures considered to avoid or minimize the undertaking's adverse effects. ○ Summary of the views of consulting parties and the public, if any. ○ Documentation of all steps taken to complete agreed mitigation (including correspondence with SHPO regarding completion of mitigation and SHPO concurrence with mitigation). <p>2. Ensure that all permit requests, exceptions, determinations, findings, agreements, or reports prepared for compliance with the ARPA are supported by sufficient documentation.</p>

SOP 9: Document Management (Cultural Resources)

3. Ensure that all archaeological site records, maps, locations, descriptions or other information required to be kept confidential; or for which access is restricted by statute, regulation, directive, or agreement, are appropriately maintained and access limited per statutory/regulatory requirements. Consult with legal to determine what must be protected and how best to protect it.
4. Ensure that all records required to be submitted for permanent recordation (e.g., HABS/HAER reports, National Register nomination packages, records that are curated) are appropriately maintained and transmitted, and that copies of originals that have been transmitted are maintained at the base as appropriate.
5. Ensure that all records are indexed and/or maintained as required by base filing procedures and file plans, and that records are appropriately marked for retention so that they are not inadvertently disposed.
6. Ensure geospatial data is updated as necessary to maintain currency; program for EQ funding as necessary.

SOP 10: Repetitive Maintenance and Repair Operations

Applies To:

- (1) Facility managers, occupants of historic facilities requesting repairs, maintenance supervisors and crews, contractors
- (2) Cultural resources manager

Typical Situations:

- Damaged or deteriorating area of a historic facility is observed
- Routine/ repetitive maintenance or repairs will be performed on an historic facility during the transition period

Typical Triggering Events:

A Facility Maintenance Request or Work Request (AF Form 332) is submitted for repair or maintenance of a historic building or structure or for utilities serving an historic building or structure.

Procedures for: Facility Managers, Occupants, Maintenance Supervisors and Crews, Contractors

1. For minor repairs (including self-help projects or projects proceeding under a facility maintenance request), or for larger repairs that are reviewed through the weekly Work Request Review Board, determine if the building or facility affected by the proposed maintenance project is a historic property or significant component of a historic district.
2. Provide project documentation to the cultural resources manager (see **SOP 7: Internal Review to Determine Section 106 Compliance Needs**).
3. Proceed with project only after the cultural resources manager provides approval and implement any protection measures or conditions.
4. For work involving ground disturbing activities (grading, trenching, excavation of buried utilities), obtain copies and follow **SOP 14: Inadvertent Discovery of Archeological Resources** and **SOP 15: Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains**.

Procedures for Cultural Resources Manager:

1. If the building or facility is not listed as a historic structure, as an initial step, determine its age (of particular concern are buildings 50+ years old, but buildings that may meet other criteria or considerations for NRHP eligibility also need to be addressed).
 - If it is not identified as an historic property, provide and document approval for project, together with any protective measures or conditions.
 - If it has been determined to be eligible; or is potentially eligible (>50 years old and/or meets other criteria or considerations), and has not been determined not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, activate the Section 106 process (see **SOP 1: Section 106 Compliance Procedures**).
 - After the Section 106 process is completed, inform the appropriate departments of the outcome of the review process and any stipulations affecting the proposed project. As necessary, monitor maintenance or repair activities to ensure the protection of historic properties
2. For ground-disturbing activities (e.g., trenching for new utilities or repair of existing utilities), follow **SOP 14: Inadvertent Discovery of Archaeological Resources** and **SOP 15: Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains**.
3. Maintain records/documents per **SOP 9: Document Management**.

SOP 11: Preservation and Rehabilitation Activities

Applies To:

- (1) Facility managers, project managers, construction crews, contractors,
- (2) Cultural resources manager

Typical Situations:

Projects involving more than routine repairs to a historic building or facility undertaken during the transition period.

Typical Triggering Events:

Historic property(ies) involved in proposed renovation or rehabilitation is/are identified during review of AF Form 332, either by the project proponent or by the cultural resources manager.

Policy Note: AFI 32-7065 allows repairs of a facility listed on or eligible to the National Register to not be classified as new construction, even if costs exceed 70% of the replacement value. This permits greater leeway for designing mitigation for adverse effects to historic properties.

Procedures for:
Facility Managers, Project Managers, Construction Crews, Contractors

1. Check with the cultural resources manager to determine if the building or facility affected by the proposed renovation/rehabilitation project is an individually eligible or potentially eligible historic property or is within an eligible historic district (see **SOP 7: Internal Review to Determine Section 106 Compliance Needs**).
2. If the proposed project may affect a historic property or significant component of an historic district, review applicable documents prior to initiating activities (see **Appendix F** for a complete listing), with particular attention to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines found at: <http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/tax/rhb/guide.htm>.
3. Provide project documentation to the cultural resources manager as needed for Section 106 compliance (see **SOP 1** for additional detail on the Section 106 compliance process).
4. Proceed with project only after the cultural resources manager provides approval, and implement any required protection measures or conditions see **SOP 1: Section 106 Compliance Procedures**).
5. For work involving ground disturbing activities (grading, trenching, excavation), obtain copies and follow **SOP 14: Inadvertent Discovery of Archeological Resources** and **SOP 15: Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains**.

Procedures for Cultural Resources Manager:

1. If the building or facility is not listed as a historic structure, as an initial step, determine its age (of particular concern are buildings 50+ years old, but buildings that may meet other criteria or considerations for NRHP eligibility also need to be addressed).
 - If it is not identified as an historic property, provide and document approval for project, together with any protective measures or conditions.
 - If it has been determined to be eligible; or is potentially eligible (>50 years old and/or meets other criteria or considerations), and has not been determined not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, activate the Section 106 process (see **SOP 1: Section 106 Compliance Procedures**).
 - After the Section 106 process is completed, inform the appropriate departments of the outcome of the review process and any stipulations affecting the proposed project. As necessary, monitor maintenance or repair activities to ensure the protection of historic properties
2. For ground-disturbing activities (e.g., trenching for new utilities or repair of existing utilities), provide copies of **SOP 14: Inadvertent Discovery of Archeological Resources** and **SOP 15: Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains**.
3. Maintain documentation per **SOP 9: Document Management (Cultural Resources)**.

SOP 12: Demolition of Historic Properties
<i>Applies To:</i>
(1) Project managers, base planners (2) Cultural resources manager
<i>Typical Situations:</i>
Historic building or facility demolition (whether by deconstruction and salvage or by demolition and disposal) and/or replacement.
<i>Typical Triggering Events:</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mission requirements change causing the removal and/or replacement of buildings and facilities during the transition period • Demolition required due to damage by natural forces (e.g., hurricane, earthquake) or accident.
Policy Note: Note that demolition of a historic property is automatically considered to be an adverse effect, and Section 106 consultation/coordination is required to determine mitigation of the adverse effect.
<i>Procedures for: Project Managers, Base Planners</i>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check with the cultural resources manager to determine if the building or facility proposed for demolition is eligible, or potentially eligible, for the National Register of Historic Places or significant component of an historic district. 2. Provide project documentation to the cultural resources manager. 3. Proceed with project only after the cultural resources manager provides approval; and implement any required protection measures or conditions. 4. For work involving ground disturbing activities (grading, trenching, excavation), obtain copies and follow SOP 14: Inadvertent Discovery of Archeological Resources and SOP 15: Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains.
<i>Procedures for Cultural Resources Manager:</i>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Determine whether the building or facility to be demolished is an historic property or will affect historic properties. If the demolition will involve or affect historic properties, implement the Section 106 consultation/coordination process (see SOP 1: Section 106 Compliance Procedures). 2. If the building or facility is not listed as a historic structure, as an initial step, determine its age (of particular concern are buildings 50+ years old, but buildings that may meet other criteria or considerations for NRHP eligibility also need to be addressed). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If it is not identified as an historic property, provide and document approval for project, together with any protective measures or conditions. • If it has been determined to be eligible; or is potentially eligible (>50 years old and/or meets other criteria or considerations), and has not been determined <u>not eligible</u> for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, implement the Section 106 process (see SOP 1: Section 106 Compliance Procedures). • After the Section 106 process is completed (including completion of any required mitigation), inform the appropriate departments of the outcome of the review process and stipulations affecting the proposed project. As necessary, monitor activities to ensure implementation of mitigation of effects to historic properties. 3. For ground-disturbing activities (e.g., trenching, grading, grubbing to remove pavement, etc.), follow SOP 14: Inadvertent Discovery of Archeological Resources and SOP 15: Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains. 4. Maintain records/documents per SOP 9: Document Management (Cultural Resources).

SOP 13: Real Property Actions
<i>Applies To:</i>
(1) Real property personnel, planners (2) Cultural resources manager
<i>Typical Situations:</i>
Preparation of permits, leases, contracts, easements, or other legal agreements between the Air Force and other military branches, government agencies, organizations, or individuals.
<i>Typical Triggering Events:</i>
Notification of the cultural resources manager by real property personnel of the proposed action.
Policy Note: Preparation of a legal document such as those affecting a transfer, lease, disposal, or license/permit for use of real property often constitutes an undertaking subject to Section 106 review.
<i>Procedures for Real Property Personnel, Planners</i>
1. Coordinate with cultural resources manager to determine whether the area has been surveyed and whether archeological and/or historic buildings/structures or districts are present. 2. For historic buildings/structures or areas including archeological resources, when preparing leases, ensure that the following requirements are included in the legal document: "Facility managers shall comply with the applicable procedures and requirements of the ICRMP, particularly Section 106 compliance reviews and the SOPs regarding maintenance/repair, renovation/rehabilitation, and/or inadvertent discoveries of archeological resources or human remains." 3. Proceed with proposed action only after the cultural resources manager provides approval and implement any protection measures or conditions.
<i>Procedures for Cultural Resources Manager:</i>
1. Coordinate with real property office to ensure that real property records: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accurately identify historic properties; and • Indicate the historic status of each property 2. Ensure that the legal documents (lease/transfer/sale) include the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ARPA and NAGPRA notification • Inadvertent discovery procedures • Section 106 compliance procedures 3. Maintain records/documents per SOP 9: Document Management (Cultural Resources) .

5.3 Unplanned/Unanticipated Events SOPs

Unplanned/Unanticipated Events SOPs	
SOP No.	SOP Title/Description
14	Inadvertent Discovery of Archeological Resources
15	Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains
16	Emergency Operations Notification Procedures
17	Suspected Vandalism or Looting of Archeological Sites or Other Historic Properties

SOP 14: Inadvertent Discovery of Archeological Resources
<i>Applies To:</i>
(1) All personnel conducting ground-disturbing operations or activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project managers • Construction, utilities, excavation, and maintenance contractors (2) Security Forces personnel (3) Cultural resources manager
<i>Typical Situations:</i>
Construction of new facilities; utilities maintenance or installation; maintenance of facilities requiring excavation; demolition of facilities.
<i>Typical Triggering Events:</i>
The discovery of archaeological resources during excavation or grading activities
Policy Note: Although Pope AFB has been surveyed for archaeological sites and projects are reviewed prior to execution, there is always the potential for unknown and unanticipated sites to be discovered during any project involving excavation or grading.
<i>Procedures for Project Managers and Contractors:</i>
1. Stop the ground-disturbing activity immediately. NOTE: If the discovery appears to include human remains, NAGPRA stipulates an automatic 30-day work stoppage in the area of discovery (see SOP 15: Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains). 2. As soon as possible, but no later than within 24 hours of the work stoppage, notify the cultural resources manager in person or by telephone (telephone DSN 424-1635; commercial 910-394-1635) and Security Forces (telephone DSN 394-2800/2808; commercial 910-424-2800), and provide written confirmation to the cultural resources manager of the work stoppage. 3. Take all necessary precautions to protect the resource from damage, loss, or destruction. If directions for securing the site are provided by Security Forces, follow their instructions. 4. Wait for further instructions from the cultural resources manager or other appropriate authority. <u>Do not proceed with onsite work unless and until clearance is provided to lift the stop-work order.</u>
<i>Procedures for Security Forces Personnel:</i>
1. Notify the Wing Commander immediately regarding the location, nature, and circumstances of the inadvertent discovery. 2. Provide security/protection for the site to prevent unauthorized disturbance, looting, or vandalism.
<i>Procedures for Cultural Resources Manager:</i>
1. If human remains are involved, see SOP 15: Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains); follow those procedures in lieu of the procedures of this SOP. 2. If no human remains are involved, proceed as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate the find, or if additional expertise is required, enlist the services of a qualified professional archeologist to evaluate the find • Determine whether the archeological resources are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (see SOP 2, National Register of Historic Places Eligibility Determinations). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ If resources are potentially eligible, provide notification per the requirements of ARPA and initiate Section 106 consultation/coordination as appropriate (see SOP 1, Section 106 Compliance Procedures) ○ If resources are not potentially eligible, document the findings (see SOP 1: Section 106 Compliance

SOP 14: Inadvertent Discovery of Archeological Resources

Procedures).

- Determine whether notification of other parties (e.g., tribal representatives, other interested parties) is required, and assure that notifications are made. If tribal notification is required, see SOP 5.
 - As appropriate, develop a treatment plan.
 - Ensure adherence to the treatment plan (if any).
- 3. After any required archeological investigations have been completed, notify appropriate departments as to how and when they may resume activity in the area, including any protective stipulations (e.g., archeological monitoring during continuation of the work).
- 4. Summarize the inadvertent discovery and subsequent actions taken; prepare and retain documentation per the requirements of **SOP 9: Document Management (Cultural Resources)**.

SOP 15: Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains

Applies To:

- (1) All personnel conducting ground-disturbing operations or activities
 - Project managers
 - Construction, utilities, excavation, and maintenance contractors
- (2) Security Forces personnel
- (3) Cultural resources manager

Typical Situations:

Construction of new facilities; utilities maintenance or installation; maintenance of facilities requiring excavation; demolition of facilities.

Typical Triggering Events:

The discovery of remains (e.g., bones) during excavation or grading activities

Policy Note: Although Pope AFB has been surveyed for archaeological sites and projects are reviewed prior to execution, there is always the potential for unknown and unanticipated discoveries of bones and associated materials during any project involving excavation.

Procedures for Project Managers and Contractors:

1. Stop the ground-disturbing activity immediately if bones and associated materials are discovered during excavation. NAGPRA stipulates an automatic 30-day work stoppage in the area of discovery.
2. As soon as possible, but no later than within 24 hours of the work stoppage, notify the cultural resources manager in person or by telephone (telephone DSN 424-1635; commercial 910-394-1635) and Security Forces (telephone DSN 394-2800/2808; commercial 910-424-2800), and provide written confirmation to the cultural resources manager of the work stoppage.
3. Take all necessary precautions to protect the resource from damage, loss, or destruction. If directions for securing the site are provided by Security Forces, follow their instructions.
4. Wait for further instructions from the base cultural resources manager or other authority. **Do not proceed with onsite work unless and until clearance is provided to lift the stop-work order.**

Procedures for Security Forces Personnel:

1. Notify the Wing Commander immediately regarding the location, nature, and circumstances of the inadvertent discovery.
2. Provide security/protection for the site to prevent unauthorized disturbance, looting, or vandalism.

Procedures for Cultural Resources Manager:

1. Notify the Chief of Security (Security Forces will establish security for the remains).
 2. If bones of any type are found, also notify HQ AMC/A7AN and the Cultural Resources Management Program at Fort Bragg (POC: Dr. Carnes-McNaughton, Interim Program Manager, Archaeologist and Curator, Fort Bragg CRMP, telephone: 910 396-6680, 910 396-5830 fax, linda.carnesmcnaughton@us.army.mil).
- If the remains are determined as not human, and are not associated with an archeological deposit, notify Security Forces and project personnel that further site security is not required and work may continue.
 - If the remains are determined as not human but are associated with an archeological deposit, proceed under **SOP 14: Inadvertent Discovery of Archeological Resources**.
 - If the remains are human, the cultural resources manager will defer to Security Forces notification procedures for local law enforcement and the coroner/medical examiner.

SOP 15: Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains

- ✓ The cultural resources manager will accompany local officials, who will determine if the remains are recent, or ancient (with the aid of a forensic anthropologist as necessary).
 - ✓ If the human remains are modern, the matter becomes the responsibility of law enforcement officials who will determine when project activities may resume.
 - ✓ If the human remains are not modern, and either are definitively determined to be Native American, or the possibility that the remains are Native American cannot be ruled out, the NAGPRA provisions delineated in this SOP will be followed and work may not resume until the NAGPRA requirements have been met.
 - ✓ If the human remains are not modern, and are definitively determined to not be Native American, follow the provisions described in **SOP 14: Inadvertent Discovery of Archeological Resources.**
3. For Native American human remains (including those that cannot be definitively determined to not be Native American), the provisions of NAGPRA apply, and the regulatory provisions outlined in 43 CFR Part 10 will be followed.
- Immediately (within one working day) upon determination that the remains are Native American or that Native American provenance cannot be definitively ruled out, notify HQ AMC/A7AN by telephone and via email regarding the determination; also coordinate with the Cultural Resources Management Program at Fort Bragg (POC: Dr. Carnes-McNaughton, Interim Program Manager, Archaeologist and Curator, Fort Bragg CRMP, telephone: 910 396-6680, 910 396-5830 fax, linda.carnesmcnaughton@us.army.mil).
 - Assure that Security Forces will continue to provide site security.
 - Coordinate with the Fort Bragg Cultural Resources Management Program regarding SHPO and tribal council notifications.
 - As directed by HQ AMC/A7AN and in coordination with the Fort Bragg Cultural Resources Management Program, initiate and participate in the consultation process outlined in 43 CFR Part 10 (NAGPRA regulations).
4. The project may proceed 30 days after certification of notification is received by HQ AMC/A7AN or other relevant contacts; or at any time after a written, binding agreement has been executed that includes a recovery plan for the removal, treatment, and disposition of the human remains, and any associated cultural objects.
- Monitor the implementation of the recovery plan; document compliance with the plan.
 - Notify affected parties that work may proceed (include a description of any restrictive provisions that remain in effect once work resumes, including any monitoring provisions).
5. The project may proceed 30 days after certification of notification is received by HQ AMC/A7AN or other relevant contacts; or at any time after a written, binding agreement has been executed by Pope AFB and the relevant tribe(s) that includes a recovery plan for the removal, treatment, and disposition of the human remains, and any associated cultural objects.
- Monitor the implementation of the recovery plan; document compliance with the plan.
 - Notify affected parties that work may proceed (include a description of any restrictive provisions that remain in effect once work resumes, including any monitoring provisions).
6. Summarize the inadvertent discovery and subsequent actions taken; prepare and retain documentation per the requirements of **SOP 9: Document Management (Cultural Resources)**.

SOP 16: Emergency Operations and Notifications

Applies To:

- (1) Air Force personnel, construction crews, utility workers, contractors, rescue workers
- (2) Cultural resources manager

Typical Situations:

Hazardous spills cleanup, aircraft or vehicular accidents, fires/explosions, natural disasters

Typical Triggering Events:

Responses to emergencies resulting from the above typical situations where historic properties may be affected.

Policy Note: An emergency operation necessary to preserve human life or property will override cultural resource preservation requirements. Per 36 CFR 78, the Secretary of the Air Force may waive all or part of the Air Force's Section 106 responsibility on a specific undertaking if the Secretary determines the existence of an imminent major natural disaster or a threat to national security. Note that a waiver will not exceed the period of the emergency, and generally does not extend to reconstruction or other activities beyond those immediately required to prevent endangerment of human life or property.

Procedures for Air Force Personnel, Construction Crews, Utility Workers, Contractors, Rescue Workers

1. As soon as possible given the exigencies of the situation, notify the cultural resources manager of perceived potential for effects to historic properties.
2. Consistent with paramount concerns for human life or property, take reasonable steps to avoid or minimize disturbance of significant cultural resources during emergency operations.

Procedures for Cultural Resources Manager:

1. As feasible, given the exigencies of the circumstances, identify cultural resources that may be affected by the emergency operations to emergency operations workers and provide guidance and advice on avoidance or minimization of effects on cultural resources.
2. As soon as possible, notify HQ AMC/A7AN of the emergency or disaster, together with a description of historic properties potentially affected.
3. Provide information to base personnel regarding the status of the waiver request (granted or denied), and direction regarding follow-on notification of parties.
 - If a waiver is granted, provide information regarding the scope and limitations of the waiver to base personnel; initiate required notifications to SHPO.
 - If a waiver is not granted, provide direction to base personnel regarding resumption of work; implement the Section 106 consultation process (see **SOP 1: Section 106 Compliance Procedures**).
4. Maintain records/documents per **SOP 9: Document Management (Cultural Resources)**.

SOP 17: Suspected Vandalism or Looting of Archeological Sites or Other Historic Properties
<i>Applies To:</i>
(1) All on-base personnel <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Construction crews• Utility workers• Maintenance personnel and contractors• Civilian and contractor personnel• Military personnel or dependents and guests• Outdoor recreational users of Pope AFB managed areas• Archeological permit holders under ARPA provisions (2) Security Forces personnel (3) Judge Advocate General (JAG) personnel (4) Cultural resources manager
<i>Typical Situations:</i>
A cultural resource protected under NHPA, ARPA, or NAGPRA is damaged as a result of unauthorized activity.
<i>Typical Triggering Events:</i>
Discovery of damaged archaeological site or other historic property by Pope AFB personnel, contractors, or Security Forces.
<i>Procedures for Discoverer of Potential Looting or Vandalism:</i>
1. Immediately notify the cultural resources manager in person or by telephone (telephone DSN 424-1635; commercial 910-394-1635) and Security Forces (telephone DSN 394-2800/2808; commercial 910-424-2800) 2. Take all necessary precautions to protect the resource from further damage, loss, or destruction. 3. Wait for further instructions from the cultural resources manager or other authority.
<i>Procedures for Security Forces Personnel:</i>
1. Notify the Wing Commander immediately regarding the location, nature, and circumstances of the looting or vandalism. 2. Provide security/protection to prevent further unauthorized disturbance, looting, or vandalism.
<i>Procedures for Cultural Resources Manager:</i>
1. Review site and project records. 2. Inspect project site to assess damage. 3. Notify Wing Commander of damage within 48 hours of discovery. Include the following information in the damage report: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Circumstances of site damage;• An assessment of the nature and extent of damage;• Recommendations for treatment procedures (coordinate with SHPO and/or tribal authorities as appropriate); and• Suggestions for future protection measures. 4. If traditional cultural properties or sacred sites were damaged, notification of Native American tribes and organizations may be required. Notify HQ AMC/A7AN by telephone and via email regarding notification; also coordinate with the Cultural Resources Management Program at Fort Bragg (POC: Dr. Carnes-McNaughton, Interim Program Manager, Archaeologist and Curator, Fort Bragg CRMP, telephone: 910 396-6680, 910 396-

SOP 17: Suspected Vandalism or Looting of Archeological Sites or Other Historic Properties

5830 fax, linda.carnesmcaughton@us.army.mil).

5. Summarize the inadvertent discovery and subsequent actions taken; prepare and retain documentation per the requirements of **SOP 9: Document Management (Cultural Resources)**.

Procedures for JAG:

1. Where vandalism or looting can be proved, assess if an individual or individuals can be prosecuted.
2. In cases with insufficient proof to obtain a conviction under ARPA, or where deemed otherwise advisable, determine whether a civil penalty or prosecution under the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) can be applied.

6 Bibliography and References

Abbott, L. E., Jr.

1994 Spring Lake Bypass, NCDOT TIP NO. R-2629 *Archeological, Historical, and Architectural Historical Consulting Services/Cultural Resources Survey: NCDOT Project R-2629; Spring Lake Bypass, Cumberland County, North Carolina*. Spring Lake Bypass Archeological Compliance Research Studies, Part II. Report prepared by New South Associates, Stone Mountain, Ga. for the Federal Highway Administration and the North Carolina Department of Transportation, Raleigh.

Abbott, L. E., Jr., M. B. Reed, and J. S. Cable

1992 *Background Research and Archeological Research Design, Spring Lake Bypass Project, Cumberland County, North Carolina*. Spring Lake Bypass Archeological Compliance Research Studies, Part I. Report prepared by New South Associates, Stone Mountain, Ga. for the Federal Highway Administration and the North Carolina Department of Transportation, Raleigh.

Abbott, L. E., Jr., E. E. Sanborn, R. J. Marshall, III, J. N. Woodall, M. N. Vacca, E. Dull

1986 *An Archeological Survey of Three Proposed Reservoir Areas, Rocky River Basin, North Carolina*. Report prepared by the Archeology Laboratories, Wake Forest University, Winston-Salem, for the US Army Corps of Engineers, Wilmington District.

Adovasio, J. M., J. D. Gunn, J. Donahue, and R. Stuckenrath

1977 *Progress Report on the Meadowcroft Rockshelter: A 16,000 year Chronicle*. In *Amerinds and Their Paleoenvironments in Northeastern North America*, edited by W. S. Newman and B. Salwen, pp. 137-159. *Annals of the New York Academy of Science* 288.

1978 *Meadowcroft Rockshelter, 1977: An Overview*. *American Antiquity* 43(4):632-651.

Adovasio, J. M., J. Donahue, and R. Stuckenrath

1990 *The Meadowcroft Rockshelter Radiocarbon Chronology 1975-1990*. *American Antiquity* 55(2):348 -354.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP)

2006. *2005 BRAC and the National Historic Preservation Act: An Introduction to the Section 106 Process*, Federal Preservation Program Notes.

Anderson, D. G. and G. T. Hanson

1988 *Early Archaic Settlement in the Southeastern United States: A Case Study from the Savannah River Valley*. *American Antiquity* 53(2):261-286.

Anderson, D. G. and J. Schuldenrein (Assemblers)

1985 *Prehistoric Human Ecology along the Upper Savannah River: Excavations at the Rucker's Bottom, Abbeville, and Bullard Site Groups*. National Park Service, Russell Papers, Atlanta.

Barrett, J. G.

1956 *Sherman's March through the Carolinas*. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.

Barrett, J. G.

1963 *The Civil War in North Carolina*. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.

Belew, K.

1994 *The Battle of Monroe's Cross-Roads*. Manuscript. on file, History Office, Fort Bragg.

Benson, Robert

1997 *Living on the Edge: Cultural Resources Survey of the Overhills Tract, 10,546 Acres in Harnett and Cumberland Counties, North Carolina*. Prepared for the US Corps of Engineers by Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc.

Binford, L. R.

1980 *Willow Smoke and Dog's Tails: Hunter-Gatherer Settlement Systems and Archaeological Site Formation*. *American Antiquity* 45(1):4-20.

Blanton, D. B. and K. E. Sassaman

1988 *Pattern and Process in the Middle Archaic Period of South Carolina*. In *Studies in South Carolina Archaeology: Papers in Honor of Dr. Robert L. Stephenson*, edited by G. T. Hanson and A. C. Goodyear. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Anthropological Studies 7, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

Boyce, D. W.

1978 *Iroquoian Tribes of the Virginia-North Carolina Coastal Plain*. In *Handbook of North American Indians*, Volume 15 (Northeast), edited by Bruce G. Trigger, pp. 282- 289. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Braley, C. O.

1987 *A Comprehensive Overview of the Cultural Resources of Fort Bragg Military Reservation, North Carolina*. Prepared by Gulf South Research Institute and Southeastern Archeological Services, Athens, Ga., for US Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, and Headquarters, XVIII Airborne Corps and Fort Bragg.

1988a *A Comprehensive Overview of the Cultural Resources of Fort Bragg Military Reservation, North Carolina, Cumberland, Hoke and Scotland Counties*. Report prepared by SAS, Athens, Ga. for the US Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District.

1988b *A Cultural Resources Survey of Fort Bragg's Northern Training Area, Harnett, Moore, and Cumberland Counties, North Carolina*. Report prepared by SAS, Athens, Ga. for the US Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District.

1989 *Fort Bragg Historic Preservation Plan, Volume IV*. Report prepared by Southeastern Archeological Services, Athens, Ga., for US Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, and Headquarters, XVIII Airborne Corps, Fort Bragg, N.C.

1990 *Fort Bragg Historic Preservation Plan, Volume I, Technical Synthesis: Review of Environmental and Cultural History*. Contract No. DACA21-87-D-0539. Prepared by Gulf South Research Institute and Southeastern Archeological Services, Athens, Ga., for US Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, and Headquarters, XVIII Airborne Corps, Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

Braley, C. O.

- 1990 *Fort Bragg Historic Preservation Plan, Volume II, Cultural Resources Management Plan*. Contract No. DACA21-87-D-0539. Prepared by Gulf Engineers and Consultants, Baton Rouge, and Southeastern Archaeological Services, Athens, Ga., for US Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, and Headquarters, XVIII Airborne Corps, Fort Bragg, N.C.

Braley, C. O. and J. Schuldenrein

- 1993 *An Intensive Cultural Resources Survey and Site Testing on Fort Bragg's Sicily Drop Zone, Hoke, County, North Carolina*. Report prepared by Southeastern Archaeological Services, Athens, Ga. for the US Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District.

Brook, D.

- 1984 Letter from David Brook, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, to John E. Ehrenhard, Chief, Archaeological Services Branch, National Park Service, Atlanta, Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey, Pope Air Force Base, July 19, 1984. On file, 23rd CES/CEV, Pope AFB (see Appendix C).
- 1993 Letter from David Brook, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, to Alton Chavis, Chief, Environmental Analysis Branch, Department of the Air Force, Improvements to 19 Housing Units, Pope Air Force Base, North Carolina, November, 30 1993. On file, 23rd CES/CEV, Pope AFB (see Appendix C).

Brooks, M. J.

- 1980 *Late Holocene Sea Level Variability and Prehistoric Human Adaptations in the Lower Coastal Plain of South Carolina*. Master's thesis, Department of Anthropology, Arizona State University, Tempe.

Brooks, M. J. and V. Canouts

- 1984 *Modeling Subsistence Change in the Late Prehistoric Period in the Interior Lower Coastal Plain of South Carolina*. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Anthropological Studies 6, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

Brown, P. M. (Compiler)

- 1985 *Geologic Map of North Carolina*. North Carolina Geological Survey, Raleigh.

Broyles, B. J.

- 1971 *Second Preliminary Report: The St. Albans Site, West Virginia*. West Virginia Geological and Economic Survey, Report of Archeological Investigations No. 3.

Cable, J. S.

- 1982 *Differences in Lithic Assemblages of Forager and Collector Strategies*. In *Archeological Survey and Reconnaissance within the Ten-Year Floodpool Harry S. Truman Dam and Reservoir*, edited by Richard Taylor, pp. Report prepared for the US Army Corps of Engineers, Kansas City District.
- 1992 *Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey of the NC24 Rerouting, I-95 to I-40 Cumberland, Duplin, and Sampson Counties, North Carolina (R-2303)*. Report prepared by New South Associates, Stone Mountain, Ga., for the North Carolina Department of Transportation, Raleigh.

Cable, J. S. and M. B. Reed

1990 *Cultural Resource Survey, R-2303, NC24, I-95 to I-40, Cumberland, Duplin, and Sampson Counties: Background Research Report*. Report prepared by New South Associates, Stone Mountain, Ga., for the North Carolina Department of Transportation, Raleigh.

Caldwell, J. R.

1952 *The Archeology of Eastern Georgia and South Carolina*. In *Archeology of the Eastern United States*, edited by James B. Griffin, pp. 312-321. University of Chicago Press, Chicago.

1958 *Trend and Tradition in the Prehistory of the Eastern United States*. American Anthropological Association Memoir 88.

Caldwell, J. R. and C. McCann

1941 *Irene Mound Site, Chatham County, Georgia*. University of Georgia Press, Athens.

Camp Bragg

1919a *Field Artillery Training Center, Sheet No. 1*. Map of Camp Bragg on file, History Office, Fort Bragg.

1919b *Property Map of a Part of Camp Site Showing Location of Blocks, October 21, 1919*. Map on file, Environmental/Natural Resources Division, Bill Kern, Fort Bragg.

1920 *Property Map, Section No. 1, Camp Bragg, Revised and Redrawn, 5 April 1920*. Map on file, Environmental/Natural Resources Division, Bill Kern, Fort Bragg.

Cantley, C. E., J. Kern, and A. L. Novick

1984 *A Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Recreational Development Areas and Wildlife Subimpoundment at the B. Evertt Jordan Dam and Lake*. Report prepared by Commonwealth Associates, Jackson, Mich. for the US Army Corps of Engineers, Wilmington District.

Chapman, J.

1977 *Archaic Period Research in the Lower Little Tennessee River Valley-1975, Icehouse Bottom, Harrison Branch, Thirty Acre Island, Calloway Island*. Department of Anthropology, Report of Investigations 18, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

Chavis, A.

1992 Letter from Alton Chavis, Chief, Environmental Analysis Division, Department of the Air Force, to Distribution List, World War II Temporary Buildings, December 16, 1992. On file, 23rd CES/CEV, Pope AFB.

Clafin, W. H.

1931 *The Stallings Island Mound, Columbia County, Georgia*. Papers of the Peabody Museum of American Archeology and Ethnology 14(1). Harvard University, Cambridge.

Claggett, S. R. and J. S. Cable (Assemblers)

1982 *The Haw River Sites: Archeological Investigations at Two Stratified Sites in the North Carolina Piedmont*. Commonwealth Associates Report R-2386 prepared by Commonwealth Associates, Jackson, Mich. for the US Army Corps of Engineers, Wilmington District.

Cleland, C. E.

- 1965 *Barren Ground Caribou (Rangifer arcticus) From an Early Man Site in Southeastern Michigan.* American Antiquity 30:350-51.
- 1966 *The Prehistoric Animal Ecology and Ethnozoology of the Upper Great Lakes Region.* Museum of Anthropology, Anthropological Papers 29, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.
- 1976 *The Focal-Diffuse Model: An Evolutionary Perspective on the Prehistoric Cultural Adaptations of the Eastern United States.* Mid-Continental Journal of Archaeology 1:59-76.

Cockrell, W. A. and L. Murphy

- 1978 *Pleistocene Man in Florida.* Archaeology of Eastern North America (6):1-12.

Coe, J. L.

- 1964 *The Formative Cultures of the Carolina Piedmont.* Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, Vol. 54(5).

Collet, J.

- 1770 *A Complete Map of North Carolina from an Actual Survey,* by Capt. Collet, Governor of Fort Johnston. Engraved by I. Bayly. Copy of map on file, Office of State Archaeology, Raleigh.

Colquhoun, D. J., M. Brooks, W. H. Abbott, F. W. Stapor, W. S. Newman, R. R. Pardi

- 1980 *Principles and Problems in Establishing a Holocene Sea-Level Curve for South Carolina.* Geological Society of America, Guidebook 20:143-159.

Colton, J. H.

- 1861 *J. H. Colton's Topographical Map of North and South Carolina, A Large Portion of Georgia and Part of Adjoining States.* Copy of map on file, Office of State Archaeology, Raleigh.

Corbitt, D. L.

- 1975 *The Formation of the North Carolina Counties, 1663-1943.* State Department of Archives and History, Raleigh, third printing.

Cumberland County

- 1863 *Cumberland County* [Confederate Map]. Fragment of original on file, North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh.

Cumming, W. P.

- 1966 *An Accurate Map of North and South Carolina, With Their Indian Frontiers, Shewing in a Distinct Manner All the Mountains, Rivers, Swamps, Marshes, Bays, Creeks, Harbours, Sandbanks, and Soundings on the Coasts, With the Roads and Indian Paths, as well as the Boundary or Provincial Lines, the Several Townships, and Other Divisions of the Land in Both the Provinces, the Whole From Factual Surveys, (1775) by H. Mouzon.* State Department of Archives and History, Raleigh.

Davis, G. B., L. J. Perry, and J. W. Kirkley

- 1895 *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies.* Series I, Volume XLVII, Part I-Reports. Reprinted 1985 by Historical Times, National Historical Society, Washington, D.C.

Davis, G. B., L. J. Perry, J. W. Kirkley, and C. D. Cowles

1983 *The Official Military Atlas of the Civil War*. Gramercy Books, Avenel, N.J.

Davis, R., P. Stephen, and H. T. Ward

1986 *Archaeological Survey and Assessment of Two Microwave Tower Locations in Harnett and Cumberland Counties, North Carolina*. Ms. on file, Research Laboratory of Anthropology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Dees, E.

1991 *Hope Mills Heritage: A Pictorial and Sentimental History of a North Carolina Mill Town*. Hunter, Winston-Salem, N.C.

Dillehay, T. D.

1989 *Paleoenvironment and Site Context. Monte Verde: A Late Pleistocene Settlement in Chile, Vol. I*. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Drucker, L. M.

1985 *Architectural and Historical Documentation of the Original Cantonment Area and Hangars 4 and 5, Pope Air Force Base, North Carolina*. Prepared by Carolina Archaeological Services, Resource Studies Series 83, Columbia, S.C. for US Department of Defense, Pope AFB.

Drucker, L. M., and S. Jackson

1987a National Register of Historic Places Registration Form: *Pope Air Force Base Historic District (Pope Air Force Base Depression-Era Cantonment)*. Prepared by Carolina Archaeological Services, Columbia, S.C. for US Department of Defense, Pope AFB.

1987b National Register of Historic Places Registration Form: *Hangars 4 and 5, Pope Air Force Base (Building 708, Pope AFB)*. Prepared by Carolina Archaeological Services, Columbia, S.C.

1987c National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form: *Pope Air Force Base Early Expansion Multiple Property Group*. Prepared by Carolina Archaeological Services, Columbia, S.C.

Ehrenhard, J. E.

1984 *Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance of Pope Air Force Base, Cumberland County, North Carolina*. Manuscript on file, National Park Service, Atlanta, and Office of State Archaeology, Raleigh.

Faden, W.

1787 *The Marches of Lord Cornwallis in the Southern Provinces, Now States of North America, Comprehending the Two Carolinas with Virginia and Maryland, and the Delaware Counties, by William Faden, Geographer to the King*. Charing Cross, London. Copy of map on file, Office of State Archaeology, Raleigh.

Fayetteville Observer

1927 *To Start Work at Fort Bragg in Near Future*, Fayetteville Observer, January 21, 1927.

Feest, C. F.

1978 *North Carolina Algonquins*. In *Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 15 (Northeast)*, edited by B. G. Trigger, pp. 271-281. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Flora, G. S.

1992 Letter from Gary S. Flora, Associate Civil Engineer, to Headquarters ACC/CE, World War II Temporary Buildings, November 18, 1992. On file, 23rd CES/CEV, Pope AFB.

Foote, Shelby

1986 *The Civil War, A Narrative: Red River to Appomattox*. Vintage Books, New York.

Fort Bragg

1984 *Fort Bragg, North Carolina: Building Area Map*. GRW Engineers, Lexington, Ken., and US Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District. Drawing No. 18-02-03, Sheet A. Topography compiled 1960 and 1984. Map on file, Survey and Planning Branch, North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh.

1934-42 *Fire Station, Fort Bragg, North Carolina*. QMC Form 117: Construction and Additions. On file, History Office, Fort Bragg.

1933-37 *Air Corps Barracks, Fort Bragg, North Carolina (Pope Field)*. QMC Form 117: Construction and Additions. On file, History Office, Fort Bragg.

1934-42 *Air Corps Double Hangar, Fort Bragg (Pope Field)*. QMC Form 117: Construction and Additions. On file, History Office, Fort Bragg.

1967 *History of Fort Bragg, 1918-1967*. Prepared by Office, AC of SG-3, Headquarters, XVIII Airborne Corps, and Fort Bragg, North Carolina. On file, Cumberland County Public Library, Fayetteville.

n.d. *Plank Road Revisited*. Booklet produced by 2nd Psychological Operations Group, Fort Bragg, N.C. On file (Cumberland County, Rural), Survey and Planning Branch, Raleigh.

Funk, R. E.

1977 *Early Cultures in the Hudson Drainage Basin*. In *Amerinds and Their Paleoenvironments in Northeastern North America*. Edited by W. S. Newman and B. Salwen, pp. 137-159. *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences* 288.

Gardner, W. M.

1974 *The Flint Run Paleo-Indian Complex: A Preliminary Report 1971-73*. Archaeology Laboratory, Occasional Publications No. 1, Department of Anthropology, Catholic University, Washington, D.C.

Gardner, W. M. and R. A. Verrey

1979 *Typology and Chronology of Fluted Points from the Flint Run Area*. *Pennsylvania Archaeologist* 19(1):13-46.

Glassow, Michael

1977 *Issues in Evaluating the Significance of Archaeological Resources*. *American Antiquity* 42(3):413-420.

Goodyear, A. C., J. H. House, and N. W. Ackerly

1979 *Laurens-Anderson: An Archaeological Study of the Inter-Riverine Piedmont*. Occasional Papers of the Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Anthropological Studies 4, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

Gossett, B. J. and C. W. Gossett

1976a *Archaeological Impact Study of the Spring Lake Water Treatment Facility, Cumberland County, North Carolina*. Ms. on file, Office of State Archaeology, Raleigh.

1976b *Archaeological Survey of the Cumberland County Wastewater Treatment and Collection System*. Ms. on file, Archaeological Research Laboratory, East Carolina University, Greenville.

Grashof, B. C.

1986 *A Study of United States Army Housing Standardized Plans*. Center for Architectural Conservation, College of Architecture, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta.

Gray, D. A.

1981 *The Coharie Indians of Sampson County, North Carolina: A Collection of Oral Folk History*. Master's thesis, Department of Speech Communications, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Griffin, J. W.

1974 *Investigations in Russell Cave*. National Park Service, Publications in Archeology 13, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

Guidon, N. and G. Delibrias

1986 *Carbon-14 Dates Point to Man in the Americas 32,000 Years Ago*. *Nature* 321:769-771.

Gunn, J. D. and K. J. Wilson

1993 *Archaeological Data Recovery Investigations at Sites 38CT54 and 38CT58 Along the SC 151 Jefferson Bypass, Chesterfield County, South Carolina*. Report prepared by Garrow and Associates, Raleigh, N.C., for the South Carolina Department of Highways and Public Transportation, Columbia.

Hackbarth, M. R. and D. M. Fournier-Hackbarth

1981 *Prehistoric Settlement in Sampson County, North Carolina*. Ms. on file, North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.

Hairr, J. and J. Powell, Jr.

1992 *Where Choeffington Once Stood*. Averagesboro Press, Erwin, N.C.

Hammond, M. and T. H. Hargrove

1981 *Lee Borrow Pit, Airport Connector, Cumberland County, North Carolina*. Ms. on file, Archaeological Research Consultants, Chapel Hill.

Hargrove, T. H.

1990 *An Archaeological Survey of Proposed Road Improvements on NC87 Sanford Road to Fayetteville, Lee, Harnett, and Cumberland Counties, North Carolina*. Report prepared by Archaeological Research Consultants, Raleigh, N.C. for the North Carolina Department of Transportation, Raleigh.

Harper, F. (Editor)

1958 *The Travels of William Bartram: Naturalist's Edition.* Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

Hay, C. A., C. E. Bollinger, A. N. Snavely, T. E. Scheitlin and T. O. Maher

1982 *Archaeological Predictive Models: A New Hanover County Test Case.* North Carolina Archaeological Council Publication Number 18, Raleigh.

Haynes, C. V., Jr.

1980 *Paleo-Indian Charcoal from Meadowcroft Rockshelter: Is Contamination a Problem?* American Antiquity 45(3):582-587.

1987 *Clovis Origin Update.* The Kiva 52:83-93.

1988 *The First Americans: Geofacts and Geofancy.* Natural History 97(2): 4 12.

Haynes, C. V., D. J. Donahue, A. J. T. Jull, and T. H. Zabel

1984 *Application of Accelerator Dating to Fluted Point Paleo-Indian Sites.* Archaeology of Eastern North America 12.

Hood, D. F.

1992 National Register of Historic Places Registration Form: *Overhills Historic District (Long Valley Farm).* Prepared by Architectural Conservation Associates, Murfreesboro, N.C.

Hudson, B. D.

1984 *Soil Survey of Cumberland and Hoke Counties, North Carolina.* USDA, Soil Conservation Service, Washington, D.C.

Hudson, C. M.

1976 *The Southeastern Indians.* University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

Husted, W. M.

1984 Letter from Wilfred M. Husted, Archaeologist, Archaeological Services Branch, to Patricia M. Calliott, Headquarters MAC/DEEV, Scott Air Force Base, Ill. (Copy to Omega Weeks, Pope AFB), March 31, 1984. On file, 23rd CES/CEV, Pope AFB.

Johnson, P.

1991 *The Birth of the Modern: World Society, 1815-1830.* Harper Collins, New York.

Jones, D. C., and M. D. Roberts

1994 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Proposed A-10 Munitions Storage Facility, Pope Air Force Base, and a Proposed Cumberland County School Tract, Fort Bragg Military Reservation.* Prepared by Brockington and Associates, Atlanta, and Gulf Engineers and Consultants, Baton Rouge, for Pope Air Force Base, Fort Bragg Military Reservation, and US Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District.

Junior Service League

1970 *Spirit of Cumberland.* Junior Service League, Fayetteville.

Keel, B. C.

1970 *Excavation at the Red Springs Mound RB4, Robeson County.* Southern Indian Studies 22:17-22.

Kerr, W. C., and Captain W. Cain

1882 *Map of North Carolina. Published Under the Authority of the State Board of Agriculture.* Copy of map on file, Office of State Archaeology, Raleigh.

Kimball, L. and J. Chapman

1977 *Other Chipped Stone Artifacts. In Archaic Period Research in the Lower Tennessee River Valley,* edited by J. Chapman, pp. Department of Anthropology, Report of Investigations 18, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

Kimmell, R.

1984 *Cultural Resources Assessment: Great Coharie Creek, Williams Old Mill Branch and Dollar Branch, Sampson County, North Carolina.* Ms. on file, US Army Corps of Engineers, Wilmington District.

King, A.

1992 *Cultural Resources Survey of the Whitehurst Tract, Moore County, North Carolina.* Report prepared by SAS, Athens, Ga. for the US Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District.

Krieger, A. D.

1964 *Early Man in the New World. In Prehistoric Man in the New World,* edited by J. D. Jennings and E. Norbeck, pp. 23-81. Rice University Semcentennial Publications, University of Chicago Press, Chicago.

Kunz, M. and R. Reanier

1993 *The Mesa Site: A Paleo-Indian Site in the Arctic.* Paper presented at 58th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, St. Louis, Mo.

Lautzenheiser, L.

1986 *Archaeological Survey, Bridge #20 Over Lower Little River, North Carolina, 217 Cumberland - Harnett County, B-1146.* Manuscript on file, North Carolina Department of Transportation, Raleigh, N.C.

1993 *Archaeological Survey of Proposed Carvers Creek Transmission Project 803, Cumberland, and Harnett Counties, North Carolina.* Prepared by Coastal Carolina Research, Tarboro, N.C.

Lea, M. H.

1919 *Road Map, Artillery Range, Camp Bragg, North Carolina. From Photographic Reduction of USGS 1 to 10,000 Lambert Projection by Sergeant M. H. Lea, 276 Aero Squadron, November 1, 1919.* On file, Environmental/Natural Resources Division, Bill Kern, Fort Bragg.

Lee, E. L.

1968 *Indian Wars in North Carolina, 1663-1763.* Reprinted by State Department of Archives and History, Raleigh.

Lewis, R. H. (Editor)

1985 *Resource Planning Protection Process (RP3) Study: Rocky River and South Yadkin River Basins.* US Army Corps of Engineers, Wilmington District.

Loftfield, T. C.

1979a *Cultural Resource Reconnaissance of Fort Bragg, Camp Mackall, and Simmons Army Airfield, North Carolina.* Prepared by Coastal Zone Resources Division, Wilmington, N.C. for US Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District.

1979b *A Prehistoric Archaeological Study of the X-3 Highway Corridor between Wilmington and Benson, North Carolina.* Report prepared by Ocean Data Systems, Wilmington, N.C. for the North Carolina Department of Transportation, Raleigh.

Louis, T.

1989 *Pope's Mission 'Roars' in 1920s*, Hercules Herald, February 3, 1989, by Sergeant Tom Louis, Wing Historian. On file, 23rd CES/CEV, Pope AFB.

MacCord, H. A., Jr.

1966 *The McLean Mound, Cumberland County, North Carolina.* Southern Indians Studies 18:3-45.

MacDonald, G. F.

1983 *Eastern North America.* In *Early Man and the New World*, edited by Richard Shutler, Jr., pp. Sage Publications, Beverly Hills.

MacRae, J. and R. H. B. Brazier

1833 *A New Map of the State of North Carolina, Constructed From Actual Surveys, Authentic Public Documents, and Private Contributions.* Published under the Patronage of the Legislature. Copy of Map on file, Office of State Archaeology, Raleigh.

Markham, M. V. and M. D. Roberts

1994 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Bridge, Road, and Utilities Site for a Munitions Storage Area, Pope Air Force Base, North Carolina.* Prepared by Gulf Engineers and Consultants, Baton Rouge, and Brockington and Associates, Atlanta for Pope Air Force Base, US Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District.

Mathis, M. A. (Assembler)

1979 *North Carolina Statewide Archaeological Survey: An Introduction and Application to Three Highway Projects in Hertford, Wilkes, and Ashe Counties.* North Carolina Archaeological Council Publication 11.

McCormick, J., House

n.d. *Architectural File on the John McCormick House.* On file (Working Files, Cumberland County, Rural, Manchester Vicinity), Survey and Planning, Raleigh.

McCullough, D. L.

1985 *A Cultural Resources Survey of the Special Operations Command Cantonment Area, Fort Bragg, Cumberland County, North Carolina.* Manuscript on file, US Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District.

McDuffie, D. G.

1868 *Map of Cumberland County, Representing the Townships of Said County. Made by Order of the Commissioners, D. G. McDuffie, Surveyor.* Original Map on file, North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh.

McDuffie, D. G.

1884 *McDuffie's Map of Cumberland County, North Carolina, 1884*. Photostatic copy on file, New South Associates, Stone Mountain.

McEvedy, C.

1988 *The Penguin Atlas of North American History, to 1870*. Penguin Books, New York.

McLean, D. A. and M. R. Sellon

1979 *Fayetteville CBD Loop, Fayetteville, North Carolina: Archaeological and Historical Survey*. Prepared by St. Andrews College, Laurinburg, N.C. Manuscript on file, Office of State Archaeology, Raleigh.

McNett, C. W., B. A. McMillian, and S. B. Marshall

1977 *The Shawnee-Minisink Site. In Amerinds and Their Paleoenvironments in Northeastern North America*, edited by W. S. Newman and B. Salwen, pp. 282-296. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences.

Meyer, D.

1961 *The Highland Scots of North Carolina, 1732-1776*. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.

Meyer, R. and M. B. Reed

1992 *Historic Structures Survey and Evaluation: Spring Lake Bypass, NCDOT TIP No. R- 2629, Cumberland and Harnett Counties, North Carolina*. Report prepared by New South Associates, Stone Mountain, Ga. for the Federal Highway Administration and the North Carolina Department of Transportation, Raleigh, N.C.

Michie, J. L.

1977 *The Late Pleistocene Human Occupation of South Carolina*. Honors thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

Moore, C. B.

1898 *Certain Aboriginal Mounds of the Savannah River*. Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Second Series 2(2):162-172.

Moseley, E.

1733 *A New and Correct Map of the Province of North Carolina, by Edward Moseley, Late Surveyor-General of the Said Province*. Copy of map on file, Office of State Archaeology, Raleigh.

Myrover, J. H.

1905 *Short History of Cumberland County and the Cape Fear Section*. North Carolina Baptist, Fayetteville.

National Park Service

2007 *Technical Preservation Services Preservation Briefs*. National Park Services, US Department of Interior.

Natural Resources Conservation Service

2000 *Natural Resources Conservation Services Climate Data Set 1971 -2000*. United States Department of Agriculture.

North Carolina, State

- n.d. *Cape Fear River Basin - 2. Fayetteville Region, Northeast Cape Fear, and Associated Coastal Streams.* North Carolina Department of Water and Air Resources, File: 02-2. Map on file, Office of State Archaeology, Raleigh.
- 1930 *Cumberland County, North Carolina.* Prepared by the North Carolina State Highway and Public Works Commission, in Cooperation With the Federal Works Agency, Public Roads Administration, Raleigh.
- 1938 *Cumberland County, North Carolina.* Prepared by the North Carolina State Highway and Public Works Commission, in Cooperation With the Federal Works Agency, Public Roads Administration, Raleigh.
- 1972 *Cumberland County, North Carolina.* Prepared by North Carolina State Highway Commission, Planning and Research Department, in Cooperation with US Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Raleigh.
- 1995 *North Carolina Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation Plan.* Plan prepared by the North Carolina Historic Preservation Agency.

Novick, A. L.

- 1991 *Historic Context.* Manuscript on file, North Carolina Department of Transportation, Raleigh.

Oates, J. A.

- 1972 *The Story of Fayetteville and the Upper Cape Fear.* Reprinted by Litho Industries, Raleigh.

Oliver, B. L.

- 1981 *The Piedmont Tradition: Refinement of the Savannah River Stemmed Point Type.* Master's thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.
- 1983 *Refinement of the North Carolina Chronological Sequences.* In *Piedmont Archaeology*, edited by J. M. Wittkofski and L. Browning, pp. 125-147. Archeological Society of Virginia, Special Publication No. 10.
- 1985 *Tradition and Typology: Basic Elements of the Carolina Projectile Point Sequence.* In *Structure and Process in Southeastern Archaeology*, edited by R. S. Dickens and H. T. Ward, pp. 195 -211. University of Alabama, Birmingham.

O'Steen, L. D.

- 1992 *Archaeological Site Evaluation of 31CD274, Fort Bragg, North Carolina.* Final Report, Contract No. DACW21-89-D-0016, Delivery Order No. 0034, Project No. 22303235. Prepared for US Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, and Directorate of Engineering and Housing, Fort Bragg by Gulf Engineers and Consultants, Baton Rouge, and Southeastern Archaeological Services, Athens.

Parker, R., Jr.

- 1990 *Cumberland County: A Brief History.* Division of Archives and History, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Raleigh.

Parker, W.

1984 *Fayetteville, North Carolina: A Pictorial History*. Donning, Norfolk/Virginia Beach.

Peabody, C.

1910 *The Exploration of Mounds in North Carolina*. *American Anthropologist* 7(3):425- 433.

Perkinson, P.

1971 *North Carolina Fluted Projectile Points: Survey Report Number One*. *Southern Indian Studies* 22.

1973 *North Carolina Fluted Projectile Points: Survey Report Number Two*. *Southern Indian Studies* 25.

Phelps, D. S.

1976 *An Archaeological Survey of the Thoroughfare Swamp Basin, Wayne County, North Carolina*. Manuscript on file, Archaeology Laboratory, East Carolina University, Greenville.

1982 *The Ceramic Sequence from Coastal North Carolina*. Paper presented at the Coastal Carolina Aboriginal Pottery Seminar, Charleston Museum, Charleston, S.C.

1983 *Archaeology of the North Carolina Coast and Coastal Plain: Problems and Hypotheses*. In *The Prehistory of North Carolina, An Archaeological Symposium*, edited by M. A. Mathis and J. L. Crow, pp. N.C. Division of Archives and History, Department of Cultural Resources, Raleigh.

Pieper, Alphonse

1995 Memorandum from Alphonse Pieper to Robin Burgess regarding maintenance and preservation of Scott AFB Historic District, August.

Pope Air Force Base

1992 *Base Plan, Pope Air Force Base, Fort Bragg, North Carolina, Tab No. C-1, October 1992*. Department of the Air Force, Directorate of Civil Engineering, DCS/P&P, Washington, D.C. On file, 23rd CES/CEV, Pope AFB.

1994a *Land Transfer Agreement between Pope Air Force Base and Fort Bragg*. On file, 23rd CES/CEV, Judy Greene, Pope AFB.

1994b *Pope Air Force Base: USAF Real Property Inventory Change Report*, Prepared April 5, 1994, as of April 5, 1994. On file, Judy Greene, 23rd CES/CEV, Pope AFB.

2007 *Pope Air Force Base: Factsheet 2007*.

Pope Field

1931 *A.C. Barracks Plan-Elevations, Three-Stories-Tile-Stucco, 163 Men*, Plan No. 621- 862, Feb. 7, 1931 (now Bldg 306), Pope Field, North Carolina. Construction Division, Office of the Quartermaster General. On file, 23rd CES/CEV, Pope Air Force Base.

1933-42 *Field Officers' Quarters, Fort Bragg, North Carolina (Pope Field)*. QMC Form 117: Construction and Additions. On file, History Office, Fort Bragg.

Pope Field

- 1933-42 *Company Officers' Quarters, Fort Bragg, North Carolina (Pope Field)*. QMC Form 117: Construction and Additions. On file, History Office, Fort Bragg.
- 1934 *Dispensary, Fort Bragg, North Carolina (Pope Field)*. QMC Form 117: Construction. On file, History Office, Fort Bragg.
- 1942 *Building Numbers Layout, Pope Field, North Carolina*. Office of the Area Engineer, Fort Bragg, North Carolina, July, 10 1942, Corrected to November 3, 1942. On file, Environmental/Natural Resources Division, William Kern, Fort Bragg.

Public Works Business Center.

- 2001 *Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan 2000-2004, Fort Bragg and Camp Mackall, North Carolina*. Fort Bragg Environmental and Natural Resources Division, Public Works Business Center. March 2001.

Powell, W. S.

- 1989 *North Carolina through Four Centuries*. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.

Price, J. and J. Strother

- 1808 *First Actual Survey of the State of North Carolina, Taken by the Subscribers*. Copy of map on file, Office of State Archaeology, Raleigh.

Quarterman E. and C. Keever

- 1962 *Southern Mixed-hardwood Forest: Climax in the Southwestern Coastal Plain*. Ecological Monographs 32:167-186.

Rankin, H. F.

- 1971 *The North Carolina Continentals*. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.

Richie, W. A.

- 1956 *Prehistoric Settlement Patterns in Northeastern North America*. In *Prehistoric Settlement Patterns in the New World*, edited by G.R. Willey, pp. 72-80. Viking Fund Publications in Anthropology 23.

Rights, D. L.

- 1957 *The American Indian in North Carolina*. John F. Blair, Winston-Salem.

Robertson, B. P. and L. B. Robertson

- 1978 *The Generation of Locational Models in an Inductive Framework*. Manuscript on file, Office of State Archaeology, Raleigh.

Robinson, K. W.

- 1986 *Archaeological Survey of Selected Portions in Cumberland County, North Carolina*. Prepared by Kenneth W. Robinson, Cumberland County Joint Planning Board, Fayetteville, for US Department of the Interior, as Administered by the North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.

Robinson, K. W.

- 1990 *Archaeological Monitoring of the Construction of a Geriatric Park at the Confederate Breastworks Historic Site Veterans Administration Medical Center, Fayetteville, North Carolina.* Prepared for VA Medical Center, Fayetteville. Manuscript on file, Office of State Archaeology, Raleigh.
- 1991 *Archaeological Data Recovery at Weed's Lightwood Plant (Site 31CD281), An Early Twentieth Century Naval Stores Distillery, Cumberland County, North Carolina: US 401 Highway Improvements, NCDOT TIP Project No. R-214, State Project No. 6.531003.* North Carolina Department of Transportation, Division of Highways, Planning and Environmental Branch.
- 1992 *Archaeological Study, Owen Drive Extension from US 301/I-95 Business to NC 87 at East Mountain Drive, Fayetteville, Cumberland County, N. C.* TIP No. U-2912, State Project No. 8.2441101, Federal Aid Project STP-0620(1). Manuscript on file, North Carolina Department of Transportation, Division of Highways, Planning and Environmental Branch, Raleigh.
- 1994 *Archaeological Study Revised Alignments Owen Drive Extension from US 301/I-95 Business to NC 87 at East Mountain Drive Fayetteville, Cumberland County, N. C.* TIP No. U-2912, State Project No. 8.2441101, Federal Aid Project STP-0620(1). Ms on file, North Carolina Department of Transportation, Division of Highways, Planning and Environmental Branch, Raleigh.

Salisbury, G. C.

- 1942 *Pope Field Expansion Program: Weekly Construction Progress Report, 28 July 1942, Glenn C. Salisbury, Colonel, Air Corps, Commanding.* Aerial Photo on file, 23rd CES/CEV, Pope AFB.

Sassaman, K. E.

- 1988 *The Mid-Holocene Archeological Record of the Middle Savannah River Valley.* Manuscript On file, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.
- 1991 *Economic and Social Contexts of Early Ceramic Vessel Technology in the American Southeast.* PhD. Dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of Massachusetts, Amherst.

Sassaman, K. E., M. J. Brooks, G. T. Hanson, and D. G. Anderson

- 19869 *Technical Synthesis of Prehistoric Archaeological Investigations on the Savannah River Site, Aiken, and Barnwell Counties, South Carolina.* Report prepared for the Savannah River Operations Office, US Department of Energy.

Shelford, V.

- 1984 *The Ecology of North America (second edition).* University of Illinois, Urbana.

Sirrinc, J. E.

- 1918-1919 *Aviation Field, Unit No. 38, Camp Bragg, Fayetteville, North Carolina.* J. E. Sirrinc, Supervising Engineer, March 29, 1918, April 25, 1919, Drawing No. B-78. On file, Environmental/Natural Resources Division, Bill Kern, Fort Bragg.
- 1919 *Aero Squadron, Unit No. 1, Camp Bragg, Fayetteville, North Carolina.* J. E. Sirrinc, Supervising Engineer, April 16, 1919, Drawing No. B-56. On file, Environmental/Natural Resources Division, Bill Kern, Fort Bragg.

Soil Conservation Service

1984 *Soil Survey of Cumberland and Hoke Counties, North Carolina.* USDA Soil Conservation Service.

South, S.

1959 *A Study of the Prehistory of the Roanoke Basin.* Master's thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

1966 *Exploratory Excavation of the McFayden Mound, Brunswick County, N.C.* Southern Indians Studies 18:59-61.

1972 *The Unabridged Version of "The Tribes of the Carolina Lowland."* Manuscript on file, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

1976 *An Archaeological Survey of Southeastern North Carolina.* South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Notebook 8, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

Stephenson, M. L.

1991 *Historic Structures Survey and Evaluation Report, NC 87 Widening, Cumberland- Harnett-Lee Counties,* TIP No. R-2238, 8.1540301, CH 90E42200243. Prepared by Architectural Conservation Associates, Murfreesboro, N.C. for the N.C. Department of Transportation, Raleigh.

Stewart, T. D.

1966 *Skeletal Analysis of the MacLean Mound.* Southern Indian Studies 18:67-88.

Stick, D.

1983 *Roanoke Island: The Beginnings of English America.* University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.

Stoltman, J. B.

1972 *The Late Archaic in the Savannah River Region.* Florida Anthropologist 25(2):37-62.

Swanton, J. R. (Editor)

1946 *The Indians of the Southeastern United States.* Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 137. Washington, D.C.

Tise, L. E.

1977 Letter from Larry E. Tise, State Historic Preservation Office, to Mathew L. Crovitz, Deputy Base Civil Engineer, Pope AFB, April 14, 1977. On file, 23rd CES/CEV, Pope AFB (see Appendix C).

Traver, J. D.

1990 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Fayetteville Bypass - US 13 from Interstate 95 to the All-American Freeway, Cumberland County, North Carolina.* Prepared by MAAR Associates, Newark, Del. for the N.C. Department of Transportation, Raleigh.

Trigger, B. G. (Editor)

1978 *Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 15 (Northeast).* Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D.C.

US Air Force

- 1989 *Air Force Bases, Volume 1: Active Air Force Bases within the United States of America on September 17, 1982*. Office of Air Force History, US Air Force, Washington, D.C.
- 2005 *Department of the Air Force Analysis and Recommendations, BRAC 2005*. Volume V, Part 1 of 2.

US Air Force, Air Combat Command

- 1996 *An Archaeological Curation-Needs Assessment for Headquarters Air Combat Command, Volume 1*. US Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District, Archaeological Curation-Needs Assessment Technical Report No. 10, Vol. 1.

US Army

- 1988 *Order of Battle of the United States Land Forces in the World War: Zone of the Interior: Territorial Departments, Tactical Divisions Organized in 1918, Posts, Camps, and Stations, Volume 3, Part 2*. Center of Military History, US Army, Washington, D.C.

US Army Corps of Engineers

- 1943 *Grave Locations, Fort Bragg, and Vicinity*. War Department, Corps of Engineers, US Army. First Edition 1940; Second Edition 1943. Map on file, History Office, Fort Bragg.
- n.d. Scope of Work to Develop a Historic Preservation Plan for the Pope Air Force Base Historic District, Pope Air Force Base, Cumberland County, North Carolina. Prepared by US Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District for Pope Air Force Base.

US Department of Defense (DoD)

- 2005 Definitions, Base Realignment, and Closure 2005.
http://www.defenselink.mil/brac/definitions_brac2005.html. Accessed 05 June 2008.
- 2006 *Base Redevelopment and Realignment Manual*.

US Geological Survey

- 1918 *USGS Reconnaissance Map of Camp Bragg Artillery Training Center, Fayetteville, North Carolina*, Scale 1 inch = 1 mile, November 11, 1918. Map on file, History Office, Fort Bragg.
- 1971 *Overhills Quadrangle, North Carolina, 7.5-Minute Series*. Mapped by Army Map Service for Civil Use by Geological survey. Field Checked 1957; Photo revised 1971.
- 1987 *Manchester Quadrangle, North Carolina, 7.5-Minute Series*. Mapped by Army Map Service for Civil Use by Geological Survey. Field Check 1957; Photo revised 1987.

US Government Printing Office

- 1896 *Post Route Map of the States of North Carolina and South Carolina, showing Post Offices with the Intermediate Distances and Mail Routes in Operation on the 1st of June, 1896*. Copy of map on file, Office of State Archaeology, Raleigh.
- 1924 *Facts about Fort Bragg*. US GPO, Washington, D.C.

Ward, H. T.

- 1977 *Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of the Fayetteville Municipal Airport Project*. Manuscript on file, Research Laboratories of Anthropology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.
- 1983 *A Review of Archaeology in the North Carolina Piedmont: A Study of Change*. In *The Prehistory of North Carolina: An Archaeological Symposium*, edited by M. A. Mathis and J. J. Crow, pp. 53-81. N.C. Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.

Ward, H. T. and D. Simpkins

- 1981 *Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of the Proposed Spring Lake Park Site, Cumberland County*. Manuscript on file, Research Laboratories of Anthropology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Watts, W. A.

- 1971 *Postglacial and Interglacial Vegetation History of Southern Georgia and Central Florida*. *Ecology* 52:666-690.
- 1980 *Late Quaternary Vegetation History at White Pond on the Inner Coastal Plain of South Carolina*. *Quaternary Research* 13:187-189.

Wetmore, R. Y.

- 1978 *Report on Excavations at the Burial Mound, Robeson County, North Carolina*. South Carolina Institute of Archeology and Anthropology Notebook 10:30-71, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

Whitehead, D. R.

- 1965 *Palynology and Pleistocene Phytogeography of Unglaciaded Eastern North America*. In *The Quaternary of the United States*, edited by W. E. Wright, Jr. and D. G. Fry. Princeton University, Princeton.
- 1972 *Development and Environmental History of the Dismal Swamp*. *Ecological Monographs* 42(3):301-315.

Whitley, D. S. and R. I. Dorn

- 1993 *New Perspectives on the Clovis vs. Pre-Clovis Controversy*. *American Antiquity* 58:626-647.

Widmer, R. J.

- 1976 *An Archeological Survey of the Proposed East Cooper and Berkeley Railroad, Berkeley County, South Carolina*. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Research Manuscript Series 100, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

Wilkins, D.

- 1980 *Walking Upright: the Coharie People of Sampson County*. Report prepared for the North Carolina Department of Archives and History, Raleigh.

Willey, G. R.

- 1966 *An Introduction to American Archaeology, Volume 1 (North and Middle America)*. Prentice - Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J.

Willey, G. R. and P. Phillips

1958 *Method and Theory in American Archaeology*. University of Chicago Press, Chicago.

Williams, S. and J. B. Stoltman

1965 *An Outline of Southeastern United States Prehistory with Particular Emphasis on the Paleo-Indian Era*. In *The Quaternary of the United States*, edited by H. E. Wright and D. G. Frey, pp. 669-683. Princeton University, Princeton.

Winters, S. R.

1918 "Fayetteville May Land Big Project," Fayetteville Observer, July 17, 1918.

Woodall, J. N.

1990 *Archeological Investigations in the Yadkin River Valley 1984-87*. North Carolina Archaeological Council Publication No. 25.

Wormington, H. M.

1962 *A Survey of Early American Prehistory*. *American Scientist* 50(1):230-242.

Wright, H. E., Jr.

1976 *The Dynamic Nature of Holocene Vegetation: A Problem of Paleoclimatic Biogeography, and Stratigraphic Nomenclature*. *Quaternary Research* 6:581-596.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK