

**INTEGRATED CULTURAL RESOURCES
MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATE**

FOR

**SITES AND TRAINING INSTALLATIONS OF THE
NEW JERSEY ARMY NATIONAL GUARD**

FISCAL YEARS 2021-2025



NEW JERSEY ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

FINAL – SEPTEMBER 2021

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FOR SITES AND TRAINING INSTALLATIONS OF
THE NEW JERSEY ARMY NATIONAL GUARD**

FISCAL YEARS 2021-2025

SIGNATURE PAGE

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

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The New Jersey Army National Guard (NJARNG) has been managing cultural resources for several years under a previously developed Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) covering the years 2016–2020. This updated ICRMP differs from the previous ICRMP in one respect. This ICRMP Update incorporates a new section: **2.2.3. Recommended Preservation Action Undertakings FY 2021-2025 at Nine NRHP-Eligible Buildings**. Section 2.2.3 of the ICRMP Update provides brief architectural descriptions of the nine NRHP-eligible buildings under the stewardship of NJARNG, identifies their character-defining features, and recommends preservation projects to be undertaken by the CRM at each of these locations.

This ICRMP Update was developed from a template. The template was developed to standardize ICRMP format and content throughout the country and territories. Elements within this ICRMP Update include the input provided by internal and external stakeholders during development of the previous ICRMP, additional input from stakeholders obtained through the review process for the ICRMP Update, and information provided by the NJARNG Cultural Resource Manager. Internal and external stakeholders who participated in the development of both the original ICRMP and this ICRMP Update include NJARNG and NGB personnel, the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), and representatives of Native American Tribes.

DoDI 4715.16 and AR 200-1 require installations to develop an ICRMP as an internal compliance and management tool that integrates the entirety of the cultural resources program with ongoing mission activities. As a component of the installation master plan, the ICRMP is the NJARNG commander's decision document for conduct of cultural resources management actions and specific compliance procedures. The ICRMP also allows for ready identification of potential conflicts between the NJARNG mission and cultural resources, and identifies compliance actions necessary to maintain the availability of mission-essential properties and acreage.

This ICRMP Update for the NJARNG is designed to support the military mission and assist individual installations in meeting Federal and state historic preservation laws and regulations in a manner consistent with the sound principles of cultural resources stewardship. This ICRMP Update establishes priorities for the identification and standards for the evaluation of cultural resources within the NJARNG virtual installation, and provides a schedule to accomplish program objectives during a five-year program. The ICRMP also provides a brief description of the NJARNG virtual installation, an overview of all known cultural resources across all NJARNG sites, the status of inventory and evaluation of resources at each site and training installation, and appropriate compliance and management activities for the next five years. The sites and training installations that compose the NJARNG virtual installation are listed in Chapter 2 and **Appendix D**.

Cultural resources under the stewardship of the NJARNG may consist of archaeological sites, cultural landscapes, documents, buildings, and structures; American Indian sacred sites and properties of traditional, religious, and cultural significance; and previously collected artifacts. NJARNG installations have been partially surveyed for archaeological sites, historic buildings, and other types of cultural resources. NJARNG has an up-to-date cultural resources geographic information systems (GIS) data layer. Eighty-one buildings owned and operated by the NJARNG were evaluated for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility in 1998 and 2004 (Goodwin 1999, McVarish 2005) and an additional 58 buildings were evaluated in 2014 as described below. From those first two studies, 15 buildings including 14 armories dating to the period between World War I and World War II and Quarters 1 at Sea Girt National Guard Training Center (NGTC) were determined NRHP eligible. None have been listed in the NRHP. With the exception of properties on Naval Air Engineering Station (NAES) Lakehurst, no

districts were identified. At Sea Girt NGTC, given the extent of building alterations, it was determined that most of the buildings did not need to be individually surveyed (Goodwin 1999).

In addition to the 1998 and 2004 architectural surveys described above, a 2014 project surveyed and evaluated 58 previously unevaluated World War II and Cold War era armories and subsidiary structures at 28 NJARNG installations (Barnes and Weishar 2015). It was concluded that none of the surveyed buildings are eligible.

To date, thirty-two NJARNG installations have been subject to Phase IA archaeological studies with follow-up Phase IB or Phase II archaeological investigations as required (see Table 2-1). Phase IB studies have been conducted at fourteen installations (Cape May, Cherry Hill, Fort Dix, Hammonton, Lawrenceville, Morristown, Mount Holly, Picatinny, Somerset, Teaneck, Toms River, Vineland, West Orange, and Woodstown). A Phase IB investigation at Cape May in 2020 located an extension of the NRHP-eligible GSP Holmes Creek North Site (28-Cm-60). It was recommended that any potential construction activities at Cape May avoid the site and that a Phase III archaeological data recovery be undertaken if avoidance proves to be impossible (Richard Grubb and Associates, Inc. 2020). The Phase IB studies at the other thirteen NJARNG facilities all had negative archaeological results. The SHPO concurred with these findings. Phase IA archaeological investigations at the ten remaining NJARNG facilities requiring survey (Atlantic City, Bordentown, Dover, Flemington, Freehold, Hackettstown, Jersey City, Princeton, Trenton Mercer Aviation and Woodbury) were completed in 2021. As a result of these investigations, Phase IB surveys are recommended at the Flemington, Hackettstown, and Princeton properties. Consultation with the NJ HPO regarding these investigations is pending. The NJARNG retains archaeological collections at the National Guard Militia Museum at Sea Girt NGTC.

The NJARNG has consulted with Native American Tribes. No resources known to have traditional, cultural, or religious significance to Native American Tribes have been recorded on any NJARNG sites and training installations.

The current status of management actions proposed by the NJARNG under the 2016-2020 ICRMP to avoid or minimize impacts to cultural resources is as follows:

- ***Complete archaeological surveys and testing of medium and high probability areas:*** Status – Phase IB archaeological testing completed at the NJARNG facility at Cape May in 2020 located an extension of the NRHP-eligible GSP Holmes Creek North Site (28-Cm-60). Previously, thirteen other installations were subject to Phase IA and/or Phase IB surveys. Archaeological surveys of medium and high probability areas at the ten remaining NJARNG facilities at Atlantic City, Bordentown, Dover, Flemington, Freehold, Hackettstown, Jersey City, Princeton, Trenton Mercer Aviation and Woodbury are scheduled for completion in 2021;
- ***Incorporate cultural resource management into NJARNG awareness training:*** Status – ongoing;
- ***Maintain the character-defining features of NJARNG historic buildings:*** Status – Quarters 1 Historic Preservation Plan was prepared and implemented between 2016 and 2020, and all projects were reviewed and approved by the SHPO. The NJARNG has consulted with the SHPO regarding building maintenance and other actions involving other NJARNG buildings;
- ***Consult with the New Jersey SHPO and, as applicable, Tribes regarding undertakings that may affect cultural resources:*** Status – Consultation with Tribes was conducted regarding this 2021-2025 ICRMP Update. No issues were identified; consultation is ongoing;
- ***Develop and maintain a cultural resources GIS database:*** Status – Development and population of the cultural resources GIS layer are complete and updating of the database has been ongoing.

Thirteen management actions are proposed by the NJARNG to avoid or minimize impacts to cultural resources for the years covered by this ICRMP Update. They are as follows:

- **Prepare New/Updated ICRMP in 2025:** Prepare a new ICRMP/Update for the period 2026-2030 in 2025;
- **Conduct Recommended Preservation Undertakings at Eligible Armories:** Complete the preservation projects identified at each of the eight NRHP-eligible armories and NHRP-eligible Sea Girt NGTC Quarters 1;
- **Install Informational Signs and Plaques:** Install informational signs and plaques at each of the eight NRHP-eligible armories and NHRP-eligible Sea Girt NGTC Quarters 1;
- **Prepare Historic Preservation Plans for Eligible Armories:** A historic preservation plan was prepared for Quarters 1 at Sea Girt NGTC in 2014 (Wright and Nowick 2014) and implemented between 2016 and 2020. Historic preservation plans for the other eight NRHP-eligible armories should be prepared;
- **Conduct Phase IB Archaeological Surveys:** Conduct Phase IB archaeological surveys based on results of Phase IA surveys completed in 2021;
- **Protect and Curate Artifact and Archaeological Collections:** Protect artifacts previously discovered on NJARNG property in a manner consistent with 36 *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) 79 and arrange for their curation. NJARNG completed the construction of new museums at Sea Girt NGTC and Lawrenceville in 2020. NJARNG should complete the curation and exhibition of its collections in each museum according to its collections management policies;
- **General Cultural Resources Management and Protection:** Protect cultural resources known to be eligible for or listed in the NRHP, or of undetermined NRHP eligibility. This includes known archaeological resources at Cape May, Lakehurst and Sea Girt;
- **Update Cultural Resources GIS information:** Update GIS information as additional cultural resources and cultural resource data are discovered or generated and as new cultural resources investigations are conducted;
- **Update the PRIDE Database:** Work with the Real Property Bureau to ensure that NJARNG's cultural resources GIS database and the PRIDE database contain the same data;
- **Comply with Section 106 as Needed for Individual Site and Training Installation-Specific Projects:** Consult with the New Jersey SHPO and the ACHP (as needed per 36 CFR 800) on undertakings, preservation programs, and management and rehabilitation plans for historic buildings and structures;
- **Carry Out Internal Cultural Resources Coordination:** Ensure that staff members and others responsible for cultural resources administration and protection receive adequate training in cultural resources regulations and procedures and SOPs. The cultural resources management and historic preservation section of NJARNG's annual General Environmental Awareness Section should be expanded;
- **Consult with Native American Tribes:** Continue consultation with Native American Tribes regarding undertakings;
- **Integrate Cultural Resources in Planning and Budget Process:** Integrate cultural resources compliance and management activities earlier in the planning process and at the headquarters level to better establish funding priorities in the STEP.

Implementation of these actions over the next five years will allow NJARNG to efficiently meet their obligations of compliance with cultural resources legislation, while supporting the vital military mission at each of its sites and training installations. By implementing the management actions in this plan, the NJARNG goes beyond minimal compliance to accept the leadership role that the NHPA envisions for Federal agencies to manage cultural resources in a spirit of stewardship for the inspiration and benefit of present and future generations.

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AASF	Army Aviation Support Facilities
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
ACSIM	Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
AEDB-EQ	Army Environmental Database – Environmental Quality
AFRC	Armed Forces Reserve Centers
AHPA	Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974
AIRFA	American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978
AMC	Air Mobility Command
AOI	Area of Interest
APE	Area of Potential Effect
AR	Army Regulation
ARNG	Army National Guard
ARPA	Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979
ATAG	Assistant to the Adjutant General
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
CA	Comprehensive Agreement
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CFMO	Construction and Facilities Management Office
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CRM	Cultural Resources Manager
CSMS	Combined Support Maintenance Shop
CX	Categorical Exclusion
DA	Department of the Army
DCA	Departmental Consulting Archaeologist
DMAVA	Division of Military and Veterans Affairs
DoD	Department of Defense
DoDI	Department of Defense Instruction
DOI	Department of the Interior
EA	Environmental Assessment
ECOP	Environmental Condition of Property
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EO	Executive Order

EPAS	Environmental Performance Assessment System
EQCC	Environmental Quality Control Committee
ESOH	Environmental Safety and Occupational Health
FGDC	Federal Geographic Data Standards
FMO	Facilities Management Office
FMS	Facilities Maintenance Shop
FNSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
FY	Fiscal Years
GIS	Geographic Information System
HABS	Historic American Buildings Survey
HAER	Historic American Engineering Record
HQDA	Headquarters, Department of the Army
ICRMP	Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan
IFS	Integrated Facilities System
IPR	In-progress review
ISBC	Infantry Squad Battle Course
ITAM	Integrated Training Area Management
JAG	Judge Advocate General
JB MDL	Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst
MATES	Maneuver Area Training Equipment Site
MFR	Memorandum For Record
MILCON	Military Construction
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MVSB	Motor Vehicle Storage Building
NAC	Native American Consultation
NAES	Naval Air Engineering Station
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
NAVFAC	Naval Facilities Engineering Command
NBC	Nuclear, Biological, Chemical
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NGB	National Guard Bureau
NGB-ARE	National Guard Bureau – Army Environmental Division
NGB-ARI	National Guard Bureau – Army Installations Division
NGB-ART	National Guard Bureau – Army Training Division

NGMMNJ	National Guard Militia Museum of New Jersey
NGTC	National Guard Training Center
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NJARNG	New Jersey Army National Guard
NJRHP	New Jersey Register of Historic Places
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
ODEP	Office of Director of Environmental Programs
PA	Programmatic Agreement
PAO	Public Affairs Office
PL	Public Law
POC	Point of Contact
POTO	Plans, Operations, and Training Officer
PRIDE	Planning Resources for Infrastructure Development and Evaluation
PWA	Public Works Administration
RC	Readiness Center
REC	Record of Environmental Consideration
RMDA	Records Management and Declassification Agency
RPI	Real Property Inventory
SDS	Spatial Data Standards
SDSFIE	Spatial Data Standards for Facilities Infrastructure and Environment
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SJA	Staff Judge Advocate
SMO	Surface Maintenance Officer
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SOW	Scope of Work
SPIRS	State Performance Indicator Reporting System
STEP	Status Tool for the Environmental Program
TAG	The Adjutant General
TDA	Table of Distribution and Allowance
THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
TOE	Table of Organization and Equipment
UFC	Unified Facilities Criteria
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USACERL	U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory

USAEC	U.S. Army Environmental Command
USC	United States Code
USPFO	U.S. Property and Fiscal Officer
UTES	Unit Training Equipment Site
WPA	Works Progress Administration

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1. Introduction to the 2021-2025 ICRMP Update

The New Jersey Army National Guard (NJARNG) has been managing their cultural resource program under a previously developed Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP). This ICRMP is an update of the previous plan prepared for the NJARNG for Fiscal Years (FY) 2016–2020 and represents an instruction manual for the cultural resources management program for FY 2021–2025. It differs from the previous ICRMP primarily in one area. This ICRMP Update incorporates a new section: **2.2.3. Recommended Preservation Action Undertakings FY 2021-2025 at Nine NRHP-Eligible Buildings**. Section 2.2.3 of this ICRMP Update includes:

- A brief architectural description of each of the nine NRHP-eligible buildings under the stewardship of NJARNG;
- Identifies the character-defining features at each of the nine NRHP-eligible buildings that should be protected and preserved, and;
- Provides a list of recommended preservation projects to be undertaken by the CRM at each of the nine NRHP-eligible buildings during the period covered by this ICRMP Update.

This ICRMP Update was developed from a template. The template was developed to standardize ICRMP format and content throughout the country and territories. Elements within this ICRMP Update include the input provided by internal and external stakeholders during development of the previous ICRMP, additional input from stakeholders obtained through the review process for the ICRMP Update, and information provided by the NJARNG CRM. Internal and external stakeholders who participated in the development of both the original ICRMP and this ICRMP Update include NJARNG and NGB personnel, the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO),* and representatives of Native American Tribes. The NJARNG CRM provided state-specific information for the development of this ICRMP Update including: text describing cultural resources projects completed since the last update; a review of program goals from the previous ICRMP and a summary of how those goals were or were not met; goals and projects developed for the next five years; and information on any new state regulations and requirements.

ICRMPs are required by internal military statutes and regulations, which include Army Regulation (AR) 200-1: *Environmental Protection and Enhancement*, DoDI 4715.16: *Cultural Resources Management*, and DoD Measures of Merit. The ICRMP is a five-year plan that supports the military training mission through identification of compliance actions required by applicable Federal laws and regulations concerning cultural resources management.

The NJARNG has both Federal and state missions. The NJARNG Federal mission, outlined in statutes and regulations, is to maintain properly trained and equipped units available for prompt mobilization for war, national emergency, or as otherwise needed. The state mission is to provide trained and disciplined forces for domestic emergencies or as otherwise required by state laws. The Army also has an environmental mission to sustain the environment to enable the Army mission and secure the future.

This introductory chapter describes the purpose of the ICRMP, the goals of the NJARNG cultural resource program, the organization of the ICRMP, and the roles and responsibilities of both military and nonmilitary stakeholders.

1.1. Mission and Goals for the NJARNG Cultural Resource Program

The mission of the NJARNG cultural resource program is to support the NJARNG mission, achieve regulatory compliance, and ensure that NJARNG stewardship responsibilities are met. Fundamental to

* In New Jersey, the SHPO is the Administrator and Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer of the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office of the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection.

this mission is the identification of cultural resources and evaluation of their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). A successful cultural resources management program requires projects to identify and evaluate resources, implement protection and compliance actions (such as review of proposed undertakings under Section 106 of the NHPA), and collaborate with internal and external stakeholders to advance awareness and preservation.

Accordingly, the goals for the NJARNG cultural resource program are as follows:

- Support Sustainable Training (I);
- Reduce / Eliminate Landscape Access Restrictions (II);
- Protect Resources from Damage (III);
- Conserve Resources and their Information for Future Generations (IV);
- Increase Cultural Resource Appreciation (V);
- Contribute to Local, National and International Knowledge Base (VI).

To support these goals, the NJARNG has established measurable objectives to accomplish over the five-year period covered by this ICRMP Update; these are discussed in greater detail in Chapter 2:

- Protect cultural resources known to be eligible or of unidentified eligibility for the NRHP;
- Protect artifacts previously discovered on NJARNG property in a manner consistent with 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 79 and arrange for their curation;
- Continue consultation as needed with the New Jersey SHPO, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) on preservation programs and management and rehabilitation plans for historic buildings and structures to comply with Section 106 of the NHPA;
- Continue consultation with Native American Tribes;
- Complete surveys and testing of areas of medium and high-probability for archaeological resources;
- Evaluate NRHP eligibility of cultural resources that are known but unevaluated and that have reached 50 years of age, as funds allow;
- Integrate cultural resources compliance and management activities earlier in the planning process and at the headquarters level to better establish funding priorities in the STEP;
- Ensure that staff members and others responsible for cultural resources administration and protection receive adequate training in cultural resources regulations and procedures; incorporate cultural resources awareness into annual training for New Jersey Armorers;
- Update the Geographic Information System (GIS) as additional cultural resources and cultural resource data are evaluated or discovered.

1.2. Real Property Definitions

All federally owned or controlled Army, ARNG, and Army Reserves installations having statutory and regulatory cultural resources management responsibilities must prepare and implement an ICRMP per AR 200-1. Further, NGB guidance requires that all NJARNG holdings be included in the plan, regardless of whether they are state or Federally owned, because Federal actions or funding might be implemented, which, in turn, triggers compliance with Federal regulations.

Per the NGB Army Installations Division (NGB-ARI) Memorandum dated 20 January 2006 regarding New Real Property Inventory Definitions of Installations and Sites, this ICRMP Update uses the following terminology for NJARNG infrastructure:

- **Parcel:** a parcel is a contiguous piece or pieces of land described in a single real estate instrument. A parcel can also be described as a specific area of land whose perimeter is delineated by metes and bounds or other survey methods. A parcel represents each individual land acquisition by deed or grant (i.e., each separate real estate transaction). A single real estate transaction may acquire multiple parcels. Each parcel is shown by a single lot record in the Real Property Inventory (RPI). Parcels are, therefore, the building blocks of land for a site. A parcel is created by a real estate transaction whereby a Military Department or the State acquires an interest in land, and a legal instrument evidences the interest so acquired.
- **Site:** in the broadest terms a site is a geographic location. In more focused terms, a site is a specific area of land consisting of a single parcel or several contiguous parcels. Each site must be able to produce a closed cadastral survey. A site can be any physical location that is or was owned by, leased to, or otherwise possessed by one Military Service or State (for National Guard purposes) to include locations under the jurisdiction of the ARNG where a hazardous substance has been deposited, stored, disposed of, placed, or otherwise came to be located. Federal parcels are not combined with state parcels in a single site, even if contiguous. There will be no sites that contain both Federal and state-owned property; instead, separate sites will be created. A site may exist in one of three forms:
 - Land only, where there are no facilities present and where the land consists of either a single parcel or two or more contiguous parcels.
 - Facility or facilities only, where the underlying land is neither owned nor controlled by the Federal or state government. A stand-alone facility can be a site. If a facility is not a stand-alone facility, it must be assigned to a site.
 - Land and all the facilities thereon, where the land consists of either a single parcel or two or more contiguous parcels.

Example of rule applied – a state- or municipality-owned road that traverses an area (i.e., the road only is granted by the easement, not the property underneath). The rule defines such an area as a single site if the military retains controls or ownership of the land under the road. However, if the road and the right-of-way along the road are owned by a party other than the Military Department (i.e., the road and the right-of-way [including property under the road] is granted in the easement), then this would be two sites since contiguous ownership does not exist.

- **Installation:** For real property purposes, an installation is a single site or a grouping of two or more sites for inventory reporting. Each State represents a single virtual installation consisting of all sites the State controls except sites designated as training installations. Training installations can be their own installations if they have their own command structure and if NGB-ARI and the NGB Army Training Division (NGB-ART) have jointly agreed that they may be listed as their own ARNG training installation. One or more sites may be assigned to any one installation but can be assigned only to a single installation. An installation can exist in three possible forms:
 - A single site designated as an installation (e.g., Camp Roberts, California).
 - Several non-contiguous or contiguous sites grouped together as a single ARNG training installation (e.g., Camp Shelby, Mississippi).
 - Several contiguous or non-contiguous sites grouped together as a single virtual installation, (e.g., ARNG manages all the sites in a single state as a virtual installation).

1.3. Organization of the ICRMP Update

The ICRMP Update has been organized to facilitate cultural resource management and compliance with AR 200-1 and Federal and state cultural resources management regulations and requirements. The ICRMP Update is organized into the following sections:

Chapter 1: Introduction to the 2021-2025 ICRMP Update. This chapter introduces the 2021-2025 ICRMP Update, purpose and goals for the cultural resources management program, document organization, and stakeholder reviews during development of the ICRMP Update. This chapter also identifies the roles and responsibilities of NJARNG personnel, jurisdictional agencies, and stakeholders that are involved in the cultural resources compliance process.

Chapter 2: Cultural Resources Management Strategy. This chapter provides a summary of the goals and management actions proposed in the 2016-2020 ICRMP, and a discussion of how those goals were met and which management actions were completed. Challenges faced during implementation of the ICRMP are also discussed. The data provided in this review are then used to inform the development of goals and management actions for the NJARNG cultural resources program over the next five years. A specific focus of the 2021-2025 ICRMP Update are preservation activities at eight armories and the Sea Girt Training Center Quarters 1, which have been previously determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. This chapter also identifies stakeholder-planned projects that could have an effect on cultural resources and recommendations for completing these projects in compliance with cultural resources management laws and regulations. Finally, this chapter provides discussions of the NJARNG's tribal consultation program and curation status of any collections under NJARNG control.

Chapter 3: Standard Operating Procedures. NJARNG personnel, whose mission and responsibility is NOT the management of cultural resources, come into contact with and could affect cultural resources in the course of their work. This chapter provides SOPs to aid such personnel in identifying those situations and guiding their actions to ensure compliance and protect cultural resources.

Chapter 4: References and Resources. This chapter includes references and resources supporting the development of the ICRMP and the implementation of the cultural resources program.

Appendices: Various guidance and reference materials are attached to the 2021-2025 ICRMP Update as appendices. **Appendix A** provides a glossary of important terms used in the ICRMP Update. The remaining appendices are separated into two main categories: **Appendices B** through **H** include information completed by the NJARNG in support of the ICRMP Update, such as the Finding of No Significant Impact (FNSI) and Record of Environmental Consideration (REC), planning level survey information (historic contexts, predictive models) and summaries of cultural resources investigations completed at various sites and training installations, lists of identified archaeological sites and historic buildings and structures, copies of agreement documents negotiated by the NJARNG with other stakeholders, copies of annual ICRMP reports for the current ICRMP period, the ICRMP Update distribution list and contact information for stakeholders, and an appendix for internal use containing ICRMP and cultural resources management project funding requirements. **Appendices I** through **K** are primarily boilerplate text outlining current laws, regulations, and policies for cultural resources management, tools and guidance for the CRM, and sample documents (STEP project catalog, Memorandum of Agreement [MOA] template, AEDB-EQ questionnaire, sample training brief, flyer regarding salvage of historic materials during construction projects). **Appendix L** provides copies of correspondence related to the review of the ICRMP Update.

The 12 required elements of an Army/ARNG ICRMP are listed in Table 1-1, along with information regarding where the element is found in the ICRMP Update.

TABLE 1-1. TWELVE ELEMENTS OF AN ARMY ICRMP.

ICRMP Element	Location in ICRMP Update
Identification of all applicable legal requirements and procedures for integrating compliance between the various independent cultural resources legal requirements	Appendices I–J
Identification, to the extent possible, of specific actions, projects, and undertakings projected over a five-year period that may require cultural resources legal compliance actions	Chapter 2
Development and implementation, as appropriate, of a cultural landscape approach to installations’ cultural resources management and planning	Chapter 2, Appendix J
A planning level survey that includes existing information on cultural resources, development of or references to existing historic contexts, an archaeological sensitivity assessment or archaeological predictive model, and a listing of any Federally recognized Native American Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations associated with the installation	Appendices C–D (planning level survey and description of known resources) Appendix F – tribal contacts
A plan for the actual field inventory and evaluation of cultural resources that is prioritized according to the inventory and evaluation requirements associated with specific installation compliance requirements, such as NHPA Section 106 undertakings, that could affect cultural resources. Any electronic spatial data produced by inventories shall conform to the Federal Information Processing Standards and spatial data standards for DoD to ensure that the spatial data are useable in various spatial data systems	Chapter 2
Internal procedures for consultation, survey inventory evaluations, treatment, recordation, monitoring, emergency or inadvertent discovery, reporting, etc., tailored for the particular conditions and specific requirements at the NJARNG virtual installation. Interface requirements between the cultural resource management program and other program areas (including but not limited to natural resources management, Integrated Training Area Management [ITAM], master planning, facilities and housing, and mission-related training and testing activities) should be identified. The coordination processes within the installation and between the installation; Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA); regulatory agencies; and the interested public should be defined	Appendix J – Procedures Chapter 2 – Coordination Chapter 3 – SOPs
Provisions for curation of collections and records (36 CFR 79) that are associated with NHPA undertakings, and procedures to reduce the amount of materials that are accessioned and permanently curated by the NJARNG virtual installation	Chapter 2
Provisions for limiting the availability of cultural resources locational information for the purposes of protecting resources from damage	Chapter 2
Provisions and procedures for conducting an economic analysis and alternative use analysis on historic properties that are being considered for demolition and replacement	Appendix J
Procedures to ensure Federally recognized Native American Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations are provided access to sacred sites and are consulted when future access may be restricted, or when effects to the physical integrity of the sacred site may occur	Chapter 2, Appendix J
Development of standard treatment measures for cultural resources	Chapter 3
An estimate of resources required to execute the plan must have restricted access and be “For Official Use Only” due to the protection of government cost estimates	Appendix H

1.4. Information Gathering, Input, and Review for the Preparation of the ICRMP Update

The 2021-2025 ICRMP Update is the NJARNG commander's decision document for cultural resources management and specific compliance procedures. This ICRMP Update is an internal NJARNG compliance and management plan that integrates the entirety of the state's cultural resources program requirements with ongoing mission activities. It also allows for ready identification of potential policy conflicts between the NJARNG mission and cultural resources management through analysis of impacts from currently known mission actions and activities and identifies compliance actions necessary to maintain the availability of mission-essential properties and acreage.

All cultural resources will be viewed as having the potential to contribute information of value to various groups, including the academic community, Native American Tribes, local historical societies, people whose ancestors settled the area, and many others. Under the NHPA, it is the responsibility of the NJARNG to take into account the effects of its actions on historic properties and to avoid, minimize, or mitigate any impacts that might result from its actions. The NJARNG also has the responsibility to identify and evaluate historic properties and cultural resources present within the virtual installation, both as a proactive measure for planning purposes and to better assess the needs of the resources. In addition, the SHPO, Native American Tribes, and other stakeholders, as applicable, must have an opportunity to participate in the identification and management of the cultural resources at each NJARNG site and training installation, and the general public and other stakeholders should be offered the opportunity to participate as well. A National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) review will be implemented for this ICRMP Update. The appropriate NEPA analysis document (Environmental Assessment [EA] FNSI or REC) is included in **Appendix B**.

For these reasons, during the preparation of both the original ICRMP and this ICRMP Update, information and input was gathered from NJARNG personnel, agencies, and stakeholders to determine and resolve issues related to the management of cultural resources within the NJARNG virtual installation. This phase also included participation by any agency with jurisdiction by law or expertise, including the SHPO and Native American Tribes, to obtain input early in the development process.

This ICRMP Update builds upon the comments provided during development of the previous ICRMP for the NJARNG, providing internal and external stakeholders with the opportunity to reexamine issues and procedures now that the first five-year ICRMP cycle has been completed. Table 1-2 and Table 1-3 provide summaries of the topics on which various internal and external stakeholders provided input during the ICRMP implementation review process, and where these topics are addressed within this ICRMP Update. **Appendix B** provides the NEPA FNSI and the REC for this ICRMP Update. **Appendix F** includes a distribution list for the draft and final versions of this ICRMP Update. **Appendix G** provides copies of the annual reports (which include comments received from stakeholders as part of the annual report process) completed since the implementation of this FY 2021–2025 ICRMP Update. **Appendix L** provides copies of all review correspondence.

The ICRMP Update template from which this 2021-2025 ICRMP Update was developed is based closely on prior templates and adheres closely to the 2016-2020 ICRMP template. The first template, published in 2004, was subject to a number of internal and external reviews. Reviewers of the original template included a number of SHPOs, Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPOs) and Tribal representatives, the ACHP, the National Conference of SHPOs, state ARNG CRMs and internal stakeholders, the Office of Director of Environmental Programs (ODEP) / U.S. Army Environmental Command (USAEC), NGB Conservation Staff (CRM, NEPA, GIS), the NGB Judge Advocate General (JAG), the ARNG Cultural Resources Subcommittee, NGB Installation Staff, and NGB Training Staff. The 2007 ICRMP Update Template was reviewed by a subset of this same pool of reviewers, including selected Tribal

representatives, State ARNG CRMs (including the Cultural Resources subcommittee), NGB Conservation Staff, NGB Installation Staff, NGB Training Staff, and the NGB JAG.

TABLE 1-2. INTERNAL STAKEHOLDER INFORMATION AND INPUT COMMENTS.

Title/Area of Responsibility	Topics	Sections of ICRMP
Leadership – The Adjutant General (TAG), Assistant to the Adjutant General (ATAG), Chief of Staff	To be completed after review	
Construction and Facilities Management Office (CFMO), Facilities Management Office (FMO), Surface Maintenance Officer (SMO)	To be completed after review	
Plans, Operations, and Training Officer (POTO), Master and Strategic Planning	To be completed after review	
Facilities Managers, Armorers	To be completed after review	

TABLE 1-3. EXTERNAL STAKEHOLDER INFORMATION AND INPUT COMMENTS.

Title/Area of Responsibility	Topics	Sections of ICRMP
New Jersey Office of Historic Preservation (SHPO)	To be completed after review	
Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma Delaware Nation, Oklahoma Delaware Tribe of Indians Shawnee Tribe Stockbridge-Munsee Community Band of Mohican Indians	To be completed after review	

1.5. Roles and Responsibilities

This section contains a list of NJARNG staff responsible for the implementation of the cultural resources management program and nonmilitary agencies and stakeholders that also have responsibilities to the program. **Appendix F** contains the points of contact (POCs) for the Native American Tribes and other stakeholders.

Once the roles and responsibilities are established, there are opportunities to tailor the compliance process to operations and minimize impacts on the mission. Programmatic Agreements (PAs), under Section 106 of the NHPA, are a good tool to tailor NHPA compliance to installation-specific situations. Comprehensive Agreements (CAs) under NAGPRA can help minimize or avoid mandatory 30-day shutdown periods if human remains are discovered. Due to the limitation of NAGPRA’s jurisdiction to federally owned lands for inadvertent discoveries, New Jersey statutes governing the protection and preservation of burials on public lands should be consulted (see SOPs 3-6). The critical key to managing an effective cultural resources program is consulting early in project planning and maintaining open lines of communication with other involved entities.

1.5.1. Military Personnel Responsibilities

The Army, NGB, and NJARNG personnel have important responsibilities for the implementation and success of the cultural resources management program. Participants in the management of cultural resources include the following:

- **ODEP:** Carries out the Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management (ACSIM) Army staff function for the Army's Cultural Resources Management Program.
- **NGB:** NGB, through the ARNG G-9, provides funding for cultural resources program projects and compliance actions and is the primary POC for installation requirements. The NGB reviews the ICRMP for and works with the state ARNG to respond to comments from stakeholders (SHPOs, Native American Tribes, and interested parties). ARNG G-9 reviews all other legal documents (Pas, MOAs, Memoranda of Understanding [MOUs]) for legal sufficiency, provides for review of such documents by Army Headquarters, and is the primary signatory in addition to TAG.
- **NJARNG Virtual Installation:**
 - **CRM:** As appointed in accordance with AR 200-1 d(1)(a), provides day-to-day management for cultural resources, helps ensure that all NJARNG virtual installation activities are in compliance with applicable cultural resources requirements, serves as a liaison between all persons involved in the ICRMP, writes the ICRMP or develops its statement of work, and implements the ICRMP.
 - Directorate of Installation Support or Directorate of Public Works, including:
 - **Master Planner:** Should have the ICRMP as a component plan within the NJARNG virtual installation Master Plan and Design Guide.
 - **Engineers:** Should include time schedules for cultural resources consultation in their project design and delivery schedules.
 - **Directorate of Public Works Maintenance Shops:** Are responsible for doing minor maintenance and repairs to installation property. Both the shops and work order section should have the current inventory of cultural resources and should use the appropriate standards and techniques established for maintenance and repair of historic properties.
 - **Utilities:** Might have a permitting system established for anyone who wants to dig on the installation. The CRM can review digging plans and implement mitigation measures as required.
 - **Resource Management Office:** Is responsible for the financial management and accounting for the NJARNG virtual installation's funds. They will track any cultural resources funds and are a source of information on funding.
 - **Contracting Office:** Will give advice on spending funds to accomplish the cultural resources program. The contract office should be made aware of any legal requirements or agreements for cultural resources to ensure that contracts are consistent with those requirements.
 - **Staff Judge Advocate (SJA):** Will review MOUs, MOAs, PAs, CAs, Plans of Action, and any other legally binding cultural resources documents for legal sufficiency. They can also interpret the various laws and regulations related to cultural resources management.
 - **Land and Natural Resource Managers:** Can provide background information concerning sites, environmental and geographic factors, surface disturbance, access, vegetation, wildlife, endangered species, wetlands, and other resources.

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- **Directorate of Plans and Training, and Range Control:** Allocate and schedule the use of training lands to units for field exercises. They should have the current inventory of cultural resources found on the training lands and should be provided information on any agreement documents, the ICRMP, CAs, and pertinent regulations that could impact training.
 - **Real property office:** Primary source of data needed to determine if a building or group of buildings is eligible for the NRHP and should be coordinated with to track historic properties.
 - **Unit Historical Officer:** Can assist in locating background information on military activities.
 - **Public Affairs Office (PAO):** Can help find historic information concerning sites or activities and can assist in developing interpretive programs. The PAO can also assist in promoting the ICRMP to the public and the installation. The PAO can promote Historic Preservation Week (May) activities to increase public awareness.

1.5.2. Nonmilitary Participants

This section summarizes the roles of the following nonmilitary participants:

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation: The ACHP is an independent Federal agency created under the NHPA with an office in Washington, D.C. It issues regulations to implement Section 106 of the NHPA; provides guidance and advice on the application of its regulations, 36 CFR Part 800; oversees the operation of the Section 106 process; and approves Federal agency procedures for substitution of ACHP regulations.

State Historic Preservation Officer: The SHPO reflects the interests of the state or territory and its citizens in the preservation of their cultural heritage. In accordance with Section 101(b)(3) of the NHPA, the SHPO advises and assists the ARNG in carrying out its Section 106 responsibilities. The SHPO also advises and consults in the development of an ICRMP. In New Jersey, the SHPO is the Executive Director of the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office. The office is within the Department of Environmental Protection. Mr. Daniel Saunders is the Administrator of the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office and Deputy SHPO. He is assisted by a staff of archaeologists, historians, and architectural historians (see **Appendix I**).

Tribes[†]: Section 101(d)(6)(B) of the NHPA requires the ARNG commander to consult with any Native American Tribe that attaches religious and cultural significance to historic properties that could be affected by an undertaking. Such consultation shall be on a government-to-government basis and shall occur through the provisions of the NHPA and 36 CFR Part 800. It is the responsibility of TAG to seek to identify Federally recognized Native American Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations that shall be consulted pursuant to Section 106 of the NHPA (see Chapter 2 and **Appendices I and J**).

Tribal Historic Preservation Officer: A THPO appointed or designated in accordance with the NHPA is the official representative of a Tribe for the purposes of Section 106. If a Tribe has not assumed the responsibilities of the SHPO for Section 106 on tribal lands under Section 101(d)(2) of the NHPA, TAG shall consult with the Tribe in addition to the SHPO regarding undertakings occurring on or affecting historic properties on tribal lands. NJARNG properties cover lands of concern to both Federal and state-recognized Tribes (see **Appendix I**).

If a Tribe has assumed the responsibilities of the SHPO for Section 106 on tribal lands under Section 101(d)(2) of the NHPA, TAG shall consult with the THPO, in lieu of the SHPO, regarding undertakings

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

occurring on or affecting historic properties on tribal lands. The SHPO may participate as a consulting party if the Tribe agrees to include the SHPO.

Interested Parties and the Public: The installation shall seek and consider the views of the general public and any other interested parties regarding the development and implementation of the ICRMP (see **Appendix L**), including historic preservation organizations.

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2. Cultural Resource Management Strategy

This chapter provides an overview of the NJARNG cultural resources program, its successes and challenges over the past five years related to the implementation of the previous ICRMP, the status of Section 110 investigations at each site and training installation, and appropriate compliance and management activities for the next five years. In addition, NJARNG projects planned for the next five years that require Section 106 cultural resources compliance and management activities are identified. A specific set of preservation actions are identified for eight NHRP-eligible armories (Atlantic City, Jersey City, Morristown, Teaneck, Vineland, Westfield, West Orange, and Woodbury) and Sea Girt NGTC Quarters 1.

2.1. NJARNG Cultural Resources within the Virtual Installation

The NJARNG virtual installation encompasses over 800 acres at 38 sites, with 164 buildings. The largest single facility is the Sea Girt NGTC, which covers over 164 acres and contains 61 buildings. Approximately half of the acres at the Sea Girt NGTC remain undisturbed. As an additional training center, the NJARNG leases 44 acres of Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst (JB MDL), formerly Fort Dix, from the Army. NJARNG also leases additional structures at the former Naval Air Engineering Station Lakehurst, now also part of JB MDL. There are two Combined Support Maintenance Shops (CSMS) in the state (one of which is located at an armory), and two Army Aviation Support Facilities (AASF). NJARNG also owns buildings at the Lawrenceville Division of Military and Veterans Affairs (DMAVA). There are 27 Readiness Centers. Each contains an armory, and many also include a Facilities Maintenance Shop (FMS) or a Motor Vehicle Storage Building (MVSF). The Readiness Centers occupy sites of varying sizes, the smallest being just under an acre and the largest being slightly larger than 40 acres.

Since the previous ICRMP Update of 2016-2020, NJARNG has excised the Bordentown OMS/CSMS facility, the Readiness Center at Burlington, and the Readiness Center at Plainfield. Additionally, the Newton Readiness Center has been demolished. The facilities at Bordentown, Plainfield, and Newton held no eligible resources per cultural resources surveys and SHPO/THPO consultation completed prior to excision. The Burlington Readiness Center was state-owned and an NRHP-eligible resource at the time of sale/closure. As a result, the NJ SHPO issues a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) to mitigate the adverse effects of the property's sale.

During FY 2021-2025, NJARNG is planning to excise the ineligible armory properties at Bridgeton, Franklin, Lodi, and Tuckerton. NJARNG is also seeking to terminate its lease of the Trenton Mercer AASF and Armory.

All of the sites and training installations discussed in this 2021-2025 ICRMP Update are either Federally owned, supported with Federal funds, or 100 percent state supported. Cultural resources management actions under Section 106 will be carried out as necessary when there is Federal involvement in an undertaking following 36 CFR 800.

Archaeology. As of 2020, Phase IA/IB archaeological surveys have been completed by the NJARNG at the majority of its installations, which are presented in Table 2-1. In 2017-20, consultants completed Phase IA/IB studies at 14 facilities (Cape May, Cherry Hill, Hammonton, Mount Holly, Newark, Newton, Riverdale, Somerset, Teaneck, Toms River, Washington, Westfield, Woodbridge, and Woodstown) (Hunter Research, Inc. 2017; Richard Grubb and Associates 2017, 2018, 2020). The NJARNG engaged Hunter Research, Inc. to complete Phase IA studies of an additional ten installations in 2020 with results anticipated in early 2021 (Atlantic City, Bordentown, Dover, Flemington, Freehold, Hackettstown, Jersey City, Princeton, Trenton/Mercer AASF, and Woodbury). Since 2004, the NJARNG has systematically

completed this work to identify any facilities that have archaeological potential so that further archaeological survey can be completed on a when and if needed basis per the identification processes outlined in 36 CFR 800 and SHPO archaeological survey guidelines. This has also had the benefit of clearing a majority of facilities of the necessity of any further archaeological investigations since Phase IA/IB studies identified no or low archaeological potential.

In 2004, Phase IA archaeological assessments were completed at the Sea Girt NGTC, Morristown, Fort Dix, Picatinny, Lawrenceville, Vineland, and West Orange sites (McVarish 2005). The Phase IA sensitivity surveys consisted of literature and records searches and development of a predictive model to indicate the need for Phase IB archaeological surveys. In 2005 the following installations were subject to Phase IB surveys: Fort Dix, Picatinny AASF, Lawrenceville, Morristown, Vineland, Sea Girt NGTC, and West Orange (McVarish 2005, McVarish 2006). The objective of a Phase IB survey is to identify the presence or absence of sites eligible for listing in the NRHP and to indicate whether Phase II evaluative investigations are needed. No sites were identified at Picatinny, Fort Dix, Lawrenceville, Morristown, or Vineland. A single isolated find was made at West Orange. Two isolated prehistoric finds were found at Sea Girt, in addition to scattered historic finds. It was determined that no additional testing is warranted for any of these sites, except for Sea Girt NGTC which is described below. New Jersey SHPO concurred with these findings (NJ SHPO 23 March 2005; 20 April 2006).

The Phase IA archaeological sensitivity survey at Sea Girt NGTC recommended a Phase IB survey be conducted due to the extent of undisturbed land and a previously reported archaeological site. In a 15 September 2011 memorandum, the New Jersey SHPO recommended Phase II testing of a specific area as part of its review of a Master Plan for facilities at Sea Girt NGTC. Phase II investigations of the recommended area were conducted in 2013 and resulted in the identification of archaeological site 28-MO-407, the Shearman-Mount-Stockton Farmstead Site, which was determined eligible for the NRHP with the concurrence of the SHPO (Parker and Gabler 2013; NJ SHPO 14 November 2013).

Damage from Hurricane Sandy in 2013 at Sea Girt NGTC necessitated planning for the relocation of the New Jersey Militia Museum to a new site at the center. Studies were conducted in 2014 to identify a new site that would not affect archaeological sites and would be outside of the viewshed of the NRHP-eligible Quarters 1. In 2014, a Phase IA and IB archaeological survey of the area north of the croquet field was conducted that identified archaeological site 28-MO-408 (Parker 2014). By letter dated 25 February 2014, the New Jersey SHPO concurred with the Phase I findings and the NRHP ineligibility of site 28-MO-408.

Two major archaeological surveys have been conducted at JB MDL-Lakehurst, which included archaeological sensitivity modeling. Four historic archaeological sites were identified at the installation, though no prehistoric sites have been identified. The modeling identified small areas of high or moderate sensitivity and, though there is no record at JB MDL-Lakehurst of SHPO concurrence, previous projects have assumed that sensitive areas can be avoided (e²M 2007).

In 2017, Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc. investigated Cape May, Hammonton, Newark, Somerset, Teaneck, Toms River, Washington and Woodstown armory properties for potential archaeological sensitivity. That same year, Hunter Research, Inc. completed a separate Phase IA study of the Newton Armory. Phase IB testing was recommended for the Cape May, Hammonton, Somerset, Teaneck, Toms River, and Woodstown properties due to their high sensitivity for Native American and/or historic-period archaeological resources in undisturbed areas. A previously identified Native American archaeological site (28-Cm-60) is located on the Cape May Armory property. The properties at Newark and Washington were assessed with a low archaeological sensitivity and no further testing was recommended. The New Jersey SHPO concurred with these findings (NJ SHPO 19 December 2017).

In 2018, Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc. performed Phase IA surveys for potential archaeological sensitivity at Cherry Hill, Mount Holly, Riverdale, Westfield, and Woodbridge armory facilities. Phase IB

testing was recommended for the Cherry Hill, Mount Holly and Westfield armory properties due to their high sensitivity for Native American and/or historic-period archaeological resources in undisturbed areas. The properties at Riverdale and Woodbridge were assessed with a low archaeological sensitivity and no further testing was recommended. The New Jersey SHPO concurred with these findings (NJ SHPO 1 January 2019).

During 2020, in following with the recommendations of the Phase IA surveys, Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc. performed Phase IB testing at the Cape May, Cherry Hill, Hammonton, Mount Holly, Somerset, Teaneck, Toms River, Westfield, and Woodstown armory properties. At the Cape May Armory, recommendations were made to avoid the National Register-eligible GSP Holmes Creek North Site (28-Cm-60) during potential construction activities. If avoidance is not possible, a Phase III archaeological data recovery is recommended to mitigate any adverse effects. No potentially significant archaeological resources were identified as a result of the Phase IB testing at the other eight armory properties. The New Jersey SHPO concurred with these findings (NJ SHPO 27 February 2020).

In late 2020, Hunter Research, Inc. was engaged to complete Phase IA surveys for the Atlantic City, Bordentown, Dover, Flemington, Freehold, Hackettstown, Jersey City, Princeton, Trenton/Mercer AASF, and Woodbury NJARNG properties. As a result of the Phase IA surveys completed in 2020-2021, Phase IB surveys were recommended for the Flemington, Hackettstown, and Princeton facilities due to their moderate sensitivity for Native American and/or or historic-period archaeological resources in undisturbed areas. Consultation with the NJ HPO regarding these investigations is pending.

TABLE 2-1. SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS.

Site Name	Level of Survey	Year(s) Completed	Recommendations
Atlantic City	Phase IA	2021	No further survey*
Bordentown	Phase IA	2021	No further survey*
Cape May	Phase IA, Phase IB	2017, 2020	Avoidance of 28-Cm-60
Cherry Hill	Phase IA, Phase IB	2018, 2020	No further survey
Dover Picatinny Arsenal	Phase IA, Phase IB	2004, 2005	No further survey
Dover	Phase IA	2021	No further survey*
Flemington	Phase IA	2021	Phase IB survey*
Fort Dix Training Site	Phase IA, Phase IB	2004, 2005	No further survey
Freehold	Phase IA	2021	No further survey*
Hackettstown	Phase IA	2021	Phase IB survey*
Hammonton	Phase IA, Phase IB	2017, 2020	No further survey
Jersey City	Phase IA	2021	No further survey*
Lakehurst Training Site Naval Air Station	Predictive modeling via GIS	2007	Testing prior to disturbance; avoidance of known sites

TABLE 2-1. SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS.

Site Name	Level of Survey	Year(s) Completed	Recommendations
Lawrenceville	Phase IA, Phase IB	2004, 2005	No further survey
Morristown	Phase IA, Phase IB	2004, 2005	No further survey
Mount Holly	Phase IA, Phase IB	2018, 2020	No further survey
Newark	Phase IA	2017	No further survey
Newton	Phase IA	2017	No further survey
Princeton	Phase IA	2021	Phase IB survey*
Riverdale	Phase IA	2018	No further survey
Sea Girt NGTC	Phase IA, IB, I, II	2004, 2005, 2014, 2013	Avoidance of 28-Mo-407 and 28-Mo-408
Somerset	Phase IA, Phase IB	2017, 2020	No further survey
Teaneck	Phase IA, Phase IB	2017, 2020	No further survey
Toms River	Phase IA, Phase IB	2017, 2020	No further survey
Trenton/Mercer AASF	Phase IA	2021	No further survey*
Vineland	Phase IA, Phase IB	2004, 2005	No further survey
Washington (Port Murray)	Phase IA	2017	No further survey
West Orange	Phase IA, Phase IB	2004, 2005	No further survey
Westfield	Phase IA, Phase IB	2018, 2020	No further survey
Woodbridge	Phase IA	2018	No further survey
Woodbury	Phase IA	2021	No further survey*
Woodstown	Phase IA, Phase IB	2017, 2020	No further survey

* No further survey and Phase IB archaeological survey is recommended by the consultant. Consultation with NJ SHPO is still required.

Architecture. The architectural resources overseen by the NJARNG span the twentieth-century and illustrate the architectural evolution of the National Guard in New Jersey. Three major architectural resource surveys have been carried out, one in 1998 (Goodwin 1999) by R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates (Goodwin), the second in 2004 (McVarish 2005) by John Milner and Associates (JMA), and most recently in 2014 (Barnes and Weishar 2015) by HDR. The first two surveys evaluated 81 buildings owned and/or operated by the NJARNG for NRHP eligibility. Other pre-World War II armories were determined ineligible for the NRHP as part of the 1998 survey due to extensive alterations (Goodwin 1999). At Sea Girt NGTC, given the extent of buildings altered, it was determined at the time of the 1998 survey that most of the buildings at Sea Girt NGTC did not need to be individually surveyed (Goodwin 1999). As of 2015, the NJARNG had completed intensive-level architectural surveys of all properties

within the Cold War period from the end of WWII in 1945 to the end of the Cold War in 1989. No further architectural survey for NRHP eligibility is anticipated by this ICRMP Update of 2021-2025 since prior studies have evaluated buildings that will turn 50 years of age in the current ICRMP cycle.

Fourteen armories or related structures dating to the period between World War I and World War II were determined NRHP eligible as the result of the 1998 and 2004 surveys (e²M 2007; Goodwin 1999). In addition, one building, Quarters 1 at Sea Girt NGTC, has been determined eligible for the NRHP with the concurrence of the SHPO. It is a mid-nineteenth century shore farmhouse that was associated with Commodore Stockton, was used by National Guard since their establishment at Sea Girt, and was known as the Governor's Cottage for a time. It was relocated within Sea Girt NGTC during the early twentieth century. It is NRHP eligible under Criteria A and C for its historical and architectural significance. A summary report of cultural resources investigations to date was prepared by e²M in 2007. A Preservation Plan for Quarters 1 at Sea Girt NGTC was prepared by HDR in 2015 to assess the building's condition and recommend preservation treatments. The NJARNG has been implementing recommendations of the Preservation Plan for Quarters 1, including recent repairs from kitchen fire damage in 2020 and installation of new fire suppression systems.

The 2014 architectural survey evaluated 58 previously unevaluated World War II-era and Cold War-era buildings at 28 installations (Barnes and Weishar 2015). No buildings were recommended eligible for the NRHP and/or the New Jersey Register of Historic Places (NJRHP).

With the exception of properties on Naval Air Engineering Station (NAES) Lakehurst, no historic districts have been identified.

NJARNG operates from three leased buildings at JB MDL-Lakehurst, two of which are more than 50 years old. Buildings at JB MDL-Lakehurst have been evaluated for NRHP eligibility by the Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC), Northern Division. One structure not associated with the NJARNG at JB MDL-Lakehurst, Hangar 1, is a National Historic Landmark. One hundred twelve (112) other structures contribute to an NRHP-eligible district, known as the Lighter than Air Historic District. An NRHP nomination has been prepared for this district, but the Navy has, thus far, chosen not to pursue official designation of the district. Two of the buildings occupied by NJARNG contribute to the district (e²M 2007). The installation has its own cultural resources management program, though the NJARNG is responsible for coordination of actions proposed to their leased buildings. The NJARNG CRM will coordinate review of proposed projects on NJARNG-occupied property with JB MDL environmental staff and the SHPO as needed.

The NJARNG has consulted with Native American Tribes. No resources of traditional, religious, or cultural significance to Native American Tribes have been recorded on NJARNG lands; however, the NJARNG maintains an ongoing consulting relationship with interested Tribes to ensure that NJARNG actions do not adversely affect any resources that may be of interest to the tribes.

Identified cultural resources at all NJARNG sites are summarized in Table D-1 of **Appendix D**. Table D-1 provides a concise listing of NRHP eligibility status of each building by installation, including readiness centers. It also lists completed archaeological surveys. A listing of past cultural resources investigations is presented in Table 2-2.

TABLE 2-2. SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS.

Investigation Type	Date Completed	Author	Title
Cultural Resources Survey	1994	Baystate Environmental Consultants	Cultural Resources Survey for Naval Air Engineering Station Lakehurst, New Jersey
Cultural Resources Survey	1995	Headquarters Air Mobility Command (AMC)	Archaeological and Historic Resources Inventory, McGuire Air Force Base (includes the Fort Dix Unit Training Equipment Site [UTES]).
Planning Level Survey	1998	USACE – St. Louis District	NJARNG Cultural Resources Planning Level Survey
Building Survey	1999	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates	Architectural Inventory of NJARNG Facilities
Inventory	1999	USACE – St. Louis District	An Inventory of Historic Objects for the NJARNG
Environmental Study	1999	Parsons Engineering Science, Inc.	Environmental Studies for the Proposed NJARNG Maneuver Area Training Equipment Site (MATES) and NAES Lakehurst, New Jersey
ICRMP	2002	Center for Archaeological Research	NJARNG ICRMP
Archaeological Survey (Phase IA)	2004	John Milner Associates (JMA) (McVarish)	Archeological Investigations for the NJARNG for Sea Girt, Morristown, Fort Dix, Picatinny, Lawrenceville, Vineland, and West Orange Facilities
Building Survey	2005	JMA (McVarish)	Architectural Inventory of NJARNG Armories Supplementary Report
Archaeological Survey (Phase IB)	2005	JMA	Archeological Investigations for the NJARNG for Fort Dix, Picatinny, Lawrenceville, and Vineland Facilities
ICRMP	2006	e ² M	NJARNG ICRMP
Archaeological Survey (Phase IB)	2006	JMA	Addendum Report, Archeological Investigations for the NJARNG for Sea Girt and West Orange Facilities
ICRMP	2006	Gene Stout and Associates	Cultural Resources Management Plan for NAES Lakehurst
Summary	2007	e ² M	Final Summary Report, Cultural Resources GIS Services for NJARNG
Archaeological Survey/Testing (Phase II)	2013, 2015	HDR (Parker and Gabler)	Phase II Investigation of Site 28-MO-407, Sea Girt NGTC

TABLE 2-2. SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS.

Investigation Type	Date Completed	Author	Title
Archaeological Survey/Testing (Phase IA, IB)	2014	HDR (Parker)	Phase I Survey of Proposed Museum Site, Sea Girt NGTC
Building Survey	2014 fieldwork 2015 report	HDR (Barnes and Weishar)	Report of Architectural Survey and NRHP Eligibility Evaluation of 58 New Jersey National Guard Facilities at 28 Installations
Historic Preservation Plan	2015	HDR (Wright and Weishar)	Historic Preservation Plan for Quarters 1, Sea Girt NGTC
ICRMP	2015	NJARNG (NJARNG)	NJARNG ICRMP
Archaeological Survey (Phase IA)	2017	Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc.	Archaeological Investigations for the NJARNG Cape May, Hammonton, Newark, Somerset, Teaneck, Toms River, Washington, and Woodstown Facilities
Archaeological Survey (Phase IA) and Intensive-Level Architectural Survey	2017	Hunter Research, Inc.	Combined Cultural Resources Survey of the Newton Armory
Archaeological Survey (Phase IA)	2018	Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc.	Archaeological Investigations for the NJARNG Cherry Hill, Mount Holly, Riverdale, Westfield, and Woodbridge Facilities
Archaeological Survey (Phase IB)	2020	Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc.	Archaeological Investigations for the NJARNG Cape May, Cherry Hill, Hammonton, Mount Holly, Somerset, Teaneck, Toms River, Westfield, and Woodstown Facilities
Archaeological Survey (Phase IA)	2021 (in progress)	Hunter Research, Inc.	Archaeological Investigations for the NJARNG Atlantic City, Bordentown, Dover, Flemington, Freehold, Hackettstown, Jersey City, Princeton, Trenton/Mercer AASF, and Woodbury Facilities

2.2. Management Actions

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

2.2.1. Summary and Results of the 2016–2020 ICRMP

Actions proposed in support of the NJARNG cultural resources management program in the previous ICRMP (NJARNG 2015) included both general and specific measures. The general measures included:

- Prepare a new/updated ICRMP in 2020.
- Protect cultural resources known to be eligible for or listed in the NRHP, or of undetermined NRHP eligibility.
- Update Cultural Resources GIS information.
- Maintain PRIDE database.
- Protect artifacts previously discovered on NJARNG property, including from Site 28-MO-407, in a manner consistent with 36 CFR 79 and arrange for their curation.
- Consult with the New Jersey SHPO and the ACHP (as needed per 36 CFR 800) on undertakings, preservation programs, and management and rehabilitation plans for historic buildings and structures.
- Ensure that staff members and others responsible for cultural resources administration and protection receive adequate training in cultural resources regulations and procedures and SOPs.
- Continue consultation with Native American Tribes regarding undertakings.
- Integrate cultural resources compliance and management activities earlier in the planning process and at the headquarters level to better establish funding priorities in the STEP.

The specific steps proposed to meet those general measures included:

- Preserve Archaeological Site 28-MO-407 at Sea Girt NGTC.
- Conduct Phase IA archaeological surveys at Bridgeton, Cape May, Cherry Hill, Dover, Flemington, Franklin, Hackettstown, Hammonton, Lodi, Mount Holly, Newton, Princeton Warehouse, Somerset, Toms River, Tuckerton and Washington. If necessary, conduct Phase IB surveys based on results of Phase IA surveys.
- Finalize and implement the Historic Preservation Plan for NRHP-eligible Quarters 1 at Sea Girt NGTC.
- Complete Section 106 Consultation for new facilities at Sea Girt NGTC, including the Clinic, Flammable Materials Storage, Militia Museum, RTI Classroom, and a maintenance building, proposed for replacement as a result of damage from Hurricane Sandy in October 2012.
- Update ICRMP for the next five-year period.

An assessment of the success of the NJARNG in implementing the previous five-year plan indicates many of these steps have been completed and the following results:

- ***Prepare New/Updated ICRMP in 2020:*** This document represents the update to the ICRMP for the period 2021-2025 and was completed in 2021 (see list in Table 2-6 and Appendix M).
- ***Finalize and Implement the Historic Preservation Plan for Quarters 1, Sea Girt NGTC:*** The Historic Preservation Plan for NRHP-eligible Quarters 1 at Sea Girt NGTC has been

implemented. The kitchen at Quarters 1 at Sea Girt NGTC was destroyed by a fire in 2020. The kitchen at Quarters 1 at Sea Girt NGTC has been reconstructed according to plans reviewed and approved by the SHPO.

- ***Complete Section 106 Consultation for New Facilities at Sea Girt NGTC:*** Five facilities are proposed for replacement at the NGTC as a result of damage from Hurricane Sandy in October 2012. Existing facilities to be replaced include the Clinic, Flammable Materials Storage, Militia Museum, RTI Classroom, and a maintenance building. Section 106 consultation and coordination was completed prior to the construction of new facilities at Sea Girt NGTC.
- ***General Cultural Resources Management and Protection:*** All modification and rehabilitation projects completed on NRHP-eligible structures have met the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Rehabilitation* and have resulted in determinations of no adverse effect during the Section 106 consultation process. The SHPO concurred in these determinations, and no Section 106 MOAs were necessary. In 2020, NJARNG excised the NRHP-eligible Readiness Center at Burlington. This resulted in a determination of adverse effect from the SHPO.
- ***Maintain PRIDE database:*** The PRIDE database is maintained by the Real Property Bureau and does not fall under the purview of the CRM. The PRIDE database does not currently contain data about the NRHP eligibility of buildings, and the archaeological data in the PRIDE database has not been updated. It is recommended that the CRM work with the Real Property Bureau to ensure that the PRIDE database and the NJARNG's cultural resources GIS database contain the same data (see Section 2.2.2).
- ***Protect and Curate Artifact and Archaeological Collections:*** NJARNG has two museums at the facilities at Sea Girt NGTC and Lawrenceville. Both museums were recently completed and are brand new. NJARNG is currently in the process of relocating artifacts previously discovered on NJARNG property to these museums. These museums are managed by Andrew Walker (andrew.l.walker2.mil@mail.mil), and the curation of the collections are not the responsibility of the CRM. The museums at Sea Girt NGTC and Lawrenceville have collections management policies that protect the artifacts in their collections in a manner consistent with 36 CFR 79 and arrange for their curation.
- ***Comply with Section 106 as Needed for Individual Site and Training Installation-Specific Projects:*** NJARNG has coordinated all projects with the SHPO and the ACHP as required, under both Section 106 and NEPA. The undertaking to excise the NRHP-eligible Readiness Center at Burlington was the only project that resulted in a determination of adverse effect from the SHPO. No other project specific consultation has resulted in findings of adverse effect, and no additional management agreements have been entered into for either specific projects or general cultural resources management.
- ***Carry Out Internal Cultural Resources Coordination:*** Historic preservation and cultural resources management are currently the responsibility of the CRM and are not the primary concern of other departments of NJARNG. NJARNG holds an annual General Environmental Awareness Training, in which cultural resources management and historic preservation are only briefly addressed because the Environmental Management Branch holds multiple responsibilities and duties in addition to cultural resources management and historic preservation. It is recommended that the section on cultural resources management and historic preservation in the General Environmental Awareness Training be expanded (see Section 2.2.2).
- ***Consult with Native American Tribes:*** NJARNG has coordinated all projects with the Tribes as required, under both Section 106 and NEPA.

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- ***Integrate Cultural Resources in Planning and Budget Process:*** The Environmental Management Bureau uses STEP to plan its budget, and the NGB employs STEP as a tool to fund all projects at the state level. NJARNG departments communicate and coordinate with the Environmental Management Bureau when a proposed project triggers the Section 106 review process. These projects are included in the STEP.

Other measures recommended in the previous ICRMP are still being pursued and are ongoing:

- ***Conduct Phase IA Archaeological Surveys:*** Phase IA archaeological surveys were completed in 2017 at NJARNG facilities at Cape May, Hammonton, Newark, Somerset, Teaneck, Toms River, Washington, and Woodstown. The survey noted that the GSP Holmes Creek North Site (28-Cm-60), which was determined eligible for the NRHP in 2009, is located within the western portion of the Cape May armory property and recommended the Cape May, Hammonton, Somerset, Teaneck, Toms River, and Woodstown facilities for Phase IB archaeological surveys. It also found that there were no potentially significant archaeological sites at the Newark and Washington facilities (Richard Grubb and Associates, Inc. 2017). The SHPO concurred with these findings. In 2017, the Newton Armory was also surveyed at the Phase IA level and no significant archaeological resources identified. SHPO concurred and no further archaeological investigations are necessary (Hunter Research, Inc. 2017). In 2018, Phase IA archaeological surveys were completed at NJARNG facilities at Cherry Hill, Mount Holly, Riverdale, Westfield and Woodbridge. The survey recommended the Cherry Hill, Mount Holly and Westfield facilities for Phase IB archaeological surveys and concluded that there were no potentially significant archaeological sites at the Riverdale and Woodbridge facilities (Richard Grubb and Associates, Inc. 2018). The SHPO concurred with these findings. Phase IB archaeological surveys were completed in 2020 at NJARNG facilities at Cape May, Cherry Hill, Hammonton, Mount Holly, Somerset, Teaneck, Toms River and Woodstown. Archaeological testing at Cape May located an extension of the NRHP-eligible GSP Holmes Creek North Site (28-Cm-60). It was recommended that any potential construction activities at the Cape May facility avoid the GSP Holmes Creek North Site (28-Cm-60) and that a Phase III archaeological data recovery be undertaken if avoidance proves to be impossible. No potentially significant archaeological sites were found at the other eight NJARNG facilities (Richard Grubb and Associates, Inc. 2020). The SHPO concurred with these findings. Phase IA archaeological surveys of the remaining NJARNG facilities requiring survey at Atlantic City, Bordentown, Dover, Flemington, Freehold, Hackettstown, Jersey City, Princeton, Trenton Mercer Aviation and Woodbury were begun in late 2020 and scheduled for completion in 2021 (Hunter Research, Inc. 2021). The facilities in Atlantic City, Bordentown, Dover, Freehold, Jersey City, Trenton Mercer Aviation, and Woodbury all received Phase IA recommendations of no to low potential for archaeological resources. The facilities at Flemington, Hackettstown, and Princeton received moderate potential for archaeological resources, and Phase IB surveys were recommended. These Phase IB archaeological studies are included in the recommended project list for the 2021-2025 ICRMP (see 2.2.2). SHPO consultation on the recommendations of the Phase IA report are pending.
- ***Update Cultural Resources GIS information:*** NJARNG maintains and updates its cultural resources GIS database as additional cultural resources and cultural resource data are discovered and generated and as new cultural resources investigations are conducted, and this project is always ongoing. NJARNG is currently cross referencing its cultural resources GIS database with the SHPO cultural resources GIS database (LUCY) to ensure the data match and that there are no discrepancies in the data.
- ***Ongoing Consultation and Coordination Activities:*** Ongoing activities include consultation and coordination of projects with the SHPO, Tribes and other parties; adherence to the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Rehabilitation* at NRHP-eligible properties; maintaining the GIS

database and updated resource evaluations; and, training of NJARNG staff and Guardsmen regarding cultural resources and implementation of SOPs.

- **Training Installation-and Site-Specific Projects:** The previous ICRMP identified a number of projects intended to be completed in the 2016-2020 period covered by the IRCMP (Table 2-3). The NJARNG consulted with the SHPO regarding these projects, and all resulted in **determinations of no adverse effect to which the SHPO concurred.** A number of these projects have been completed as planned; the NJARNG will strive to complete the remaining projects during the period covered by this ICRMP (FY 2021–2025).

TABLE 2-3. STATUS OF TRAINING INSTALLATION AND SITE-SPECIFIC PROJECTS FROM PREVIOUS ICRMP.

Site/Installation	Description	Status
Atlantic City (NRHP Eligible)	Armory: Electronic Security, Replace Drill Floor, Emergency Operations Center, Electrical Upgrade, Shower and Sewer Rehab, Kitchen Repair by Replacement, Replace Roof	Complete
Burlington (NRHP Eligible)	Armory: Fire Suppression System	Not completed. Armory was excised
Cape May (NRHP Eligible)	Armory: Rehab Toilet and Showers; Window Replacements; Replace Roof	Roof replacement complete
Cherry Hill	FMS: Repave Organizational Parking	Work not yet begun
Dover	Armory: Replace Roof	In Progress
Flemington	Armory: Repave Organizational Parking	Complete
Freehold	Armory: Repave Organizational Parking	Complete
Hackettstown	Armory: Repave Non-Organizational Parking	Work not yet begun
Hammonton	Armory Replace Sidewalks	Complete
Jersey City (NRHP Eligible)	Armory: Arms Vault Upgrade	Complete
	Armory: Rehab Toilets and Showers	Complete
	Armory: Basement Lighting, Electronic Security, Kitchen Repair by Replacement, Repair Deteriorated Classroom, Replace Plumbing System, Force Protection (physical)	Work not yet begun
Lakehurst (NRHP Eligible)	Bldg. # 307: Upgrade LED Lighting	Complete
	Bldg. # 129: Readiness Center Alterations, Bldg # 307 (now Bldg # 194): Alterations	Complete
Morristown (NRHP Eligible)	Armory: Rehab Kitchen Repair by Replacement	Complete
	Armory: Heating System Replace and Upgrade	Complete
	FMS: Heating System Replace and Upgrade	Complete
	FMS: Rehab Toilet and Showers	Complete
	FMS: Re-stone	Cancelled
NAES Lakehurst	Interim AASF (Bldg # 307)	Complete

TABLE 2-3. STATUS OF TRAINING INSTALLATION AND SITE-SPECIFIC PROJECTS FROM PREVIOUS ICRMP.

Site/Installation	Description	Status
	Interim Readiness Center (Bldg # 129): Asbestos Abatement	Complete
Sea Girt NGTC	Range Maintenance	Complete
Teaneck (NRHP Eligible)	Armory: Electronic Security, Rehab Admin/Classroom, Rehab Toilet and Showers, Repave Rear Parking Lot, Replace Boiler, Install Standby Generator, Replace Roof, Force Protection (physical)	Complete
Toms River	Armory: Window Replacements, Roof Replacement	Complete
Tuckerton	Armory: Fire Suppression System	In Progress
Vineland (NRHP Eligible)	Armory: Repair Roof	Complete
	Armory: Rehab Toilet and Showers	In Progress
Washington	Armory: Rehab Toilet and Showers, Repave Organizational Parking	Awaiting estimates for work
West Orange (NRHP Eligible)	Armory: Rehab Kitchen Repair by Replacement	In Progress
	Armory: Rehab Toilet and Showers	Open
	Armory: Repair Deteriorated Classroom, Facility Hardening	Complete
	Armory: Restore Administrative Area	Complete
Westfield (NRHP Eligible)	Armory: Build Distance Learning Center, Armory Rehab Toilet and Showers	Complete
Woodbury (NRHP Eligible)	Armory: Bldg # 1 Repair Classroom	Complete
	Armory: Rehab Toilet and Showers, LED Lighting Upgrade	Complete

- Undertakings not included in the previous ICRMP:** One major undertaking that was not included in the project list in the previous version of the ICRMP was the disposal of the readiness center at Burlington. This was a state-owned armory with no Federal support. There was, therefore, no requirements for coordination of the disposal under Section 106, though an Environmental Condition of Property Report (ECOP) was carried out according to DoD procedures. The facility was returned to the Burlington city government. The center in Burlington had been previously determined NRHP eligible, and the city was informed of this as part of the transfer of the property; however, the building was not transferred with a preservation clause.
- Hurricane Sandy and Sea Girt NGTC:** In October 2012, Hurricane Sandy hit New Jersey, causing damage to NJARNG buildings, including those at Sea Girt NGTC. One of the results was the need to construct new buildings at new locations at the installation. Identifying a suitable new site for the New Jersey Militia Museum required archaeological surveys and consideration of viewshed issues with respect to the Parade Ground and Quarters 1. Although portions of Sea Girt NGTC were slated for Phase II archaeological investigations even prior to the hurricane,

archaeological and siting work was conducted at Sea Girt NGTC in 2014 for relocating the Militia Museum. Construction of the Militia Museum at Sea Girt NGTC was completed in 2020.

2.2.2. Goals and Objectives for the 2021–2025 ICRMP Update

Based on the analysis of successes and challenges associated with the implementation of the previous ICRMP, the NJARNG has prepared the following updated list of installation-wide management actions to be completed over the next five years. This list of projects will be updated annually and included in Appendix M:

- **Prepare New/Updated ICRMP in 2025:** Prepare a new ICRMP/Update for the period 2026-2030 in 2025 (see list in Table 2-6);
- **Conduct Recommended Preservation Undertakings at Eligible Armories:** Complete the preservation projects identified at each of the nine NRHP-eligible armories (see Section 2.2.3). All preservation projects should be planned, designed and implemented in a manner consistent with the Secretary of the Interior’s *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*. Consult with the SHPO, the ACHP and the Tribes as required per 36 CFR 800;
- **Install Informational Signs and Plaques at Eligible Armories:** Install informational signs and plaques at each of the nine NRHP-eligible armories. These signs should be accessible to guardsmen and the public and share information about the history and significance of each armory;
- **Prepare Historic Preservation Plans for Eligible Armories:** A historic preservation plan was prepared for Quarters 1 at Sea Girt NGTC in 2014 (Wright and Nowick 2014) and implemented between 2016 and 2020. Historic preservation plans for the other eight NRHP-eligible armories should be prepared (see Section 2.2.3). These historic preservation plans would help to identify future preservation and rehabilitation projects at these armories to ensure their long-term preservation and maintenance;
- **Conduct Phase IB Archaeological Surveys:** Conduct Phase IB archaeological surveys based on results of Phase IA surveys completed in 2021 (see list in Table 2-4);
- **Protect and Curate Artifact and Archaeological Collections:** Protect artifacts previously discovered on NJARNG property including from Site 28-MO-407 in a manner consistent with 36 CFR 79 and arrange for their curation. NJARNG completed the construction of new museums at Sea Girt NGTC and Lawrenceville in 2020. NJARNG should complete the curation and exhibition of its collections in each museum according to its collections management policies;
- **General Cultural Resources Management and Protection:** Protect cultural resources known to be eligible for or listed in the NRHP, or of undetermined NRHP eligibility. This includes known archaeological resources at Cape, Lakehurst and Sea Girt;
- **Update Cultural Resources GIS information:** Update GIS information as additional cultural resources and cultural resource data are discovered or generated and as new cultural resources investigations are conducted;
- **Update the PRIDE Database:** Work with the Real Property Bureau to ensure that NJARNG’s cultural resources GIS database and the PRIDE database contain the same data. The Real Property Bureau should update the PRIDE database to include cultural resources information and the most recent archaeological information;
- **Comply with Section 106 as Needed for Individual Site and Training Installation-Specific Projects:** Consult with the New Jersey SHPO and the ACHP (as needed per 36 CFR 800) on undertakings, preservation programs, and management and rehabilitation plans for historic

buildings and structures. The NJARNG has programmed a number of site and training installation-specific projects over the next five years (see list Table 2-6);

- **Carry Out Internal Cultural Resources Coordination:** Ensure that staff members and others responsible for cultural resources administration and protection receive adequate training in cultural resources regulations and procedures and SOPs (see list in Table 2-6). The cultural resources management and historic preservation section of NJARNG’s annual General Environmental Awareness Section should be expanded;
- **Consult with Native American Tribes:** Continue consultation with Native American Tribes regarding undertakings;
- **Integrate Cultural Resources in Planning and Budget Process:** Integrate cultural resources compliance and management activities earlier in the planning process and at the headquarters level to better establish funding priorities in the STEP.

TABLE 2-4. TABLE OF SITES REQUIRING ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND/OR INVENTORY.*

FACN#	Site Name	Total Acreage/ Unpaved	Archaeological Requirements	Proposed Fiscal Year of Completion
34A80	Flemington	13/10.4	Phase IB Survey	2021
34A95	Hackettstown	16/14.1	Phase IB Survey	2021
34B80	Princeton Warehouse	8.2/7.1	Phase IB Survey	2021

*Phase IA archaeological survey report for Atlantic City, Bordentown, Dover, Flemington, Freehold, Hackettstown, Jersey City, Princeton Warehouse, Trenton/Mercer AASF and Woodbury completed in Spring 2021. Consultation with NJHPO required to confirm recommendations for Phase IB studies (Hunter Research, Inc. 2021). Additional survey or evaluation may be recommended following completion of Phase IB studies.

Table 2-5 lists cultural resources actions to be carried out by the NJARNG CRM or others and facilities requiring architectural/archaeological survey and NRHP eligibility evaluations.

TABLE 2-5. CULTURAL RESOURCES ACTIONS FOR NJARNG FACILITIES AND SITES.

Site Name/FACN#	Description	Proposed Fiscal Year for Completion
HQ – CRM and Others	Prepare Annual Reports to FY 2016–2020 ICRMP	Annual
	Develop Updated/Revised ICRMP	2025
	Provide training and continuing education to NJARNG personnel involved with management and administration of cultural resources	Ongoing
	Maintain GIS database to aid in cultural resource management	Ongoing
HQ – CRM and Others	Consult with Native American Tribes	Ongoing
HQ – CRM	Consult with the SHPO to comply with Section 106 for undertakings	Ongoing

TABLE 2-5. CULTURAL RESOURCES ACTIONS FOR NJARNG FACILITIES AND SITES.

Site Name/FACN#	Description	Proposed Fiscal Year for Completion
HQ-CRM and qualified archaeologist	Conduct archaeological surveys per Table 2-4	2021-2025
HQ – CRM and Others	Ensure archaeological collections are curated in accordance with 36 CFR Part 79 including at New Jersey Militia Museum, Sea Girt NGTC	Ongoing
Sea Girt NGTC	Implement Quarters 1 Historic Preservation Plan	Complete

2.2.3. Recommended Preservation Undertakings FY 2021-2025 at Nine NRHP Eligible Buildings

Recognizing that the NJARNG is a good steward of nine NRHP-eligible buildings, the CRM will plan and undertake preservation projects at each of these locations. The CRM will consult with the SHPO, as required under 36 CFR 800, and ensure that each of these projects are completed to the Secretary of the Interior’s *Standards for Preservation*.

The Secretary of the Interior’s *Standards for Preservation* are:

1. *A property will be used as it was historically, or be given a new use that maximizes the retention of distinctive materials, features, spaces and spatial relationships. Where a treatment and use have not been identified, a property will be protected and, if necessary, stabilized until additional work may be undertaken.*
2. *The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The replacement of intact or repairable historic materials or alteration of features, spaces and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided*
3. *Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place and use. Work needed to stabilize, consolidate and conserve existing historic materials and features will be physically and visually compatible, identifiable upon close inspection and properly documented for future research.*
4. *Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.*
5. *Distinctive materials, features, finishes and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.*
6. *The existing condition of historic features will be evaluated to determine the appropriate level of intervention needed. Where the severity of deterioration requires repair or limited replacement of a distinctive feature, the new material will match the old in composition, design, color and texture.*
7. *Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.*

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8. *Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.*

Additional technical guidance on application of the *Standards for Preservation* is available from the National Park Service at <https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/treatment-guidelines-2017.pdf>.

To comply with best preservation practices, a Historic Preservation Plan (HPP) or a Historic Structures Report (HSR) is recommended for each NRHP armory before NRANG undertakes any major projects. A Historic Preservation Plan for Quarters 1, Sea Girt NGTC was completed in 2014 to ensure maintenance of character-defining features (Weishar and Wright 2015). NJHPO's Preparation Guide for HPP and HSR is available at https://www.state.nj.us/dep/hpo/4sustain/preparehsr_2015_11_02.pdf.

With all recommended preservation activities, it is recommended that personnel or contractors conducting preservation work demonstrate adequate training or experience to complete the work to the *Standards for Preservation*. In some instances, projects of a similar nature at multiple armories, for example, cleaning and repairs to original decorative light fixtures, could be “bundled” together as a single project.

Officers' clubs located in five of the armories (Atlantic City, Jersey City, Morristown, Teaneck and West Orange) feature the same wood paneling, and two of these clubs (Atlantic City and Morristown) feature the same wagon-wheel light fixtures. It is recommended that research on the historical finishes and décor of NRANG officers' clubs be completed to date these finishes. The wood paneling and light fixtures should be conserved, cleaned and repaired where necessary and appropriate.

2.2.3.1. Atlantic City Armory

The Atlantic City Armory was constructed in 1929 for the 112th Field Artillery and the 157th Ambulance Company, which required a large riding ring/drill hall and support areas for horses. It was designed by Charles N. Leathem, Jr. from the New Jersey State Architects Office in the Gothic Revival style. It features a three-story administrative tower attached to a two-story administrative wing. A drill hall/riding ring containing observation areas, storage facilities, stables, a blacksmith shop and haylofts is attached to the west elevation of the administrative wing. The drill hall/riding ring has a standing-seam metal roof, while the towers, administrative wing and stable block all feature rubber membrane roofs.

The armory is oriented to Absecon Boulevard and is clad in common-bond brick with recessed brick panels. It features a limestone water table and rests on a raised concrete foundation. The five-bay façade is framed by a three-story tower located at the northeast corner of the building and a two-story tower located at the northwest corner of the building. The side-gable armory spans the façade between and is recessed behind the front wall surfaces of these towers. Partial-height brick pilasters with limestone capstones divide the drill hall/riding ring and the two-story tower into bays. The three-story tower features a central entry with a limestone surround and a limestone lintel engraved with “112th Field Artillery.” A crenellated parapet decorated with limestone plaques featuring shields and surmounted by limestone capstones tops the tower. The two-story tower located at the northwest corner of the building also features a crenellated brick parapet.

The slightly projecting two-story bay centered on the façade between the two towers is topped by a crenellated parapet decorated with a limestone plaque bearing a shield and contains paired metal-frame glass doors surrounded by a glass enclosure that provide access to the interior of the drill hall/riding wing.

The side elevations of the drill hall/riding ring terminate in gabled parapets decorated with limestone shields. The original window openings on the façade of the drill hall/riding wing have been infilled with brick and replaced with metal slit windows, while the windows on the three-story tower, administrative wing and two-story tower contain replacement double-hung, one-over-one metal sash. All of the windows feature limestone sills. A one-story, six-bay block, which originally housed the armory's stables, extends from the rear elevation of the two-story tower along the gable end of the drill hall/riding ring.

The interior floorplan of the armory is divided into two distinct sections that consist of the administrative wing and the drill hall/riding ring. In the administrative wing, the front entry located in the three-story tower opens onto a vestibule that provides access to a stairway, which occupies the majority of space within the tower, and a corridor that spans the length of the administrative wing and runs along the gable end of the drill hall/riding ring. The drill hall/riding ring consists of a single, open space with exposed roof trusses.

The Atlantic City Armory was determined to be NRHP-eligible under Criteria A and C. It is significant under Criterion A for its association with the National Guard, which has maintained a presence in Atlantic City since the Civil War and played an important role in the defense of the city and the New Jersey shore region, and as the home of Atlantic City's National Guard units since 1929. It is significant under Criterion C as an example of a 1920s armory and for embodying the characteristics of a Gothic Revival public building.

The Atlantic City Armory possesses several important character-defining features that should be preserved during any future construction projects.

The character-defining features on the exterior are:

- The riding ring/drill hall
- The common-bond brick cladding
- The crenellated parapets
- The limestone capstones
- The limestone windowsills
- The limestone door surround around the front entry in three-story tower
- The limestone lintel engraved with "112th Field Artillery" above the front entry
- The limestone plaques bearing shields (insignia of the 112th Field Artillery) on the parapets
- The partial-height brick pilasters on the façade and the side elevations of the drill hall/riding ring

The character-defining features on the interior are:

- The sloped concrete wall in drill hall/riding ring for horse rings
- The wood paneling and wagon-wheel light fixtures in the officers' club

Based on a physical and historical analysis of the Atlantic City Armory, the NJARNG has prepared the following list of preservation projects to be completed at the armory over the next five years:

- Perform conservation assessment and maintenance of sculptural cast-iron downspouts. This may include cleaning, cast-iron repairs and replacement of missing downspouts from inventory of salvaged identical downspouts from non-historic armories

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- Conserve and clean decorative exterior cast stone architectural details
 - Clean recently repointed brick to remove cement mix discoloration and remove rust stains from water table
 - Remove paint from extended iron hinges on the original Gothic Revival door at the northwestern corner of the façade
 - Strip and refinish original paneled wood doors in office wing
 - Installation of interpretive sign and plaque

2.2.3.2. Jersey City Armory

Designed by architects Hugh A. Kelly and Louis S. Kaplan, the Jersey City Armory was constructed between 1934 and 1936 in the Gothic Revival style. It occupies almost an entire city block bounded on the south by Montgomery Street, on the east by Summit Avenue, on the north by Mercer Street and on the west by Jordan Street. The building is oriented to Jordan Avenue, and the three-story, 11-bay, symmetrical façade is framed by two four-story corner towers containing recessed arched entries, two-story oriel windows and paired Gothic-arched openings at the fourth story. The exterior brick cladding features a row of Flemish-bond brick interspersed with two rows of stretcher-pattern brick. Tudor archways featuring elaborate terra cotta spandrels bearing a floral and shield motif provide access to the recessed front entries located in the towers, which are framed by partial height-brick pilasters. The recessed entryways feature coffered wood ceilings, and the brick walls are finished with travertine tiles.

The oriel windows are surmounted by castellated parapets and clad with terra cotta panels. The Gothic-arched openings at the fourth story contain vents and sit beneath two rows of decorative terra cotta trefoil arches. Between the two towers, the façade is divided into five sections by four slightly projecting bays and features arched ribbon windows with terracotta quoin surrounds at the first story and rectangular ribbon windows with terracotta surrounds at the second and third stories. The middle two projecting bays terminate in crenellated parapets and feature terra cotta quoins. The outer two projecting bays end in gabled parapets, which contain round terra cotta panels bearing military insignia. The paired windows located in the projecting bays sit above terra cotta panels bearing trefoils and trefoil arches.

The Montgomery Street elevation is dominated by the drill hall, which features vertical fenestration set within a gabled parapet wall. A sign composed of cast stone panels inscribed with the words “New Jersey National Guard” is located at the attic level. The rear elevation faces Summit Avenue and is punctuated by three projecting gabled pavilions that contain stairways and arched entries at the first story. Terracotta panels featuring military insignias are centered at the second story above these entries. The armory’s raised foundation is clad with painted ashlar granite blocks.

The interior floorplan of the armory is divided into two distinct sections that consist of the administrative wing and the drill hall. The administrative wing occupies the three-story section of the building that fronts on Jordan Avenue. The main entry to the administrative wing, which is located at the southwest corner of the building, opens onto a lobby with a travertine tile floor, travertine tile wainscoting, plaster walls, a plaster ceiling and a brass and frosted glass chandelier with four hanging cylindrical lights. A hallway extends from the north side of the lobby and provides access to the first-floor offices and the north lobby, while three doorways containing paired board-and-batten wood doors set in Tudor-arched surrounds and surmounted by a leaded-glass transom located on the east side of the lobby provide access to the drill hall. The drill hall consists of a single, large open room with exposed steel roof trusses. Mezzanine-level

bleachers project from the east and west walls of the drill hall. These bleachers retain their original wood folding seats.

The Jersey City Armory was determined to be NRHP-eligible under Criteria A and C. It is significant under Criterion A as a New Deal project funded by the Works Progress Administration and for its role as an important meeting/gathering place in Jersey City. It is significant under Criterion C as an excellent example of the Gothic Revival style and for possessing high artistic value.

The Jersey City Armory possesses several important character-defining features that should be preserved during any future construction projects.

The character-defining features on the exterior are:

- The drill hall;
- The granite block cladding on the foundation;
- The brick cladding;
- The oriel windows;
- The crenellated parapets;
- The Tudor-arched entries;
- The terra cotta decorative details.

The character-defining features on the interior are:

- The bleachers and folding-wood chairs in the drill hall
- The exposed steel girders in the drill hall
- The travertine floors and wainscoting in the lobbies
- The brass and frosted glass chandeliers in the lobbies
- The board-and-batten wood doors to drill hall in the lobbies
- The offered wood ceilings and travertine tiles in the recessed entryways
- The wood paneling in officers' club/armory club

Based on a physical and historical analysis of the Jersey City Armory, the NJARNG has prepared the following list of preservation projects to be completed at the armory over the next five years:

- Replace the missing cast iron fence sections on Summit Avenue and repair the fence
- Remove the paint from granite foundations and clean the masonry
- Conserve and clean decorative exterior cast stone and terra cotta architectural details
- Prepare a mini preservation plan for restoration of the main entrances on Jordan Avenue and first-floor lobbies. This plan would break down the restoration project into five steps and spread out funding. It would include the following activities:
 - Perform paint analysis of walls and coffered ceilings in the recessed entryways to determine the original finishes, starting with the north entrance
 - Conserve the coffered ceilings in each entrance, starting with the south entrance, based on paint analysis
 - Clean the travertine in each entryway
 - Repair damage to the travertine in the south entryway
 - Conserve and reinstall original light fixtures, which have been taken off-site for rewiring

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- Repair plaster damage and repaint the walls in the lobbies
 - Conserve, clean and repair, as necessary, all original exterior and interior light fixtures
 - Installation of interpretive sign and plaque

2.2.3.3. Morristown Armory

The Morristown Armory was, like the majority of the NRHP-eligible armories under the purview of the NJARNG, designed by Hugh A. Kelly and Louis S. Kaplan and completed in 1939. It housed the Headquarters Battery of the 1st Battalion and Batteries A and C of the 112th Field Artillery. Constructed in the Colonial Revival style, the armory is oriented perpendicular to the road and fronts on a gravel parking lot. A central, three-story belltower is centered on the façade of the administrative wing. The belltower contains the main entry, which holds paired steel-frame glass doors surmounted by a replacement steel-frame glass transom and framed by a pedimented gable surround. An arched window sits above the main entry at the second story. It features a bracketed wood sill and a central keystone. A single-light oculus with a plain wood surround featuring cardinal point keystones is centered above the arched window. The tower terminates at a molded wood cornice, and an octagonal belfry featuring arched louvered wood openings rises from the tower. A weathervane projects from the belfry's bellcast pyramidal roof.

A projecting, cross-gable forms the end of the 18-bay side-gable wing that extends from the north side of the belltower, which originally accommodated space for horse-related activities at the first story and administrative offices at the second story. The cross gable features a doorway containing a rolldown steel garage door at the first story and a single-light oculus with cardinal point keystones at the attic level. Paired replacement vinyl casement windows with faux muntins and rowlock-pattern brick sills are evenly spaced along the first story of the façade, though some of the window openings next to the belltower have been infilled with brick. Windows containing replacement double-hung, one-over-one vinyl sash with faux, six-over-six muntins are evenly spaced along the façade at the second story. A molded wood cornice wraps around this wing beneath the roof.

The two-story, 13-bay, side-gable wing that extends from the south wall of the belltower projects slightly beyond the front wall surface of the belltower. It features a dentiled wood cornice, and windows containing replacement double-hung, one-over-one vinyl sash with faux, six-over-six muntins are evenly spaced along the façade at the first and second stories. The first-story windows feature brick lintels with a central stone keystone. An exterior brick chimney is centered on the side elevation of the side wing. It sits adjacent to an unoriginal one-story enclosed wood porch. The gable-front drill hall extends from the east elevation of the administrative wing and is oriented to the road. The lower half of the walls are constructed of brick, while the upper walls are clad with corrugated metal sheets interspersed with vertical windows. Brick pilasters with concrete caps divide the walls into bays. A gable roof supported by welded metal girders encloses the drill hall.

The interior floorplan of the armory is divided into two distinct sections that consist of the administrative wing and the drill hall. The administrative wing occupies the two-story wing that extends from the south side of the belltower and the second floor. The main entry to the administrative wing, which is located in the belltower, opens onto a small, tiled lobby containing an open staircase that provides access to the main administrative offices on the second floor. A doorway containing paired side-hung paneled wood doors and surmounted by an entablature located on the east side of the lobby provides access to the drill

hall/riding ring. The drill hall consists of a single, large open room with exposed welded steel girders. Bleachers run along the west wall of the drill hall.

The Morristown Armory was determined to be NRHP-eligible under Criteria A and C. It is significant under Criterion A as one of the New Jersey National Guard armories partially funded by the Works Progress Administration and for its association with Depression-era public works economic stimulus programs. It is significant under Criterion C as a well-preserved and finely-detailed example of a 1930s armory and for embodying the character-defining features as it appeared in public buildings of the era.

The Morristown Armory possesses several important character-defining features that should be preserved during any future construction projects.

The character-defining features on the exterior are:

- The octagonal belfry
- The brick cladding
- The molded wood cornice
- The dentiled wood cornice
- The gabled pedimented door surrounds
- The oculi
- The side-gable roof
- The arched window in the belltower

The character-defining features on the interior are:

- The wood balustrade on the main staircase
- The paneled wood doors and molded wood surrounds and wood entablatures above the lobby doors
- The wood wainscoting on main the staircase, in the second-floor lobby and in the second-floor history room
- The molded wood surrounds and wood keystones around the arched doorways in second-floor lobby and in the second-floor history room
- The welded steel girders in drill hall/riding ring
- The wood paneling and wagon-wheel light fixtures in the officers' club (Saint Barbara's Bastion).

Based on a physical and historical analysis of the Morristown Armory, the NJARNG has prepared the following list of preservation projects to be completed at the armory over the next five years:

- Inspect the cupola and develop a mini-preservation plan to address its deterioration. This should include conserving and repairing the flashing and roof and scraping and painting the wood elements
- Scrape and paint all of the original exterior woodwork
- Repair the roof
- Conservation assessment and maintenance of sculptural cast-iron downspouts. This may include cleaning, cast-iron repairs and replacement of missing downspouts from inventory of salvaged identical downspouts from non-historic armories
- Clean and repair all of the original exterior and interior light fixtures

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- Conserve the concrete fence posts and replace wood fence rails on the sides and front of the armory
 - Installation of interpretive sign and plaque

2.2.3.4. Quarters One, National Guard Training Center at Sea Girt

Quarters One is the only NRHP-eligible building located at the National Guard Training Center at Sea Girt. The NGTC at Sea Girt occupies a 164-acre tract of land and contains 49 buildings, including barracks, officer's quarters, storage buildings, classrooms, administrative buildings and a firing range. While the NJARNG has occupied the premises since 1885, all of the buildings at the NGTC, with the exception of Quarters One, were constructed during two main phases of construction from the 1920s to the 1930s and from the 1960s to the 1970s.

Constructed sometime during the mid-19th century, Quarters One is a vernacular New Jersey farmhouse that currently serves as seasonal housing for officers at NGTC. Located approximately 3,500 feet west of the Atlantic Ocean, the building was moved approximately 250 feet south from its original location to its current site in 1906.

Quarters One is a two-story, five-bay, symmetrical, L-shaped vernacular wood-frame dwelling with multiple later additions to the rear elevation. It has a standing-seam-metal side-gable roof and is clad with wood clapboards. Two interior brick end chimneys project from the roof ridge at the gable ends. A third brick chimney extends from the roof slope at the northeast corner of the rear ell. Windows containing double-hung, six-over-six wood sash and featuring plain wood surrounds with a thin projected header are evenly spaced on the façade. Louvered plastic shutters frame the first- and second-story windows on the original L-shaped section of the building. A one-story porch spans the façade and wraps around the side elevations. It has a standing-seam-metal shed roof supported by turned wood columns with chamfered bases. Two scroll-work brackets are located at the intersection of each column and the porch roof. The wraparound porch shields the center-hall front entry, which contains a replacement wood door featuring four vertical panels and two small, rectangular windows at the top, and is surmounted by a three-light, wood transom. Flat, narrow pilasters with plain bases and small capitals topped by a simple entablature frame the front entry. The south bay of the wraparound porch has been enclosed as a sunroom and features a central ten-light wood door framed by two fixed, eight-light wood windows surmounted by two-light transoms. The building rests on a combination of brick and stone foundation walls.

The ell of the original L-shaped main block has been infilled with a two-story, two-bay, flat-roof addition of an uncertain date. Immediately adjacent to this addition, a one-story, one-bay addition containing a bathroom extends from the rear elevation of the main block. It supports a later one-story, one-bay addition containing a bathroom at the second story. A one-story, two-bay, shed-roof addition containing a study is located at the corner of the rear and bathroom additions. These additions feature a mix of double-hung, six-over-six wood windows, paired eight-light wood casement windows and fixed wood windows. The one-story, three-bay, hip-roof addition that spanned the rear of Quarters One was destroyed by a fire in 2017 and has been replaced.

The main block of Quarters One features a rectangular, single-pile floorplan consisting of a central hallway flanked by two rooms. Additions to the rear of Quarters One has expanded the building with a dining room, a kitchen and a study. A staircase located in the central hallway provides access to the

second story, which consists of five bedrooms and a bathroom arranged around a central staircase landing.

Quarters One was determined to be eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and C as a rare and well-preserved example of a New Jersey shore farmhouse associated with Commodore Robert Stockton's Sea Girt plantation. The building is also significant as the post-Civil War summer retreat of the New Jersey governor and as the quarters and housing for the New Jersey State Adjutant General.

Quarters One possesses several important character-defining features that should be preserved during any future construction projects.

The character-defining features on the exterior are:

- The wood clapboards
- The double-hung, six-over-six wood windows
- The interior brick chimneys
- The shed-roof wraparound porch with turned wood columns with chamfered bases and scroll-work brackets
- The wood pilasters and entablature at the front entry

The character-defining features on the interior are:

- The tongue-in-groove wood floors
- The fireplaces
- The eared Greek Revival door surrounds

Based on a physical and historical analysis of the Quarters One, the NJARNG has prepared the following list of preservation projects to be completed at Quarters One over the next five years:

- Complete maintenance of and repair of foundations
- Replace existing metal railing on main staircase with historically appropriate wood railing
- Perform paint analysis on interior doorway surrounds and repair and repaint them based on the results
- Perform paint analysis on fireplace mantels and surrounds and repair and repaint fireplace mantels, surrounds and masonry
- Develop and institute formal program of systematic, cyclical maintenance plan for the building
- Installation of interpretive signs and plaque

2.2.3.5. Teaneck Armory

Designed by Hugh A. Kelly and Louis S. Kaplan in the Jacobethan-Tudor Revival style, the Teaneck Armory was constructed between 1936 and 1938 as the home of the 104th Engineers Battalion. The 104th Engineers Battalion was disbanded in 1993, and the armory currently houses the 50th Engineers Battalion. The armory consists of a two-story, U-shaped administrative wing and a three-story rear drill hall. The administrative wing extends the full width of the west elevation of the gambrel-front drill hall

and wraps around its north and south elevations. The building is clad with Flemish-bond brick with concrete detailing.

The five-bay façade of the administrative wing features a symmetrical plan with projecting center and end bays separated by recessed bays. The gable-front entry pavilion located in the center bay features three board-and-batten wood doors set in a two-story, pointed arch surround. Projecting piers hung with lamps divide the entryway into separate bays. A carved spandrel panel spans each doorway, and the central panel features a recessed plaque inscribed with “104th Engineers.” Three sets of replacement arrow slit windows are located above the doorways. A carved gable surround tops the central set of windows, while the two outer sets of windows are surmounted by carved angled surrounds. The entry pavilion terminates in a gabled parapet, which is decorated with a plaque inscribed with the Carteret lion. Double brick and concrete pilasters frame the entry pavilion, and a concrete cornerstone located at the base of the south pilaster bears a date of 1936 and identifies Hugh A. Kelly and Louis S. Kaplan as the architects of the armory.

The two recessed bays that flank the entry pavilion feature a central group of five windows flanked by paired windows at the first and second stories. All of the windows are enclosed by concrete quoin surrounds. A belt course spans these recessed bays above the second story windows. The projecting bays are defined by brick and concrete pilasters, which frame the groups of four casement windows located at the first and second stories. Concrete quoin surrounds enclose these windows, and a narrow concrete belt course spans each of the projecting bays above the second story windows. The end bays originally featured crenellated parapets, but these have been removed.

Two-story, rectangular wings extend from the façade of the administrative wing and frame the drill hall. Groups of paired and triple casement windows with transoms are evenly spaced on the front, side and rear elevations of these wings. All of these windows sit above heavy concrete sills. While the first-story windows have heavy concrete lintels, a wide concrete belt course wraps around the side administrative wings directly above the second-story windows. The gambrel-front drill hall extends from the south elevation of the U-shaped administrative wing. Where the side elevations of the drill hall are not obscured by the side administrative wings, it is divided into bays by battered brick buttresses with concrete capstones. Each of these bays contains four four-light arrow slit windows. The drill hall rests on a raised concrete foundation.

The interior floorplan of the armory is divided into two distinct sections that consist of the administrative wing and the drill hall. The administrative wing occupies the two-story, U-shaped wing that wraps around the drill hall. The main entry to the administrative wing, opens onto a small vestibule with a herringbone-pattern ceramic tile floor, brick walls and a coffered wood ceiling containing ticket windows. Three rectangular doorways containing paired board-and-batten wood doors open from the vestibule onto a lobby that provides access to the drill hall and the double loaded corridors that run throughout the administrative wing. The lobby features a herringbone-pattern tile floor, plaster walls and a plaster ceiling decorated with heavy wood beams supported by modillions bearing military insignia. The drill hall is accessed from the lobby via three board-and-batten wood doors. The walls in the administrative hallways are finished with ceramic tile wainscoting. The drill hall consists of a single, large open room with exposed arched steel girders. Bleachers containing folding wood and metal seats run along the north, south and west walls of the drill hall.

The Teaneck Armory was determined to be NRHP-eligible under Criteria A and C. It is significant under Criterion A for the important role that it played in the 20th-century of Teaneck as home of the National Guard and as an important civic space that hosted a range of public events. It is also significant for its association with the New Deal economic recovery projects funded by the Works Progress Administration. It is significant under Criterion C as an excellent example of the Jacobethan-Tudor Revival style and as representative example of a 1930s armory.

The Teaneck Armory possesses several important character-defining features that should be preserved during any future construction projects.

The character-defining features on the exterior are:

- The Flemish-bond brick cladding
- The two-story concrete entry surround with carved decorative details
- The board-and-batten wood front doors
- The gabled parapet above the entry pavilion
- The concrete quoin window surrounds
- The raised concrete foundation
- The battered brick buttresses on the drill hall
- The drill hall

The character-defining features on the interior:

- The herringbone-pattern ceramic tile floors in the vestibule and the lobby
- The coffered wood ceiling in the vestibule
- The ticket windows with decorative metal grilles in the vestibule
- The exposed brick walls in the vestibule
- The wood beams and wood modillions in the lobby
- The board-and-batten wood doors in the vestibule and the lobby
- The ceramic tile wainscoting in the corridors
- The exposed steel girders in the drill hall
- The bleachers and folding wood and metal chairs in the drill hall
- The wood paneling and light fixtures in the officers' club

Based on a physical and historical analysis of the Teaneck Armory, the NJARNG has prepared the following list of preservation projects to be completed at the Teaneck Armory over the next five years:

- Assess the source of and address the structural damage around the windows and repoint the brick in these areas
- Conserve, clean and repair, as necessary, all original exterior and interior light fixtures
- Conserve and clean the decorative exterior cast stone architectural details
- Conserve and clean the remaining original interior wood doors in lobby and hallways and replace the kickplates as needed
- Installation of interpretive sign and plaque

2.2.3.6. Vineland Armory

The Vineland Armory was built in 1940 in the Colonial Revival style according to designs provided by Hugh A. Kelly and Louis S. Kaplan. Although the original designs included a drill hall, it was ultimately omitted to save money. As such, the armory consists of only an administrative wing and garage, paint shop and storeroom. The administrative wing is a two-and-one-half-story, 11-bay, side-gable brick structure. A full-width, two-story portico dominates the façade and shields the central entry, which contains paired steel-frame glass doors surmounted by a transom and framed by a wood door surround topped by a broken pediment. Windows containing double-hung replacement sash are evenly spaced on the front elevation. The first-floor fenestration pattern terminates with two oculi set in blank Roman arched recesses. Nine gabled dormers project from the roof on the façade, and 10 gabled dormers extend from the roof above the rear elevation. A hexagonal cupola featuring arched louvered openings and topped by a bellcast roof rises from the center of the roof ridge. A weathervane extends from the roof of the cupola.

Two one-story, three-bay, recessed brick hyphens flank the north and south elevations of the administrative wing. Entries containing paired doors surmounted by six-light transoms and framed by bracketed surrounds are centered on the front elevations of the hyphens, which also feature two double-hung windows. The south hyphen connects the administrative wing to a one-story, gable-front, brick garage. An entry containing a steel, rolldown garage door is centered on the front elevation of the garage. Double-hung, six-over-six windows flank the door, and an oculus is located above the door at the attic level.

The first floor of the administrative wing is dominated by a single, large, rectangular room, which was originally designed as an enlisted men's assembly room and classroom. The room spans the width of the administrative wing and currently functions as a drill floor. Stairwells, an armorer's office and restrooms are located at the ends of the drill floor. The stairwells provide access to the second story, which features a double-loaded corridor that spans the length of the administrative wing and is flanked on each side by offices. Corridors span the east walls of the hyphens, with the corridor in the south hyphen connecting the administrative wing to the garage, which consists of a single, open space with exposed rafters.

The Vineland Armory was determined to be NRHP-eligible under Criteria A and C. It is significant under Criterion A as one of the New Jersey National Guard armories partially constructed with funds from the Works Progress Administration. It is significant under Criterion C as well-executed and well-preserved example of the Colonial Revival style and as a representative example of a 1930s armory.

The Vineland Armory possesses several important character-defining features that should be preserved during any future construction projects.

The character-defining features on the exterior are:

- The portico;
- The cupola;
- The broken-pedimented door surround at the front entry;
- The gabled dormers;
- The oculus on the garage;

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- The bracketed door surrounds and transoms on the hyphens;
 - The oculi and blank Roman arches recessed at the first story on the façade.

The character-defining features on the interior are:

- The drill floor
- The second-story administrative corridor and offices

Based on a physical and historical analysis of the Vineland Armory, the NJARNG has prepared the following list of preservation projects to be completed at the Vineland Armory over the next five years:

- Regularly maintain the slate roof by replacing missing or broken slates
- Conserve and clean bronze medallions to the left and right of the portico at the first story
- Remove mold from the underside of the portico roof and paint
- Remove pigeon droppings from portico columns and deck and install spikes to prevent birds from landing and nesting
- Fix leaking cupola
- Installation of interpretive sign and plaque

2.2.3.7. Westfield Armory

The Westfield Armory was designed by Charles Leathem, the State Architect of New Jersey. It was erected between 1925 and 1926 to house a unit of the Second Squadron, Troop G, 102nd Cavalry. The one- to three-story, Gothic Revival building is clad with common-bond brick and consists of a side-gable drill hall/riding ring connected to an administrative wing that spans the width of the drill hall/riding ring.

A three-story square tower is located at the southeast corner of the building. It has a flat roof enclosed by a parapet topped with concrete coping. The main entry is located within a slightly projecting bay and contains paired metal frame doors set beneath a segmental arched cast stone lintel. The segmental arched transom that originally surmounted the doors has been enclosed. Two false slits formed by recessed brickwork frame the front entry, which sits beneath three false slits located. A beveled concrete capstone crowns the projecting entry. Two arrow slit windows featuring concrete quoin surrounds and containing three-light metal windows frame the front entry and the paired three-light metal windows located at the second story. The paired windows at the third story sit above a paneled wood apron. A concrete panel bearing crossed sabers and surmounted by a rectangular concrete drip lintel sits above the third-story windows. The rest of the two-story administrative wing is recessed behind the tower and rests on a raised concrete foundation. Brick pilasters with concrete capstones divides the side elevation of the administrative wing into eight bays. The first six bays contain triple windows with concrete sills, while the rear two bays contain paired windows with concrete sills. The second-story windows sit beneath arched brick lintels.

The side-gable drill hall/riding ring extends from the side elevation of the administrative wing. The windows are set within arched recessed openings. The lower sections of the window openings have been enclosed with brick, while four-light metal windows have been inserted into the upper portions of the window openings. Inlaid rectangular stretcher-pattern brickwork with square concrete corners separate the windows and divide the drill hall/riding ring into ten bays. An entry containing a rolldown metal garage

door pierces the middle bay. The drill hall/riding ring rests on a raised concrete foundation with a concrete water table.

A two-story, four-bay addition to the armory designed and constructed by Hugh A. Kelly and Louis S. Kaplan extends from the side elevation of the drill hall/riding ring. It features a flat roof enclosed by a crenellated parapet topped by concrete cap stones and is clad with common-bond brick. An entry containing paired metal doors surmounted by a transom are recessed beneath a segmental arched reveal in the north bay. A concrete quoin surround encloses the entry. Three light metal windows with concrete quoin surrounds are evenly spaced on the façade, and a cast stone belt course runs around the wing above the second story windows. The addition rests on a raised concrete foundation.

The interior floorplan of the armory is divided into two distinct sections that consist of the administrative wing and the drill hall. The administrative wing occupies the three-story tower and two-story wing that extends along the side elevation of the drill hall. The main entry located in the tower opens onto a small vestibule that provides access to a hallway that spans the length of the administrative wing and provides access to offices, meeting rooms and other support spaces. Paired interior doors located in the first- and second-story hallways provide access to the drill hall and the second-story balcony that spans its rear wall. The two-story addition erected to the side elevation of the drill hall in the 1930s contains classrooms. Internal access between the administration wing and the addition is via the drill hall. The drill hall consists of a single, large open room with exposed steel girders. A balcony runs along the north and west walls of the drill hall at the second story. The balcony along the west wall of the drill hall is supported by rooms that originally housed the armory's stables, blacksmith shop and storerooms.

The Westfield Armory was determined to be NRHP-eligible under Criterion C as a well-preserved example of a 20th-century cavalry armory and a well-executed example of Gothic Revival public architecture.

The Vineland Armory possesses several important character-defining features that should be preserved during any future construction projects.

The character-defining features on the exterior are:

- The brick cladding
- The three-story tower with a parapet and concrete coping
- The projecting entry bay with segmental arched concrete lintel, false arrow slits and beveled concrete capstone
- The concrete quoin window surrounds
- The arrow slit windows
- The concrete panel with crossed sabers and a concrete drip lintel on the tower
- The raised concrete foundation
- The concrete windowsills
- The inlaid rectangular brick ornamentation with concrete corners on the façade of the drill hall
- The arched windows and concrete windowsills on the façade of the drill hall

The character-defining features on the interior are:

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- The riding ring/drill hall with tie rings for horses;
 - The spaces originally used to house, equip, feed and treat horses off of the riding ring/drill hall;
 - The blacksmith forge located in a storage room off of the riding ring/drill hall.

Based on a physical and historical analysis of the Westfield Armory, the NJARNG has prepared the following list of preservation projects to be completed at the Westfield Armory over the next five years:

- Change color of the garage on front elevation of the drill hall. The current color of the garage door is not compatible with the Gothic Revival style of the armory
- Clean and repair brick cladding
- Conserve and clean decorative exterior concrete architectural details
- Scrape and repaint iron window bars to prevent staining of the brick
- Conserve, clean and repair, as necessary, all original exterior and interior light fixtures
- Conserve and refinish, as needed, wood floors at second-story balcony on the north wall of the drill hall
- Installation of interpretive sign and plaque

2.2.3.8. West Orange Armory

The West Orange Armory was constructed between 1937 and 1938 in the Colonial Revival style. It was designed by Hugh A. Kelly and Louis S. Kaplan to house troops from the Headquarters Detachment, First Squadron, 102nd Cavalry and Troop C, 102nd Cavalry.

The armory consists of a two-story administrative wing flanked on the rear elevation by a gable-front drill hall/riding ring. The administrative wing features a five-part, symmetrical design consisting of a seven-bay central block flanked by recessed wings that terminate in projecting, cross-gable pavilions. A monumental two-story portico spans the central bay and shields the three front entries, which contain paired paneled wood doors set in pedimented gable surrounds. The doors are surmounted by transoms with featuring fanlight-patterned muntins. The portico features a narrow architrave and a molded, dentilled cornice. Windows containing replacement double-hung sash and surmounted by brick jack arch lintels with concrete keystone lintels frame the front entry on the first story.

A hexagonal wood cupola featuring wood louvers and surmounted by a bellcast roof rises from the middle of the roof ridge. A horse-and-rider weathervane tops the cupola.

The recessed wings that flank the central block are five bays wide and feature paired windows containing replacement double-hung sash. The first story windows are surmounted by concrete keystones. The pavilions are three bays wide and contain oculi with cardinal point keystones at the attic level.

A side-gable drill hall/riding ring extends from the rear elevation of the administrative wing. Brick pilasters topped by concrete caps flank the vertical windows on the north and south elevations of the drill hall/riding ring. The two-story brick block that extends from the west elevation of the drill hall/riding wing originally contained stables and a blacksmith shop, but it has been converted into offices and classrooms.

The interior floorplan of the armory is divided into two distinct sections that consist of the administrative wing and the drill hall. The administrative wing spans the front wall of the drill hall and is arranged

around a central lobby. The front entries located on the façade of the administrative wing open onto a grand lobby that is dominated by a double-return staircase with paneled, ball-topped newels and closely spaced turned wood balusters. The lobby is finished with full-height, knotty-pine wood paneling and wood crown molding and plaster room spanned by wood beams and hung with brass and glass light fixtures. The tile floor is inset with a mosaic depicting the insignia of Troop C of the 102nd Calvary in front of the staircase. The staircase provides access to the second-story lobby, which contains a fireplace on the south wall and features similar finishes to the first-floor lobby. Doorways located on the south side of the second-story lobby open onto a dining room, while a doorway located on the north side of the second-story lobby opens onto a corridor that spans the length of the north administrative wing and provides access to offices, classrooms and meeting rooms.

The drill hall consists of a single, large open room with exposed welded steel girders. Concrete bleachers run along the east wall of the drill hall.

The West Orange Armory was determined to be NRHP-eligible under Criteria A and C. It is significant under Criterion A for its association with the Public Works Administration and as one of the National Guard armories constructed in the 1930s with partial funding from the Public Works Administration. It is significant under Criterion C as an outstanding and well-preserved example of a 1930s armory and a Colonial Revival style public building.

The character-defining features are:

- Exterior:
 - Brick cladding
 - Portico
 - Cupola
 - Horse-and-rider weathervane
 - Pedimented gable door surrounds and transoms above front doors
 - Double-hung windows
 - Concrete keystones above first-story windows
 - Oculi
 - Cobblestone ramps to the drill hall/riding ring
 - Drill hall/riding ring
- Interior:
 - Knotty pine wood paneling in first- and second-floor lobbies
 - Double-return staircase in first-floor lobby
 - Telephone booths in first-floor lobby
 - Tile floor with inlaid mosaic of insignia of Troop C in first-floor lobby
 - Ceiling beams in first-floor lobby
 - Brass and glass light fixtures in first-floor lobby
 - Fireplace on the south wall of the second-floor lobby
 - Second-floor dining room
 - Exposed girders in drill hall/riding ring
 - Concrete bleachers in drill hall/riding ring
 - Wood paneling and light fixtures in officers' club (The Trooper's Bar)

Preservation projects/recommendations are:

-
- Add bird guards (spikes) to portico to prevent pigeons from roosting and leaving droppings
 - Perform any necessary masonry repairs and maintenance
 - Scrape and paint all original wood trim
 - Conservation assessment and maintenance of sculptural cast-iron downspouts (may include cleaning, cast-iron repairs, replacement of missing downspouts from inventory of salvaged identical downspouts from non-historic armories)
 - Conserve, clean and repair, as necessary, all original exterior and interior light fixtures
 - Conserve concrete fence posts and replace wood fence rails on sides and front of armory
 - Installation of interpretive sign and plaque

2.2.3.9. Woodbury Armory

The Woodbury Armory was constructed in the Art Deco style between 1929 and 1931.

Designed by Clifford H. Shivers, an architect from Woodbury, and the office of the New Jersey State Architect, the two-story, common-bond brick building originally contained administrative offices, a drill hall, steel lockers for personnel and a large storeroom. In 1984, the building was substantially enlarged with additions to the side and rear elevations. These additions were designed by the Trenton-based architecture firm of Boyman, Blanche, Fairdy, Thorne and Maddish.

The armory consists of a one-story, Flemish-bond brick administrative wing with a two-story, side-gable drill hall extending from its rear wall. The administrative wing is comprised of a projecting central entry pavilion flanked by two lower bays. The entry pavilion features paired steel-frame glass doors enclosed by a stone door surround surmounted by a decorative cornice. Paired brick pilasters with stone capitals flank the front entry and support a molded stone cornice. The parapet wall set above the cornice contains stone plaques identifying the armory as the home of the headquarters company, Third Brigade, New Jersey National Guard, and the central plaque bears a bas-relief insignia. Three brick stringcourses adorn the lower wall of the entry pavilion. The three-bay side wings that extend from the entry pavilion feature evenly-spaced windows containing double-hung, one-over-one replacement sash and are topped with a cast stone cornice.

The drill hall located behind the administrative wing extends for one bay beyond the administrative wing. Pilasters divide the north, gable end, elevation of the drill hall into three bays. The outside bays contain paired windows, while paired windows set beneath a shed hood are located in the central bay. A half-round, louvered vent featuring an ornamental keystone sits above the windows on the north elevation. A vent also appears on the south elevation of the drill hall, but the lower portion of the wall was removed to accommodate the construction of the two-story, flat-roof, brick addition that extends from south elevation of the drill hall.

The interior floorplan of the armory is divided into two distinct sections that consist of the administrative wing and the drill hall. The administrative wing is accessed via the front entry pavilion, which opens onto a small vestibule flanked on each side by restrooms. Steps lead from the vestibule to a raised foyer, where doors located on the side walls lead to offices that flank the right and left sides of the foyers. Double doors located on the rear wall of the foyer provide access to the drill hall.

The drill hall consists of a single, large open room with exposed steel trusses. The drill hall has a wood floor, and the outer section of the space have been partitioned with partial-height sheetrock walls.

The Woodbury Armory property also includes two Motor Vehicle Service Buildings (MVSBs), which were designed by Hugh A. Kelly and Louis S. Kaplan and constructed in 1941, and an Organizational Maintenance Shop (OMS), which was designed by Louis S. Kaplan and erected in 1941.

The Woodbury Armory complex was determined to be NRHP-eligible under Criterion C as a notable and well-preserved example of a 1929 armory with associated World War II-era motor vehicle maintenance and storage buildings. Together, these buildings convey the appearance and feel of a World War II-era armory complex.

Character-defining features are:

- Exterior:
 - Flemish bond-brick cladding
 - Stone door surround with decorative cornice
 - Paired brick pilasters
 - Parapet
 - Decorative stone plaques
 - Stone cornice
 - Steel-sash windows on MVSBs and OMS
 - Drill hall

Preservation projects/recommendations are:

- Repair main concrete staircase at exterior of armory
- Refinish drill hall floor
- Replace rubber roof membranes on MVSBs and OMS
- Clean and paint steel sash windows
- Conserve and clean decorative stone architectural details
- Installation of interpretive sign and plaque

2.2.4. Cultural Resources Compliance Actions FY 2021-2025 Undertakings

In addition to the management actions and site- or training-installation-specific projects noted in section 2.2.2, this section outlines Section 106 compliance actions to be completed in support of projects initiated by other directorates within the NJARNG over the next five years (see Table 2-6), in order of current military construction (MILCON) funding priority. The CRM must develop projects and plans for the identification and protection of cultural resources and compliance actions needed when resources could be affected. Cultural resources compliance actions can include archaeological or historic building surveys, consultation with the SHPO and other stakeholders, impacts mitigation, arranging for and agreements with curation facilities, initiation of Tribal consultation related to a specific project, or development of agreement documents for a specific project. These projects might be necessary due to mission changes or master planning initiatives, or might be a part of ITAM projects; natural resource management plans; major maintenance programs; changes in equipment, assets, mission, or training; and consolidating or relocating units.

TABLE 2-6. CULTURAL RESOURCES COMPLIANCE ACTIONS PLANNED FOR FY 2021-2025.

Location	Job #	State/ Federal	Project Description	Proposed Compliance Action
Atlantic City Armory	34AC001	TBD	Repave parking at Armory	This project will not affect historic properties. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34AC002	TBD	Add/alt supply room at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
	34AC004	S&F	Upgrade weapons vault of Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
	34AC006	TBD	Upgrade of (SAF) doors at Atlantic City Readiness Center	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
	34AC008	TBD	Replace storm damaged roof at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
	34AC101	S&F (TBD)	Replace boiler at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
Bordentown SFSC	34BT003	TBD	Install new roof and carport-mounted Solar Photovoltaic System at WTC	Bldgs 00001 and 00002 were surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34BT004	TBD	Soldier Family Support Center	Bldgs 00001 and 00002 were surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
Bridgeton Armory	Sale of property planned during FY 2021-2025.			
Burlington Armory	Sale of property planned during FY 2021-2025.			
Cape May Armory	340134	S&F	Add/alt to Readiness Center at Cape May	The property contains an Eligible archaeological resource. Project will require Section 106 coordination if the project has the potential to impact the resource.
	34CM001	S&F (TBD)	Install standby generator at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34CM002	S&F (TBD)	Renovate bathrooms at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.

	34CM003	S&F (TBD)	Replace boiler at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34CM004	S&F (TBD)	Supply rooms and vaults at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34CM010	TBD	Restone motor pool area at FMS	The property contains an Eligible archaeological resource. Project will require Section 106 coordination if the project has the potential to impact the resource.
	34CM012	TBD	Demolish heating oil ASTs	Bldgs 00001 and 00002 were surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34CM013	TBD	Upgrade of (SAF) doors at Cape May Readiness Center	Bldgs 00001 and 00002 were surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34CM111	S&F (TBD)	Upgrade LED lighting at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34CM112	S&F (TBD)	Install Solar Photovoltaic System at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34CM113	TBD	Replace roof at FMS	Bldg 00002 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
Cherry Hill Armory	340135	S&F	Add/alt to Readiness Center at Cherry Hill	Bldgs 00001 and 00002 were surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. Phase IA/IB Archaeological study completed. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.

	340168	S&F	Add/alt Cherry Hill Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. Phase IA/IB Archaeological study completed. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34CH003	S&F (TBD)	Replace windows at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34CH005	S&F	Weapons vault at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34CH008	S&F (TBD)	Install Standby Generator Switch at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34CH010	TBD	Install carport Photovoltaic System at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34CH011	TBD	Renovate Maintenance Training Bay	Bldg 00002 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34CH014	TBD	Cherry Hill/IFR Remediation Project	Bldgs 00001 and 00002 were surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34CH015	TBD	Demo water tank at FMS	Bldg 00002 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34CH017	TBD	Upgrade of (SAF) doors at Cherry Hill Readiness Center	Bldgs 00001 and 00002 were surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.

Dover Picatinny Arsenal	340136	Federal	Add/alt Picatinny National Guard Readiness Center	Bldg 3801 (also known as Bldg 00001) was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. Phase IA/IB Archaeological study completed. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	340171	Federal	Add/alt to Picatinny FMS #7	Bldg 3801 (also known as Bldg 00001) was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34PI002	TBD	Convert oil tank to natural gas line at Picatinny FMS	Bldg 00001 (also known as Bldg 3801) was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34PI003	Federal (TBD)	Repave all failing paved assets at Picatinny	This project will not affect historic properties. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34PI006	TBD	Upgrade LED lighting at Picatinny FMS	Bldg 00001 (also known as Bldg 3801) was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34PI007	TBD	Individual bay doors at Picatinny FMS	Bldg 3801 (also known as Bldg 00001) was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34PI010	TBD	Upgrade of (SAF) doors at Picatinny Bldg 3801	Bldg 00001 (also known as Bldg 3801) was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34PI011	TBD	Picatinny 143rd Truck Co. Armory	Bldg 00001 (also known as Bldg 3801) was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
Dover Armory	34DO001	S&F (TBD)	Rehab bathrooms and lockers at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34DO002	S&F (TBD)	Upgrade LED lighting at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.

	34DO003	S&F (TBD)	Design/rehab of kitchen at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34DO005	S&F (TBD)	Install Standby Generator Switch at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34DO006	S&F (TBD)	Paint Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34DO007	S&F (TBD)	Replace windows at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34DO009	S&F (TBD)	Replace failing boiler at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34DO015	TBD	Solar Photovoltaic System at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34DO016	TBD	Replace/install fire suppression system in Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34DO017	TBD	Upgrade of (SAF) doors at Dover Readiness Center	Bldgs 00001-00003 were surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
Elizabeth Store Front Recruiting	34EZ007	TBD	Upgrade of (SAF) doors at Elizabeth Store Front	Store front not surveyed. Elizabeth Store Front Recruiting at 1135 Elizabeth Avenue is a contributing resource to the NR-listed Mid-Town Historic District. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
Flemington Armory	34FL002	TBD	Repave all paved assets at Armory	This project will not affect historic properties. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.

	34FL003	TBD	Weapons vault at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34FL006	TBD	Upgrade LED lighting at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34FL007	TBD	Flemington/IFR Remediation Project	Bldgs 00001, 00002, and 00004 were surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34FL008	TBD	Upgrade of (SAF) doors at Flemington Readiness Center	Bldgs 00001, 00002, and 00004 were surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34FL009	TBD	Replace flat roof with pitched metal at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34FL011	TBD	Remove UST/install AST at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
Fort Dix Training Site	34FD008	TBD	Secure area at Fort Dix JT2DC	This project will not affect historic properties. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34FD009	TBD	Add vehicle bay to Ready Building at Fort Dix	This project will not affect historic properties. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34FD018	Federal (TBD)	Install standby generator at JT2DC	This project will not affect historic properties. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34FD112	Federal (TBD)	Retrofit HVAC management control system at JT2DC	This project will not affect historic properties. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34FD170	TBD	Install transfer switches at Bldg 3601	This project will not affect historic properties. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34NE001	TBD	Demolition of heating and waste oil tanks at Utes	This project will not affect historic properties. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.

Franklin Armory	Sale of property planned during FY 2021-2025.			
Freehold Armory	34FH006	TBD	Renovate failing bathrooms at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34FH009	TBD	Install Solar Photovoltaic System at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34FH010	TBD	Replace flat roof with pitched metal at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34FH011	TBD	Freehold/IFR Remediation Project	Bldg 00001 and MVSb were surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34FH012	TBD	Upgrade of (SAF) doors at Freehold Readiness Center	Bldg 00001 and MVSb were surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
Hackettstown Armory	34HT001	S&F (TBD)	Install standby generator at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34HT002	S&F (TBD)	Repave all failing paved assets at Armory	This project will not affect historic properties. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34HT003	TBD	Modernize supply room (OCIE) and weapons vault at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34HT007	TBD	Upgrade LED lighting at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34HT008	TBD	Install Solar Photovoltaic System at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.

	34HT009	TBD	Replace/install fire suppression system in Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34HT010	TBD	Hackettstown/IFR Remediation Project	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34HT011	TBD	Upgrade of (SAF) doors at Hackettstown Readiness Center	Bldg 00001 and 00002 were surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
Hammonton Armory	340140	S&F	Add/alt to Readiness Center at Hammonton	Bldgs 00001 and 00002 were surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. Phase IA/IB Archaeological study completed. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34HA001	S&F (TBD)	Repave all failing paved assets at Armory	This project will not affect historic properties. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34HA002	TBD	Upgrade weapons vault to criteria at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34HA003	TBD	Install Standby Generator Switch at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34HA005	TBD	Upgrade LED lighting at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34HA006	TBD	Install new roof and carport-mounted Solar Photovoltaic System at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34HA007	TBD	Renovate failing bathrooms at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.

	34HA008	TBD	Upgrade of (SAF) doors at Hammonton Readiness Center	Bldgs 00001 and 00002 were surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34HA902	TBD	Replace flat roof with pitched metal at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
Jersey City Armory	34JC001	TBD	Install standby generator switch at Armory	The Jersey City Armory is Eligible. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
	34JC004	TBD	Add/alt supply room at Armory	The Jersey City Armory is Eligible. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
	34JC007	TBD	Upgrade LED lighting at Armory	The Jersey City Armory is Eligible. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
	34JC008	TBD	Jersey City/IFR Remediation Project	The Jersey City Armory is Eligible. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
	34JC009	TBD	Upgrade of (SAF) doors at Jersey City Readiness Center	The Jersey City Armory is Eligible. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
	34JC011	TBD	Replace floor/track at Armory	The Jersey City Armory is Eligible. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
Lakehurst Training Site Naval Air Station	340100	Federal	National Guard Readiness Center	This project is taking place within the Lakehurst Lighter than Air HD. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
	340105	Federal	Construct TUAS Facility at Lakehurst	This project is taking place within the Lakehurst Lighter than Air HD. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
	340132	Federal	National Guard Readiness Center	This project is taking place within the Lakehurst Lighter than Air HD. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
	340170	Federal	CST Ready Building at Lakehurst	This project is taking place within the Lakehurst Lighter than Air HD. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
	340223	Federal	Construct Ready Building at JBMDL	This project is taking place within the Lakehurst Lighter than Air HD. Project will require Section 106 coordination.

340630	Federal	Photovoltaic Solar Power System 1MW	This project is taking place within the Lakehurst Lighter than Air HD. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
34LH001	TBD	Upgrade weapons vault to criteria at Armory	This project is taking place within the Lakehurst Lighter than Air HD. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
34LH003	TBD	Replace existing tank monitoring system at Lakehurst	This project is taking place within the Lakehurst Lighter than Air HD. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
34LH006	TBD	Repair fire suppression system at Lakehurst Bldg #307	This project is taking place within the Lakehurst Lighter than Air HD. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
34LH007	TBD	Retention/infiltration Basin #2 erosion remediation at Lakehurst	This project is taking place within the Lakehurst Lighter than Air HD. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
34LH009	TBD	Upgrade LED lighting at Lakehurst Utes	This project is taking place within the Lakehurst Lighter than Air HD. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
34LH011	TBD	Restone parking lot for military vehicles at Lakehurst	This project is taking place within the Lakehurst Lighter than Air HD. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
34HL014	TBD	Install renewable energy Photovoltaic System at CLTF Lakehurst	This project is taking place within the Lakehurst Lighter than Air HD. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
34HL015	TBD	Install renewable energy Photovoltaic System at CLTF Lakehurst	This project is taking place within the Lakehurst Lighter than Air HD. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
34HL016	TBD	Install renewable energy Photovoltaic System at CLTF Lakehurst	This project is taking place within the Lakehurst Lighter than Air HD. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
34LH021	TBD	Upgrade of (SAF) doors at Lakehurst CLF Facility #801	This project is taking place within the Lakehurst Lighter than Air HD. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
34LH203	Federal	Design/install solar hot water system at NJ-MATES	This project is taking place within the Lakehurst Lighter than Air HD. Project will require Section 106 coordination.

	34LH204	Federal	Install standby generator at Armory	This project is taking place within the Lakehurst Lighter than Air HD. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
	34LH804	TBD	Energy Efficient Renovation	This project is taking place within the Lakehurst Lighter than Air HD. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
Larchmont Store Front Recruiting	34ML001	TBD	Upgrade of (SAF) doors at Mount Laurel Larchmont Store Front	Store front not surveyed.
Lodi Armory	Sale of property planned during FY 2021-2025.			
Lawrenceville Armory	340123	Federal	USPFO	All buildings at Lawrenceville have been evaluated for NRHP and none are eligible or are in need of evaluation. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	340141	S&F	Add/alt to Readiness Center at Lawrenceville	All buildings at Lawrenceville have been evaluated for NRHP and none are eligible or are in need of evaluation. Phase IA/IB Archaeological study completed. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	340157	Federal	Add/alt to FMS	All buildings at Lawrenceville have been evaluated for NRHP and none are eligible or are in need of evaluation. Phase IA/IB Archaeological study completed. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	CFA-340200	Federal	Administrative Building, General Purpose add/alt	All buildings at Lawrenceville have been evaluated for NRHP and none are eligible or are in need of evaluation. Phase IA/IB Archaeological study completed. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	340210	Federal	Add POV Parking for USPFO	All buildings at Lawrenceville have been evaluated for NRHP and none are eligible or are in need of evaluation. Phase IA/IB Archaeological study completed. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34DM003	TBD	Upgrade LED lighting at DMAVA HQ	All buildings at Lawrenceville have been evaluated for NRHP and none are eligible or are in need of evaluation. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.

34DM004	TBD	Reconfigure of admin space at DMAVA	All buildings at Lawrenceville have been evaluated for NRHP and none are eligible or are in need of evaluation. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
34LV002	S&F (TBD)	Install new HVAC system at Armory (Drill Floor)	All buildings at Lawrenceville have been evaluated for NRHP and none are eligible or are in need of evaluation. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
34LV005	TBD	Modernize supply room (OCIE) and weapons vault at Armory	All buildings at Lawrenceville have been evaluated for NRHP and none are eligible or are in need of evaluation. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
34LV010	Federal (TBD)	Construct pre fab metal facility	All buildings at Lawrenceville have been evaluated for NRHP and none are eligible or are in need of evaluation. Phase IA/IB Archaeological study completed. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
34LV012	TBD	Upgrade LED lighting at FMS #5	All buildings at Lawrenceville have been evaluated for NRHP and none are eligible or are in need of evaluation. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
34LV014	Federal (TBD)	Replace boiler at FMS#5	All buildings at Lawrenceville have been evaluated for NRHP and none are eligible or are in need of evaluation. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
34LV021	TBD	Install new roof and carport-mounted Solar Photovoltaic System at Armory	All buildings at Lawrenceville have been evaluated for NRHP and none are eligible or are in need of evaluation. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
34LV023	TBD	Lawrenceville/IFR Remediation Project	All buildings at Lawrenceville have been evaluated for NRHP and none are eligible or are in need of evaluation. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
34LV024	TBD	Demolish Bldg #00012 covered storage	All buildings at Lawrenceville have been evaluated for NRHP and none are eligible or are in need of evaluation. Phase IA/IB Archaeological study completed. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.

	34LV025	TBD	Demolish heating oil tank	All buildings at Lawrenceville have been evaluated for NRHP and none are eligible or are in need of evaluation. Phase IA/IB Archaeological study completed. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34LV029	TBD	Replace existing HVAC system at HSCOE Bldg #7	All buildings at Lawrenceville have been evaluated for NRHP and none are eligible or are in need of evaluation. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34LV030	TBD	Motor pool/rink lead dust clean-up at Armory	All buildings at Lawrenceville have been evaluated for NRHP and none are eligible or are in need of evaluation. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34LV112	TBD	Rehab of Bldg #11 for USPFO	All buildings at Lawrenceville have been evaluated for NRHP and none are eligible or are in need of evaluation. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34LV116	TBD	Replace power distribution center at DMAVA	All buildings at Lawrenceville have been evaluated for NRHP and none are eligible or are in need of evaluation. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34LV117	Federal (TBD)	Retrofit HVAC management control system at USPFO	All buildings at Lawrenceville have been evaluated for NRHP and none are eligible or are in need of evaluation. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34LV119	TBD	Maint. work force	All buildings at Lawrenceville have been evaluated for NRHP and none are eligible or are in need of evaluation. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34LV120	TBD	ATFP Entrance for Complex	All buildings at Lawrenceville have been evaluated for NRHP and none are eligible or are in need of evaluation. Phase IA/IB Archaeological study completed. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34VV407	S&F (TBD)	Statewide asbestos survey and management plan	All buildings at Lawrenceville have been evaluated for NRHP and none are eligible or are in need of evaluation. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.

	34VV601-B7	TBD	Replace generator at Bldg #7	All buildings at Lawrenceville have been evaluated for NRHP and none are eligible or are in need of evaluation. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
Morristown Armory	340142	S&F	Add/Alt to Readiness Center at Morristown	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
	340163	S&F	Vehicle Storage Building at Morristown	Bldg 00002 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34MT001	S&F (TBD)	Install standby generator at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
	34MT002	S&F	Add/alt supply room at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
	34MT003	S&F	Upgrade weapons vault at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
	34MT007	S&F (TBD)	Solar Photovoltaic System at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
	34MT009	TBD	Replace windows and doors at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
	34MT010	TBD	Morristown/IFR Remediation Project	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
	34MT011	TBD	Demolish UTMB heating oil UST	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require Section 106 coordination if the project has the potential to physically or visually impact the building.
34MT013	TBD	Upgrade of (SAF) doors at Morristown Readiness Center	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require Section 106 coordination.	
Mount Holly Armory	340143	S&F	Add/alt to Readiness Center at Mount Holly	Bldgs 00001 and 00011 were surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. Phase IA/IB Archaeological study completed. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34MH001	S&F (TBD)	Repave all failing paved assets at Armory	This project will not affect historic properties. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34MH003	S&F (TBD)	Install standby generator at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.

	34MH005	TBD	Install carport Photovoltaic System at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34MH006	TBD	Upgrade of (SAF) doors at Mount Holly Readiness Center	Bldgs 00001 and 00011 were surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34MH112	S&F (TBD)	Upgrade LED lighting at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
Newark Armory	340167	S&F	National Guard Readiness Center	Bldg 00001 has been determined not NRHP eligible. Phase IA/IB Archaeological study completed. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34NW004	TBD	Upgrade LED lighting at Armory	Bldg 00001 has been determined not NRHP eligible. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34NW005	TBD	Demolish excess at Armory	Bldg 00001 has been determined not NRHP eligible. Phase IA/IB Archaeological study completed. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34NW006	TBD	Newark/IFR Remediation Project	Bldg 00001 has been determined not NRHP eligible. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34NW007	TBD	Demolition Feasibility Study at Armory	Bldg 00001 has been determined not NRHP eligible. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34NW008	TBD	Upgrade of (SAF) doors at Newark Readiness Center	Bldg 00001 has been determined not NRHP eligible. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34NW009	TBD	Install new HVAC system at Armory	Bldg 00001 has been determined not NRHP eligible. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34NW010	TBD	Replace roof at Armory	Bldg 00001 has been determined not NRHP eligible. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34NW011	TBD	Rehab admin space at Armory	Bldg 00001 has been determined not NRHP eligible. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34NW012	TBD	Paving/sidewalks at Armory	Bldg 00001 has been determined not NRHP eligible. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.

	34NW013	TBD	Replace windows at Armory	Bldg 00001 has been determined not NRHP eligible. Phase IA/IB Archaeological study completed. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34NW014	TBD	Repointing exterior structural brick walls at Armory	Bldg 00001 has been determined not NRHP eligible. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
Riverdale Armory	340144	S&F	Add/alt to Readiness Center at Riverdale	Bldgs 00001-00003 have been determined not NRHP eligible. Phase IA/IB Archaeological study completed. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34RD001	TBD	Install standby generator switch at Armory	Bldg 00001 has been determined not NRHP eligible. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34RD004	TBD	Repave parking at Armory	This project will not affect historic properties. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34RD008	TBD	Replace failing bathrooms at Armory	Bldg 00001 has been determined not NRHP eligible. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34RD011	TBD	Install Solar Photovoltaic System at Armory	Bldg 00001 has been determined not NRHP eligible. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34RD012	TBD	Riverdale/IFR Remediation Project	Bldgs 00001-00003 have been determined not NRHP eligible. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34RD013	TBD	Upgrade of (SAF) doors at Riverdale Readiness Center	Bldgs 00001-00003 have been determined not NRHP eligible. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34RD111	S&F (TBD)	Upgrade LED lighting at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
Sea Girt NGTC	340145	S&F	Readiness Center at Sea Girt	Quarters 1 is Eligible. Project may require Section 106 coordination if the project has the potential to physically or visually impact the building or its views.
	340169	S&F	Add/alt to Armory for 63rd Band	NJARNG and the New Jersey SHPO have determined that no additional architectural or archaeological survey is necessary. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.

340205	Federal	New entrance and guard shack at entrance	NJARNG and the New Jersey SHPO have determined that no additional architectural or archaeological survey is necessary. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
340209	Federal	Addition to Med Clinic	NJARNG and the New Jersey SHPO have determined that no additional architectural or archaeological survey is necessary. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
340307	Federal	Install 500kW Photovoltaic Solar Electrical System	NJARNG and the New Jersey SHPO have determined that no additional architectural or archaeological survey is necessary. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
340315	Federal	Micro grid at Sea Girt	Quarters 1 is Eligible. Project may require Section 106 coordination if the project has the potential to physically or visually impact the building or its views or impact archaeological resources.
340316	Federal	Replace failing electrical distribution system	NJARNG and the New Jersey SHPO have determined that no additional architectural or archaeological survey is necessary. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
340506	Federal	Troop dispensary/health clinic addition	Bldg 00064 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
34SG003	TBD	Modernize supply room (OCIE) and weapons vault at Armory	Bldg 00035 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
34SG008	TBD	Engineering assessment evaluation for firing range	NJARNG and the New Jersey SHPO have determined that no additional architectural or archaeological survey is necessary. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
34SG013	TBD	Install a running track/multipurpose athletic field	Quarters 1 is Eligible. Project may require Section 106 coordination if the project has the potential to physically or visually impact the building or its views or impact archaeological resources.
34SG015	TBD	Convert and rehab part of Bldg #60 to support band mission	NJARNG and the New Jersey SHPO have determined that no additional architectural or archaeological survey is necessary. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.

34SG017	TBD	Upgrade LED lighting at Bldg #26	NJARNG and the New Jersey SHPO have determined that no additional architectural or archaeological survey is necessary. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
34SG020	S&F (TBD)	Replace failing electrical distribution system	NJARNG and the New Jersey SHPO have determined that no additional architectural or archaeological survey is necessary. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
34SG023	TBD	Renovate stairwell in Bldg #7	NJARNG and the New Jersey SHPO have determined that no additional architectural or archaeological survey is necessary. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
34SG024	TBD	Replace roof of Bldg #7	NJARNG and the New Jersey SHPO have determined that no additional architectural or archaeological survey is necessary. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
34SG202	Federal (TBD)	Design/install solar hot water system at Dining Facility	NJARNG and the New Jersey SHPO have determined that no additional architectural or archaeological survey is necessary. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
34SG025	TBD	Replace existing boiler at Armory	Bldg 00035 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
34SG029	TBD	Sea Girt/IFR Remediation Project	NJARNG and the New Jersey SHPO have determined that no additional architectural or archaeological survey is necessary. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
34SG113	Federal (TBD)	Rehab dining hall at Bldg 11	NJARNG and the New Jersey SHPO have determined that no additional architectural or archaeological survey is necessary. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
34SG204	TBD	Replace failed fire suppression system in Bldg #50	NJARNG and the New Jersey SHPO have determined that no additional architectural or archaeological survey is necessary. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
34SG221	TBD	Design and build barrier arm system	NJARNG and the New Jersey SHPO have determined that no additional architectural or archaeological survey is necessary. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.

	34SG222	TBD	Resurface road Academy Way	NJARNG and the New Jersey SHPO have determined that no additional architectural or archaeological survey is necessary. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34SG223	TBD	Replace existing sidewalks and curbs on Academy Way	NJARNG and the New Jersey SHPO have determined that no additional architectural or archaeological survey is necessary. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34SG224	TBD	Convert Bldg #21 to Barracks	NJARNG and the New Jersey SHPO have determined that no additional architectural or archaeological survey is necessary. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34SG225	TBD	Renovate Bldg #22 as current use	NJARNG and the New Jersey SHPO have determined that no additional architectural or archaeological survey is necessary. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34SG226	TBD	Rehab Bldg #23	NJARNG and the New Jersey SHPO have determined that no additional architectural or archaeological survey is necessary. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34SG230	TBD	Renovate TT ENL Barracks Bldg #25	NJARNG and the New Jersey SHPO have determined that no additional architectural or archaeological survey is necessary. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34SG233	TBD	Rehab TT off Quarters Bldg #24	NJARNG and the New Jersey SHPO have determined that no additional architectural or archaeological survey is necessary. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34SG234	TBD	Rehab TT off Quarters Bldg #15	NJARNG and the New Jersey SHPO have determined that no additional architectural or archaeological survey is necessary. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34SG235	TBD	Renovate bathrooms at Bldg #35	Bldg 00035 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34SG236	TBD	Replace sewer line at Bldg #35	Bldg 00035 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.

	34SG237	TBD	Renovate TT ENL Barracks Bldg #18	NJARNG and the New Jersey SHPO have determined that no additional architectural or archaeological survey is necessary. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34SG238	TBD	Renovate TT ENL Barracks Bldg #20	NJARNG and the New Jersey SHPO have determined that no additional architectural or archaeological survey is necessary. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34SG239	TBD	Renovate TT ENL Barracks Bldg #17	NJARNG and the New Jersey SHPO have determined that no additional architectural or archaeological survey is necessary. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34SG242	TBD	Demolish Bldg #59	Bldg 00059 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34SG243	TBD	Demolish Bldg #64	Bldg 00064 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34SG244	TBD	Demolish Bldg #65	NJARNG and the New Jersey SHPO have determined that no additional architectural or archaeological survey is necessary. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34SG245	TBD	Redesign and update HVAC humidity control system in Bldg #8	NJARNG and the New Jersey SHPO have determined that no additional architectural or archaeological survey is necessary. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34SG246	TBD	Decommission and remove oil water separator at Bldg #36	Bldg 00036 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34SG247	TBD	Repair stormwater basin at RTI	NJARNG and the New Jersey SHPO have determined that no additional architectural or archaeological survey is necessary. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34SG248	TBD	Demolish partial of Bldg #66	NJARNG and the New Jersey SHPO have determined that no additional architectural or archaeological survey is necessary. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.

	34SG805	TBD	Replace failed fire suppression system at Bldg #60	NJARNG and the New Jersey SHPO have determined that no additional architectural or archaeological survey is necessary. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
Somerset Armory	340146	S&F	Add/alt to Readiness Center at Somerset	Bldgs 00001 and 00002 were surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. Phase IA/IB Archaeological study completed. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	340159	Federal	Add/alt to FMS	Bldg 00002 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. Phase IA/IB Archaeological study completed. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34SO001	S&F (TBD)	Renovate kitchen at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34SO004	TBD	Renovate OCIE locker rooms/supply rooms and vault at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34SO007	TBD	Upgrade of stone for motor pool area at FMS	Bldg 00002 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. Phase IA/IB Archaeological study completed. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34SO010	TBD	Somerset/IFR Remediation Project	Bldgs 00001 and 00002 were surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34SO012	TBD	Upgrade of (SAF) doors at Somerset Readiness Center	Bldgs 00001 and 00002 were surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
Teaneck Armory	340147	S&F	Add/alt to Readiness Center at Teaneck	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require Section 106 coordination.

	340160	S&F	Add/alt to FMS	Bldg 00002 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. Phase IA/IB Archaeological study completed. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34TN004	TBD	Renovate OCIE locker rooms/supply rooms and vault expansion at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
	34TN006	S&F	Upgrade weapons vault at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
	34TN007	Federal (TBD)	Install above-ground diesel fuel tank with dispensing system and concrete support pad	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require Section 106 coordination if the project has the potential to physically or visually impact the Bldg 00001.
	34TN008	Federal (TBD)	Replaced existing boiler at Teaneck FMS #1	Bldg 00002 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34TN009	Federal (TBD)	Replace flat roof with new pitched metal roof system at FMS #1	Bldg 00002 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34TN011	TBD	Upgrade LED lighting at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
	34TN012	TBD	Pave FMS parking lot	This project will not affect historic properties. Phase IA/IB Archaeological study completed. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34TN013	TBD	Photovoltaic system at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
	34TN014	TBD	Teaneck/IFR Remediation Project	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
	34TN015	TBD	Replace/install fire suppression system in Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
	34TN016	TBD	Repave parking lot at Armory	This project will not affect historic properties. Phase IA/IB Archaeological study completed. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.

	34TN019	TBD	Upgrade of (SAF) doors at Teaneck Readiness Center	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
	34TN020	TBD	Upgrade LED lighting at FMS	Bldg 00002 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34TN021	TBD	Basement lead dust clean-up at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
	34TN022	TBD	Remove/replace oil water separator at FMS	Bldg 00002 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34TN201	S&F (TBD)	Install new ductless split system at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106.
Toms River Armory	340148	S&F	Add/alt to Readiness Center at Toms River	Bldgs 00001–00004 were surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. Phase IA/IB Archaeological study completed. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34TR002	TBD	Modernize OCIE locker rooms/supply rooms and vault at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34TR004	S&F (TBD)	Upgrade LED lighting at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34TR006	TBD	Renovate failing bathrooms at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34TR007	TBD	Toms River/IFR Remediation Project	Bldgs 00001–00004 were surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34TR008	TBD	Upgrade of (SAF) doors at Toms River Readiness Center	Bldgs 00001–00004 were surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.

	34TR111	S&F (TBD)	Replace windows at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34TR112	S&F (TBD)	Install Solar Photovoltaic System at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
Trenton Mercer Aviation	34ME001	S&F (TBD)	Repave failing parking at Airport	This project will not affect historic properties. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34ME003	TBD	Trenton Mercer/IFR Remediation Project	Bldgs 00001 and 00002 were surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34ME004	TBD	Demolition of JP8 fuel storage tank	Bldgs 00001 and 00002 were surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34ME005	TBD	Upgrade of (SAF) doors at Trenton Mercer	Bldgs 00001 and 00002 were surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34ME103	Federal	Upgrade fencing at compound	Completed Phase IA Archaeological Survey (Spring 2021). No further archaeological survey recommended, pending NHPO consultation.
	34ME111	TBD	Conduct site investigation at oil USTs at FMS	Bldg 00002 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. Complete Phase IA Archaeological Survey (2021). Section 106 coordination needed.
Tuckerton Armory	Sale of property planned during FY 2021-2025.			
Vineland Armory	340131	Federal	National Guard Vehicle Maintenance Shop	Bldg 00002 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	340150	S&F	Add/alt to Readiness Center at Vineland	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106.

	CHS-340212	Federal	Add/alt to National Guard Vehicle Maintenance Shop	Bldg 00002 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. Phase IA/IB Archaeological study completed. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34H-VL02	TBD	Hurricane Sandy Replace water pipes in ceiling at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106.
	34VL001	TBD	Install standby generator switch at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106
	34VL004	S&F (TBD)	Replace windows at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106.
	34VL007	S&F (TBD)	Upgrade weapons vault to criteria	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106.
	34VL009	Federal (TBD)	Replace above-ground oil heat tank to diesel fuel tank with dispensing system at FMS	Bldg 00002 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34VL010	TBD	Upgrade LED lighting at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106
	34VL011	TBD	Upgrade of stone for motor pool area at FMS	Bldg 00002 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. Phase IA/IB Archaeological study completed. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34VL012	TBD	Upgrade of (SAF) doors at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106
	34VL112	S&F (TBD)	Install Solar Photovoltaic System at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106.
	34VL201	TBD	Reconstruct retaining wall and sidewalk at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106
Washington (Port Murray) Armory	340151	S&F	Add/alt to Readiness Center at Port Murray (Washington)	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. Phase IA/IB Archaeological study completed. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.

	34PM002	S&F (TBD)	Repave all failing paved assets at Armory	This project will not affect historic properties. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34PM005	S&F (TBD)	Upgrade LED lighting at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34PM009	TBD	Port Murray (Washington)/IFR Remediation Project	Bldg 00001 were surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34PM010	TBD	Replace/install fire suppression system in Armory	Bldg 00001 were surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34PM011	TBD	Upgrade of (SAF) doors at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34PM111	S&F (TBD)	Install Solar Photovoltaic System at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
West Orange Armory	340152	S&F	Add/alt to Readiness Center at West Orange	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106.
	34WO002	TBD	Repair/replace roof system at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106.
	34WO003	S&F (TBD)	Rehab women bathrooms and showers at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106.
	34WO004	TBD	Add/alt supply room at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106.
	34WO005	S&F (TBD)	Upgrade weapons vault to criteria at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106.
	34WO008	TBD	Install Solar Photovoltaic System at CSMS	Bldgs 00002-00004 were surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.

	34WO009	TBD	Install new roof and carport-mounted Solar Photovoltaic System at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106.
	34WO010	TBD	Replace existing fence at CSMS #3	Bldg 00003 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. Phase IA/IB Archaeological study completed. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34WO011	TBD	West Orange/IFR Remediation Project	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106.
	34WO012	TBD	Upgrade of (SAF) doors at West Orange Readiness Center	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106.
	34WO013	TBD	Repair/replace cracked brick façade – repoint mortar joints at West Orange Readiness Center	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106.
Westfield Armory	340162	Federal	Add/alt to FMS	Bldg 00002, FMS 3, was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible. Phase IA/IB Archaeological study completed. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34WF001 (2017–2018)	S&F	Install standby generator at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106.
	34WF003	TBD	Renovate OCIE locker rooms/supply and vaults to criteria at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106.
	34WF004	Federal (TBD)	Replace boiler at FMS #3	Bldg 00002, FMS 3, was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34WF005	S&F (TBD)	Upgrade weapons vault to criteria at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106.
	34WF007	TBD	Replace failing windows at FMS	Bldg 00002, FMS 3, was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34WF008	Federal (TBD)	Rehab bathrooms at FMS	Bldg 00002, FMS 3, was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34WF009 (YEAR TBD)	TBD	Replace windows and doors at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106.

	34WF010	S&F (TBD)	Repair/replace roof system at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106.
	34WF011	TBD	Upgrade LED lighting at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106.
	34WF012	Federal (TBD)	Renovate existing supply/storage space at FMS	Bldg 00002, FMS 3, was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34WF013	TBD	Upgrade of stone motor pool area at FMS	Bldg 00002, FMS 3, was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible. Phase IA/IB Archaeological study completed. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34WF014	TBD	Install Solar Photovoltaic System at FMS	Bldg 00002, FMS 3, was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34WF015	TBD	Install new roof and carport-mounted Solar Photovoltaic System at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106.
	34WF016	TBD	Westfield/IFR Remediation Project	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106.
	34WF017	TBD	Upgrade of (SAF) doors at Westfield Readiness Center	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106.
	34WF018	TBD	Upgrade LED lighting at FMS	Bldg 00002, FMS 3, was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34WF201	TBD	Replace existing UST	Phase IA/IB Archaeological study completed. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34WF603	Federal (TBD)	Drive thru maintenance bay	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project may require Section 106 coordination if the project has the potential to physically or visually impact the Bldg 00001.
Woodbridge Armory	340153	S&F	Add/alt to Readiness Center at Woodbridge	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. Phase IA/IB Archaeological study complete. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.

34WB001	S&F (TBD)	Install standby generator at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
34WB002	S&F (TBD)	Repave all paved assets at Armory	This project will not affect historic properties. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
34WB003	S&F (TBD)	Rehab HVAC system at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
34WB005	TBD	Rehab roof with metal roof system at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
34WB007	S&F (TBD)	Rehab admin and supply rooms at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
34WB008	TBD	Upgrade weapons vault to criteria at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
34WB010	TBD	Renovate kitchen at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
34WB013	TBD	Install new carport Solar Photovoltaic System at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
34WB014	TBD	Woodbridge/IFR Remediation Project	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
34WB015	TBD	Upgrade of (SAF) doors at Woodbridge Readiness Center	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.

	34WB112	TBD	Upgrade LED lighting at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
Woodbury Armory	34WY001	S&F	Install standby generator at Armory	Bldgs 00001-00004 are Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106.
	34WY002	S&F (TBD)	Replace windows at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106.
	34WY004	TBD	Add/alt supply room at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106.
	34WY005	S&F (TBD)	Renovate weapons vault to criteria at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106.
	34WY007	TBD	Renovated bathrooms at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106.
	34WY009	TBD	Install carport Solar Photovoltaic System at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106.
	34WY010	TBD	Woodbury/IFR Remediation Project	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106.
	34WY011	TBD	Woodbury Readiness Center	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106.
Woodstown Armory	340115	S&F	Add/alt to Readiness Center at Woodstown	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible. Phase IA/IB Archaeological study complete. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34WT001	TBD	Modernize supply room (OCIE) and weapons vault room at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34WT002	S&F (TBD)	Install standby generator at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34WT003	S&F (TBD)	Upgrade weapons vault to criteria at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.

	34WT009	TBD	Install new carport-mounted Solar Photovoltaic System at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34WT010	TBD	Woodstown/IFR Remediation Project	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34WT011	TBD	Upgrade of (SAF) doors at Woodstown Readiness Center	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.

As noted above, guidance for developing and implementing the projects and protecting resources is included in **Appendix J**. An internal cost estimate for the projects listed in section 2.2.3, for NGB review only, is provided in **Appendix H**.

2.3. Cultural Landscape Approach

Cultural resources constitute significant elements of the ecosystems in which Army installations and their component activities exist and function. Planning and management of cultural resources should occur within the context of a comprehensive and integrated land, resource, and infrastructure approach that adapts and applies principles of ecosystem management. This involves planning and management of cultural resources by reference to the landscape.

The development and implementation, as appropriate, of a cultural landscape approach to NJARNG installation management is required by AR 200-1. A cultural landscape approach:

1. Analyzes the spatial relationships among all cultural resources within their natural setting. Installation cultural resources management planning occurs through installation ICRMPs, and can be facilitated by installation GIS if available.
2. Serves as an organizing principle to record the landscape in a manner that incorporates the complexity of human cultural interaction with the natural terrain through time. Military installations are treated as an integral entity with interrelationships existing among the natural and cultural resources present. Military operations are treated as one, albeit one of the most significant, of a number of human cultural activities that have influenced the installation cultural landscape. The intent of this approach is to fully integrate cultural resources management with military training, testing, and infrastructure operations.
3. Recognizes that cultural resources may be present on installations because of, or may even be a result of, continuous military occupation and use of the land. Landscapes on any Army installation have all been affected to some degree by human activity. Prehistoric and historic archaeological resources, historic buildings, structures and districts, sacred sites, endangered species habitat, wetlands, riparian areas, and other components of the ecosystem have been influenced, maintained, or created by prehistoric and historic human occupants, and modern military use of the land. All of these natural and man-made features, including those related to military operations, are viewed as a series of surface and subsurface features that make up the installation's cultural landscape.

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4. The cultural landscapes on military installations are unique because there are no other landscapes in this nation that have evolved from a continued use for defense-related purposes. Therefore, there must be functional continuity; military training and testing and other defense-related activities must continue to occur to maintain and allow the military cultural landscape to continue to evolve. As a resource category, a “cultural landscape” (see **Appendix J**) can be determined eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Some NJARNG installations, including multiple armories, include elements other than buildings that could be considered historic, as part of a cultural landscape. These include flagpoles, fences, paving, memorials, etc. Any projects that might propose removal or replacement of these features should consider the impact that the loss of the feature might have on the installation’s cultural landscape.

The NJARNG cultural resources program has implemented the cultural landscape approach in several ways:

- Use of GIS to create cultural resources data layers that are integrated within the geodatabase; these layers allow planners to view cultural resources as integrated with natural resources and infrastructure elements within the landscape;
- Integration of cultural resources planning efforts with the virtual installation Master Plan.
- Consideration of landscape elements in preservation planning at eligible armories and historic districts.

2.3.1. Geographic Information System

The Environmental Office at NJARNG has a fully functional and operational GIS utilizing ArcGIS Desktop version 10 that includes cultural resources-related data. All GIS data reside in a personal geodatabase that is compliant with Spatial Data Standards for Facilities Infrastructure and Environment version 2.6. The cultural resources-related GIS data has been collected for facilities that have been subject to an archeological and/or architectural survey. This data includes an archaeological sites layer, an archaeological survey layer, an eligible/not assessed archaeological site layer, and a cultural sensitivity layer that combines eligible/not assessed archaeological sites and historic buildings/structures as defined by 36 CFR 800. Cultural resources GIS information is updated as new cultural resources surveys are conducted. Properties that have been divested are not removed from the GIS database, per NJARNG’s standard procedures, though comments have been added to reflect the status of the properties.

2.3.2. Sustainability Initiatives

Through its management of cultural resources under its stewardship, NJARNG has advanced sustainability in a number of ways. The preservation and continued use of existing buildings and structures is an inherently sustainable act, negating the need for additional construction costs and materials. NJARNG continues to use many of its historic buildings and structures.

2.4. Coordination and Staffing

Cultural resources compliance requirements must be completed prior to implementation of mission-essential programs, projects, and training.

Integration and coordination among NJARNG offices can be very challenging. Installation program managers (including cultural resources, natural resources, training, housing, landscape maintenance) manage multiple programs, and it can be difficult to communicate with other offices on a regular basis. To effectively manage a cultural resources program, coordination is absolutely essential. Other offices

need to be aware of the cultural resources program's responsibilities. The CRM also must be aware of the activities of other installation offices that could potentially impact cultural resources. Lack of proponents for cultural resources could ultimately result in insufficient funding for the program.

An effective CRM should:

- understand the military mission;
- have or acquire an inventory of archaeological resources with locations and maps. This must be closely controlled and discussed on a case-by-case manner;
- have a clear understanding of how their job supports the military mission;
- review proposed programs and projects to determine necessary compliance;
- align cultural resources compliance with NEPA requirements whenever possible;
- work on gaining proponents for cultural resources management up the chain of command;
- know what other installation offices are doing, explain cultural resources responsibilities, and discuss potential impacts on cultural resources;
- coordinate and consult with outside entities including the SHPO, Federally recognized Native American Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, and local interest groups, as mandated in NEPA, NHPA, DoDI 4710.02, AR 200-1, and other laws and regulations summarized in **Appendix I**. Neglecting to consult with these interested parties early in the planning process could result in unnecessary tension, which will cause delays that translate into government time and cost. Recent national initiatives have strengthened responsibilities to consult with Federally recognized Native American Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations.

2.4.1. Internal NJARNG Coordination and Staffing Overview

Coordination and staffing procedures are critical for activities such as construction; long-range planning; building repair, maintenance, or renovation; and planning and execution of mission training or other mission-essential activities. Coordination is also critical for cultural resources stewardship and compliance. Actions that typically trigger internal coordination and compliance include, but are not limited to:

- Building maintenance and repair;
- Landscape and grounds repair or replacement;
- New construction – buildings or additions, infrastructure, roads, and trails;
- Major renovations to buildings;
- Major changes in use of buildings;
- Major changes in training locations or type;
- Master planning;
- Divesting of property;
- Demolishing building or structures;
- Leasing or using private or public property;
- Emergency operations;

- Compliance with Anti-Terrorism Force Protection requirements.

Chapter 1 introduced the internal stakeholders and review requirements for development of the ICRMP. Table 2-7 lists internal stakeholders and their responsibilities and involvement in the cultural resources program.

TABLE 2-7. INTERNAL STAKEHOLDER COORDINATION.

Internal Stakeholder	Interface with Cultural Resource Program and CRM
Leadership – TAG, ATAG, Chief of Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide leadership support to the cultural resources program. Through review and signing of ICRMP, determine the cultural resources policy and procedures for the NJARNG. • Participate in cultural resources awareness training.
FMO, SMO, CFMO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have the ICRMP as a component plan within the installation Master Plan and Design Guide. • Provide project and program information to the CRM for review during planning stages. • Include time schedules for cultural resources compliance. • Have the current inventory of cultural resources. • Invite CRM to planning and project meetings. • Have a permitting system established for anyone who plans to dig on the installation. The CRM shall review digging plans and implement mitigation measures as required. • Provide background information concerning facilities, environmental, and geographic factors, surface disturbance, threatened and endangered species, wetlands, and other sensitive natural resources to the CRM.
U.S. Property and Fiscal Officer (USPFO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should have the ICRMP as a component plan within the installation Master Plan and Design Guide. • Should have the current inventory of cultural resources and discuss upcoming projects with the CRM to ensure timely compliance. • Invite CRM to planning and project meetings. • Participate in cultural resources awareness training.
Master and Strategic Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should have the ICRMP as a component plan within the installation Master Plan and Design Guide. • Should have the CRM review master / strategic plans and training plans. • Should include time schedules for cultural resources compliance and any necessary tribal consultation in implementation of plans and training. • Invite CRM to planning and project meetings. • Participate in cultural resources awareness training.
Facilities Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shall have the current inventory of significant cultural resources found on properties, as well as information on lands that have or have not been surveyed, and should be provided information on any agreement documents pertinent to their facilities and SOPs. • Participate in cultural resources awareness training.

TABLE 2-7. INTERNAL STAKEHOLDER COORDINATION.

Internal Stakeholder	Interface with Cultural Resource Program and CRM
Facility Managers, Readiness Centers (armories)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shall have the current inventory of significant cultural resources found on properties, as well as information on lands that have or have not been surveyed, and should be provided information on any agreement documents pertinent to their facilities and SOPs. • Participate in cultural resources awareness training.
Environmental Program Manager (M-DAY)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shall have the current inventory of significant cultural resources found on properties, as well as information on lands that have or have not been surveyed, and should be provided information on any agreement documents pertinent to their facilities and SOPs. • Participate in cultural resources awareness training.
Range Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shall have the current inventory of significant cultural resources found on properties, as well as information on lands that have or have not been surveyed, and should be provided information on any agreement documents pertinent to their facilities and SOPs. • Shall provide background information concerning facilities, environmental and geographic factors, surface disturbance, threatened and endangered species, wetlands, and other sensitive natural resources to the CRM. • Participate in cultural resources awareness training.
Unit Commander, Environmental Liaison, Environmental Unit Command Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shall have the current inventory of significant cultural resources found on properties, as well as information on lands that have or have not been surveyed and SOPs. • Participate in cultural resources awareness training.
Environmental Quality Control Committee (EQCC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have the ICRMP as a component of quality control and planning. • Have an understanding of cultural resource compliance requirements. • Include time schedules for cultural resources compliance. • Invite CRM to committee meetings. • Have the current inventory of cultural resources. • Participate in cultural resources awareness training.
Historian	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review historic context and provide historic information to CRM and public affairs office.
ITAM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shall have the current inventory of significant cultural resources found on properties, as well as information on lands that have or have not been surveyed and SOPs. • Participate in cultural resources awareness training.
Public Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shall act as a liaison between the CRM and the public, facilitate public meetings, and arrange and conduct meetings or information dissemination with the media, as appropriate. • Shall promote National Historic Preservation Week. • Provide news stories to internal newsletters, newspapers (<i>On Guard</i>), NGB publications, and local media.

TABLE 2-7. INTERNAL STAKEHOLDER COORDINATION.

Internal Stakeholder	Interface with Cultural Resource Program and CRM
Joint Forces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shall have the current inventory of significant cultural resources found on properties, as well as information on lands that have or have not been surveyed, and should be provided information on any agreement documents pertinent to their facilities and SOPs.
Recruiters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be aware of cultural resources reservation program and history, and promote them to recruits.

Construction or military mission activities can adversely affect cultural resources. Each NJARNG staff member involved with planning, construction, building repair, or maintenance; management of training; or management of other mission activities should coordinate with the CRM in the planning process. Analysis of effect should be done prior to NEPA implementation or, at the latest, during the scoping phase for the appropriate NEPA document; this analysis can be coordinated with the Section 106 review process to help streamline the process but requires early and constant coordination. Analysis should commence with the submission of a MILCON request for funding (DD Form 1390/91) or initial identification of a need for a project/training exercise. If the action qualifies for a NEPA Categorical Exclusion (CX), be sure that all NHPA requirements have been resolved or there are no historic properties affected by the proposed action. If properties are affected by the project or training exercise, and the effects have not been mitigated through an MOA, then an EA and MOA are required. For more detailed guidance, refer to the NGB NEPA Handbook or contact NGB-ARE Cultural Resource Specialists or NEPA Program Managers.

To facilitate integration of planning and analysis of effects between stakeholders, the CRM will:

- distribute the ICRMP Update to and solicit input from internal stakeholders;
- discuss the compliance actions proposed in response to MILCON and other projects listed in chapter 2 (and **Appendix H**) and emphasize time requirements to complete these actions in advance of the undertakings;
- distribute SOPs to applicable parties (see **Appendix F**);
- distribute list of historic structure and archaeological sensitivity maps;
- develop and conduct cultural resource awareness training;
- meet at a minimum once a year, but preferably once a month, with CFMO and POTO to discuss upcoming projects and plans;
- attend the EQCC meetings;
- participate in staff meetings, as appropriate.

The CRM should contact the above personnel to determine if they understand the cultural resources management program, and periodically interface with these individuals on updates and as new NJARNG mission-essential plans and programs are developed. The key is to establish relationships so that internal stakeholders will notify the CRM of project changes and upcoming projects.

Timing: Coordination should be ongoing. The sooner the CRM is involved in the planning and project process, the more likely the process will continue without interruption and delays. Projects involving tribal consultation and stakeholder involvement should be identified as early as possible.

2.4.2. External Coordination (Agencies and Stakeholders) Overview

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

External agencies and stakeholders that might be involved in cultural resources management include following:

- SHPO;
- THPOs/Tribes;
- ACHP;
- Departmental Consulting Archaeologist (DCA), National Park Service (NPS);
- Keeper of the National Register, Department of the Interior (DOI);
- Interested members of the public, including ethnographic groups, historic organizations, and others.

The NJARNG will comply with all pertinent laws and regulations concerning the management and preservation of cultural resources and will, where appropriate, consult with the SHPO, THPO/Tribes, the ACHP, and interested persons, as required

- to comply with NHPA Section 106;
- to comply with NEPA, when the NHPA Section 106 requirements are integrated into the NEPA process;
- in accordance with the NHPA, if the NJARNG and the SHPO come to a disagreement regarding NRHP eligibility recommendations, the Keeper of the National Register can be consulted. Guidance on preparing a determination of eligibility can be found at 36 CFR Part 62.3(d);
- in accordance with the NHPA, if the NJARNG and the SHPO come to a disagreement regarding the Section 106 process, the ACHP may assist. The NJARNG must also invite the ACHP to participate in consultations regarding the resolution of adverse effects to historic properties;
- in accordance with the NHPA, NAGPRA, NEPA, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), and relevant New Jersey Statutes related to the protection and preservation of burials, the CRM shall coordinate with interested Native American Tribes (see **Appendices F and J**);
- in accordance with the NHPA, the CRM will consult with the NPS for all Section 106 undertakings that have the potential to affect a National Historic Landmark.

Timing: SHPO and public reviews will generally require a minimum of 30 days for Section 106 reviews of determination of effects. THPO and Tribe reviews require additional diligence. At a minimum, concurrent with the 30-day review, follow up with THPOs/Tribes by sending a certified letter to receive input. A thorough memorandum for record (MFR) of contact with THPOs/Tribes must be kept for these conversations.

2.5. Tribal Consultation Program

On 27 October 1999, the DoD promulgated its annotated American Indian and Alaska Native Policy, which emphasizes the importance of respecting and consulting with tribal governments on a government-to-government basis. The policy requires an assessment, through consultation, of the effect of proposed

DoD actions that might have the potential to significantly affect protected American Indian tribal resources, American Indian tribal rights, and American Indian lands before decisions are made by the services. DoDI 4710.02, within which the Department of Defense Annotated American Indian and Alaska Native Policy is a component, provides additional guidance for this policy. If it appears that there might be an effect, the appropriate Federally recognized Native American Tribes, Alaskan Native villages and corporations, and Native Hawaiian organizations would be contacted.

Federally recognized tribes historically associated with lands under NJARNG control are as follows:

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- Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma;
- Delaware Nation, Oklahoma;
- Delaware Tribe of Indians (THPO);
- Shawnee Tribe;
- Stockbridge-Munsee Community Band of Mohican Indians.

Appendix F provides POC information for these Tribes.

2.5.1. Status of Consultation

NJARNG has consulted with Native American Tribes with interest in areas where NJARNG installations are located on specific undertakings, as well as initiated general consultations to facilitate lines of communication, understanding, and cooperation between Native American Tribes and NJARNG. NJARNG has not entered into agreement documents with any Tribes and consults on projects on as-needed basis following 36 CFR 800. The NJARNG environmental office keeps in constant communication to maintain the most up-to-date contact information for each Tribe and their areas of interest, as described below.

2.5.2. Development of the ICRMP and ICRMP Updates

The NJARNG is charged with consulting with Native American Tribes and THPOs on a government-to-government basis on the development of the ICRMP and subsequent ICRMP Updates and Revisions. The NJARNG must take into account the views of Native American Tribes in reaching a final decision regarding the ICRMP and management of cultural resources. Unless protocols have been established between the NJARNG and a specific Tribe allowing direct contact between the CRM and THPO or other designated Tribal representative, all correspondence from the NJARNG to a Tribe is sent from the TAG or Chief of Staff to the Tribal Chair or Chief. The NJARNG provided copies of the draft final ICRMP Update to those Tribes that requested a copy. Consistent with government-to-government consultation, the cover letter requesting tribal input to the ICRMP Update and the letter transmitting the ICRMP was from the TAG or Chief of Staff and addressed to the Tribal Chair or Chief. See **Appendix L** for copies of tribal consultation correspondence.

2.5.3. Ongoing Cultural Resources Manager Responsibilities

CRMs should maintain an electronic file and a binder of hard copies containing information relating to the NJARNG's consultation program to date. The file should include following:

- Summary of past consultation activities;

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- Letters and memorandums for record;
 - Planned future consultation;
 - POC list;
 - Any agreement documents.

The file should be updated as necessary to include MFRs, meeting agendas and summaries, updated POC lists, and agreement documents.

The POC list in the file and in the ICRMP (**Appendix F**) should be updated whenever new information becomes available. At a minimum, the list should be checked annually and a report printed for inclusion in the appendix. The CRM can call/access the following resources for update information:

- SHPO;
- THPOs;
- Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Web page;
- Other Federal or state agencies, including the state department of transportation.

NJARNG consults with seven Federally recognized Native American Tribes that may have ancestral ties or potential areas of interest (AOI) within New Jersey. Letters were mailed to the appropriate contacts within each tribe as part of the coordination of the 2006 ICRMP Update. No responses were received. The NJARNG CRM has communicated directly with the Librarian for the Oneida Seneca Tribe in New York, who indicated that the tribe would likely not respond to further consultation requests from the NJARNG but would keep all information on file.

The NJARNG has responded to two NAGPRA data calls, one in 1991 and one in 2006, requesting information on curated items from NJARNG installations. Although no NRHP eligible archaeological sites have been recorded on NJARNG installations, artifacts recovered during archaeological investigations are being curated at the National Guard Militia Museum at Sea Girt. No human remains or burial-associated cultural items are present among the curated items.

In the event that any large-scale ground disturbance is planned for any NJARNG installation that has not been subject to an archaeological survey, the NJARNG should attempt to consult with Federally recognized tribes with ancestral lands that might be affected by the proposed undertaking. Consultation should occur face-to-face, if at all possible, or through phone contact to aid in establishment of a communicative, consulting relationship.

2.6. Curation

Materials or artifacts collected during archaeological excavations are curated at:

- National Guard Militia Museum of New Jersey at Sea Girt, NJARNG, PO Box 277, Sea Girt, NJ 08750, (732) 974-5966.

This includes a total of 70 artifacts that were retained during the Phase IB archaeological surveys at Morristown and Sea Girt. The archaeological collection from the Phase II survey of archaeological site 28-MO-407, which is eligible for the NRHP, is at the National Guard Militia Museum at Sea Girt NGTC. The archaeological collection from shovel testing at site 28-Cm-60, which is eligible for the NRHP, is currently at the Lawrenceville Department of Military and Veterans Affairs in Lawrenceville with plans to relocate the collection to the National Guard Militia Museum at Sea Girt NGTC. Any federal

collections (i.e., archaeological artifacts from federal land), if they exist, should be stored in a facility that meets the standards in 36 CFR 79 for Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections.

Records, artifacts, and donated private collections that are associated with ARNG military history are curated and/or stored at:

- National Guard Militia Museum of New Jersey at Sea Girt, NJARNG, P.O. Box 277, Sea Girt, NJ 08750, (732) 974-5966;
- Lawrenceville Department of Military and Veterans Affairs, NJARNG, 101 Eggerts Crossing Road, Lawrenceville, NJ 08648, (609) 530-6802;
- West Orange Armory, NJARNG, 1299 Pleasant Valley Way, West Orange, NJ 07052, (973) 325-8005;
- Westfield Armory, NJARNG, 685 N Evergreen Ave, Woodbury, NJ 08096, (908) 317-9501.

There are over 8,000 historic objects in these collections. As of 1999, when a survey was conducted by the USACE-St. Louis District, 3.4 percent of these were Federally owned. Seventy-five percent are state-owned and the remaining objects are owned by private alumni associations. This survey indicated significant issues within the collections, including a lack of provenience records (due to a flood in the 1960s) and inappropriate storage methods. In November 2012, flooding due to Hurricane Sandy prompted the NJARNG to relocate its collections at the National Guard Militia Museum and institute conservation measures to the collection specimens. New museums were completed at Sea Girt NGTC and Lawrenceville in 2020. NJARNG was in the process of Egberts installing its collections in these new museums as of the update to this ICRMP.

Static displays of historic weapons or vehicles are located at many of the NJARNG installations. The locations of these objects have been mapped via global positioning system units and are included in the GIS database.

In general, items relating to the NJARNG's military history are the responsibility of the NJARNG's historian or History Detachment rather than the CRM. NGR 870-20 "Army National Guard Museums, Museum Activities, and Historical Property" and its associated regulation AR 870-20 "Military History: Responsibilities, Policies, and Procedures" outline the policies applied to these types of items. AR 870-20 and NGR 870-20 can be found online at:

- http://www.army.mil/usapa/epubs/CMH_1.html (AR 870-20);
- http://www.ngbpc.ngb.army.mil/pubs/870/ngr870_20.pdf (NGR 870-20).

Under NGR 870-20, a historical collection is defined as:

1. A collection of artifacts displayed in a regimental room, trophy room, armory, visitor's center, exhibit area, or other type of display not recognized by the U.S. Center for Military History as a museum or museum activity;
2. A collection of historical artifacts (including archaeological artifacts) secured, preserved, accounted for, and stored on an installation;
3. A collection of historical artifacts in an officers' club, non-commissioned officers club, chapel, lobby, headquarters building, or armory;

-
4. A collection of artifacts such as tanks, artillery, vehicles, aircraft or other items that are displayed in front of buildings (including armories), on a parade ground, at an airfield, in parks, or at other locations around the State.

NGR 870-20 also specifies the roles of CRMs and historians in regards to collections:

The State/installation Environmental Program Manager will advise the museum director/curator regarding archaeological artifacts and other items relating to Native Americans. In accordance with provisions of AR 200-1, the Environmental Program Manager, in turn, will consult with the installation's Cultural Resources Manager and the Coordinator of Native American Affairs on the applicability of cultural resources laws and regulations.

NGR 870-20 also provides the following guidance regarding archaeological collections:

Archaeological remains or artifacts related to Native Americans will not be accepted into Federal collections without prior approval of the Army National Guard Environmental Program Manager, after consultation with the State/installation Cultural Resources Manager and Coordinator of Native American Affairs. Acceptance of archaeological material may be subject to additional Federal laws and regulations, and the Environmental Program Manager will advise the museum director/curator regarding any specific cultural resources requirements. Such requirements include, but are not limited to, the National Historic Preservation Act (16 *United States Code* [USC] 470a-w) and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 USC 3001 et seq.).

2.7. Information Restrictions

Section 304 of the NHPA [16 USC 470w-3(a) — Confidentiality of the location of sensitive historic resources] states that:

- “(a) The head of a Federal agency or other public official receiving grant assistance pursuant to this Act, after consultation with the Secretary, shall withhold from disclosure to the public, information about the location, character, or ownership of a historic resource if the Secretary and the agency determine that disclosure may —
- (1) cause a significant invasion of privacy;
 - (2) risk harm to the historic resources; or
 - (3) impede the use of a traditional religious site by practitioners.”

On Federal property, ARPA also provides provisions for restriction of information on archaeological site locations. Native American Tribes have an interest in restricting this information and are not expected to divulge such location information unless they can be reassured of restrictions for access. Therefore, it is extremely important that persons using this document and other cultural resources reports and maps understand that access to all archaeological resource descriptions and locations is restricted to the CRM for internal use only. For this reason, no maps delineating the locations of archaeological resources are included in this ICRMP, nor will any be released to the public.

Information regarding archaeological site descriptions and locations is restricted to the TAG and the CRM NJARNG.

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3. Standard Operating Procedures

The SOPs provided in this ICRMP Update have been streamlined for use by NJARNG non-environmental personnel. Accordingly, they provide basic guidance for the most common situations that have the potential to impact cultural resources. The SOPs should be one of several tools distributed to NJARNG personnel to help them identify those actions that can impact cultural resources, demonstrate the consequences of conducting actions without appropriate review by the CRM, and highlight the appropriate process for coordination. Guidance for the CRM is provided throughout this ICRMP Update, particularly in **Appendix J**.

SOPs should be made available to all personnel including any tenants, contractors, and occasional users. An overview of the SOPs should be included in the orientation packet for tenants and occasional users, and appropriate SOPs should be included in contracts. SOPs can be featured on the facility web site. Flowcharts and procedures for inadvertent discovery can also be included in Trainers’ Guides and Soldiers’ Cards.

Cultural Resources Manager. AR 200-1 requires the designation of a CRM to coordinate the virtual installation’s cultural resources management program. The CRM is, therefore, responsible for the oversight of activities that might affect cultural resources on NJARNG land, or NJARNG activities that might have an effect on cultural resources on non-NJARNG lands. CRMs should be provided with adequate training to ensure that they have a full understanding of their position duties and can provide adequate guidance on compliance with cultural laws and regulations to other stakeholders.

Annual Cultural Resources Training. To enhance integration of cultural resources issues into the planning process and to improve the manner in which cultural resources support the NJARNG mission, the CRM should provide access to awareness training for training site managers, field commanders and their troops, maintenance staff, and others who may encounter cultural resources. Training subjects can include understanding SOPs, introduction to cultural resources regulations and management, and identification of cultural resources. Training for non-environmental personnel is crucial to ensure a successful cultural resources management program, compliance with environmental laws and policies, and protection of cultural resources.

All SOPs apply to all NJARNG-occupied sites. At leased sites, the NJARNG CRM will conduct all necessary coordination with the Environmental Office and/or CRM of the installation on which the leased property is located.

TABLE 3-1. TIMING OF SOPs.

SOP	Timing
SOP No. 1: New Construction, Maintenance, and Repair Activities	For exempt actions, no additional time is required. For nonexempt actions, anticipate a minimum of 4 months.
SOP No. 2: Disposal or Demolition of Excess Property	Anticipate a minimum of 4 to 6 months for historic structures.
SOP No. 3: Mission Training of Military and Tenant Personnel	Clearing lands for training requires approximately 4 to 6 months for archaeological surveys, when necessary. Personnel should be familiar with the contents of SOP 5; this can be done as part of annual training and unit in-briefings.
SOP No. 4: Emergency Actions	A minimum of 7 days.

TABLE 3-1. TIMING OF SOPS.

SOP	Timing
SOP No. 5: Inadvertent Discovery	Personnel should be familiar with the contents of the SOP; this can be done as part of annual training and unit in-briefings. Inadvertent discoveries will take a minimum of 30 days.
SOP No 6: Tribal Consultation	Ongoing consultation is required to ensure the success of the NJARNG mission.

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

Contact: Sarah Helble, Environmental Specialist
NJDMAVA CFMO-EMB (609) 530-7134

Scope: This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) outlines the steps to be taken prior to new construction, maintenance, and repair activities on NJARNG properties. It is intended for all personnel other than the CRM. Examples of applicable personnel are:

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

All personnel above are referred to as “manager.”

These procedures are intended to ensure that no disturbance or destruction of significant architectural resources (or their character-defining features) and archaeological resources takes place.

Statutory Reference(s) and Guidance:

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

-
- Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Accessibility Guidelines for Buildings and Facilities as amended in 2002.

Applicability:

Typical actions that trigger this SOP:

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

Specific events that trigger this SOP:

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

Coordination (see Figure 3-1):

- Consult the CRM to determine if the building, structure, or landscape element affected by the proposed maintenance activity or use is either a historic property, or has not been evaluated for National Register eligibility;
- The CRM will determine whether the proposed activity has the potential to impact cultural resources; if so, it is the CRM's responsibility to activate the NHPA Section 106 process and coordinate with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) or other stakeholders, including the CRM at properties leased from Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst (JB MDL);
- The CRM will advise the manager of any project modifications of treatment plans or appropriate treatments that have been defined in consultation with the SHPO and other stakeholders.

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

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

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE 1
New Construction, Maintenance, and Repair Activities

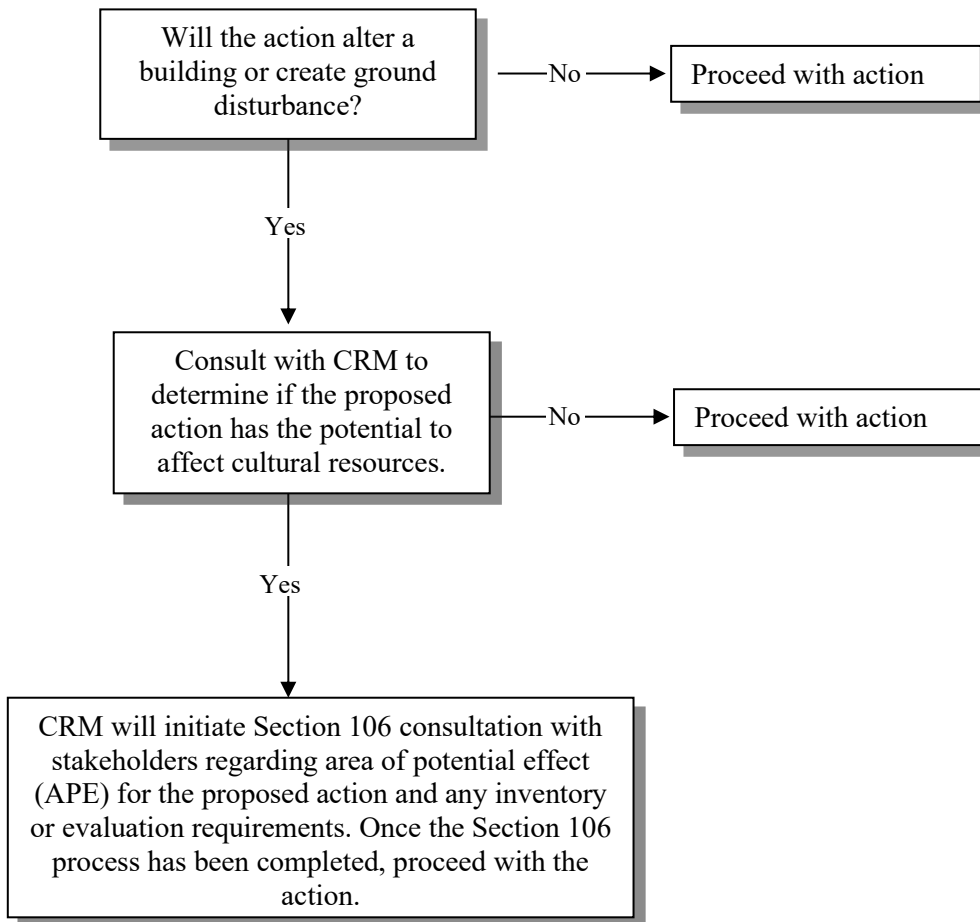


FIGURE 3-1. FLOWCHART FOR NEW CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, AND REPAIR ACTIVITIES.

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

Contact: Sarah Helble, Environmental Specialist
NJDMAVA CFMO-EMB (609) 530-7134

Scope: This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) outlines the steps to be taken prior to disposal or demolition of Federally owned or controlled property that is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places or that needs further evaluation to determine eligibility. It is intended for all personnel. Examples of applicable personnel are:

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

Statutory Reference(s) and Guidance:

- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and its implementing regulations (*36 Code of Federal Regulations* [CFR] 800);
- Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement for the Demolition of World War II Temporary Buildings, 07 June 1986;
- Executive Order 13327 – Federal Real Property Asset Management;
- Program Comment: DoD World War II- and Cold War-Era Ammunition Storage Facilities;
- Program Comment: DoD Cold War-Era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing.

Typical situations: Building or structure demolition or replacement.

Typical triggering event: A change in mission requirements causing the removal or replacement of historic buildings and structures (see **Figure 3-2**).

Procedures: If mission requirements cause the demolition or excess of a building or structure that is either listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or that has not been evaluated for eligibility, the project proponent must contact the CRM to initiate the Section 106 process. The CRM will request information on alternatives to the demolition or disposal action, such as the potential for using the building for another mission purpose (including potential renovation or rehabilitation), or the potential to relocate or lease the building.

If mission requirements cause the demolition and replacement of historic buildings or structures onsite, the replacement design should be compatible with other buildings in the same area. Changes to the landscape should convey the historic pattern of land use, topography, transportation patterns, and spatial relationships.

An economic analysis should be conducted prior to making a decision to demolish or excess a historic building and replace it with new construction. Often, rehabilitation or renovation can be more cost-effective. Consult the CRM for guidance. The CRM will also need to initiate compliance with Federal regulations. Guidance for economic analyses is included in **Appendix J** of the NJARNG ICRMP.

Compliance procedures can require a minimum of four to six months to complete.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE 2 Disposal or Demolition of Excess Property

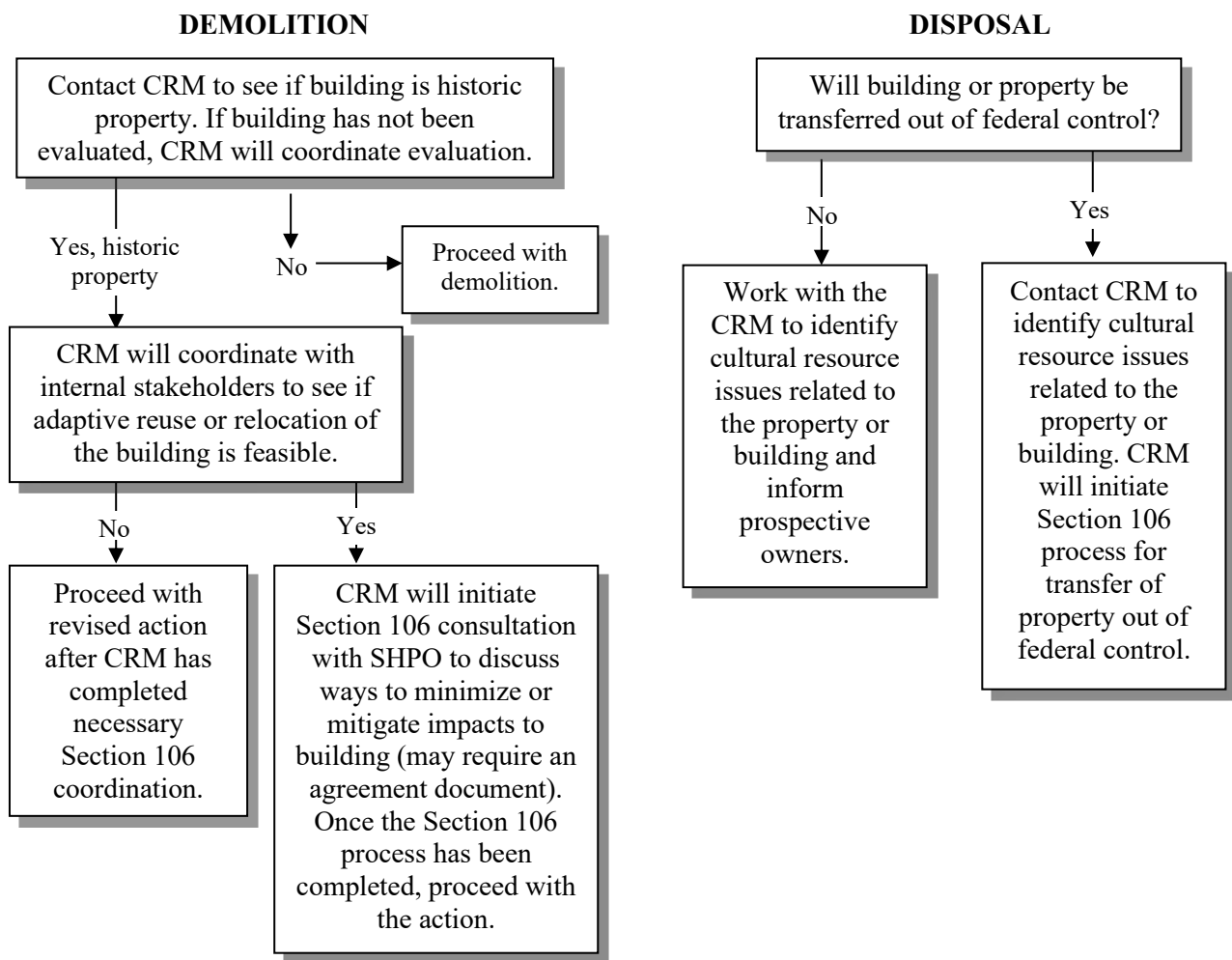


FIGURE 3-2. FLOWCHART FOR DISPOSAL OR DEMOLITION OF EXCESS PROPERTY.

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

Contact: Sarah Helble, Environmental Specialist
NJDMAVA CFMO-EMB (609) 530-7134

Scope: This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) outlines the steps to be taken prior to conducting mission training exercises on both NJARNG and non-NJARNG property. It is intended for all personnel. Examples of applicable personnel are:

- Plans, Operations, and Training Officer (POTO);
- Facilities maintenance;
- Environmental program manager (M-Day);
- Range control;
- Unit commander and environmental liaison;
- Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM);
- Environmental unit command officer;
- Public affairs;
- Joint forces;
- Unit / activity personnel;
- Nonmilitary units or tenants using NJARNG lands will also be instructed on responding to inadvertent discovery situations (see SOP No. 5).

Statutory Reference(s):

- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) and its implementing regulations (43 *Code of Federal Regulations* [CFR] 10);
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA);
- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and its implementing regulations (36 CFR 800);
- National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) (on Federal and tribal lands);
- Various sections of New Jersey Statutes governing burials and their protection and preservation on public lands:
 - New Jersey Statutes Title 2A (Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice);
 - New Jersey Statutes Title 2C (Code of Criminal Justice);
 - New Jersey Statutes Title 3B (Administration of Estates – Decedents and Others);
 - New Jersey Statutes Title 13 (Law and Public Safety);
 - New Jersey Statutes Title 23 (Fish and Game, Wild Birds and Animals);

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- New Jersey Statutes Title 26 (Health and Vital Statistics);
 - New Jersey Statutes Title 27 (Highways);
 - New Jersey Statutes Title 28 (Historic Memorials, Monuments and Sites);
 - New Jersey Statutes Title 40 (Municipalities and Counties);
 - New Jersey Statutes Title 44 (POOR);
 - New Jersey Statutes Title 45 (Professions and Occupations);
 - New Jersey Statutes Title 52 (State Government, Departments and Officers);
 - New Jersey Statutes Title 58 (Waters and Water Supply).

Applicability:

Typical actions that could trigger these requirements:

- Outside field training exercises on NJARNG and non-NJARNG property.

Specific events that could trigger these requirements:

- Planning, scheduling, and implementation of field training exercises;
- Expansions of training areas;
- Major changes in types and locations of training exercises.

Affected Site(s) or Training Installation(s): All NJARNG sites.

Actions: This section describes specific actions to be taken before and during training to protect cultural resources (see **Figure 3-3**):

POTO, Facilities Maintenance, Unit Commanders and Environmental Liaison, Environmental Unit Command Officer – planning and scheduling of training

- When planning field training, contact the CRM at least four months in advance for archaeological clearances. If planning will involve expansions at training areas or major changes in types and locations of training exercises, a longer period will be required for review and coordination;
- Check with CRM to determine archaeological sensitivity of training areas. If possible, avoid areas of high sensitivity;
- Coordinate with CRM for archaeological clearances for mission-essential areas.

Range Control: At the initiation of and during training at an NJARNG training installation

- Ensure units using the site(s) or training installation(s) have been provided with proper information on protection of cultural resources including SOP 5 on inadvertent discovery and maps illustrating closed areas prior to conducting mission training;
- Monitor compliance with SOPs and closures by units training at the site(s) or training installation(s);

-
- Report violations of closures and SOPs to the CRM;
 - Provide feedback to CRM on effectiveness of orientation materials.

Unit Commander

- Ensure field troops understand applicable cultural resources policies and SOPs;
- Direct questions clarifying cultural resources policies and procedures to the CRM;
- Ensure training does not occur in areas that are closed and ensure that training restrictions are observed;
- Report violations of policies, SOPs, and closures to training installation manager;
- Provide feedback to CRM on effectiveness of orientation materials.

Field Troops/Tenants

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

This SOP applies to all NJARNG-occupied training sites. At leased sites, NJARNG personnel must still contact the NJARNG Environmental Office to provide notification of training activities. The NJARNG CRM will conduct all necessary coordination with the Environmental Office and CRM of the leased site.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE 3
Mission Training of Military and Tenant Personnel

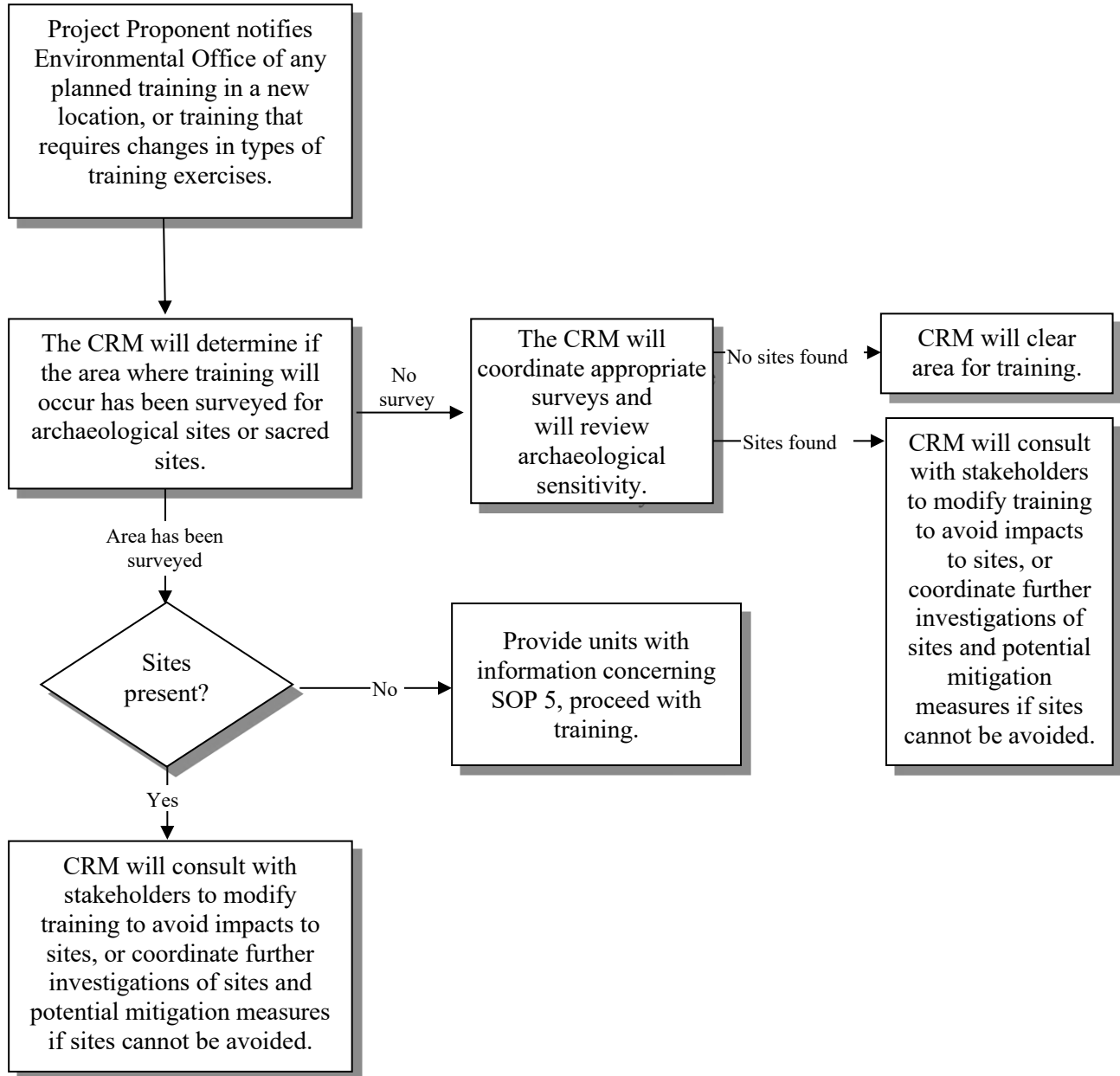


FIGURE 3-3. FLOWCHART FOR MISSION TRAINING OF MILITARY AND TENANT PERSONNEL.

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STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 4
for
Emergency Operations

Contact: Sarah Helble, Environmental Specialist
NJDMAVA CFMO-EMB (609) 530-7134

Scope: This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) outlines the steps to be taken prior to conducting emergency operations on NJARNG and non-NJARNG property. It is intended for all personnel.

Examples of applicable personnel are:

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

Non-military units or tenants using NJARNG facilities will also be instructed on responding to inadvertent discovery situations (see SOP No. 5).

Policy: Responses to emergencies and all planning for emergency response actions at NJARNG site(s) and training installation(s) will be carried out in accordance with the statutory applications contained in

- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), and National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and their respective implementing regulations on Federal lands;
- NHPA and its implementing regulations for Federally supported actions on nonfederal public lands and private lands;
- National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) for Federally supported actions that require it;
- Various sections of New Jersey Statutes governing burials and their protection and preservation on public lands:
 - New Jersey Statutes Title 2A (Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice);
 - New Jersey Statutes Title 2C (Code of Criminal Justice);
 - New Jersey Statutes Title 3B (Administration of Estates – Decedents and Others);
 - New Jersey Statutes Title 13 (Law and Public Safety);

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- New Jersey Statutes Title 23 (Fish and Game, Wild Birds and Animals);
 - New Jersey Statutes Title 26 (Health and Vital Statistics);
 - New Jersey Statutes Title 27 (Highways);
 - New Jersey Statutes Title 28 (Historic Memorials, Monuments and Sites);
 - New Jersey Statutes Title 40 (Municipalities and Counties);
 - New Jersey Statutes Title 44 (POOR);
 - New Jersey Statutes Title 45 (Professions and Occupations);
 - New Jersey Statutes Title 52 (State Government, Departments and Officers);
 - New Jersey Statutes Title 58 (Waters and Water Supply).

It should be noted that immediate rescue and salvage operations conducted to preserve life or property are exempt from the provisions of Section 106 (36 CFR 800.12[d]). However, once the emergency response action has been completed, the CRM is responsible for completing any further Section 106 coordination to mitigate any impacts to cultural resources resulting from the action.

Procedure (Figure 3-4): All reasonable efforts are made to avoid or minimize disturbance of significant cultural resources during emergency operations. Planners will communicate with the applicable CRM regarding potential effects on significant cultural resources that might occur in association with such activities.

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

**STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE 4
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS**

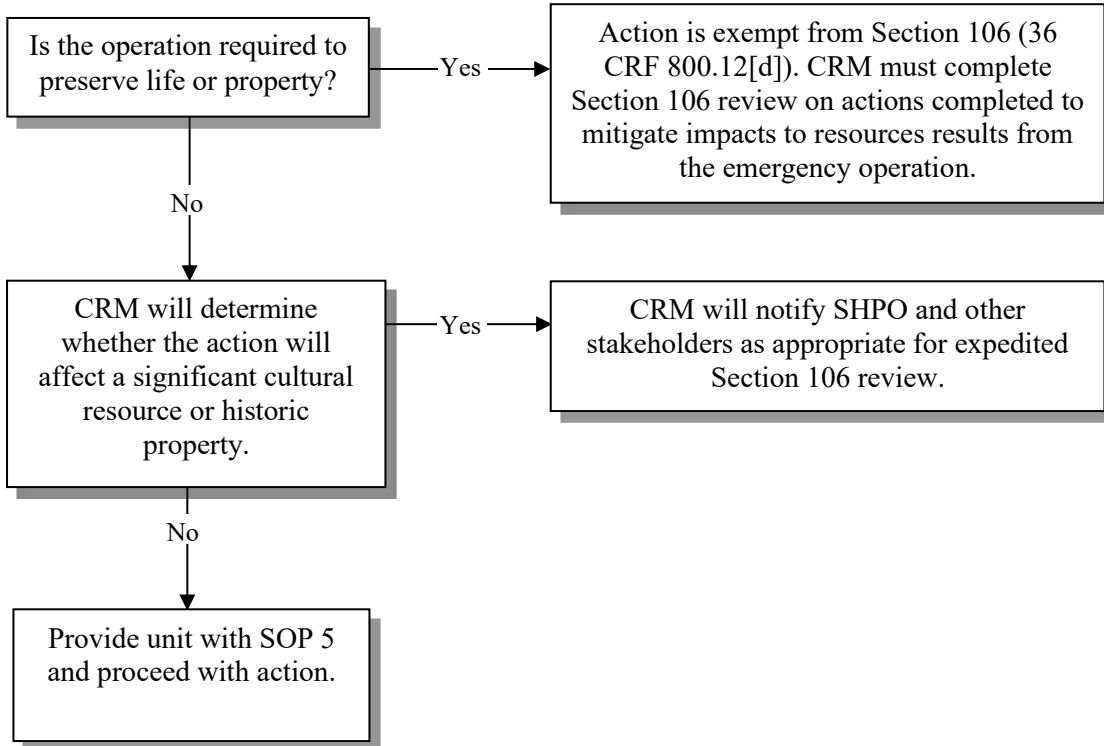


FIGURE 3-4. FLOWCHART FOR EMERGENCY OPERATIONS.

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

Contact: Sarah Helble, Environmental Specialist
NJDMAVA CFMO-EMB (609) 530-7134

Scope: This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) outlines the steps to be taken upon inadvertent discovery of cultural resources. It is intended for all personnel. Examples of applicable personnel are:

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

Statutory Reference(s):

- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) and its implementing regulation (43 *Code of Federal Regulations* [CFR] 10);
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA);
- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and its implementing regulation (36 CFR 800);
- Various sections of New Jersey Statutes governing burials and their protection and preservation on public lands:
 - New Jersey Statutes Title 2A (Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice);
 - New Jersey Statutes Title 2C (Code of Criminal Justice);
 - New Jersey Statutes Title 3B (Administration of Estates – Decedents and Others);
 - New Jersey Statutes Title 13 (Law and Public Safety);
 - New Jersey Statutes Title 23 (Fish and Game, Wild Birds and Animals);
 - New Jersey Statutes Title 26 (Health and Vital Statistics);
 - New Jersey Statutes Title 27 (Highways);

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- New Jersey Statutes Title 28 (Historic Memorials, Monuments and Sites);
 - New Jersey Statutes Title 40 (Municipalities and Counties);
 - New Jersey Statutes Title 44 (POOR);
 - New Jersey Statutes Title 45 (Professions and Occupations);
 - New Jersey Statutes Title 52 (State Government, Departments and Officers);
 - New Jersey Statutes Title 58 (Waters and Water Supply).

Applicability:

Typical actions that trigger this SOP:

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

Discovery of the following will trigger this SOP:

- Discovery of known or likely human remains;
- Unmarked graves;
- Prehistoric, Native American, or historical artifacts;
- Archaeological features;
- Paleontological remains.

Actions: This section describes specific actions to be taken for inadvertent discovery. The flowchart is intended to be used by unit/activity level personnel, unit commanders, and similar personnel, as a decision-making guide when inadvertent discoveries are made as described under the applicability section of this SOP (**Figure 3-6**).

Unit personnel, contractor, field crews, other tenants:

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

Unit Commander or Training Installation Manager:

- Immediately notify Range Control and the CRM;
- Await further instructions from the Range Control Officer;

-
- Examine the location of the discovery to ensure that it has been properly secured; take appropriate measures to further secure location if needed;
 - Coordinate with Range Control Officer on where activities can resume;
 - Give direction to the field troops, construction crew, or non-ARNG user regarding locations where training exercises or activity may continue.

Range Control Officer:

- Examine the location of the discovery to ensure that it has been properly secured; take appropriate measures to further secure location (from vandalism and weather) if needed;
- Give direction to the unit commander, construction crew, or non-ARNG user regarding locations where training exercises or activity may continue;
- Immediately notify the CRM;
- If human remains are known or suspected to be present, also promptly notify appropriate law enforcement agencies (state police and, depending on location, Federal law enforcement agencies);
- Activity may not resume in area of discovery until cleared by the CRM: anticipate a minimum of 30 days.

Cultural Resources Manager:

The CRM has a number of specific procedures to follow in the event of an inadvertent discovery, with procedures dependent on whether the discovery occurs on Federal-, state-, or privately owned land, and whether human remains or funerary items are discovered. Guidance for this topic is included in **Appendix J** of the NJARNG ICRMP.

**STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE 5
INADVERTENT DISCOVERY OF POTENTIAL CULTURAL RESOURCE**

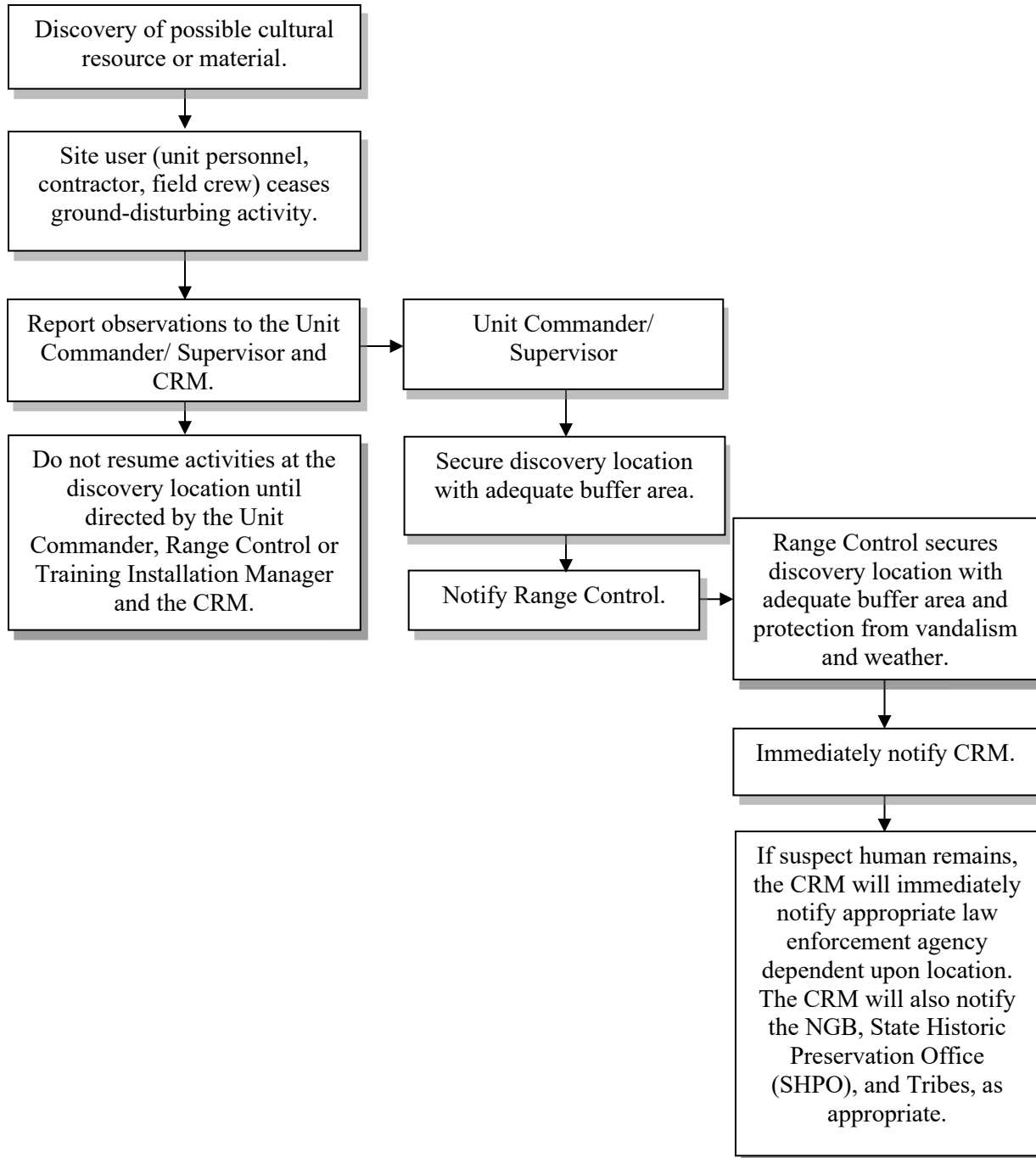


FIGURE 3-5. FLOWCHART FOR THE INADVERTENT DISCOVERY OF POTENTIAL CULTURAL RESOURCES.

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STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 6
for
Native American Consultation

Contact: Sarah Helble, Environmental Specialist
NJDMAVA CFMO-EMB (609) 530-7134

Scope: Federal law requires consultation with affected Native American Tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, Native American religious leaders and representatives, lineal descendants of affected Native American Tribes, and the interested public. See **Appendix I** for more information on legal and regulatory standards. Consultation is a dialog between two individuals or groups in which one has expertise, knowledge, or experience that can inform a decision. It must be noted that consultation is not merely notifying or the obtaining of consent.

This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) outlines the steps to be taken upon inadvertent discovery of cultural resources. It is intended for all personnel. Examples of applicable personnel are:

- Leadership;
- Facilities Maintenance Office, Directorate of Public Works;
- U.S. Properties and Fiscal Officer (USPFO);
- Master and strategic planning;
- Facilities maintenance;
- Facility managers and armorers;
- Range control;
- Environmental Quality Control Committee (EQCC);
- Public affairs;
- Joint forces;
- Unit/activity personnel and tenants.

Statutory Applications:

- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and its implementing regulations (*36 Code of Federal Regulations* [CFR] 800);
- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) and its implementing regulations (43 CFR 10);
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA);
- Various sections of New Jersey Statutes governing burials and their protection and preservation on public lands:
 - New Jersey Statutes Title 2A (Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice);
 - New Jersey Statutes Title 2C (Code of Criminal Justice);
 - New Jersey Statutes Title 3B (Administration of Estates – Decedents and Others);

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- New Jersey Statutes Title 13 (Law and Public Safety);
 - New Jersey Statutes Title 23 (Fish and Game, Wild Birds and Animals);
 - New Jersey Statutes Title 26 (Health and Vital Statistics);
 - New Jersey Statutes Title 27 (Highways);
 - New Jersey Statutes Title 28 (Historic Memorials, Monuments and Sites);
 - New Jersey Statutes Title 40 (Municipalities and Counties);
 - New Jersey Statutes Title 44 (POOR);
 - New Jersey Statutes Title 45 (Professions and Occupations);
 - New Jersey Statutes Title 52 (State Government, Departments and Officers);
 - New Jersey Statutes Title 58 (Waters and Water Supply).
 - Army Regulation (AR) 200-1;
 - Presidential Memorandum for Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies, dated 29 April 1994: Government-To-Government Relations With Native American Tribal Governments;
 - Department of Defense Instruction 4710.02: DoD Interactions with Federally Recognized Tribes.

Typical triggering events: Issuance of ARPA permit; historic preservation and Section 106 activities; matters that significantly or uniquely affect tribal communities or other interested parties; access, use, and protection of ethnographic sites.

Policy

The NJARNG Adjutant General (TAG) shall consult with Native American Tribes and other interested parties in the development and implementation of NJARNG cultural resources management plans. The NJARNG TAG may enter into contracts with said groups for the purpose of facilitating consultation obligations and assessment services. The NJARNG, in consultation with Native American Tribes and other interested parties, shall establish procedures for consultation.

The NJARNG shall consult with Native American Tribes and other interested parties in the development of the NJARNG's cultural resource management plans and have the opportunity for input at all phases of plan development, including suggested levels and locations for surveys.

Government-to-Government Consultation

The NJARNG will designate and recognize specific points of contact for purposes of carrying out any communication and consultation with Federally recognized Native American Tribes necessary for implementation of the principles and processes affecting traditional cultural properties; properties of traditional, religious, and cultural importance; sacred sites; human remains; or associated cultural items:

- The points of contact shall refer matters arising under this SOP to higher NJARNG authority as the occasion or protocol demands;

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- Should the NJARNG point of contact change, the NJARNG will contact the SHPO/THPO regarding the appointment of a new point of contact;
 - The point of contact will review this SOP on an annual basis.

General Consultation Procedures

- The CRM will work with NGB and the DoD Tribal Liaison Office to identify Federally recognized Native American Tribes, Alaskan Native or Hawaiian Native organizations with ancestral affiliations to NJARNG lands.
- The TAG should invite a representative of the tribal governing body(s), or interested party(s) who may inform decisions from each Tribe or organization, to be a consulting party. (Tribes whose traditional land could be affected must be notified.)
- Consultation should address potential effects of proposed activity on properties of traditional, religious, or cultural significance to each Tribe or organization.
- Terms, conditions, and mitigation determined through consultation may be incorporated into planning and permitting.
- The NJARNG will provide an annual report to the involved Native American Tribes and other interested parties if there are finds, complete with site locations and all other pertinent information including dispositions, treatment, and curation. The report will be developed from the present and ongoing survey(s) conducted by current or future contractors.
- The Native American Tribes and other interested parties will make good faith efforts to respond within 30 days or less, when feasible, to requests for information, consultation, or concurrence in relation to issues of traditional cultural properties, sacred sites, burials, or human remains.
- The NJARNG will limit access to site and resource area information to the greatest extent allowed by law.
- All pertinent interested parties will be included as signatories on all agreement documents for undertakings affecting properties of traditional, religious, and cultural importance; sacred sites; human remains; and associated cultural items.

National Register of Historic Places nominations and eligibility (regarding sacred sites)

- The only person delegated statutory authority to sign National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) nominations is the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army. Native American Tribes and other interested parties do, however, reserve the right, as expressed in the NHPA and sections 60.11 and 60.12 of 36 CFR 60, to concur or not concur in preparation of recommendations for nomination to the NRHP (in consultation with the NJARNG) when such is related to, or regards, those elements which are traditional cultural properties, sacred sites, or of traditional cultural value to the parties. Native American Tribes and other interested parties have the right of appeal as referenced in 36 CFR 60.
- Both the NJARNG and the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)/Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) must agree on nominations to the NRHP regarding traditional cultural properties and sacred sites.
- Executive Order 13007 expresses, in general, the parameters of sacred sites and general accommodations that must be made for their access, use, and protection.

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Appendices

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Appendix A: Glossary

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Glossary

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

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

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

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

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

Categorical Exclusion (CX) – Under NEPA, a CX is a category of actions that a Federal agency has determined does not to have a significant effect on the environment, either individually or cumulatively. Every Federal agency has a list of CXs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Environmental Assessment (EA) – Under NEPA, an EA is prepared when an agency does not know if a proposed Federal action has potentially significant effects on the environment. EAs conclude either with a Finding of No Significant Impact (FNSI) or Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement.

Environmental Performance Assessment System (EPAS) – Assists the Army in achieving, maintaining, and monitoring environmental compliance with Federal, state, and local environmental regulations. EPAS identifies environmental compliance deficiencies and develops corrective actions and cost estimates to address these deficiencies.

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) – Under NEPA, an EIS is prepared for major Federal actions that could have potentially significant effects on the environment.

Geographic Information System (GIS) – Electronic maps that can provide information regarding identified structures and archaeological sites that are potentially NRHP-eligible, or that have been determined to be NRHP-eligible.

Installation – For real property purposes, an installation is a single site or a grouping of two or more sites for inventory reporting. Each State represents a single virtual installation consisting of all sites the State controls except sites designated as training installations. Training installations can be their own installations if they have their own command structure and if NGB-ARI and NGB-ART have jointly agreed that they may be listed as their own ARNG training installation. One or more sites may be assigned to any one installation but each can only be assigned to a single installation. An installation can exist in three possible forms:

- A single site designated as an installation, (e.g., Camp Roberts, CA);
- Several non-contiguous or contiguous sites grouped together as a single ARNG training installation (e.g., Camp Shelby, MS).
- Several contiguous or non-contiguous sites grouped together as a single virtual installation, (e.g., ARNG manages all the sites in a single state as a virtual installation).

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

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

National Historic Landmark (NHL) – National Historic Landmarks are buildings, historic districts, structures, sites, and objects that possess exceptional value in commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States. They are so designated by the Secretary of the Interior after identification by NPS

professionals and evaluation by the National Park System Advisory Board, a committee of scholars and other citizens.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Programmatic Agreement (PA) – A formal agreement between agencies to modify and/or replace the Section 106 process for numerous undertakings in a program. A PA will outline modified Section 106 procedures that streamline an agency’s regulatory obligations.

Real Property Development Plans (RPDP) – A written resource prepared by the State ARNG, to be consulted and used during the preparation of an ICRMP, specifically in dealing with existing and planned structures at a virtual installation (the State).

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

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

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

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

Site – in the broadest terms a site is a geographic location. In more focused terms, a site is a specific area of land consisting of a single parcel or several contiguous parcels. Each site must be able to produce a closed cadastral survey. A site can be any physical location that is or was owned by, leased to, or otherwise possessed by one Military Service or State (for National Guard purposes), to include locations under the jurisdiction of the Army National Guard (ARNG) where a hazardous substance has been deposited, stored, disposed of, placed, or otherwise came to be located. Do not combine Federal parcels with state parcels in a single site, even if contiguous. There will be no sites that contain both Federal- and state-owned property; create separate sites. A site may exist in one of three forms:

- Land only, where there are no facilities present and where the land consists of either a single parcel or two or more contiguous parcels.
- Facility or facilities only, where the underlying land is neither owned nor controlled by the Federal or state government. A stand-alone facility can be a site. If a facility is not a stand-alone facility, it must be assigned to a site.
- Land and all the facilities thereon, where the land consists of either a single parcel or two or more contiguous parcels.

Example of rule applied – a state or municipal owned road that traverses an area. The rule defines such an area as a single site if the military retains controls or ownership of the land under the road. However, if the road and the right-of-way along the road are owned by a party other than the Military Department, than this would be two sites since contiguous ownership does not exist.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Virtual Installation – (Standard definitions according to DoDI 4165.14). A virtual installation refers to all holdings of a State ARNG within the boundaries of that State.

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Appendix B: National Environmental Policy Act Review

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It has been determined that the EA completed in 2002 for the previous ICRMP/EA is still valid. There have been no appreciable changes to the management prescriptions (proposed action) from the previous ICRMP/EA. The signed FNSI from the EA is included below. The entire EA is available electronically on the New Jersey DMAVA web site.

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**FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT (FNSI)
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
FOR
IMPLEMENTATION OF AN INTEGRATED CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN
AT
NEW JERSEY ARMY NATIONAL GUARD FACILITIES**

Introduction

The New Jersey Army National Guard (NJARNG) prepared an Environmental Assessment (EA) to identify and evaluate potential environmental effects from implementing an Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) at facilities throughout New Jersey. The NJARNG prepared the EA in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) Regulations 40 CFR Part 1500-1508, and Army Regulation 200-2 *Environmental Analysis of Army Actions*.

1.0. Description of Proposed Action and Alternatives

Proposed Action. The NJARNG proposes to implement the ICRMP for its facilities in New Jersey during fiscal years 2002 through 2006. Department of Defense Instruction (DODI) 4715.3 *Environmental Conservation Program*, and Army Regulation (AR) 200-4 *Cultural Resources Management* require development of an ICRMP. The ICRMP establishes explicit responsibilities, standard operating procedures, and long-range goals for managing cultural resources at NJARNG lands, in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations, while ensuring the safety and efficiency of Federal and State missions. Cultural resources include historic properties, cultural items, Indian sacred sites, and archeological resources.

Alternatives Considered. The NJARNG analyzed a No Action alternative. Current cultural resources management measures would remain in effect under the No Action alternative but there would be no comprehensive plan to integrate mission needs with cultural resources protection. The No Action alternative is not viable to the NJARNG because it does not meet the requirements of AR 200-4 and DODI 4715.3. An environmental analysis of a No Action alternative is required by CEQ regulations to serve as a benchmark against which the Proposed Action can be evaluated.

2.0. Environmental Analysis

Based upon the analysis contained in the EA, it has been determined that the known and potential impacts of the Proposed Action on the physical, cultural, and natural environment would be of a positive nature. Implementation of the NJARNG's ICRMP would result in the efficient management of cultural resources at NJARNG facilities. The goals included in the ICRMP require integration with natural resources, military training, and facility management. As a result, all cultural, natural, and human resources under the NJARNG's control will receive more consideration and protection than previously afforded. Implementation of the Proposed Action would not result in substantial adverse environmental effects.

Neither the Proposed Action nor the No Action alternative creates disproportionately high or adverse human health or environmental effects on children, minority or low-income populations, or communities at or surrounding NJARNG facilities.

Under the Proposed Action, the minor impacts to land use from complete archaeological inventories at all training facilities and National Register for Historic Places determinations would be short term and very localized. Training and other operations can resume immediately with minor shifts in land use; therefore, no mitigation is recommended.

3.0. Regulations

The Proposed Action would not violate the National Environmental Policy Act (42 USC § 4321 to 4370e), its regulations promulgated by the Council on Environmental Quality (40 CFR parts 1500-1508), AR 200-2, *Environmental Analysis of Army Actions*, or any other Federal, State, or local environmental regulations.

4.0. Public Review and Comment

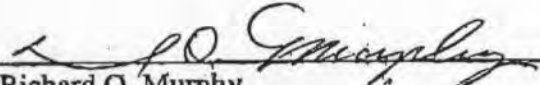
The draft ICRMP and EA were made available for a 15-day public review and comment period from December 2 – 17, 2001 and the final ICRMP, EA, and draft FNSI were made available for a 15-day public review and comment period from July 26 – August 9, 2002 at locations listed in the FNSI's Notice of Availability. No public comments were received.

For additional information, contact Mr. Joe Dunleavy, NJARNG Environmental Office at (609) 530-7134.

5.0. Finding of No Significant Impact

Based on the information presented in the EA, the Proposed Action of implementing the NJARNG's ICRMP for fiscal years 2002-2006 would not have any significant environmental or socioeconomic impacts. The requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act and the Council for Environmental Quality regulations have been met. An Environmental Impact Statement will not be prepared and the National Guard Bureau is issuing this Finding of No Significant Impact.

19 Aug 2002
Date


Richard O. Murphy
Colonel, US Army
Chief, Environmental
Programs Division

Enviro Tracking #:	ARNG ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST		State ARNG
	Enter information in the yellow shaded areas.		NJ034
PART A - PROJECT INFORMATION			
1. PROJECT NAME: Update to ICRMP			
2. PROJECT NUMBER: (MILCON if applicable)		3. DATE PREPARED: 7-Sep-21	
4. DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION OF THE PROJECT/PROPOSED ACTION: a. Location (Include a detailed map, if applicable): NJARNG Statewide Facilities (see map in ICRMP)			
b. Description: The ICRMP establishes specific responsibilities, standard operating procedures and long range goals for managing cultural resources at NJARNG lands, in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations, while ensuring the safety and efficiency of Federal and State missions. Cultural resources include historic properties, cultural items, Indian Sacred sites and archaeological resources.			
c. The proposed action will involve (check all that apply):			
<input type="checkbox"/> Training activities/areas <input type="checkbox"/> Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Natural resource management <input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance/repair/rehabilitation <input type="checkbox"/> Real estate action <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental plans/surveys <input type="checkbox"/> Innovative readiness training project <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain):			
d. Project size (acres): Acres of new surface disturbance (proposed): (if applicable) (if applicable)			
5. START DATE of PROPOSED ACTION (dd-mmm-yy): 8-Sep-21 Note: This must be a future date.			
6. PROGRAMMED FISCAL YEAR (if applicable): 2021			
7. END DATE (if applicable):			
PART B - DECISION ANALYSIS GUIDE			
To use a categorical exclusion, the project must satisfy the following three screening criteria: no segmentation, no exceptional circumstances and a qualifying categorical exclusion that covers the project. The following decision tree will guide the application and documentation of these three screening criteria. The criteria were extracted from 32 CFR Section 651.29 and represent the most common screening conditions experienced in the ARNG. NOTE: Each question in Part B must have an applicable block checked for concurrence with REC.			
1. Is this action segmented (the scope of the action must include the consideration of connected, cumulative, and similar actions)? <input type="checkbox"/> YES (go to #30) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO (go to #2)			
2. Is there reasonable likelihood of significant environmental effects (direct, indirect, and cumulative)? If action meets screening criteria but is assessed in an existing EA or EIS, check NO and proceed to the next question. <input type="checkbox"/> YES (go to #30) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO (go to #3)			
3. Is there a reasonable likelihood of significant effects on public health, safety or the environment? If action meets screening criteria but is assessed in an existing EA or EIS, check NO and proceed to the next question. <input type="checkbox"/> YES (go to #30) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO (go to #4)			
4. Is there an imposition of uncertain or unique environmental risks? If action meets screening criteria but is assessed in an existing EA or EIS, check NO and proceed to the next question. <input type="checkbox"/> YES (go to #30) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO (go to #5)			
5. Is the project of greater scope or size than is normal for the category of action? If action meets screening criteria but is assessed in an existing EA or EIS, check NO and proceed to the next question. <input type="checkbox"/> YES (go to #30) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO (go to #6)			
6. Does the project introduce or employ unproven technology? If action meets screening criteria but is assessed in an existing EA or EIS, check NO and proceed to the next question. <input type="checkbox"/> YES (go to #30) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO (go to #7)			

PART B - DECISION ANALYSIS (continued)

7. Will there be reportable releases of hazardous or toxic substances as specified in 40 CFR Part 302? If action meets screening criteria but is assessed in an existing EA or EIS, check NO and proceed to the next question.
 YES (go to #30) NO (go to #8)

8. If proposed action is in a non-attainment or maintenance area, will air emissions exceed de minimus levels or otherwise require a formal Clean Air Act (CAA) conformity determination? If action meets screening criteria but is assessed in an existing EA or EIS, check NO and proceed to the next question.
 YES (go to #30) NO (go to #9) N/A (go to #9)

9. Will the project have effects on the quality of the environment that are likely to be highly controversial? If action meets screening criteria but is assessed in an existing EA or EIS, check NO and proceed to the next question.
 YES (go to #30) NO (go to #10)

10. Will the project establish a precedent (or make decisions in principle) for future or subsequent actions that are reasonably likely to have future significant effects? If action meets screening criteria but is assessed in an existing EA or EIS, check NO and proceed to the next question.
 YES (go to #30) NO (go to #11)

11. Has federal funding been secured for the Innovative Readiness Training (IRT) project?
 N/A (go to #13) YES (go to #13) NO (go to #12)

12. NOTE: IRT projects not currently funded can secure approved NEPA documentation. However, once funding is secured State ARNG is required to coordinate with ARNG-ILE-T to complete natural and cultural surveys via proponent funding.
 CONFIRMED (go to #27)

13. Do you have a species list from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service that is less than 90 days old?
 YES (go to #14) Date of List: 26 April 2021 NO (update species list return to #13)

14. In reviewing the species list, what determination was made by the State ARNG?
 No species present (go to #16)
 No affect (go to #16)
 May affect but not likely to adversely affect (go to Date of USFWS concurrence:)
 May affect likely to adversely affect (go to #15)

15. Does an existing Biological Opinion cover the action?
 YES (go to #16) Date of BO: NO (go to #30)

16. Have the Endangered Species Act, Section 7 requirements completed?
 YES (go to #17) Date of Documentation: 26 April 2021 NO (complete documentation, return to #16)

17. Does the project involve an undertaking to a building or structure that is 50 years of age or older?
 YES (go to #18) NO (go to #20)

18. Has the building or structure been surveyed for the National Register of Historic Places?
 YES (go to #19) NO (complete inventory, return to #18)

19. Is the building or structure eligible for or listed on the National Register of Historic Places?
 YES (go to #20) NO (go to #20)

20. Does the action involve ground disturbing activities?
 YES (go to #21) NO (go to #22)

21. Has an archaeological inventory or research been completed to determine if there are any archeological resources present?
 YES (go to #22) NO (complete inventory or conduct research, return to #21)

22. In reviewing the undertaking, under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (for both above and below ground resources), what determination was made by the State ARNG?
 No 106 undertaking; no additional consultation required under NHPA (go to question #27)
 No properties affected (go to #24) Date of SHPO Concurrence:
 No adverse effect (go to #24) Date of SHPO Concurrence:
 Adverse effect (go to #23)

23. Has the State ARNG addressed the adverse effect?
 YES (place date of MOA or existing PA and explanation of mitigation in box below, go to #24) NO (go to #30)

23a.

PART B - DECISION ANALYSIS (continued)

24. Per DoDI 4710.02 did the state ARNG determine that tribal consultation was necessary for this project?
 YES (go to #25)
 NO (Provide reason in this block 24a, go to #27)

24a.

25. Did the Tribes express an interest or respond with concerns about the project?
 YES (go to #26) NO (go to #27) Date of Documentation:

26. Has the State ARNG addressed the Tribal concerns?
 YES (place date of MOU or explanation of how State ARNG addressed tribal concerns in box below, go to #27)
 NO (address concerns, return to #26)

Complete only if additional documentation is required in question #26

26a.

27. Does the project involve an unresolved effect on areas having special designation or recognition such as those listed below? For any yes responses go to #30 otherwise go to #28. If any No response is a result of negotiated and/or previously resolved effects please describe resolution in box 27a below.

TYPE	Unresolved Effects?	TYPE	Unresolved Effects?
a. Prime/Unique Farmland	No	e. Wild/Scenic River	No
b. Wilderness Area/National Park	No	f. Coastal Zones	No
c. Sole-Source Aquifer	No	g. 100-year Floodplains	No
d. Wetlands	No	h. National Wildlife Refuges	No

27a.

28. Is this project addressed in a separate EA or EIS review?
 YES (complete table below; go to Part C, Determination) NO (go to #29)

Document Title:	Implementation of an ICRMP EA
Lead Agency:	NGB
Date of Decision Document:	19-Aug-02

29. Does the project meet at least one of the categorical exclusions listed in 32 CFR 651 App B?
 YES (complete table below; go to Part C, Determination) NO (go to #30)

List primary CAT EX code	<i>B-3; Preparation of regulations, procedures, manuals and other guidance documents.</i>
Describe why CAT EX applies	<i>Administrations/Operations activities.</i>

30. At this time your project has not met all the qualifications for using a categorical exclusion under 32 CFR 651. Unless the scope of the project is changed, it will require an Environmental Assessment or possibly an Environmental Impact Statement. If you feel this is in error, please call your NEPA Regional Manager to discuss. If needed, go to Part C Determination.

PART C - DETERMINATION

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

- IAW 32 CFR 651 Appendix B, the proposed action qualifies for a Categorical Exclusion (CX) that does not require a Record of Environmental Consideration.
- A Record of Environmental Consideration (REC).
- An Environmental Assessment (EA).
- A Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

Signature of Proponent (Requester)

Brain G. Holderness
Printed Name of Proponent (Requester)

Date Signed

Environmental Program Manager

Charles M. Appleby
Printed Name of Env. Program Manager

Date Signed

Other concurrence (as needed):

Signature

Printed Name

Date Signed

Signature

Printed Name

Date Signed

Signature

Printed Name

Date Signed

Signature

Printed Name

Date Signed

Signature

Printed Name

Date Signed

Signature

Printed Name

Date Signed

IPaC resource list

This report is an automatically generated list of species and other resources such as critical habitat (collectively referred to as *trust resources*) under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) jurisdiction that are known or expected to be on or near the project area referenced below. The list may also include trust resources that occur outside of the project area, but that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by activities in the project area. However, determining the likelihood and extent of effects a project may have on trust resources typically requires gathering additional site-specific (e.g., vegetation/species surveys) and project-specific (e.g., magnitude and timing of proposed activities) information.

Below is a summary of the project information you provided and contact information for the USFWS office(s) with jurisdiction in the defined project area. Please read the introduction to each section that follows (Endangered Species, Migratory Birds, USFWS Facilities, and NWI Wetlands) for additional information applicable to the trust resources addressed in that section.

Location

New Jersey



Local office

New Jersey Ecological Services Field Office

☎ (609) 646-9310

🏠 (609) 646-0352

4 E. Jimmie Leeds Road, Suite 4
Galloway, NJ 08205

<http://www.fws.gov/northeast/njfieldoffice/Endangered/consultation.html>

Endangered species

This resource list is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an analysis of project level impacts.

The primary information used to generate this list is the known or expected range of each species. Additional areas of influence (AOI) for species are also considered. An AOI includes areas outside of the species range if the species could be indirectly affected by activities in that area (e.g., placing a dam upstream of a fish population even if that fish does not occur at the dam site, may indirectly impact the species by reducing or eliminating water flow downstream). Because species can move, and site conditions can change, the species on this list are not guaranteed to be found on or near the project area. To fully determine any potential effects to species, additional site-specific and project-specific information is often required.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act **requires** Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action" for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency. A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can **only** be obtained by requesting an official species list from either the Regulatory Review section in IPaC (see directions below) or from the local field office directly.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list by doing the following:

1. Draw the project location and click CONTINUE.
2. Click DEFINE PROJECT.
3. Log in (if directed to do so).
4. Provide a name and description for your project.
5. Click REQUEST SPECIES LIST.

Listed species¹ and their critical habitats are managed by the [Ecological Services Program](#) of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries²).

Species and critical habitats under the sole responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are **not** shown on this list. Please contact [NOAA Fisheries](#) for [species under their jurisdiction](#).

1. Species listed under the [Endangered Species Act](#) are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the [listing status page](#) for more information. IPaC only shows species that are regulated by USFWS (see FAQ).
2. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

Mammals

NAME

STATUS

Indiana Bat *Myotis sodalis* **Endangered**
Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5949>

Northern Long-eared Bat *Myotis septentrionalis* **Threatened**
Wherever found

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9045>

Birds

NAME	STATUS
------	--------

Eastern Black Rail *Laterallus jamaicensis ssp. jamaicensis* **Threatened**
Wherever found

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10477>

Piping Plover *Charadrius melodus* **Threatened**

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6039>

Red Knot *Calidris canutus rufa* **Threatened**
Wherever found

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1864>

Reptiles

NAME	STATUS
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Bog Turtle *Clemmys muhlenbergii* **Threatened**

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6962>

Clams

NAME	STATUS
------	--------

Dwarf Wedgemussel *Alasmidonta heterodon* **Endangered**

Wherever found

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/784>

Insects

NAME	STATUS
------	--------

Northeastern Beach Tiger Beetle <i>Cicindela dorsalis dorsalis</i>	Threatened
Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8105	

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
American Chaffseed <i>Schwalbea americana</i>	Endangered
Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1286	
Knieskern's Beaked-rush <i>Rhynchospora knieskernii</i>	Threatened
Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3280	
Seabeach Amaranth <i>Amaranthus pumilus</i>	Threatened
Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8549	
Sensitive Joint-vetch <i>Aeschynomene virginica</i>	Threatened
Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/855	
Small Whorled Pogonia <i>Isotria medeoloides</i>	Threatened
Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1890	
Swamp Pink <i>Helonias bullata</i>	Threatened
Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4333	

Critical habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) in this location must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS AT THIS LOCATION.

Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act¹ and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act².

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described [below](#).

1. The [Migratory Birds Treaty Act](#) of 1918.
2. The [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern <http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/managed-species/birds-of-conservation-concern.php>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds <http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/project-assessment-tools-and-guidance/conservation-measures.php>
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/pdf/management/nationwidestandardconservationmeasures.pdf>

MIGRATORY BIRD INFORMATION IS NOT AVAILABLE AT THIS TIME

Tell me more about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

[Nationwide Conservation Measures](#) describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur and be breeding in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. [Additional measures](#) or [permits](#) may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS [Birds of Conservation Concern \(BCC\)](#) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#) and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle ([Eagle Act](#) requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the [AKN Phenology Tool](#).

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). This data is derived from a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#).

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering, migrating or present year-round in my project area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may refer to the following resources: [The Cornell Lab of Ornithology All About Birds Bird Guide](#), or (if you are unsuccessful in locating the bird of interest there), the [Cornell Lab of Ornithology Neotropical Birds guide](#). If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are [Birds of Conservation Concern](#) (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the [Eagle Act](#) requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially eagles and BCC species of rangewide concern. For more information on conservation measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts and requirements for eagles, please see the FAQs for these topics.

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the [Northeast Ocean Data Portal](#). The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the [NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf](#) project webpage.

Bird tracking data can also provide additional details about occurrence and habitat use throughout the year, including migration. Models relying on survey data may not include this information. For additional information on marine bird tracking data, see the [Diving Bird Study](#) and the [nanotag studies](#) or contact [Caleb Spiegel](#) or [Pam Loring](#).

What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to [obtain a permit](#) to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

Facilities

Wildlife refuges and fish hatcheries

REFUGE AND FISH HATCHERY INFORMATION IS NOT AVAILABLE AT THIS TIME

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory

Impacts to [NWI wetlands](#) and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District](#).

WETLAND INFORMATION IS NOT AVAILABLE AT THIS TIME

This can happen when the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) map service is unavailable, or for very large projects that intersect many wetland areas. Try again, or visit the [NWI map](#) to view wetlands at this location.

Data limitations

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

Data exclusions

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tubercid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

Data precautions

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

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Appendix C: Planning Level Survey and Historic Contexts

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Preparer's Note: The source of these prehistoric and historic contexts is the 2005-2009 NJARNG ICRMP which was originally excerpted from the 2002-2005 NJARNG ICRMP, prepared by the Center for Archaeological Research.

PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC CONTEXTS

Prehistoric Context

Both in terms of prehistoric and historic cultural contexts, New Jersey falls within the middle Atlantic region of eastern North America, which stretches approximately from lower New York state on the north to Virginia on the south (Grumet 1995:197; cf. Stewart 1994:74). Yet it has also traditionally been identified as part of a northeast culture area, emphasizing historical continuities with regions farther to the north (e.g., Fagan 1995:379; Funk 1983). Snow (1980:1-6) includes the northern Appalachian provinces of New Jersey in his discussion of New England prehistory. In this respect, the Delaware and Hudson river valleys of northern New Jersey share topographic and cultural similarities with southern New England. The Inner and Outer Coastal Plain of New Jersey are, in contrast, more comparable to the Atlantic Coastal Plain of Delaware and Virginia to the south. An important distinction to be made here is that the culture historical framework of New Jersey must be examined in relation to a broader regional perspective, irrespective of modern state boundaries. This is particularly the case for the prehistoric context of present-day New Jersey (Chesler, ed. 1982).

Approximately 97 percent of past human activities in eastern North America were prehistoric, prior to recurrent written documentation. The most recent 3 percent encompasses only the last four hundred years of immigrants from other continents and their descendants. The aboriginal Americans who lived prior to this time are thus frequently discussed only briefly in traditional histories, if mentioned at all (e.g., Fleming 1977). Cunningham (1966) devoted little more than 3 percent (12 pages) of his well-known social history of New Jersey to Native Americans, all of it in relation to the arrival and influence of Euroamericans.

The remaining 97 percent of past human experience, approximately 11,600 years, is the subject of prehistoric archaeology. The prehistory of New Jersey can be discussed in terms of a systematic, culture historical framework, encompassing three broad, temporal divisions: the Paleoindian stage (12,000-8,000 B.P.), Archaic stage (8,000-3,000 B.P.), and Woodland stage (3,000 B.P.-A.D. 1600). Broadly described by Griffin (1952:352-353) in terms of progressive, albeit gradual "cultural growth and change," these stages span the known prehistory of humans in the eastern United States and provide generalized chronological contexts and themes for the investigation and management of cultural resources.

Paleoindian Stage (12,000-8,000 B.P.)

Current knowledge of the Paleoindian stage in New Jersey is based largely on the distribution of distinctive fluted points and stone tools, most of which occur as isolated finds. These fluted points are identified as Clovis, referring to a specialized technology and generalized environmental adaptation across North America (Dincauze 1993). Association of this stone tool technology with the remains of late Pleistocene megafauna at sites such as Blackwater Draw in New Mexico has indicated that sometime prior to 13,000 B.P. Paleoindian hunter-gatherers crossed the Bering Strait, ostensibly in pursuit of megafauna (Haynes 1976). More recent documentation of earlier sites tends to support alternative theories for the first arrival of humans in the western hemisphere, including the possibility of a coastal migration route (Dillehay 1989; Fagan 1995:71-86; Meltzer 1993).

During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, sites in the Delaware River valley were the focus of investigations on the earliest humans in North America. These sites included the Abbott Farm site, subsequently found to postdate the Clovis tradition (Cross 1956:169; Kraft 1974:3-4, 27; Volk 1911).

Clovis and early lanceolate points have been recovered, however, from sites in New Jersey and adjacent states. The remains of mastodon have also been recovered throughout the region, including the now submerged portion of the Outer Coastal Plain (Eisenberg 1978; Kraft 1973:67–70, 1974:6, 1986b:31–35).

Archaeological evidence indicates that Paleoindian occupation in New Jersey began as early as 12,500 B.P. (Funk 1983; Marshall 1982a:13). A radiocarbon date of approximately 12,580 B.P. was obtained from the Dutchess Quarry Cave site in New York, making it one of the earliest recorded sites in the region (Kraft 1986b:33–34). While no sites have been documented to predate the Paleoindian occupation in New Jersey, their presence may be hidden by thick overburden or the inundation of a large portion of the Coastal Plain. Based on a survey of sites in the region, Grumet (1990) dates the Paleoindian stage in New Jersey from 11,500 to 8,000 B.P., subdivided into Early (11,500–10,000 B.P.) and Late (10,000–8,000 B.P.) phases (cf. Funk 1983:308–316). The latter appears to have been characterized by increased variation in stone-tool technology, including the manufacture of nonfluted projectile points referred to as Dalton.

The Dalton tradition extends into the Early Archaic period. The Plano tradition has also been identified at sites in the northeastern United States (Funk 1983:314; Kraft 1974:5–7, 1977). While archaeologists have used these point types to identify cultural traditions or “horizons,” their broad distribution following Clovis has also suggested considerable geographic variation (Fagan 1995:101–118; Jennings 1989:84–109). The “Eastern Fluted Point Tradition” has thus been suggested for Paleoindians living in eastern North America (Meltzer 1988). Given the paucity of information from this period, the survey and preservation of Paleoindian sites in New Jersey has been identified as a primary objective of cultural resource management (Marshall 1982a:10).

Broad similarities in lithic technology across North America have been interpreted as evidence of a high degree of residential mobility related to Paleoindian hunting and gathering activities. Given the ephemeral nature of much of these early remains, the bulk of research has focused on environmental adaptation and the mobility of foraging bands across the landscape, as reflected in site densities and lithic sources. Since more perishable plant and small animal remains are generally less well preserved in the archaeological record, current knowledge of Paleoindian subsistence practices is at best fragmentary. Placed in the regional context of macroband movements across the landscape, it is possible to begin to understand the interaction of early humans with the environment.

Relatively few well preserved Paleoindian sites have been recorded in New Jersey, and even fewer have been excavated. Grumet (1990:xiii) points out that most of the known Paleoindian sites in New Jersey are in the Delaware or Hudson river valleys or northeastern Coastal Plain. The distribution of known sites and isolated finds is in part a reflection of previous archaeological investigations and the proclivities of collectors, rather than systematic survey. Among the more well-known sites with Paleoindian components are the Plenge site in Warren County, the Zierdt site in northern Sussex County, and the Turkey Swamp site in Monmouth County (Grumet 1990:27–29; Marshall 1982a:31–33; Kraft 1974:3–7). The recovery of a wide variety of fluted projectile points and artifacts from shallow deposits at the Plenge site has provided information on lithic technology and the procurement of raw materials (Kraft 1973).

Deeply stratified and well preserved deposits are required, however, in order to examine Paleoindian subsistence. Caribou remains were associated with a fluted projectile point in a deeply buried deposit at the Dutchess Quarry Cave site in New York. Investigation of the Shawnee Minisink site in the upper Delaware River valley of eastern Pennsylvania has yielded evidence that fish and a wide range of wild seeds and fruits were being consumed (Dent and Kauffman 1985; McNett 1985). Among the botanical remains identified were *Chenopodium*, hawthorn, and blackberries. It is thus likely that Paleoindians in the northeast were not merely big game hunters, but utilized a wide range of seasonally available plants and animals (Kraft 1986b:40–41). Given the location of the Shawnee Minisink site on the Delaware River, it is quite likely that Paleoindians returned there not only to exploit local sources of chert, but to

make use of a variety of riverine resources (McNett 1985:322). Resource procurement, processing, and habitation can be identified for other sites in the region.

Based on previous models of Paleoindian activity patterns in North America, Marshall (1982a:35–46) suggests various site types and related environmental features in the different physiographic provinces of New Jersey. These include quarry extraction areas, hunting and fishing camps, animal processing stations, and habitation sites. By the Late Paleoindian period, it is also possible to distinguish regional patterns in lithic procurement and utilization. While people were making use of locally available cobbles and pebbles in the Outer Coastal Plain, people in the Interior Coastal Plain and Appalachian provinces were procuring and resharpening materials from rock outcrops and quarries (Grumet 1990:20). There is no evidence, however, that these differences reflect the formation of distinct social or ethnic boundaries. Ethnographic examples suggest that macro-bands of Paleoindian hunter-gatherers may have met periodically, yet lacked a more cohesive political and economic organization. Since extended families of hunter-gatherers moved intermittently across the landscape, it is possible that regional differences in lithic procurement and utilization reflect activities that were part of seasonal subsistence rounds.

The end of the Paleoindian stage has been defined by a series of changes in the environment and stone tool technology of Native Americans by around 8,000 B.P. Radiocarbon dating of charcoal associated with fluted points recovered from a site on the Manasquan River in the Coastal Plain has placed the Late Paleoindian–Early Archaic transition at approximately 8,900 to 7,300 B.P. (Grumet 1990:18–20). The characterization of Paleoindians as big game hunters has figured prominently in the establishment of this culture historical chronology. Martin (1967) has argued that the late Pleistocene extinctions of megafauna in North America were a direct consequence of the development of stone-tool technology and increasingly proficient hunting techniques, culminating in over hunting by Paleoindians.

It is also likely that Pleistocene vertebrates, already stressed by an increasingly temperate climate, were further devastated by the growing population of Paleoindians in North America, pushing the megafauna to extinction. As mentioned above, these changes occurred over thousands of years and should be understood within the context of a transitional late Pleistocene-Holocene cultural ecology. By 8,000 B.P., eastern North America was characterized by a substantially transformed early Holocene environment, larger populations of Native Americans, and increased regional cultural variation (Funk 1978; Kraft 1986b:46–49; Snow 1980:157–186). Subsequent technological innovations and traditions are referred to as the Archaic stage.

Archaic Stage (10,000–3,000 B.P.)

Archaic stage traditions in northeastern North America were characterized by intermittent changes in subsistence practices and technology that paralleled environmental changes at the onset of the Holocene (Funk 1983:319; Ritchie 1965:31–78). The appearance of new projectile point types has been interpreted by some as evidence of migrations from the Southeast along the Atlantic Coastal Plain into the major river drainages (Kraft 1986b:52). Successive migrations and social interactions undoubtedly contributed to this evolving cultural context, but such factors are difficult to examine archaeologically (Dumont and Dumont 1979). Rather than representing an abrupt course of culture change, the Early Archaic period is thought to overlap with terminal Paleoindian occupation in the Northeast, representing cultural continuity throughout the region (Funk 1983:316–319; Kraft and Mounier 1982a:52). The terms “Paleoindian” and “Archaic” are therefore not meant to imply an entirely different people or culture, but the historical development of different technological innovations, subsistence practices, and traditions. Spanning seven thousand years of prehistory, the Archaic stage encompasses an enormous amount of geographic and temporal variation in North America, much more so than the preceding Paleoindian stage (Jennings 1989:115–221; Kraft 1986b:52).

The more temperate Holocene environment of the Archaic stage was associated with gradual changes in vegetation and fauna. This is borne out by interpretations of organic remains and stone-tool technology at the Shawnee Minisink site (Dent and Kauffman 1985; Evans 1985). Since the 1960s, emphasis has been placed on identifying adaptations to an emerging Eastern Woodland ecology, what Caldwell (1958) referred to as “primary forest efficiency.” While increased efficiency in subsistence practices is recognized as a general hallmark of the Archaic stage in eastern North America, the changes represent at best a subtle and uneven transition (Fagan 1995:351).

Evidence of the Paleoindian–Early Archaic transition in the Northeast is known from investigations at a few isolated sites, primarily from stylistic and raw-material variability in stone tools (e.g., McMillan 1985). Rather than suggesting large-scale migrations or drastic deviation from the Paleoindian stage, Snow (1980:157–159) refers to these technological and ecological changes as the Archaic “readjustment.” The Early and Middle Archaic periods in the Eastern Woodlands have been characterized as a time in which bands of hunter-gatherers increasingly exploited a wide range of animals and plant foods on a seasonal basis (Fagan 1995:349). Based on the distributions of known sites and isolated finds, the number and size of these communities increased during this time. Kraft and Mounier (1982a:52) associate population growth with technological changes that enabled Native Americans in the Northeast to more efficiently adapt to environmental diversification. These changes are generally characterized by the regional proliferation of projectile-point types.

As mentioned earlier, the Dalton point first appeared in the Northeast during the Late Paleoindian period (ca. 10,000 B.P.). The Dalton point is characterized by a concave base and protruding basal corners. Closely following the Dalton tradition, other styles of projectile points were introduced, including variants of the Hardaway point. This was followed by a variety of side-notched, corner-notched, and bifurcate-base types such as Palmer and Kirk Corner Notched. There is some evidence for lanceolate, Plano-like points similar to those found at sites in the Midwest. Corner-notched and serrated projectile points associated with the Early Archaic period in the Southeast have been attributed to the Middle Archaic period at sites in New England (Snow 1980:160–161). Stemmed and bifurcate-base projectile points also generally occurred later in the Northeast, although there is considerable regional variation. Stemmed Neville points are well represented during the Middle Archaic period in New England and similar points have been found in New Jersey (Fagan 1995:352; Kraft 1986b:52–87; Kraft and Mounier 1982a:67; Snow 1980:159–169).

Seriation of these projectile-point types has led some archaeologists to suggest that they were introduced by migrations of people from the Southeast (e.g., Kraft 1986b:52). In contrast, uniform changes in projectile point styles over large areas have also been viewed as reflecting a homogenous adaptation to the Holocene environment of the Eastern Woodlands. Ecological stress in the form of socially circumscribed or induced resource depletion may have certainly contributed to these technological changes and innovations. The exchange of information among Native Americans during the Archaic stage may have also been an important factor (Fagan 1995:361). Snow (1980) suggests that the stylistic similarities of point types in different regions may reflect long-distance exchange rather than functional adaptations to environmental diversification. Dent (1985a:159) has even suggested that stylistic variation in projectile-point types during this time may represent the emergence of more distinct social groups or ethnic identities, potentially associated with increased population densities. Another likely possibility is that stylistic variation represented alterations in traditional practices of hunting and gathering, changes that were culturally meaningful, as well as technologically and functionally innovative.

One example appears to have been the introduction of a spear-throwing device called the atlatl. By greatly increasing accuracy and distance, the atlatl enabled hunters to more efficiently dispatch large prey. The introduction and use of the atlatl is indicated by the appearance of atlatl weights and may have been associated with the transition from side-notched to corner-notched projectile points (Chapman 1985; Fagan 1995:358). As a technological and functionally adaptive change, the adoption of the atlatl and

associated projectiles presented hunters with increased hunting efficiency. Yet the variable rates at which this innovation was accepted may also reflect socially defined preferences regarding hunting practices and subsistence. Other more subtle changes in lithic technology during the Paleoindian–Early Archaic transition may have similarly reflected stylistic or even symbolic distinctions that were culturally mediated rather than environmentally determined (Evans 1985:255).

Funk (1983:316) divides the Archaic stage in the Northeast into the Early Archaic (10,000–8,000 B.P.), Middle Archaic (8,000–6,000 B.P.), and Late Archaic (6,000–3,000 B.P.) periods. These subdivisions represent successive modifications in technology and subsistence, rather than a clear-cut progression of culture change (Kraft and Mounier 1982a:52). The New Jersey SHPO chronology is employed here in addressing Archaic stage cultural context (New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection 1994; cf. Kraft and Mounier 1982a). The Early/Middle Archaic period (10,000–6,000 B.P.) subdivision is discussed first, followed by a brief overview of the Late Archaic period (6,000–3,000 B.P.).

Early and Middle Archaic Periods

The Early and Middle Archaic were characterized by a proliferation of projectile-point types and a variety of other stone tools such as scrapers, knives, perforators, burins, hammerstones, and adzes. By the Middle Archaic period, pecking and grinding of stones had become an important addition to stone-tool technology, producing such tools as grooved axes. The more perishable organic materials associated with these tools are rarely preserved in the archaeological record. Nonetheless, a variety of activities can be inferred from the lithic technology, including woodworking, animal and hide processing, and the increased exploitation of plant foods such as nuts. The use of notched stones as net sinkers indicates that fish had become an important food source in some areas (Kraft 1986b:52–62; Kraft and Mounier 1982a:52–56; McMillan 1985:267–279, 314–317).

Subsistence practices in the Northeast appear to have both diversified and focused on a narrower range of locally abundant foods, although there are generally few plant or animal remains from well preserved deposits. Investigation of the Neville site on the Merrimack River in New Hampshire indicates that the Middle Archaic occupations centered around the harvesting of anadromous fish (Dincauze 1976). Sites in the Hudson River valley with evidence of extensive shell middens indicate that shell fishing had also become important. The Maritime Archaic tradition on the coast of Labrador illustrates thriving Middle Archaic communities oriented around sea mammals, fish, and abundant coastal resources. Mortuary remains from these sites have provided evidence of craft production and more well defined social boundaries, as well as incipient social ranking (Fagan 1995:372–373; Funk 1983:319–320; Snow 1980:172–186).

Following the retreat of the continental ice sheet and the establishment of a more temperate climate, Early Archaic sites on the Outer Coastal Plain of New Jersey were likely to have been submerged, leaving behind little trace of coastal lifeways. Sites located in the floodplains are often deeply buried or may have been obliterated by river channels. Others located in the vicinity of wetlands have been covered over, as may have happened in urban areas (Kraft and Mounier 1982a:71). Except for surface-collected projectile points, there was relatively little information available on the Early and Middle Archaic periods in New Jersey prior to the 1970s. Projectile points recovered from sites dating to this period include Hardaway-Dalton, Palmer Corner Notched, Kirk Corner Notched, and Kirk Stemmed. Sites with known Early or Middle Archaic occupations include the Rockelein and Harry's Farm sites in the Delaware River valley and other sites on Staten Island (Kraft 1974:9–10, 1986b:52–62; Kraft and Mounier 1982a:52–56).

Kraft and Mounier (1982a) present different interpretations of Archaic stage ecological adaptations for the Appalachian (northern) and Coastal Plain (southern) portions of New Jersey. A similar geographic distinction was recognized much earlier by MacNeish (1952:46), who included northern New Jersey in a Northeast culture area that extended to northern New York and the coast of Maine. The greater part of

New Jersey, including the entire Coastal Plain, has in contrast long been considered as part of a middle Atlantic culture area (Schmitt 1952). While based largely on historic accounts of Native American groups, these cultural and geographic distinctions have been applied as far back in time as the Archaic stage.

One potential model of Early to Middle Archaic subsistence and settlement has been applied in the southern Atlantic Coastal Plain, in present-day Georgia and the Carolinas. Anderson and Hanson (1988) suggested that different macro-bands clustered in each of the major river drainages utilized resources in seasonal rounds of hunting, food gathering, and other productive activities. Using optimal foraging theory, they argue that populations tended to aggregate or spread out across the landscape based on the optimal uses of available food resources (Fagan 1995:356). Extended family bands in New Jersey may have made similar uses of resources in the different physiographic regions, supplementing hunting and fishing with wild plant foods.

Although there is generally less direct evidence of the foods that were being eaten during the Early and Middle Archaic periods, investigations in other regions of eastern North America provide further information on subsistence. Excavations at the Icehouse Bottom site in Eastern Tennessee indicate that by the Early Archaic period, Native Americans had a considerably diversified diet, including white-tailed deer, rabbit, squirrel, turkey, fish, and wild plant foods (Chapman 1985). Evidence from the Koster site in the Illinois River valley provides additional evidence of another potential trend: exploitation of a narrower range of seasonally abundant resources. This certainly was the case farther to the Southeast, where numerous river valleys and broad floodplains allowed for the gathering of seasonally abundant, localized resources such as shellfish (Smith 1986). Depending on the availability of resources, both practices appear to have allowed for some measure of decreased residential mobility by the Middle Archaic period. After approximately 6500 B.P. for example, decreased residential mobility in the form of base camps may have led to more sedentary settlement (Fagan 1995:368–370).

Late Archaic Period

The Late Archaic period (6000–3000 B.P.) exhibits considerable diversity in subsistence practices and technological developments. Snow (1980:187–190) describes this as the “Late Archaic florescence,” referring to continuing trends in “cultural diversification” that began during the Middle Archaic period. The Late Archaic period has also been described as a time of unprecedented population growth, increased sedentism, and exchange networks in the Eastern Woodlands, accompanied by further development of regional cultural variation (Fagan 1995:375–396; Funk 1983:320). The ecology of eastern North America had by this time become essentially modern, albeit populated with fewer humans, as well as species of animals and plants that have subsequently decreased substantially in numbers.

Larger and more numerous sites have been attributed to a marked growth in population during this time. Population growth has in turn been described as a result of changing technology and subsistence practices, resulting in new patterns of settlement. An expanding Late Archaic population has been associated with increased utilization of a broader range of food resources, including shellfish, seeds, and nuts. Since technological and subsistence changes had already begun to occur during the Early and Middle Archaic periods, it is pointless to argue whether these changes were caused by population growth or the environment (Fagan 1995:376). Rather, demographic and cultural changes during the Late Archaic period appear to have interacted in the context of a gradually changing environment, producing additional changes in the cultural landscape.

Late Archaic cultural variation in the Northeast has been broadly characterized as the Maritime, Lake Forest, and Mast Forest traditions (Fagan 1995:378–386). Funk (1983:321–332) describes these as the Laurentian, Piedmont, and Susquehanna traditions, although there is considerable overlap and disagreement regarding their regional manifestation (cf. Kinsey 1977; Snow 1980:188–233). Kraft

(1974:16–23) has referred to this as the Late Archaic “transitional period” or “terminal Archaic;” it exhibits cultural continuity with both earlier Archaic and subsequent Early Woodland traditions. Archaeologists temporally and spatially subdivide each of these traditions into local expressions or phases. A variant of the Laurentian tradition in the upper Delaware River valley has been described as the Vosburg phase, characterized by Vosburg Corner Notched points. The terminal Archaic Susquehanna tradition has been recognized in New Jersey as the Koens-Crispin and Perkiomen components or phases. Among the defining technological attributes of these phases are Susquehanna Broad, Perkiomen Broad, and Koens-Crispin projectile points. The continued use of the atlatl is indicated by the recovery of bannerstones or atlatl weights (Funk 1983:321–332; Kraft 1972:30–37, 1986b:84–87; Kraft and Mounier 1982a:69–70).

While Late Archaic cultural traditions and phases have been defined by stylistic trends as expressed in projectile-point types, the correlation of technological changes with subsistence practices has produced a broader description of regional adaptations (Fagan 1995:379). Terminal Late Archaic (ca. 4700–3200 B.P.) occupations in New Jersey, southern New England, adjacent Coastal Plain, and Appalachian provinces are thus referred to as the Mast Forest tradition (Fagan 1995:384–386; Snow 1980:223–232). This cultural tradition or adaptation is generally associated with the increased use of pestles, manos, nutting stones, and other artifacts for processing wild plant foods that would have been available in the forests, such as nuts. The Lamoka phase and type site in west-central New York state is typical of the Mast Forest tradition, with substantial evidence of wood working, hickory and acorn processing, fishing, and hunting. Shellfish and aquatic resources appear to have been more important in coastal and riverine areas, particularly in the Hudson River valley (Kraft 1974:14, 1986b:62–79; Kraft and Mounier 1982a:67–71; Ritchie 1965:36–79; Snow 1980:223–230). Snow (1980:230) suggests that Native Americans of the Mast Forest tradition made greater use of fish than other contemporaneous Late Archaic peoples.

The seasonal exploitation of resources and establishment of large base camps with thick midden deposits appears to have been associated with the restricted mobility of groups during the Late Archaic period, particularly in coastal areas of the Mast Forest tradition. Increased sedentism is also indicated by more substantial architectural remains represented by postmolds and house patterns (Kraft 1974:18). During this time there is evidence for successive reoccupation of many sites and mortuary ceremonialism in the form of cremation burials. Population growth during the Late Archaic period appears to have been linked to the establishment of more well defined territories and semipermanent residences, to which foragers could periodically return. What Snow (1980:230) refers to as a “central-based wandering system” may have actually involved socially defined territories of extended family bands (Kraft 1986b:63; Kraft and Mounier 1982a:80). The use of milling stones to process plant foods and steatite bowls for cooking also reflects an increasingly sedentary lifestyle. There is evidence that berries and starchy seeds such as goosefoot (*Chenopodium*) increased in importance in the Delaware River valley, following subsistence patterns established during the Early Archaic period (Dent and Kauffman 1985:67–75; Kraft 1986b:63–65).

The Late Archaic period was also characterized by the exchange of raw materials between groups, particularly nonlocal stone. In contrast to the preceding Paleoindian and Early-Middle Archaic periods, exchange networks are thought to have involved down-the-line trade between communities rather than long-distance procurement and transport of goods. This is based primarily on evidence for population growth and restricted mobility. Among the materials exchanged throughout the Middle Atlantic during the Late Archaic period were soapstone, marine shell, rhyolite, argillite, and other types of chipped stone. Relatively large amounts of locally available rhyolite were exchanged in the Coastal Plain and Piedmont. Much smaller quantities of obsidian and copper were infrequently acquired from distant sources to the west (Stewart 1994:80–82). During the terminal Archaic period, soapstone or steatite was transported from sources in Pennsylvania and southern New England and fashioned into crudely shaped stone vessels.

As a precursor to pottery, soapstone bowls became increasingly common by the end of the Late Archaic period (Kraft 1986b:84–87).

Increased sedentism and establishment of territories is also supported by evidence of cremation cemeteries at sites such as Koens-Crispin and Savich Farm (Kraft 1974:15, 1986b:79–83). Steatite vessels were in some instances included in mortuary rituals, along with red ochre and other burial offerings (Kraft 1974:14–21, 1986b:62–87; Ritchie 1965:175–177). There is little evidence, however, for social ranking in mortuary assemblages at this time. While there is even less evidence for specific ethnic or cultural boundaries, it is likely that Native Americans in the Late Archaic period in the Northeast were linguistically affiliated with those Woodland descendants who spoke various Algonquian languages (Fagan 1995:361; Snow 1980:232–233; Willey 1966). The introduction of pottery and increased dependence on horticulture characterize the subsequent Woodland stage.

Woodland Stage (3,000 B.P./1000 B.C.–A.D. 1600)

The Woodland stage has been characterized by archaeologists as a time of further technological innovations and changes in subsistence practices, notably the production of pottery vessels and increased horticulture. Plant domestication was previously thought to have been introduced into the northeast almost entirely during this time. Snow (1980:261–262) refers to this as the early Horticultural period (700 B.C.–A.D. 1000) in New England. Plant cultivation did not begin everywhere at once, nor was it pursued with equal intensity. Since increased reliance on the gathering of wild plant foods can be traced as far back as the Middle Archaic period, the Woodland stage more accurately represents a continuum of subsistence practices that culminated in the “deliberate cultivation of native plants” (Fagan 1995:397, 456). Spanning approximately two and a half millennia of late prehistory, the Woodland stage in the Northeast has also been described as a time of increased sedentism, during which agriculture was eventually pursued (Williams and Thomas 1982:107).

Archaeologists generally describe the culture history of the Woodland stage in terms of the Early, Middle, and Late Woodland periods. Based on cultural traditions centered in the Ohio River valley, Griffin (1952:358–361, 1967) placed the Middle Woodland subdivision from 200 B.C. to A.D. 400 (cf. Fagan 1995:411–426). With less evidence for cultural continuity throughout the Eastern Woodlands, the late prehistory of the Northeast and middle Atlantic can be conveniently subdivided into the Early Woodland period (3000 B.P./1000 B.C.–A.D. 1), Middle Woodland period (A.D. 1–800) and Late Woodland period (A.D. 800–1600). The Early and Middle Woodland periods are often discussed as a single unit in the middle Atlantic region, reflecting continuity in subsistence and technology (e.g., Williams and Thomas 1982).

Early and Middle Woodland Periods

The Early Woodland period is characterized by similarities in subsistence practices with the terminal Archaic. Hunting and fishing continued to be important, and horticulture was of relatively minor significance. The introduction of pottery production represented perhaps the most marked change during this time. Containers made of pottery, tempered with crushed pieces of soapstone vessels and grit, first entered the archaeological record of New Jersey and neighboring areas as early as 3500 B.P. The idea of pottery production may have spread from the coast of the Southeast U.S., where it had been introduced prior to 4000 B.P.

The advent of pottery in the Southeast has been described by Smith (1986:28–30) as a “container revolution,” effecting a wide range of daily activities. Pottery use especially appears to have been tied to restricted mobility and more intensive, yet periodic reliance on wild plant foods. While clearly a technological innovation, pottery did not immediately supplant soapstone vessels or traditional cooking methods. Ritchie (1965:149) thus described the move from stone vessels to early ceramics in terms of a

transitional terminal Archaic/Early Woodland period that lasted several centuries. The trend towards more sedentary settlement patterns also continued, ostensibly involving more rigidly defined territories and social boundaries. Probably related to these developments, there is increased evidence for long-distance exchange of nonlocal resources, particularly in the elaboration of mortuary ceremonialism (Cross 1956; Kraft 1986b:89–105).

The Orient phase is representative of the transitional nature of the terminal Archaic-Early Woodland continuum in the Northeast and has been ascribed to both the Late Archaic period and, more recently, the Early Woodland period (Kraft 1986b:90; Ritchie 1965:163–164; Snow 1980:257). Kraft (1986b:90–94) describes the Orient phase in New Jersey as a time in which hunting, fishing, and plant-food gathering increased in importance. Orient fish-tail projectile points may have been associated with spear fishing, yet were also reworked and used for many other purposes. Sites with Woodland components such as Harry's Farm in the upper Delaware River valley provide evidence for the large-scale processing of fish. Early pottery during this time was a simple and undecorated ware referred to as Marcey Creek Plain. It was often crafted to resemble soapstone bowls and in some instances was even tempered with crushed steatite vessels. In regions to the north and west, cordmarked Vinette I pottery was being produced. Since the 1930s, investigation of numerous sites in the Delaware River drainage has provided evidence of the entire span of Woodland occupation in New Jersey (Cross 1941:52–149; Kinsey et al. 1972).

“Birdstone” atlatl weights and caches of artifacts made from Onondaga chert have been associated with the Early Woodland Meadowood phase in New York and northern New Jersey (Ritchie 1965:179–200). Kraft (1986b:94–95) suggests that these people had migrated into the Hudson and Delaware river drainages from upper New York state. If this is the case, they brought with them the cordmarked tradition of Vinette I pottery. These pots were tempered with grit or sand and had distinctive cone-shaped bases. In contrast to earlier steatite vessels, Vinette I pottery was rarely included in Meadowood phase burials. Mortuary ceremonialism in some instances included the interment of domesticated dogs.

Investigations of Meadowood phase (ca. 700–300 B.C.) sites in New York indicate that edible seeds from plants such as *Chenopodium* and *Polygonum* were regularly harvested and stored. Evidence for Meadowood phase sites in New Jersey has been limited primarily to investigations in the upper Delaware River valley. Most of these sites appear to have been relatively small camps in multicomponent contexts, making the Early Woodland period in northern New Jersey difficult to distinguish from surrounding regions (Williams and Thomas 1982:112–113). Other sites such as Miller Field and Faucett in the upper Delaware River valley have Bushkill phase components, thought to represent the Early to Middle Woodland transition (Funk 1983:337; Kinsey et al. 1972; Kraft 1972; Williams and Thomas 1982:114–115). The Bushkill phase is represented by Lagoon and Rossville projectile points, cordmarked pottery, and large circular or oval house patterns (Kraft 1974:23–27, 1986b:105). Pottery production and evidence of more permanent architecture are associated with an increasingly sedentary lifestyle. This is especially apparent in river drainages and coastal areas, where reliable sources of fish and shellfish appear to have been harvested (Williams and Thomas 1982:122–125).

In contrast to the terminal Archaic period, comparatively smaller quantities of nonlocal stone were traded throughout the middle Atlantic during the first centuries of the Woodland stage. After approximately 600 B.C., the scope and volume of interregional exchange increased dramatically, ostensibly associated with the Adena complex (Stewart 1994:82). Adena related societies are represented throughout the Northeast by the Middlesex phase, sometimes referred to as the Adena-Middlesex phase (Funk 1983:334–335; Kraft 1986b:98–104; Ritchie 1965:200–203; Williams and Thomas 1982:113–114). The Early Woodland Adena complex is represented by extensive interregional exchange, mound building, and mortuary ceremonialism centered in the central Ohio River valley. The use of exotic nonlocal resources and the diversity of artifact styles suggest that many culturally distinct communities were tied through a wide range of political and economic interactions (Griffin 1983:258–259; Webb and Snow 1974).

The Middlesex phase appears to have been a similar expression in New Jersey, although there is no evidence for Adena-related mound ceremonialism. Adena-Middlesex burials contained slate gorgets, pendants, marine shell, distinctive Adena-like projectile points, and copper beads. The Abbott Farm, Rosenkrans, and Beesley's Point sites are three well documented examples of Adena-Middlesex mortuary ceremonialism in New Jersey. Although access to exotic items has been associated with incipient social ranking within the Adena Complex, the evidence from cemetery sites in New Jersey has been inconclusive. These assemblages do provide supporting evidence of Adena exchange. Based on the availability of riverine resources, some of the inhabitants of the Abbot Farm site may have become year-round residents (Williams and Thomas 1982:119). Evidence for a variety of cordmarked pottery decorations suggests that stylistic distinctions may be attributed to ethnic differences. Besides pottery, smoking pipes and other objects were crafted from clay (Cross 1956:124–160; Kraft 1974:25–26; Mounier 1981).

Patterns of subsistence, more sedentary settlement, and long-distance exchange established during the final centuries of the Early Woodland period were accentuated during Middle Woodland times (ca. A.D. 1–800). Fox Creek and other cultural traditions attributed to this time are particularly known to have made more intensive use of riverine resources. The Abbott Farm site in the Delaware River valley may have been a favored location for this reason. Artifacts associated with the Fox Creek phase include Fox Creek stemmed and lanceolate points, large chert and argillite blades or knives, copper needles, and harpoon points fashioned from antler. In addition to other nonlocal items, caches of mica have been attributed to Middle Woodland exchange. In contrast to the Early Woodland period, pendants are generally less common in Fox Creek contexts. Pottery was cord- or net-marked and tempered with grit or sand. Other pottery had more ornate decoration such as dentate-stamped and incised designs, some of which is referred to as Abbott Zoned Dentate and Abbott Zoned Incised (Cross 1956:131–154; Kraft 1974:27–30, 1986b:105–110; Stewart 1998).

The contemporaneous Kipp Island phase has been identified at sites in New York and is associated with Jack's Reef pentagonal and corner-notched projectile points (Funk 1983:340–343). Kraft (1986b:114) associates these smaller projectiles with the introduction of the bow and arrow. Another artifact found on Kipp Island phase sites is the platform pipe, rarely associated with the Fox Creek phase and interpreted by some as evidence of Adena or Hopewellian influence (e.g., Snow 1980:285–289). Hopewell was a Middle Woodland tradition of mound building, elaborate mortuary ceremonialism, and interregional exchange situated primarily in the Ohio River valley and the Illinois River valley in central Illinois (Fagan 1995:411–422; Griffin 1983:260–271). The exotic burial goods and interment customs of Hopewell have been associated by archaeologists with the emergence of “big men” or tribal leaders with achieved social status. An attenuated Hopewell cultural influence was postulated for the Abbott Farm site based on caches of nonlocal artifacts, yet other aspects of a Hopewell tradition are clearly absent (Cross 1956:179; cf. Thurman 1978).

Among the more exotic Hopewell/Middle Woodland artifacts are nonlocal raw materials, copper ear spools, breast plates, marine shell, and effigy pipes. Rhyolite and argillite were among the resources being exchanged in large quantities throughout the middle Atlantic. While there is some evidence for long-distance exchange between Middle Woodland societies in the middle Atlantic and Hopewell societies in the Midwest, the remote nature of these exchange networks was unlikely to have involved direct economic or social interactions (Schmitt 1952:70; Stewart 1994:85–87). Exchange between communities in the Midwest and middle Atlantic regions was likely to have taken the form of down-the-line exchange (Stewart 1994:87). After approximately A.D. 400 the Hopewell tradition was in decline. Although clearly involving the disruption of interregional exchange, the precise nature of this decline is not well understood (Fagan 1995:424–425).

Late Woodland Period

The Late Woodland period represents the terminal prehistoric era in the middle Atlantic and Northeast, alternatively described as beginning around A.D. 700, A.D. 900, or A.D. 1000 (e.g., Cross 1956:184; Custer 1986a; Funk 1983:348; Kraft 1974:30, 1986b:116). Elsewhere in the Eastern Woodlands, regionally integrated societies emerged with distinctive economic organization and hierarchical political structure. Beginning around A.D. 800 in the central Mississippi River valley, Native Americans adopted more intensive agricultural practices, constructed large earthen-platform mounds, and lived in more densely populated ceremonial centers. These late-prehistoric regional polities in midcontinental and southeastern North America are generally referred to as Mississippian period societies or Mississippian culture. Closer to the Northeast, in the Adena-Hopewell area of the Ohio River valley, the Fort Ancient aspect has been identified as a regional expression of sedentary village agriculture. Fort Ancient societies are known to have developed ties with the Mississippian Southeast, yet developed in situ from Woodland stage precursors (Griffin 1983:293–294).

More sedentary village life and plant domestication also became important in the Northeast and middle Atlantic regions during the Late Woodland period. Interactions in the form of long-distance exchange have even been proposed with the Mississippian Southeast. Yet the archaeological record indicates that Late Woodland societies in this region had Middle Woodland forerunners and developed independently of external political and economic influence. During the past few decades Late Woodland cultural diversity throughout the middle Atlantic has been addressed in terms of sociopolitical evolution and various levels of complexity. Societies in New Jersey and adjacent areas have been described as band- and tribal-level organizations, while more hierarchically organized chiefdoms have been attributed to the archaeological record of Tidewater Virginia (Becker 1986; Custer 1986b; Stewart et al. 1986:79–80, 86–87). While sociopolitical dynamics may have been influenced by interregional interaction or historic era contacts, application of these sociopolitical types has generally assumed that complexity in the region resulted from cultural adaptations to local environments.

The Late Woodland in New Jersey has long been characterized as a time of increased village sedentism and reliance on domesticated plants, notably maize, beans, and squash (Kraft 1986b:115). The importance of agriculture may have been overestimated, and hunting and fishing clearly continued to be important. More intensive maize agriculture does not appear to have been adopted until around A.D. 1300 (Stewart et al. 1986:78–79, 85–89). Custer (1986b) suggested that societies well adapted to coastal environments may have relied less on agriculture, while those in the interior may have more readily adopted changes in subsistence. While this should be reflected in regional technological variation, artifacts from Late Woodland sites in New Jersey indicate a general shift to more intensive agriculture.

Late Woodland stone-tool technology in northern New Jersey was comparable to surrounding regions, such as the proto-Iroquois Owasco tradition in New York state. Stone hoe blades were fashioned for field cultivation, pestles were made from wood and stone for processing plant foods, and celts were used in woodworking (Kraft 1978:94, 1986b:117–120; Kraft and Mounier 1982b). Small, triangular projectile points were produced for use on arrows, as scrapers, and drills. In contrast to the earlier close correlation of the Late Woodland period with the onset of agriculture and sedentism, the shift appears to have been uneven. Settlement patterns in the Piedmont and Coastal Plain appear to have continued to involve macroband base camps, seasonal or transient camps, and procurement sites (Stewart et al. 1986:67–78).

Ceramic vessels were tempered with sand, shell, or grog, and were similar to the pottery found in the Mohawk, Oneida, and Onondaga regions. Munsee Incised, Munsee Framed, Garoga Incised, Otstungo Notched, and Riggins Fabric Impressed are among the various decorated types that have been identified (Cross 1956:184; Kraft 1978:94, 1986b:115–159). Ceramics and lithics were among the items being exchanged throughout New Jersey and adjacent areas (Kraft and Mounier 1982b:141). In comparison to the earlier Middle Woodland period, interregional exchange in items such as rhyolite and argillite

decreased dramatically (Stewart 1994:86–89). Marine shell and shell artifacts appear to have been the only exception to the Late Woodland decline in nonlocal exchange. Stewart (1994:89) suggests that this may reflect the more localized or “insular” nature of sedentary village life and social relations in the middle Atlantic region.

Investigations at the Minisink site in the Delaware River valley have contributed to a further understanding of the Late Woodland and early historic periods in New Jersey. Archaeologists have characterized the Late Woodland Minisink phase based largely on this and other nearby sites (Kraft 1986a). Kraft (1978:93–94, 1986a:111) has suggested that Late Woodland sites along the Delaware River indicate that people were living in small, unfortified villages dispersed throughout the valley. Combined with similarities in material culture, he has interpreted this as evidence for peaceful relations among late-prehistoric populations.

Outside of the Delaware River valley, the investigation of Late Woodland sites has been hampered by urbanization and industrialization. Among those historically known Late Woodland villages in New Jersey, many were buried or destroyed following European settlement and landscape alteration (Kraft and Mounier 1982b:141). Sites in the Delaware River valley, such as Miller Field and Harry’s Farm, have nonetheless provided evidence of Late Woodland subsistence. The recovery of faunal remains from the Minisink site reflect a generalized use of mammals, fish, and freshwater mussels. Deer was the most commonly consumed large mammal, followed by elk and black bear. Maize, beans, and squash were cultivated. A wide variety of wild plant food remains such as acorn, goosefoot, and wild plum indicate that foraging continued to be important (Kraft 1972, 1978, 1981, 1986a).

The end of the Woodland stage is marked by the beginning of protracted European exploration and settlement, although Native American cultural practices and traditions endured well into historic times. Intermittent contacts between Europeans and Native Americans along the middle Atlantic Coast occurred throughout the sixteenth century, involving trade goods such as kaolin pipes and beads. A more profound, yet less well-understood consequence of these initial contacts was the introduction of Old World contagious diseases. Explanations of the changes that ensued have included consideration of depopulation from epidemics, colonialism, acculturation, and violent conflicts (e.g., Cook 1973a, 1973b; Crosby 1972). Subsequent political, economic, and demographic changes are discussed below in relation to a period of European intrusion (ca A.D. 1600–1700).

Comprising the final centuries of prehistory prior to initial European contacts, the Late Woodland period has consequently become the focus of various attempts to identify ancestral Native American cultural identities. Social and linguistic boundaries are generally more variable over long time spans, and early horticultural societies are known to have been semisedentary, periodically relocating their settlements across the landscape. Applying a direct historical approach, it is often implied that Native American groups encountered by Europeans during the first centuries of exploration had inhabited the same areas centuries earlier. Although there are no written documents from this time, archaeological evidence and oral histories tend to confirm regional demographic continuity during the Late Woodland period.

Although its authenticity has been questioned by some, the Wallam Olum is perhaps the most well-known oral account of Native Americans in the Northeast, describing the precolumbian history and migration of the Lenni Lenape or Delaware (McCutchen 1993; Weslager 1972:77–97, 1978:5–7). To the northwest, various late-prehistoric phases of the Owasco tradition are associated with the Iroquois (Funk 1983:349–355). The ancestors of the Iroquois are thought to have arrived in the Northeast by at least the Middle Woodland period and have been associated by archaeologists with the Meadowood and Point Peninsula phases (Fagan 1995:459; Snow 1980).

During the Late Woodland period, the Lenape or Delaware comprised at least three different linguistically related, yet culturally distinct subdivisions: the Unalachtigo, Unami, and Munsee. The term “Delaware”

was used by the English to refer to those Native Americans living in villages along the Delaware River, which had been named for a governor of Virginia, Lord de la Warr. The Lenape originally included the Unalachtigo and Unami, which were in turn comprised of distinct groups of villages and communities. The Munsee was a culturally related group of bands to the north (Kraft 1984:1; Newcomb 1956:1–10; Swanton 1952:48–55; Thurman 1974).

Each of these groups spoke different dialects of an Algonquian language, more distantly related to other Algonquian speakers in Virginia and southern New England. Speakers of the Munsee dialect (including the Minisink) have been associated with Late Woodland sites in the upper Delaware River valley, while the Unalachtigo and Unami inhabited regions to the south (Becker 1986; Goddard 1974, 1978:213–215; Kraft 1986b:117; Swanton 1952:48–49). The Munsee and Unami actually included numerous distinct communities at the time of European contact, leading Kraft (1984) to propose the more inclusive terms, “proto-Munsee” and “proto-Unami” for late prehistory (cf. Kraft and Mounier 1982b:146).

The Late Woodland material culture of the Munsee has been distinguished from the Owasco-Iroquois tradition by the sequential Pahaquarra (ca. A.D. 1000–1350) and Minisink/Proto-Munsee (ca. A.D. 1350–1600) phases. The Munsee inhabited parts of eastern Pennsylvania, southern New York, and northern New Jersey during late prehistory. Stylistic similarities in pottery and material culture representing the Riggins complex have been associated with proto-Unami communities (Kraft 1974:33–46, Kraft 1986a:103–106; Kraft and Mounier 1982b:145–158, 166). Considerably less is known regarding the Unalachtigo, a term that appears to have been in use for only a short time during the late eighteenth century. Unalachtigo may have in fact referred to communities closely related to the Unami-Delaware, since they appear to have spoken a similar Algonquian dialect (Hunter 1974). The Unalachtigo or “people near the ocean” lived in villages in southern New Jersey along Delaware Bay and appear to have been indistinguishable from the Unami by the end of the eighteenth century (Newcomb 1956:7–9; Weslager 1972:45–47).

Territorial divisions were recognized between the Munsee and Unami in the Treaty of Easton in 1758, in what was to become the state of New Jersey. It is unclear, however, exactly when this early historic political distinction first emerged. It was not until the late seventeenth or early eighteenth century that descendants of both the Munsee and Unami became known as the Lenape or Delaware (Becker 1984; Bierhorst 1995:4; Hunter 1978; Kraft 1978:1–3). Kraft (1986b:117) has suggested that these groups were well established in northern and southern New Jersey by A.D. 1000 (cf. Kraft 1996; Kraft and Mounier 1982b:139, 143–145).

Excavations during the 1940s clearly associated late prehistoric and early historic Munsee and Unami villages with distinctive Native American pottery traditions and European trade goods (Kraft and Mounier 1982b:145; MacNeish 1952:52). Similarities in material culture throughout the Northeast, especially involving pottery production and decoration, have also been interpreted as evidence for population movements and interaction during the Woodland stage (MacNeish 1952:56). The identification of historically known societies prior to the Late Woodland period is therefore recognized as increasingly tenuous, based on often unrealistic assumptions of demographic stability and cultural immutability. In contrast, a series of profound demographic and economic changes are associated with the earliest trade contacts (Cook 1973b; Crosby 1972).

Historic Context: Historic Period

The early historic era was not simply a watershed of terminal indigenous occupation and rapid Euroamerican settlement, although this assumption has been reinforced by the exclusion of more in-depth considerations of Native Americans (e.g., Fleming 1977; Hackett 1957). The sixteenth century represented a protohistoric transition in New Jersey, involving intermittent interactions between speakers

of Algonquian languages and Europeans, the gradual introduction of trade goods, and the transmittal of epidemic diseases previously confined to Old World populations.

Long before colonists from the Netherlands, Sweden, England, and France settled on its shores, the Northeast and middle Atlantic were the setting for a series of interactions with profound consequences. Sailing with a crew of Frenchmen, the Italian explorer Giovanni da Verrazano surveyed the vicinity of Staten Island and lower New York Bay in 1524. Communities of Munsee, Unami, and Unalachtigo subsequently came into contact with undocumented numbers of European fishing and trading vessels throughout the sixteenth century. Fishing fleets were soon establishing camps along the coast in order to process their catch before returning to Europe. Dutch whaling ships may have visited the coast of New Jersey during the 1580s. Contacts with the Lenape were not limited to amicable exchanges of goods, and the natives were soon aware of the Europeans' apparently insatiable interest in acquiring furs (Goddard 1978:220–221; Zimmerman 1974). In some instances, the Spanish and English are known to have captured Native Americans and sold them into slavery (Kraft 1986b:195–196; Newcomb 1956:80).

Perhaps as a result of these initial encounters, Native Americans living along the northeast and middle Atlantic Coast were from early on cautious and discriminating in their dealings with foreigners (Axtell 1992:84–86). Following Henry Hudson's voyage in 1609, there were increased reports in Europe of the bountiful natural resources of the region. Previously restricted by scarce supply in western Europe, the market for furs expanded enormously during the late sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The coast of New Jersey was consequently visited more regularly by English, Dutch, and Swedish traders (Newcomb 1956:80–81; Wacker 1975:19). The various Lenape communities were among those Native Americans who initially took advantage of the new immigrants, selectively acquiring European trade goods in exchange for furs and other locally available raw materials (Zimmerman 1974). By then the ravages of disease had already begun to have dire consequences among Native Americans. Various Old World diseases had probably been introduced into coastal villages during the sixteenth century, well prior to historical documentation of their effects (Becker 1986; Kraft 1986b:195–218).

Subsequent Lenape history has been couched in terms of acculturation and assimilation, assuming that contact between different cultures resulted in the free exchange of certain traits or characteristics and the ultimate dissolution of a more "primitive" or "degenerate" culture (e.g., Kinitz 1946; Newcomb 1956). The westward migrations of the Lenape and other Native Americans have also paradoxically been portrayed in terms of an inflexible cultural or ethnic distinctiveness, suggesting that those cultures unable to adapt to the unmitigated "progress" of Euroamerican civilization tenaciously sought autonomous preservation elsewhere. Such myths gloss over the more precise historical events of disease epidemics, land expropriation, resource depletion, warfare, and violent conflicts, by placing the onus of change on culture. The historic context of European intrusion and colonialism is more accurately explained in terms of these specific political, economic, and social interactions, with associated demographic consequences.

The escalation of written documentation over the past four centuries has contributed a wealth of information on the historical context of New Jersey, making it problematic to address in abridged form. General historical themes identified by the New Jersey SHPO provide a succinct summary and are adopted here within a modified chronological framework as a more concise overview. The period of European Intrusion and Colonial Settlement (A.D. 1600–1775) is considered first, followed by Agricultural and Urban Development (A.D. 1775–1866), and Industrialization, Immigration, and Urban Expansion (A.D. 1840–1945). These overlapping themes outline major cultural, economic, and demographic trends in New Jersey history and are not meant to take the place of more specific local or county histories. The modern era is reviewed in terms of Metropolitan New Jersey and the NJARNG (A.D. 1890–present). Detailed accounts of the social history and changing cultural landscape of New Jersey are provided in the various references cited, particularly Stansfield (1983), Wacker (1975), Wacker and Clemens (1995), and Williams and Kardas (1982). General historical overviews of the state and its government have been written by Cunningham (1966, 1978, 1994), Fleming (1985), and Worton (1998).

European Intrusion and Colonial Settlement (A.D. 1600–1775)

While protohistoric indigenous depopulation in eastern North America is thought by some to have been only slight, most recent research suggests otherwise (e.g., Cross 1956:197; cf. Dobyns 1976, 1983). Lack of natural immunities to a wide variety of Old World diseases such as smallpox, influenza, and measles made Native Americans more vulnerable to the unintentional (and intentional) transfer of pathogens. In some areas of New England, successive epidemics had already decimated native populations by the time of European settlement in the seventeenth century (Cook 1973b). Entire villages were in some instances so severely depopulated that the few survivors relocated to other areas, perhaps in hopes of escaping illness. The abandonment of villages and agricultural fields may have contributed to European perceptions of eastern North America as an “uninhabited,” yet bountiful wilderness. While the Lenape attributed the deadly epidemics to the new arrivals, Europeans were inclined to interpret it as divine intervention in their favor (Kraft 1986b:212). During the second half of the seventeenth century, dwindling communities of Lenape were confronted with expanding numbers of European colonists.

The extent of protohistoric and early historic indigenous depopulation can only be approximated based on estimates of Precolumbian population levels. Most demographic studies have focused on vast North American culture areas and are based on extremely limited archaeological evidence (Dobyns 1976:10–21). Estimates of the combined Munsee and Unami populations in 1600 have varied from 8,000 to 12,000 (Newcomb 1956:10). This may reflect an already substantial decrease in population levels as a result of disease epidemics during the preceding century. By the eighteenth century, the Lenape population was approximated at between 2,400 and 3,000. If depopulation from epidemic disease followed similar patterns throughout coastal areas of the Northeast, indigenous populations of New Jersey may have suffered losses of as much as 90 percent (Cook 1973a, 1973b; Kraft 1986b:212). Although perhaps an inflated estimate, the corresponding approximation of the fifteenth-century, Precolumbian population would range from 24,000 to 30,000 people.

Whatever the extent of the fifteenth-century population and subsequent loss, the long-term effects on indigenous societies was devastating. Communities weakened by epidemic disease were placed at a greater disadvantage when dealing with Europeans and neighboring groups of Native Americans. As the more productive lands and river drainages were increasingly claimed by the Dutch, Swedes, and English, Unami and Unalachtigo living along the coastal plain could resist colonial expansion into their territories or join the growing communities of refugees in the interior Appalachian provinces (Grumet 1995:198–199). People from various Lenape villages throughout New Jersey had gathered at Minisink (Munsee) villages in the upper Delaware River valley by the early seventeenth century, where they were increasingly vulnerable to raids by the more powerful Iroquois Confederacy (Kraft 1978, 1981, 1986b:225; Weslager 1972:100–104). To the south, the Unami and Unalachtigo were subjected to raids by the Susquehannock out of southeastern Pennsylvania. Disease continued to be a major factor in population decline, as major epidemics were recorded in 1637–1638, 1654, and 1661–1663 (Kraft 1986b:211–213; Newcomb 1956:10–11). Just as the Lenape population dramatically declined, Europeans previously interested in fishing and acquiring furs began to establish more permanent, nucleated settlements.

Early Settlement and Native Depopulation

Encouraged by reports of the bountiful wildlife and natural resources in the region, the Dutch West India Company became interested in establishing trading posts and permanent settlements in the middle Atlantic during the first decades of the seventeenth century. The areas surrounding Raritan and Newark bays drew considerable interest, as did the lower Delaware Bay region (Wacker 1975:20–25). Initial interests in New Netherland were primarily commercial, focusing around the fur trade in the lower Hudson River valley and at Fort Nassau and Burlington Island on the east bank of the Delaware River.

Although New Amsterdam (New York City) was established by the Dutch in 1626, several decades passed before larger settlements were attempted west of the Hudson (Hazard 1970).

One reason for the delay in additional European settlements was that the region was still inhabited by Munsee and increasingly subject to the Iroquois. The fur trade had resulted in increased competition between the Lenape, Iroquois, and other Native Americans, resulting in the formation of alliances with the early American colonies. In the 1630s and 1640s, trading houses were opened on the west bank of the Delaware River by the New Sweden Company at Fort Christiana and Fort New Gothenburg. The purchase of land from the Unami in 1641 expanded the New Sweden Company's claim eastward to Cape May, New Jersey (Pomfret 1976:16–34). Dutch and Swedish settlements in East and West New Jersey (Figure 3.2) thus developed during the seventeenth century as distinct proprietaries, or company owned and governed commercial ventures. The Dutch gained control of New Sweden and the lower Delaware River valley in 1655 (Cunningham 1966:26–51, 1978:42–57; Lurie 1994; Pomfret 1973:4, 1976:35–48; Wacker 1975:121–123, 221; Weslager 1972:98–136).

By 1660 Native American populations in New Jersey had been further reduced as a result of warfare and epidemic disease, making settlement more appealing to the Dutch and English. Early settlements in East New Jersey at Bergen (1660), Elizabeth-Town (1664), Newark (1666), Middletown (1665) and Woodbridge (1666) were clustered around Raritan Bay and the lower Hackensack River. Subsequent settlements in West New Jersey were established in the lower Delaware River valley at Salem (1675), Greenwich (1675), Burlington (1678), Coopers Ferry (Camden, 1681), Farnsworth's Landing (Bordentown, 1682), Woodbury (1683), and Town Bank (1685). Within a century, European colonists had spread out over large portions of northeast and southwest New Jersey.

English jurisdiction over the New Jersey proprietaries was established in 1664 with the blockade of New Amsterdam. King Charles II granted the entire New Jersey colony to the Duke of York and New Amsterdam was renamed New York (Pomfret 1973:3–6; Wacker 1975:121–123). Although the Dutch temporarily regained control in 1673, disputes over claims between East and West New Jersey continued well into the eighteenth century. Even after the residents of New Jersey had successfully petitioned to become a Royal Colony of England in 1702, the proprietors continued to be involved in the allotment of lands (Cunningham 1966:53–67, 1978:58–73; Pomfret 1964:21–116; Wacker 1975:221–329).

The fate of the Munsee, Unalachtigo, and Unami-Delaware in New Jersey can be traced to persistent depopulation from disease and warfare, increasingly antagonistic political relations with other Native Americans and Euroamerican colonists, and conflicts over land and resources. By the end of the seventeenth century, depopulation from epidemics made it increasingly difficult for the Lenape to resist European demands for land. Beaver and other fur-bearing animals had been seriously depleted in areas east of the Delaware River valley, to the point that Lenape could no longer compete with the Iroquois or Susquehannocks in the fur trade.

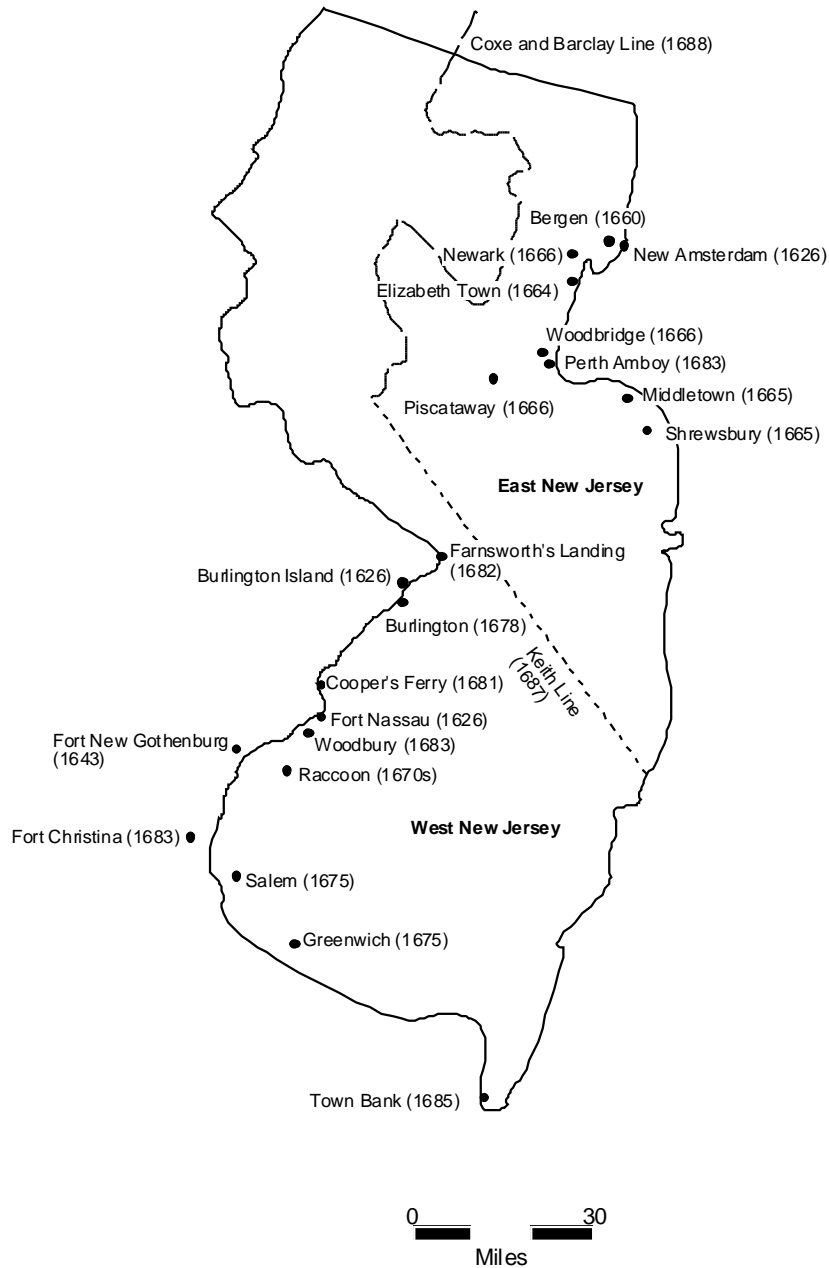


FIGURE 3.2. EARLY SETTLEMENTS IN NEW JERSEY.

Becker (1984:23) suggests that the Susquehannock-European exchange alliances may have disrupted southern Lenape communities as early as 1600 (cf. Witthoft 1984). Within the first decades of the eighteenth century, Lenape relations with European colonists were overshadowed by the Iroquois (Goddard 1978:222–223; Hodge, ed. 1912:385). No longer interested in negotiating or trading with the Lenape, the settlers of New Netherland levied taxes in furs or maize and made additional demands for

land. When the Lenape failed to comply, the men, women, and children of entire villages were massacred (Grumet 1995:197–241; Kraft 1986b:195–244; Wacker 1975:57–119).

Once control of the region had shifted from the Dutch to the English, attempts to purchase Lenape land increased. Most of these deeds were merely meant to legitimize prior land claims, transacted after the proprietaries had already laid claim and the English had seized the entire region from the Dutch. Within a few decades, the remaining Lenape were politically dominated by the Iroquois Confederacy, effectively curtailing their ability to autonomously negotiate with the colonists (Goddard 1978:222–223). The Walking Purchase of 1737 was initially meant to confirm an earlier treaty, yet was a major turning point in Lenape history and ended with the English colonists claiming all of the remaining Lenape territory east and west of the Delaware (Speck 1978:18).

During the Seven Years War the Lenape were caught between the warring French and British colonists and many of their remaining communities were destroyed. A treaty with the Lenape in 1758 created a small reservation for them at Brotherton (Indian Mills), but most had already moved west of the Delaware River. The size of the Lenape population in New Jersey continued to diminish throughout the eighteenth century, intensified by migrations westward to Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, and Oklahoma (Grumet 1995:197–241; Kraft 1986b:226–239; Swanton 1952:54–55; Wacker 1975:88–119; Weslager 1972:137–281). By the end of the eighteenth century, very few remained in New Jersey (Dowd 1994:109; Williams and Kardas 1982:186). Contrary to popular opinion, the Lenape did not become extinct, nor was Lenape identity ever entirely “assimilated” into Euroamerican culture (Bierhorst 1995:3–6; cf. Goddard 1978:234–235; Hackett 1957:16). Two Federally recognized groups of Lenape currently live in Oklahoma: the Delaware Tribe and Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma.

Growth of the New Jersey Colony

In contrast to the steady decline in indigenous population, colonial settlement in New Jersey escalated dramatically during the eighteenth century as Europeans and Africans arrived in increasing numbers. Settlement was initially more concentrated in East New Jersey, as former residents of New York and the New England colonies sought land (Vecoli 1965:6–7). While there had been only sporadic settlement until 1675, an estimated population of 15,000 to 20,000 in 1700 had increased to over 210,000 by 1800 (Stansfield 1983:70; Vecoli 1965:32). The most densely settled areas were in the northeast and southwest, around Raritan and New York bays and the lower Delaware River valley.

The Appalachian provinces and Inner Coastal Plain were subsequently settled, while the Outer Coastal Plain remained more sparsely populated well into the nineteenth century (Wacker 1968:32–52; Wacker and Clemens 1995:41–44). When East and West New Jersey became a single royal colony in 1702, the governor appointee also oversaw the New York colony. Beginning around this time, attempts were made to merge New Jersey with New York. Pomfret (1973:123–146) refers to this as the “Union period,” in that the assemblies of East and West New Jersey were drawn together in order to counterbalance often incompetent and corrupt royal governors. New Jersey received its own governor in 1738, although boundary disputes persisted with New York (Cunningham 1966:26–51; Stansfield 1983:16–24). The proprietary colony had two capitals, in Perth Amboy and Burlington (Pomfret 1973:194).

The cultural landscape of New Jersey was transformed during this time from two distinct proprietaries in the East and West to an American colony with an increasingly heterogeneous population. Dutch settlers in Bergen, Hudson, and Passaic counties had established towns in the Hackensack River valley and soon migrated up the Raritan Valley. As in Pennsylvania, the New Jersey Dutch had early on included French Huguenots, Germans, and Polish immigrants. Dutch settlements grew and changed in character as colonists from New England and Europe arrived in increasing numbers.

Puritan settlers from New England had a distinct influence in local politics, architecture, and the built environment. The migration of English Quakers to Camden in West New Jersey had begun in earnest in 1681 and soon spread throughout Burlington, Gloucester, and Salem counties. Quaker communities in southwest New Jersey became increasingly diverse, as Philadelphia emerged as a major colonial urban center (Fisher 1919; Pomfret 1976:259–284; Vecoli 1965:14–31). Africans who had arrived as slaves with the Dutch West India Company in the seventeenth century also increased in numbers. Although slavery was generally disdained by the Quaker settlers, slavery soon became an integral part of the agrarian character of colonial New Jersey (Cunningham 1966:68–94; Fleming 1977:6–32; Hackett 1957:18–19; Vecoli 1965:7–9; Wacker 1975:121–408).

The population of New Jersey remained largely rural well into the eighteenth century. In contrast to the burgeoning urban centers and ports of trade in New York and Philadelphia, colonists in New Jersey were involved primarily in agriculture. By the middle eighteenth century wheat had become the most important crop, along with livestock such as cattle, sheep, and hogs (Schmidt 1973). Located on the main overland route between Philadelphia and New York, Trenton soon became a noted commercial center (Pomfret 1973:192–196). Newark, Perth Amboy, and Elizabeth had become import shipping centers but were soon surpassed by the more accessible harbors of New York. While the eighteenth-century population of New Jersey is often characterized as English and Dutch, immigrants during this time consisted increasingly of German or Irish laborers and African slaves.

The labor of new immigrants was often purchased in the form of indentured servitude. Slavery was distinguished from servitude as an innate or lifelong condition, reinforced by the enactment of laws and perceptions of race. In addition to lumber mills, carpentry, and ship building, burgeoning manufacturing industries included glass making, pottery, and ironworks (Vecoli 1965:32–65). Copper mines that had been established in the Appalachian provinces as early as the seventeenth century were reopened after the introduction of steam engines and water pumps (Chavez and Clemensen 1995; Kelland and Kelland 1978:113–115; Pomfret 1973:192–199; Wacker 1968:102–131). Applied to various forms of transportation, the steam engine would subsequently revolutionize the cultural landscape of New Jersey.

Agricultural and Urban Development (A.D. 1775–1866)

On the eve of the American Revolution, most of New Jersey’s population lived on small, virtually self-sufficient farms. In contrast to the New England colonies, many of the landowners and merchants of New Jersey initially did not favor independence, but instead they were interested in having their grievances addressed by Britain. The governor of New Jersey did not oppose the meeting of the First Continental Congress in Philadelphia, yet suggested that most colonists were not in favor of such radical resolutions. New Jersey held its first provincial congress in Trenton immediately following the Second Continental Congress in 1775 (Gerlach 1976; Hoyt 1992).

The forerunner of the NJARNG dates to this time with the formation of the Minute Men, a group of volunteers under the command of the governor (Harris and Hilton 1908:21–56; NJ DoD 1977). Male property owners selected the first state governor of New Jersey in 1776. A state constitution was adopted and remained in place until new constitutional changes were instituted in 1844 (Hackett 1957:20–23). Economic divisions between East and West New Jersey continued to play a role in early state politics, as wealthy landowners tended to align themselves with the West Jersey Party (Cunningham 1978:82–97; Fleming 1977:87–88).

Revolution and Civil War in the Garden State

With the Declaration of Independence and arrival of British troops, New Jersey became a battleground between loyalists and revolutionaries. The New Jersey Minute Men were incorporated into the previously established state militia, which fought alongside the Continental Army (Bloomer 1940). Several decisive

battles of the Revolutionary War were fought in New Jersey, including General Washington's famous crossing of the Delaware to confront the Hessian troops in Trenton. Washington's army camped for three winters in New Jersey, two of which were spent at Morristown and one at Somerville (Cunningham 1966:81–113, 1978:98–123; Fleming 1973, 1977:43–80; Pomfret 1973:247–296). The war for independence did not mean equality for all, as women, African-Americans, and Native Americans were generally regarded as incapable of fully participating in a democratic government (Dowd 1994). Such unresolved issues would subsequently emerge as major points of contention in the new nation.

During the final decades leading to independence, New Jersey had become known as one of the “bread colonies.” Its population had remained mostly rural and its economy was primarily agricultural. Large stretches of forest had been cleared to provide lumber and fuel, as well as to make way for agriculture and livestock (Stansfield 1983:48–51). Elizabethtown was the largest city, but with a population of only 1,200, was less than one-tenth the size of either New York or Philadelphia (Pomfret 1973:194–195). New Jersey's agricultural economy had flourished due to its location between these cities.

As immigrants arrived in greater numbers after the war, economic and political benefits were increasingly limited to a smaller fraction of the population. It has been estimated that one-tenth of the population owned one-third of the land by this time, and that less than half of the population were of English ancestry (Pomfret 1973:199, 217). Most of the population increase during this time was a result of immigration from Ireland and Germany. The population of New Jersey doubled within five decades, to over 370,000 in 1840. Yet it took only two decades for it to nearly double again, reaching over 670,000 in 1860 (Stansfield 1983:69–71).

In the decades following the Revolutionary War, New Jersey was characterized by agricultural development and early industrial growth. While the early establishment of manufacturing industries employed new waves of immigrants in New Jersey's cities, much of the hinterland maintained its agricultural economy throughout the nineteenth century. By the last quarter of the eighteenth century, New Jersey was comprised of 13 counties, subsequently subdivided into 21. New Jersey's location between Philadelphia and New York actually intensified agricultural production, stimulating more competitive farming methods and requiring the construction of new roads and modes of transportation. The commerce of most colonial cities had been oriented towards an English market. With independence, this began to change as marketing increasingly focused within the colonies and expanding frontier. Philadelphia and New York were by far the largest cities, exerting a disproportionate commercial influence on their surrounding hinterlands (Chudacoff and Smith 1988:5).

New Jersey's economy continued to expand and diversify between the War of 1812 and the Civil War. There were fewer small, self-sufficient farms and agricultural production was increasingly geared towards an urban market. Dairy products became particularly important, along with fruits, poultry, and livestock. New Jersey farmers were especially successful in selling apples, cranberries, and other fresh fruits to urban markets. Fresh farm produce would continue to be major exports throughout the century (Fleming 1977:108–116; Hackett 1957:109–120). Sheep had been raised in larger numbers following the Revolutionary War, providing wool for textile mills. Hay was harvested from saltwater marshes in coastal regions and remaining stands of virgin forest were cleared for lumber and fuel (Kelland and Kelland 1978:131–146; Stansfield 1983:48–51, 121–134; Wacker and Clemens 1995:89–230). The militia of New Jersey during the early nineteenth century ranged from approximately 2,400 to 3,600 men who were called into service during the War of 1812. Troops were stationed along the coast at Sandy Hook, Staten Island, and Paulus Hook (NJNG 1940:xxiii–xxiv).

In order to compete in an expanding agricultural economy, new farming practices were developed in New Jersey, including the introduction of machinery and fertilizers. Badly depleted soils had become less productive, making agriculture more expensive and labor intensive. Fertilizers were also useful in improving the productivity of sandy soils in the pine barrens of southern New Jersey. The growth of

urban markets led to further agricultural intensification and the adoption of new technologies. Yet, certain crops soon became obsolete as settlements to the west entered the agricultural economy.

Wheat declined in importance as farmlands in the Midwest became more productive, competing with New Jersey for the East Coast market. With improved transportation, growing urban centers could rely on grain and staple products grown west of the Appalachians. Livestock subsequently decreased in importance as the beef industry moved west. Poultry, dairy, and fruit industries expanded as growing urban centers continued to rely on New Jersey farmers for milk, eggs, and fresh produce. The “Garden State” became known for its numerous vegetable and fruit farms during the nineteenth century, with tomato planting and canning becoming a major industry (Federal Writers’ Project 1939:89–95; Kelland and Kelland 1978:131–146; Stansfield 1983:48–51, 121–128; Wacker and Clemens 1995:89–230).

The need for inexpensive farm and factory labor contributed to the persistence of slavery and indentured servitude in New Jersey. The free African-American population had increased dramatically following the American Revolution, and the importation of slaves was made illegal in 1786. Even so, the illegal slave trade persisted during the first decades of the nineteenth century, profiting predominantly from plantations in Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia (Moss 1994). By the 1830s, the use of slave labor and indentured servants had been greatly curtailed throughout New Jersey. As a result of its strong agricultural focus and ties with states to the south, New Jersey was still one of the last northern states to enforce the abolition of slavery. Although an act for the “gradual abolition of slavery” had been passed in 1804, the use of slave labor continued on a much smaller scale until adoption of the Thirteenth Amendment in 1866 (Moss 1994).

New Jersey’s role in the Civil War was similarly ambiguous. While the state legislature had called for the gradual abolition of slavery, many politicians expressed the popular sentiment that New Jersey should not participate in a war that they regarded as infringing on the rights of southern states (Dowd 1994:100–105; Fleming 1977:117–125; Tandler 1994). New Jersey has thus been called the “northernmost of the border states” (Cunningham 1966:155–189). The economic importance of slavery in New Jersey had declined decades prior to the war. Nevertheless, New Jersey’s militia was poorly organized and unprepared to engage in a protracted war in 1861 (NJNG 1940:xxv-xxvi). New Jersey industries were quickly geared toward supplying the military with munitions, equipment, and supplies. By the end of the Civil War, New Jersey’s economy had been transformed from agricultural production to industrial manufacturing (Cunningham 1966:142–154, 1978:149–195; Kelland and Kelland 1978:113–116).

Early Urban Growth and Transportation

Urban development paralleled early industrial growth in New Jersey, providing an inexpensive source of labor. Urban growth in New Jersey was also closely associated with improved transportation, as residents of large cities could more easily relocate to smaller, rural towns. Road construction and the improvement of existing routes included the establishment of more bridges and ferries. New settlement in the north occurred mostly in those counties west of New York City. Areas of southwest New Jersey east of Philadelphia likewise increased in population (Wacker and Clemens 1995:41–44). New York City quickly surpassed Philadelphia in population and the size of its port. The first commuters were created as early suburbs of these metropolitan areas sprang up across rivers. By the late eighteenth century, the pine barrens of southern New Jersey were one of the few remaining regions without contiguous settlement (Kelland and Kelland 1978:75–100; Wacker and Clemens 1995:89–230). Immigration and continued urban development would soon transform this area as well, as improved transportation made rural New Jersey more accessible to people living in cities.

The basis for wealth in New Jersey began to shift from land ownership to manufacturing and commerce, as lands in the Midwest were increasingly made available for settlement and farming. The “commercial revolution” was supported in the U.S. Constitution by giving Congress the right to regulate trade and

issue paper money. With westward expansion, the demand for manufactured goods increased and various industries sprang up in eastern cities (Chudacoff and Smith 1988:38–46). Trenton became a noted center for pottery manufacture and other finished goods. Its products were shipped throughout the states. Newark became a center for manufacturing, and Jersey City competed with New York for overseas trade (Cunningham 1966:142–154, 1978:130–150). There was a corresponding increase in commerce and retail services in most East Coast cities. This period of early industrialization contributed to increased disparities in wealth, particularly in urban areas (Chudacoff and Smith 1988:49).

Although immigration increased dramatically after 1840, population growth was centered mainly in urban areas. The population of Newark more than quadrupled within the next two decades (Kelland and Kelland 1978:98). As the growing ports of Philadelphia and New York dominated overseas markets, New Jersey began to capitalize on its location as a major transportation corridor on the east coast. The first toll bridges were constructed in the 1790s, and more extensive overland transportation routes were developed. The Morris Turnpike was created in 1801, and within three decades there were more than fifty turnpike companies throughout the state (Fleming 1977:97–100). New Jersey thus distinguished itself very early as a forerunner in developing more efficient forms of transportation (Federal Writers' Project 1939:96–103; Kelland and Kelland 1978:169–172; Stansfield 1983:99–106, 139–146).

Initially regarded as a novelty, the first steamboats had plied the Delaware River at the end of the eighteenth century. By then, much of the forested lands in New Jersey and areas surrounding large East Coast cities had been cleared. Within the first decades of the nineteenth century, steamboats were being used to haul a more efficient source of heat and energy: anthracite coal (Stansfield 1983:48–53). Used in conjunction with canals, steamboats were soon transporting raw materials and goods from the Midwest to East Coast markets. The Erie Canal effectively expanded the hinterland of New York City to the Great Lakes and interior of the continent. The Morris Canal was completed in 1831, connecting Newark with Phillipsburg. The Delaware and Raritan Canal was finished in 1834. Among the uses of these canals was the transportation of coal to factories and cities on the East Coast. Canals were expensive to construct and maintain, and they were soon surpassed by the railroad as a more efficient mode of transportation (Cunningham 1966:129–141, 1978:130–150; Federal Writers' Project 1939:96–103).

The government of New Jersey had granted a steamboat designer the rights to construct and operate a railroad as early as 1815. Stage coaches were still the principal mode of public overland transportation, and stage coach operators opposed the railroad as a potential monopoly. Although it took nearly 10 years to build and perfect a locomotive, a train was running between Camden and Perth Amboy by 1834. The railroad had revolutionized travel between cities on the East Coast within another decade. Yet, trains quickly proved to be even more profitable in moving goods than people. Trains were used to transport agricultural products, coal, and other resources to East Coast cities.

The linking of Philadelphia and New York by railroad ensured New Jersey's urban and industrial growth, but ultimately led to a monopoly and major source of conflict in state politics. Although railway construction was initially concentrated in linking early industrialized areas of New Jersey, routes were subsequently built to carry urban dwellers to new recreational and vacation destinations along the coast (Cunningham 1966:129–141, 190–203, 1978:130–150; Federal Writers' Project 1939:100–103; Fleming 1977:101–107; Stansfield 1983:99–109). By the 1840s, changes in transportation were part of broader technological trends that were profoundly altering the cultural landscape of New Jersey.

Industrialization, Immigration, and Urban Expansion (A.D. 1840–1945)

Early industrialization, urban development, and immigration had contributed to more densely populated cities on the East Coast by the middle nineteenth century. These were compact and pedestrian-accessible urban environments that have been referred to as “walking cities” (Chudacoff and Smith 1988:77). While advances in transportation had begun to make travel between cities and towns more accessible, most of

New Jersey still remained largely rural and agricultural. Cities such as Newark and Philadelphia were soon transformed yet again by previously unrivaled expansion involving further technological innovations in transportation and civil engineering.

Beginning in the 1840s, immigration added considerably to increased population growth, further altering the demographic makeup with a more diverse mix of ethnic groups (Shaw 1994). Trends in industrial development and commerce, begun during the first decades of the century, escalated after 1840. New Jersey was at the center of these changes. Between the Civil War and the end of World War II, the cultural landscape of New Jersey was transformed from a largely rural, agricultural region, to one of the most heavily industrialized, densely populated areas in the U.S. (Cunningham 1978:198–220).

Railroads and New Industries

Except for a few areas in the northeast portion of the State, New Jersey had maintained a principally agricultural economy until the outbreak of the Civil War. The first railroads had been completed only a few decades earlier and initially appeared to have had little impact on industry and commerce. Preparations for war rapidly escalated the process of industrialization and made rapid transportation between cities and the surrounding countryside paramount. The manufacturing of military equipment, munitions, and locomotives vastly increased the industrial capacity of New Jersey, as well as the capital available to industrialists. The United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company soon emerged as a powerful monopoly, with influence extending to every level of state politics. Transportation between New York and Philadelphia on the Camden and Amboy was tightly controlled until the early 1870s, when the United New Jersey lines were leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad and the monopoly was broken by the state legislature (Cunningham 1968:190–195).

The construction of new railroads in New Jersey increased dramatically with more competition during the 1870s, including alternative routes between the Newark and Camden areas. The central portion of the state is estimated to have had the greatest concentration of railroads in the nation by the turn of the century (Cunningham 1994:5). Factories were no longer tethered to rivers as a principal source of power as the steam engine was successfully applied to a broader range of industries. Manufacturing and processing plants were linked by an extensive system of rails that spread to the New Jersey countryside. The railroad could supply a steady stream of coal to factories, which in turn could be ideally located to transport manufactured goods to expanding urban markets. Many industries were able to expand rapidly by lowering the direct and indirect costs of manufacture. Some of this industrial development was short lived, such as the factories and mills established in the south New Jersey Pine Barrens. Lumber and paper mills quickly exhausted the remaining woodlands. They largely abandoned the region within the first decade of the twentieth century.

Ironworks and foundries in northern New Jersey were among the more successful industries, closely associated with the success of the railroad. Manufactured goods such as ceramics, glass, rubber, textiles, and furniture were produced and marketed in greater quantities, necessitating the more efficient transportation of raw materials and finished goods (Cunningham 1968:195–197; Stansfield 1983:139–141). Food-processing industries that had been well established in Jersey City and Newark also continued to grow, profiting from lower indirect costs and increasing urban populations. The food processing industry benefitted enormously from technological advances in canning and bottling. Many other industries capitalized on convenient locations to urban markets and more efficient transportation. By 1880, New Jersey was ranked fifth in industrial manufacturing. Within a few generations, the “garden state” had been veritably transformed into the “manufacturing state” (Cunningham 1978; Stansfield 1983:146–149).

Immigration and Urbanization

Profound shifts in demography and cultural economy paralleled advances in transportation and industrial development during the second half of the nineteenth century. New immigration was a major factor in these changes. The population of New Jersey had nearly doubled between 1840 and 1860, from approximately 373,000 to just over 672,000. It had exceeded one million and nearly doubled again within two more decades. The largest number of immigrants came from Ireland and Northern Europe during this time. The population of New Jersey had reached more than 1,883,000 by 1900. Immigrants came increasingly from Italy and eastern European nations after the turn of the century. This new wave of immigration focused on the larger numbers of jobs that became available from developing industries in urban areas, producing large ethnic enclaves within cities. African-Americans also moved to New Jersey cities in search of factory jobs (Cunningham 1968:227–238, 1978; Price 1994).

Industrial and economic development in New Jersey were principal attractions to new immigrants from Europe and the southern U.S., who in turn provided a cheap source of labor (Clemens 1992; Vecoli 1965:66–130). Increased urban populations and the inexpensive labor force provided by immigrants were in turn central factors in continued economic growth (Cunningham 1968:195–197; Stansfield 1983:139–141). Population increase in New Jersey was concentrated in the Newark and Camden areas, as well as the central portion of the state. Overcrowding in cities such as Newark during the late nineteenth century led to housing shortages, inadequate urban planning, and the creation of ghettos. Labor strikes and riots became more common during the 1880s and 1890s as businesses reduced wages or fired workers as a result of economic recession.

Industrialists benefitted from the fact that many skilled and unskilled factory workers could be easily replaced by newly arrived immigrants, who were often willing to accept lower wages. The Civil War had in turn demonstrated the need for a well organized militia to enforce the social order and serve both state and Federal interests. The establishment of the National Guard of New Jersey by the state legislature in 1868 consolidated the state militia, New Jersey Rifle Corps, and other volunteer groups into a single organization under the command of the State Adjutant General and Governor. In order to ensure rapid deployment, at least one company was to be stationed in each county. The New Jersey National Guard was called into action during labor riots and railroad strikes in the 1870s. National Guard regiments subsequently assisted city officials and maintained order during riots and natural disasters (Bloomer 1940; Cunningham 1978; NJ DoD 1977; NJNG 1940:xxvii).

Problems with urban overcrowding, poverty, and unemployment continued into the first decades of the twentieth century. The majority of immigrants arriving in East Coast cities at this time were farm laborers seeking employment in growing industries. The migration of African-Americans from the South increased dramatically during the 1920s and 1930s, drawn by manufacturing and factory jobs (Price 1994:446–447). While overall population growth slowed considerably by the 1930s, between 1900 and 1940 the population of New Jersey had again more than doubled, to approximately 4,160,000 (Stansfield 1983:71–75). The resulting cultural economy was overwhelmingly ethnically diverse, working class, and urbanized. Manufacturing and commerce had supplanted agriculture as the principal source of income. Within the first decades of the twentieth century, only 4 percent of the population was directly involved in agriculture (Cunningham 1966:227–238; Stansfield 1983:125–137).

Paralleling urban expansion and the new influx of immigrants were further advances in transportation that made formerly inaccessible regions of New Jersey easily traversed by road and rail. Prior to this time the railroads had served as transportation corridors linking major cities. As new tracks were built linking urban areas to smaller towns and outlying areas, city dwellers could more easily visit rural and coastal regions. With increased competition and lower prices for rail travel, the average person could make day trips throughout New Jersey or to neighboring states. The development of the streetcar and automobile

ultimately led the transition from the densely nucleated “walking cities” of the early nineteenth century to twentieth century suburban sprawl (Kelland and Kelland 1978:97–112; Mohl 1988; Schaffer 1994).

Commuters in cities such as Newark could establish residences even more distant from their places of employment. By the 1920s, transportation infrastructure in the form of new roads was becoming a major political and economic interest. Fuel, motor vehicle, and real estate taxes were levied to fund highway construction and maintenance (Cunningham 1966:172–295; Fleming 1977:108–191; Hackett 1957:226–230). The recreation industry benefitted from this increased mobility by building resorts and developing previously inaccessible coastal regions. Coast resort towns such as Atlantic City grew rapidly by catering to middle income families and the working class (Cunningham 1978:222–242; Funnell 1994; Kelland and Kelland 1978:153–168; Stansfield 1983:179–185).

Metropolitan New Jersey and the NJARNG (A.D. 1890-present)

The interconnected trends of industrialization, immigration, and urban expansion had produced a truly metropolitan cultural landscape in portions of New Jersey by the end of the nineteenth century. In many respects, however, the infrastructure of centralized cities continued to deteriorate (Stansfield 1983:161). As immigrants arrived in search of employment, economically well established inner city residents moved to the suburbs. Technological developments in transportation and communication during the early twentieth century further contributed to suburbanization and the growth of interregional commerce, producing dispersed urban populations and a more diversified economy.

While the railroad had brought together nucleated centers of population, the rise in importance of the automobile during the 1920s and 1930s had a centrifugal effect on cities. Commerce and marketing followed inner city residents to the suburbs, connected by vast networks of highways (Stansfield 1983:165). Advances in communication and transportation also broadened political and economic interactions on a global scale, heightened by two world wars. Military expansion and the development of metropolitan New Jersey throughout the twentieth century reflects the rising political and economic power of the U.S.

Military Expansion, World War I, and Federal Assistance

The present-day organization of the National Guard can be traced to the expansion of U.S. military involvement and increased influence of the Federal government during the modern era. The construction of National Guard armories as meeting places that doubled as storage facilities for munitions and equipment was in turn associated with urbanization, labor riots, and civil unrest during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Everett 1995; Fogelson 1989; NJNG 1940:xxviii-xxix). Regiments of the National Guard of New Jersey played an important role in peace enforcement and providing assistance during natural disasters beginning since at least the 1870s. Despite an increased presence in New Jersey, long-term institutional support from state and Federal governments did not begin until the last decade of the nineteenth century (Bowen 1892; Fogelson 1989). This was a period of “castellated” or defensive, castle-like armory construction in U.S. cities, reflecting a preoccupation with civil unrest (Everett 1995; Fogelson 1989).

The state allocated land at Sea Girt in Monmouth County for a National Guard reservation in 1890. Rifle practice had been held in the area during the summer of 1884 (Cunningham 1994:222). National Guard facilities were constructed during the 1890s in Jersey City (1893), Paterson (1895), Camden (1896), and Newark (1897). A National Guard armory in Trenton was completed in 1902. The Paterson armory is the only facility that survives from this time, but it is no longer part of the NJARNG inventory. The National Guard of New Jersey was reorganized by the state legislature in 1899, placing all militia and volunteer groups under the command of the Adjutant General and State Military Board (Kiernan 1999:17–18; NJNG 1940:xxviii-xxix). The National Guard was reorganized again by the Dick Act of 1903 and

subsequent amendments, establishing ties to the U.S. Army and providing funds for munitions and equipment. Federal involvement in the National Guard since that time has expanded, giving it an increased national presence (Newland 1987; U.S. Army War College 1987). The NJARNG received increased Federal support throughout the twentieth century yet continued to maintain its dual Federal and state mission (NJ DoD 1984:2).

The outbreak of World War I in Europe in 1914 was regarded by many as peripheral to U.S. political and economic interests. The threat of war soon influenced the nation, however, and ultimately mobilized the industrial and military capacity of the U.S. in waging overseas conflicts. New Jersey industries joined the war effort early on, as re-equipped factories supplied the Allies with a wide range of munitions and supplies. War-related manufacturing and commerce stimulated New Jersey's economy and attracted additional people to its cities in search of factory and ship-building jobs. Explosives and ammunition manufacture quickly became major industries in New Jersey. Incidents of suspected German sabotage at New Jersey munitions plants following the sinking of the *Lusitania* proved influential in prompting the U.S. to enter the war in April of 1917. By the end of that year the Hudson River port of Hoboken had become a central point of departure for U.S. soldiers as well as munitions. Factories in New Jersey produced an enormous amount of equipment, clothing, and military supplies, taking a leading role in ship building and ammunition manufacture (Cunningham 1966:268–277, 1978:272–286).

The NJARNG was directly effected by the escalation of war in Europe. Additional facilities had been built for the National Guard of New Jersey before the U.S. entered the war. A new armory was built in Newark for the Essex Troop, and additional armories were constructed in East Orange, Elizabeth, Red Bank, and Asbury Park (Kiernan 1999:18). Increased support for and enrollment in the National Guard was augmented by the impending threat of U.S. involvement in the war. A National Guard training camp had been established at Sea Girt in 1915.

The reorganization of the U.S. military by the National Defense Act of 1916 organized the National Guard in each state according to U.S. Army standards. The 1916 Act and subsequent amendments established the role of the Federal government in funding and equipping the National Guard. It also required states to provide adequate housing and training facilities (Essex Troop 1926). Temporary National Guard facilities were constructed throughout the southern states. In 1917 more than 6,500 acres in Burlington County were purchased by the U.S. Army, and Camp Dix was constructed to process draftees and recruits. Within a year of U.S. involvement in the war, Camp Dix housed approximately 55,000 men. Fort Monmouth was established in 1917 for the Signal Corps and soon became a center for electronics research and military communications (Cunningham 1994:211–212, 226).

In the years following World War I, industry and commerce in New Jersey were effected by a national economic recession and increased unemployment. Industrial manufacturing rebounded in New Jersey during the late 1920s and stimulated further suburban development. American fascination with the automobile contributed to a thriving automotive industry during this time, encouraged by the petroleum industry. In order to make way for the automobile, bridges and roads were constructed at an unprecedented rate. In the design and development of modern transportation corridors, New Jersey was again influenced by its geographic location between New York and Philadelphia.

The Holland tunnel was opened beneath the Hudson River in 1927. By 1931 bridges spanning the Delaware and Hudson rivers linked New Jersey with Philadelphia and New York. As a result of the increased automobile traffic, noncommuter passenger trains began to lose customers and the railroads declined in importance (Cunningham 1966:284–286; Stansfield 1983:106). Just as the railroads had provided favorable locations for industries, highways served as major arteries to rural areas where less expensive real estate could be purchased. Petroleum refining had by this time become a major industry, meeting growing national and worldwide demands for fuel. Many other chemical industries begun during

World War I similarly found profitable commercial markets (Cunningham 1978:292–297; Stansfield 1983:71).

The stock market crash of 1929 initiated a more perilous economic decline that lingered until World War II. Manufacturing industries were especially affected by the depression, and unemployment rose precipitously. Population growth in New Jersey slowed as industries attracted fewer people and still others left the state in search of jobs (Stansfield 1983:75). Federal relief programs such as the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) eventually provided some measure of assistance (Cunningham 1978:298–306).

Overall enlistment in the military services decreased dramatically between the wars, but the institutional development of the NJARNG continued. Following a 1920 amendment to the National Defense Act, 11 new armories were constructed in New Jersey (Kiernan 1999:27). The WPA and Public Works Administration (PWA) subsequently funded the construction of five additional National Guard armories in New Jersey, and Camp Dix served as a training facility for the CCC. In contrast to the earlier Gothic Revival or castellated architecture, armories such as the 102nd Cavalry Armory in West Orange, New Jersey were designed in Neoclassical or Colonial Revival styles. This architectural change reflected a more contemporary view of armories as community centers and multi-purpose public buildings (Bloomer 1938-41; Everett 1995:34–40).

World War II and Postwar Demographic Trends

The outbreak of World War II signalled the beginning of a more profound economic recovery as industries in New Jersey and throughout the nation equipped for another war that would extend across both oceans. Munitions manufacturing was reestablished as an important industry in New Jersey during World War II. Ship building was again a major source of employment, with enormous shipyards in Newark and Camden drawing thousands of laborers. Railroads and harbors expanded as a result of the increased overseas commerce. Industrial development was again concentrated in northeast New Jersey, with most war-related industry in Hudson, Passaic, Essex, and Union counties (Cunningham 1966:290–295, 1978:311–316).

Chemical engineering and high technology industries established during the war persisted as major components of postwar economic development. The war not only revitalized U.S. industry and economy, but involved the largest expansion of U.S. military forces in history. The National Guard was mobilized at the beginning of the war, and additional facilities were constructed to house a wider array of military equipment. The expansion of the National Guard continued throughout the Cold War decades after World War II, as part of a national military-industrial complex (U.S. Army Environmental Center 1997). Facilities at Sea Girt were enlarged and Camp Dix became Fort Dix, expanded into a permanent Army base (Kiernan 1999:28–31). Fort Dix Army Air Field, later renamed McGuire Air Force base, was established in 1941. Additional land was obtained for Fort Dix during and following World War II, until it encompassed more than 32,600 acres in the 1980s (Cunningham 1994:211–212).

The 1940s also marked heightened demographic trends related to industrial and commercial development. Population growth in New Jersey gradually rebounded from an all time low during the 1930s. In the postwar years the overall population continued to increase, yet significant demographic shifts had a profound effect on the cultural landscape. The population of some cities actually declined, reflecting the movement of people to suburbs and smaller towns. Out-migration from inner cities escalated during the 1970s, particularly in the northeast New Jersey counties of Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Passaic, and Union.

Between 1960 and 1980, the population of Newark actually decreased by more than 75,000 or 19 percent. Most of this decline can be directly attributed to the movement of people from inner cities to suburbs and outlying regions, with a corresponding overall decline in new immigration. Atlantic City and Camden

experienced among the greatest out-migrations, with respective net losses in population of 33 and 27 percent (Stansfield 1983:171). Demographic relocation and suburbanization resulted in the modern metropolitan landscape of central business districts, deteriorated and impoverished ghettos, and extensive residential and commercial development in outlying suburbs. Out-migration and the decline of the inner city were trends that continued at the close of the twentieth century, despite reversals in some areas as a result of more careful urban planning and renewal initiatives.

The proliferation of the automobile, new highway construction, and the development of more efficient forms of transportation were among the most obvious factors contributing to out-migration from inner cities and concomitant suburban expansion. The New Jersey Turnpike began providing convenient automobile access between major metropolitan areas in 1953 and became a major conduit for commercial and residential development. The Garden State Parkway and Atlantic City Expressway subsequently provided increased access to the Atlantic coast, reinvigorating tourism and local economic growth in the less densely populated coastal plain. The Federal highway program supported the construction of interstates beginning in the 1950s, and major east-west interstate highways (I-78, I-80, and I-195) were constructed through the Appalachian provinces and coastal plain (Cunningham 1978:330–343; Hackett 1957:222–232). Completion of the Delaware Memorial Bridge in 1951, linking New Jersey with Wilmington, Delaware, similarly influenced urban development in southern New Jersey.

Approximately 89 percent of New Jersey’s population lived in urban areas by 1990. Of the remaining 11 percent in rural areas, only 2 percent (or 0.2 percent of the total state population) lived on farms. Due to advances in rapid transportation, even rural regions were easily accessible from urban centers. Salem County had the lowest recorded population in New Jersey, yet averaged more than 193 people per square mile. In comparison, the population in seven other counties exceeded 2,000 persons per square mile.

Demographic trends established during the nineteenth century and earlier continued at the end of the twentieth century, with most of the population living in metropolitan areas between Newark and Camden. The four most densely populated counties were Hudson, Essex, Union, and Bergen. Bergen County had the highest population, with nearly a million residents. Hudson County, the smallest in terms of geography, and Jersey City had by far the highest population density: nearly 12,000 people per square mile. Within the last decade of the twentieth century the entire population of New Jersey was described as living within metropolitan areas (U.S. Census Bureau; <http://www.census.gov>).

Preparer’s Note: The following historic context focuses more specifically on armories and their design and construction. It is excerpted from the *Architectural Inventory of New Jersey Army National Guard Facilities, Final Report*, written by Elaine K. Kiernan for R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. in 1999.

Introduction

This chapter presents the historic contexts appropriate to the assessment of the buildings and structures associated with the historical development of New Jersey Army National Guard (NJARNG). This chapter provides an historical overview of the development of NJARNG, a summary of the historical relationship of the U.S. Army and the NJARNG, and a discussion of the architectural development of National Guard facilities. The historical overview is organized to reflect the thematic and temporal divisions adopted by the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office in the *New Jersey State Historic Preservation Plan* (Office of New Jersey Heritage, Department of Environmental Protection and Energy 1991). These thematic and temporal divisions are *Immigration and Agricultural, Industrial, Commercial, and Urban Expansion (1850-1920)*; *Metropolitan New Jersey (1910-1945)*; and, *Modern New Jersey (1945-present)*.

Previous Investigations

A literature search was undertaken to identify previous studies relevant to the development of the historic context for the NJARNG. The Department of Defense, under the Legacy Resource Management Program, undertook a nationwide study of Army National Guard Armories in 1995. This study provides historical and comparative data on armory design and construction useful in understanding the development of NJARNG armories in relation to the larger national construction program. *Historic National Guard Armories: A Brief, Illustrated Review of the Past Two Centuries* (Everett 1995) explores the evolution of the armory from fortified structures, developed in response to civil unrest, to civic centers, designed to facilitate general public use.

The National Historic Context for Department of Defense Installations is another study prepared under the Legacy Resource Management Program that examined the historical and architectural evolution of construction on military installations located in the contiguous United States from 1790 to 1940 (Cannan et al. 1995). This study, prepared by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., provides an in-depth discussion of the historical and architectural development of Department of Defense facilities.

Support and Utility Structures and Facilities (1917–1946): Overview, Inventory, and Treatment Plan prepared by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., for the Department of the Navy, Atlantic Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command also was consulted in developing the historic contexts for the New Jersey Army National Guard. This report presents a historic context for support properties constructed between 1917 and 1946 at U.S. military installations. Data contained in this study was particularly useful in assessing the importance of buildings and structures serving infrastructure support roles at NJARNG facilities.

Historical Overview

Colonialization to the Civil War (1626–1865)

The New Jersey Army National Guard traces its roots in the Militia Act passed by the first General Assembly in 1668. The act required able-bodied men between the ages of 16 and 60 to serve in the local militia. Penalties for noncompliance were high (Bloomer 1940).

The Militia Act was refined over the next century as military requirements dictated. Militiamen supplied their own weapons and uniforms, and often trained on the village green or at the home of the Company Commander, whose house often served as a rallying point in times of trouble. The colonial militia defended settlements against Indian attacks and assisted in repelling the French invasions from Canada. In addition, the militia also participated in several joint British-Colonial excursions into Canada. The New Jersey Colonial Militia served in King George's War (1746-48) and the French and Indian War (1756-63) (Bloomer 1940).

The organizational predecessor of the modern NJARNG, a state force under the command of the Governor, was authorized by an Act of the Provincial Congress on June 3, 1775 (NJ DoD 1977). This Act established the Minute Men, volunteers who enlisted for four months of service and were superior in rank to the regular militia authorized by the General Assembly prior to the Revolutionary War. In 1776, the Minute Men force was dissolved and incorporated into the regular militia due to the high enlistment rate of New Jersey patriots in the Continental Army by the summer of 1776 (Bloomer 1940). During the Revolutionary War, the New Jersey Militia supplied Continental Army troops, suppressed Loyalist uprisings, and harassed British supply lines, making it impossible for British supply wagons to travel in the former colony without armed escorts (Bloomer 1940).

Despite a large Loyalist population, New Jersey supplied a significant number of men to the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War. Such support was not evident during the War of 1812. Although the

Governor called out the militia, New Jersey Militia troops did not participate in any battles during the War of 1812. Mobilized troops were stationed at Sandy Hook at a training camp at Paulus Hook (Jersey City), and on Staten Island for the duration of the war (Bloomer 1940).

During the 1820s and 1830s, laws requiring compulsory military service lapsed and many state sanctioned militia units disbanded throughout the country (Everett 1995). In their place, volunteer units were established that emphasized the social or "fraternal" benefits of membership. Members of these volunteer militias paid dues, furnished their own uniforms and equipment, and in some states, raised funds to construct company armories (Everett 1995). These organizations provided opportunities for members to socialize along similar class or ethnic divisions and often served as a means for social or political advancement (Fogelson 1989).

Volunteer militia groups also readied members for military service. Four infantry companies organized from New Jersey volunteer militia groups mobilized at Fort Hamilton and proceeded to Vera Cruz, Mexico, in 1847, where they served for a year in the Mexican War (1846-48). Later that year, three additional volunteer companies were raised to support the 10th Regiment, U.S. Army, and served in Matamoros, Mexico for the remainder of the war. All units were mustered out and returned home to New Jersey in August 1848 (NJ DoD 1977).

Between the Mexican and Civil Wars, membership and state support for the New Jersey militia declined, as was the case in other states. Through the 1850s, local and private contributions maintained the state militia groups with minimal state support. General Thomas Cadwalader, the Adjutant General of New Jersey during the period, wrote repeatedly to the Governor concerning the state's neglect, indifference, and failure to meet the responsibilities of military training. As a result, the New Jersey militia was almost totally unprepared to support the Union effort at the beginning of the Civil War in 1860. In that year, the state legislature made no provisions to equip, arm, or train the militia (NJ DoD 1977).

In an emergency legislative session, New Jersey lawmakers authorized \$2 million for military spending. Businessmen also provided funding for militia groups. Banks loaned the state over \$400,000. Businessmen in Jersey City fully outfitted the city's Second Regiment. Flemington and Newark held extremely successful recruitment rallies. A Warren County businessman offered \$20 to the families of each county man who enlisted (Cunningham 1978).

At the start of the Civil War, the state arsenal at Trenton contained 11,000 Revolutionary War flintlock rifles and 3 cannons, also from the Revolutionary War. The state had no powder or ammunition for the weapons and ended up scrambling to supply its troops for service (Cunningham 1978).

New Jersey divisions were encamped at Meridian Hill in Washington, DC, and Alexandria, VA, within a month of the fall of Fort Sumter. At the First Battle of Bull Run, several New Jersey companies were assigned to rear guard duty and were ordered to stop the flight of Union troops with drawn bayonets, if necessary (Bloomer 1940).

As in other states, enlistments slowly fell off in New Jersey as citizens grew weary of war. Riots protesting the conscription laws broke out in July 1863 in New Jersey as they did in New York City. To avoid further uprisings, New Jersey's Governor Olden requested that the state be allowed to meet its conscription quota through enlistment. President Lincoln agreed on the condition that the new troops were supplied within thirty days. Bergen County's Board of Freeholders offered a \$300 bonus to each volunteer as an incentive to enlistment. This practice echoed the bonus system practiced in other states on both sides of the conflict (Cunningham 1978). Nevertheless, despite continual manpower problems, New Jersey supplied the Union Army with 79,348 men. These troops served in every major campaign of the Civil War. The state also sent the state militia to Pennsylvania to help defend Harrisburg after General Lee's invasion of the state in June 1863 (NJ DoD 1977).

Immigration and Agricultural, Industrial, Commercial, and Urban Expansion (1850–1920)

The National Guard of New Jersey was created by an act of legislature in 1868. This Act consolidated the state militia, the county companies, the New Jersey Rifle Corps, established by order of the governor in 1863, and all other volunteer groups into a single organization designated the National Guard of New Jersey. This name remained official until the reorganization following World War II. The various component groups were inspected and approved, and the National Guard of New Jersey served under the direct command of the Governor through the State Adjutant General. The National Guard of New Jersey was organized into one division of two brigades. An artillery and a cavalry company were attached to each brigade (NJ DoD 1977).

The Act required that at least one company be stationed in each county within the state. As a result of an inequitable distribution of military groups throughout the state, the Fifth Regiment, headquartered in Paterson, could not maintain all of its affiliated artillery and cavalry companies in Passaic County. Despite reorganization into a single entity, state funding for the National Guard of New Jersey was minimal and the construction of armories for newly designated units proceeded slowly. Many units rented space for drilling and training (Bloomer 1940).

Early Modern America (1870–1916)

The period between the 1870s and 1900 was an era of labor unrest in the United States. Many eastern cities doubled in size during this period and many tripled in population. In 1870, approximately 25 per cent of Americans resided in cities; by 1900, nearly 40 per cent lived in urban areas (Nash et al. 1990). Employment opportunities were the major attraction that drew people to urban centers in the late nineteenth century. Americans from rural areas, and eastern and southern European immigrants seeking factory employment converged on the cities. Business was booming and unemployment was low until the Panic of 1873, which resulted in business failures and the loss of thousands of jobs. Many businesses that survived the Panic of 1873 were forced to lay off workers and cut wages. Two railroad companies, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Pennsylvania Railroad, decreased their labor force and wages with disastrous results. A labor strike began in West Virginia in response to a ten per cent wage reduction in July 1877 and touched off sympathy strikes and riots in many cities over a two week period. At the end of the strike, approximately one hundred people were dead, property damage totaled hundreds of thousands of dollars, and two-thirds of the nation's railroads forcibly were shut down (Boyer et al. 1993). Additional strikes and riots followed in the 1880s and 1890s. Between 1881 and 1905, nearly 37,000 strikes occurred involving over 6 million workers (Nash et al. 1990).

New Jersey, as an industrial center and an established transportation corridor between New York and Philadelphia, was far from isolated from the labor issues facing other states. In 1880, New Jersey, the fourth smallest of the thirty-eight states, ranked fifth in manufacturing production (Cunningham 1978). The 1880 U.S. Census revealed that New Jersey exceeded a total population of one million, and was classified, for the first time, an "urban" state with over half of the population residing in cities (Figure 2). As the state developed as a railroad corridor between Philadelphia and New York City, it also developed as a manufacturing center. Industries, such as leather, rubber, textiles, and locomotive fabricators, located in the state not only for ready access to Philadelphia and New York, but also to take advantage of favorable tax and industrial laws (Cunningham 1978).

The reorganized National Guard of New Jersey was first called to active duty in 1870 during election riots at Centerville, NJ. In 1871, the First Brigade was called into service to suppress labor riots in Jersey City and Newark (Bloomer 1940). While 1872 was a quiet year for the National Guard of New Jersey, unemployment accompanying the Panic of 1873 again created civil unrest. The City of Rahway and the Port of Elizabeth were insolvent; Jersey City was near economic collapse. The Guard was called out in 1876 to prevent Pennsylvania Railroad workers from harassing National Rail Way workers laying track

near Hopewell, NJ (Cunningham 1978). Like other states, the Governor of New Jersey called out the National Guard during the Railroad Strike of 1877. Detachments of the New Jersey National Guard were stationed along the main lines of the Pennsylvania, Erie, and Delaware-Lackawanna & Western railroads from Jersey City to Camden and from Hoboken to Easton, PA. Their mission was to ensure the uninterrupted flow of supplies to New York and Philadelphia (Bloomer 1940).

Americans historically viewed the types of labor disputes common in Europe as impossible in the democratic society of the United States (Fogelson 1989). The Railroad Strike of 1877 shattered that idea. Middle and upper class Americans were concerned over the potential for class warfare. Corporations were criticized for emphasizing profit over workers' welfare. Other critics placed the blame on the "dangerous classes, the poor, the criminals, the immigrants, the 'social dynamite,'...and the demagogues, of them socialists, anarchists, and communists, who inflamed them" (Fogelson 1989).

The police, the Regular Army, and the National Guard were the three groups available to subdue strikers. Police forces lacked the manpower and training to deal with riot situations. Fierce opposition arose against the use of the Regular Army due to the expense and entrenched fear that military intervention would lead to military dictatorship. The National Guard was an easily mobilized local volunteer force with a viable interest in the welfare of the locality (Fogelson 1989).

As the National Guard continued to be used as a police force in the late-nineteenth century, state guard units increasingly petitioned the state and Federal governments for provisions for armory construction (Fogelson 1989). The National Guard of New Jersey echoed this request, but little progress was made with the state legislature until the 1890s (Essex Troop 1926).

Five New Jersey National Guard armories were constructed by the state during the late nineteenth century. The facilities were constructed in the densely populated cities of Jersey City (1893), Paterson (1895), Camden (1896), Newark (1897), and Trenton (1902). Of these five early armories, only the Paterson armory, constructed for the Fifth Regiment, National Guard of New Jersey, is extant (Figure 3). Volunteer militia organizations in New Jersey still occupied rented quarters or sought to construct private armories for their companies.

A permanent training camp for the National Guard of New Jersey was established at Sea Girt. In 1884, the Quartermaster General of New Jersey, Lewis Perrine, entered into an agreement with the Sea Girt Land Company to purchase a tract to construct a permanent camp, rifle range, and sea coast battery. In 1887, the state legislature appointed James Smith of Newark and William L. Dayton of Trenton as commissioners to complete the purchase of 120 acres for the camp at a cost of \$51,000. The summer headquarters of the Governor and the Military Board also were located at Sea Girt. The property was easily accessible by the New York and Long Branch Railroad, which was extended from Long Branch, NJ, north of Sea Girt, to Bay Head, NJ, in the late 1870s (NJ Department of Environmental Protection and Energy 1992).

In April 1898, the United States declared war on Spain, following broad coverage by the popular press and the explosion of the U.S.S. *Maine* in Cuba. Several regiments of the National Guard of New Jersey were called into Federal service during in the Spanish-American War. Although many of the regiments left the state, none left the country. The units activated for service were assigned to bases in Athens, GA; Jacksonville, FL; Camp Mead, PA; and, Greenville, SC. Some members of the National Guard cavalry and artillery units that were not immediately called into service opted to join the Regular Army in search of combat duty. The war was over four months later (Bloomer 1940).

Following the Spanish-American War, the New Jersey legislature reorganized the National Guard under General Orders No. 5, dated 18 April 1899. The order created four regiments of twelve companies each, two Gattling gun companies, and two cavalry troops. Under the same legislation, the Naval Reserve was

reorganized into two battalions with two divisions assigned to each battalion (NJ DoD 1977). This legislation organized all existing troops within the state under the command of the Adjutant General and the State Military Board, and finally unified the volunteer and state militia groups. In recognizing the volunteer militia groups, New Jersey preceded the Federal government by nearly twenty years. The Federal government did not set up a system for the recognition of state and volunteer militias until the National Defense Act of 1916 (NJ DoD 1977).

Civil unrest continued in New Jersey cities during the early years of the twentieth century. After the right of workers to strike formally was recognized in 1883, labor strikes decreased in violence; many did not require National Guard action. The City of Paterson was an exception to the general trend towards less frequent National Guard intervention. Paterson was planned in 1791 by Alexander Hamilton as an industrial city and had a history of labor unrest. The Fifth Regiment of the National Guard of New Jersey stationed in Paterson was activated for several months in early 1902. In February, the Guard maintained order and security in Paterson after a fire destroyed over 500 buildings, including the business district (WPA Federal Writer's Project 1939). In March, the Passaic River flooded, resulting in one million dollars in damage. The Guard was activated to prevent looting and to assist in rescue operations. Later that summer, a tornado swept the city and the Guard was again activated. In the fall of 1902, a division of the Fifth Regiment assisted local authorities in ending a three-week strike by silk loom operators protesting factory conditions (Cunningham 1978; WPA Federal Writer's Project 1939).

The Federal government, under pressure from various states, enacted the Dick Act of 1903 to reorganize the National Guard along the Regular Army's standards. Federal funds were appropriated under the Act for arms and equipment, and Regular Army officers were assigned to the National Guard as advisors (U.S. Army War College 1987).

A 1908 amendment to the Dick Act provided that the newly organized National Guard would function as the first echelon of reserve for the Regular Army and would be mobilized before a call for volunteers. The Act also authorized the President to establish the length of service for the Guard and to activate Guard troops for both domestic and foreign service. This potential for foreign service over-rode the historical position of the states, as articulated in the eighteenth-century militia acts, which held that the militia was a domestic defense force rather than an offensive force deployed outside United States boundaries (U. S. Army War College 1987).

The Dick Act inspired a new wave of armory construction. The potential for Federal funding and the need to meet Regular Army requirements prompted many states, including New Jersey, to construct new or improve old armories. The first armory constructed in New Jersey as a result of the Dick Act was for the First Troop, Cavalry (also known as Essex Troop) in Newark, which was begun in 1908. The Essex Troop was a cavalry unit organized in 1890 by a group of wealthy and influential men, who bought their own armory and horses. The Essex Troop remained a private organization until 17 May 1893, when state legislature integrated the group into the National Guard of New Jersey (Essex Troop 1926). The Essex Troop, in addition to being a combat-ready cavalry unit, also participated in civic ceremonies. Upon his election to the Presidency, the Essex Troop escorted Woodrow Wilson to Washington, DC, for his inauguration (Bloomer 1940). The Essex Troop, eventually designated as the 102nd Cavalry Troop and relocated to West Orange, was the last New Jersey unit to be mechanized in 1942 (NJ DoD 1977).

In addition to the Newark Armory, facilities were constructed for the National Guard of New Jersey in the pre-World War I era at East Orange (1912), Elizabeth (1912), Red Bank (1913), and Asbury Park (1915). The State Architect of the Commission of Charities and Corrections was responsible for armory design and construction. New Jersey State Architects in the years before World War I included George A. Poole (1901–1910), Francis A. Bent (1910–12), and George S. Drew (1912–1917) (Military Board Minutes 1901–1917).

In 1915, growing tensions in Europe sparked renewed United States interest in the National Guard. This interest was demonstrated in New Jersey through increased enlistment and expanded training. Camps for marksmanship training and training centers for officers and non-commission officers were established at Sea Girt. At the summer encampment of 1915, all personnel were instructed in trench digging and the rudiments of trench warfare. The following year, several units were sent to the Mexican border to protect the Arizona frontier from attacks by Pancho Villa. The Mexican border action provided the National Guard units with the opportunity to apply their training under combat conditions and served as the first combat experience for many members. Mustered in June, these units patrolled the border until the fall of 1915, when they were recalled to New Jersey and mustered out of Federal service in October (NJ DoD 1977).

The National Defense Act of 1916, although revised several times in the following years, provided for the transition of the Organized Militia into the National Guard. Prior to the National Defense Act of 1916, the National Guard was Federally recognized as the Organized Militia, although most states had already officially adopted the designation National Guard in the years following the Civil War. The National Defense Act of 1916 reorganized the U. S. Army into three components: the Regular Army, the National Guard, and the Organized Reserves. The Act also required that states seeking Federal recognition of their militia groups furnish all the necessary, permanent equipment for their Guards, including armories, storehouses, stables, and training facilities. The Federal government, in turn, furnished arms, clothing, equipage, transport, animals, and pay to personnel during both the armory and field training periods. The Federal government also authorized payments for forage and maintenance for all Federally owned animals assigned to the National Guard. The Act also required that the National Guard organize itself according to the U.S. Army Tables of Organization (Essex Troop 1926; Killigrew 1960).

The Asbury Park Armory was the last new armory completed before the United States entered World War I. By the last pre-war meeting of the State Military Board on 31 July 1917 at Sea Girt, all armory appropriations were transferred to War Expenses. The next recorded meeting of the State Military Board did not occur until 2 February 1925 (Military Board Minutes 1917–1925).

Metropolitan New Jersey (1910–1945)

World War I

In April 1917, the United States entered World War I, a conflict that had raged in Europe since August 1914. The U.S. Army began construction of temporary cantonments for mobilizing and training large numbers of new soldiers.

These camps were divided into two categories: (1) camps for the mobilized National Guard units, and, (2) camps for training new soldiers conscripted into the Regular Army. The National Guard units were trained more quickly due to their prior military experience. The War Department constructed National Guard camps with tent housing and a minimum number of wooden support buildings. The Regular Army cantonments were designed as temporary facilities with wood buildings. Because the National Guard camps largely comprised canvas shelters, the facilities generally were concentrated in the southern states while Regular Army mobilization camps were distributed across the nation (Cannon et al. 1995).

Camp Dix, in Wrightstown, NJ, was built on 6,800 acres in May 1917 and was one of four cantonments constructed in New Jersey. Within a year, the camp encompassed 1,414 buildings and possessed a training capacity for 70,000 men. The site was selected for its similarity in terrain to the combat areas in Europe. Draftees trained in woodland and trench warfare, and maneuvering through barbed wire. By the end of World War I, over 100,000 men had been trained and mobilized at Camp Dix; 300,000 more men were demobilized from the facility after its designation as a demobilization center in December 1918 (U.S. Army 1969).

Units of the National Guard of New Jersey mobilized for the war in March and April 1917. The First Battalion of the Engineer Corps was sent to Camp Dix to assist in surveying and laying out of the new camp. Guard units from Camden, NJ, left for Sea Girt on a special train marked by a sign "Battery B off to give the Kaiser hell!" chalked on the railroad cars (Cunningham 1978). Within three months of the U.S. declaration of war, New Jersey had sent 9,285 mobilized National Guard troops through Sea Girt. From Sea Girt, units then were sent to the Camp McClellan, a National Guard mobilization camp in Alabama and assigned to the newly created 29th Division, a unit consisting of National Guard personnel from New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, and Washington, DC. The 29th Division left for Europe late in 1917 (NJ DoD 1977).

While in Europe, members of the New Jersey National Guard participated in maneuvers at Haute Alsace, Bois de Chenes, Bois de Reine, and Bois d'Ormont. The members of the New Jersey National Guard Engineer Corps were assigned to the Meuse-Argonne. The Corps was responsible for repairing and maintaining roads prior to the attack, regulating traffic, rebuilding roads and bridges during the attack, and removing obstacles and German traps. The National Guard of New Jersey returned home in May 1919 when they were mustered out at Camp Dix (Figure 4) (Bloomer 1940).

The mobilization effort also required industrial support. Prior to the U.S. entrance into World War I, America's industries supplied the allied powers with munitions, equipment, and oil. These shipments increased following the Declaration of War in 1917 and necessitated the imposition of government quotas for industrial output. Middlesex County, NJ, refined more than half of the nation's wartime copper. Factories supplied blankets, tents, uniforms, tools, automobiles, and other equipment. Seventy-five per cent of the nation's shell-loading capacity was centered in New Jersey. By 1918, Hercules in Kenil, NJ, and DuPont in Carney's Point, NJ, increased their output of smokeless powder to 1,500 times the 1914 levels (Cunningham 1978).

Shipbuilding also was a key war effort in New Jersey. The New York Shipbuilding Company, located in Camden, NJ, (Figure 5) was contracted by the Navy to build thirty destroyers between July and December 1917. The Submarine Boat Company completed 118 freighters in less than eighteen months. The Federal Shipbuilding Company, a subsidiary of U.S. Steel, built an extensive plant at Kearny, NJ, and fabricated thirty steel freighters in a little more than six months (Cunningham 1978).

Inter-War Period (1918–1939)

After the Armistice in 1918, the United State economy slipped into a recession as the government canceled war contracts and returning veterans flooded the job market. Business slowed and many companies were forced into bankruptcy; unemployment approached its highest level in twenty years.

The New Jersey economy fell drastically between 1919 and 1921. New Jersey's industrial output fell more than one billion dollars in those three years. This post-war recession was over by 1925. By that year, New Jersey ranked sixth among the states in the overall value for manufactured goods. These goods were worth more than \$3.5 billion dollars (Cunningham 1978).

The post-war reorganization of the National Guard proceeded slowly. Many veterans were tired of war and wished to get on with their personal lives. Enlistment in the National Guard remained at low levels during the post-war years. Under the National Defense Act of 1916, quotas for the number of officers and troop strength had been established in order to pass inspection by the Federal government (Essex Troop 1926). In 1920, the authorized peace strength of the National Guard of New Jersey was 261 commissioned officers and 5,068 enlisted soldiers; the state's actual strength was only 217 officers and 3,400 enlisted men (NJ Adjutant General 1921).

In 1920, Congress passed another National Defense Act. The Act amended the 1916 Act and placed the National Guard under the Regular Army. The Act established the peacetime strength of the National Guard for its immediate mobilization in the event of an emergency, and granted the President discretionary power in organizing the Army. The Act further divided the Army into corps areas determined by military population. The country was organized into nine corps areas; New Jersey was part of the Second Corps along with New York and Delaware. The Act required that the National Guard maintain a troop strength of 450,000 officers and men. The financial limitations imposed by the economic depression of the 1920s were reflected in National Guard strength of only 190,000 at the end of the 1931 fiscal year (Killigrew 1960).

Despite the manpower shortages of the 1920s, eleven armories were constructed for the National Guard of New Jersey during the period. The office of the State Architect was moved from the Commission of Charities and Corrections and assigned to the newly created Division of Architecture and Construction. This office appears to have undertaken the design and contracting for all state government construction projects in the period. Francis A. Bent served as State Architect between 1920-1922. After Bent, Alan Mills was listed alternately as the Director of the division and as the State Architect between 1923 and 1926. Armories constructed in the 1920s for the National Guard of New Jersey included facilities located at Westfield (1925), Mount Holly (1924), Freehold (1926), Lawrenceville (1927), and Atlantic City (1929) (Military Board Minutes 1920–1929).

After nearly a decade of economic prosperity, few people anticipated the collapse of the stock market in the fall of 1929. Even after the crash, many economists thought that the country was merely suffering a recession. As the economy collapsed even further in the opening years of the 1930s, President Hoover attempted to deal with the crisis. By 1932, voters were disillusioned with Hoover and Franklin Roosevelt swept into office by more than 57 per cent of the popular vote and all but six states in the Electoral College (Nash et al. 1990).

Two armories, Plainfield (1932) and Woodbury (1930), were constructed in the opening years of the Depression with funds already appropriated for their construction. These armories are the last buildings planned for the National Guard of New Jersey prior to the Depression that were actually completed (State Military Board Minutes 1929–1932).

President Roosevelt developed the New Deal shortly after he took office as a series of emergency measures designed to stimulate the economy. Three key objectives were established in the program: industrial recovery through business-government cooperation and “pump-priming” Federal spending; agricultural recovery through subsidy programs; and, short term emergency unemployment relief channeled through state and local governments as well as provided directly by the Federal government (Boyer et al. 1993).

The New Deal program that exerted the greatest effect upon the National Guard of New Jersey was the Public Works Administration (PWA). The PWA was established in 1933 within Roosevelt's first 100 days in office to stimulate the economy through government investment in public projects (Nash et al. 1990). After a slow start, the PWA expended over 4 billion dollars from 1933-39 and completed nearly 34,000 construction projects (Boyer et al. 1993). Four armories were constructed in New Jersey during the Depression with funding from the PWA; one was constructed from WPA funding. Eight additions to armories were constructed with Federal funding during this period (Military Board Minutes, 1932-39; PWA project files, 1934-39). The Civil Conservation Corps (CCC) also was active in New Jersey. Established in March 1933, the CCC was a work relief program run by the U.S. Army, which employed young unemployed men in reforestation, road and park construction, flood control, and other projects. Camp Dix, the World War I cantonment camp, was reopened and expanded in the spring of 1933 for use as a training facility for the CCC (Figure 6). By 1937, Camp Dix was the home of one of the largest CCC discharge and replacement centers in the U.S. (Cunningham 1978; U.S. Army 1969).

World War II (1939–1945)

In June 1939, the National Guard of New Jersey was issued motor vehicles by the Federal government. The National Guard of New Jersey was directed to go from “Maintenance Strength” to “Peace Strength” by the end of 1939. In order to do so, the National Guard constructed additional garages, stables, motor pools, and Organizational Maintenance Shop (OMS) facilities for the increased equipment received from the Federal government. The construction of these storage facilities was funded by the Works Progress Administration (WPA). The WPA was a New Deal agency established in 1935 to funnel Federal relief dollars directly to Americans in need provided they worked for the relief (Military Board Minutes 6 June 1939; Boyer et al. 1993).

This mobilization of equipment was the precursor to the Protective Mobilization Plan implemented in August 1940 after the fall of France to German forces. Among other objectives, the plan included the partial activation of National Guard units, establishment of peacetime Selective Service for the Army, and strengthening the Navy (Whelan et al. 1997). The Protective Mobilization Plan sparked the expansion of Sea Girt and Fort Dix as well as the creation of other mobilization cantonments in New Jersey. In 1939, Camp Dix was designated as Fort Dix and became a permanent Army installation. By 1940, Fort Dix was designated as the training center of the 44th Infantry Division, the first National Guard Division inducted into Federal service prior to World War II. By war's end, more than 1.3 million draftees passed through Fort Dix (U.S. Army 1969).

During the war, the 44th Division, New Jersey National Guard, defeated the 6th SS Mountain Division and accepted the surrender of the 19th and 24th German armies. The 696th Armored Field Artillery (formerly the 2nd Battalion, 112th Field Artillery, New Jersey National Guard) participated in the Battle of the Bulge and the Elbe River Crossing. The newly mechanized 102nd Cavalry Regiment participated in the landing at Omaha Beach and spearheaded the breakout of the Normandy beachhead at St. Lo. The 102nd was the first American unit to enter Paris and the first to cross the Meuse River (Bloomer 1940).

New Jersey industries were revived with the arrival of orders from Allied Nations in Europe. Explosives makers in Kenvil, NJ, and Dover, NJ, added shifts while DuPont's New Jersey factories operated at full production levels. Ships were reconditioned at Hoboken, Camden, Port Newark, and Bayonne shipyards. By December 1939, 433,00 people were back to work in New Jersey's factories; employment reached the highest level since World War I. From 1940-1941, New Jersey received 9 per cent of all prime Allied war contracts and ranked third in production behind New York and California (Cunningham 1978).

During the war, US Army agencies took control of the armories at Teaneck, Trenton, and Jersey City to supervise military operations within the state. These armories were turned back over to the state in the late summer of 1946 (Military Board Minutes 1946).

Modern New Jersey (1945–present)

The Cold War (1946–1989)

In the aftermath of World War II, New Jersey became increasingly suburban in response to post-war housing shortages. The G.I. Bill underwrote higher education and guaranteed low-interest mortgages to veterans. Starting prices for homes in the years just after World War II were \$4,500 to \$6,000 dollars. Bergen County, accessible to New York by the George Washington Bridge, doubled in population between 1945 and 1970 (Figure 7). By 1976, New Jersey as a whole, nearly doubled its pre-World War II population (Cunningham 1978).

During the years following World War II, the U.S. entered into a protracted confrontation with the communist world, known as the Cold War. During this confrontation, which lasted from the close of

World War II to the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989, the U.S. Army played a critical role in containing the growth of communism in Europe, Asia, and the Caribbean (National Guard Bureau 1998).

The National Guard did not return to pre-war personnel levels in the wake of World War II. Instead, it expanded from 18 divisions to 27 divisions by the mid-1950s (National Guard Bureau 1998). Two of these divisions were armored and one, the 50th, had its headquarters in New Jersey. The 50th Armored Division was disbanded in 1992 (New Jersey National Guard 1956; National Guard Bureau 1998).

In addition to military undertakings, the New Jersey National Guard also spearheaded many relief programs for both natural disaster and man-made accidents. The New Jersey National Guard assisted in rescue attempts after munitions explosions in South Amboy, NJ, and Picatinny Arsenal, NJ. The New Jersey National Guard also participated in rescue and clean-up efforts of areas devastated by floods and hurricanes (New Jersey National Guard 1956; NJDoD 1977).

The New Jersey National Guard recreated its role as a domestic police force, particularly during the tumultuous 1960s. Elements of the 50th and 102nd New Jersey National Guard were called out in July 1967 to suppress race riots in Newark. At the end of the riots, 26 people were dead and property damage totaled into the millions of dollars (Cunningham 1978).

During the Cold War period, the Army maintained an active force prepared to deploy into combat zones on short notice, in contrast to historic military policies. The Army's reserve components, consisting of the Army Reserve and the National Guard, were placed on high states of readiness to complement the active forces. This constant state of readiness was reflected in increased size and higher standards for National Guard units. Increased activity created the need to expand existing facilities and to construct new armories.

In 1948, the Federal government passed legislation to pay 75 per cent of the cost of armory construction: the states funded the construction balance. After Federal ownership period of 25 years, the building reverted to state ownership. With the Federal construction program came design standardization. Armories were similar in design and varied only in size. Standardized design manuals were developed, which described in detail the construction materials and process (Nancy Rowbothan, Installations Division personal communication, January 1998).

In 1949, the responsibility of designing new armories was shifted from the State Architect's office and the position of Engineering Office was created within the New Jersey National Guard. These changes coincide with the creation of the New Jersey Department of Defense, which consolidated the operations of the Adjutant General, the Quartermaster General, the State Military Board, and Civil Defense under one department (NJ DoD 1977).

Since the end of the Cold War, the National Guard has reduced its forces and only eight National Guard combat divisions exist today. Under the current "Total Army" organization, the New Jersey National Guard is a component of the 42nd Infantry Division (Mechanized), which is also called the "Rainbow Division" (Cannan et al. 1995; National Guard Bureau 1998).

Historical Relationship Between U.S. Army and the National Guard

The Early Republic to the Civil War (1790–1860)

Military. Even as they organized a Federal government, the people of the United States demonstrated a combination of suspicion and apathy towards a military establishment. Popular belief held that such an establishment was not only a threat to democratic government, but unnecessary due to the isolated location of the United States on the political map of the eighteenth century. With the close of the American Revolution, the Continental Congress drastically reduced the size of the Army. Even after the

adoption of the U.S. Constitution, the Army remained at minuscule strength until Indian troubles in the vicinity of what is now Ohio prompted Congress to authorize the re-establishment of a standing force. For the remainder of this period, the Army divided its attention between policing the frontier regions and defending principal harbors (Everett 1995; Cannan et al. 1995; U.S. Army War College 1987).

Militia groups were established in America as early as the seventeenth century. They operated independently from the Regular Army but emulated the Army in training and equipment. Militia groups were the precursor to the National Guard. When Congress enacted a Uniform Militia Act in 1792, service in militia groups for free white men between eighteen and forty-five years old became compulsory. As with many of the colonial militia groups, the members were required to furnish their own arms and equipment and to be available for emergency duty. In 1792, Congress also passed an Act that empowered the President to call upon the militia for Federal service in the event of invasion (Bloomer 1940; Cannan et al. 1994).

Throughout the early years of the Republic, militia duty was primarily an urban requirement since the scattered population in the frontier territories made training and service impractical. By the mid-nineteenth century, compulsory militia laws were allowed to lapse and the majority of the state sanctioned militia units disbanded. In their place, volunteer units developed and assumed the place of compulsory units (Everett 1995).

Volunteer groups not only supplied their arms and equipment, but also paid dues and other charges for support services, including armory construction. The groups established rules for membership, elected officers, and designed their uniforms. The members of these volunteer units often shared social class or ethnic origin (Fogelson 1989).

Since the volunteer militia served as a social club as well as a military unit, membership was often regarded as a means of social or political advancement. The volunteer units often held dinners and military balls. They traveled to various cities to visit other volunteer units. Parades, reviews, and sometimes mock battles were staged during these visits. Volunteer units also provided support for civic ceremonies, such as parades, escorts for visiting dignitaries, and funeral processions for public officials (Fogelson 1989).

The most significant duty of the volunteer units in the early and mid-nineteenth century was to supplement the local police force. Officials found that the local police forces were ill suited to suppress riots. Regular Army forces were generally assigned to the frontier regions and too geographically removed from urban centers to be useful in addressing urban unrest. Local officials called on volunteer groups as a practical alternative (Fogelson 1989; Everett 1995).

Military Architecture. Army installations of the early Republic and antebellum eras reflected the nature of the Army's missions. The early installations can be divided into four categories: (1) the frontier posts, which normally moved with the shifting frontier; (2) coastal defense fortifications at strategic harbors; (3) arsenals and armories; and, (4) educational and training installations. Frontier garrisons, despite their crucial role in opening territories, were frequently primitive installations, where architecture reflected congressional demands of economy. Coastal fortifications were better designed than frontier forts and were built to be permanent. Yet the slow speed of their construction also indicated congressional reluctance to pay for military projects (Cannan et al. 1995).

Buildings were not generally associated with the militia groups of the early Republic. Examples of such structures are limited to storage facilities built by a few New England states in support of their volunteer units (Everett 1995).

Property Types. Volunteer groups generally rented space to assemble and to train. As these groups were consolidated into a larger state militia, the reorganized groups sought public support for suitable quarters to assemble and to train. Nevertheless, the few armories constructed prior to the Civil War were not solely for military use. They were, instead, designed as multipurpose buildings. Many of these structures served as commercial buildings with public markets on the first floor and armory meeting rooms on the upper floors (Fogelson 1989).

Characteristics. The few armories constructed for the volunteer militia during the period served a dual function. These armories adopt the designs common for public buildings of the period and resemble banks, school buildings, or commercial buildings rather than military structures. Prior to the Civil War, armories lacked the fortified appearance commonly associated with the building type and were designed with elements of Greek Revival, Italianate, and Second Empire architectural styles. Greek Revival stylistic elements used included friezes, classical columns, and large but plain window surrounds. Italianate design elements included central towers, arched entryways, and decorative bracketing. Second Empire style elements used in armories included patterned S-curved roofs, decorative dormer windows, quoins, and hooded windows (Everett 1995; Fogelson 1989).

The Civil War and National Expansion (1860–1890)

Military. From 1860 to 1890, the Army gradually ended its role as a frontier constabulary and moved towards a modern military force. The Civil War was accompanied by a dramatic increase in the size of the U.S. Army. Immediately after the war, the Regular Army reverted to its pre-war mission of frontier duty and coastal defense, along with the additional role as the occupational force in the South. By the mid-1890s, the Plains Indians were largely confined to reservations, and the Army turned towards reorganization (Cannan et al. 1995).

With the first call for troops in April of 1861, many states offered their militia units for a term of service of three months. These militia units augmented the existing Regular Army. The Regular Army and state militia forces were supplemented by individual enlistments and volunteer units who organized and trained independently. Throughout the Civil War, President Lincoln issued repeated calls for regiments culled from state militia and volunteer militia groups. When enlistments lagged and state militia had been reduced to levels dangerous to the safety of the state, the Federal government offered a \$100 bonus for enlistment. State, county, and city governments added their own bonuses to the Federal offer. Near the end of the war, Federal bonuses were increased to \$302 for new recruits and \$402 for veterans. Southern states followed much the same process. The volunteer and state militia groups of the Northern and Southern states comprised two-thirds of the troops involved in combat during the Civil War (Bloomer 1940; Blum 1968).

In the years immediately following the Civil War, membership in state militia groups dropped as returning veterans sought to resume their civilian lives. However, the social unrest of the late 1870s and early 1880s, boosted enrollment in militia groups as fear of class warfare grew among the middle and upper classes. Militia groups increased both drill and summer encampment training. The National Guard in the years following the Civil War increasingly was activated to suppress labor uprisings. During this time period, the National Guard became known as the "policemen of industry" and the working class resented its members (Fogelson 1989).

Although efforts were made by National Guard members to establish a formal relationship between the Guard and the Regular Army, the National Guards of the respective states remained functionally separate from the Army. Operating under the Militia Acts of the previous century, the President was authorized to issue calls to the National Guard units to serve in association with the Regular Army in times of domestic crisis; however, the two groups served as separate entities (Bloomer 1940).

Military Architecture. The buildings of U.S. Army posts during this period reflect functional patterns. Initially, Army posts were divided into the same arsenals, general categories as found in the antebellum years, i.e., frontier forts, coastal fortifications, and some special purpose facilities. Frontier forts that were established during the conflicts with Native Americans were converted to permanent garrisons, or abandoned in the post war years. Although most Army troops still lived on isolated posts, standardized designs were introduced for modern facilities. New types of special purpose installations also were added to the Army real property inventory, including proving grounds, quartermaster depots, and a Signal Department installations. The Army also instituted a school system that made continuing education an essential part of the professional development of officers and enlisted personnel (Cannan et al. 1995).

An attempt was made by the Federal government in 1863 to supply state militia groups with permanent facilities. The Armory Law of 1863 required that states construct armories for their state militia units. Lack of Federal enforcement, public anti-military sentiment, and the post-Civil War economy, however, resulted in the construction of a low number of armories in the late 1860s and early 1870s. Popular support shifted in the wake of the Railroad Strike of 1877, which appeared to justify the fear of social unrest for the middle and upper classes. Hundreds of armories were built by the turn-of-the-century (Everett 1995; Fogelson 1989).

Property Types. Armories of the late nineteenth century were constructed near middle and upper class sections of urban centers. The location of the facilities belied their role in defending businesses and commercial property, since the neighborhoods in which they were located generally were not prone to labor riots (Fogelson 1989).

Armories of the period were large buildings, often encompassing whole city blocks, and capable of accommodating full company drills and equipment. Encampments also were constructed during the period. These summer training camps were established to house short-term boot camps to train full units.

Characteristics. Armories constructed in the late-nineteenth century were designed as stylized medieval fortresses and built to create a recognizable building type with a military function. Often constructed of masonry, such as brownstone and rough-cut granite, armories featured such elements as gunslits, corner turrets, and castellated battlements. The buildings also featured large, covered riding rings in which the company could drill, as well as rifle ranges. The administrative rooms within the armory resembled gentlemen's clubs with rich furnishings, paneled walls, and parquet floors (Fogelson 1989; Everett 1995).

Encampments, rather than continuing the medieval design of the company armories, often more closely resembled summer resorts. The headquarter buildings, officers quarters, and officer clubs were generally constructed in the Queen Anne or Stick Style and included turrets, wrap porches, and decorative scrollwork. Training grounds consisted of a large parade ground and firing ranges (Essex Troop 1926).

The Military and the Progressive Era (1890–1918)

Military. The Progressive Era was punctuated by two wars that affected the modernization of the military. The Spanish-American War demonstrated that previous reforms in the U.S. military were invaluable, but insufficient. It also marked the beginning of U.S. military involvement overseas and effectively ended the isolationism of the post-Civil War years. World War I brought the United States to the status of a world power (Cannan et al. 1995).

Army changes during these 28 years were profound. At the beginning of the period, the Army consisted of scattered units distributed throughout the western states. By the close of the period, the United States fielded an army capable of fighting the best-trained and equipped European armies. Its officers demonstrated an increased commitment to military professionalism, supported through an improved

educational system. The creation of a General Staff in 1903 greatly improved the command structure (Cannan et al. 1995).

The National Guard also underwent substantial changes during the Progressive Era. Membership increased in both volunteer and state militia units as a new generation became interested in military service. At the turn of the century, many states still had two militias operating within the state: state units and volunteer units. State militia units were recognized and administered by various State Military Boards. Volunteer or independent militia groups began as social groups for middle and upper class males with an interest in the military. As the enforcement of state militia laws lapsed, volunteer units began to function as state militia units but often without the benefit of state recognition and funding (Fogelson 1989; Everett 1995).

Under the Dick Act of 1903, the National Guard was reorganized to conform to Regular Army standards, appropriated Federal funds for arms and equipment, assigned Regular Army officers as advisors, and allowed to attend Army Service Schools. In 1908, the Dick Act was amended to give the President the authority to set the terms of service for the National Guard as well as the authority to send the National Guard overseas. The historic domestic mission of the National Guard was expanded to include overseas duty. The Act also designated the National Guard as the first echelon of reserve for the Regular Army; the National Guard was called upon before volunteers (NJ DoD 1977; U.S. Army War College 1987).

The National Defense Act of 1916 further defined the role of the National Guard within the U.S. Army. The Act doubled the number of drills required per year from 24 to 48, and extended summer training encampments from 5 to 15 days. Most importantly, the Act required the recognition of each National Guard unit within the U.S. Army Tables of Organization. By requiring the organization of the National Guard in accordance with the U.S. Army Tables of Organization, the states were mandated to maintain the full range of combat units authorized by the Tables including aviation and support, e.g., medical and quartermaster companies (U.S. Army War College 1987).

One last provision of the National Defense Act of 1916 specified the relationship between the activated Guard and the U.S. Army. The Act established that the National Guard retained its militia status as defined under the U.S. Constitution when the President called for troops through the state Governor. When Congress authorized additional military power to exceed the strength of regular armed forces (e.g., in time of war), the President could draft National Guard units directly into Federal service, at which time they served as units of the Regular Army. Prior to the 1916 Act, state National Guard units called into Federal service were required to disband as a state force, reorganize as a Federal force, then disband and reorganize when released from Federal service (U.S. Army War College 1987).

Public opinion concerning the National Guard also changed during this period. Instead of the police force of industry, the National Guard remade their image as a reserve component of the Army. Many recruiting officers formerly had cited the guard's role as a police force during strikes as the chief reason for less than full enrollment. The Guard found it difficult to attract members from the working class while it maintained a reputation as a deterrent to labor strikes. However, by World War I, the National Guard had recruited from a broad population base with significant success (Fogelson 1989).

The United States sent fifty-one infantry divisions to Europe during World War I. Of those fifty-one divisions, eighteen were National Guard divisions. The German High Command ranked the American divisions serving in France during the war. Eight were listed as superior quality; six of those were National Guard divisions (U.S. Army War College 1987).

As a military reserve, National Guard units spent less time drilling for riot control and more time mastering military field maneuvers. By the end of World War I, the National Guard had developed into an

all-purpose emergency force, which was called upon to assist in emergency evacuations, train wrecks, and other disasters (Everett 1995).

Military Architecture. The U.S. Census for 1890 found that a discernable line marking the U.S. western frontier no longer existed. For the Army, the closing of the frontier accelerated efforts to consolidate posts into larger garrisons. As part of the consolidation process, the War Department adopted a policy of constructing permanent quarters with services. The Quartermaster Department produced hundreds of standardized plans as part of a national program during this period for a wide variety of buildings, including officer and NCO quarters, barracks, stables, telegraph offices, administrative buildings, and riding halls (Cannan et al. 1995).

Coastal defense also was improved during this period, as were training schools for specialized branches of the Army. One last aspect of Army construction during this period was the creation of temporary cantonments during both the Spanish-American War and World War I. Many World War I camps evolved into permanent garrisons.

National Guard armories in the 1890s continued to be designed in the medieval style of the previous decade. By the early 1900s, this style was giving way to less forbidding, more utilitarian designs reflecting the changing function of the National Guard. Sites were selected in both urban centers and suburban areas (Everett 1995).

Property Types. Armories constructed during this period were similar in type to earlier buildings. Both featured administrative space as well as a riding ring for company drills in one building (Fogelson 1989).

Characteristics. Armories constructed during the 1890s and 1900 retained many of the architectural characteristics found in those constructed in the 1870s and 1880s. But by the early twentieth century, designs began to reflect styles favored by individual architects, popular trends in architectural style, and community preference. Some elements of earlier castellated armories survived throughout the 1900s and 1910s; however, gunslits were replaced with more and larger windows. Rather than restricting access to a single main entrance that frequently featured a portcullis, new armories were designed with multiple entrances. The interior plans were similar to earlier buildings; however, box offices began to be features within the main lobbies. This design addition reflected the move toward multi-purpose as well as public access to the buildings (Everett 1995; Fogelson 1989).

The Inter-war Years (1918–1939)

Military. With the close of World War I, American interest in military affairs declined sharply. The war left an enormous debt that discouraged additional military expenditures. When the apparent prosperity of the 1920s ended in one of the worst depressions in U.S. history, the public was unwilling to spend money on the military. In many respects, the Army grew very slowly during the inter-war years. The nation did not foresee future military conflicts, and the military operated under severe budget constraints until the late 1930s. The Army implemented important administrative reforms, built new permanent cantonments, and experimented with new technology on a limited scale (Cannan et al. 1995).

The National Guard had difficulty in maintaining a full force in the inter-war years. This difficulty stemmed first from a national war-weariness not unlike that experienced following the Civil War. Secondly, the extreme economic conditions of the Depression focused public concern on survival rather than Guard service. Enlistment continued at low levels throughout the 1930s; by the mid-1930s, the Guard claimed 190,000 members nationwide. These numbers rose when the Federal government issued new equipment and more generous funding to the National Guard in 1938 and 1939 under the Protective Mobilization Plan (NJ DoD 1997; Boyer et al. 1993; Killigrew 1965).

Despite manpower problems of the interwar years, Congress continued to refine the role of the National Guard within the structure of the U.S. Army forces. The Army Reorganization Act of 1920 amended the National Defense Act of 1916 and organized the Army into three components: the Regular Army, the National Guard, and the Organized Reserves. The Act further noted that the peacetime army, particularly the National Guard, was the basis for complete and immediate mobilization in the event of an emergency. The Act set the strength of the active Army at 298,000 supported by the National Guard numbering 450,000, plus officers of the Reserve Corps (Killigrew 1960).

The Army Reorganization Act of 1920 again provided that, at the end of Federal service, the National Guard would revert to National Guard status. This was an attempt to prevent the lengthy reorganization previously required. In many cases, National Guard units took years to reorganize after Federal service, particularly in the wake of World War I (Killigrew 1960).

Eighteen National Guard infantry divisions, 15 with wartime service, were reorganized during the 1920s. By the late 1920s, each infantry division had added an air corps and a tank company to its organization in compliance with provisions of the National Defense Act of 1916. Often designated as Observation Squadrons, the air corps units were the precursor to the Air National Guard (Historical Society of the Militia and National Guard 1998; NJ DoD 1977).

In 1933, Congress passed the last reorganizational act prior to the U.S. entrance into World War II. The Act amended the Army Reorganization Act of 1920 and assigned the administration of the National Guard under the Army clause of the U.S. Constitution rather than the militia clause. It also stated that the National Guard would not lose cohesion when drafted into Federal service, but would instead retain its regular company designations as part of its Federal designations. In this manner, the National Guard units maintained their company lineage and honors intact (U.S. Army War College 1987).

Throughout the Depression, the General Staff of the Army gave the National Guard a high priority in the structure of national defense because of its role in national mobilization and as a citizen army. The General Staff transferred Regular Army funds to the National Guard rather than accept a reduction in National Guard activities and programs. Despite its priority, the National Guard shrunk to 200,000 members by 1939, less than half of its authorized strength under the Army Reorganization Act of 1920 (Killigrew 1960; U.S. Army War College 1987).

Military Architecture. Army installations undertook a coordinated effort to improve the design of deteriorating World War I cantonments during the inter-war years. One of the most conspicuous achievements of the Army during these years was the physical improvement of its installations. With Congressional support, the Army disposed of surplus installations and constructed modern and efficient posts during this time (Cannan et al. 1995).

The National Guard also improved old armories and constructed new facilities for its units during this period. As part of the employment projects funded by the Federal government in the 1930s, the PWA and WPA built hundreds of armories. Most of these facilities were one-unit armories costing between \$20,000 and \$40,000. The largest number of armories were constructed in the South and Southwest U.S., two regions that lagged in armory construction. A total of 400 new armories were built, and the WPA made additions or improvements to 500 others nationwide by 1943 (Fogelson 1989; Everett 1995).

Property Types. The armories initially constructed during this period resembled earlier designs. At the beginning of the Depression, armories were designed generally on a smaller scale. These armories were constructed for one company and required much smaller accommodations than full troop armories. Also constructed during this time were hangars and support facilities for the new Air Corps. After the WPA and PWA construction programs were implemented, armories were being designed on a scale comparable to those constructed between 1890 and 1918.

Characteristics. Armories constructed during the early part of this period were typically constructed in the Art Deco, Art Moderne, or the popular Revival styles. The Art Deco Style is typified by strong vertical emphasis resulting in the illusion of height in the building. Decorative details are frequently made of cast concrete and are usually geometric in motif. This style was adopted widely for smaller, inexpensive armories between the 1920s and 1940s (Everett 1995).

Horizontal rather than the vertical emphasis characterize the Art Moderne style, although ornamentation may be similar in both styles. Popular during the 1930s and early 1940s, the Art Moderne Style was used more often on larger armories (Everett 1995).

Architects for the WPA and PWA were instructed to design armories in keeping with the simplified styles popular at the time. Architects incorporated elements that reflected the character of the community, state, or region. In the South and the Northeast, these elements included Colonial Revival, Neoclassical, and Tudor Gothic styles. In the West, Southwest, and Florida, architects designed armories in the vernacular styles of Spanish Eclectic and Mission. Elements of the Colonial Revival and Neoclassical styles included the use of columns or square posts supporting porches and pedimented entryways. Elements of Tudor Gothic included arched windows, grouped chimneys with several flues, and battlements. The Spanish Eclectic style developed out of a renewed interest in the Spanish vernacular architecture in the Southwest. Decorative elements included tile roofs, heavy-timber doors, and window grills. The Mission style was similar to the Spanish Eclectic but also included such elements as shaped parapets, bell towers, and quatrefoil windows (Everett 1995; Fogelson 1989).

World War II (1940–1945)

Military. In December 1941, the United States entered World War II, and the size of the U.S. armed forces increased dramatically. The Army, including the Air Corps, expanded from a little more than 160,000 men to more than 10 million personnel.

The National Guard activated under the Protective Mobilization Plan of 1939, continued to increase its numbers. In early 1940, the National Guard was authorized to recruit from peace strength levels to wartime strength levels. In August 1940, the entire National Guard was ordered to active duty for one year. By June 1941, nearly 300,000 men were preparing for wartime service.

Eighteen National Guard divisions participated in World War II and saw active service in all combat theaters except China, Burma, and India. Some of these divisions were committed to combat prior to their Regular Army counterparts and served in active duty from 1940 to the end of the war (Historical Society of the Militia & National Guard 1998).

Military Architecture. The military generally employed two general types of construction in the war effort: temporary and permanent. By far, industrial facilities comprised the bulk of World War II permanent construction. While World War II temporary construction is associated particularly with troop housing, the wartime permanent construction is emblematic of the effort to arm and equip the newly expanded military in the war of resources (Cannan et al. 1996).

Few armories were constructed after America's entry into World War II. Construction for the National Guard was generally limited to OMS (Organizational Maintenance Shop) buildings and to the expansion of training facilities.

Property Types. OMS buildings were constructed for storage and vehicle maintenance purposes throughout the war. These buildings adopted a standardized form during World War II. In many cases, these buildings were constructed at sites designated for future armories in the 1950s and 1960s.

Characteristics. Although constructed in varying sizes, the most widely used plan for OMS buildings was a one-and-a-half story rectangular brick building faced in stucco that was based on designs for horse stables. The stucco was generally painted white, which highlighted the exposed brick piers. This type has a segmental arched roof with oversized eaves and exposed rafter ends. The vehicle access was limited to double central doors located at either end of the building.

The Cold War (1946–1989)

Military. After World War II, the U.S. military did not return to its pre-war troop levels. The threat of the Soviet Union and the position of the United States as a global power required an American presence overseas. The military no longer concentrated on the defense of the United States, but sought to protect U.S. security by also defending U.S. Allies. Since World War II, the United States has maintained an expanded peacetime military (Cannan et al. 1995).

The National Guard, activated prior to the U.S. entry into World War II as part of the Protective Mobilization Plan, increased its war time strength. Like the Army, the National Guard did not return to its pre-war troop levels after peace was re-established. As a result of the perceived communist threat during the Cold War, the National Guard was expanded to 27 divisions; eight more than were organized for World War II. Two of these divisions, the 49th and 50th, were armored units and represented a departure from the infantry divisions generally organized by the National Guard. By the mid-1950s, many non-divisional commands were also organized. These included anti-aircraft artillery units, the precursors of NIKE missile units, who maintained 24-hour patrols defending American cities from Soviet attack. These non-divisional command units were the first to combine full-time and traditional National Guard personnel in the same organization (Historical Society of the Militia and National Guard 1998).

The Korean Police Action saw eight National Guard divisions mobilized; two were deployed to Korea. Two additional National Guard divisions were sent to Germany to fill vacancies left by Regular Army units deployed to Korea. In 1961, with the construction of the Berlin Wall, two National Guard divisions were mobilized to increase the American presence in Germany and to prepare for war with Russia; these units were not deployed. This 1961 mobilization was the last time that a full division of the National Guard was activated for Federal service. Since then, components of National Guard divisions have been activated and deployed for short terms of service (Historical Society of the Militia and National Guard 1998; Army National Guard exhibit, National Guard Bureau 1998).

No elements of National Guard divisions were mobilized during the Vietnam War. A reorganization of the National Guard during the mid-1960s reduced the 23 Guard divisions to eight divisions by 1967. The close of the Vietnam War saw a second reorganization of the Army with a greater emphasis on Reserve forces, including the National Guard. Regular Army support functions were delegated to the Army Reserve and the National Guard, so that the number of active Army divisions could be increased despite reductions of authorized strength. This plan called for combining elements of the National Guard, Regular Army, and Army Reserve units into full combat formations. Particular emphasis was placed on National Guard mechanized brigades, which were designated to fill positions within the Regular Army as "roundout" units. Upon mobilization, these units would join their preassigned Regular Army counterparts for deployment (Historical Society of the Military and National Guard 1998; Army National Guard exhibit, National Guard Bureau 1998).

The National Guard during the Cold War era again served as a domestic police force. The National Guard frequently controlled widespread race riots and protests. Perhaps the most publicized example of the National Guard's service as both a state force and a national force occurred in Little Rock, Arkansas, in 1957. In an effort to resist integration, the Governor used the National Guard to prevent nine black students from entering Central High School in that city. Several weeks later, President Eisenhower

federalized those same troops and ordered them to escort the nine students into the high school (Boyer et al. 1993).

Military Architecture. With the increase in personnel levels came a corresponding expansion of the military's real property. New installations were created and old installations were expanded or abandoned in favor of new installations. Since World War II, the United States has operated a far larger complex of installations than was conceivable before 1940.

A 1948 law mandated that the Federal government pay 75 per cent of the cost of National Guard armory construction with the states providing the remaining 25 per cent. After twenty-five years in service, the armory ownership reverted to the state. The construction of new facilities in the 1950s and early 1960s was funded under this law. Widespread construction was slowed in the mid-1960s due to the economic drain of the Vietnam War on the Army's funds. Construction of new facilities experienced a small resurgence in the 1980s (NJ Adjutant General Report 1965-1985).

Property Types. New armories to replace out-dated buildings were constructed during the Cold War. Training facilities were updated during the period to reflect changing military technology. Two additional types of OMS buildings were developed during the Cold War. The first was constructed between 1948 and 1965; the second was developed in the 1960s and is still constructed today.

Characteristics. Cold War armories retained none of the stylistic elements of the older armories. Armory designs were utilitarian in form and often comprised one-story or two-story buildings with flat roofs and minimal ornamentation. Plans frequently were repeated throughout the state in an effort at standardization and economy.

The OMS buildings constructed between 1948 and 1965 are one-and-a-half story, rectangular brick buildings laid in five to one common bond. This building type has a side gabled roof and often has a parapeted firewall dividing the office space from the maintenance area. In larger OMS buildings, multiple firewalls are used to divide the maintenance area into smaller sections.

The second OMS building type is a one-and-a-half-story rectangular concrete block building. This type has a flat roof and often a one-story addition containing the offices and storage areas.

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Appendix D: Virtual Installation Overview

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As stated in Chapter 1.0, the ARNG has a dual mission. The Federal mission is to maintain properly trained and equipped units available for prompt mobilization for war, national emergency, or as otherwise needed. The state mission is to provide trained and disciplined forces for domestic emergencies or as otherwise required by state laws. The Army also has an environmental mission to sustain the environment to enable the Army mission and secure the future.

The state mission provides for the protection of life and property and to preserve peace, order, and public safety under the competent orders of the governor of the state. The NJARNG is currently comprised of infantry, armor, artillery, cavalry, military police, army band, and various soldier support programs. There are 40 individual installations that support this mission by providing training sites, maintaining and storing equipment and weapons, and housing ARNG staff.

These installations include:

- Atlantic City: Armory
- Bordentown, Rt. 206: Armory
- Bridgeton: Armory (planned for sale)
- Cape May: Armory, FMS
- Cherry Hill: Armory, MVSB/UTM
- Dover: Armory, FMS
- Flemington: Armory, MVSB
- Fort Dix: Training Center
- Franklin: Armory (planned for sale)
- Freehold: Armory with attached MVSB
- Hackettstown: Armory, MVSB
- Hammonton: Armory, MVSB
- Jersey City: Armory
- Lakehurst Training Site
- Lawrenceville: Armory, FMS, MVSB (2), USPFO Warehouses, HQ
- Lodi: Armory (planned for sale)
- Morristown: Armory, FMS
- Mount Holly: Armory
- Newark: Armory
- Newton: Armory, MVSB (demolished)
- Picatinny Arsenal: FMS
- Princeton: OMS
- Riverdale: Armory, FMS
- Sea Girt: Training Site
- Somerset: Armory, FMS
- Teaneck: Armory, FMS
- Toms River: Armory, FMS, MVSB
- Trenton Mercer AASF, Armory, old FMS
- Tuckerton: Armory, MVSB (planned for sale)
- Vineland: Armory, FMS, MVSB
- Warren Grove: MSVB
- Washington: Armory
- Westfield: Armory, FMS
- West Orange: Armory, CSMS, FMS, MVSB
- Woodbridge: Armory
- Woodbury: Armory, MVSB (2), FMS
- Woodstown: Armory

Locations of ARNG installations are shown in figure D-1.

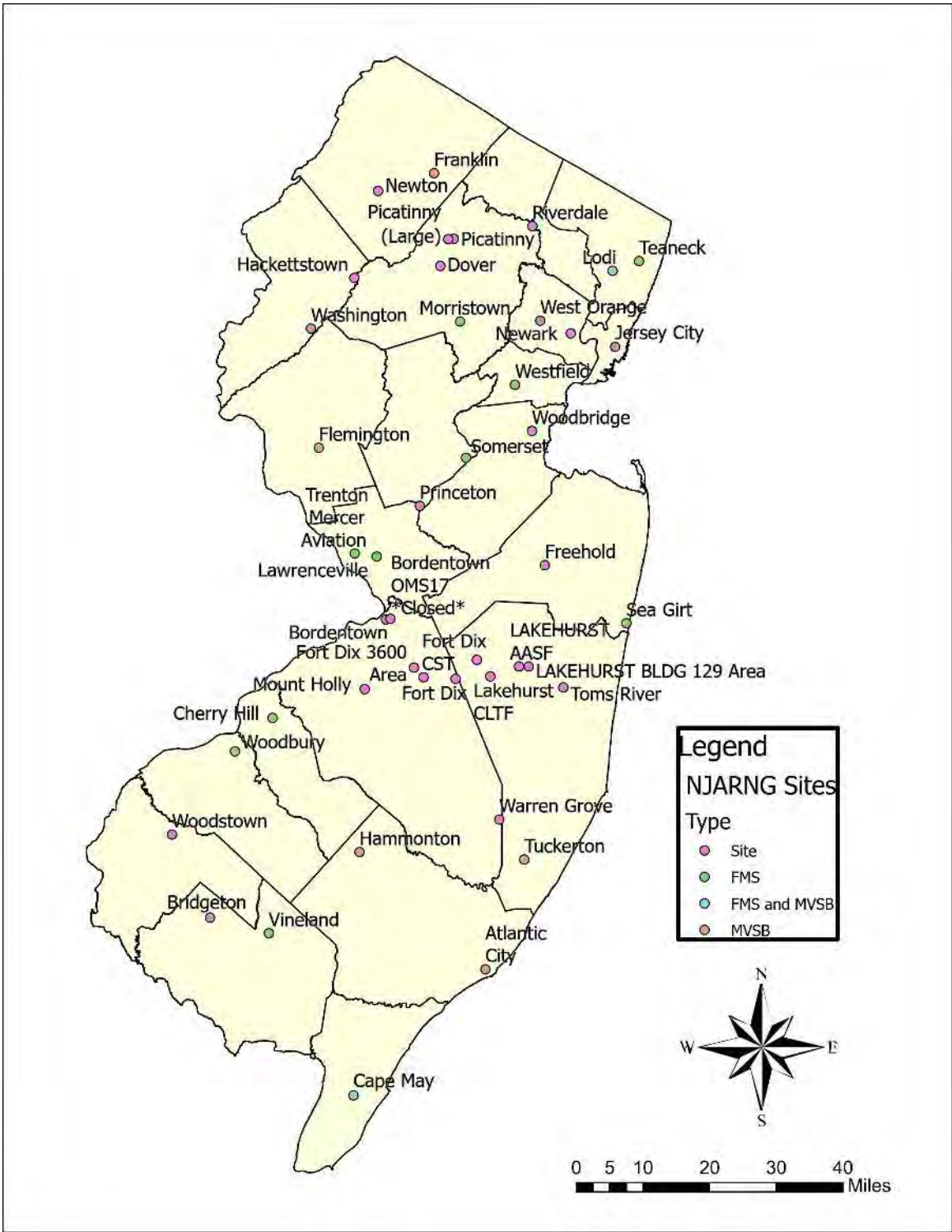


FIGURE D-1. LOCATIONS OF NJARNG INSTALLATIONS.

The following sections provide a brief description of NJARNG installations with known eligible or suspected eligible cultural resources, including a brief discussion of the physical environment and a summary of the cultural resources surveys and known cultural resources.

NJARNG properties comprise more than 800 acres. The size of the facilities range from 1.08 acres to 167 acres, although the median size of the installations is only 10.88 acres. Most of the NJARNG installations are located within densely populated urban or suburban environments and have limited natural resources.

Archaeology

NJARNG has for the past 30 years been conducting archaeological surveys for Section 106 compliance. As of the end of 2020, Phase IA/IB archaeological assessments had been completed at all facilities except Atlantic City, Bordentown Route 206, Dover, Flemington, Freehold, Hackettstown, Jersey City, Princeton, Trenton/Mercer Aviation and Woodbury. Phase IA studies for these remaining facilities were undertaken starting in late 2020 and will be completed in 2021 and reported in the next ICRMP Update.

NJ SHPO has agreed that of the Phase IA/IB studies completed prior to 2020, only Cape May and Sea Girt are currently known to contain eligible archaeological resources. NJARNG facilities within Fort Dix, Lakehurst and Picatinny Arsenal are subject to the archaeological predictive models and area of no to high archaeological sensitivity developed for those federal facilities. For further information on the archaeology.

Predictive archaeological models have not been completed for any of the other armories listed above. They retain unknown potential for archaeological resources. Most armories are located in urban areas and contain little to no undisturbed acreage. A 2007 cultural resources report recommended a list of armories for archaeological survey or assessment (e²M 2007). That list is included in Section 2.2.2 and has been updated to reflect completed and ongoing archaeological investigations.

Architecture

An armory supports individual and collective training, administration, automation and communications, and logistical requirements for the ARNG. The center is the single gathering point for ARNG personnel and is a mobilization platform during Federal and state activation of ARNG troops. The building serves as a headquarters for (Table of Organization and Equipment) TOE and (Table of Distribution and Allowance) TDA organizations and provides support to the community. Functional areas included in this single category are assembly space, classrooms, distributive learning centers, locker rooms, physical fitness areas, kitchen, weapons and protective masks storage, other storage, enclosed areas to support training with simulation, operator level maintenance on assigned equipment, and use of nuclear, biological, chemical (NBC) equipment.

There are 31 armories located throughout the state. The armories, in general, consist of the building, parking lot, sidewalks, driveways, and a small maintained lawn. Most armories are located on lots less than 5 acres and many have an associated FMS and/or MVSB. Several armories are located at larger NJARNG facilities described above, including: West Orange, Trenton AASF, Lakehurst, Vineland, Lawrenceville, and Washington.

All armories and subsidiary buildings have been evaluated for NRHP eligibility. At the time of the last ICRMP Update, all armories 50 years old or older had been surveyed. A number of additional armories and associated buildings have reached 50 years of age since that update without being surveyed. The Atlantic City, Jersey City, Morristown, Teaneck, Vineland, West Orange, Westfield, and Woodbury armories are eligible for listing on the NRHP. The two MVSBs and one FMS at Woodbury are NRHP eligible as well (Goodwin 1999, McVarish (JMA) 2004). The armories at Burlington and Plainfield, which were considered eligible, have been excised by the NJARNG and are no longer NJARNG property.

Additional armories and associated buildings were surveyed and evaluated in 2014, and all were determined not eligible for the NRHP (Barnes and Weishar 2015). With the 2014 work, armories and subsidiary buildings constructed in 1989 or prior at readiness centers have been surveyed and evaluated for NRHP eligibility.

In addition to eligible armories, the NJARNG maintains an eligible building at Sea Girt, which is a mid-19th-century farmhouse, later used as officers' quarters, and referred to as Quarters #1. NJARNG has since 2015 been implementing the recommendations of a preservation plan for the quarters (Barnes and Weishar 2015). Part of the eligible resources is the setting and view looking eastward across the former drill fields to the bay.

Following is a list of only those facilities with known eligible or potentially eligible resources at the time of the preparation of the 2021-2025 ICRMP Update in early 2021.

Cape May Armory

The Cape May Armory (34A40) encompasses approximately 21 acres in Middle Township, Cape May County. Development is concentrated at the northeastern edge of the property, while the remainder of the property is wooded and abuts Holmes Creek. The Garden State Parkway, an eligible historic district, passes roughly 20 feet to the west of the armory property's western boundary.

Cultural Resource Summary

- An eligible prehistoric archaeological site (28-Cm-60, GSP Homes Creek North Site) is located along the property's western edge. Avoidance of the site during any development of the property has been recommended. If avoidance is not feasible, a Phase III archaeological data recovery is recommended to mitigate project-related impacts to the eligible site.
- Of the property's 21 acres, approximately 5 acres have been subject to a Phase IB survey for archaeological resources. The survey identified the existing and eligible prehistoric site at the western side of the property (McHugh, Gall, and Gold (Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc.) 2019).
- Two buildings, the armory and MVSB, have been evaluated and none were determined to be eligible for listing in the NRHP (R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates 1999; Barnes and Weishar 2015).
- This installation has been surveyed for a historic district / historic landscape and does not contain or is part of a historic district / historic landscape.
- This installation has been surveyed or Tribes consulted for sacred sites, there are no known sacred sites.
- This installation does not contain a cemetery.

Fort Dix Training Center

The Fort Dix Training Center (34C55) occupies about 44 acres in New Hanover Township, Burlington County. Twenty-eight acres are highly developed. Eight acres are planted in grass (the location of a former hospital) and 8 acres are wooded. The wooded area is the least disturbed. Based on listings in the NJARNG FISP, there are 20 buildings on the site. NJARNG leases the site from the Army.

Cultural Resource Summary

-
- A predictive archaeological model for Fort Dix Training Center has been completed. The property is considered to retain moderate (the grassy area) to high (the wooded tract) potential for archaeological resources (Siegel, McVarish, and Tobias (JMA) 2004).
 - There are a total of 44 acres at this installation, of which 17 acres have been subject to a Phase IB survey for archaeological resources. No archaeological sites have been identified (Siegel, McVarish, and Tobias (JMA) 2004; Siegel, Bartlett, Benedict, Chadwick, Tobias (JMA) 2006).
 - Of the total 21 buildings and structures, two are currently 50 years old or older.
 - Four buildings and structures have been evaluated and none were determined to be eligible for listing in the NRHP (Goodwin 1998).
 - This installation has been surveyed for a historic district / historic landscape and does not contain or is part of a historic district / historic landscape.
 - This installation has been surveyed or Tribes consulted for sacred sites, there are no known sacred sites.
 - This installation does not contain a cemetery.

UTES at Fort Dix are planned for divestiture during the period covered by this ICRMP Update.

JB MDL-Lakehurst

This installation is formerly known as Naval Air Engineering Station Lakehurst. NJARNG leases three buildings at the installation: a hangar, a vehicle maintenance building, and an armory. The Navy, with the concurrence of the SHPO, conducted a historic building assessment of the structures and identified an NRHP eligible historic district, known as the Lighter than Air Historic District. An NRHP nomination has been prepared for the district, but has not been submitted for designation. Two of the facilities utilized by NJARNG are contributing to that district. NJARNG is responsible for all environmental compliance associated with leased property. Requested undertakings to any of the NJARNG-occupied facilities will be coordinated through the NJARNG Environmental Office following this ICRMP. The NJARNG CRM will consult with the JB MDL environmental staff and with the SHPO as needed.

Cultural Resource Summary

- Of the total three buildings and structures, two are currently 50 years old or older.
- Two buildings and structures have been evaluated and determined to be eligible for listing in the NRHP as contributing buildings to the Historic District.
- In 2014, Building 0307, a hangar, was surveyed and determined not eligible for the NRHP (Barnes and Weishar 2015).
- This installation has been surveyed for a historic district / historic landscape under the purview of the Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC) and does contain two buildings that contribute to an NRHP eligible district.
- This installation has been surveyed or Tribes consulted for sacred sites; there are no known sacred sites.
- This installation does not contain a cemetery.

Picatiny Arsenal Army Aviation Support Facility #2

The Picatinny Arsenal Army Aviation Support Facility (AASF) #2 (34A55) encompasses approximately 29 acres on an active U.S. Army post, much of which have been graded or otherwise disturbed. Several discrete portions of the armory area remain relatively undisturbed which, in total, cover approximately 10 acres. There are two buildings on the property—an aircraft maintenance hangar and a storage building.

Cultural Resource Summary

- A predictive archaeological model for Picatinny Arsenal AASF #2 has been completed. The undisturbed areas of the property are considered to retain no (disturbed areas) to high (undisturbed areas) potential for archaeological resources (Siegel, McVarish, and Tobias (JMA) 2004).
- There are a total of 29 acres at this installation (10 undisturbed), of which 10 acres have been subject to a Phase IB survey for archaeological resources. No archaeological sites have been identified. (Siegel, McVarish, and Tobias 2004 (JMA); Siegel, Bartlett, Benedict, Chadwick, Tobias (JMA) 2006).
- Neither building on the site is 50 years old or older. The hangar has been evaluated and determined not eligible for the NRHP (Goodwin 1999). Neither building will turn 50 years old over the life of this ICRMP.
- This installation has been surveyed for a historic district / historic landscape and does not contain or is part of a historic district / historic landscape.
- This installation has been surveyed or Tribes consulted for sacred sites, there are no known sacred sites.
- This installation does not contain a cemetery.

Sea Girt National Guard Training Center

The Sea Girt National Guard Training Center (NGTC) (34B90) is located in Monmouth County on a 171-acre tract of land in the Borough of Sea Girt. The camp was established in 1887. It is bounded on two sides by water and is located at the edge of the Sea Girt commercial district. The training center contains 55 buildings and structures including barracks, officers' quarters, storage buildings, classrooms, and administrative buildings.

Cultural Resource Summary

- A predictive archaeological model for Sea Girt NGTC has been completed. The undisturbed portion of the property is considered to retain no (disturbed areas) to high (undisturbed areas) potential for archaeological resources (Siegel, McVarish, and Tobias (JMA) 2004).
- There are a total of 171 acres at this installation (82 undisturbed), of which 82 acres have been surveyed for archaeological resources. One archaeological site (28-MO-283) was identified and recorded in 1913, but has not been relocated in modern-day surveys. A Phase IB survey of undisturbed areas was carried out, and an area of archaeological sensitivity east of the croquet area was identified (Siegel, McVarish, and Tobias (JMA) 2004, Siegal and Baldwin (JMA) 2005).
- A Phase II survey of this area was conducted in 2013, and a late-eighteenth to mid-nineteenth century archaeological site was identified (Parker and Gabler 2013). Designated Site 28-MO-407, the site was determined eligible for the NRHP with the concurrence of the New Jersey SHPO. A 2014 Phase IA and IB survey related to site planning for the new Militia Museum identified an

additional site (Site 28-MO-408) that was determined not eligible for the NRHP with the concurrence of the SHPO (Parker 2014).

- Of the total 55 buildings and structures, 38 are currently 50 years old or older. Many of the structures at Sea Girt have not been surveyed because it was determined that they have been too significantly altered to be eligible. Of the structures that have been evaluated, only one, Quarters 1, was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP (Goodwin 1999, McVarish 2004). Quarters 1 is not owned by NJARNG but is operated and maintained as one of their facilities.
- This installation has been surveyed for a historic district / historic landscape and does not contain or is not part of a historic district / historic landscape.
- This installation has been surveyed or Tribes consulted for sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties that may be part of a larger cultural landscape. There are no known sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties that may be part of a larger cultural landscape.
- This installation does not contain a cemetery.

West Orange Armory and Combined Maintenance Shop

The West Orange Armory and combined support maintenance shop (CSMS) is situated on approximately 65 acres in West Orange Township, Essex County. Eighteen acres have been severely disturbed. About 32 acres of the property are covered by undeveloped, wooded, steeply sloped terrain. Thirteen acres consist of flat undeveloped terrain. There is also a moderately sloped grassy field, about 1 acre in area. The property contains nine buildings, including an armory, facility maintenance shop (FMS), and CSMS.

Cultural Resource Summary

- A predictive archaeological model for West Orange Armory and CSMS has been completed. The property is considered to retain no to high potential (depending on location) for archaeological resources (Siegel, McVarish, and Tobias (JMA) 2004).
- There are a total of 65 acres at this installation (46 acres undisturbed) that have been subject to a Phase IB survey for archaeological resources. Shovel tests have been conducted at selected locations. No archaeological sites have been identified (Siegel, McVarish, and Tobias (JMA) 2004; Siegel and Baldwin (JMA) 2005).
- Three buildings at this installation are 50 years old or older. Three have been evaluated (including one that is not 50 years old) and one, Building 0001, has been determined eligible for listing in the NRHP (Goodwin 1999, McVarish (JMA) 2004).
- Buildings 0003 and 0004 have turned 50 years old since the last ICRMP Update and were surveyed in 2014. In addition, Building 0002 was surveyed in 2014. All buildings have been determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP (Barnes and Weishar 2015).
- This installation has been surveyed for a historic district / historic landscape and does not contain or is not part of a historic district / historic landscape.
- This installation has been surveyed or Tribes consulted for sacred sites; there are no known sacred sites.
- This installation does not contain a cemetery.

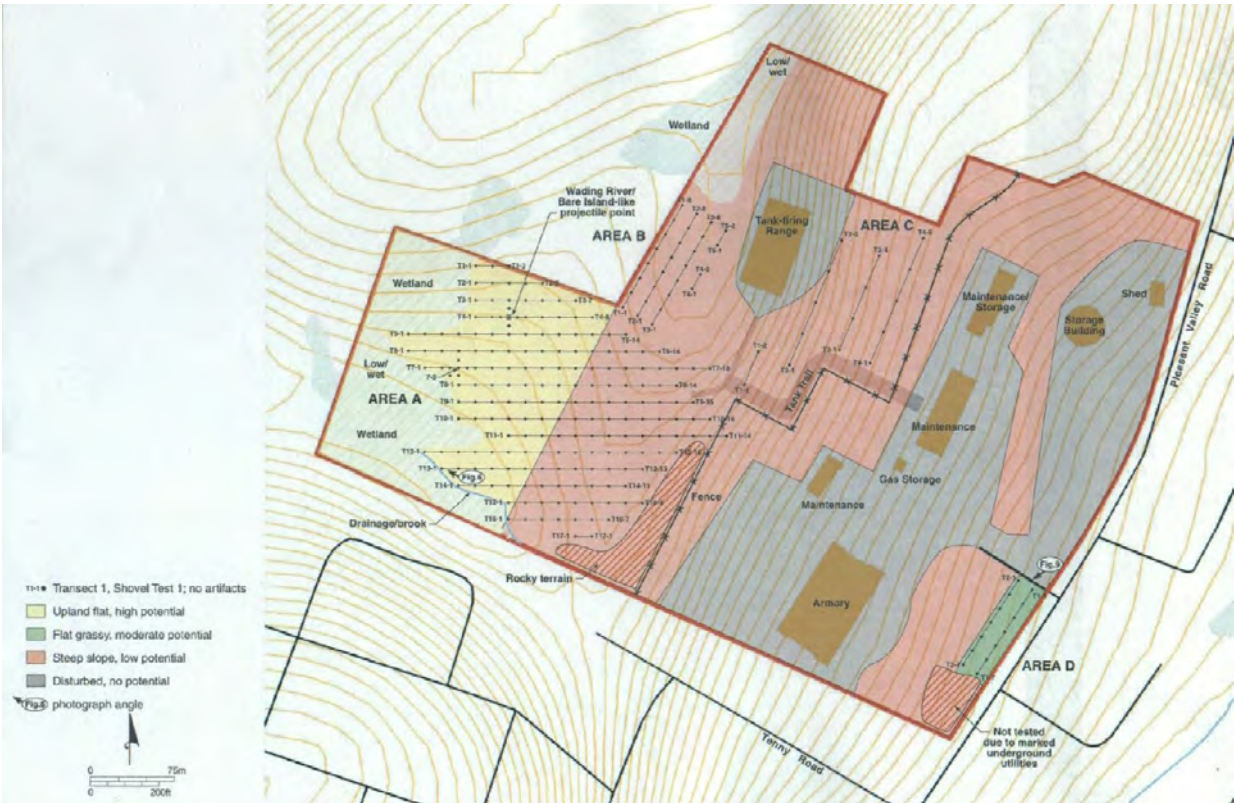


FIGURE D-3. MAP OF WEST ORANGE ARMORY AND COMBINED SUPPORT MAINTENANCE SHOP: AREAS OF DISTURBANCE, PHASE IB SHOVEL TESTS, AND UNDISTURBED AREAS

NRHP Eligible Armories

The following sections contain information on armories with buildings that have been determined eligible. Historic contexts have been excerpted as noted.

Atlantic City Armory

Building 0001 at Atlantic City has been determined NRHP eligible. Building 0002, the MVSB, was surveyed in 1998 and in 2014 and determined not eligible. It was demolished between 2019 and 2020. Building 00003, the Flammable Materials building, was surveyed and determined not eligible in 2014.

The following history is excerpted from Goodwin and Associates' 1998 architectural survey (Goodwin 1999):

The armory at Atlantic City was constructed between 1925 and 1928, although the building was not occupied officially until October 1929. The armory was designed for the 112th Field Artillery and the 157th Ambulance Company by Charles N. Leatham of the State Architect's Office (Military Board Minutes 1925-28; Atlantic City Sunday Press 1929).

The Atlantic City Armory is the last large armory designed and constructed by the State Architect's Office before the Depression. It is different from previous cavalry and field artillery armories in that it was constructed with the luxury of space. Previous armories were constructed on lots in developed urban areas, but the Atlantic City Armory was built in a large open area in a less developed section of Atlantic City, affording views of all four sides of the building.

Additionally, the armory is an example of the large armories designed for field artillery and cavalry units in the years before mechanization of horse dependent units. By 1948, NJARNG financed the majority of its construction program through Federal funds and armory design became increasingly standardized. After the mechanization of the military, large-scale facilities were no longer necessary to accommodate horses, tackrooms, and blacksmith shops. By the early 1950s, specialized design for infantry, cavalry, and field artillery units was abandoned and the design used for the Atlantic City Armory was obsolete.

Changes to the Atlantic City Armory include the replacement of all original doors with the exception of one board and batten door on the north elevation. All of the windows have also been replaced with metal-frame units. A one-story ca. 1950s addition is located on the rear elevation. These changes have not adversely impacted the building's overall design as defined by massing, proportion, scale, materials, and interior plan.

The Atlantic City Armory embodies the distinctive characteristics of the class of equine dependent field artillery armories dating from the 1920s. The building possesses significance on the state level necessary for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C of the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. The armory also meets the criteria for listing in the New Jersey Register of Historic Places. The appropriate boundary for the historic property is the boundary of the NJARNG property and includes both the armory and a 1956 OMS building.

Jersey City Armory

Building 0001 at Jersey City has been determined NRHP eligible. It is the sole building at the Readiness Center.

The following history is excerpted from Goodwin and Associates' 1998 architectural survey (Goodwin 1999):

The armory at Jersey City was constructed between 1934 and 1936 and was the first New Jersey armory funded through the Public Works Administration (PWA). Federal support for the project was unusual due to then-raging debate over the use of New Deal appropriations for military projects. The project was funded through the lobbying efforts of Jersey City, a municipality successful in securing a large percentage of PWA projects in the state (U.S. Congress 1935).

The Jersey City Armory was constructed for the Third Battalion, 113th Infantry (Rifle). The 113th Infantry was formed from the First and Fourth Regiments and the Second New Jersey Infantry at the beginning of World War I. The armory also is associated historically with two respected New Jersey architects, Hugh A. Kelly and Louis S. Kaplan. Kaplan, who was a professor at the School of Industrial Arts in Trenton, went on to design other public buildings, veterans hospitals, and several Jewish temples in the Trenton area. Kelly served as the Chief of Staff under Governor Moore (1938-41) and as assistant to the Governor of the Panama Canal Zone from 1941 to 1945. A member of the U.S. delegation to Potsdam, London, and Moscow during treaty negotiations, Kelly was appointed the supervising engineer for the reconstruction of Europe in the years following World War II.

The Jersey City Armory is significant on a state level for its historical association with the PWA as well as for the quality of its architectural design. The armory at Jersey City is significant under Criterion A of the National Register Criteria for Evaluation for its historical association with the New Deal economic recovery projects funded by the Public Works Administration in New Jersey. In addition, the armory building is a well-developed example of the twentieth-century Gothic Revival style and possesses high artistic value under Criterion C of the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. The building retains most of its character-defining features, including board and batten doors and decorative molded concrete. The building meets the criteria for listing in the New Jersey Register of Historic Places. The appropriate

boundary for the historic property is the boundary of the NJARNG property. This boundary includes no support buildings.

Morristown Armory

Eighteen undisturbed acres were subject to a Phase IA survey for archaeological resources at Morristown Armory. No archaeological sites have been identified and there is low probability for archaeological resources within the facility (Siegel, McVarish, and Tobias (JMA) 2004).

Building 0001 at Morristown has been determined NRHP eligible. Building 0002, the MVSB, was surveyed in 1998 and 2014 and determined not eligible.

The following history is excerpted from Goodwin and Associates' 1998 architectural survey (Goodwin 1999):

Construction on the Morristown armory began in 1937 and was completed in 1939. The armory was constructed on property donated to the county by a local citizen with the understanding that an armory would be constructed on the property. Constructed for the 113th Field Artillery, the armory was funded by the Public Works Administration. The original brick armory was designed with an irregular ground plan and included a large drill hall attached to a two-story brick stable and hayloft. The armory has received window and door replacements on all elevations.

Hugh A. Kelly and Louis A. Kaplan developed plans for the Morristown armory as early as 1934. Kaplan, who was a professor at the School of Industrial Arts in Trenton, went on to design other public buildings, veterans hospitals, and several Jewish temples in the Trenton area. Kelly served as Chief of Staff under Governor A. Harry Moore (1938–41) and assistant to the Governor of the Panama Canal Zone from 1941 to 1945. He was part of the American delegation to negotiations in London, Moscow, and Potsdam in 1945 and supervising engineer of the reconstruction of Europe by 1946.

The armory at Morristown possesses the qualities of significance for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C of the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. The armory is significant under Criterion A as a New Deal project funded by the Public Works Administration in New Jersey. It possesses artistic value under Criterion C of the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. The building possesses the qualities of significance for listing in the New Jersey Register of Historic Places under the same criteria.

Teaneck Armory

Building 0001 at Teaneck has been determined NRHP eligible. Building 0002, the MVSB, was surveyed in 1998 and 2014 and determined not eligible for the NRHP. Building 00003, the POL Shed, was surveyed and determined not eligible in 2014.

The following history is excerpted from Goodwin and Associates' 1998 architectural survey (Goodwin 1999):

The armory at Teaneck was the first of three armories in New Jersey funded by the PWA after a 1935 policy change to include armories as acceptable projects. Proposed as early as 1929, the site for the headquarters of the 104th Engineering was selected in 1935. Construction began in 1936 and was completed in 1937. Located on the grounds of the former Bergen County Poor Farm, the armory was constructed as the headquarters of the 104th Engineers in 1937. The 104th Engineers were formed just prior to World War I through the consolidation of the First Battalion, New Jersey Engineers, and six companies of infantry from the Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Infantry Regiments.

The Teaneck Armory also is associated with New Jersey architects, Hugh A. Kelly and Louis S. Kaplan. Kaplan, who was also a professor at the School of Industrial Arts in Trenton, went on to design other public buildings, veterans hospitals, and several Jewish temples in the Trenton area. Kelly served as the Chief of Staff under Governor Moore (1938–41) and assistant to the Governor of the Panama Canal Zone from 1941 to 1945. A member of the U.S. delegation to Potsdam, London, and Moscow during treaty negotiations, Kelly was appointed the supervising engineer for the reconstruction of Europe in the years following World War II.

The armory at Teaneck is an excellent example of the Gothic Revival style and retains the integrity of its 1930s design. The building is important on a state level. It possesses high artistic value under Criterion C of the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. Additionally, the armory at Teaneck is significant under Criterion A of the National Register Criteria for Evaluation for its historical association with the New Deal economic recovery program funded by the Public Works Administration in New Jersey. The building also meets the criteria for listing in the New Jersey Register of Historic Places. The appropriate boundary for the historic property is the boundary of the NJARNG property and includes both the armory and two 1955 OMS buildings.

Vineland Armory

Building 0001 at Vineland has been determined NRHP eligible. Building 0002, the VMS, was surveyed in 1998 and 2014 and determined not eligible for the NRHP. Building 00004, the Flammable Materials building, was surveyed and determined not eligible in 2014.

The following history is excerpted from Goodwin and Associates' 1998 architectural survey (Goodwin 1999):

The Adjutant General's Report for 1938-39 recorded that plans had been prepared for an armory at Vineland to house the 3rd Battalion, 157th Field Artillery. Construction was slated to begin when Federal and state funding would be procured to supplement the \$110,000 appropriated by the 1937 State Legislature. The armory was constructed as part of the mobilization of the National Guard from maintenance to peace levels in the years immediately prior to the United States' entry into World War II. The armory was completed in 1941.

The Vineland Armory is reminiscent of the West Orange armory in its design and is an example of the Colonial Revival style of armories. The structure possesses the significance on the state level necessary for National Register listing. It possesses high artistic value under Criterion C of the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. Additionally, the armory at Vineland is significant under Criterion A of the National Register Criteria of Evaluation as a New Deal project funded by the Federal government. The building possesses the qualities of significance for listing in the New Jersey Register of Historic Places under the same criteria.

West Orange Armory

Building 0001 at West Orange has been determined NRHP eligible. Building 0003, a CSMS, was surveyed in 1998 and determined ineligible. Buildings 0002, 0003, and 0004 were surveyed in 2014 and determined not eligible for the NRHP.

The following history is excerpted from Goodwin and Associates' 1998 architectural survey (Goodwin 1999):

The West Orange Armory was the third of four armories constructed with PWA funding in the 1930s in New Jersey. Built in 1938 for the 102nd Cavalry (Essex Troop), it is unusual in that the Essex Troop donated the site for the armory to the State of New Jersey. The land was transferred with the

understanding that the State would construct an armory for the Essex Troop or the property would revert back to the troop.

The armory also is associated with two respected New Jersey architects, Hugh A. Kelly and Louis S. Kaplan. Kaplan, who was also a professor at the School of Industrial Arts in Trenton, went on to design other public buildings, veterans hospitals, and several Jewish temples in the Trenton area. Kelly served as the Chief of Staff under Governor Moore (1938–41) and assistant to the Governor of the Panama Canal Zone from 1941 to 1946. A member of the U.S. delegation to Potsdam, London, and Moscow during treaty negotiations, Kelly was appointed the supervising engineer for the reconstruction of Europe in the years following World War II.

The West Orange Armory is reminiscent of Mount Vernon in its design and is an exceptional example of Colonial Revival style armories. The interior retains many of the original finishes and detailing and retains its integrity of plan and ornamentation from its original design. The structure possesses significance on the state level necessary for National Register listing. It possesses high artistic value under Criterion C of the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. Additionally, the armory at West Orange is significant under Criterion A of the National Register Criteria for Evaluation as a New Deal project funded by the Public Works Administration in New Jersey. The building meets the criteria for listing in the New Jersey Register of Historic Places. The appropriate boundary for the historic property is the boundary of the NJARNG property and includes the armory, an MVSB building (1958), a CSMS building (1958), and an OMS building (1977).

Westfield Armory

Building 0001 at Westfield has been determined NRHP eligible. Building 0002 FMS#3 was determined not eligible for the NRHP.

The following history is excerpted from Goodwin and Associates' 1998 architectural survey (Goodwin 1999):

Plans for the Westfield Armory were prepared by Walter Hankin of the State Architect's office in February 1925 for a newly created unit of the Essex Troop. The property was purchased in September 1921 and temporary wooden sheds and stables were constructed on the grounds until the armory could be completed. After money was appropriated by the state legislature for the armory in 1925, construction proceeded with little delays and the armory was completed and accepted by the State Military Board in September 1926.

The Westfield Armory project resulted in changes to the state legislation for the selection of armory sites. Prior to the construction of the Westfield Armory, sites were chosen based on the political clout of the municipality. Members of the Essex Troop, through their local representatives, introduced a bill in the state legislature requiring investigation and approval of all armory projects by the State Military Board.

The Westfield Armory, like the armories of the 1910s, is similar in design to public buildings or high schools rather than to defensible military buildings. Earlier armories were constructed on lots in developed urban areas, but the Westfield Armory was built in a large open area in a less developed area of Westfield, affording views of all four sides of the building.

With the exception of the narrow slit windows on the north elevation, all of the windows are modern replacement units, as are the doors. These changes have not adversely impacted the building's overall design as defined by massing, proportion, scale, materials, and interior plan.

The Westfield Armory embodies the distinctive characteristics of the class of cavalry armories dating from the 1920s. The building possesses significance on the state level necessary for listing in the National

Register of Historic Places under Criterion C of the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. The armory also meets the criteria for listing in the New Jersey Register of Historic Places. The appropriate boundary for the historic property is the boundary of the NJARNG property and includes both the armory and a 1949 OMS building.

Woodbury

Buildings 0001, 0002, 0003, and 0004 at Woodbury have been determined NRHP eligible. Building 00005, the Flammable Materials building, was surveyed and determined not eligible in 2014.

The following history is excerpted from John Milner Associates, Inc. 2005 architectural survey (McVarish 2005):

In 1928, the State Legislature appropriated \$75,000 for the completion and equipping of an armory in Woodbury pursuant to Chapter 18 of the Laws of 1928, providing that the country provide the site (Adjutant General 1928:18).

The Woodbury Armory, whose original block measured 95 by 80 feet and cost \$76,976.83, was begun in 1929. The building was built of brick and contained administrative quarters, a drill shed, modern steel lockers for officers and men, and a large store room (Anonymous 1936e). It was erected on land secured by the Gloucester County Board of Freeholders and first opened early in 1931. In its first few months of operation, it had become a popular site for dances and sporting events. The new armory was dedicated on March 21, 1931 in a ceremony that began with a parade and continued with a dedication address by Senator Francis B. Davis (Anonymous 1931). The Armory was designed by Woodbury architect Clifford H. Shivers and the office of the State Architect.

The Woodbury Armory complex includes the armory itself, a two-story building constructed of common bond brick and supported by a raised basement. In basic form, the original portion of the armory is similar to the Plainfield Armory. The armory building was substantially expanded with a side and rear addition constructed in 1984 and designed by the Trenton firm of Boyman, Blanche, Fairdy, Thorne, and Maddish.

The complex also includes two motor vehicle storage buildings (MVSBs) and an organizational maintenance shop (OMS), all designed to standard plans by Kelly and Kaplan. Each of these buildings is a single-story in height with end stuccoed end walls divided by brick pilasters and longer walls stuccoed and divided into bays by brick piers. Each also features an arched roof. Although interior access to each of the buildings was not possible, each appears to retain architectural integrity. The major change noted was the replacement of the original OMS vehicle doors with modern steel rolldown doors.

Alterations to the exterior of the armory block are typical of those made to other armories of its period and include replacement of windows and doors and construction of a small north addition. The original character of the exterior remains discernable. As noted, the interior displays a typical level of alterations. The original floor plan remains clear, and the partitioning of the ends of the drill hall is reversible.

The significance of the complex is heightened by the survival of each of its three World War II-era subsidiary buildings, two MVSBs and an OMS. Together these buildings convey the appearance and feeling of a World War II era armory complex.

The Woodbury Armory complex is recommended eligible for the NR under Criterion C as embodying the characteristics of a type, a single company pre-World War II armory with World War II subsidiary buildings erected to accommodate the increased numbers of vehicles allotted to the National Guard during the war years. The recommended National Register boundary of the property is the entirety of the parcel owned by DMAVA.

Table D-1 contains a list of buildings at all NJARNG installations. Information was culled from the NJARNG FISP and the two previous architectural surveys, as noted. Though identified in the FISP as buildings, Flammable Materials Storage facilities, and other similar storage facilities, are not included in this table at the request of the CRM.

In addition to listing previous determinations of eligibility, the table also notes those buildings that are currently planned for survey and NRHP evaluation.

TABLE D-1. NJARNG BUILDINGS AND NRHP STATUS.

Installation / INSN# Acreage	FACN#/ Type	Year constructed	Surveyor(s)	Survey Date	National Register of Historic Places Evaluation
Atlantic City / 34A05 3.92 acres	00001/ Armory	1929	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates John Milner Associates	1998 2005	Eligible
	00003/ Flam Mat	1957	Barnes and Weishar (HDR)	2014	Not Eligible
Bordentown SFSC / 34A10 4.3 acres	00001/ SFSC (formerly Armory)	1956	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates; Barnes and Weishar (HDR)	1998 2014	Not Eligible
	00002/ SFCS (former MVSB)	1949	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates Barnes and Weishar (HDR)	1998 2014	Not Eligible
Bridgeton / 34A25 20.79 acres	00001/ Armory	1964	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates Barnes and Weishar (HDR)	1998 2014	Not Eligible
	00002/ MVSB	1949	Barnes and Weishar (HDR)	2014	Not Eligible

TABLE D-1. NJARNG BUILDINGS AND NRHP STATUS.

Installation / INSN# Acreage	FACN#/ Type	Year constructed	Surveyor(s)	Survey Date	National Register of Historic Places Evaluation
Cape May / 34A40 20.76 acres	00001/ Armory	1962	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates Barnes and Weishar (HDR)	1998 2014	Not Eligible
	00002/ MVSB	1962	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates Barnes and Weishar (HDR)	1998 2014	Not Eligible
Cherry Hill / 34A45 10.35 acres	00001/ Armory	1958	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates Barnes and Weishar (HDR)	1998 2014	Not Eligible
	00002/ VMS	1977	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates Barnes and Weishar (HDR)	1998 2014	Not Eligible
Dover / 34A50 13.50 acres	00001/ Armory	1963	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates Barnes and Weishar (HDR)	1998 2014	Not Eligible
	00002/ FMS	1949	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates Barnes and Weishar (HDR)	1998 2014	Not Eligible
	00003/ Flam Mat	1949	Barnes and Weishar (HDR)	2014	Not Eligible
Dover Picatinny Arsenal / 34A55 12.10 acres	00001/ MVSB	1977	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates Barnes and Weishar (HDR)	1998 2014	Not Eligible

TABLE D-1. NJARNG BUILDINGS AND NRHP STATUS.

Installation / INSN# Acreage	FACN#/ Type	Year constructed	Surveyor(s)	Survey Date	National Register of Historic Places Evaluation
Flemington / 34A80 11.87 acres	00001/ Armory	1961	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates Barnes and Weishar (HDR)	1998 2014	Not Eligible
	00002/ MVS	1950	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates Barnes and Weishar (HDR)	1998 2014	Not Eligible
	00004/ Flam Mat	1961	Barnes and Weishar (HDR)	2014	Not Eligible
Fort Dix / 34C55	03601/ Battle Lab	1990	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates	1998	Not Eligible / too recent
	03603/ Org Stor	1992			Not Evaluated / too recent
	03604/ Org Stor	1992			Not Evaluated / too recent
	03650/ Readiness Center	1990			Not Evaluated / too recent
	03661/ Maintenance	2010			Not Evaluated / too recent
	05910/ Barracks	1968			Not Evaluated
	05920/ Veh Class	1969			Not Evaluated
	05922/ Veh Class	1969			Not Evaluated
	05923/ Veh Class	1969			Not Evaluated
	05924/ Welding Classroom	1969			Not Evaluated
	05925/ Dispatch	1969			Not Evaluated

TABLE D-1. NJARNG BUILDINGS AND NRHP STATUS.

Installation / INSN# Acreage	FACN#/ Type	Year constructed	Surveyor(s)	Survey Date	National Register of Historic Places Evaluation
	05926/ Support	1969			Not Evaluated
	05930/ Oil Stor	1969			Not Evaluated
	06748/ CST Vehicles	2007			Not Evaluated / too recent
	06749/ Ready Bldg	1941			Not Evaluated
	09361/ Range Support	1959			Not Evaluated
	09365/ VMS	1990	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates	1998	Not Eligible / too recent
	09366/ Org Stor	2006			Not Evaluated / too recent
	10002/ Site Main	1990	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates	1998	Not Eligible / too recent
	10476/ Haz Mat	1999			Not Evaluated / too recent
	P3650	1990	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates	1998	Not Eligible / too recent
Franklin / 34A85 10.00 acres	00001/ Armory	1956	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates Barnes and Weishar (HDR)	1998 2014	Not Eligible
	00002/ MVS	1949	Barnes and Weishar (HDR)	2014	Not Eligible
Freehold / 34A90 4.65 acres	00001/ Armory	1961 drill hall, 1979	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, John Milner Associates Barnes and Weishar (HDR)	1998 2005 2014	Not Eligible

TABLE D-1. NJARNG BUILDINGS AND NRHP STATUS.

Installation / INSN# Acreage	FACN#/ Type	Year constructed	Surveyor(s)	Survey Date	National Register of Historic Places Evaluation
	00000/ MVS	1941	Barnes and Weishar (HDR)	2014	Not Eligible
Hackettstown / 34A95 14.98 acres	00001/ Armory	1961	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates Barnes and Weishar (HDR)	1998 2014	Not Eligible
	00002/ MVS	1949	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates Barnes and Weishar (HDR)	1998 2014	Not Eligible
Hammonton / 34B00 9.51 acres	00001/ Armory	1961	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates Barnes and Weishar (HDR)	1998 2014	Not Eligible
	00002/ MVS	1949	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates Barnes and Weishar (HDR)	1998 2014	Not Eligible
Jersey City / 34B05 1.83 acres	00001/ Armory	1939	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, John Milner Associates	1998 2005	Eligible
JB MDL- Lakehurst / 34B10	00129/ Armory	1937			Eligible- contributing to Lighter than Air Historic District
	00307/ Hangar	1957	Barnes and Weishar (HDR)	2014	Not Eligible
	00608/ Maint Shop	1993			Not Evaluated / too recent
Lawrenceville / 34B15	00001/ Admin	1971	Barnes and Weishar (HDR)	2014	Not Eligible

TABLE D-1. NJARNG BUILDINGS AND NRHP STATUS.

Installation / INSN# Acreage	FACN#/ Type	Year constructed	Surveyor(s)	Survey Date	National Register of Historic Places Evaluation
75.12 acres	00002/ Armory	1927	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, John Milner Associates	1998 2005	Not Eligible
	00003/ VMS	1941	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, John Milner Associates	1998 2005	Not Eligible
	00004/ MVS	1941	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, John Milner Associates	1998 2005	Not Eligible
	00005/ Museum Operations	1941	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, John Milner Associates	1998 2005	Not Eligible
	00007/ USPFO/ Storage	1971	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, John Milner Associates Barnes and Weishar (HDR)	1998 2005 2014	Not Eligible
	00010/ Storage	1987	Barnes and Weishar (HDR)	2014	Not Eligible
	00011/ Admin	1987	Barnes and Weishar (HDR)	2014	Not Eligible
	00017/ Haz Mat	1941	Barnes and Weishar (HDR)	2014	Not Eligible
	011-A/ Storage	1987	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, John Milner Associates Barnes and Weishar (HDR)	1998 2005 2014	Not Eligible

TABLE D-1. NJARNG BUILDINGS AND NRHP STATUS.

Installation / INSN# Acreage	FACN#/ Type	Year constructed	Surveyor(s)	Survey Date	National Register of Historic Places Evaluation
Lodi / 34B25 4.05 acres	00001/ Armory	1958	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates Barnes and Weishar (HDR)	1998 2014	Not Eligible
	00002/ MVSb	1948	Barnes and Weishar (HDR)	2014	Not Eligible
	00003/ MVSb	1948	Barnes and Weishar (HDR)	2014	Not Eligible
Morristown / 34B40 43.04 acres	00001/ Armory	1937	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, John Milner Associates	1998 2005	Eligible
	00002/ MVSb	1956	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, John Milner Associates Barnes and Weishar (HDR)	1998 2005 2014	Not Eligible
Mount Holly / 34B45 6.00 acres	00001/ Armory	1963	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates Barnes and Weishar (HDR)	1998 2014	Not Eligible
	00011/ Flam Mat	1963	Barnes and Weishar (HDR)	2014	Not Eligible
Newark / 34B50 1.80 acres	00001/ Armory	1910	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, John Milner Associates	1998 2005	Not Eligible

TABLE D-1. NJARNG BUILDINGS AND NRHP STATUS.

Installation / INSN# Acreage	FACN#/ Type	Year constructed	Surveyor(s)	Survey Date	National Register of Historic Places Evaluation
Princeton / INSN# 8.10 acres	FACN#/ OMS	<i>Circa</i> 1950	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates	1998	Not Eligible
Riverdale / 34B85 5.49 acres	00001/ Armory	1963	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates	1998	Not Eligible /under 50 years old
	00002/ MVS	1949	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates	1998	Not Eligible
			Barnes and Weishar (HDR)	2014	
	00003/ Flam Mat	1960	Barnes and Weishar (HDR)	2014	Not Eligible
Sea Girt / 34B90 40 acres	Quarters 1 (this building is maintained by NJARNG, but is not NJARNG property)	1925	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, John Milner Associates	1998 2005	Eligible
	00003/ UPH	1930			Not Evaluated [†]
	00004/ Storage	1930			Not Evaluated [†]
	00005/ Toilets	1930			Not Evaluated [†]
	00006/ UPH	1930			Not Evaluated [†]
	00007/ Brigade HQ	1969			Not Evaluated [†]
	00008/ UPH	1970			Not Evaluated [†]
	00009/ Forensic Lab	1970			Not Evaluated [†]
	00011/ Dining	1967			Not Evaluated [†]

TABLE D-1. NJARNG BUILDINGS AND NRHP STATUS.

Installation / INSN# Acreage	FACN#/ Type	Year constructed	Surveyor(s)	Survey Date	National Register of Historic Places Evaluation
	00014/ Instruction	1930			Not Evaluated [†]
	00015/ UPH	1930			Not Evaluated [†]
	00017/ UPH	1930			Not Evaluated [†]
	00018/ UPH	1930			Not Evaluated [†]
	00019/ UPH	1930			Not Evaluated [†]
	00020/ UPH	1930			Not Evaluated [†]
	00021/ Classroom	1930			Not Evaluated [†]
	00022/ UPH	1930			Not Evaluated [†]
	00023/ UPH	1930			Not Evaluated [†]
	00024/ UPH	1930			Not Evaluated [†]
	00025/ UPH	1930			Not Evaluated [†]
	00026/ Instruction	1940			Not Evaluated [†]
	00027/ Instruction	1940			Not Evaluated [†]
	00028/ Battalion HQ	1989			Not Evaluated [†]
	00029/ Instruction	1940			Not Evaluated [†]
	00030/ Instruction	1940			Not Evaluated [†]
	00031/ Instruction	1940			Not Evaluated [†]

TABLE D-1. NJARNG BUILDINGS AND NRHP STATUS.

Installation / INSN# Acreage	FACN#/ Type	Year constructed	Surveyor(s)	Survey Date	National Register of Historic Places Evaluation
	00032/ UPH	1940			Not Evaluated [†]
	00033/ Instruction	1940			Not Evaluated [†]
	00034/ Storage	1940			Not Evaluated [†]
	00035/ Armory	1977	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates	1998	Not Eligible / under 50 years old
	00036/ VMS	1977	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates	1998	Not Eligible / under 50 years old
	00037/ Instruction	2002			Not Evaluated / too recent
	00041/ Admin	2001			Not Evaluated [†] / too recent
	00054/ Instruction	1930			Not Evaluated [†]
	00055/ Instruction	1940			Not Evaluated [†]
	00056/ Admin	1940			Not Evaluated [†]
	00058/ Gym	1930			Not Evaluated [†]
	00059/ Engineering	1936	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, John Milner Associates	1998 2005	Not Eligible
	00060/ Storage	1936	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, John Milner Associates	1998 2005	Not Eligible
	00062/ Animal Shelter	2000			Not Evaluated / too recent

TABLE D-1. NJARNG BUILDINGS AND NRHP STATUS.

Installation / INSN# Acreage	FACN#/ Type	Year constructed	Surveyor(s)	Survey Date	National Register of Historic Places Evaluation
	00064/ Health Clinic	1930	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, John Milner Associates	1998 2005	Not Eligible
	00064T/ Health Clinic Trailer	2008			Not Evaluated / too recent
	00065/ Storage	1930			Not Evaluated [†]
	00066/ Museum	1930	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, John Milner Associates	1998 2005	Not Eligible
	00071/ Small Arms Magazine	1995			Not Evaluated / too recent
	00072/ Org Stor	2001			Not Evaluated / too recent
	00073/ Instruction	1930			Not Evaluated [†]
	00074/ Toilets	2001			Not Evaluated / too recent
	00078/ Sewage Treatment	1930			Not Evaluated [†]
	00079/ Storage	2002			Not Evaluated / too recent
	00080/ Storage	1930			Not Evaluated [†]
	00081/ Storage	1935			Not Evaluated
	00092/ Admin	2007			Not Evaluated / too recent
	00093/ Storage	1940			Not Evaluated [†]

TABLE D-1. NJARNG BUILDINGS AND NRHP STATUS.

Installation / INSN# Acreage	FACN#/ Type	Year constructed	Surveyor(s)	Survey Date	National Register of Historic Places Evaluation
	00094/ Range Oper. & Storage	1990			Not Evaluated / too recent
	00095/ Range Support	1990			Not Evaluated / too recent
	00120/ Haz Mat	1997			Not Evaluated / too recent
Somerset / 34B98 5.30 acres	00001/ Armory	1980	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates Barnes and Weishar (HDR)	1998 2014	Not Eligible
	00002/ VMS	1980	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates Barnes and Weishar (HDR)	1998 2014	Not Eligible
Teaneck / 34C05 13.66 acres	00001/ Armory	1938	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, John Milner Associates (HDR)	1998 2005	Eligible
	00002/ MVS	1955	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, John Milner Associates Barnes and Weishar (HDR)	1998 2005 2014	Not Eligible
	00003/ VMS	1955			Not Evaluated
Toms River / 34C10 30.11 acres	00001/ Armory	1956	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates Barnes and Weishar (HDR)	1998 2014	Not Eligible

TABLE D-1. NJARNG BUILDINGS AND NRHP STATUS.

Installation / INSN# Acreage	FACN#/ Type	Year constructed	Surveyor(s)	Survey Date	National Register of Historic Places Evaluation
	00002/ MVS	1956	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates Barnes and Weishar (HDR)	1998 2014	Not Eligible
	00003/ Flam Mat	1960	Barnes and Weishar (HDR)	2014	Not Eligible
	00004/ VMS	1977	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates Barnes and Weishar (HDR)	1998 2014	Not Eligible
Trenton Mercer AASF / 34C15 14.75 acres	00001/ Maintenance Hangar	1985	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates Barnes and Weishar (HDR)	1998 2014	Not Eligible
	00002/ VMS	1976	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates Barnes and Weishar (HDR)	1998 2014	Not Eligible
Tuckerton / 34C20 15.55 acres	00001/ Armory	1961	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates Barnes and Weishar (HDR)	1998 2014	Not Eligible
	00002/ MVS	1954	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates Barnes and Weishar (HDR)	1998 2014	Not Eligible

TABLE D-1. NJARNG BUILDINGS AND NRHP STATUS.

Installation / INSN# Acreage	FACN#/ Type	Year constructed	Surveyor(s)	Survey Date	National Register of Historic Places Evaluation
Vineland / 34C25 44.57 acres	00001/ Armory	1941	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates John Milner Associates	1998 2005	Eligible
	00002/ VMS	1956	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, John Milner Associates Barnes and Weishar (HDR)	1998 2005 2014	Not Eligible
	00004/ Flam Mat	1960	Barnes and Weishar (HDR)	2014	Not Eligible
Warren Grove/34C27 27.18 acres	MVSB	1991			Not Evaluated / Too Recent
Washington / 34C30 17 acres	00001/ Armory	1958	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates Barnes and Weishar (HDR)	1998 2014	Not Eligible
	00002/ Org Stor	2001			Not Evaluated / Too Recent
West Orange / 34C40 21.38 acres	00001/ Armory	1937	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, John Milner Associates	1998 2005	Eligible
	00002 CSMS	1977	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, John Milner Associates Barnes and Weishar (HDR)	1998 2005 2014	Not Eligible
	00003/ CSMS	1958	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, John Milner Associates Barnes and Weishar (HDR)	1998 2005 2014	Not Eligible

TABLE D-1. NJARNG BUILDINGS AND NRHP STATUS.

Installation / INSN# Acreage	FACN#/ Type	Year constructed	Surveyor(s)	Survey Date	National Register of Historic Places Evaluation
	00004/ CSMS	1958	Barnes and Weishar (HDR)	2014	Not Eligible
Westfield / 34C35 12.59 acres	00001/ Armory	1925	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, John Milner Associates	1998 2005	Eligible
	00002/ MVS	1949	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, John Milner Associates	1998 2005	Not Eligible
Woodbridge / 34C45 4.29	00001/ Armory	1961	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates Barnes and Weishar (HDR)	1998 2014	Not Eligible
Woodbury / 34C50 1.35 acres	00001/ Armory	1929	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, John Milner Associates	1998 2005	Eligible
	00002/ MVS	1941	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, John Milner Associates	1998 2005	Eligible
	00003/ MVS	1941	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, John Milner Associates	1998 2005	Eligible
	00004/ MVS	1941	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, John Milner Associates	1998 2005	Eligible
	00005/ Flam Mat	1960	Barnes and Weishar (HDR)	2014	Not Eligible
Woodstown / 34C53 8.00 acres	00001/ Armory	1981	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates	1998	Not Eligible / under 50 years old

TABLE D-1. NJARNG BUILDINGS AND NRHP STATUS.

Installation / INSN# Acreage	FACN#/ Type	Year constructed	Surveyor(s)	Survey Date	National Register of Historic Places Evaluation
<p>†Buildings of historic age at Sea Girt NGTC have not been fully surveyed or evaluated as they have been extensively altered.</p> <p>MVSB = Motor Vehicle Storage</p> <p>FMS = Facilities Maintenance Shop</p> <p>CSMS = Combined Support Maintenance Shop</p> <p>SFSC = Soldier Family Support Center</p> <p>VMS = Vehicle Maintenance Shop</p> <p>OMS = Organizational Maintenance Shop</p>					

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Appendix E: Agreement Documents

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*[This is a placeholder page for future agreement documents.
The NJARNG currently has no agreement documents to include.]*

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Appendix F: ICRMP Distribution List and Points of Contact

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State Historic Preservation Office Contact Information:

Katherine Macropul
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
State of New Jersey
Department of Environmental Protection
Historic Preservation
P.O. Box 420
Trenton, NJ 08625-0420
(609) 984-5816
Kate.Marcopul@dep.nj.gov

Gregory Lattanzi
State Archaeologist
Curator, Bureau of Archaeology & Ethnology
New Jersey State Museum
205 West State Street
P.O. Box 530
Trenton, NJ 08625-0530
(609) 984-9327
gregory.lattanzi@sos.nj.gov

National Guard Bureau Contact Information:

Eric Beckley, NGB Cultural Resources Program
Army National Guard Directorate
Attn: ARNG-ILE
111 S. George Mason Dr.
Arlington, VA 22204
(703) 601-7036
eric.r.beckley.civ@mail.mil

Federally Recognized Tribes Contact Information (Current as of April 2021):

Tribal Historic Preservation Representative
Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma Devon Frazier, THPO 2025 South Gordon Cooper Drive Shawnee, OK 74801 Telephone: (405) 275-4030, ext. 6243 106NAGPRA@astribe.com
Delaware Nation, Oklahoma Nekole Alligood, Director of Cultural Resources & Section 106 P.O. Box 825 Anadarko, OK 73005 Telephone: (405) 247-8903 Fax: (405) 274-9393 Nalligood@delawarenation.com
Delaware Tribe of Indians Dr. Brice Obermeyer, THPO Director, Delaware Tribe Historic Preservation Office Roosevelt Hall, Rm 212 1200 Commercial Street Emporia, KS 66801 Telephone: (918) 355-7026 bobermeyer@delawaretribe.org
Delaware Tribe of Indians Susan Bachor, Preservation Representative (East Coast) P.O. Box 64 Pocono Lake, PA 18347 Telephone: (610) 761-7452 sbachor@delawaretribe.org
Shawnee Tribe Benjamin Barnes, Chief 29 South Highway 69A Miami, OK 74355 Telephone: (918) 542-2441 Fax: (918) 542-2922 rondede@gmail.com

Tribal Historic Preservation Representative

Stockbridge-Munsee Community Band of Mohican Indians
Nathan Allison, THPO
65 1st Street
Troy, NY 12180
Telephone: (518) 244-6891
Fax: (715) 793-4836
Nathan.allison@mohican-nsn.gov

Sherry White, THPO
Stockbridge-Munsee Community
N8476 Mo He Con Nuck Rd
Bowler, WI 54416
Telephone: (715) 793-4387
Fax: (715) 793-4836

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Appendix G: Annual Reports

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ICRMP ANNUAL REPORT TEMPLATE
(Rev. Nov 2009)

To: NGB Cultural Resource Program Manager

From: [REDACTED]

Subject: [REDACTED] ARNG Annual Report on Implementation Status of the [REDACTED] ARNG ICRMP and Cultural Resource Management Program.

Date: [REDACTED]

Reporting Period: [REDACTED]

(Period report covers, i.e. 1 May 06 – 1 May 07.)

Program Overview: *(Short Paragraph covering major accomplishments within reporting period and any potential problems both current and foreseeable.)*

[REDACTED]

Projects and Their Status for Reporting Period: *(List all projects: proposed, those completed during, and ongoing. All projects listed within ICRMP as well as those submitted during the current FY in STEP included. If a table is already available, paste in or submit as separate sheet and reference here.)*

[REDACTED]

Projects Proposed for Next Reporting Period: *(List all projects in STEP or at least planned to be entered into STEP for the next reporting period that is known at the time of the report writing. If a table is already available, paste in or submit as a separate sheet and reference here.)*

[REDACTED]

Updated State Historic Preservation Office Contact Information: *(Enter Point of Contact and contact information.)*

[REDACTED]

Updated Native American Contact Information: *(Enter Point of Contact and contact information as applicable.)*

[REDACTED]

Tribal Consultation Program: *(Provide the # of tribal MOUs, how the state consulted with tribes during the reporting period (ie project letters, consultation meeting(s), phone calls, etc), is the current approach successful, anticipated changes for the upcoming reporting period)*

Number and Location of Newly Identified NRHP-eligible Resources Identified During Reporting Period:

Number of NRHP-Eligible or Listed Historic Districts:

Number of Previously NRHP-Eligible or Listed Resources That Were Delisted/Determined Ineligible during Reporting Period:

Listing of NHPA Agreement Documents (MOAs and PAs) Currently Active within State *(to include title and date signed):*

Number of NHPA Agreement Documents in Development during Reporting Period. *(Provide a status update on draft NHPA Agreement Documents.)*

% of historic (NRHP eligible buildings/structures) that are vacant or underutilized in the state ARNG inventory *(Driver for this is 2009 DA Environmental Program Priorities)*

% of acres within the state ARNG inventory that have been surveyed for archaeological resources (both total % of acres AND acres surveyed during reporting period) *(Driver for this is 2009 DA Environmental Program Priorities)*

% of NHLL, NHLC, NRLI, NRCL, NREI, and NREC buildings/structures that have a facility physical quality code of Quality Rating, Level 2 *(Driver for this is 2009 DA Environmental Program Priorities)*

% of NHPA agreement documents that identify offsite or innovative mitigation strategies *(Driver for this is 2009 DA Environmental Program Priorities)*

When is the ICRMP Review Process Scheduled to Occur *(see ICRMP guidance, review process should occur 6 months prior to the 5 year ICRMP or variance anniversary)*

2017 NJARNG Annual Report

2017 ICRMP ANNUAL REPORT

To: Connie Barrett, NGB Cultural Resource Program Manager

From: Sarah Helble, Cultural Resource Manager

Subject: NJARNG Annual Report on Implementation Status of the NJARNG ICRMP and Cultural Resource Management Program.

Date: 11 March 2018

Reporting Period: 1 January 2017- 1 January 2018

Program Overview: During this reporting period there have not been any changes to the original document. Consultations are on-going and are processed as needed.

Projects and Their Status for Reporting Period: *(List all projects: proposed, those completed during, and on-going. If a table is already available, paste in or submit as separate sheet and reference here.)*

The other document is a complete listing of projects that have been submitted and either completed or in progress which are tracked by the CFMO. This project list indicates how projects are paid for, either 100% Fed, 100% State or a combination of percentages based on support agreements.

Projects Proposed for Next Reporting Period: *(List all projects in STEP or at least planned to be entered into STEP for the next reporting period that is known at the time of the report writing. If a table is already available, paste in or submit as a separate sheet and reference here.)*

Additional Architectural studies for facilities fifty years older, and Archeological studies to rule out potential historical sites and inclusion into GIS Databases with photos and site information.

Updated State Historic Preservation Office Contact Information:

Ms. Katherine Marcolpul is the Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
NJDEP- State Historic Preservation Office, PO Box 420, Trenton NJ

Updated Native American Contact Information: *(Enter Point of Contact and contact information as applicable.)*

No Changes

Tribal Consultation Program: *(Provide the # of tribal MOUs, how the state consulted with tribes during the reporting period (ie project letters, consultation meeting(s), phone calls, etc), is the current approach successful, anticipated changes for the upcoming reporting period)*

There have been no tribal consultations for the 2017 reporting period.

Number and Location of Newly Identified NRHP-eligible Resources Identified During Reporting Period:

No new resource have been identified as eligible for listing in 2017.

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Number of NRHP-Eligible or Listed Historic Districts:

10 Buildings/facilities are eligible for listing on the national register
Atlantic City, Jersey City, Morristown, Quarters One, Teaneck, Vineland,
Westfield, West Orange, Burlington, Woodbury (whole facility)

Number of Previously NRHP-Eligible or Listed Resources That Were Delisted/Determined Ineligible during Reporting Period:

No resources were delisted during the 2017 reporting period

Listing of NHPA Agreement Documents (MOAs and PAs) Currently Active Within State (to include title and date signed):

There were active MOAs or Pas currently active during CY17

Number of NHPA Agreement Documents in Development During Reporting Period.

(Provide a status update on draft NHPA Agreement Documents.)

SHPO Concurrence Documents from CY2017

- Jersey City Windows 2017
- Teaneck Surveillance 2017 approval
- West Orange camera install_2017
- Woodbury Boilers 2017
- Newton ineligible 2017
- Morristown SHPO submission latrines
- Teaneck Latrines
- Teaneck Latrines tile change
- Jersey City Latrines 2017
- Sea Girt DiningHall11
- Archeological 1A_8Armories

% of historic (NRHP eligible buildings/structures) that are vacant or underutilized in the state ARNG inventory

The Burlington Armory is eligible for listing in the National Register of historic places. This building is currently vacant.

% of acres within the state ARNG inventory that have been surveyed for archeological resources (both total % of acres AND acres surveyed during reporting period)

The following list of sites were surveyed as an Archaeological 1a sensitivity assessment only

1. Cape May Armory
 - Is located at 600 Garden State Parkway Cape May Court House, NJ 08210-1699
 - Is on an approximately 20.3 acre parcel.

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2. Hammonton Armory
 - Is located at 550 South Egg Harbor Road Hammonton, NJ 08037
 - Is on an approximately 9.3 acre parcel.
3. Somerset Armory
 - Is located at 1060 Hamilton Street Somerset, NJ 08873
 - Is on an approximately 20 acre parcel.
4. Teaneck Armory
 - Is located at 1799 Teaneck Road (Liberty Road) Teaneck, NJ 07666
 - Is on an approximately 13.66 acre parcel.
5. Toms River Armory
 - Is located at 1200 Whitesville Road Toms River, NJ 08753
 - Is on an approximately 24 acre parcel.
6. Washington Armory
 - Is located at 550 Route 57 Washington/Port Murray, NJ 07865
 - Is on an approximately 39.5 acre parcel.
7. Woodstown Armory
 - Is located at 501 North Main Street Woodstown, NJ 08098
 - Is on an approximately 6.47 acre parcel.
8. Newark Armory
 - Is located at 120 Roseville Ave. Newark, NJ 08873
 - Is on a 1 acre parcel.

% of NHLI, NHLC, NRLI, NCRL, NREI, and NREC buildings/structures that have a facility physical quality code of Quality Rating, Level 2

Not Applicable

% of NHPA agreement documents that identify offsite or innovative mitigation strategies

No agreement documents in 2017 reporting period required mitigation.

When is the ICRMP Review Process Scheduled to Occur *(see ICRMP guidance, review process should occur 6 months prior to the 5 year ICRMP or variance anniversary)*

The current version of the ICRMP expires at the end of FY 2020 Sept 30. The review process should begin in April of 2020.

2018 NJARNG Annual Report

2018 ICRMP ANNUAL REPORT

To: Connie Barrett, NGB Cultural Resource Program Manager

From: Sarah Helble, Cultural Resource Manager

Subject: NJARNG Annual Report on Implementation Status of the NJARNG ICRMP and Cultural Resource Management Program.

Date: 31 JAN 2019

Reporting Period: 1 January 2018- 1 January 2019

Program Overview: During this reporting period there have not been any changes to the original document. Consultations are on-going and are processed as needed.

Projects and Their Status for Reporting Period: *(List all projects: proposed, those completed during, and on-going. If a table is already available, paste in or submit as separate sheet and reference here.)*

The other document is a complete listing of projects that have been submitted and either completed or in progress which are tracked by the CFMO. This project list indicates how projects are paid for, either 100% Fed, 100% State or a combination of percentages based on support agreements.

Projects Proposed for Next Reporting Period: *(List all projects in STEP or at least planned to be entered into STEP for the next reporting period that is known at the time of the report writing. If a table is already available, paste in or submit as a separate sheet and reference here.)*

Additional Architectural studies for facilities fifty years older, and Archeological studies to rule out potential historical sites and inclusion into GIS Databases with photos and site information.

Updated State Historic Preservation Office Contact Information:

No Changes

Updated Native American Contact Information: *(Enter Point of Contact and contact information as applicable.)*

No Changes

Tribal Consultation Program: *(Provide the # of tribal MOUs, how the state consulted with tribes during the reporting period (ie project letters, consultation meeting(s), phone calls, etc), is the current approach successful, anticipated changes for the upcoming reporting period)*

There have been no tribal consultations for the 2017 reporting period.

Number and Location of Newly Identified NRHP-eligible Resources Identified During Reporting Period:

No Change- No new resource have been identified as eligible for listing in 2018.

2018 ICRMP ANNUAL REPORT

Number of NRHP-Eligible or Listed Historic Districts:

10 Buildings/facilities are eligible for listing on the national register
Atlantic City, Jersey City, Morristown, Quarters One, Teaneck, Vineland,
Westfield, West Orange, Burlington, Woodbury (whole facility)

Number of Previously NRHP-Eligible or Listed Resources That Were Delisted/Determined Ineligible during Reporting Period:

No resources were delisted during the 2018 reporting period

Listing of NHPA Agreement Documents (MOAs and PAs) Currently Active Within State (to include title and date signed):

Number of NHPA Agreement Documents in Development During Reporting Period. (Provide a status update on draft NHPA Agreement Documents.)

SHPO Concurrence Documents from CY2017

- Various Facilities_ Security Window Film 2018
- Teaneck Boiler
- Atlantic City SHPO Masonry Repairs Feb 2018
- Westfield Vaults_G2018-017
- VeteransHomeHVAC
- SHPO_Consultation_Various Facilities Archeological 2018

% of historic (NRHP eligible buildings/structures) that are vacant or underutilized in the state ARNG inventory

No Change for reporting year 2018- The Burlington Armory is eligible for listing in the National Register of historic places. This building is currently vacant.

% of acres within the state ARNG inventory that have been surveyed for archeological resources (both total % of acres AND acres surveyed during reporting period)

The following list of sites were surveyed as an Archaeological 1a sensitivity assessment only

1. Cherry Hill Armory • Is located at 2001 Park Blvd, Cherry Hill, NJ 08002
Is on an approximately 11.29 acre parcel.
2. Mount Holly Armory • Is located at 1670 NJ-38, Mt Holly, NJ 08060
• Is on an approximately 6.11 acre parcel.
3. Riverdale Armory • Is located at 107 Newark Pompton Turnpike, Riverdale, NJ 07457
• Is on an approximately 7.48 acre parcel.
4. Woodbridge Armory • Is located at 625 Main St, Woodbridge, NJ 07095
Is on an approximately 3.88 acre parcel.

2018 ICRMP ANNUAL REPORT

5. Westfield Armory • Is located at 500 Rahway Ave, Westfield, NJ
• Is on an approximately 12.32 acre parcel.

% of NHLL, NHLC, NRLI, NCRL, NREI, and NREC buildings/structures that have a facility physical quality code of Quality Rating, Level 2

Not Applicable

% of NHPA agreement documents that identify offsite or innovative mitigation strategies

No agreement documents in 2018 reporting period required mitigation.

When is the ICRMP Review Process Scheduled to Occur *(see ICRMP guidance, review process should occur 6 months prior to the 5 year ICRMP or variance anniversary)*

The current version of the ICRMP expires at the end of FY 2020 Sept 30. The review process should begin in April of 2020.

2019 NJARNG Annual Report

2019 ICRMP ANNUAL REPORT

To: Connie Barrett, NGB Cultural Resource Program Manager

From: Sarah Helble, Cultural Resource Manager

Subject: NJARNG Annual Report on Implementation Status of the NJARNG ICRMP and Cultural Resource Management Program.

Date: 31 JAN 2020

Reporting Period: 1 January 2019- 1 January 2020

Program Overview: During this reporting period there have not been any changes to the original document. Consultations are on-going and are processed as needed.

Projects and Their Status for Reporting Period: *(List all projects: proposed, those completed during, and on-going. If a table is already available, paste in or submit as separate sheet and reference here.)*

The other document is a complete listing of projects that have been submitted and either completed or in progress which are tracked by the CFMO. This project list indicates how projects are paid for, either 100% Fed, 100% State or a combination of percentages based on support agreements.

Projects Proposed for Next Reporting Period: *(List all projects in STEP or at least planned to be entered into STEP for the next reporting period that is known at the time of the report writing. If a table is already available, paste in or submit as a separate sheet and reference here.)*

Additional Architectural studies for facilities fifty years older, and Archeological studies to rule out potential historical sites and inclusion into GIS Databases with photos and site information.

Updated State Historic Preservation Office Contact Information:

No Changes

Updated Native American Contact Information: *(Enter Point of Contact and contact information as applicable.)*

No Changes

Tribal Consultation Program: *(Provide the # of tribal MOUs, how the state consulted with tribes during the reporting period (ie project letters, consultation meeting(s), phone calls, etc), is the current approach successful, anticipated changes for the upcoming reporting period)*

- NJARNG completed tribal consultation regarding MILCON construction for a new readiness center at the CLTF location at Lakehurst side of JBMDL
 - Letters were sent to Deborah Dotson of the Delaware Nation and Chester Brooks of the Delaware Tribe of Indians,

2019 ICRMP ANNUAL REPORT

- o One response was received from the Delaware Nation Historic Preservation Department. Response received “continue with the project as planned”

Number and Location of Newly Identified NRHP-eligible Resources Identified During Reporting Period:

No Change- No new resource have been identified as eligible for listing in 2019.

Number of NRHP-Eligible or Listed Historic Districts:

10 Buildings/facilities are eligible for listing on the national and New Jersey register of Historic Places. Atlantic City, Jersey City, Morristown, Quarters One, Teaneck, Vineland, Westfield, West Orange, Burlington, Woodbury (whole facility)

Number of Previously NRHP-Eligible or Listed Resources That Were Delisted/Determined Ineligible during Reporting Period:

No resources were delisted during the 2019 reporting period

Listing of NHPA Agreement Documents (MOAs and PAs) Currently Active Within State (to include title and date signed):

No Agreement Docs is 2019

Number of NHPA Agreement Documents in Development During Reporting Period. (Provide a status update on draft NHPA Agreement Documents.)

SHPO Concurrence Documents from CY2019

SHPO Determinations for CY19

CLTF ReadinessCenter Concur 2019

CLTF Parking

Tribal for CLTF_Readiness Center

Atlantic City Bay Door Replacement 2019

Vineland Armory ADA railing

Range Feasibility Study

Quarters one fire rehab

Doyle Septic System (not complete as of 4/29)

Woodbury Latrine Reno

Doyle Cemetery expansion

% of historic (NRHP eligible buildings/structures) that are vacant or underutilized in the state ARNG inventory

No Change for reporting year 2019- The Burlington Armory is eligible for listing in the National Register of historic places. This building is currently vacant.

% of acres within the state ARNG inventory that have been surveyed for archeological resources (both total % of acres AND acres surveyed during reporting period)

No Archaeological tasks were completed during 2019 CY

2019 ICRMP ANNUAL REPORT

% of NHLI, NHLC, NRLI, NCRL, NREI, and NREC buildings/structures that have a facility physical quality code of Quality Rating, Level 2

Not Applicable

% of NHPA agreement documents that identify offsite or innovative mitigation strategies

No agreement documents in 2019 reporting period required mitigation.

When is the ICRMP Review Process Scheduled to Occur *(see ICRMP guidance, review process should occur 6 months prior to the 5 year ICRMP or variance anniversary)*

The current version of the ICRMP expires at the end of FY 2020 Sept 30. The review process should begin in April of 2020.

2020 NJARNG Annual Report

2020 ICRMP ANNUAL REPORT

To: Eric Beckley, NGB Cultural Resource Program Manager

From: Sarah Helble, Cultural Resource Manager

Subject: NJARNG Annual Report on Implementation Status of the NJARNG ICRMP and Cultural Resource Management Program.

Date: 31 JAN 2021

Reporting Period: 1 January 2020- 1 January 2021

Program Overview: During this reporting period there have not been any changes to the original document. Consultations are on-going and are processed as needed.

Projects and Their Status for Reporting Period: *(List all projects: proposed, those completed during, and on-going. If a table is already available, paste in or submit as separate sheet and reference here.)*

The other document is a complete listing of projects that have been submitted and either completed or in progress which are tracked by the CFMO. This project list indicates how projects are paid for, either 100% Fed, 100% State or a combination of percentages based on support agreements.

Projects Proposed for Next Reporting Period: *(List all projects in STEP or at least planned to be entered into STEP for the next reporting period that is known at the time of the report writing. If a table is already available, paste in or submit as a separate sheet and reference here.)*

- Additional Architectural studies for facilities fifty years older, and Archeological studies to rule out potential historical sites and inclusion into GIS Databases with photos and site information.
- Have interpretative signage installed at all NJARNG NRHP eligible facility locations
- Hire contractor for ICRMP 5yr update

Updated State Historic Preservation Office Contact Information:

No Changes

Updated Native American Contact Information: *(Enter Point of Contact and contact information as applicable.)*

No Changes

Tribal Consultation Program: *(Provide the # of tribal MOUs, how the state consulted with tribes during the reporting period (ie project letters, consultation meeting(s), phone calls, etc), is the current approach successful, anticipated changes for the upcoming reporting period)*

- No tribal consultations were completed during the 2020 reporting year

2020 ICRMP ANNUAL REPORT

Number and Location of Newly Identified NRHP-eligible Resources Identified During Reporting Period:

Cape May Holmes Creek North Site (28-Cm-60) to arch inventory

Number of NRHP-Eligible or Listed Historic Districts:

10 Buildings/facilities are eligible for listing on the national and New Jersey register of Historic Places. Atlantic City, Jersey City, Morristown, Quarters One, Teaneck, Vineland, Westfield, West Orange, Burlington, Woodbury (whole facility)

Number of Previously NRHP-Eligible or Listed Resources That Were Delisted/Determined Ineligible during Reporting Period:

No resources were delisted during the 2020 reporting period

Listing of NHPA Agreement Documents (MOAs and PAs) Currently Active Within State (to include title and date signed):

No Agreement Docs is 2020

Number of NHPA Agreement Documents in Development During Reporting Period.

(Provide a status update on draft NHPA Agreement Documents.)

SHPO Concurrence Documents from CY2020

Burlington Armory Transfer (Adverse Determination)

Paramus VA grant (Concur)

Menlo Park VA Grant (Concur)

Atlantic City Wind Damage Roof Repair

SAF Door Hardening (Various Facilities)

Morristown FMS Structure Demo (Concur)

% of historic (NRHP eligible buildings/structures) that are vacant or underutilized in the state ARNG inventory

The Burlington Armory is eligible for listing in the National Register of historic places. This building is lay vacant since 2012. The Building was sold in February of 2020 to the City of Burlington from NJ Treasury

% of acres within the state ARNG inventory that have been surveyed for archeological resources (both total % of acres AND acres surveyed during reporting period)

During this CY, NJARNG completed various Archeological IBs (Concurrence received Feb 27, 2020).

Added to Historic Properties: Cape May Holmes Creek North Site (28-Cm-60)

No further archaeological evaluation required: Hammonton, AC, Somerset, Teaneck, Toms River, Woodstown, Cherry Hill

2020 ICRMP ANNUAL REPORT

% of NHLI, NHLC, NRLI, NCRL, NREI, and NREC buildings/structures that have a facility physical quality code of Quality Rating, Level 2

Not Applicable

% of NHPA agreement documents that identify offsite or innovative mitigation strategies

No agreement documents in 2020 reporting period required mitigation.

When is the ICRMP Review Process Scheduled to Occur *(see ICRMP guidance, review process should occur 6 months prior to the 5 year ICRMP or variance anniversary)*

The current version of the ICRMP expires at the end of FY 2020 Sept 30. The review process has begun and the 5 year ICRMP update is underway.

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Appendix H: Resource Estimate
FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

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Appendix I: Cultural Resources Laws and Regulations

AR 200-1 is available at: https://armypubs.army.mil/epubs/DR_pubs/DR_a/pdf/web/r200_1.pdf.

See cultural resources laws and regulations in

Army National Guard Cultural Resources Handbook (2013)

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Cultural Resources Laws and Regulations

Cultural resources are defined as historic properties in the NHPA; as cultural items in NAGPRA; as archaeological resources in ARPA; as sacred sites (to which access is provided under the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 [AIRFA]) in EO 13007; and as collections and associated records in 36 CFR Part 79, *Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Collections*. Requirements set forth in NEPA, NHPA, ARPA, NAGPRA, AIRFA, 36 CFR 79, EO 13007, EO 13175, and their implementing regulations, define the NJARNG's compliance responsibilities for management of cultural resources. AR 200-1 specifies Army policy for cultural resources management. The following list of Federal statutes and regulations are applicable to the management of cultural resources at NJARNG sites.

I.1 Brief Overview

I.1.1 Federal Laws and Regulations

All Federal laws, regulations, and major court decisions can be accessed online from Cornell University Law Library at <http://www.law.cornell.edu/>. All Army regulations, pamphlets, publications, and forms can be accessed online at <https://aec.army.mil/index.php/preserve>. The NJARNG is not responsible for the content of referenced Web sites.

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. NEPA sets forth a national policy that encourages and promotes productive harmony between humans and their environment. NEPA procedures require that environmental information is available to public officials and citizens before decisions are made and before actions are taken. The NEPA process is intended to help public officials make decisions that are based on an understanding of environmental consequences and take actions that protect, restore, and enhance the environment. NEPA also provides opportunities for input from Tribes and the public into the decision-making process. Regulation 40 CFR 1500–1508 establishes the policy requirements that are binding on all Federal agencies for implementing NEPA. Additional guidance on how to complete the NEPA process is provided in the NEPA Handbook developed by the NEPA Committee of the Environmental Advisory Council [GKO/ARNG/G-4/Conservation/NEPA/Guidance/2006 Version of NEPA Handbook]. This ICRMP is subject to NEPA analysis and documentation requirements. The Environmental Assessment (EA) and Finding of No Significant Impact (FNSI) prepared for the original ICRMP are considered to remain valid for the ICRMP Update; therefore, additional NEPA review completed for the ICRMP Update is restricted to an internal REC, provided with a copy of the FNSI for the original ICRMP and review correspondence in **Appendix B**.

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. The NHPA establishes the Federal government's policy to provide leadership in the preservation of historic properties and to administer Federally owned or controlled historic properties in the spirit of stewardship. Regulation 36 CFR 800 sets forth the procedural requirements to identify, evaluate, and determine effects of all undertakings on historic properties.

Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections. Regulation 36 CFR Part 79 defines collections and sets forth the requirements for processing, maintaining, and curating archaeological collections. However, NAGPRA cultural items and human remains shall be managed in accordance with NAGPRA and 43 CFR 10.

Antiquities Act of 1906. This act provides information on penalties for damage and destruction of antiquities.

Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979. ARPA provides for the protection of archaeological resources and sites that are on public lands and American Indian lands and fosters increased cooperation and exchange of information.

Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (AHPA). This act provides for the preservation of historical and archaeological data, including relics and specimens.

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990, as amended. NAGPRA provides guidelines on the ownership or control of American Indian cultural items and human remains that are excavated or discovered on Federal or tribal lands after 16 November 1990. Section 10 of 43 CFR sets forth the requirements and procedures to carry out the provisions of NAGPRA.

American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978. AIRFA provides for the protection and preservation of traditional religions of American Indians.

Presidential Memorandum dated 29 April 1994 – Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments. This memorandum outlines the principles that executive departments and agencies are to follow in their interactions with American Indian tribal governments.

Executive Order 11593 – Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment. This EO orders the Federal government to provide leadership in preserving, restoring, and maintaining the historic and cultural environment of the nation by initiating measures necessary to preserve, restore, and maintain (for the inspiration and benefit of the people) Federally owned sites, structures, and objects of historical, architectural, or archaeological significance.

Executive Order 13006 – Locating Federal Facilities on Historic Properties in our Nation’s Central Cities. This EO orders the Federal government to utilize and maintain, wherever operationally appropriate and economically prudent, historic properties and districts, especially those located in central business areas.

Executive Order 13007 – Indian Sacred Sites. This EO guides each executive branch agency on accommodating access to and ceremonial use of American Indian sacred sites by American Indian religious practitioners, and avoiding adversely affecting the physical integrity of such sacred sites.

Executive Order 13175 – Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments. This EO directs the Federal government to establish regular and meaningful consultation and collaboration with tribal officials in the development of Federal policies that have tribal implications, strengthen the United States government-to-government relationships with Federally recognized Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, and reduce the imposition of unfunded mandates upon such groups.

Executive Order 13287 – Preserve America. This EO directs the Federal government to provide leadership in preserving America’s heritage by actively advancing the protection, enhancement, and contemporary use of the historic properties owned by the Federal government; promoting intergovernmental cooperation and partnerships for the preservation and use of historic properties; inventorying resources; and promoting ecotourism.

Executive Order 13327 – Federal Real Property Asset Management. Expressing the goal of promoting efficient and economical use of real property assets and ensuring management accountability and reforms, EO 13327 requires Federal agencies to develop and submit asset management plans incorporating the management requirements for historic property found in EO 13287 (3 March 2003) and the environmental management requirements found in EO 13148 (21 April 2000). The new EO also establishes the Federal Real Property Council, which is tasked to consider environmental costs associated with ownership of property, including restoration and compliance costs.

Executive Order 13423 – Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management. Expressing the goal of strengthening the environmental, energy, and transportation management of Federal agencies, EO 13423 requires Federal agencies to conduct their environmental, transportation, and energy-related activities under the law in support of their respective missions in an environmentally, economically and fiscally sound, integrated, continuously improving, efficient, and sustainable manner.

I.1.2 Department of Defense, Army and ARNG Guidance and Regulations

Department of Defense Instruction 4715.16 – Cultural Resources Management. This Instruction establishes DoD policy and assigns responsibilities under the authority of DoD Directive (DoDD) 5134.01 (Reference (a)) and in accordance with DoDD 4715.1E (Reference (b)) to comply with applicable Federal statutory and regulatory requirements, Executive orders (E.O.s), and Presidential memorandums for the integrated management of cultural resources on DoD-managed lands.

Department of Defense Instruction 4710.02 – DoD Interactions with Federally Recognized Tribes. This instruction implements DoD policy, assigns responsibilities, and provides procedures for DoD interactions with Federally recognized Tribes (hereafter referred to as “Tribes”) in accordance with DoD Directive 5134.01, DoD Directive 4715.1E, DoDI 4715.16, Secretary of Defense Policy dated October 20, 1998, EO 13175, and the Presidential Memorandum dated September 23, 1994.

32 CFR 651, Environmental Analysis of Army Actions. This regulation sets forth policy, responsibilities, and procedures for integrating environmental considerations into Army planning and decisionmaking, thus implementing Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations. This regulation is used to prepare the EA to implement the ICRMP.

Army Regulation 200-1 – Environmental Protection and Enhancement. This regulation covers environmental protection and enhancement and provides the framework for the Army Environmental Management System. This regulation addresses environmental responsibilities of all Army organizations and agencies. Chapter 6 regulation establishes the Army’s policy for managing cultural resources to meet legal compliance requirements and to support the military mission. AR 200-1 dated 13 December 2007 supersedes previous versions of AR 200-1. (http://www.army.mil/usapa/epubs/pdf/r200_1.pdf)

Department of Defense Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings (UFC 4-010-01). These standards provide appropriate, implementable, and enforceable measures to establish a level of protection against terrorist attacks for all inhabited DoD buildings where no known threat of terrorist activity currently exists.

National Guard Bureau – ARE-C All States Letter (P02-0058) – Cultural Resources Management Policy Guidance. This letter provides guidance for ICRMPs, annual update process, and templates for future ICRMPs. It also identifies nationwide goals for cultural resources programs.

National Guard Bureau – ARE-C ICRMP Guidance (see Appendix K).

I.1.3 Federal Memoranda, Program Comments, and Agreements

This section summarizes policy documents, memoranda, and agreements affecting the NJARNG at the national level.

World War II Temporary Buildings Programmatic Agreement (PA) (1986). The 1986 PA on World War II-era temporary buildings addresses these standardized buildings as a class in evaluation and documentation. The PA prescribes when demolition may proceed without further action and when the SHPO shall review the undertaking. Specifically, the PA allows demolition without further consultation

for World War II-era temporary buildings; projects involving renovation, repair, rehabilitation, or movement of these buildings remain undertakings that require consultation with the SHPO. As part of the implementation of this PA, the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) documented representative examples of World War II-era temporary buildings across the United States. The majority of representative examples selected for documentation occurred at three facilities: Fort McCoy in Wisconsin, Fort Drum in New York, and Camp Edwards in Massachusetts.

Programmatic Agreement for ARNG Readiness Centers (implemented December 2010). The PA for ARNG Readiness Centers applies to both Federally and state-owned Readiness Centers (previously designated as Armories) that are 50 years old or older, or that are considered eligible under NRHP criterion consideration G (Exceptional Significance). The terms of the nationwide PA apply to ARNG undertakings concerning the maintenance and treatment, rehabilitation, renovation, and mothballing of Readiness Centers and associated structures and featured landscapes. The stipulations of the PA include a list of ARNG actions considered to be exempt from Section 106 review, a list of ARNG undertakings that could be completed with an expedited Section 106 review process, and procedures for undertakings not covered by the expedited review process. A national historic context document and a condition assessment of ARNG Readiness Centers were prepared as supporting documents for this PA.

Program Comment: DoD World War II- and Cold War-Era Ammunition Storage Facilities (implemented May 2007). DoD has developed a programmatic approach to NHPA Section 106 compliance associated with management of Ammunition Storage Facilities through the Program Alternative allowed under 36 CFR 800.14. In the form of a Program Comment, this is a one-time action that covers all management activities for DoD Ammunition Storage Facilities built during World War II and the Cold War. The Program Comment issued by the ACHP covers undertakings including ongoing operations; maintenance and repair; rehabilitation; renovation; mothballing; ceasing maintenance activities; new construction; demolition; deconstruction and salvage; and transfer, lease, sale, or closure. The action covers approximately 29,100 buildings and structures within the overall DoD inventory of 397,389 buildings and structures. A copy of the Program Comment is included in this appendix. This Program Comment does NOT apply to Ammunition Storage Facilities that are contributing elements to NRHP-eligible historic districts.

Program Comment: DoD Cold War-Era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (implemented May 2007). DoD has developed a programmatic approach to NHPA Section 106 compliance associated with management of Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH) through the Program Alternative allowed under 36 CFR 800.14. In the form of a Program Comment, this is a one-time action that covers all management activities for DoD UPH built during the Cold War. The Program Comment issued by the ACHP will cover undertakings including ongoing operations; maintenance and repair; rehabilitation; renovation; mothballing; ceasing maintenance activities; new construction; demolition; deconstruction and salvage; and transfer, lease, sale and/or closure. The Proposed Action covers approximately 5,000 buildings and structures within the overall DoD inventory of 397,389 buildings and structures. A copy of the Program Comment is included in this appendix. This Program Comment does NOT apply to UPH that are contributing elements to NRHP-eligible historic districts.

I.1.4 State and Local Laws and Regulations

The historic preservation laws in some states can be more restrictive than Federal laws, and meeting the requirements of the state's regulations may require additional or more extensive compliance activities on the part of the agency conducting a Federal undertaking (36 CFR 800.16[y]). States may also have cemetery laws to consider.

In cases where a project is not a Federal undertaking, compliance with state, local, city, county, and/or certified local government laws and regulations would be required. A common example of an action that

generally does not involve compliance with Federal regulations is actions involving a historic building that is the sole property of the state in which it is located and does not include Federal funding, require a Federal permit, and/or support a Federal mission, such as building maintenance and repairs. This, however, is rarely the case at ARNG installations because there is usually some Federal component at each installation (funding, permitting, or mission). In cases where a project is a Federal undertaking for which the NJARNG or another Federal agency is responsible for compliance with NHPA or other requirements, both Federal and state laws can apply. An example of this action is when the Federal undertaking affects a historic property owned and managed by the state. Another example is if the action occurs on state-owned land, state permits for archaeological work on state land could be required. Readiness Centers (armories) can also be a contributing element to or located within a designated historic district. Historic districts may have covenants or building codes which require review of proposed architectural or site work. A list of certified local governments, some of the communities which have these codes, can be found at https://grantsdev.cr.nps.gov/CLG_Review/Get_All_CLG.cfm.

State regulations and guidelines that may impact NJARNG projects are as follows:

- **New Jersey Register of Historic Places Act.** In accordance with the NHPA, the New Jersey Register of Historic Places Act of 1970 established state policies and procedures regarding the preservation of historic places. The New Jersey Register is closely based on the NRHP. It employs the same procedures and criteria for the determination of eligibility, review, and nomination of sites and districts. Any property included on the New Jersey Register of Historic Places is automatically recommended for listing on the NRHP.

The New Jersey SHPO is the designated office of cultural resource management for the state of New Jersey, and the New Jersey SHPO is the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Protection. According to the New Jersey Register of Historic Places Act, any public or state projects affecting properties listed on the New Jersey or national registers must first be reviewed in order to minimize and/or mitigate damages. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection further outlines preservation policies and guidelines in the *Historic Preservation Planning Bulletin*. The act can be found at <http://www.state.nj.us/dep/hpo/2protection/njsa13.htm>.

- **New Jersey Historic Preservation Guidelines**

Guidelines for Phase I Archaeological Investigations. These guidelines were approved by the New Jersey SHPO and represent official state policies regarding Phase I surveys of historic and prehistoric sites. It describes the types of projects for which surveys are recommended, the goals of such investigations, the use of spatial models in research designs, and sampling strategies for data collection. Surveys are recommended by the SHPO if previously recorded historic properties are to be potentially impacted by a project. A survey is also recommended if there is a potential for unrecorded historic properties in the project area.

Determination of such potential is based on: (1) the occurrence of historic or prehistoric sites in the surrounding area, and (2) assessment of landforms or topography where such sites are likely to be located. The use of locational models in urban and rural settings is encouraged in order to identify areas of high, medium, and low probability for prehistoric and historic sites. The guidelines also address the steps typically involved in a survey and the minimal qualifications for project directors based on the standards established by the Secretary of the Interior. The survey guidelines can be viewed at <http://www.state.nj.us/dep/hpo/1identify/arkeoguide1.htm>.

Guidelines for Preparing Cultural Resources Management Archaeological Reports. These guidelines are provided by the New Jersey SHPO in order to establish a standard format and organization for archaeological reports. In addition to providing a general outline for such reports,

these guidelines specifically address those sections of reports dealing with research design, methodology, analysis, interpretation, and the evaluation and determination of NRHP eligibility. General bibliographic sources are also discussed.

In addition, the SHPO provides a section on prehistoric and historic periods and contexts in New Jersey, presenting cultural themes and a standardized chronology for the compilation of background culture histories. This general chronology has been adopted in this report with few modifications, in accordance with the New Jersey state site files and historic preservation plan. The report guidelines can be viewed at <http://www.state.nj.us/dep/hpo/1identify/culreso.pdf>.

- **New Jersey Public Law 2004, Chapter I70.** This law provides for the protection of archaeological findings and sites on public lands in the state of New Jersey. The law establishes penalties for the alteration, removal or destruction of archaeological resources without authorization, though it specifically exempts the work of state agencies or entities operating under Federal or state laws.
- **New Jersey Department of Military and Veteran Affairs (NJDMAVA) Directive.** In accordance with AR 870-20, NGR 870-20, and NJARNGR 735-5, the NJDMAVA issued a departmental directive (No. 331.2) in 1998 outlining procedures for historical collections and establishing museums. These guidelines apply to all organizations of the NJARNG, regarding the acquisition, inventory, display, storage, and disposition of historical artifacts and collections. The directive further stipulates that historical collections relating to state and national military history are to be made available to civilians and military personnel for study or research. Approval of museums and the appointment of museum directors is the responsibility of TAG, based on the recommendations of the Office of Policy, Planning, and Compliance (OPPC).

The OPPC is charged with reviewing requests for museums and historical collections, as well as nominations for museum directors. Directors of historical collections are to be appointed by station commanders. The responsibilities of directors of museums and historical collections are outlined in the NJDMAVA directive. These include the proper maintenance, inventory, display, and use of such collections for education and training, as well as supervising curator(s) or staff. The above procedures are in accordance with provisions of AR 870-20 and NGR 870-20, and include the establishment of facilities, budgetary considerations, and authorization process for station commanders through OPPC and TAG. The directive provides additional guidelines regarding the ownership and administration of state, Federal, and privately owned artifacts in accordance with AR 870-20. Funding and support for museums and historical collections come from state, private, and Federal sources.

I.1.5 State Memoranda and Agreements

NJARNG currently has no agreements with any other entities regarding cultural resources or curation of objects.

I.2 National Historic Preservation Act Guidance

I.2.1 Section 106

Section 470f. Effects of Federal Undertakings upon property listed in the NRHP; comment by the ACHP (the NHPA, Section 106) states:

The head of any Federal agency having a direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed Federal or Federally assisted undertaking in any state and the head of any Federal department or independent agency having authority to license an undertaking shall, prior to approval of the expenditure of any Federal funds on the undertaking or prior to the issuance of any license, as the case may be,

take into account the effects 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. The head of any such Federal agency shall afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation established under part B of this subchapter a reasonable opportunity to comment with regard to such undertaking.

For the NJARNG, this requirement applies to undertakings on Federal property (lands or buildings) or state property with Federal actions (such as funding or permits). Projects that have no Federal involvement (e.g., no Federal funding, no Federal action, no Federal permits, no Federal property) do not fall under Section 106 of the NHPA; however, check state and local preservation laws and regulations (see **Appendix I.1**).

Consultation with the SHPO and/or the ACHP is a critical step in this process. If an undertaking on Federal lands may affect properties having historic value to a Tribe, such Tribe shall be afforded the opportunity to participate as consulting parties during the consultation process defined in 36 CFR 800 (see **Appendix I.3**).

The Section 106 process is designed to identify possible conflicts between historic preservation objectives and the proposed activity, and to resolve those conflicts in the public interest through consultation. Neither NHPA nor ACHP regulations require that all historic properties be preserved. They only require the agency to consider the effects of the proposed undertaking on those properties and fulfill the procedural requirements for the NHPA prior to implementation.

Failure to take into account the effects of an undertaking on historic properties, and affording the ACHP a reasonable opportunity to comment on such effects, can result in formal notification from the ACHP to the head of the Federal agency of foreclosure of the ACHP's opportunity to comment on the undertaking pursuant to NHPA. Litigation or other forms of redress can be used against the Federal agency in a manner that can halt or delay critical activities or programs.

The ACHP provides the following summary of the Section 106 process (excerpted from <https://www.achp.gov/>, *incorporates amendments effective Aug. 5, 2004*), as well as the flowchart provided as **Figure I-1**. Electronic links included in the text are those provided by the ACHP.

- **Introduction.** Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA)* requires Federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties, and afford the *Advisory Council on Historic Preservation* a reasonable opportunity to comment. The historic preservation review process mandated by Section 106 is outlined in regulations issued by ACHP. Revised regulations, "*Protection of Historic Properties*" (36 CFR Part 800), became effective January 11, 2001, and are summarized below.
- **Initiate Section 106 process.** The responsible Federal agency first determines whether it has an undertaking that is a type of activity that could affect historic properties. Historic properties are properties that are included in the *National Register of Historic Places* or that meet the *criteria for the National Register*. If so, the agency must identify the appropriate *State Historic Preservation Officer/Tribal Historic Preservation Officer** (SHPO/THPO*) with whom to consult during the process. It should also plan to involve the public, and identify other potential consulting parties. If it determines that it has no undertaking, or that its undertaking is a type of activity that has no potential to affect historic properties, the agency has no further Section 106 obligations.
- **Identify historic properties.** If the agency's undertaking could affect historic properties, the agency determines the scope of appropriate identification efforts and then proceeds to identify historic properties in the area of potential effects. The agency reviews background information,

consults with the SHPO/THPO* and others, seeks information from knowledgeable parties, and conducts additional studies as necessary. Districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects listed in the National Register are considered; unlisted properties are evaluated against the NPS's published *criteria*, in consultation with the SHPO/THPO* and any Native American Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that may attach religious or cultural importance to them.

If questions arise about the eligibility of a given property, the agency may seek a formal determination of eligibility from the **National Park Service**. Section 106 review gives equal consideration to properties that have already been included in the National Register as well as those that have not been so included, but that meet National Register criteria.

If the agency finds that no historic properties are present or affected, it provides documentation to the SHPO/THPO* and, barring any objection in 30 days, proceeds with its undertaking.

If the agency finds that historic properties are present, it proceeds to assess possible adverse effects.

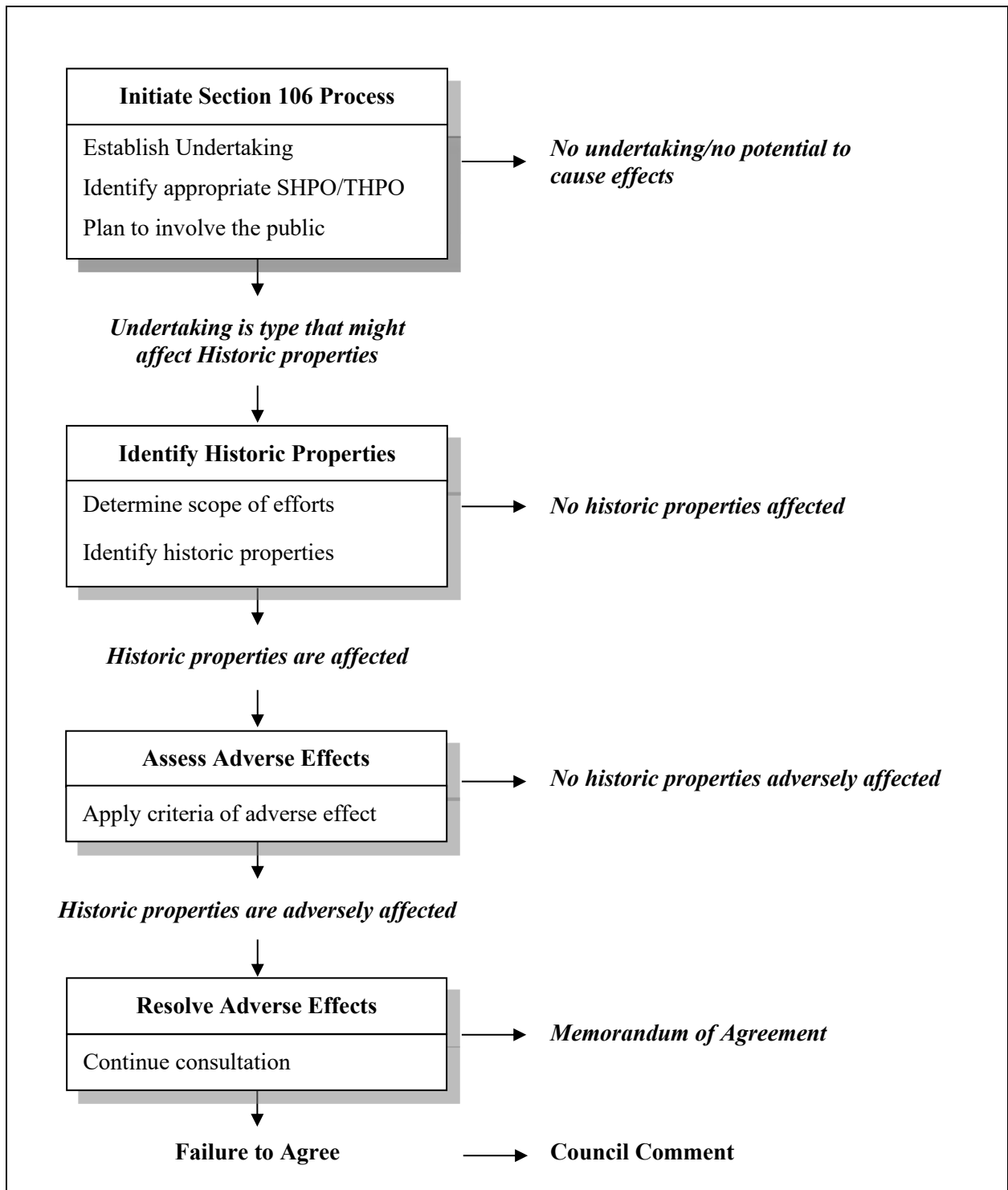
- **Assess adverse effects.** The agency, in consultation with the SHPO/THPO*, makes an assessment of adverse effects on the identified historic properties based on criteria found in ACHP's regulations.

If they agree that there will be no adverse effect, the agency proceeds with the undertaking and any agreed-upon conditions.

If they find that there is an adverse effect, or if the parties cannot agree and ACHP determines within 15 days that there is an adverse effect, the agency begins consultation to seek ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the adverse effects.

- **Resolve adverse effects.** The agency consults to resolve adverse effects with the SHPO/THPO* and others, who may include Native American Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, local governments, permit or license applicants, and members of the public. ACHP may participate in consultation when there are substantial impacts to important historic properties, when a case presents important questions of policy or interpretation, when there is a potential for procedural problems, or when there are issues of concern to Native American Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations.

Consultation usually results in an MOA, which outlines agreed-upon measures that the agency will take to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the adverse effects. In some cases, the consulting parties may agree that no such measures are possible, but that the adverse effects must be accepted in the public interest.



Adapted from source: <https://www.achp.gov/sites/default/files/2019-10/106%20Flow%20Chart%20Handout.pdf>.

FIGURE I-1. SECTION 106 REGULATIONS FLOWCHART

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- **Implementation.** If an MOA is executed, the agency proceeds with its undertaking under the terms of the MOA.
 - **Failure to resolve adverse effects.** If consultation proves unproductive, the agency or the SHPO/THPO, or ACHP itself, may terminate consultation. If a SHPO terminates consultation, the agency and ACHP may conclude an MOA without SHPO involvement. However, if a THPO* terminates consultation and the undertaking is on or affecting historic properties on tribal lands, ACHP must provide its comments. The agency must submit appropriate documentation to ACHP and request ACHP's written comments. The agency head must take into account ACHP's written comments in deciding how to proceed.
 - **Tribes, Native Hawaiians, and the public.** Public involvement is a key ingredient in successful Section 106 consultation, and the views of the public should be solicited and considered throughout the process.

The regulations also place major emphasis on consultation with Native American Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, in keeping with the 1992 amendments to NHPA. Consultation with a Native American Tribe must respect tribal sovereignty and the government-to-government relationship between the Federal Government and Native American Tribes. Even if a Native American Tribe has not been certified by NPS to have a THPO who can act for the SHPO on its lands, it must be consulted about undertakings on or affecting its lands on the same basis and in addition to the SHPO.

Timing: The timing for identification surveys and evaluations in support of Section 106 undertakings will vary depending on the size and nature of the resources that may be affected by the undertaking, and the state of current knowledge (e.g., previous investigations) completed with the undertaking's Area of Potential Effect (APE). The CRM can anticipate four to six months to complete investigations involving small numbers of buildings or small land parcels, and longer for projects involving large numbers of buildings or larger land parcels.

Resolution of adverse effects (mitigation) could require an additional six to 12 months, depending on the complexity of the situation. In most cases, an MOA is developed. See **Appendix J** on agreement documents.

Stakeholders in the process include Tribes and the public.

I.2.2 Emergencies

Per 36 CFR 800.12 (emergency situations), the timeline for Section 106 review of renovations and repairs to historic buildings can be substantially reduced if the renovation or repair is required as a result of an emergency situation (e.g., flooding, tornados, earthquakes, or hurricanes). **The reduction of the timeline only applies in those situations where the President or the Governor has declared an official state of emergency.** The CRM notifies the ACHP, the SHPO/THPO, and any other interested parties of the project; these parties then have seven days rather than the traditional 30 days to comment on the undertaking. As a proactive measure, the NJARNG could also work with the ACHP, SHPO/THPO, and interested parties to develop a PA (see **Appendix J**) outlining streamlined procedures for emergency situations.

Procedures: The CRM will ensure that all reasonable efforts are made to avoid or minimize disturbance of significant cultural resources during emergency operations and will communicate with applicable NJARNG personnel and SHPO and THPO/Tribes regarding potential effects on significant cultural resources that could occur in association with such activities.

Upon notification of a proposed emergency operation, the CRM will notify the ACHP and consult with the SHPO, and THPO/Tribes, as appropriate, regarding the known or likely presence of cultural resources in the area of the proposed operation. The ACHP, SHPO and THPO/Tribes are expected to reply (Tribes do not have approval authority) in seven days or less. Notification may be verbal, followed by written communication. This applies only to undertakings that will be implemented within 30 days after the need for disaster or emergency has been formally declared by the appropriate authority. An agency may request an extension of the period of applicability prior to the expiration of the 30 days. The CRM will ensure that the heads of all units involved in the project are briefed regarding the protocol to be followed in the case of the inadvertent discovery of cultural resources during emergency operations.

Once the emergency has passed, the CRM will complete all appropriate actions to complete the Section 106 process, including submittal of any reports or correspondence documenting the actions taken.

I.2.3 BRAC Actions

The 2005 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission issued 190 separate DoD recommendations, including 837 distinct and identifiable BRAC “close” or “realign” actions. The purpose of BRAC actions is to save money and promote jointness between the Services. What BRAC means to the NJARNG cultural resources program is that all closures or realignments approved by the BRAC Commission affecting NRHP eligible or listed properties in the NJARNG real property inventory should be reviewed as Section 106 undertakings. The exception to this statement is closure of readiness centers (Armories); the BRAC language very specifically identifies the decision to close a readiness center as part of the realignment of forces within the NJARNG virtual installation as a state, rather than a Federal action and, therefore, not subject to Section 106 review. State or local preservation laws and regulations could still apply to the readiness center closures, however. The language of the BRAC Commission reads, “The new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) in xxxx, xx, shall have the capability to accommodate the xx National Guard units from the following xxARNG Readiness Centers: (Readiness Centers listed), IF THE STATE DECIDES TO RELOCATE THOSE NATIONAL GUARD UNITS.”

I.2.4 Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act and Executive Order 13287 “Preserve America”

It is the Department of the Army’s responsibility to provide the report to the ACHP by 30 September of each year. The data are obtained from the Army Integrated Facilities System (IFS) and ARNG PRIDE databases. Each state CRM is responsible for updating the PRIDE database and responding to annual Army Environmental Database – Environmental Quality (AEDB-EQ) data calls to provide accurate data for this report. The specific reporting requirements outlined in EO 13287 (which cite Section 110 of the NHPA) include

- a. Accurate information on the state of Federally owned historic properties is essential to achieving the goals of this order and to promoting community economic development through local partnerships. Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall prepare an assessment of the current status of its inventory of historic properties required by Section 110(a)(2) of the NHPA (16 USC 470h-2[a][2]), the general condition and management needs of such properties, and the steps underway or planned to meet those management needs. The annual assessment shall also include an evaluation of the suitability of the agency’s types of historic properties to contribute to community economic development initiatives, including heritage tourism, taking into account agency mission needs, public access considerations, and the long-term preservation of the historic properties.
- b. Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall review its regulations, management policies, and operating procedures for compliance with Sections 110 and 111 of the NHPA (16 USC 470h-2 & 470h-3) and make the results of its review available to the ACHP and

the Secretary of the Interior. If the agency determines that its regulations, management policies, and operating procedures are not in compliance with those authorities, the agency shall make amendments or Updates to bring them into compliance.

- c. Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall, by 30 September 2005, and every third year thereafter, prepare a report on its progress in identifying, protecting, and using historic properties in its ownership and make the report available to the ACHP and the Secretary of the Interior. The ACHP shall incorporate these data into a report on the state of the Federal government's historic properties and their contribution to local economic development and submit this report to the President by 15 February 2006, and every third year thereafter.
- d. Agencies may use existing information-gathering and reporting systems to fulfill the assessment and reporting requirements of subsections 3(a)-(c) of this order.
- e. The head of each agency shall designate a senior policy level official to have policy oversight responsibility for the agency's historic preservation program and notify the ACHP and the Secretary of the Interior of the designation. This senior official shall be an assistant secretary, deputy assistant secretary, or the equivalent, as appropriate to the agency organization. This official, or a subordinate employee reporting directly to the official, shall serve as the ACHP Federal preservation officer in accordance with Section 110(c) of the NHPA. The senior official shall ensure that the Federal preservation officer is qualified consistent with guidelines established by the Secretary of the Interior for that position and has access to adequate expertise and support to carry out the duties of the position.

Note – Policy limits NRHP nominations only to those properties the Army plans to develop for public use or transfer out of Federal management through privatization efforts. Other nominations will be considered only when justified by exceptional circumstances.

I.3 Regulatory Requirements for Tribal Consultation

I.3.1 National Environmental Policy Act

The purposes of tribal consultation under NEPA are to identify potential conflicts that would not otherwise be known to the NJARNG, and to seek alternatives that would resolve the conflicts. It should be clear to all that NEPA's charge to "preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage" cannot be fully met without informed consideration of American Indian heritage.

An administratively key purpose is to develop documentary records sufficient to demonstrate that the NJARNG has taken adequate steps to identify, consult with, and weigh the interests of Federally recognized Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations in its decision-making. **Figure I-2** provides a flowchart summarizing NAC in support of NEPA.

An infringement of religious freedom, or a burden on religious practice, or a loss of religiously significant resources cannot be "mitigated" in the usual sense of the word (i.e., to lessen, soften, lighten). It is possible, however, to deal with potential infringement, burden, or loss by developing alternatives or management options that would avoid the specific impact. Avoiding an impact by not taking a certain action or parts of an action fits within the meaning of mitigation as defined in NEPA.

I.3.2 National Historic Preservation Act

The NHPA requires the identification and consideration of potential adverse effects on properties that might be significant due to their traditional or historic importance to a Federally recognized Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations. The specific requirement for consultation relative to Section 106 of the NHPA is in Section 101(d)(6), added by amendments passed in 1992. **Figure I-3** provides a flowchart of how consultation with Tribes is integrated into the Section 106 review process.

Consultation for Section 106 purposes is limited to Federally recognized Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations. It focuses (1) on identifying properties with tribal religious or cultural significance that are potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and (2) on taking into account the effects a proposed Federal undertaking might have on them.

The 1992 NHPA amendments add significant new provisions concerning American Indian tribal participation in historic preservation. Regarding consultation, besides Section 101(d)(6) discussed above, Section 110(a)(2) directs Federal agencies' programs to ensure

“(D) that the agency’s preservation-related activities are carried out in consultation with other Federal, State, and local agencies, Indian tribes, [and others] carrying out historic preservation planning activities. . . and . . .

“(E) that the agency’s procedures for compliance with Section 106—

“(ii) provide a process for the identification and evaluation of historic properties . . . and the development and implementation of agreements, in consultation with State Historic Preservation Officers, local governments, [and] Indian tribes . . . regarding the means by which adverse effects . . . will be considered”

The language in Section 101(d)(6), requiring agencies to consult with Federally recognized Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations that attach religious and cultural significance to traditional properties that may be eligible for the NRHP, reinforces procedures.

Under Section 101(d)(6)(B) and Section 110(E)(ii), consultation may be called for when data recovery is being considered to mitigate adverse effects on a property’s scientific importance, if the property also has ascribed religious and cultural significance.

Where appropriate, such consultation opportunities may be used to meet the separate consultation requirements of 43 CFR 7.7 and Section 3(c) of NAGPRA, as well as those of Sections 101 and 110 of the NHPA.

I.3.3 Archaeological Resources Protection Act

ARPA, Section 4(c), requires notification of the appropriate Federally recognized Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations before approving a cultural resource use permit for the excavation (testing and data recovery) of archaeological resources (more than 100 years old), if the responsible CRM determines that a location having cultural or religious importance to the Tribe could be harmed or destroyed. **Figure I-4** outlines the permitting process and consultation requirements for emergency excavations under ARPA.

The uniform regulations implementing ARPA include a provision that the NJARNG may also give notice to any other American Indian group known to consider potentially affected locations as being of religious or cultural importance (43 CFR 7.7[a][2]).

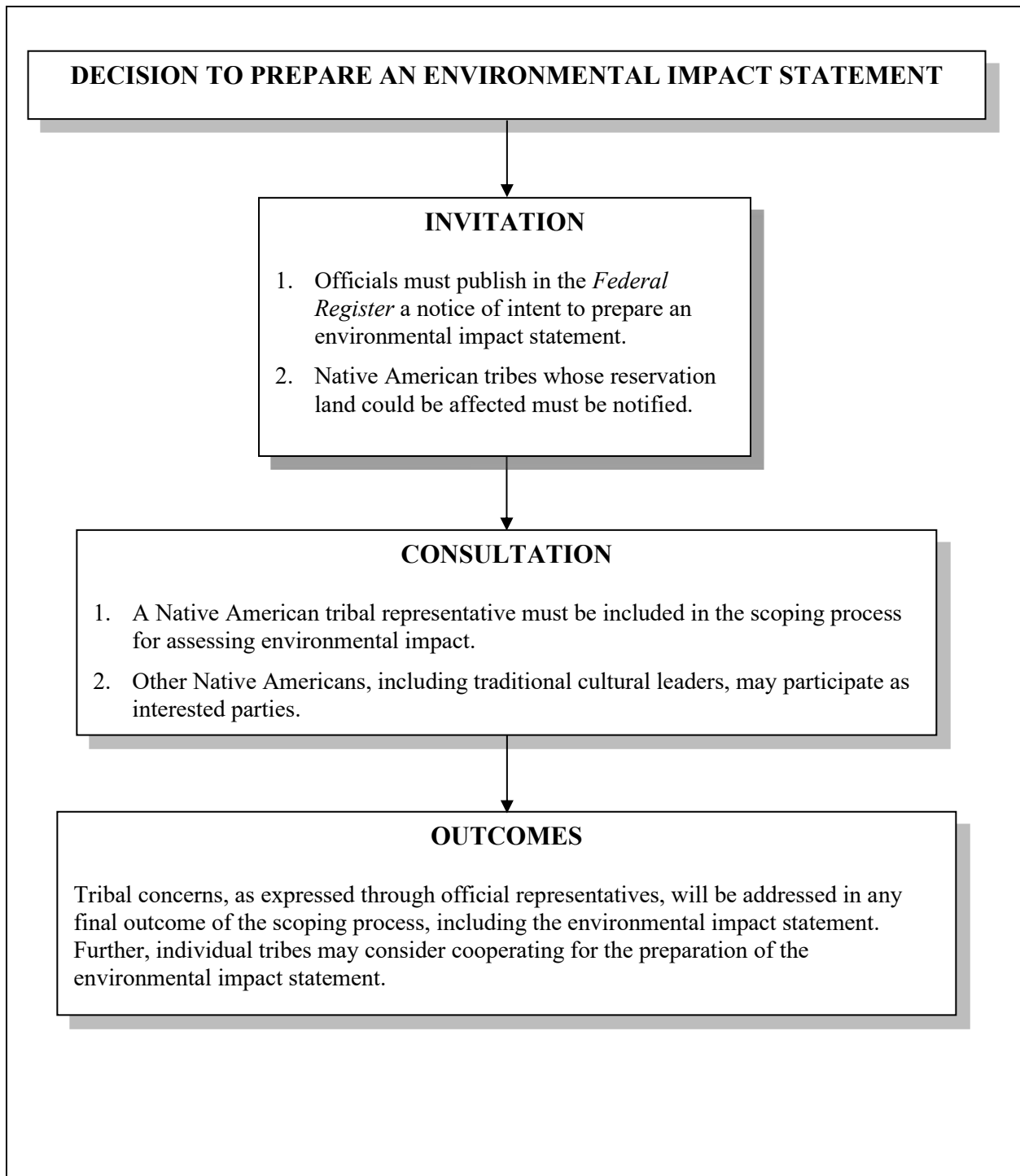


FIGURE I-2. NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION IN SUPPORT OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT

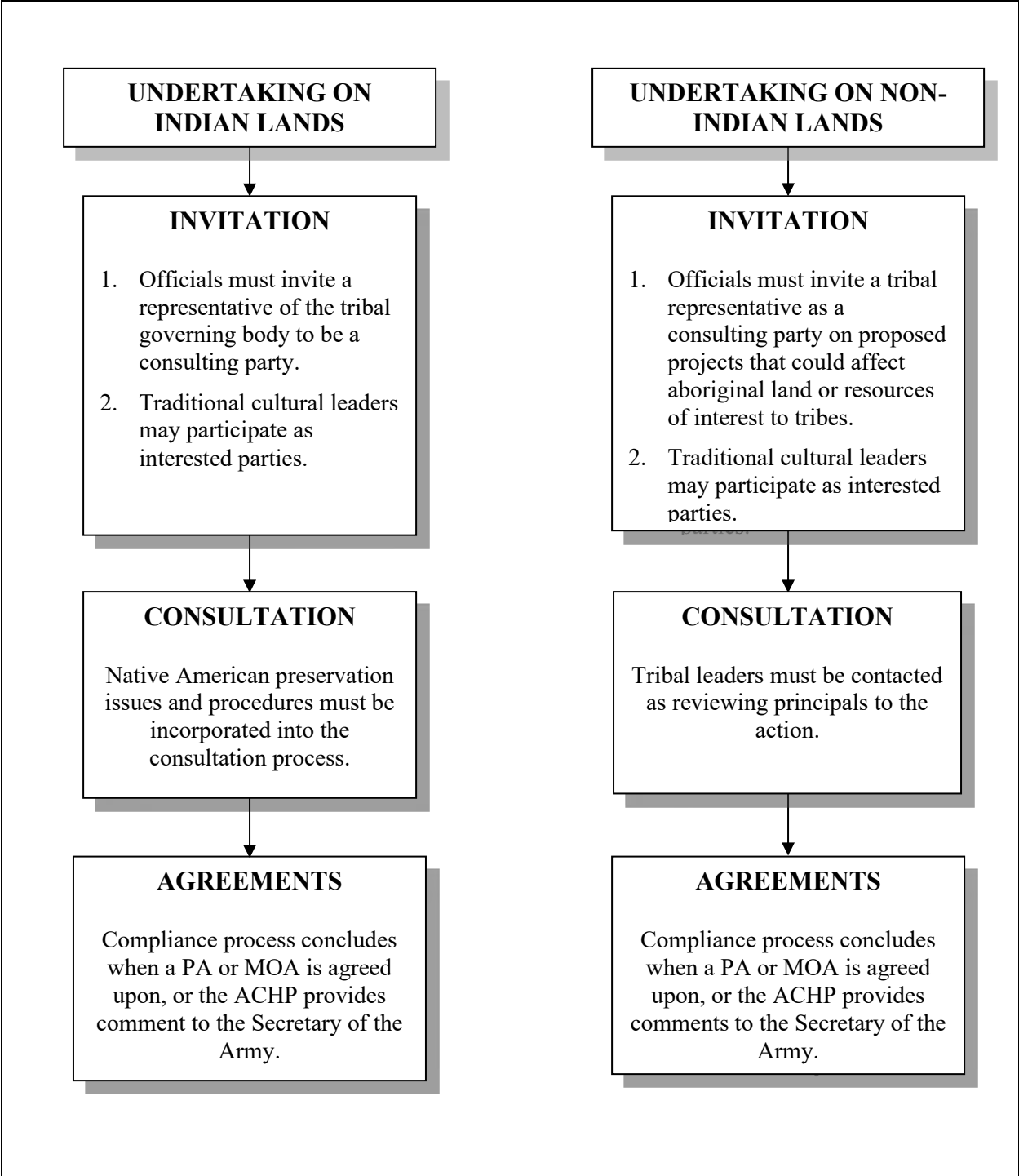


FIGURE I-3. NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT SECTION 106 COMPLIANCE (16 USC 470[F]) CONSULTATION

I.3.4 Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

The purpose of consultation under NAGPRA is to reach agreement as to the treatment and disposition of the specific kinds of “cultural items” defined in the act: Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony.

The NJARNG is required to consult with the appropriate Federally recognized Tribe, Native Hawaiian organization, or lineal descendant under four circumstances:

- A summary of NJARNG holdings, dating from before the act, indicates that unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony are present;
- An inventory of NJARNG holdings, dating from before the act, finds human remains or associated funerary objects;
- The NJARNG is processing an application for a permit that would allow the excavation and removal of human remains and associated funerary objects from Federal lands;
- Items covered by the act have been disturbed unintentionally.

Only the last two of these circumstances are discussed here.

Intentional Removal

Under NAGPRA, the NJARNG must consult with appropriate Federally recognized Tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, or individuals prior to authorizing the intentional removal of American Indian human remains and funerary objects found with them.

Documentation to show that consultation pursuant to Section 3(c) of NAGPRA has occurred must be included and maintained in the decision record.

A cultural resource use permit or equivalent documentation is generally required before human remains and artifacts covered by the act may be excavated or removed from Federal lands. Permit-related notification and consultation, if it is requested, are required by ARPA Section 4 and 43 CFR 7.7.

When permit-related consultation will be taking place, it should be appropriate in most cases to use that opportunity to consult prospectively with respect to NAGPRA, to develop procedures to be followed in case human remains and cultural items are discovered. In any event, consultation for NAGPRA purposes must occur before the excavation or removal of human remains and cultural items may be authorized.

Unintended Disturbance

Human remains or cultural items subject to NAGPRA discovered as a result of an ARNG or ARNG-authorized activity, such as construction or other land-disturbing actions, are to be handled in the manner described in the “inadvertent discovery” procedures found at Section 3(d) of NAGPRA.

Where there is a reasonable likelihood of encountering undetected cultural items during a proposed land use, agreements should be negotiated with Tribes or groups before the project is authorized to provide general guidance on treatment of any cultural items that might be exposed. Having these agreements in place saves time and confusion during the action (see **Appendix J**). In particular, the NJARNG should make provisions for repatriation of human remains and funerary objects to the appropriate Tribes or living descendants, if they can be identified.

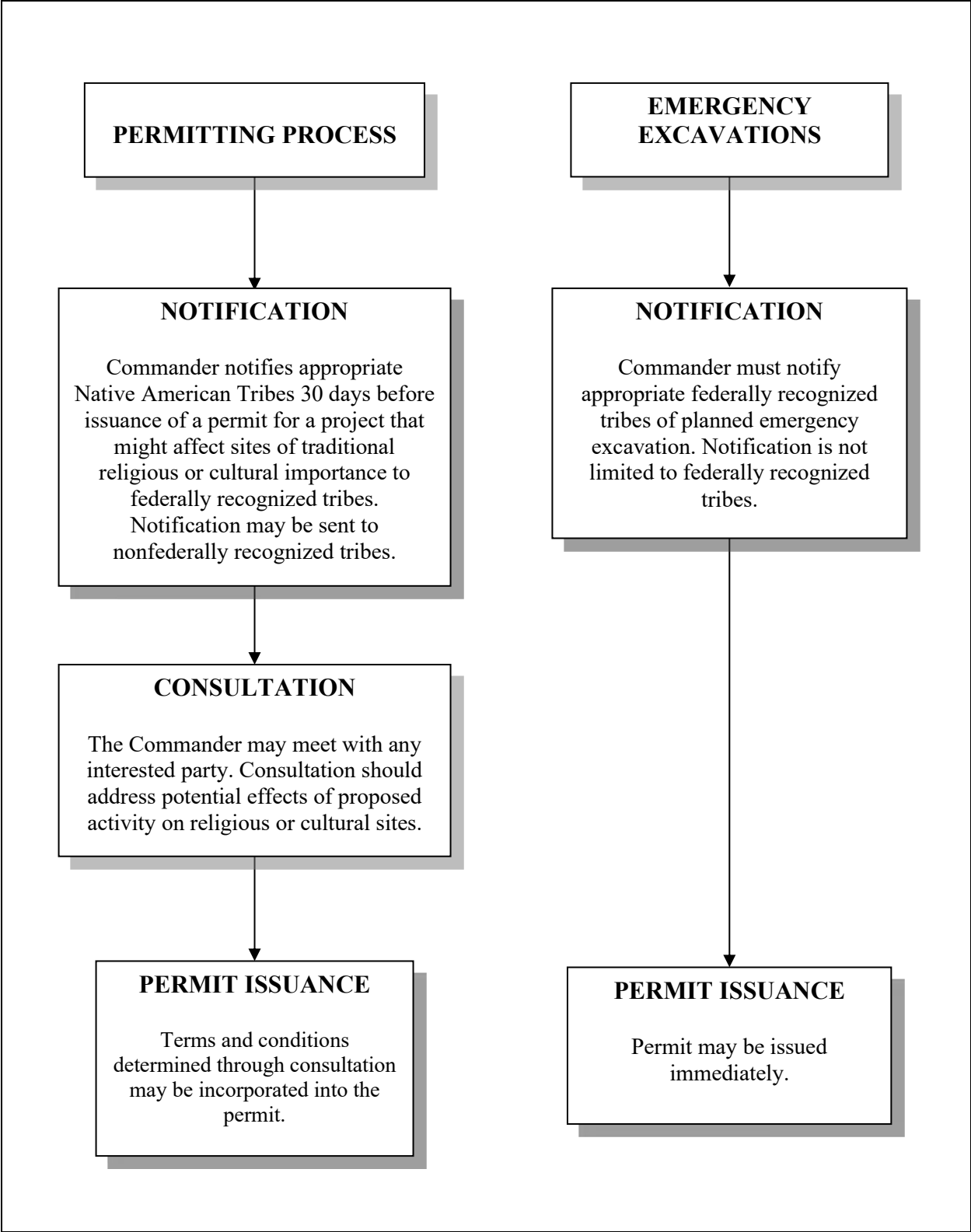


FIGURE I-4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES PROTECTION ACT

I.3.5 American Indian Religious Freedom Act

The primary purpose of AIRFA was to establish a policy of Federal protection for traditional American Indian religious freedoms. Therefore, consultation for purposes of AIRFA is specifically directed at identifying the concerns of traditional American Indian religious practitioners relative to proposed NJARNG actions.

Traditional religious practitioners are frequently not tribal officials or governmental leaders.

Consultation pursuant to AIRFA should be initiated as soon as land uses are proposed that have the potential to affect American Indian religious practices.

The CRM must make reasonable efforts to elicit information and views directly from the American Indians whose interests would be affected. All potentially interested Tribes and groups should be contacted by letter and telephone to request their direct participation and input. This would include Tribes and groups that live near or use the lands in question, and also those known to have historical ties to the lands but now live elsewhere.

In any such communication, it must be clear that the purpose of the request is to learn about places of traditional religious importance that cannot be identified without the Tribe's or group's direct assistance, so that the NJARNG can know to protect the places from unintended harm and to provide for appropriate American Indian access.

Following initial mail or telephone contact, if there is reason to expect that places of religious significance to the Federally recognized Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization are likely to be affected by NJARNG actions, the district manager or an authorized representative should initiate face-to-face personal contact with appropriate officials of the Tribe or group or with traditional religious leaders. The purpose of such personal contact is to seek mutually acceptable ways to avoid or minimize disturbance of traditional religious places or disruption of traditional religious practices.

Specific requests to obtain and consider information during planning or decision-making must be thoroughly documented, both as part of the administrative record and as a basis for determining if further inventory or consultation will be needed in subsequent NJARNG actions.

NATIONWIDE PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT

for

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD READINESS CENTERS MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR

among

The NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

The NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICERS

and

The ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

WHEREAS, the National Guard Bureau (NGB) must comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (16 U.S.C. 470f) and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR Part 800, for all Federally owned or Federally supported Army National Guard (ARNG) Readiness Centers (Readiness Centers), also known as "armories," in all fifty States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, and the District of Columbia, ("States"); and

WHEREAS, for this Programmatic Agreement (PA), "Readiness Centers" includes all structures attached to the main Readiness Center building and separate structures located within the "Area of Potential Effect" for the relevant undertakings, and some of these ARNG Readiness Centers are historic properties (as defined at 36 CFR §800.16(l)(1)) and others may be historic properties but the eligibility determination has not occurred; and,

WHEREAS, this PA, addresses solely routine maintenance and repair of Readiness Centers that are "undertakings" (as defined in 36 CFR § 800.16(y)) which could affect historic properties, subject to Section 106 review; and,

WHEREAS, for the purposes of this Programmatic Agreement, routine maintenance is defined as regular and general upkeep of a readiness center against normal wear and tear; and,



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Nationwide Programmatic Agreement for Army National Guard Readiness Centers

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WHEREAS, pursuant to AR 200-1, 13 December 2007, *Environmental Protection and Enhancement*, Subsection 1-15, (or any succeeding document), the NGB is defined as an "installation management organization" for the state ARNGs and, per Terms, Section II, each Adjutant General (TAG) is defined as the "Installation Commander" for each of the States, Territories, and DC; and,

WHEREAS, the NGB has jurisdiction over federally owned and state owned and operated facilities, including Readiness Centers, due to their receiving federal funding; and,

WHEREAS, this PA, prepared pursuant to 36 CFR §800.14(b)(2), addresses the effects of any ARNG routine maintenance and repair undertakings at Readiness Centers, and which may include the following determinations: No Historic Properties Affected (36 CFR 800.4(d)(1)), No Adverse Effect (36 CFR 800.5 (b), (c)), and Adverse Effect (36 CFR 800.5 (a)(1) (2)), and establishes a program alternative by which NGB will ensure compliance with Section 106; and,

WHEREAS, the NGB, in consultation with the U.S. Army Federal Preservation Officer (FPO), Army Environmental Command (AEC), and the ACHP determined that consultation with Native American tribes during the development of this PA was not necessary because this PA deals specifically with renovations to above ground resources and any undertakings that require ground disturbance outside of the scope of this PA require additional tribal consultation in accordance with 36 CFR 800.2(c)(ii); and,

WHEREAS, the NGB afforded the public an opportunity to comment on this PA by contacting a state-wide non-profit historic preservation organization where applicable and academic experts to obtain comments and provided access to the draft Programmatic Agreement on a project website where interested parties could provide comment; and (Appendix D),

WHEREAS, the NGB has completed *The Historic Context for Army National Guard Readiness Centers* in June 2008 to assist the NGB with applying National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility criteria contained in 36 CFR § 60.4, to its Readiness Centers and to serve as an overview of



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Nationwide Programmatic Agreement for Army National Guard Readiness Centers

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the different types of architecture, architects, social history, people and events that occurred throughout the United States related to Readiness Centers (Appendix A); and,

WHEREAS, the NGB has consulted with the ACHP, the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO), the National Trust for Historic Preservation (National Trust), the United States Department of Interior's National Park Service (NPS), cultural resources experts in academia, and has requested the ACHP, NGB, and NCSHPO to sign this PA in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.14(b)(2)(iii) and Appendix D.

NOW THEREFORE, the NGB, the ACHP and NCSHPO agree that this PA will address NGB's Section 106 compliance responsibilities for maintenance and repair at historic ARNG Readiness Centers.

STIPULATIONS

The NGB shall implement the following measures:

I. Terms of the Programmatic Agreement

A. Every state ARNG organization will be required to organize a consultation meeting with the appropriate SHPO within 90 days of the signing of this agreement. During that meeting, a state ARNG representative (the Cultural Resources Manager (CRM) or the Environmental Program Manager (EPM)) and the SHPO will determine whether to implement the alternative process outlined in this PA to meet their Section 106 responsibilities. Within 120 days of the signing of this agreement, the state ARNG EPM will formally notify the NGB in writing of the decision made during this consultation. Within 150 days following the signing of this agreement, the NGB will notify, via formal correspondence, the NCSHPO and the ACHP which state ARNGs and SHPOs will fulfill their Section 106 responsibilities in accordance with the alternative process outlined in this PA. If, during the aforementioned consultation meeting, it is determined that a state ARNG will not use the alternative



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Nationwide Programmatic Agreement for Army National Guard Readiness Centers

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process outlined herein, the state ARNG and SHPO will continue to meet the Section 106 consultation requirements in accordance with Subpart B of 36 CFR Part 800.

- i. State ARNGs and SHPOs that initially chose not to use the alternative procedures described herein may, in the future, reconsider this approach and implement the PA in their respective states. After reconsideration, and the state ARNG and SHPO make a preliminary determination to use the PA, they should follow the steps set forth in I. A. above to complete the process and notify the NGB as appropriate.

B. A Cultural Resources Manager (CRM) in the state, who will act as a liaison on behalf of the installation's TAG, will perform daily installation cultural resources management responsibilities and will coordinate with all internal and external stakeholders.

C. The installation's commander will ensure that the CRM has appropriate knowledge, skills, and professional training and education to carry out installation cultural resources management responsibilities. The installation commander will also ensure that all cultural resources technical work (including but not limited to identification, evaluation, and treatment of historic properties, and preparation and implementation of an Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP)), is conducted by individuals who meet the applicable professional qualifications standards established by the National Park Service in 36 CFR 61, Appendix B.

D. The terms of the PA apply to NGB undertakings concerning the maintenance and repair Readiness Centers. The list of current ARNG Readiness Center properties is set forth in Appendix B attached hereto.

E. This PA does not address ARNG undertakings that could cause ground disturbance or that may affect archaeological sites, except those areas previously designated as easements (e.g., natural gas, telephone, and water lines) or areas where disturbance has already occurred (e.g., sidewalks, driveways, paths) for the first six inches depth of ground disturbance. For excavation work deeper



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than six inches on Readiness Center properties, the standard 36 CFR Part 800 consultation process must be followed.

F. This PA does not apply on "tribal lands" as defined under 36 CFR § 800.16(x).

G. This PA does not apply to replacement or repair of wall insulation. Any action to this insulation will require compliance with the standard 36 CFR 800 consultation process.

II. Exemptions

The CRM will determine whether a proposed activity meets the definition of one of the exempted activities listed below. If the CRM determines the proposed activity meets one or more of the definitions listed below, the proposed activity is then exempt from further Section 106 review. For each instance in which the installation CRM employs any of these exemptions, the CRM shall prepare written documentation to be retained in the CRM's records and used in the annual report. The CRM will specifically identify which of the exempt category(ies) was utilized.

Exterior and interior work is exempted from Section 106 review when it:

- i. Affects those materials listed under Exemption II.A and II.B below;
- ii. Is routine maintenance, defined as regular and general upkeep of a readiness center against normal wear and tear;
- iii. Involves repair or replacement with in-kind materials when the material being repaired or replaced has been identified as contributing to the historic significance of the building; and,
- iv. Non-historic/non-character defining exemptions will apply to both exterior and interior maintenance and repair of non-historic or non-character defining materials only when historic or character defining features or materials are not destroyed, obscured, concealed, or altered or otherwise compromised. These exemptions only apply to Readiness Centers when a



formal study by qualified professionals have evaluated and identified those elements that are historic or character defining and those that are non-historic or non-character defining materials and that the appropriate SHPO has concurred with those findings.

- v. Meets the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings* (Weeks, Kay, D and Grimmer, Anne E, 1995, http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/standards/standards_complete.pdf) when repair or replacement will occur to those materials identified as contributing to the historic significance of the building.

A. Exterior Exemptions Apply to:

1. Painting on previously painted surfaces using similar color
2. Paint removal by means that will not damage or adversely affect the historic fabric of the building
3. Repair of existing walkways
4. Repair of existing parking areas within the existing footprint and not involving lighting and landscaping changes
5. Repair of existing above ground fuel storage facilities
6. Placement of temporary, or not permanently fixed, barriers for compliance with DoD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings (UFC 4-010-01 8 October 2003)
7. Building exterior repairs that matches existing details, form, and materials and meet the requirements as specified above in II i-iv
8. Building exterior replacement that matches existing details, form, and materials, meets the requirements as specified above in II 1-iv, and only when deterioration of the material is beyond repair

B. Interior Exemptions Apply to:



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1. Insulation (ceilings, attics, basement spaces, plumbing pipes, hot water heaters, and ductwork)
 2. Electrical systems
 3. Telecommunications equipment
 4. Security systems
 5. Fire suppression systems
 6. Non-destructive asbestos removal and abatement
 7. Non-destructive lead paint abatement

III. Section 106 Review Process for Readiness Center Undertakings

CRMs shall carry out the following process for each undertaking under the scope of this PA:

A. Identification and Evaluation of Readiness Centers

1. CRMs shall consult Appendix B and the PRIDE (Planning Resource Infrastructure Development and Evaluation (PRIDE) is the ARNG's real property database) to determine the historic property status for the relevant ARNG Readiness Center. If an installation has not been evaluated an ARNG Readiness Center for NRHP eligibility, the Readiness Center's eligibility will be determined per 36 CFR 800.4.
2.
 - a. If the relevant Readiness Center is a "historic property," or eligible for or listed on the NRHP, then the installation will proceed to Stipulation III B.
 - b. If the relevant Readiness Center is not a historic property, then no further Section 106 review is necessary. The CRM shall document this determination and proceed accordingly.



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B. Consultation with Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian Organizations

1. The CRM will consult with Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations for a proposed Readiness Center project if the CRM, through their regular, yearly consultation efforts, identifies a Federally-recognized Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that may attach religious and cultural significance to a historic property affected by the proposed undertaking or is otherwise interested in a particular Readiness Center. Consultation with Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations regarding the undertaking will take place through formal government to government consultation unless another agreement is in place such as a formal Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) that specifically outlines other consultation protocol. All tribal consultation will begin at the same time that consultation with the SHPO occurs.

C. Determination of Effect on Historic Readiness Centers

If a proposed undertaking does not meet the definition of an exempted activity as defined in Section II, then the CRM will follow the process as stipulated within 1 and 2 below.

1. No Adverse Effect—36 CFR §800.5 (b) and (c)
 - a. If the CRM determines that a proposed undertaking will not adversely affect a Readiness Center that is an historic property because the Secretary of Interior Standards (36 CFR 68) will be followed, the CRM will:
 - (i) Notify the SHPO in writing for each undertaking and include the documentation specified in 36 CFR §800.11(e) and request concurrence with the CRM's finding of no adverse effect.
 - (aa) If SHPO concurs in writing within thirty days of the receipt of the CRM's finding and appropriate documentation, the proposed Readiness Center undertaking will proceed.



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(bb) If SHPO does not reply to the CRM within thirty days of receipt of the CRM's request and appropriate documentation in writing, the CRM's no adverse effect finding will become final and the proposed Readiness Center undertaking will proceed without further Section 106 review.

(cc) If the SHPO replies to the CRM's finding within thirty days of receipt of the CRM's finding request and appropriate documentation in writing, but does not concur with the CRM's finding of no adverse effect, the CRM and the SHPO will attempt to resolve the disagreement. When the CRM determines that an agreement on the finding cannot be reached, the CRM shall refer the matter to the NGB and:

(dd) The NGB shall determine whether to revise the CRM's effect finding.

a. If the NGB revises the CRM's finding to meet SHPO's position, the CRM will move on to Stipulation III.C.2.

b. If the NGB decides not to revise the CRM's effect finding, the parties will exercise the Dispute Resolution procedures set forth in Administrative Stipulation V.

2. Adverse Effect— (36 CFR §800.5 (a)(1) and (2).) The following procedure shall serve as a substitute for the process set forth in 36 CFR §800.6, *Resolution of Adverse Effects*, and specifically 36 CFR §800.6 (c), *Memorandum of Agreement*:

a. If the CRM, after considering alternative actions, determines that a proposed project may adversely affect a Readiness Center that is an historic property, the CRM will:

(i) Notify the SHPO in writing of the undertaking, including the information as specified in 36 CFR §800.11(e), the alternatives that were considered to avoid the Adverse Effect and why they were not possible to implement, proposed appropriate mitigation, and to request



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the SHPO's concurrence on the finding. Proposed mitigation may involve HABS/HAER Level III documentation as described in Appendix C of this PA, though HABS/HAER Level I and II and/or other mitigation measures may be more acceptable and should be considered on a case by case basis based on the specific undertaking.

(aa) If the SHPO concurs in writing within thirty days of the receipt of the CRM's finding of adverse effect and recommended mitigation, the proposed project will proceed in accordance with the CRM's suggested mitigation measures.

(bb) If the SHPO does not respond in writing to the CRM within thirty days of receipt of the CRM's finding of adverse effect and recommended mitigation, the proposed Readiness Center project will proceed in accordance with the CRM's suggested mitigation measures.

(cc) If the SHPO responds in writing to the CRM within the thirty day time period, but does not agree with the CRM's recommended mitigation measures, the CRM, the NGB, and the SHPO will consult further to attempt to reach an agreement.

(dd) If agreement regarding mitigation measures or any other matter related to the adverse effect determination cannot be reached, the parties will exercise the Dispute Resolution procedures set forth in Administrative Stipulation V.

(ii) Notify the interested public of the undertaking and the adverse effect determination either on the State ARNG's or State SHPO's website(s) or in other means by which the state ARNG feels is an appropriate means of notifying interested parties of the undertaking. The State ARNG will take into account ARNG any comments received by the interested public.

(aa) Notification of the public should occur at the same time that the CRM notifies the SHPO of the CRM's finding of adverse effect and recommended mitigation.



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Administrative Stipulations

I. Personnel

The State ARNG's Facilities Management Officer (FMO) or Construction and Facilities Management Officer (CFMO) will include the CRM in their state's planning for proposed projects and activities related to the maintenance and repair of Readiness Centers that are historic properties early in the planning process. After participating in the state-level planning process, the CRM will coordinate with the state SHPO for all non-exempt undertakings.

II. Anti-Deficiency Act Compliance

All requirements set forth in this PA requiring expenditure of U.S. Army funds are expressly subject to the availability of appropriations and the requirements of the Anti-Deficiency Act (31 U.S.C. Section 1341). No obligation undertaken under the terms of the PA shall require or be interpreted to require a commitment to expend funds not appropriated for a particular purpose. Should the requirements of the Anti-Deficiency Act apply, the NGB will consult with the ACHP and NCSHPO, according to the amendment and termination procedures found in Administrative Stipulations VII and VIII.

III. Readiness Center Reporting, Annual Review and Preparation of Annual Report by NGB

1. For those states in which the state ARNG CRMs reviewed an undertaking pursuant to this PA, the NGB will provide a nationwide annual report to the ACHP and the NCSHPO. The NCSHPO will send a copy of the annual report to all SHPOs upon receipt. NGB will provide any other interested parties copies of the annual report upon written request.
 - a. The annual reports will consist of the previous fiscal year's (October 1 – September 30) activities and will be available on or before January 31 of each year.



b. Annual reports will include a list of projects and program activities on Readiness Centers that are historic properties in which this Programmatic Agreement was utilized including those projects that have no adverse effect, those with an adverse effect, and those in which an exemption as listed in Stipulation II was utilized.

c. The NGB reports will summarize consultation, alternatives, mitigation, and treatment measures that were implemented to address the adverse effects and include the number of exemptions per category.

(i). The nationwide summary will include the views of SHPOs and other consulting parties who were involved with the project or activity.

(ii). Determinations of Eligibility on Readiness Centers completed in the previous year will also be summarized in the NGB nationwide annual report.

(iii). NGB will prepare nationwide annual reports for the life of this PA. This annual report will include revisions, if any, to Appendix B. Revisions/amendments to Appendix B will not require amendment to this PA.

IV. Unanticipated Discovery Resulting from Readiness Center Projects Addressed in this PA

A. If, during the Section 106 process at a Readiness Center, a proposed project leads to discovery of other historic properties or has unanticipated effects on historic properties, the CRM shall be contacted immediately by the Superintendent of the Readiness Center. All work within a fifty (50) foot buffer around the discovery shall be suspended by the Superintendent of the Readiness Center. The CRM will immediately notify the NGB of the unanticipated discovery. The work will not resume without the written authorization of the NGB.

B. The CRM shall then proceed in accordance with 36 CFR 800.13(b).



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C. The NGB shall only authorize resumption of the Readiness Center project following satisfactory completion of any necessary field investigations.

V. Dispute Resolution

A. Should any individual SHPO, NCSHPO, and/or other signatories to this agreement object in writing to any actions carried out or proposed pursuant to this PA, the NGB will consult with the objecting party and signatories to resolve the objection. If the NGB determines that the objection cannot be resolved, the NGB shall forward all documentation relevant to the dispute to the ACHP, including the NGB's proposed response to the objection. Within 30 days after receipt of all pertinent documentation, the ACHP, after consulting with the objecting party, will either:

1. Advise the NGB in writing that the ACHP concurs with the NGB's proposed response to the objection, whereupon the NGB will respond to the objection accordingly; or
2. Provide the NGB with recommendations in writing, which the NGB will take into account in reaching a final decision regarding the disputes.
3. Should the ACHP not exercise one of the above options within 30 days after receipt of all pertinent documentation, the NGB may assume the ACHP's concurrence in its proposed response to the objection and proceed accordingly.

B. Any written recommendations or comment provided by the ACHP pursuant to this stipulation will pertain only to the subject of the dispute; the NGB's responsibility to carry out all other actions under this agreement that are not subjects of the dispute will remain unchanged.

VI. Monitoring of Programmatic Agreement

Individual SHPOs, the NCSHPO and the ACHP may review any activities carried out pursuant to this PA upon official request. The NGB will facilitate any requests from individual SHPOs, the NCSHPO and the ACHP to monitor or to review project files or on-site activities for Readiness Center projects pursuant to this PA.



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The NCSHPO, at their discretion, may solicit comments annually from individual SHPOs on how they believe the agreement document is working.

VII. Termination of the Programmatic Agreement

A. If the NGB determines that it is unable to comply with the terms of this PA, or if NCSHPO, the NGB, or the ACHP determine that the PA is not being properly implemented, the NGB, the NCSHPO, or the ACHP may propose to the other parties to this PA that it be terminated.

B. The party proposing termination will so notify all parties to this PA in writing, explaining the reasons for proposing termination and affording them at least thirty (30) days to consult and seek alternatives to termination. If, at the end of said period, the party proposing termination has not retracted its proposal to terminate, the PA shall be deemed terminated. At that time, the NGB will notify the state ARNG, SHPO, NCSHPO, and the ACHP, in writing, regarding the termination.

C. If the PA is terminated, the NGB will:

1. Consult according to 36 CFR § 800.14(b) to develop a new PA or,
2. Comply with 36 CFR Part 800 with regard to each undertaking at a Readiness Center.

D. If a specific SHPO determines that the PA is not being properly implemented in its State, that SHPO shall follow the steps in Administrative Stipulation VII. A. and B. above. If such a process leads to a termination, the PA shall no longer apply to the relevant State. However, the other States will continue to follow the PA. The NGB will notify the state ARNG, SHPO, NCSHPO, and the ACHP, in writing, regarding the state-wide termination as part of the annual review and reporting requirement, as described in Administrative Stipulation III.

VIII. Amendment of the Programmatic Agreement



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Any signatory to this PA may propose in writing to the NGB that the PA be amended, whereupon the NGB will consult with the signatories to this PA to consider such amendment. The Amendment will go into effect upon written agreement by all signatories.

IX. Expiration and Renewal of the Programmatic Agreement

This PA will take effect on the date it is signed by the last signatory and will remain in effect for 10 years. No extension or modification will be effective unless all signatories have agreed in writing within the 10 year time period. All signatories will meet six months prior to sunset of the Programmatic Agreement to ascertain if renewal and/or revision is desirable.

X. Execution and Implementation

Execution and implementation of this PA evidences that the NGB has afforded the ACHP a reasonable opportunity to comment on the maintenance and repair of Readiness Centers that are historic properties, and that the NGB has taken into account the effects of the undertaking(s) on these historic properties. Execution and compliance with this PA fulfills the NGB's Section 106 responsibilities regarding the maintenance and repair of the Readiness Centers addressed in this PA.



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NATIONWIDE PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT

For

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD READINESS CENTERS MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR

Among

The NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

The NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICERS

The ARMY FEDERAL PRESERVATION OFFICER

And

The ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

By: *R. W. Carpenter* Date: 22 OCT 2010
Raymond W. Carpenter

Major General, US Army

Acting Director, Army National Guard

By: *Ruth A Pierpont* Date: 11/19/10

Ms. Ruth Pierpont

President

National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers

By: *John M. Fowler* Date: 12/10/10

Mr. John M. Fowler

Executive Director

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation



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Appendices

Appendix A – Nationwide Historic Context

Appendix B – Listing of Historic Armories Nationwide

Appendix C – Information Regarding HABS III Documentation Standards

Appendix D – Consultation Documentation



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Appendix A

Nationwide Armory Historic Context

Can be downloaded in its entirety at:

<https://gkoportal.ngb.army.mil/sites/ARE/C/Cultural/Historic%20Contexts%20Document%20Library/Fo rms/AllItems.aspx?RootFolder=%2fsites%2fARE%2fC%2fCultural%2fHistoric%20Contexts%20Docu ment%20Library%2fNationwide%20Armory%20Historic%20Context&View=%7bE3C1372E%2d733C %2d43DC%2dBE1B%2d69BDCD311673%7d>



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Appendix B

Nationwide Listing of Historic Armories



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Historic Armories/Readiness Centers (as of 30JUN2010)

Historic Status Codes:

NREI	State Name	Installation Name	Installation Code	Site Code	Site Name	Facility Code	RPA Name	Historic Status	
								NEV	Not Yet Evaluated
DNE	Individual - National Register Eligible		Determined Not Eligible		Contributing Element of National Register Eligible District		Contributing Element of National Register Listed District		
NRLI	Individual - National Register Listed		Listed		NRLC		Contributing Element of National Register Listed District		
State Name	Installation Name	Installation Code	Site Code	Site Name	Facility Code	RPA Name	Historic Status	Historic Status Date	
1	Alabama	JFHQ AL ARNG	01D35	THOMAS H MOORER FORT DEPOSIT	00001	ARNG ARMORY	NREI	01/01/1957	
2	Alabama	JFHQ AL ARNG	01F10	FT WHITING AFRC MOBILE	00001	ARNG ARMORY	NREI	01/01/1937	
3	Alaska	JFHQ AK ARNG	02571	NG LITTLE DIOMEDE ARMORY	00001	LITTLE DIOMEDE ARMORY	NRTI		
4	Arizona	JFHQ AZ ARNG	04B85	SILVERLAKE ARMORY	P5440	ARNG ARMORY	NREI	09/05/2006	
5	Arkansas	JFHQ AR ARNG	05A05	ARKADELPHIA	ARK01	William H Tweedle III Armory	NREI	08/20/2004	
6	Arkansas	JFHQ AR ARNG	05A30	BENTONVILLE	BEV01	Bentonville Armory	NREI	08/20/2004	
7	Arkansas	JFHQ AR ARNG	05A50	BRINKLEY	BR101	Brinkley Armory	NREI	08/20/2004	
8	Arkansas	JFHQ AR ARNG	05B20	FORDYCE	FOR01	Fordyce Armory	NREI	08/20/2004	
9	Arkansas	JFHQ AR ARNG	05B40	HARRISBURG	HAB01	Josiah Brinkerhoff Armory	NREI	06/22/2005	
10	Arkansas	JFHQ AR ARNG	05B55	HEBER SPRINGS	HBS01	Heber Springs Armory	NREI	06/22/2005	
11	Arkansas	JFHQ AR ARNG	05B70	JONESBORO	JON01	Jonesboro Armory	NREI	02/14/2007	
12	Arkansas	JFHQ AR ARNG	05C10	MARKED TREE	MKT01	Marked Tree Armory	NREI	11/21/2005	
13	Arkansas	JFHQ AR ARNG	05C15	MARSHALL	MHL01	Marshal Armory	NREI	02/14/2007	
14	Arkansas	JFHQ AR ARNG	05C40	MOUNTAIN HOME	MTH01	Mountain Home Armory	NREI	06/22/2005	
15	Arkansas	JFHQ AR ARNG	05C50	N LITTLE ROCK	NLR01	Raymond W Fisher Armory	NREI	11/21/2005	
16	Arkansas	JFHQ AR ARNG	05C65	PARAGOULD	PAR01	Paragould Armory	NREI	08/20/2004	
17	Arkansas	JFHQ AR ARNG	05C95	RECTOR	REC01	Rector Armory	NREI	11/21/2005	
18	Arkansas	JFHQ AR ARNG	05D25	SILOAM SPRINGS	SIL01	Siloam Springs Armory	NREI	08/20/2004	
19	Arkansas	JFHQ AR ARNG	05D30	SPRINGDALE	SPR01	Springdale Armory	NREI	08/20/2004	
20	Arkansas	JFHQ AR ARNG	05D45	VAN BUREN	VAN01	Van Buren Armory	NREI	08/20/2004	
21	Arkansas	JFHQ AR ARNG	05D50	WALNUT RIDGE	WAL01	Lawrence F Robert Armory	NREI	08/20/2004	
22	Arkansas	JFHQ AR ARNG	05D65	WEST MEMPHIS	WMP01	West Memphis Armory	NREI	11/21/2005	

23	California	060NG	JFHQ CA ARNG	06A70	BURBANK	01000	BURBANK ARMORY	NREI	06/15/1954
24	California	060NG	JFHQ CA ARNG	06B50	FRESNO CHANCE	01000	FRESNO CHANCE ARMORY	NREI	06/15/2002
25	California	060NG	JFHQ CA ARNG	06C25	LODI	01000	LODI ARMORY	NREI	06/15/1930
26	California	060NG	JFHQ CA ARNG	06C40	LONG BEACH 7TH	01000	LONG BEACH 7TH ARMORY	NREI	06/15/1930
27	California	060NG	JFHQ CA ARNG	06D55	ONTARIO	01000	ONTARIO ARMORY	NREI	06/15/1950
28	California	060NG	JFHQ CA ARNG	06D85	PITTSBURG	01000	PITTSBURG ARMORY	NREI	06/15/1949
29	California	060NG	JFHQ CA ARNG	06E00	POMONA	01000	POMONA (Park) ARMORY	NREI	06/15/1933
30	California	060NG	JFHQ CA ARNG	06E63	SACRAMENTO (B)	01000	SAC B STREET ARMORY	NREI	01/16/1950
31	California	060NG	JFHQ CA ARNG	06E90	SAN BERNARDINO	01000	SAN BERNARDINO ARMORY	NREI	06/15/1950
32	California	060NG	JFHQ CA ARNG	06F65	SANTA BARBARA	01000	SANTA BARBARA ARMORY	NREI	06/15/1938
33	California	060NG	JFHQ CA ARNG	06G85	YUBA CITY	01000	YUBA CITY ARMORY	NREI	06/15/1931
34	Colorado	080NG	JFHQ CO ARNG	08A35	CANON CITY	00204	Canon City Armory	NREI	08/20/1999
35	Connecticut	090NG	JFHQ CT ARNG	09A10	BRANFORD ARMORY OMS 11	00001	BRANFORD ARMORY	NREI	01/05/1995
36	Connecticut	090NG	JFHQ CT ARNG	09A15	BRISTOL ARMORY	00001	Bristol Armory	NREI	01/05/1995
37	Connecticut	090NG	JFHQ CT ARNG	09A50	HARTFORD ARMORY OMS 8A	00001	ARMORY (JTF HQ)	NREI	01/05/1995
38	Connecticut	090NG	JFHQ CT ARNG	09A60	MANCHESTER ARMORY OMS 7	00001	MANCHESTER ARMORY	NREI	01/05/1995
39	Connecticut	090NG	JFHQ CT ARNG	09A90	NEW HAVEN ARMORY	00001	New Haven Armory	NREI	01/25/1995
40	Connecticut	090NG	JFHQ CT ARNG	09B50	WATERBURY ARMORY	00001	WATERBURY ARMORY	NREI	01/05/1995
41	Florida	120NG	JFHQ FL ARNG	12A35	BONIFAY Readiness Center	00001	Armory Facility 00001 (Bonifay)	NREI	
42	Florida	120NG	JFHQ FL ARNG	12A60	CRESTVIEW Readiness Center	00001	Armory Fac 00001 (Crestview)	NREI	
43	Florida	120NG	JFHQ FL ARNG	12A65	DADE CITY Readiness Center	00001	Armory Fac 00001 (Dade City)	NREI	
44	Florida	120NG	JFHQ FL ARNG	12A80	DELAND Readiness Center	00001	Armory Facility 00001 (Deland)	NREI	
45	Florida	120NG	JFHQ FL ARNG	12A85	EUSTIS Readiness Center	00001	Armory Facility 00001 (Eustis)	NREI	
46	Florida	120NG	JFHQ FL ARNG	12A90	FT LAUDERDALE Readiness Center	00001	Armory Fac 00001 Ft. Lauderdale	NREI	01/01/2003
47	Florida	120NG	JFHQ FL ARNG	12A95	FORT MYERS Readiness Center	00001	Armory Fac 00001	NREI	
48	Florida	120NG	JFHQ FL ARNG	12800	FORT PIERCE Readiness Center	00001	Armory Fac 00001 (Ft. Pierce)	DNE	
49	Florida	120NG	JFHQ FL ARNG	12805	HAINES CITY Readiness Center	00001	Armory Fac 00001 (Haines City)	DNE	01/06/2008
50	Florida	120NG	JFHQ FL ARNG	12810	HOLLYWOOD Readiness Center	00001	Armory Fac 00001 (Hollywood)	NREI	01/01/2004

51	Florida	120NG	JFHQ FL ARNG	12B35	LAKE CITY	00001	Armory Fac 00001 (Lake City)	DNE	
52	Florida	120NG	JFHQ FL ARNG	12B50	LEESBURG Readiness Center	00001	Armory Fac 00001 (Leesburg)	NREI	01/01/2000
53	Florida	120NG	JFHQ FL ARNG	12B85	PALATKA Readiness Center	00001	Armory Facility 00001 (Palatka)	DNE	
54	Florida	120NG	JFHQ FL ARNG	12C20	SANFORD Readiness Center	00001	Armory Facility 00001 (Sanford)	NREI	
55	Florida	120NG	JFHQ FL ARNG	12C30	ST AUGUSTINE Mark Lance RC	00001	Armory Fac 00001 (St. Aug Lance)	NREI	
56	Florida	120NG	JFHQ FL ARNG	12C55	TAMPA Readiness Center	00001	Armory Fac 00001 (Tampa)	NREI	01/15/2005
57	Florida	120NG	JFHQ FL ARNG	12C55	TAMPA Readiness Center	00002	Armory Annex (Tampa)	NREI	01/15/2005
58	Florida	120NG	JFHQ FL ARNG	12C90	WINTER HAVEN Readiness Center	00001	Armory Fac 00001 (Winter Haven)	NREI	01/01/1990
59	Florida	12A01	CAMP BLANDING	12A01	MTC Camp Blanding	03581	ARNG ARMORY(2-111TH)	NRLC	
60	Illinois	170NG	JFHQ IL ARNG	17A25	CHICAGO(MIDWAY ARMORY,AA5F#2)	00001	READINESS CENTER / AA5F#2	NREI	08/30/2001
61	Illinois	170NG	JFHQ IL ARNG	17A50	CHICAGO (NORTHWEST RC)	00001	NORTHWEST ARMORY	NREI	08/30/2001
62	Illinois	170NG	JFHQ IL ARNG	17A90	DIXON ARMORY	00001	DIXON ARMORY	NREI	08/30/2001
63	Illinois	170NG	JFHQ IL ARNG	17B05	ELGIN ARMORY	00001	ELGIN ARMORY	NREI	08/30/2001
64	Illinois	170NG	JFHQ IL ARNG	17B40	KEWANEE ARMORY FMS 07	00001	KEWANEE ARMORY	NREI	
65	Illinois	170NG	JFHQ IL ARNG	17C65	WAUKEGAN READINESS CENTER	00001	Waukegan Readiness Center	NREI	08/30/2001
66	Indiana	180NG	JFHQ IN ARNG	18A20	ATTICA	00001	Armory	NREI	06/26/2006
67	Indiana	180NG	JFHQ IN ARNG	18A25	BEDFORD	00001	Armory	NREI	06/26/2006
68	Indiana	180NG	JFHQ IN ARNG	18A65	DARLINGTON	00001	Armory	NREI	06/26/2006
69	Indiana	180NG	JFHQ IN ARNG	18B45	INDIANAPOLIS Tyn dall	00001	Tyndall Armory	NRLC	06/26/2006
70	Indiana	180NG	JFHQ IN ARNG	18B55	STOUT FIELD INDIANAPOLIS	00008	Armory	NREI	06/26/2006
71	Indiana	180NG	JFHQ IN ARNG	18B55	STOUT FIELD INDIANAPOLIS	00009	Armory	NREI	06/26/2006
72	Indiana	180NG	JFHQ IN ARNG	18B85	LEBANON	00001	Armory	NREI	06/26/2006
73	Indiana	180NG	JFHQ IN ARNG	18B95	LOGANSPORT	00001	Armory	NREI	06/26/2006
74	Indiana	180NG	JFHQ IN ARNG	18C05	MARION (1938)	00001	Armory	NREI	06/26/2006
75	Indiana	180NG	JFHQ IN ARNG	18C15	MICHIGAN CITY	00001	Armory	NRFI	06/26/2006
76	Indiana	180NG	JFHQ IN ARNG	18C35	NEW CASTLE	00001	Armory	NREI	06/26/2006
77	Indiana	180NG	JFHQ IN ARNG	18D10	SPENCER	00001	Armory	NREI	06/26/2006
78	Iowa	190NG	JFHQ IA ARNG	19B95	IOWA CITY	ARMRY	ARNG ARMORY	NREI	
79	Kansas	200NG	JFHQ KS ARNG	20A05	ABILENE READINESS CENTER	00100	ABILENE ARMORY	NREI	07/01/2003
80	Kansas	200NG	JFHQ KS ARNG	20A50	CLAY CENTER READINESS CENTER	00100	CLAY CENTER ARMORY	NREI	07/01/2005
81	Kansas	200NG	JFHQ KS ARNG	20B10	GARDEN CITY READINESS CENTER	00100	GARDEN CITY ARMORY	NREI	07/01/2008

82	Kansas	200NG	JFHQ KS ARNG	20B35	HIAWATHA READINESS CENTER	00100	HIAWATHA ARMORY	NREI	08/01/2001
83	Kansas	200NG	JFIQ KS ARNG	20B80	KINGMAN READINESS CENTER	00100	KINGMAN ARMORY	NREI	08/01/2001
84	Kansas	200NG	JFHQ KS ARNG	20C35	NEWTON READINESS CENTER	00100	NEWTON ARMORY	NREI	07/01/2005
85	Kentucky	210NG	JFHQ KY ARNG	21A05	ASHLAND ARMORY	A0501	Readiness Center A0501	NRLI	09/06/2002
86	Kentucky	210NG	JFHQ KY ARNG	21A40	BUECHTEL ARMORY	A4001	Readiness Center A4001	NREI	01/01/2007
87	Kentucky	210NG	JFHQ KY ARNG	21A60	CARROLLTON ARMORY	A6001	Readiness Center A6001	NREI	08/11/2009
88	Kentucky	210NG	JFHQ KY ARNG	21A75	DANVILLE ARMORY	A7501	Readiness Center A7501	NRLI	01/01/2004
89	Kentucky	210NG	JFHQ KY ARNG	21A80	ELIZABETHTOWN ARMORY	A8001	READINESS CENTER A8001	NRLI	09/06/2002
90	Kentucky	210NG	JFHQ KY ARNG	21A85	FRANKFORT BOONE NG CENTER	BC100	EOC BLDG ARMORY BC100	NREI	03/01/2005
91	Kentucky	210NG	JFHQ KY ARNG	21B15	HENDERSON ARMORY	B1501	Readiness Center B1501	NRLI	09/06/2002
92	Kentucky	210NG	JFHQ KY ARNG	21B65	MADISONVILLE ARMORY	B6501	READINESS CENTER B6501	NRLI	09/06/2002
93	Kentucky	210NG	JFHQ KY ARNG	21B65	MADISONVILLE ARMORY	B6501	READINESS CENTER B6501	NRLI	09/06/2002
94	Kentucky	210NG	JFHQ KY ARNG	21B85	OLIVE HILL ARMORY	B8501	READINESS CENTER B8501	NREI	08/11/2009
95	Kentucky	210NG	JFHQ KY ARNG	21B90	OWENSBORO ARMORY	B9001	ARMORY B9001	NRLI	09/06/2002
96	Kentucky	210NG	JFHQ KY ARNG	21B95	PADUCAH ARMORY	B9501	Readiness Center B9501	NREI	01/01/2003
97	Kentucky	210NG	JFHQ KY ARNG	21C30	SOMERSET ARMORY	C3001	ARMORY C3001	NRLI	09/06/2002
98	Louisiana	22C50	CAMP BEAUREGARD	22C50	CAMP BEAUREGARD	00904	HHDTTRAINING SITE ARMORY	NREI	01/01/1991
99	Maryland	240NG	JFHQ MD ARNG	24B90	BOYD M. COOK ARMORY	00001	ARMORY	NREI	01/01/2044
100	Maryland	240NG	JFHQ MD ARNG	24B91	PVT HENRY COSTIN	00002	ARMORY	NREI	01/01/2044
101	Maryland	240NG	JFHQ MD ARNG	24A10	LTC (MD) E. LESLIE MEDFORD	00001	ARMORY	NREI	01/01/2009
102	Maryland	240NG	JFHQ MD ARNG	24A15	FIFTH REGIMENT	00001	FIFTH REGIMENT ARMORY	NRLI	01/01/1951
103	Maryland	240NG	JFHQ MD ARNG	24A20	LTC MELVIN H. CADE	00001	CADE ARMORY	NREI	01/01/2010
104	Maryland	240NG	JFHQ MD ARNG	24A40	MG WILLIAM J. WITTE ARMORY	00001	MG WILLIAM J. WITTE ARMORY	NREI	01/01/2007
105	Maryland	240NG	JFHQ MD ARNG	24A15	CONG STENY HOYER ARMORY	00001	ARMORY	NREI	01/01/2046
106	Maryland	240NG	JFHQ MD ARNG	24A50	SFC JOHN H. NEWMAN	00001	CHESTERTOWN ARMORY	NRLI	01/01/1980
107	Maryland	240NG	JFHQ MD ARNG	24A55	MG (MD) MAURICE D. TAWES	00001	ARMORY	NRLI	01/01/1977
108	Maryland	240NG	JFHQ MD ARNG	24A60	CPT THOMAS PRICE	00001	ARMORY	NREI	01/01/2010
109	Maryland	240NG	JFHQ MD ARNG	24A70	CSM JEROME M. GROLLIMAN	00001	ARMORY	NREI	01/01/2011
110	Maryland	240NG	JFHQ MD ARNG	24A75	BIG (MD) LOUIS G. SMITH	00001	ARMORY	NREI	01/01/2026
111	Maryland	240NG	JFHQ MD ARNG	24A85	EDGEWOOD AREA APG	E-4305	MG WARREN D. HODGES ARMORY	NREI	01/01/2039
112	Maryland	240NG	JFHQ MD ARNG	24A90	LTC JAMES VICTOR MCCOOL	00001	ARMORY	NRLI	01/01/1964
113	Maryland	240NG	JFHQ MD ARNG	24A99	CPT MICHAEL CRESAP	00001	ARMORY	NREI	01/01/2028

114	Maryland	240NG	JFHQ MD ARNG	24B31	BG (MD) RANDOLPH MILLHOLLAND	00001	ARMORY	NREI	01/01/2028
115	Maryland	240NG	JFHQ MD ARNG	24B55	BG WILLIAM SMALLWOOD	00001	ARMORY	NREI	01/01/2002
116	Maryland	240NG	JFHQ MD ARNG	24B80	CW4 MELVIN SHERR	00001	ARMORY	NREI	01/01/2014
117	Maryland	240NG	JFHQ MD ARNG	24B90	PIKESVILLE MIL RES	00001	PURLEY COOPER ARMORY	NRLI	01/01/1953
118	Maryland	240NG	JFHQ MD ARNG	24C00	COMPTROLLER LOUIS L. GOLDSTEIN	00001	ARMORY	NREI	01/01/2001
119	Maryland	240NG	JFHQ MD ARNG	24C03	MTA CAMP FRETTERD	00114	CAMP FRETTERD ARMORY	NREI	01/01/2051
120	Maryland	240NG	JFHQ MD ARNG	24C05	COL VICTOR P. GILLESPE	00001	ARMORY	NREI	01/01/2027
121	Maryland	240NG	JFHQ MD ARNG	24C20	MG HARRY C. RUHL	00001	ARMORY	NREI	01/01/2030
122	Maryland	240NG	JFHQ MD ARNG	24C21	TOWSON	00001	ARMORY	NRLI	01/01/1983
123	Maryland	240NG	JFHQ MD ARNG	24C31	MG HENRY C. EVANS	00001	ARMORY	NREI	01/01/2030
124	Maryland	240NG	JFHQ MD ARNG	24C35	MG GEORGE M. GELSTON	00001	ARMORY	NREI	01/01/2022
125	Massachusetts	250NG	JFHQ MA ARNG	25178	REHOBOTH-TS NIKE 19 COF #25326	A0C13	ARNG ARMORY	NREC	04/15/2005
126	Massachusetts	250NG	JFHQ MA ARNG	25A75	WESTOVER AFB	07073	ARMORY	NRLC	01/01/1994
127	Massachusetts	250NG	JFHQ MA ARNG	25A80	CLINTON	A0001	ARMORY	NREI	02/28/2003
128	Massachusetts	250NG	JFHQ MA ARNG	25A85	CONCORD	A0001	CONCORD ARMORY	NREI	02/28/2003
129	Massachusetts	250NG	JFHQ MA ARNG	25B20	GREENFIELD	A0001	GREENFIELD ARMORY	NREI	01/01/1984
130	Massachusetts	250NG	JFHQ MA ARNG	25B25	HINGHAM	A0001	HINGHAM ARMORY	NREI	02/28/2003
131	Massachusetts	250NG	JFHQ MA ARNG	25B35	HUDSON	A0001	HUDSON ARMORY	NREI	12/31/2003
132	Massachusetts	250NG	JFHQ MA ARNG	25B55	LYNN	A0001	NATIONAL GUARD READINESS CENTER	NRLI	12/01/1979
133	Massachusetts	250NG	JFHQ MA ARNG	25B75	METHUEN	A0001	ARMORY	NREI	02/28/2003
134	Massachusetts	250NG	JFHQ MA ARNG	25B85	MILFORD PEARL ST	A0001	NATIONAL GUARD READINESS CENTER	NREI	12/01/1978
135	Massachusetts	250NG	JFHQ MA ARNG	25C05	NEWBURYPORT	A0001	NATIONAL GUARD READINESS CENTER	NREI	02/28/2003
136	Massachusetts	250NG	JFHQ MA ARNG	25C40	PLYMOUTH	A0001	NATIONAL GUARD READINESS CENTER	NREI	12/01/1995
137	Massachusetts	250NG	JFHQ MA ARNG	25C45	QUINCY	A0001	QUINCY READINESS CENTER	NREI	12/31/2003
138	Massachusetts	250NG	JFHQ MA ARNG	25D10	WESTFIELD	A0001	WESTFIELD ARMORY	NREI	12/31/2004
139	Michigan	260NG	JFHQ MI ARNG	26A05	ADRIAN	AD001	ARNG ARMORY	NREC	02/01/1996
140	Michigan	260NG	JFHQ MI ARNG	26A15	ALMA	AM001	ARNG ARMORY	NREI	03/24/2003
141	Michigan	260NG	JFHQ MI ARNG	26A50	CADILLAC	CD001	ARNG ARMORY	NREI	02/01/1996
142	Michigan	260NG	JFHQ MI ARNG	26A55	CALUMET	CL001	ARMORY	NREC	02/01/1996

143	Michigan	260NG	JFHQ MI ARNG	26A90	FLINT	FLO01	ARNG ARMORY	NREI	02/01/1996
144	Michigan	260NG	JFHQ MI ARNG	26B50	IRONWOOD	FW001	ARNG ARMORY	NREI	01/01/2002
145	Michigan	260NG	JFHQ MI ARNG	26B60	JACKSON	JC001	ARNG ARMORY	NREI	02/01/1996
146	Michigan	260NG	JFHQ MI ARNG	26B75	LANSING ARTILLERY	LA001	ARNG ARMORY	NREI	02/01/1996
147	Michigan	260NG	JFHQ MI ARNG	26C15	MONROE	MR001	ARNG ARMORY	NREI	02/01/1996
148	Michigan	260NG	JFHQ MI ARNG	26C30	OWOSSO	OW001	ARNG ARMORY	NREI	02/01/1996
149	Minnesota	270NG	JFHQ MN ARNG	27C10	NORTHELD NG ARMORY	18928	SANITARY SEWER ARMORY	NREI	09/17/1994
150	Missouri	290NG	JFHQ MO ARNG	29A05	ALBANY	00001	NATIONAL GAURD ARMORY	NREI	
151	Missouri	290NG	JFHQ MO ARNG	29A42	CARROLLTON	00001	NATIONAL GUARD ARMORY	NREI	
152	Missouri	290NG	JFHQ MO ARNG	29A50	CHILlicothe	00001	ARNG ARMORY	NREI	
153	Missouri	290NG	JFHQ MO ARNG	29A75	DONIPHAN	00001	ARNG ARMORY	NREI	
154	Missouri	290NG	JFHQ MO ARNG	29C75	JEFFERSON BKS ST LOUIS	00025	ARNG ARMORY	NRLC	
155	Missouri	290NG	JFHQ MO ARNG	29C75	JEFFERSON BKS ST LOUIS	00026	ARNG ARMORY	NRLC	
156	Missouri	290NG	JFHQ MO ARNG	29C75	JEFFERSON BKS ST LOUIS	00027	ARNG ARMORY	NRLC	
157	Missouri	290NG	JFHQ MO ARNG	29C75	JEFFERSON BKS ST LOUIS	00078	ARNG ARMORY	NRLC	
158	Missouri	290NG	JFHQ MO ARNG	29D40	WEST PLAINS	00001	NATIONAL GUARD ARMORY	NREI	
159	Montana	300NG	JFHQ MT ARNG	30B20	MILE'S CITY READINESS CENTER	00001	ARNG READINESS CENTER	NCE	
160	Montana	300NG	JFHQ MT ARNG	30B40	SIDNEY	00001	ARNG READINESS CENTER	NCE	
161	New Hampshire	330NG	JFHQ NH ARNG	33A05	BERLIN READINESS CENTER	00001	BERLIN READINESS CENTER	NREI	09/27/2006
162	New Hampshire	330NG	JFHQ NH ARNG	33A30	HILLSBOROUGH READINESS CENTER	00001	HILLSBOROUGH READINESS CENTER	NREI	03/23/2006
163	New Hampshire	330NG	JFHQ NH ARNG	33A40	KEENE READINESS CENTER	00001	KEENE READINESS CENTER	NREI	05/13/2009
164	New Hampshire	330NG	JFHQ NH ARNG	33A45	LANCASTER READINESS CENTER	00001	LANCASTER READINESS CENTER	NREI	09/27/2006
165	New Hampshire	330NG	JFHQ NH ARNG	33A50	LEBANON READINESS CENTER	00001	LEBANON READINESS CENTER	NREI	03/23/2006
166	New Hampshire	330NG	JFHQ NH ARNG	33A55	LITTLETON READINESS CENTER	00001	LITTLETON READINESS CENTER	NREI	03/23/2006
167	New Hampshire	330NG	JFHQ NH ARNG	33A60	MANCHESTER READINESS CTNTR	00001	MANCHESTER READINESS CENTER	NREI	04/21/1999
168	New Hampshire	330NG	JFHQ NH ARNG	33A65	MILFORD READINESS CENTER	00001	MILFORD READINESS CENTER	NREI	03/23/2006
169	New Hampshire	330NG	JFHQ NH ARNG	33A70	NASHUA READINESS CENTER	00001	NASHUA READINESS CENTER	NREI	05/13/2009
170	New Hampshire	330NG	JFHQ NH ARNG	33A75	PETERBOROUGH READINESS CENTER	00001	PETERBOROUGH READINESS CENTER	NREI	03/23/2006
171	New Hampshire	330NG	JFHQ NH ARNG	33A85	PORTSMOUTH READINESS CENTER	00001	PORTSMOUTH READINESS CENTER	NREI	02/25/2009

172	New Hampshire	330NG	JFHQ NH ARNG	33A95	SOMERSWORTH READINESS CENTER	00001	SOMERSWORTH READINESS CENTER	NREI	03/23/2006
173	New Jersey	340NG	JFHQ NJ ARNG	34A05	ATLANTIC CITY	00001	ARMORY	NREI	02/02/1999
174	New Jersey	340NG	JFHQ NJ ARNG	34A30	BURLINGTON	00001	ARMORY	NREI	09/10/2004
175	New Jersey	340NG	JFHQ NJ ARNG	34B05	Jersey City	00001	ARMORY	NREI	09/10/2004
176	New Jersey	340NG	JFHQ NJ ARNG	34B10	LAKEHURST TS NAVAL AIR STATION	00129	ARMORY	NHLC	
177	New Jersey	340NG	JFHQ NJ ARNG	34B40	MORRISTOWN	00001	ARMORY	NREI	09/10/2004
178	New Jersey	340NG	JFHQ NJ ARNG	34B75	PLAINFIELD	00001	ARMORY	NREI	09/10/2004
179	New Jersey	340NG	JFHQ NJ ARNG	34C05	TEANECK	00001	ARMORY	NREI	09/10/2004
180	New Jersey	340NG	JFHQ NJ ARNG	34C25	VINELAND	00001	ARMORY	NREI	09/10/2004
181	New Jersey	340NG	JFHQ NJ ARNG	34C35	WESTFIELD	00001	ARMORY	NREI	09/10/2004
182	New Jersey	340NG	JFHQ NJ ARNG	34C40	WEST ORANGE	00001	ARMORY	NREI	09/10/2004
183	New Jersey	340NG	JFHQ NJ ARNG	34C50	WOODBURY	00001	ARMORY	NRFI	09/10/2004
184	New York	360NG	JFHQ NY ARNG	36A45	BINGHAMTON ARMORY/FMS 13	00001	READINESS CENTER	NREI	05/01/1994
185	New York	360NG	JFHQ NY ARNG	36A70	MARCY AVE ARMORY	00001	READINESS CENTER	NREI	05/01/1994
186	New York	360NG	JFHQ NY ARNG	36A75	BEDFORD AVE ARMORY	00001	READINESS CENTER	NREI	05/01/1994
187	New York	360NG	JFHQ NY ARNG	36A85	CONNECTICUT ST ARMORY/FMS 10	00001	ARNG ARMORY	NRLI	12/01/1995
188	New York	360NG	JFHQ NY ARNG	36A95	MASTEN AVE ARMORY/FMS 1	00001	READINESS CENTER	NREI	01/05/1993
189	New York	360NG	JFHQ NY ARNG	36B40	GENEVA ARMORY	00001	READINESS CENTER	NHLI	02/03/1995
190	New York	360NG	JFHQ NY ARNG	36B50	GLOVERSVILLE ARMORY	00001	READINESS CENTER	NRLI	02/03/1995
191	New York	360NG	JFHQ NY ARNG	36B65	HOOSICK FALLS ARMORY	00001	READINESS CENTER	NRLI	02/03/1995
192	New York	360NG	JFHQ NY ARNG	36B70	HORNELL ARMORY	00001	READINESS CENTER	NRLI	06/05/1980
193	New York	360NG	JFHQ NY ARNG	36B90	JAMAICA ARMORY/FMS 9	00001	READINESS CENTER	NREI	01/05/1993
194	New York	360NG	JFHQ NY ARNG	36B95	JAMESTOWN ARMORY/FMS 2	00001	READINESS CENTER	NRLI	12/01/1995
195	New York	360NG	JFHQ NY ARNG	36C00	KINGSTON RC / FMS 7	00001	READINESS CENTER	NREI	01/05/1993
196	New York	360NG	JFHQ NY ARNG	36C45	NEWBURGH ARMORY	00001	READINESS CENTER	NREI	01/05/1993
197	New York	360NG	JFHQ NY ARNG	36C50	FIXINGTON AVE ARMORY	00001	READINESS CENTER	NHLI	06/19/1996
198	New York	360NG	JFHQ NY ARNG	36C60	PARK AVE ARMORY	00001	READINESS CENTER	NI LI	01/05/1986
199	New York	360NG	JFHQ NY ARNG	36C70	FIFTH AVE ARMORY	00001	READINESS CENTER	NRLI	01/28/1994
200	New York	360NG	JFHQ NY ARNG	36C85	OGDENSBURG ARMORY	00001	READINESS CENTER	NRLI	02/03/1995
201	New York	360NG	JFHQ NY ARNG	36C95	OLEAN ARMORY	00001	READINESS CENTER	NRLI	02/03/1995
202	New York	360NG	JFHQ NY ARNG	36D30	PEEKSKILL ARMORY	00001	READINESS CENTER	NREI	01/05/1993
203	New York	360NG	JFHQ NY ARNG	36D10	POUGHKEEPSIE ARMORY	00001	READINESS CENTER	NRLI	11/26/1982

204	New York	360NG	JFHQ NY ARNG	36E00	STATEN ISLAND ARMORY / CSMS B	00001	READINESS CENTER	NREI	01/05/1993
205	New York	360NG	JFHQ NY ARNG	36E35	UTICA RC / FMS 6	00001	READINESS CENTER	NRLI	02/03/1995
206	New York	360NG	JFHQ NY ARNG	36E50	WHITEHALL ARMORY/FMS 15	00001	READINESS CENTER	NRLI	02/03/1995
207	North Carolina	370NG	JFHQ NC ARNG	37A50	BURLINGTON	00001	BURLINGTON READINESS CENTER	NREI	
208	North Carolina	370NG	JFHQ NC ARNG	37D55	RED SPRINGS	00001	Armory	NREI	
209	North Carolina	370NG	JFHQ NC ARNG	37D75	ROCKY MOUNT	00001	Armory	NREI	
210	North Carolina	370NG	JFHQ NC ARNG	37E45	STATESVILLE	00001	Armory	NREI	
211	Oklahoma	400NG	JFHQ OK ARNG	40A35	Anadarko Readiness Center	AN100	Readiness Center	NRLI	05/20/1994
212	Oklahoma	400NG	JFHQ OK ARNG	40A60	Blackwell Readiness Center	BL100	Readiness Center	NRLI	09/08/1988
213	Oklahoma	400NG	JFHQ OK ARNG	40A80	Cherokee Readiness Center	CH000	Readiness Center	NRLI	09/08/1988
214	Oklahoma	400NG	JFHQ OK ARNG	40B00	Clinton Readiness Center	CL100	Readiness Center	NRLI	04/07/1994
215	Oklahoma	400NG	JFHQ OK ARNG	40B05	Cushing Readiness Center	CU100	Readiness Center	NRLI	05/20/1994
216	Oklahoma	400NG	JFHQ OK ARNG	40B40	Enid Readiness Center	EN100	Readiness Center	NRLI	09/08/1988
217	Oklahoma	400NG	JFHQ OK ARNG	40B45	Eufula Readiness Center	EU100	Readiness Center	NRLI	05/20/1994
218	Oklahoma	400NG	JFHQ OK ARNG	40B55	Gufrnie Readiness Center	GU100	Readiness Center	NRLI	09/08/1994
219	Oklahoma	400NG	JFHQ OK ARNG	40B70	Healdton Readiness Center	HFA00	Readiness Center	NRLI	04/07/1994
220	Oklahoma	400NG	JFHQ OK ARNG	40B95	Hominy Readiness Center	HOM00	Readiness Center	NRLI	05/20/1994
221	Oklahoma	400NG	JFHQ OK ARNG	40C15	Kingfisher Readiness Center	KI100	Readiness Center	NRLI	04/07/1994
222	Oklahoma	400NG	JFHQ OK ARNG	40C20	Korowa Readiness Center	KO100	Readiness Center	NRLI	05/20/1994
223	Oklahoma	400NG	JFHQ OK ARNG	40C25	Lawton Readiness Center	LA100	Readiness Center	NRLI	06/05/2007
224	Oklahoma	400NG	JFHQ OK ARNG	40C45	Mangum Readiness Center	MAN00	Readiness Center	NRLI	05/20/1994
225	Oklahoma	400NG	JFHQ OK ARNG	40C50	Marlow Readiness Center	MAR00	Readiness Center	NRLI	04/07/1994
226	Oklahoma	400NG	JFHQ OK ARNG	40C55	McAlester Readiness Center	MC100	Readiness Center	NRLI	09/08/1988
227	Oklahoma	400NG	JFHQ OK ARNG	40D10	23rd St. Readiness Center	23100	Readiness Center	NREI	
228	Oklahoma	400NG	JFHQ OK ARNG	40D10	23rd St. Readiness Center	23101	Readiness Center	NREI	
229	Oklahoma	400NG	JFHQ OK ARNG	40D50	Pawhuska	PAH00	Readiness Center	NRLI	05/20/1994
230	Oklahoma	400NG	JFHQ OK ARNG	40D55	Pawnee Readiness Center	PAW00	Readiness Center	NRLI	05/20/1994
231	Oklahoma	400NG	JFHQ OK ARNG	40D60	Perry Readiness Center	PER100	Readiness Center	NRLI	09/08/1988
232	Oklahoma	400NG	JFHQ OK ARNG	40E10	Sulphur Readiness Center	SU100	Readiness Center	NRLI	05/20/1994
233	Oklahoma	400NG	JFHQ OK ARNG	40E20	Tishomingo Readiness Center	TI100	Readiness Center	NRLI	05/05/1994
234	Oklahoma	400NG	JFHQ OK ARNG	40E55	Weatherford Readiness Center	WEA00	Readiness Center	NRLI	05/20/1994
235	Oregon	410NG	JFHQ OR ARNG	41A35	CAMP WITHYCOMBE CLACKAMAS	06400	Armory Type Function	NREI	10/09/1997

236	Oregon	410NG	JHQ OR ARNG	41A55	COTTAGE GROVE ARMORY	01901	Cottage Grove Armory	NRLC	12/15/1993
237	Oregon	410NG	JHQ OR ARNG	41A60	DALLAS ARMORY	02001	Dallas Armory	NREI	01/01/1911
238	Oregon	410NG	JHQ OR ARNG	41B25	MILTON FREEWATER ARMORY	03401	Milton Freewater Armory	NREI	01/01/2004
239	Oregon	410NG	JHQ OR ARNG	41B40	ONTARIO ARMORY	03701	Ontario Armory	NREI	01/01/2000
240	Oregon	410NG	JHQ OR ARNG	41B90	ST HELENS ARMORY	04601	St Helens Armory	NREI	01/01/2005
241	Pennsylvania	420NG	JHQ PA ARNG	42A15	ALTOONA READINESS CENTER	ARM01	READINESS CENTER	NRLI	05/09/1991
242	Pennsylvania	420NG	JHQ PA ARNG	42A25	BELFONTE READINESS CENTER	00001	READINESS CENTER	NRLI	12/22/1989
243	Pennsylvania	420NG	JHQ PA ARNG	42A30	BERWICK READINESS CENTER	ARM401	READINESS CENTER	NRLI	12/22/1989
244	Pennsylvania	420NG	JHQ PA ARNG	42A35	BETHLEHEM READINESS CENTER	ARM01	READINESS CENTER	NRLI	11/14/1991
245	Pennsylvania	420NG	JHQ PA ARNG	42A40	BLAIRSVILLE RC - VACANT	00001	READINESS CENTER - VACANT	NRLI	12/22/1989
246	Pennsylvania	420NG	JHQ PA ARNG	42A45	BRADFORD READINESS CENTER	ARM01	READINESS CENTER	NRLI	05/09/1991
247	Pennsylvania	420NG	JHQ PA ARNG	42A60	CANONSBURG READINESS CENTER	00001	ARNG READINESS CENTER	NRLI	12/22/1989
248	Pennsylvania	420NG	JHQ PA ARNG	42A75	CARLISLE RC	00001	READINESS CENTER, STONE HOUSE	NRLI	12/22/1989
249	Pennsylvania	420NG	JHQ PA ARNG	42A75	CARLISLE RC	00002	READINESS CENTER, STONE BARN	NRLI	12/22/1989
250	Pennsylvania	420NG	JHQ PA ARNG	42A90	CLEARFIELD RC	00001	READINESS CENTER/FMS	NRLI	12/22/1989
251	Pennsylvania	420NG	JHQ PA ARNG	42B05	CONNELLSVILLE RC - VACANT	00001	READINESS CENTER	NRLI	11/14/1991
252	Pennsylvania	420NG	JHQ PA ARNG	42B15	PITTSBURGH CSMS	00001	READINESS CENTER	NRLI	11/14/1991
253	Pennsylvania	420NG	JHQ PA ARNG	42B20	CORRY READINESS CENTER	00001	READINESS CENTER	NRLI	05/09/1991
254	Pennsylvania	420NG	JHQ PA ARNG	42B30	EAST STROUDSBURG RC	00001	READINESS CENTER	NRLI	05/09/1991
255	Pennsylvania	420NG	JHQ PA ARNG	42B40	ERIE RC	00001	READINESS CENTER	NRLI	12/22/1989
256	Pennsylvania	420NG	JHQ PA ARNG	42B57	FORD CITY READINESS CENTER	ARMOR	READINESS CENTER	NRLI	12/22/1989
257	Pennsylvania	420NG	JHQ PA ARNG	42B60	GETTYSBURG READINESS CENTER	00001	READINESS CENTER	NRLI	03/26/1990
258	Pennsylvania	420NG	JHQ PA ARNG	42B75	HAMBURG READINESS CENTER	00001	READINESS CENTER	NRLI	05/09/1991
259	Pennsylvania	420NG	JHQ PA ARNG	42B90	HARRISBURG RC	00007	READINESS CENTER	NREI	
260	Pennsylvania	420NG	JHQ PA ARNG	42B90	HARRISBURG RC	00009	READINESS CENTER	NREI	
261	Pennsylvania	420NG	JHQ PA ARNG	42C07	HOLLIDAYSBURG READINESS CENTER	00001	READINESS CENTER	NREI	
262	Pennsylvania	420NG	JHQ PA ARNG	42C20	HUNTINGDON READINESS CENTER	00001	READINESS CENTER	NRLC	10/24/1989
263	Pennsylvania	420NG	JHQ PA ARNG	42C25	INDIANA READINESS CENTER	00004	READINESS CENTER	NRLI	11/14/1991
264	Pennsylvania	420NG	JHQ PA ARNG	42C40	KANE READINESS CENTER	00001	READINESS CENTER	NRLI	05/09/1991
265	Pennsylvania	420NG	JHQ PA ARNG	42C60	LANCASTER READINESS CENTER	00001	READINESS CENTER	NRLI	11/14/1991

266	Pennsylvania	420NG	JFHQ PA ARNG	42C70	TORRANCT RC	00001	READINESS CENTER, VACANT	NRLI	12/22/1989
267	Pennsylvania	420NG	JFHQ PA ARNG	42C85	LEWISBURG READINESS CENTER	00001	READINESS CENTER	NRLI	11/14/1991
268	Pennsylvania	420NG	JFHQ PA ARNG	42C90	LEWISTOWN READINESS CENTER	00001	READINESS CENTER	NRLI	05/09/1991
269	Pennsylvania	420NG	JFHQ PA ARNG	42C95	LIGONIER RC - VACANT	00001	ARNG READINESS CENTER	NRLI	05/09/1991
270	Pennsylvania	420NG	JFHQ PA ARNG	42D00	LOCK HAVEN RC	00001	READINESS CENTER	NREI	
271	Pennsylvania	420NG	JFHQ PA ARNG	42D15	MEADVILLE READINESS CENTER	00001	READINESS CENTER	NREI	07/18/1984
272	Pennsylvania	420NG	JFHQ PA ARNG	42D22	MT PLEASANT READINESS CENTER	00001	READINESS CENTER	NRLI	12/22/1989
273	Pennsylvania	420NG	JFHQ PA ARNG	42D60	OIL CITY READINESS CENTER	00001	READINESS CENTER	NRLI	05/09/1991
274	Pennsylvania	420NG	JFHQ PA ARNG	42D70	PHILADELPHIA OGONITZ RC	00001	READINESS CENTER	NRLI	11/14/1991
275	Pennsylvania	420NG	JFHQ PA ARNG	42D75	PHILADELPHIA LANCASTER RC	00001	READINESS CENTER	NRLI	11/14/1991
276	Pennsylvania	420NG	JFHQ PA ARNG	42D85	PHILADELPHIA SOUTH 23RD RC	00001	READINESS CENTER	NREI	03/20/1990
277	Pennsylvania	420NG	JFHQ PA ARNG	42D95	PINE GROVE READINESS CENTER	00001	READINESS CENTER	NRLC	12/23/1987
278	Pennsylvania	420NG	JFHQ PA ARNG	42E00	PITTSBURGH HUNT RC	00001	READINESS CENTER/FMS	NRLI	11/14/1991
279	Pennsylvania	420NG	JFHQ PA ARNG	42E15	POTTSTOWN READINESS CENTER	00001	READINESS CENTER	NRLC	07/16/1985
280	Pennsylvania	420NG	JFHQ PA ARNG	42E20	POTTSVILLE READINESS CENTER	00001	READINESS CENTER	NRLI	11/14/1991
281	Pennsylvania	420NG	JFHQ PA ARNG	42E35	RIDGWAY READINESS CENTER	00001	READINESS CENTER	NRLI	12/22/1989
282	Pennsylvania	420NG	JFHQ PA ARNG	42E45	SCOTTDALE RC - VACANT	00001	READINESS CENTER, VACANT	NRLI	05/09/1991
283	Pennsylvania	420NG	JFHQ PA ARNG	42E50	SCRANTON READINESS CENTER	00001	READINESS CENTER	NRLI	12/22/1989
284	Pennsylvania	420NG	JFHQ PA ARNG	42E77	SPRING CITY READINESS CENTER	00001	READINESS CENTER	NREI	
285	Pennsylvania	420NG	JFHQ PA ARNG	42E80	SUNBURY READINESS CENTER	00002	READINESS CENTER	NRLI	12/22/1989
286	Pennsylvania	420NG	JFHQ PA ARNG	42E90	TYRONE READINESS CENTER	00001	ARNG READINESS CENTER	NRLI	12/22/1989
287	Pennsylvania	420NG	JFHQ PA ARNG	42F05	WAYNESBORO READINESS CENTER	00001	ARNG READINESS CENTER	NRLI	12/22/1989
288	Pennsylvania	420NG	JFHQ PA ARNG	42F10	WAYNESBURG READINESS CENTER	00001	ARNG READINESS CENTER	NRLC	06/04/1983
289	Pennsylvania	420NG	JFHQ PA ARNG	42F20	WEST CHESTER READINESS CENTER	00001	ARNG READINESS CENTER	NRLC	11/30/1984
290	Pennsylvania	420NG	JFHQ PA ARNG	42F35	WILKES BARRE/KINGSTON RC	ARM01	WILKES BARRE KINGSTON 42F35 READINESS CENTER	NRLI	12/22/1989
291	Pennsylvania	420NG	JFHQ PA ARNG	42F40	WILLIAMSPORT READINESS CENTER	ARMR1	READINESS CENTER	NRLI	11/14/1991
292	Pennsylvania	420NG	JFHQ PA ARNG	42F40	WILLIAMSPORT READINESS CENTER	ARMR2	READINESS CENTER	NRLI	11/14/1991

293	Pennsylvania	420NG	JFHQ PA ARNG	42F40	WILLIAMSPORT READINESS CENTER	S10R1	ARMORY STORAGE	NREI	
294	Pennsylvania	420NG	JFHQ PA ARNG	42F60	YORK GEORGE READINESS CENTER	00001	READINESS CENTER	NRLI	03/20/1990
295	Pennsylvania	42307	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP TRNG SITE	42307	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP	07009	READINESS CENTER	NREC	
296	Pennsylvania	42307	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP TRNG SITE	42307	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP	07010	READINESS CENTER	NREC	
297	Pennsylvania	42307	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP TRNG SITE	42307	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP	07011	READINESS CENTER	NREC	
298	Pennsylvania	42307	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP TRNG SITE	42307	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP	07012	READINESS CENTER	NREC	
299	Pennsylvania	42307	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP TRNG SITE	42307	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP	07014	READINESS CENTER	NREC	
300	Pennsylvania	42307	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP TRNG SITE	42307	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP	07015	ARMORY	NREC	
301	Pennsylvania	42307	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP TRNG SITE	42307	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP	07016	ARMORY	NREC	
302	Pennsylvania	42307	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP TRNG SITE	42307	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP	07017	ARMORY	NREC	
303	Pennsylvania	42307	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP TRNG SITE	42307	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP	07018	ARMORY	NREC	
304	Pennsylvania	42307	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP TRNG SITE	42307	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP	07019	ARMORY	NREC	
305	Pennsylvania	42307	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP TRNG SITE	42307	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP	07020	ARMORY	NREC	
306	Pennsylvania	42307	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP TRNG SITE	42307	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP	07024	ARMORY	NREC	
307	Pennsylvania	42307	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP TRNG SITE	42307	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP	07025	ARMORY	NREC	
308	Pennsylvania	42307	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP TRNG SITE	42307	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP	07029	ARMORY	NREC	
309	Pennsylvania	42307	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP TRNG SITE	42307	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP	09025	READINESS CENTER	NREC	
310	Pennsylvania	42307	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP TRNG SITE	42307	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP	09026	READINESS CENTER	NREC	
311	Pennsylvania	42307	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP TRNG SITE	42307	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP	09027	READINESS CENTER	NREC	
312	Pennsylvania	42307	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP TRNG SITE	42307	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP	09028	READINESS CENTER	NREC	

313	Pennsylvania	42307	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP TRNG SITE	42307	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP	09030	READINESS CENTER	NREC
314	Pennsylvania	42307	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP TRNG SITE	42307	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP	09033	READINESS CENTER	NREC
315	Pennsylvania	42307	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP TRNG SITE	42307	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP	09035	READINESS CENTER	NREC
316	Pennsylvania	42307	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP TRNG SITE	42307	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP	09036	READINESS CENTER	NREC
317	Pennsylvania	42307	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP TRNG SITE	42307	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP	09038	READINESS CENTER	NREC
318	Pennsylvania	42307	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP TRNG SITE	42307	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP	09039	READINESS CENTER	NREC
319	Pennsylvania	42307	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP TRNG SITE	42307	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP	09048	READINESS CENTER	NREC
320	Pennsylvania	42307	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP TRNG SITE	42307	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP	09049	READINESS CENTER	NREC
321	Pennsylvania	42307	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP TRNG SITE	42307	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP	09050	READINESS CENTER	NREC
322	Pennsylvania	42307	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP TRNG SITE	42307	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP	09051	READINESS CENTER	NREC
323	Pennsylvania	42307	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP TRNG SITE	42307	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP	09052	READINESS CENTER	NREC
324	Pennsylvania	42307	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP TRNG SITE	42307	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP	09053	ARMORY	NREC
325	Pennsylvania	42307	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP TRNG SITE	42307	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP	09068	ARMORY	NREC
326	Pennsylvania	42307	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP TRNG SITE	42307	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP	11011	BFF ARMORY SUPPLY WISE	NREC
327	Pennsylvania	42307	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP TRNG SITE	42307	FORT INDIANTOWN GAP	13070	ARMORY	NREC
328	Puerto Rico	RQ01G	JFHQ RQ ARNG	RQ815	SAN JUAN READINESS CENTER	00001	SAN JUAN ARMORY	NREI
329	Tennessee	470NG	JFHQ TN ARNG	47A50	CHATTANOOGA	0001A	ARMORY	NREC
330	Tennessee	470NG	JFHQ TN ARNG	47A50	CHATTANOOGA	0001B	ARMORY	NREC
331	Tennessee	470NG	JFHQ TN ARNG	47B71	KNOXVILLE CONCORD ST	00003	CONCORD ST ARMORY	NREI
332	Texas	480NG	JFHQ TX ARNG	48A35	ARLINGTON	00001	READINESS CENTER	NREI
333	Texas	480NG	JFHQ TX ARNG	48A50	CAMP MABRY	00011	READINESS CENTER	NRLC
334	Texas	480NG	JFHQ TX ARNG	48A50	CAMP MABRY	00032	READINESS CENTER	NRLC
335	Texas	480NG	JFHQ TX ARNG	48E50	KERRVILLE	00001	READINESS CENTER	NREI
336	Texas	480NG	JFHQ TX ARNG	48F10	LUFKIN	00001	READINESS CENTER	NREI

337	Texas	480NG	JFHQ TX ARNG	48P95	PAMPA	00001	READINESS CENTER	NREI	04/01/2005
338	Utah	490NG	JFHQ UT ARNG	49A05	AMERICAN FORK ARMORY/FMS 3A	00001	AMERICAN FORK ARMORY/FMS 6	NREI	
339	Utah	490NG	JFHQ UT ARNG	49A40	FILLMORE ARMORY/FMS WS2 (SO)	00001	FILLMORE ARMORY/FMS 5 WS2	NREI	
340	Utah	490NG	JFHQ UT ARNG	49B35	SPRINGVILLE ARMORY	00001	SPRINGVILLE ARMORY	NREI	10/09/2003
341	Vermont	500NG	JFHQ VT ARNG	50A05	BENNINGTON	A0501	BENNINGTON ARMORY	NREC	
342	Vermont	500NG	JFHQ VT ARNG	50A25	TS CAMP JOHNSON	00014	FAMILY READINESS CENTER	NREC	01/01/2000
343	Vermont	500NG	JFHQ VT ARNG	50A75	RUTLAND	A7501	RUTLAND ARMORY	NREC	
344	Vermont	500NG	JFHQ VT ARNG	50A85	ST ALBANS	A8501	ST ALBANS ARMORY	NREC	
345	Virginia	510NG	JFHQ VA ARNG	51A10	BEDFORD	00001	ARNG ARMORY	NREI	
346	Virginia	510NG	JFHQ VA ARNG	51A20	BIG STONE GAP	00001	ARNG ARMORY	NREI	
347	Virginia	510NG	JFHQ VA ARNG	51A40	CHATHAM	00001	ARNG ARMORY	NREI	
348	Virginia	510NG	JFHQ VA ARNG	51A50	CHRISTIANSBURG	00001	ARNG ARMORY	NREI	
349	Virginia	510NG	JFHQ VA ARNG	51A90	FARMVILLE	00001	ARNG ARMORY	NREI	
350	Virginia	510NG	JFHQ VA ARNG	51A95	FRANKLIN	00001	ARNG ARMORY	NREI	
351	Virginia	510NG	JFHQ VA ARNG	51B00	FREDERICKSBURG	00001	ARNG ARMORY	NREI	
352	Virginia	510NG	JFHQ VA ARNG	51B10	GATE CITY	00001	ARNG ARMORY	NREI	
353	Virginia	510NG	JFHQ VA ARNG	51B40	MANASSAS	00001	ARNG ARMORY	NREI	
354	Virginia	510NG	JFHQ VA ARNG	51B40	MANASSAS	00001	ARNG ARMORY	NREI	
355	Virginia	510NG	JFHQ VA ARNG	51B80	PULASKI	00001	ARNG ARMORY	NREI	
356	Virginia	510NG	JFHQ VA ARNG	51B85	RADFORD	00001	ARNG ARMORY	NREI	
357	Virginia	510NG	JFHQ VA ARNG	51C15	ROANOKE	00001	ARNG ARMORY	NREI	
358	Virginia	510NG	JFHQ VA ARNG	51C15	ROANOKE	00001	ARNG ARMORY	NREI	
359	Virginia	510NG	JFHQ VA ARNG	51C25	ROCKY MOUNT	00001	ARNG ARMORY	NREI	
360	Virginia	510NG	JFHQ VA ARNG	51C50	STAUNTON	00001	ARNG ARMORY	NREI	
361	Virginia	510NG	JFHQ VA ARNG	51C75	WARRENTON	00001	ARNG ARMORY	NREI	
362	Virginia	510NG	JFHQ VA ARNG	51C75	WARRENTON	00001	ARNG ARMORY	NREI	
363	Washington	530NG	JFHQ WA ARNG	53555	CAMP MURRAY	00003	NG READINESS CENTER - J9	NREC	

Appendix C

Information Regarding HABS Level III Documentation Standards

Can be downloaded in its entirety at:

<http://www.nps.gov/history/hdp/standards/standards.pdf>



30Jun10

Nationwide Programmatic Agreement for Army National Guard Readiness Centers

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Appendix D
Consultation Documentation

Details regarding comments associated with the development of the Nationwide PA are available at NGB as part of the Administrative Record, Jul 2008 compiled by Burns and McDonnell



30Jun10

Nationwide Programmatic Agreement for Army National Guard Readiness Centers

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Notices

Federal Register

Vol. 72, No. 97

Monday, May 21, 2007

This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains documents other than rules or proposed rules that are applicable to the public. Notices of hearings and investigations, committee meetings, agency decisions and rulings, delegations of authority, filing of petitions and applications and agency statements of organization and functions are examples of documents appearing in this section.

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Notice of Department of the Air Force Adoption of Program Comments for Cold War Era (1946–1974) Unaccompanied Personnel Housing, World War II and Cold War Era (1939–1974) Ammunition Storage Facilities from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and Notice of Availability of Final Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact

AGENCY: Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

ACTION: Notice of Department of the Air Force Adoption of Program Comments for Cold War Era (1946–1974) Unaccompanied Personnel Housing, World War II and Cold War Era (1939–1974) Ammunition Storage Facilities from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and Notice of Availability of Final Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact.

SUMMARY: This provides notice of the Air Force's adoption of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Program Comments for Cold War Era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (1946–1974), World War II and Cold War Era (1939–1974) Ammunition Storage Facilities, and the availability of the final Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact for the actions.

DATES: This Program Comment goes into effect on May 21, 2007.

ADDRESSES: To obtain copies of the Program Comments, the final EA and signed FONSI, visit Defense Environmental Network Information eXchange (DENIX) Web site at <https://www.denix.osd.mil/>

Program Alternatives. Address all comments concerning these Program Comments to David Berwick, Army Program Manager, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Suite 803,

Washington, DC 20004. Fax (202) 606–8672. dberwick@achp.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dave Berwick (202) 606–8505.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires Federal agencies to consider the effects of their undertakings on historic properties and provide the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment with regard to such undertakings. ACHP has issued the regulations that set forth the process through which Federal agencies comply with these duties. Those regulations are codified under 36 CFR part 800 ("Section 106 regulations").

Under Section 800.14(e) of those regulations, agencies can request ACHP to provide a "Program Comment" on a particular category of undertakings in lieu of conducting individual reviews of each individual undertaking under such category, as set forth in 36 CFR 800.4 through 800.6. An agency can meet its Section 106 responsibilities for those undertakings by taking into account ACHP's Program Comment and by following the steps set forth in those comments.

On August 18, 2006, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation approved and issued to the Department of Defense a Program Comment on World War II and Cold War era (1939–1974) Ammunition Storage Facilities, and a Program Comment on Cold War era (1946–1974) Unaccompanied Personnel Housing. The Program Comments pertain to all buildings and structures designed and built as ammunition storage facilities (DoD Real Property category group 42XXXX) within the years 1939–1974, and all buildings and structures that were designed and built as Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (DoD Real Property category group 72XXXX) in the years 1946–1974. The Program Comments include treatment measures for the following undertakings for these two categories of properties: ongoing operations, maintenance and repair; rehabilitation; renovation; mothballing; cessation of maintenance, new construction, demolition; deconstruction and salvage; remediation activities; and transfer, sale, lease, and closure of such facilities. The Department of the Air Force has taken

into account the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Program Comment on World War II and Cold War era (1939–1974) Ammunition Storage Facilities, and the Program Comment on Cold War era (1946–1974) Unaccompanied Personnel Housing, and accepts and adopts these Program Comments. The Department of the Air Force ensures that the effects of these undertakings on these categories of historic properties is taken into account by execution of the steps identified as treatment measures in the Program Comments, Sections II.B. Treatment measures vary by property type. For Cold War era Unaccompanied Housing, the Department of the Air Force will prepare a supplemental context study that will be an appendix to the Army's existing study, "Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH) During the Cold War (1946–1989)." For World War II and Cold War era Ammunition Storage Facilities, the Department of the Air Force will prepare a supplemental historic context study that will be an appendix to the Army's existing context study, "Army Ammunition and Explosives Storage in the United States, 1775–1945". The Department of the Air Force will also document a representative sampling of the basic types of above-ground and earth covered ammunition storage facilities at three geographically dispersed locations that offer the greatest number and variety of resources constructed during the cold war. The Department of the Air Force will also prepare documentation of Cold War era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing at three geographically dispersed locations that offer the greatest number and variety of resources constructed during the Cold War. The full text of the Program Comments can be found on the DENIX Web site at <https://www.denix.osd.mil/ProgramAlternatives>.

The Department of the Air Force also announces the availability of the final Environmental Assessment (EA) and signed Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for the Program Comment process. Notice of the availability of the draft EA and FONSI was published in the *Federal Register* on October 26, 2004, Vol. 69, No. 206, pp. 62431–62432. With the Army as lead agency, the Department of the Air Force considered all public comments

received on the draft before finalizing the EA and FONSI.

Authority: 36 CFR 800.14(e)

Dated: May 16, 2007.

John M. Fowler,

Executive Director.

[FR Doc. 07-2504 Filed 5-18-07; 8:45am]

BILLING CODE 4310-K6-M

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Notice of Department of Navy Adoption of Program Comments for Cold War Era (1946-1974) Unaccompanied Personnel Housing, World War II and Cold War Era (1939-1974) Ammunition Storage Facilities from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and Notice of Availability of Final Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact

AGENCY: Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

ACTION: Notice of Department of Navy Adoption of Program Comments for Cold War Era (1946-1974) Unaccompanied Personnel Housing, World War II and Cold War Era (1939-1974) Ammunition Storage Facilities from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and Notice of Availability of Final Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact.

SUMMARY: This provide notice of the Navy's adoption of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Program Comments for Cold War Era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (1946-1974), World War II and Cold War Era (1939-1974) Ammunition Storage Facilities, and the availability of the final Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact for the actions.

DATES: This Program Comment goes into effect on May 21, 2007.

ADDRESSES: To obtain copies of the Program Comments, the final EA and signed FONSI, visit Defense Environmental Network Information eXchange (DENIX) Web site at <https://www.denix.osd.mil/>

Program Alternatives. Address all comments concerning these Program Comments to David Berwick, Army Program Manager, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Suite 803, Washington, DC 20004. Fax (202) 606-8672. dberwick@achp.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dave Berwick (202) 606-8505.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 106 of the National Historic

Preservation Act requires Federal agencies to consider the effects of their undertakings on historic properties and provide the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment with regard to such undertakings. ACHP has issued the regulations that set forth the process through which Federal agencies comply with these duties. Those regulations are codified under 36 CFR part 800 ("Section 106 regulations").

Under Section 800.14(e) of those regulations, agencies can request ACHP to provide a "Program Comment" on a particular category of undertakings in lieu of conducting individual review of each individual undertaking under such category, as set forth in 36 CFR 800.4 through 800.6. An agency can meet its Section 106 responsibilities for those undertakings by taking into account ACHP's Program Comment and by following the steps set forth in those comments.

On August 18, 2006, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation approved and issued to the Department of Defense a Program Comment on World War II and Cold War era (1939-1974) Ammunition Storage Facilities, and a Program Comment on Cold War era (1946-1974) Unaccompanied Personnel Housing. The Program Comments pertain to all buildings and structures designed and built as ammunition storage facilities (DoD Real Property category group 42XXXX) within the years 1939-1974, and all buildings and structures that were designed and built as Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (DoD Real Property category group 72XXXX) in the years 1946-1974. The Program Comments include treatment measures for the following undertakings for these two categories of properties: ongoing operations, maintenance and repair; rehabilitation; renovation; mothballing; cessation of maintenance, new construction, demolition; deconstruction and salvage; remediation activities; and transfer, sale, lease, and closure of such facilities. The Department of the Navy has taken into account the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Program Comment on World War II and Cold War era (1939-1974) Ammunition Storage Facilities, and the Program Comment on Cold War era (1946-1974) Unaccompanied Personnel Housing, and accepts and adopts these Program Comments. The Department of the Navy ensures that the effects of these undertakings on these categories of historic properties is taken into account by execution of the steps identified as

treatment measures in the Program Comments, Sections II.B. Treatment measures vary by property type. For Cold War era Unaccompanied Housing, the Department of the Navy will prepare a supplemental context study that will be an appendix to the Army's existing study, "Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH) During the Cold War (1946-1989)." For World War II and Cold War era Ammunition Storage Facilities, the Department of the Navy will prepare a supplemental historic context study that will an appendix to the Army's existing context study, "Army Ammunition and Explosives Storage in the United States, 1775-1945". The Department of the Navy will also prepare documentation of ammunition storage facilities at four installations, to include three Navy installations and one Marine Corps installations. The Department of the Navy will also prepare documentation of Cold War era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing at four installations, to include three Navy installations and one Marine Corps installation. The full text of the Program Comments can be found on the DENIX Web site at <https://denix.osd.mil/programAlternatives>.

The Department of the Navy also announces the availability of the final Environmental Assessment (EA) and signed Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for the Program Comment process. Notice of the availability of the draft EA and FONSI was published in the **Federal Register** on October 26, 2004, Vol. 69, No. 206, pp. 62431-62432. With the Army as lead agency, the Department of the Navy considered all public comments received on the draft before finalizing the EA and FONSI.

Authority: 36 CFR 800.14(e)

Dated: May 16, 2007

John M. Fowler,

Executive Director.

[FR Doc. 07-2505 Filed 5-18-07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-K6-M



Preserving America's Heritage

**PROGRAM COMMENT FOR
WORLD WAR II AND COLD WAR ERA (1939 – 1974)
AMMUNITION STORAGE FACILITIES**

I. Introduction

This Program Comment provides the Department of Defense (DoD) and its Military Departments with an alternative way to comply with their responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act with regard to the effect of the following management actions on World War II and Cold War Era ammunition storage facilities that may be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places: ongoing operations, maintenance and repair, rehabilitation, renovation, mothballing, cessation of maintenance, new construction, demolition, deconstruction and salvage, remediation activities, and transfer, sale, lease, and closure of such facilities.

The term Ammunition Storage Facilities means all buildings and structures, listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, that were designed and built as ammunition storage facilities within the years 1939-1974, regardless of current use, and that are identified by a DoD Category Group (2 digit) code of 42, Ammunition Storage (category code 42XXXX), in the Military Service's Real Property Inventory currently or at the time of construction. Table 1 (attached) provides all such buildings and structures associated with ammunition storage, by Military Department, that are applicable to this program comment.

In order to take into account the effects on Ammunition Storage Facilities, DoD and its Military Departments will conduct documentation in accordance with The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation. As each Military Department will be responsible for conducting its own mitigation actions, the following required documentation is structured by Military Department, followed by DoD-wide requirements.

II. Treatment of Properties

A. Army Mitigation

1. The Army shall expand and revise its existing context study, Army Ammunition and Explosives Storage in the United States, 1775-1945 to include the Cold War Era. This document provides background information and criteria for evaluating the historic significance of such buildings. The updated context study will:

identify the changes in ammunition storage during the Cold War;

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focus on the changes required for ammunition storage due to technological advancement in weaponry;

consider the importance of major builders, architects or engineers that may have been associated with design and construction of Ammunition Storage Facilities throughout the Army or at specific Army installations; and

describe the inventory of Ammunition Storage Facilities in detail, providing information on the various types of buildings and architectural styles and the quantity of each.

2. The Army shall undertake in-depth documentation on Ammunition Storage Facilities at nine installations. The existing context study concluded that the Army possessed “only a few basic types and an abundance of examples” of Ammunition Storage Facilities, due to the standardization of ammunition storage facilities beginning in the 1920s. The context study suggests that six geographically dispersed installations contain an array of primary examples of both aboveground and underground magazines with a high degree of integrity:

Hawthorne Army Depot, Nevada – early igloos;

McAlester Army Ammunition Plant, Oklahoma – Corbetta Beehive;

Pine Bluff Arsenal, Arkansas – biological and chemical igloos;

Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant, Ohio – standard World War II and aboveground magazines;

Blue Grass Army Ammunition Plant, Kentucky – standard World War II igloos and aboveground magazines; and

Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant, Louisiana – Stradley special weapons.

The Army shall document these six as well as three additional installations that possess Cold War Era Ammunition Storage Facilities. Documentation at the three additional installations will be determined after completion of the expanded context study described in section II.A.1., above. This study will include a brief history of the installation and the surrounding community, if appropriate, and a detailed history of the storage facilities and documentation of the buildings. The documentation will primarily consist of historic photographs and existing plans. Documentation will be tailored to address the different natures of aboveground and underground storage.

B. Navy Mitigation

1. The Navy will develop a supplemental context study that will be attached as an appendix to the Army’s existing context study, Army Ammunition and Explosives Storage in the United States, 1775-1945. The final product will be a separately bound volume of additional information and photographs and tabular appendices that, when presented with the Army’s and Air Force’s context studies, provide a clear picture of the Department of Defense’s Ammunition Storage facilities. This context study appendix will:

cover both World War II and the Cold War Era, from 1939-1974;

explore the changes in ammunition storage resulting from World War II;

examine the changes required for ammunition storage due to technological advancement in weaponry during the Cold War;

consider the importance of major builders, architects or engineers that may have been associated with design and construction of Ammunition Storage Facilities; and

describe the inventory of Ammunition Storage Facilities in detail, providing information on the various types of buildings and architectural styles and the quantity of each.

2. The Navy shall document a representative sample of the basic types of both aboveground and underground ammunition storage facilities. The Navy will choose three geographically dispersed installations with the greatest number and variety of such resources. The Marines will choose one such installation. The sample chosen shall be the best representative examples of the range of Ammunition Storage types constructed during World War II and the Cold War era. This documentation will include collecting existing plans and drawings, writing a historic description in narrative or outline format, and compiling existing historic photographs of the structures. Documentation will be tailored to address the different natures of aboveground and underground storage.

C. Air Force Mitigation

1. The Air Force will develop a supplemental context study that will be attached as an appendix to the Army's existing context study, Army Ammunition and Explosives Storage in the United States, 1775-1945. The final product will be a separately bound volume of additional information and photographs and tabular appendices that, when presented with the Army's and Navy's context studies, provide a clear picture of the Department of Defense's Ammunition Storage facilities. This context study appendix will:

cover the Cold War Era, from 1946-1974;

explore the changes in ammunition storage resulting from the Cold War;

examine the changes required for ammunition storage due to technological advancement in weaponry during the Cold War;

consider the importance of major builders, architects or engineers that may have been associated with design and construction of Ammunition Storage Facilities; and

describe the inventory of Ammunition Storage Facilities in detail, providing information on the various types of buildings and architectural styles and the quantity of each.

2. The Air Force shall document a representative sample of the basic types of both aboveground and underground ammunition storage facilities. The Air Force will choose three geographically dispersed installations with the greatest number and variety of such resources. The sample chosen shall be the best representative examples of the range of Ammunition Storage types constructed during the Cold War era. This documentation would include collecting existing plans and drawings, writing a historic description in narrative or outline format, and compiling existing historic photographs of the structures. Documentation will be tailored to address the different natures of aboveground and underground storage.

3. The Air Force will not be required to consider its World War II Era facilities in these mitigation actions. The Air Force was established in September 1947 and therefore was not associated with structures constructed during this era. Rather the Air Force has inherited its current inventory of 263 World War II Era Ammunition Storage facilities from former Army installations. Given the substantial

mitigation actions that will be undertaken by the Army to document its facilities, further documentation for the small number of similar facilities located at Air Force installations provides no additional historic value. While no documentation will be done on World War II facilities under the Air Force's control, all of the 263 facilities in its inventory are covered under this Program Comment.

D. DoD-Wide Mitigation

1. Copies of the documentation described above will be made available electronically, to the extent possible under security concerns, and hard copies will be placed in a permanent repository, such as the Center for Military History.
2. In addition, as a result of on-going consultations, each Military Department will provide a list of properties covered by the Program Comment, by State, to State Historic Preservation Officers, Tribal Historic Preservation Officers, and other interested parties, as appropriate. Each Military Department will be responsible for determining how to convey its information.
3. All Military Departments will encourage adaptive reuse of the properties as well as the use of historic tax credits by private developers under lease arrangements. Military Departments will also incorporate adaptive reuse and preservation principles into master planning documents and activities.

The above actions satisfy DoD's requirement to take into account the effects of the following management actions on World War II and Cold War Era ammunition storage facilities that may be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places: ongoing operations, maintenance and repair, rehabilitation, renovation, mothballing, cessation of maintenance, new construction, demolition, deconstruction and salvage, remediation activities, and transfer, sale, lease, and closure of such facilities.

III. Applicability

A. 1. This Program Comment applies solely to Ammunition Storage Facilities as defined in Section I, above. The Program Comment does not apply to the following properties that are listed, or eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places: (1) archeological properties, (2) properties of traditional religious and cultural significance to federally recognized Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and/or (3) ammunition storage facilities in listed or eligible National Register of Historic Places districts where the ammunition storage facility is a contributing element of the district and the proposed undertaking has the potential to adversely affect such historic district. This third exclusion does not apply to historic districts that are made up solely of ammunition storage facility properties. In those cases the Program Comment would be applicable to such districts.

Since the proposed mitigation for the Ammunition Storage facilities documents site plans, building designs, and the spatial arrangement of ammunition storage facilities, along with the events and actions that lead to the development of standardized ammunition storage facilities in DoD, the important aspects of ammunition storage, whether single buildings or districts made up entirely of ammunition storage, will be addressed regardless of the type of undertaking that may affect this particular property type. The one currently known ammunition storage district, at Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant, has been identified for further study, as outlined in Section II(A)(2) above.

2. An installation with an existing Section 106 agreement document in place that addresses ammunition storage facilities can choose to:

- (i) continue to follow the stipulations in the existing agreement document for the remaining period of the agreement; or

(ii) seek to amend the existing agreement document to incorporate, in whole or in part, the terms of this Program Comment; or

(iii) terminate the existing agreement document, and re-initiate consultation informed by this Program Comment if necessary.

3. All future Section 106 agreement documents developed by the Military Departments related to the undertakings and properties addressed in this Program Comment shall include appropriate provisions detailing whether and how the terms of this Program Comment apply to such undertakings.

IV. Completion Schedule

On or before 60 days following issuance of the Program Comment, DoD, its Military Department and ACHP will establish a schedule for completion of the treatments outlined above.

V. Effect of the Program Comment

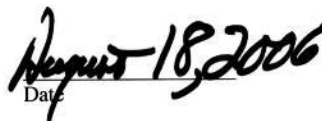
By following this Program Comment, DoD and its Military Departments meet their responsibilities for compliance under Section 106 regarding the effect of the following management actions on World War II and Cold War Era ammunition storage facilities that may be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places: ongoing operations, maintenance and repair, rehabilitation, renovation, mothballing, cessation of maintenance, new construction, demolition, deconstruction and salvage, remediation activities, and transfer, sale, lease, and closure of such facilities. Accordingly, DoD installations are no longer required to follow the case-by-case Section 106 review process for such effects. As each of the Military Departments is required under this Program Comment to document their own facilities, failure of any one Military Department to comply with the terms of the Program Comment will not adversely affect the other Departments' abilities to continue managing their properties under the Program Comment.

This Program Comment will remain in effect until such time as the Office of the Secretary of Defense determines that such comments are no longer needed and notifies ACHP in writing, or ACHP withdraws the comments in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.14(e)(6). Following such withdrawal, DoD and its Military Departments would be required to comply with the requirements of 36 CFR §§ 800.3 through 800.7 regarding the effects under this Program Comments' scope.

DoD, its Military Departments and ACHP will review the implementation of the Program Comment seven years after its issuance and determine whether to take action to terminate the Program Comment as detailed in the preceding paragraph.



John L. Nau, III
Chairman



Date

Attachment: Table

TABLE 1 - RPCS Hierarchy for Category Group 42

CG & Title	BC	BC Title	FAC	UM FAC Title	MIDDep	CAT CODE	UM AREA	UM OTH	UM ALT	CATCODE LONG NAME
-42- Ammunition Storage										
	42	Depot and Arsenal Ammunition Storage								
			421	SF Ammunition Storage, Depot and Arsenal						
					Army	42104	SF			EXPLOSIVE TRANSFER BUILDING, DEPOT LEVEL
					Army	42107	SF			STRADLEY, NONATOMIC BLAST RESISTANT, DEPOT LEVEL
					Army	42110	SF			FUSE AND DETONATOR MAGAZINE, DEPOT LEVEL
					Army	42120	SF			HIGH EXPLOSIVE MAGAZINE, DEPOT LEVEL
					Army	42150	SF			SMOKELESS POWDER MAGAZINE, DEPOT LEVEL
					Army	42160	SF			SPECIAL WEAPONS MAGAZINE, DEPOT LEVEL
					Army	42170	SF			GUIDED MISSILE MAGAZINE, DEPOT LEVEL
					Army	42180	SF			IGLOO STORAGE, DEPOT LEVEL
					Army	42181	SF			AMMUNITION STOREHOUSE, DEPOT LEVEL
					Army	42182	SF			SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION MAGAZINE, DEPOT LEVEL
					Army	42183	SF			GENERAL PURPOSE MAGAZINE, DEPOT LEVEL
					Army	42184	SF			AMMUNITION HUT, DEPOT LEVEL
					Army	42186	SF			AMMUNITION STORAGE OTHER THAN DEPOT OR UNIT
					Army	42288	SF			AMMO STORAGE OTHER THAN DEPOT OR UNIT
					Navy	42112	SF		CF	FUSE&DETONATOR MAGAZINE
					Navy	42122	SF		CF	HIGH-EXPLOSIVE MAGAZINE
					Navy	42132	SF		CF	INERT STOREHOUSE
					Navy	42142	SF		CF	SMOKEDRUM STOREHOUSE
					Navy	42148	SF		CF	SMALL-ARMS PYROTECHNIC MAGAZINE
					Navy	42152	SF		CF	SMOKELESS-POWDER-PROJECTILE MAGAZINE
					Navy	42162	SF		CF	SPECIAL-WEAPONS MAGAZINE
					Navy	42172	SF		CF	MISSILE MAGAZINE

4212	SF	Intercontinent al Ballistic Missile Storage Facility	Navy	42182	SF	SUBMARINE LAUNCHED BALLISTIC MISSILE STORAGE FACILITY
422		Installation and Ready Issue Ammunition Storage				
4221	SF	Ammunition Storage, Installation				
						STORAGE, MULTI-CUBICLE MAGAZINE
			Air Force	422253	SF	STORAGE, ROCKET CHECKOUT AND ASSEMBLY
			Air Force	422256	SF	STORAGE SEGREGATED MAGAZINE
			Air Force	422257	SF	STORAGE MAGAZINE ABOVE GROUND TYPE A, B, & C
			Air Force	422258	SF	MISSILE STORAGE FACILITY
			Air Force	422259	SF	STORAGE IGLOO
			Air Force	422264	SF	STORAGE, MODULE BARRICADED
			Air Force	422271	SF	STORAGE IGLOO STEEL ARCH UNDERPASS
			Air Force	422273	SF	FUSE AND DETONATOR MAGAZINE, INSTALLATION
			EA			HIGH EXPLOSIVE MAGAZINE, INSTALLATION
			Army	42210	SF	SMOKEDRUM STOREHOUSE, INSTALLATION
			Army	42215	SF	SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION AND PYROTECHNICS MAGAZINE, INSTALLATION
			Army	42225	SF	AMMUNITION STOREHOUSE, INSTALLATION
			Army	42230	SF	READY MAGAZINE, INSTALLATION
			Army	42231	SF	FIXED AMMUNITION MAGAZINE, INSTALLATION
			Army	42235	SF	SPECIAL WEAPONS MAGAZINE, INSTALLATION
			Army	42240	SF	GUIDED MISSILE MAGAZINE, INSTALLATION
			Army	42250	SF	IGLOO STORAGE, INSTALLATION
			Army	42260	SF	AMMUNITION HUT, INSTALLATION
			Army	42280	SF	GENERAL PURPOSE MAGAZINE, INSTALLATION
			Army	42281	SF	UNIT SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION STORAGE, INSTALLATION
			Army	42283	SF	AMMUNITION STORAGE STRUCTURE, INSTALLATION
			Army	42285	SF	
			Army	42286	SF	

423	Liquid Propellant Ammunition Storage	4231	GA	Liquid Propellant Storage, Ammunition Related	423111	Air Force	42310	SF	GA	CF	READY MAGAZINE
					423111 <td></td> <td>42310 <td>SF <td>GA <td></td> <td>LIQUID PROPELLANT AMMO STORAGE</td> </td></td></td>		42310 <td>SF <td>GA <td></td> <td>LIQUID PROPELLANT AMMO STORAGE</td> </td></td>	SF <td>GA <td></td> <td>LIQUID PROPELLANT AMMO STORAGE</td> </td>	GA <td></td> <td>LIQUID PROPELLANT AMMO STORAGE</td>		LIQUID PROPELLANT AMMO STORAGE
						Army	42311 <td>SF <td>GA</td> <td></td> <td>LIQUID PROPELLANT STORAGE, AMMUNITION, BUILDING</td> </td>	SF <td>GA</td> <td></td> <td>LIQUID PROPELLANT STORAGE, AMMUNITION, BUILDING</td>	GA		LIQUID PROPELLANT STORAGE, AMMUNITION, BUILDING
						Army	42312 <td>SF <td>GA</td> <td></td> <td>LIQUID PROPELLANT STORAGE, AMMUNITION, FACILITY</td> </td>	SF <td>GA</td> <td></td> <td>LIQUID PROPELLANT STORAGE, AMMUNITION, FACILITY</td>	GA		LIQUID PROPELLANT STORAGE, AMMUNITION, FACILITY
						Navy	42310 <td>SF <td>GA</td> <td></td> <td>LIQUID-PROPELLANT STORAGE</td> </td>	SF <td>GA</td> <td></td> <td>LIQUID-PROPELLANT STORAGE</td>	GA		LIQUID-PROPELLANT STORAGE
424	Weapon-Related Battery Storage	4241	SF	Battery Storage, Weapon Related	42410	Army	42410	SF	SH		BATTERY COLD STORAGE BUILDING
						Navy		SF <td></td> <td></td> <th>WEAPON-RELATED BATTERY STORAGE</th>			WEAPON-RELATED BATTERY STORAGE
425	Open Ammunition Storage	4251	SY	Open Ammunition Storage	42510	Army	42510	SY			AMMUNITION STORAGE PAD
						Navy	42520 <th>SY</th> <td></td> <td></td> <th>OPEN-AMMUNITION-STORAGE PAD</th>	SY			OPEN-AMMUNITION-STORAGE PAD
						Navy	42530 <th>SY</th> <td></td> <td></td> <th>CONTAINER-HOLDING YARD-EMPTY</th>	SY			CONTAINER-HOLDING YARD-EMPTY
						Navy		SY			BARRICADED MODULE (OPEN)



Preserving America's Heritage

PROGRAM COMMENT FOR COLD WAR ERA UNACCOMPANIED PERSONNEL HOUSING (1946 – 1974)

I. Introduction

This Program Comment provides DoD, and its Military Departments with an alternative way to comply with their responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act with regard to the effect of the following management actions on Cold War Era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH) that may be listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places: ongoing operations, maintenance and repair, rehabilitation, renovation, mothballing, cessation of maintenance, new construction, demolition, deconstruction and salvage, remediation activities, and transfer, sale, lease, and closure of such facilities.

The term UPH means all buildings and structures, listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, that were designed and built as UPH in the years 1946-1974, regardless of use. This will be all such buildings and structures with the DoD Category Group (2 digit) Code of 72, Unaccompanied Personnel Housing, in the Military Service's Real Property Inventory currently or at the time of construction. Buildings in Category Group Code 72 include UPH and associated buildings and structures such as dining halls and laundry facilities constructed to support military housing needs. Table 1 (attached) provides all such buildings and structures, by Military Department, that are applicable to this program comment.

In order to take into account the effects on such UPH, DoD and its Military Departments will conduct documentation in accordance with The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation. As each Military Department will be responsible for conducting its own mitigation actions, the following required documentation is structured by Military Department, followed by DoD-wide requirements.

II. Treatment of Properties

A. Army Mitigation

1. In 2003, the Army completed a study entitled Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH) During the Cold War (1946-1989). This Historic Context study was undertaken to support the analysis of real property related to Army UPH, and to support the identification and evaluation of historic properties. In addition to providing historic information regarding the UPH program, the study also documents the property types defined in their historic context. In-depth archival research of primary and secondary sources was undertaken on the organizational history, doctrines, and policies that influenced the design and development of Army UPH during the Cold War era. Data were collected to identify significant events and policies that influenced site plans, building design, and spatial arrangement of Army UPH

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facilities. Archival research was also directed to compile data on the evolution and modification of these property types over time. In addition, site visits to six Army installations containing UPH facilities were completed. The installations were examined to identify and document UPH-related property types based on extant real property in the Army inventory. These case studies included a summary installation history, interview data from the cultural resource management, a review of extant real property, and a detailed architectural analysis of the design, materials, construction and modification of over 700 examples of Army UPH. The resulting report provides a comprehensive and detailed record of Army UPH, including a collection of site plans, as-built building plans, and photographs (Chapter 4). Since these standard designs have already been well documented, no additional documentation of the Army's UPH is needed as part of the overall DoD mitigation. However, the Army should verify and document, as necessary, any building types and structures included on Table 1 that may not have been included in Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH) During the Cold War (1946-1989).

2. The Army, in order to take into account effects on potentially historic UPH, will amend Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH) During the Cold War (1946-1989) in order to make it available to a wider audience. Due to security concerns, the distribution of the context study is limited to US Government Agencies Only. The Army will remove the elements of the document that are security risks and then make the context available to DoD for consolidation with information gathered on Navy and Air Force UPH as required by Section II(D)(2), below..

B. Navy Mitigation

1. The Navy will produce a supplemental context study appendix that will be attached as an appendix to the Army's Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH) During the Cold War (1946-1989). The final product will be a separately bound volume of additional information and photographs and tabular appendices that, when taken with the Army's and Air Force's context studies, provide a clear picture of the DoD's UPH. The context study appendix will:

explore the post-World War II changing demographics of Navy personnel and its impact on housing needs;

amend, as necessary, and adopt the Army's criteria for evaluating the historic significance of UPH;

consider the importance of major builders, developers and architects that may have been associated with design and construction of UPH; and

describe the inventory of UPH in detail, providing information on the various types of buildings and architectural styles and the quantity of each.

2. The Navy shall document a representative sample of the basic types of UPH. The Navy will choose three geographically dispersed installations with the greatest number and variety of such resources. The Marine Corps will choose one such example. The sample chosen shall be the best representative examples of the range of UPH types constructed during the Cold War era. This documentation would include collecting existing plans and drawings, writing a historic description in narrative or outline format, and compiling historic photographs of the buildings (similar in scope to the Army's documentation).

C. Air Force Mitigation

1. The Air Force will produce a supplemental context study appendix that will be attached to the Army's Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH) During the Cold War (1946-1989). The final product will be a

separately bound volume of additional information and photographs and tabular appendices that, when taken with the Army's and Navy's context studies, provide a clear picture of the Department of Defense's UPH. The context study appendix will:

explore the post-World War II changing demographics of Air Force personnel and its impact on housing needs;

amend, as necessary, and adopt the Army's criteria for evaluating the historic significance of UPH;

consider the importance of major builders, developers and architects that may have been associated with design and construction of UPH; and

describe the inventory of UPH in detail, providing information on the various types of buildings and architectural styles and the quantity of each.

The Air Force shall include documentation of representative sampling of the basic types of UPH. The Air Force will choose three geographically dispersed installations with the greatest number and variety of such resources. The sample chosen shall be the best representative examples of the range of UPH types constructed during the Cold War era. This documentation would include collecting existing plans and drawings, writing a historic description in narrative or outline format, and compiling historic photographs of the buildings, and would be similar in scope to the Army's documentation.

D. DoD-Wide Mitigation

1. Additionally, DoD recently completed a draft context study entitled The Built Environment of Cold War Era Servicewomen through the Legacy Resource Management Program. This context study examines how the needs of women service members shaped construction plans and practices of several types of facilities, including UPH. The Legacy Program recently approved funds for the completion of this document. The legacy program will make the context study available to the Military Departments and the public to enhance the consideration and documentation of the UPH story.

2. DoD and its Military Departments will make copies of all documentation available electronically, to the extent possible under security concerns, and hard copies will be placed in a permanent repository, such as the Center for Military History. DoD will consolidate information from the Navy and Air Force documentation with the context provided by the Army, as required by Section II(A)(2) above, and make it available for public distribution.

3. As a result of on-going consultations with stakeholders, each Military Department will provide a list of its UPH properties covered by the Program Comment, by State, to stakeholders. Each Military Department will be responsible for determining how to convey its information.

4. All Military Departments will encourage adaptive reuse of UPH properties as well as the use of historic tax credits by private developers under lease arrangements. Military Departments will also incorporate adaptive reuse and preservation principles into master planning documents and activities.

These actions satisfy DoD's requirement to take into account the effects of the following management actions on DoD UPH that may be listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places: ongoing operations, maintenance and repair, rehabilitation, renovation, mothballing, ceasing maintenance activities, new construction, demolition, deconstruction and salvage, remedial activities, and transfer, sale, lease, and closure.

III. Applicability

A. This Program Comment applies solely to Cold War Era DoD UPH as defined in Section I, above. The Program Comment does not apply to the following properties that are listed, or eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places: (1) archeological properties, (2) properties of traditional religious and cultural significance to federally recognized Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and/or (3) UPH in listed or eligible National Register of Historic Places districts where the UPH is a contributing element of the district and the proposed undertaking has the potential to adversely affect such historic district. This exclusion does not apply to historic districts that are made up solely of UPH properties. In those cases the Program Comment would be applicable to such districts.

Since the proposed mitigation for UPH documents site plans, building designs, and the spatial arrangement of UPH, along with the events and actions that lead to the development of UPH, the important aspects of UPH, whether single buildings or districts made up entirely of UPH, will be addressed regardless of the type of undertaking that may affect this particular property type.

B. An installation with an existing Section 106 agreement document in place that addresses UPH can choose to:

- (1) continue to follow the stipulations in the existing agreement document for the remaining period of the agreement; or
- (2) seek to amend the existing agreement document to incorporate, in whole or in part, the terms of this Program Comment; or
- (3) terminate the existing agreement document, and re-initiate consultation informed by this Program Comment if necessary.

C. All future Section 106 agreement documents developed by the Military Departments related to the undertakings and properties addressed in this Program Comment shall include appropriate provisions detailing whether and how the terms of this Program Comment apply to such undertakings.

IV. Completion Schedule

On or before 60 days following approval of the Program Comment, DoD, its Military Departments and ACHP will establish a schedule for completion of the treatments outlined above.

V. Effect of the Program Comment

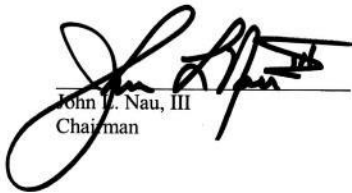
By following this Program Comment, DoD and its Military Departments meet their responsibilities for compliance under Section 106 regarding the effect of the following management actions on Cold War era DoD UPH that may be listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places: ongoing operations, maintenance and repair, rehabilitation, renovation, mothballing, ceasing maintenance activities, new construction, demolition, deconstruction and salvage, remedial activities, and transfer, sale, lease, and closure. Accordingly, DoD installations are no longer required to follow the case-by-case Section 106 review process for such effects.

As each of the Military Departments is required under this Program Comment to document their own facilities, failure of any one Military Department to comply with the terms of the Program Comment will not adversely affect the other Departments' abilities to continue managing their properties under the Program Comment.

VI. Duration and Review of the Program Comment

This Program Comment will remain in effect until such time as DoD or its individual Military Departments determine that such comments are no longer needed and notifies ACHP in writing, or ACHP withdraws the comments in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.14(e)(6). Following such withdrawal, DoD or its individual Military Departments would be required to comply with the requirements of 36 CFR §§ 800.3 through 800.7 regarding the effects under this Program Comments' scope.

DoD, its Military Departments and ACHP will review the implementation of the Program Comment seven years after its issuance and determine whether to take action to terminate the Program Comment as detailed in the preceding paragraph.



John L. Nau, III
Chairman



Date

Attachment: Table 1

TABLE 1 - RPCS Hierarchy for Category Group 72

CG & Title	BC	BC Title	FAC	UM	FAC Title	MidDep	CAT CODE	UM AREA	UM OTH	UM ALT	CATCODE LONG NAME
-72 - Unaccompanied Personnel Housing											
	721	Enlisted Unaccompanied Personnel Housing									
			7210	SF	Enlisted Unaccompanied Personnel Housing						
						Air Force	721312	SF	PN		DORMITORY AIRMAN PERMANENT PARTY/PCS-STUDENT
						Air Force	721313	SF	PN		TECHNICAL TRAINING STUDENT HOUSING
						Air Force	721314	SF	PN		DORMITORY, UNACCOMPANIED NCO
						Army	72111	SF	SF		ENLISTED UNACCOMPANIED PERSONNEL HOUSING
						Army	72170	SF	SF		UNACCOMPANIED PERSONNEL HOUSING, SENIOR NCO
						Navy	72111	SF	PN		BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS E1/E4
						Navy	72112	SF	PN		BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS E5/E6 (MARINE CORPS E-5 ONLY)
						Navy	72113	SF	PN		BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS E7 THRU E9 (MARINE CORPS E6/E9)
						Navy	72124	SF	PN		BACHELOR ENL. QTRS-MARINES E1/E4
						Navy	72125	SF	PN		BACHELOR ENL. QTRS-MARINES E5
						Navy	72126	SF	PN		BACHELOR ENL. QTRS-MARINES E6/E9
						Navy	72130	SF	PN		CIVILIAN BARRACKS -GS 01 THRU 06
						Navy	72131	SF	PN		CIVILIAN BARRACKS-BASE OPERATING SUPPORT CONTRACTOR
						Navy	72146	SF	PN		BERTHING--NAVAL HOME

7212	SF	Enlisted Unaccompanied Personnel Housing, Transient	Air Force	721315	SF	PN	DORMITORY VISITING AIRMAN QUARTERS
			Navy	72121	SF	PN	BACHELOR ENL QTRS-TRANSIENT E1/E4
			Navy	72122	SF	PN	BACHELOR ENL QTRS-TRANSIENT E5/E6
			Navy	72123	SF	PN	BACHELOR ENL QTRS-TRANSIENT E7/E9
			Navy	72153	SF	PN	TRANSIENT PERSONNEL UNIT BARRACKS E7-E9
7213	SF	Student Barracks	Army	72121	SF	SP	TRANSIENT UPH, ADVANCED INDIVIDUAL TRAINEES (AIT)
			Army	72122	SF	SP	TRANSIENT UPH, ADVANCED SKILLS TRAINEES (AST)
			Navy	72114	SF	PN	CLASS A STUDENT BARRACKS
			Navy	72117	SF	PN	OFFICER CANDIDATE SCHOOL (OCS)
			Navy	72118	SF	PN	NAVAL ACADEMY PREPARATORY SCHOOL (NAPS)
7214	SF	Annual Training/Mobilization Barracks	Navy	72119	SF	PN	BROADENED OPPORTUNITY FOR OFFICER SELECTION TRNG (BOOST)
			Navy	72424	SF	PN	OFFICER INDOCTRINATION SCHOOL (OIS)
			Army	72114	SF	SP	ENLISTED BARRACKS, TRANSIENT TRAINING
			Army	72115	SF	SP	ENLISTED BARRACKS, MOBILIZATION
			Air Force	721311	SF	PN	RECRUITS DORMITORY
7218	SF	Recruit/Trainee Barracks	Army	72181	SF	SP	TRAINEE BARRACKS
			Navy	72115	SF	PN	RECRUIT-TYPE BARRACKS
722		Unaccompanied Personnel Housing Mess Facilities					

ID	Category	Agency	Year	Structure	Description
7220	SF	Air Force	721215	SF	DINING HALL IN AIRMAN DORMITORY
		Air Force	722345	SF	FAST FOOD SERVICE
		Air Force	722351	SF	AIRMAN DINING HALL - DETACHED
		Air Force	722356	SF	DINING HALL, OFFICER, DETACHED
		Army	72210	SF	DINING FACILITY
		Army	72212	SF	DINING FACILITY - TRANSIENT TRAINING
		Navy	72145	SF	DINING-FACILITY -BUILT-IN/ATTACHED
		Navy	72210	SF	ENLISTED DINING-FACILITY
		Navy	72231	SF	DINING-FACILITY -DETACHED-CIV PERS
		Navy	72241	SF	DINING-FACILITY -DETACHED-COM PERS
		Navy	72430	SF	COMMISSIONED-OFFICERS MESS -CLOSED(BLT-IN/ATCHD)
7231	SF	Miscellaneous			Miscellaneous UPH Support Building
		Air Force	723155	SF	DAYROOM LOUNGE
		Army	72310	SF	UPH LAUNDRY BUILDING, DETACHED
		Army	72360	SF	MISCELLANEOUS FACILITIES, DETACHED
		Navy	72330	SF	LAUNDRY DETACHED
		Navy	72360	SF	TROOP-HOUSING -OTHER DETACHED BUILDINGS
		Navy	72377	SF	TROOP-HOUSING STORAGE (READY ISSUE/SHOP STORES/MISC.)
7232	SF	Unaccompanied Personnel Housing			Unaccompanied Personnel Housing Garage/Carport
		Air Force	72324	SF	GARAGE AUTOMOBILE
		Army	72350	SF	GARAGE, UPH, DETACHED
		Army	72351	SF	CARPORT, UPH

Facility ID	Facility Name	Category	Agency	Inventory #	Material	Condition	Notes
7233	Dining Support Facility	SF	Navy	72340	SF	VE	GARAGES DETACHED - BACHELOR HOUSING
7234	Latrine/Showers Facility	SF	Air Force	72385	SF		KITCHEN, CENTRAL PREPARATION
			Air Force	72388	SF		FLIGHT KITCHEN
			Navy	72250	SF	NS	COLD-STORAGE - DETACHED-FROM-GALLEY
7235	Miscellaneous CPH Support Facility	EA	Air Force	714124	SF		ATTENDANTS SANITARY FACILITIES
			Air Force	72339	SF		SANITARY LATRINE
			Navy	72320	SF	PN	LATRINE DETACHED
			Air Force	75066	EA	EA	PRIVATELY OWNED VEHICLE WASHRACK
			Navy	72350	EA	EA	WASH-RACK DETACHED
			Navy	72361	EA	EA	TROOP-HOUSING - OTHER DETACHED FACILITIES
7240	Officer Unaccompanied Personnel Housing	SF	Air Force	72441	SF	PN	OFFICER'S QUARTERS
			Air Force	72443	SF	PN	CADET QUARTERS
			Army	72410	SF	PN	UNACCOMPANIED OFFICERS QUARTERS, MILITARY
			Navy	72411	SF	PN	BACHELOR OFFICERS' QUARTERS PERMANENT PARTY W1/W2 & 01/02
			Navy	72412	SF	PN	BACHELOR OFFICERS' QUARTERS PERMANENT PARTY W3-W5 & 03/0P
			Navy	72422	SF	PN	CIVILIAN QUARTERS - GS 07 AND ABOVE
			Navy	72423	SF	PN	CIVILIAN QUARTERS-BASE OPERATING SUPPORT CONTRACTOR



Army Regulation 290-5

Cemeteries

Army Cemeteries

**Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC
21 October 2020**

UNCLASSIFIED

SUMMARY of CHANGE

AR 290–5
Army Cemeteries

This administrative revision, dated 18 December 2020—

- o Updates Cemeteries for which the Department of the Army is or was responsible (app B).

This major revision, dated 21 October 2020—

- o Changes the title from Army National Cemeteries to Army Cemeteries (cover).
- o Adds Armywide headquarters and staff responsibilities to operate, maintain, and administer cemeteries for which the Army is responsible (chap 2).
- o Adds the responsibilities of the cemetery responsible official, to include required certification (para 2–17).
- o Adds key tasks, requirements, and standards for Army cemeteries, including burial operations, burial exceptions, monuments, and headstone and other marker destruction (chap 3).
- o Adds punitive components pertaining to specific burial operations and accountability standards (para 3–1c).
- o Adds requirements for records accountability; maintenance and communication of the Army cemeteries' living history; long-term planning and preparation; and protection and composite risk management (chaps 5, 6, 7, and 8).
- o Adds inspections and staff assistance visits (chap 9).
- o Incorporates a list of cemeteries by location for which the Department of the Army is responsible (app B).
- o Adds an internal control evaluation (app C).
- o Adds the responsibilities of the Executive Director, Office of Army Cemeteries as a Headquarters, Department of the Army staff principal and policy proponent for cemeteries; and Superintendent, Arlington National Cemetery, U.S. Army, a direct reporting unit to Headquarters, Department of the Army (throughout).
- o Adds requirements in line with Title 10, United States Code, Chapter 776, including responsibilities of the Superintendent, Arlington National Cemetery and the Advisory Committee on Arlington National Cemetery; and requirements in line with 38 USC Chapter 24, including restrictions and guidance on reservations, memorials, and demonstrations (throughout).
- o Rescinds and supersedes AR 210–190, 16 February 2005.
- o Incorporates AGO 2020–02, 8 January 2020.

Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC
21 October 2020

*Army Regulation 290–5

Effective 21 November 2020

Cemeteries Army Cemeteries

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

JAMES C. MCCONVILLE
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:


KATHLEEN S. MILLER
Administrative Assistant
to the Secretary of the Army

History. This publication is an administrative revision. The portions affected are listed in the summary of change.

Summary. This regulation states the authority and prescribes policies, procedures, and responsibilities for the development, operation, maintenance, administration, and inspection of cemeteries for which the Department of the Army is responsible.

Applicability. This regulation applies to the Regular Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve, unless otherwise stated. This regulation also applies to personnel of all headquarters and organizations leading and supporting cemeteries for which the Army is responsible, including Army national and post cemeteries; cemeteries and burial plots located on Army property that were originally established to inter enemy

prisoners of war; Army cemeteries originally established to inter persons who died while criminally incarcerated; private cemeteries on Army property; and not otherwise defined cemeteries including within the Regular Army, U.S. Army Reserve, and cemeteries on Department of Defense property for which the U.S. Army National Guard is responsible.

Proponent and exception authority. The proponent of this regulation is the Executive Director, Office of Army Cemeteries. The proponent has the authority to approve exceptions or waivers to this regulation that are consistent with controlling law and regulations. The proponent may delegate this approval authority, in writing, to a division chief within the proponent agency or its direct reporting unit or field operating agency, in the grade of colonel or the civilian equivalent. Activities may request a waiver to this regulation by providing justification that includes a full analysis of the expected benefits and must include formal review by the activity's senior legal officer. All waiver requests will be endorsed by the commander or senior leader of the requesting activity and forwarded through their higher headquarters to the policy proponent. Refer to AR 25–30 for specific guidance.

Army internal control process. This regulation contains internal control provisions in accordance with AR 11–2 and identifies key internal controls that must be evaluated (see app C).

Supplementation. Supplementation of this regulation and establishment of command and local forms are prohibited without prior approval from the Executive Director, Office of Army Cemeteries, 1 Memorial Drive, Arlington, VA 22211–5003.

Suggested improvements. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to the Executive Director, Office of Army Cemeteries, 1 Memorial Drive, Arlington, VA 22211–5003.

Committee management. AR 15–39 requires the proponent to justify establishing/continuing committee(s), coordinate draft publications, and coordinate changes in committee status with the Office of the Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Army, Analysis and Integration Cell (AAAI CL), 105 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–0105. Further, if it is determined that an established “group” identified within this regulation later takes on the characteristics of a committee as found in AR 15–39, then the proponent will follow AR 15–39 requirements for establishing and continuing the group as a committee.

Distribution. This regulation is available in electronic media only and is intended for the Regular Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve.

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*This regulation supersedes AR 290–5, dated 1 September 1980 and AR 210–190, dated 16 February 2005.

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Glossary

Chapter 1 Introduction

1-1. Purpose

This regulation states the authority and prescribes policies, procedures, and responsibilities for the development, operation, maintenance, administration, and inspection of the cemeteries for which the Department of the Army is responsible. This includes Army national military cemeteries (ANMC), as defined in 10 USC 7721(b), open and closed Army post cemeteries, as defined in Part 553, Code of Federal Regulations, Subpart B (32 CFR Part 553, Subpart B), Army-contracted plots in private cemeteries used to re-inter persons originally interred in an Army cemetery, cemeteries and burial plots located on Army property that were originally established to inter enemy prisoners of war, Army cemeteries originally established to inter persons who died while criminally incarcerated, private cemeteries and plots on Army property, and not otherwise defined cemeteries. This regulation is applicable to all cemeteries for which the Army is responsible. This regulation is not applicable to National Cemetery Administration (NCA) cemeteries, including those located on Army installations, which are governed by Department of Veterans Affairs (DVA) regulations; National Park Service and Department of Interior cemeteries, which are governed by Department of Interior regulations; nor American Battle Monuments Commission (ABMC) cemeteries, which are governed by ABMC regulations.

1-2. References and forms

See appendix A.

1-3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms

See the glossary.

1-4. Responsibilities

Responsibilities are listed in chapter 2.

1-5. Records management (recordkeeping) requirements

The records management requirement for all record numbers, associated forms, and reports required by this regulation are addressed in the Records Retention Schedule-Army (RRS-A). Detailed information for all related record numbers, forms, and reports are located in Army Records Information Management System (ARIMS)/RRS-A at <https://www.arims.army.mil>. If any record numbers, forms, and reports are not current, addressed, and/or published correctly in ARIMS/RRS-A, see DA Pam 25-403 for guidance.

1-6. Legal authority and punitive components

a. Basic statutory authority pertaining to Army cemeteries is in Title 10, United States Code, Chapter 776; 24 USC Chapter 7 USC Chapter 24. Many of the provisions of 24 USC Chapter 7 were repealed by section 7(a) of the National Cemeteries Act of 1973 (Public Law (PL) 93-43); but section 7(b) provided that nothing in those repeals "shall be deemed to affect in any manner the functions, powers, and duties" of the Secretary of the Army (SECARMY) with respect to the cemeteries for which the Army remained responsible.

b. Portions of chapter 3 of this regulation are punitive with regard to Soldiers.

(1) Military personnel who violate any of the punitive sections may be subject to punishment under the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

(2) Civilian employees who violate any of the punitive sections may be subject to adverse and/or disciplinary action up to and including removal from the federal service.

c. 10 USC 7721 specifies the SECARMY's authority and responsibilities with respect to the Army National Military Cemeteries (ANMC). 10 USC 7722 specifies that the SECARMY, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense, shall determine eligibility for interment or inurnment in ANMC. The relevant sections of the U.S. Code applicable to Army cemeteries include 10 USC 985; 10 USC 1481; 10 USC 1482; 10 USC 7721 through 10 USC 7726; 38 USC 2402; 38 USC 2409 through 38 USC 2411; and 38 USC 2413.

1-7. Regulation applicability and management responsibility by cemetery category

Army management responsibilities vary by location, purpose of the cemetery, and legal interests held by the Government or other parties. Categories include—

a. Government cemeteries. U.S. Government cemeteries include all Army cemeteries as defined in paragraph 1-1 of this regulation, Departments of the Navy and Air Force cemeteries, National Park Service/Department of Interior cemeteries, NCA cemeteries, and ABMC cemeteries.

b. Army-contracted plots in private cemeteries used to re-inter those originally interred in an Army cemetery.

(1) For the purpose of this regulation, Army-contracted plots in private cemeteries used to re-inter those originally interred in an Army cemetery include closed sections of private cemeteries with which the U.S. Government coordinated to re-inter those Soldiers and Family members disinterred from an Army cemetery once the Army installation was determined closed.

(2) The Army has certain responsibilities for these Soldiers and civilians re-interred in a private cemetery. These responsibilities include working with the private cemeteries to maintain accountability of all gravesites and niches in the sections and ensuring the grave markers and grounds are maintained in accordance with DA Pam 290-5.

c. Cemeteries originally established to inter enemy prisoners of war.

(1) For the purpose of this regulation, a cemetery originally established to inter enemy prisoners of war includes open and closed cemeteries and plots on U.S. Government-owned land that the U.S. Government originally established to inter those Soldiers and civilians being held as prisoners from other sovereign nations. This category does not include individual enemy prisoners of war interred in a cemetery originally established for other purposes.

(2) The Army has certain responsibilities for the Native American tribes and other countries associated with those prisoners of war and other tribal members interred in cemeteries originally established to inter enemy prisoners of war. These responsibilities include providing neatly mowed and trimmed grass in accordance with standards in DA Pam 290-5 and as appropriate to that geographical region, and accommodating existing rights of access, visitation, and interment. New access rights may be granted pursuant to AR 405-80. If the Army causes damage to markers, the Army will also repair or replace markers in accordance with standards in DA Pam 290-5.

d. Army cemeteries originally established to inter those who died while criminally incarcerated.

(1) For the purpose of this regulation, a cemetery originally established to inter those who died while incarcerated and awaiting trial for, or convicted of, criminal acts includes open and closed cemeteries on U.S. Government-owned land that the U.S. Government originally established to inter those criminally incarcerated Soldiers and civilians being held in captivity by the U.S. at their time of death and whose remains were unclaimed by a next of kin.

(2) The Army has certain responsibilities for these Soldiers and civilians incarcerated at their time of death. These responsibilities include maintaining full accountability of all gravesites and niches in the cemeteries, providing neatly mowed and trimmed grass (as appropriate to that geographical region) and maintaining grave markers and signage in accordance with DA Pam 290-5 and accommodating existing access and visitation rights. New access rights may be granted pursuant to AR 405-80.

e. Private cemeteries, Government-owned land.

(1) For purpose of this regulation, a "private cemetery" is—

(a) Any cemetery or burial plot on Army property that, prior to its acquisition by the United States, was used to inter individuals. If the cemetery was in place at the time of acquisition and private graves remain in place, the cemetery is considered a private cemetery for the purpose of this regulation.

(b) Any cemetery or plot located on Army property and created by the U.S. Government to re-inter remains recovered from land owned by the Government, and repatriated in compliance with 25 USC Chapter 32. Reburial of remains on Army property may only be authorized, as discussed in paragraph 3-14, if those remains were originally recovered from within the Army installation's boundaries and were repatriated in compliance with 25 USC Chapter 32. If not previously considered a cemetery, these areas will be designated private cemeteries or plots on Government-owned land.

(2) There is no automatic right for burials in a private cemetery on Government-owned land, unless the original acquisition of the site provided for future interments or other responsibilities. The grant of new rights of access or use shall be in accordance with AR 405-80.

(3) The Army has certain responsibilities for those interred in private cemeteries that are now on Army land. These responsibilities include accommodating existing rights of access, visitation, and interment. New access rights may be granted pursuant to AR 405-80. If the Army causes damage to markers, the Army will also repair or replace markers in accordance with standards in DA Pam 290-5.

(4) If human remains are discovered on Army property in an area not previously designated as a cemetery, see paragraph 3-14.

f. Private cemeteries, privately owned land. In some instances, the Army chose not to acquire a cemetery site and left the site in private ownership, although surrounding property was acquired. These cemeteries fall outside of Army control except as governed by local agreements or memorandums of agreement between installations and private parties. Access and use of this property is governed by applicable Federal, state, and local laws and regulations.

g. Not otherwise defined cemeteries. For purposes of this regulation, “not otherwise defined cemeteries” include those cemeteries located on Government-owned land for which the Army has administrative jurisdiction over, but which do not fall within the other articulated categories of cemeteries cited in this section.

(1) The final determination regarding whether a cemetery falls within this category will be made by the Executive Director, Office of Army Cemeteries (OAC) after consideration of all relevant information related to the cemetery.

(2) The standards of care and other Army obligations with respect to cemeteries within this category will be determined on a case-by-case basis. The determination concerning the standards of care and other Army obligations for these cemeteries will be made after the Executive Director, OAC has fully considered all relevant information related to the history of and purpose for establishing the specific cemetery in question.

1-8. Office of Army Cemeteries

The OAC is a Secretariat element within the Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA). The Executive Director, OAC is the principal advisor to the SECARMY on all matters related to Army cemeteries and reports directly to the SECARMY. ANMC, which includes Arlington National Cemetery (ANC) in Arlington, VA; and the Soldiers’ and Airmen’s Home National Cemetery in Washington, DC, is a direct reporting unit of OAC. ANMC is supervised by the Superintendent who reports directly to the Executive Director, OAC/ANMC. Specific responsibilities are detailed in paragraph 2-6.

Chapter 2 **Responsibilities**

2-1. Chief of Staff of the Army

The CSA will—

a. Ensure that the Commanding General (CG), U.S. Army Military District of Washington, will—

(1) Coordinate official ceremonies at ANC, including official wreath laying ceremonies and the National Memorial Day Observance ceremony, to include Flags In/Flags Out.

(2) Serve as the Presidential representative at designated wreath laying ceremonies and similar events at ANC.

(3) Provide authorized military honors and chaplain support for funeral and committal services and Army ceremonial support for the ANMC, including providing—

(a) In coordination with the Executive Director, ANMC, and Joint Base Myer-Henderson Hall, security and force protection for special events and foreign dignitary visits at ANC.

(b) Tomb Sentinels at the Tomb of the Unknowns.

(c) Service Honors wreath ceremonies at the Tomb of the Unknowns.

(d) Armed Forces Full Honors wreath ceremonies at the Tomb of the Unknowns.

(e) Caisson and mounted escort for burials with military funeral honors for Service members who have reached senior noncommissioned officer status (DOD pay grade E-9), if available; burials with military funeral honors with military escort, including for Service members, regardless of rank, who die as a result of wounds received in action or are recipients of the Medal of Honor; and burials with Armed Forces Honors at ANC, and when requested, the Soldiers’ and Airmen’s Home National Cemetery.

(f) Presidential Salute Battery to render honors at ANC to visiting foreign dignitaries and heads of state and fire final salutes during select funerals.

b. Ensure that all commanders responsible for Army cemeteries comply with the provisions of paragraphs 2-16 and 2-17 of this regulation.

2-2. Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics and Technology)

The ASA (ALT) will—

a. Oversee the Army’s procurement mission with respect to Army cemeteries, including development and dissemination of policies, processes, and contracting business systems.

b. Provide acquisition procurement assistance for applicable products and services on a reimbursable basis to Army cemeteries.

2-3. Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations, Energy and Environment)

The ASA (IE&E) will—

a. Ensure that the unique aspects of the establishment, operation, and disestablishment of cemeteries are addressed. Oversee and facilitate the Executive Director, OAC's plans and programs for the acquisition, management, and disposal of real property at cemeteries under the jurisdiction of the Army. This oversight does not apply to real property activities at the ANMC.

b. In coordination with the Executive Director, OAC and the Deputy Chief of Staff (DCS), G-9, set policy for registering and maintaining Army cemeteries designated as historic properties.

2-4. Assistant Secretary of the Army (Manpower and Reserve Affairs)

The ASA (M&RA) will develop and execute Army memorial affairs policy not reserved to the Executive Director, OAC by 10 USC 7724.

2-5. Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Army

The AASA will provide HQDA staff support to the Executive Director, OAC.

2-6. Executive Director, Office of Army Cemeteries

The Executive Director, OAC, with functions and responsibilities established by the SECARMY, is dual-hatted as the Executive Director, ANMC, with responsibilities established in Title 10, United States Code, Chapter 776. The Executive Director, OAC/ANMC will—

a. Serve as the principal advisor to the SECARMY on all matters related to cemeteries.

b. Set the strategic direction for and oversee the implementation of Army policies and programs for all cemeteries for which the Army is responsible, as outlined in this regulation, and will—

(1) *For Headquarters, Office of Army Cemeteries (HQDA staff principal role).*

(a) Formulate, promulgate, administer, and oversee policies, doctrine, plans, and standards pertaining to cemeteries for which the Army is responsible.

(b) Establish and maintain gravesite accountability of all those interred in Army cemeteries and Army cemeteries originally established to inter those who died while criminally incarcerated.

(c) For Army-contracted plots in three private cemeteries (Fairmount, Greenlawn, Woodmere), maintain accountability of all gravesites and niches in the contracted sections and ensure the grave markers and grounds are maintained in accordance with DA Pam 290-5.

(d) Oversee gravesite and niche layout maps of the Army cemeteries and Army cemeteries originally established to inter those who died while criminally incarcerated. As required, make recommendations to the SECARMY on transfers of Army cemeteries, including transfers executed in accordance with paragraph 7-2.

(e) Provide technical guidance, training, staff assistance, and evaluations for Army cemeteries, and other cemeteries as requested, including oversight and inspections in accordance with 10 USC 7726.

(f) Formulate, promulgate, administer, and oversee plans and policies for OAC's Federal Records Program.

(g) Develop and direct the Army's Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution process for all cemeteries; provide consultation to the appropriate HQDA principal official on policy, legislative, and financial programs matters under their jurisdiction which may affect Army cemeteries.

(h) In consultation with the Army General Counsel and DCS, G-9, designate any new private cemetery or plot on Army property.

(i) In coordination with the ASA (IE&E) and DCS, G-9, help advise and implement policy for registering and maintaining Army cemeteries designated as historic properties.

(j) Provide recommendations to the SECARMY for a memento policy for the Army cemeteries, as needed, outlining the overall oversight and authority for the proper disposition of items left at individual gravesites or niches.

(k) Coordinate with the Central Joint Mortuary Affairs Board on issues pertaining to the disposition of unknown remains interred in cemeteries for which the Army is responsible for all military Services and the U.S. Coast Guard.

(l) Serve as the SECARMY's representative and voting member on the Cemetery Management Board.

(m) Programmatically deliver new technologies available to be used across the Army cemeteries, and other cemeteries as applicable, which are aligned to its enterprise approach. The delivery will also have a robust governance structure to oversee milestone decision points and configuration control of the OAC's business processes.

(2) *For ANMC.*

(a) Exercise authority, direction, and control over all aspects of ANMC.

(b) Oversee the programming, planning, budgeting, and execution of funds authorized and appropriated for the ANMC.

(c) Oversee the construction, operation and maintenance, and repair of the buildings, structures, and utilities of the ANMC.

- (d) Formulate and oversee a master plan for ANC.
- (e) Develop and recommend interment and inurnment eligibility policy to the SECARMY.
- (f) Provide recommendations to the SECARMY regarding any request for an exception to interment and inurnment eligibility policy at the ANMC.
- (g) Serve as approval authority for disinterment requests at the ANMC (see para 3–7).
- (h) Acquire and maintain real property and interests in real property for the ANMC.
- (i) Supervise and ensure that the Superintendent ANMC carries out responsibilities in accordance with 10 USC 7725, paragraph 2–17, and the following responsibilities:
 1. Plans and conducts private ceremonies at the ANMC, including funeral and memorial services for interment and inurnment, and plan and conduct public ceremonies, as directed by the SECARMY.
 2. Addresses proposals for the placement of memorials and monuments in the ANMC.
 3. Implement the ANC master plan that addresses interment and inurnment capacity, visitor accommodation, operation and maintenance, capital requirements, preservation of the cemetery’s special features, and other matters the Executive Director considers appropriate.
- (3) *For other cemeteries for which the Army is responsible.*
 - (a) Determine the eligibility policy for all Army post cemeteries, to include the USMA cemetery.
 - (b) Serve as the decision authority for all requests for exceptions to burial policy for Army post cemeteries, Army-contracted plots in private cemeteries used to re-inter persons originally interred in an Army cemetery, cemeteries, and burial plots located on Army property that were originally established to inter enemy prisoners of war, and Army cemeteries originally established to inter persons who died while criminally incarcerated.
 - (c) Provide oversight of the cemetery responsible official (CRO) (see para 2–17), when assigned, of Army cemeteries.
 - (d) Provide design approval of all construction at Army cemeteries as defined in DA Pam 420–11. This does not include repair work as defined in DA Pam 420–11.
 - (e) Approve placement of new monuments that could eliminate available burial space at Army post cemeteries.

2–7. Chief of Legislative Liaison

The CLL will oversee and provide direct support to the Executive Director, OAC, the ANC Superintendent, and ANC’s Congressional interaction with members of Congress and their staffs.

2–8. Chief, Public Affairs

The CPA will oversee and facilitate the implementation of public affairs policy, including all policies addressing media access and requests, for the cemeteries for which the Army is responsible.

2–9. Chief, National Guard Bureau

The CNGB, directly or by delegation to the Director, Army National Guard (DARNG), ensures the State Adjutants General of the 54 States, territories, and Washington, DC comply with the provisions of this regulation for cemeteries on Federal property licensed or permitted to the various States, territories, and Washington, DC for ARNG use. The CNGB, or the DARNG if delegated, will coordinate with the State Adjutant General of each of the 54 States, territories, and Washington, DC to—

- a. Ensure compliance with paragraphs 2–16 and 2–17 of this regulation of ARNG-controlled Army cemeteries, including—
 - (1) Army post cemeteries located on Federal sites for which ARNG is responsible;
 - (2) Army cemeteries located on inactive and former Federal sites for which ARNG is responsible;
 - (3) Cemeteries and burial plots located on Federal sites for which ARNG is responsible that were originally established to inter enemy prisoners of war;
 - (4) Army cemeteries originally established to inter those who died while criminally incarcerated for which ARNG is responsible; and
 - (5) Private cemeteries and plots on Army property for which ARNG is responsible.
- b. Ensure ARNG commanders in support of Army cemeteries on Army-owned land for which the ARNG is responsible, execute direct support and provide essential supplies, services, and minor construction at the respective Army cemeteries.
- c. Ensure ARNG commanders in support of cemeteries on State-owned land for which the ARNG is responsible, execute direct support and provide essential supplies, services, and minor construction at the respective Army cemeteries and comply with the intent of this regulation.

2-10. Deputy Chief of Staff, G-1

The CG, U.S. Army Human Resources Command on behalf of the DCS, G-1 will provide policy and operational oversight of the Army's casualty and memorial affairs operations as per AR 638-2 and AR 638-8.

2-11. Deputy Chief of Staff, G-9

The DCS, G-9 will—

a. In coordination with the Executive Director, OAC incorporate cemeteries, as applicable, within the development, implementation, and evaluation of doctrine, policies, plans, strategies, and programs for military facilities investment requirements, privatization, installation, environmental, water management, and energy security and sustainability programs.

b. When involving cemeteries for which the Army is responsible, coordinate with the Executive Director, OAC when ensuring execution of approved operational programs for the reorganization, realignment, and closure of installations.

c. In coordination with the Executive Director, OAC and Chief of Engineers (COE), implement policies that ensure that the Spatial Data Standard for Facilities, Infrastructure, and Environment standards for Geospatial Information System accurately capture cemetery operations.

d. In coordination with the Executive Director, OAC, ensure that buildings' and structures' real property records associated with all cemeteries and plots for which the Army is responsible are maintained within the appropriate system.

e. In support of the Executive Director, OAC, and Army General Counsel, help advise and record determinations of the establishment of any new private cemetery or plot on Army property.

f. In support of the Executive Director, OAC, help advise on the final disposition of human remains found outside established cemetery boundaries (including plots) on Army property once the human remains are determined by the U.S. Army Criminal Investigative Command or other Federal investigative authority not to be associated with a crime.

g. Provide support to the ASA (IE&E) and the Executive Director, OAC, in advising and implementing policy for maintaining Army cemeteries designated as historic properties in accordance with AR 200-1.

2-12. Chief of Engineers

The COE, in coordination with DCS, G-9 and Executive Director, OAC/ANMC will—

a. Establish policies that ensure that the Spatial Data Standard for Facilities, Infrastructure, and Environment standards for Geospatial Information System accurately capture cemetery operations.

b. Ensure the CG, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) will—

(1) Regarding Headquarters, OAC, on a reimbursable basis, provide engineering and technical services at the Army cemeteries in accordance with a work acceptance process.

(2) Regarding ANMC, on a reimbursable basis, provide a full range of engineering and technical services through a mutually agreed upon business process by which USACE manages support to ANMC.

2-13. Commanding General, U.S. Army Materiel Command

The CG, AMC will—

a. Ensure compliance with the provisions of paragraphs 2-16 and 2-17 of this regulation for—

(1) Army post cemeteries located on installations for which AMC is responsible;

(2) Cemeteries and burial plots established to inter enemy prisoners of war that are located on installations for which AMC is responsible; and

(3) Private cemeteries and plots on Army property for which AMC is responsible.

b. Ensure the CG, U.S. Army Installation Management Command (IMCOM)—

(1) Complies with the provisions of paragraphs 2-16 and 2-17 of this regulation, for—

(*a.*) Army post cemeteries located on Regular Army installations for which IMCOM is responsible;

(*b.*) Army cemeteries located on inactive and former Army installations for which IMCOM is responsible;

(*c.*) Cemeteries and burial plots established to inter enemy prisoners of war that are located on installations for which IMCOM is responsible;

(*d.*) Army cemeteries originally established to inter those who died while criminally incarcerated; and

(*e.*) Private cemeteries and plots on Army property for which IMCOM is responsible.

(2) Directs, as appropriate, the various IMCOM-controlled Army installation garrison commanders, in support of Army cemeteries, to execute direct support and provide essential supplies, services, and minor construction at the respective Army cemeteries.

c. Through the Army Contracting Command and subordinate commands contracting elements —

(1) Regarding Headquarters, OAC, serve as principal acquisition procurement advisor to the Executive Director, OAC and supporting organizations.

(2) Regarding Army national military cemeteries—

(a) Execute periodic assessments in coordination with the Executive Director, OAC to ensure the ANMC remain in compliance with acquisition regulations, policies, and guidelines.

(b) Assist the ANMC in developing and implementing acquisition guidelines in support of the Army national military cemeteries' strategic plans, standing operating procedures, and approved Headquarters, OAC directives.

(c) Serve as lead advisor to the ANMC on efficient use of the Government Purchase Card Program and assist the ANMC in developing increased fiduciary accountability and oversight measures.

(d) Evaluate and monitor all contractual performance for ANMC contracts with the assistance of appointed ANMC contracting officer representatives.

(e) Prepare and organize contracting support to execute and administer contracts required for supplies, services, and minor construction at ANMC.

(3) Regarding Army post cemeteries, the aligned procurement oversight organization will—

(a) Serve as principal acquisition advisor to IMCOM garrison commanders; ARNG training center managers of ARNG training installations; USARC garrison commanders; Superintendent, USMA; and/or supporting organizations and personnel on all acquisition-related matters for their respective cemeteries.

(b) Provide advice, guidance, and assistance necessary for development and execution of sound acquisition programs in compliance with the DODD 5000.01, the Defense Acquisition Guidebook, the Federal Acquisition Regulation, the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement, the Army Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement, and any applicable procurement regulations, policies, and guidelines.

(c) Execute periodic assessments in coordination with the Executive Director, OAC, to ensure the Army post cemeteries remain in compliance with acquisition regulations, policies, and guidelines.

(d) Assist those responsible for Army post cemeteries in developing and implementing acquisition policies, procedures, and guidelines in support of the Army post cemeteries' strategic plans, standing operating procedures, and Headquarters, OAC directives.

(e) Serve as lead advisor to those responsible for Army post cemeteries on efficient use of the Government Purchase Card Program and assist those responsible for Army post cemeteries in developing increased fiduciary accountability and oversight measures for the Army post cemetery.

(f) Evaluate and monitor all contractual performance for Army post cemeteries contracts with the assistance of appointed Army post cemeteries' contracting officer representatives.

(g) As requested, provide logistics and maintenance support services through their respective servicing logistics readiness centers.

2-14. Commanding General, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command

The CG, TRADOC will ensure that the Director, U.S. Army Center of Military History, provides Department of the Army-level policy guidance and staff oversight of the Headquarters, OAC and ANC History Program, in accordance with the provisions of AR 870-5.

2-15. Commanding General, U.S. Army Cyber Command

The CG, ARCYBER will support Army post cemeteries, national military cemeteries, and other cemeteries for which the Army is responsible, as practicable, with information technology and services in accordance with the current Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Information Management services list.

2-16. Commanding General, U.S. Army Reserve Command

The CG, U.S. Army Reserve Command (USARC) will ensure each USARC subordinate headquarters complies with the provisions of paragraphs 2-16 and 2-17 of this regulation for—

a. Army post cemeteries for which the U.S. Army Reserve (USAR) is responsible; and

b. Private cemeteries and plots on land for which the USAR is responsible.

2-17. All commanders controlling Army cemeteries

All commanders having cemeteries for which they are responsible will—

a. Exercise command and control authority for direction and control over the planning, administration, operation, maintenance, budgeting, and full accountability, as outlined in this regulation, of their cemeteries in support of the policy, regulatory, and operational oversight of the Executive Director, OAC.

- b. Ensure the two inherently governmental cemetery functions for interring veterans or Family members are accomplished by Government employees (see para 3-2 and glossary).
- c. Not establish new private cemeteries (including plots) or expand existing Government or private cemeteries (including plots) without prior approval from the Executive Director, OAC. This includes reburial of remains recovered from land owned by the Government, and repatriated in compliance with 25 USC 32.
- d. Not establish new cemeteries to bury pets on Army property (see para 3-13). Appropriated funds will not be used to bury pets or maintain existing pet cemeteries on Army property.
- e. Act in accordance with AR 200-1 following the discovery of human remains found outside established cemetery boundaries (including plots) on Army property (see para 3-15).
- f. Ensure that the Executive Director, OAC approves the design of all construction projects at Army cemeteries as defined in DA Pam 420-11 (less repair work) and provide the Executive Director, OAC with a complete set of reproducible drawings, operation and maintenance instructions, and any applicable guarantees for equipment for each major construction project at their cemetery.
- g. Determine if requests for burial in their cemeteries meet the eligibility criteria based on documentation provided by a decedent's primary next of kin (PNOK) or person authorized to direct disposition of remains (PADD).
- h. Maintain gravesite and niche layout maps for their cemeteries.
- i. For requested exceptions to burial policy in their cemeteries, prepare and forward a burial exception packet for decision to the Executive Director, OAC. For requested exceptions to burial policy in their cemeteries, prepare and forward a burial exception packet for decision to the Executive Director, OAC (see para 3-5).
- j. Forward disinterment requests for their cemeteries for decision to the Executive Director, OAC.
- k. Ensure that each cemetery location, as well as cemetery operations and maintenance, are included within the installation master plan to ensure the cemetery remains a high quality, sustainable, and an enduring part of the installation and surroundings.
- l. Act in accordance with AR 870-5 to include within their commands' annual histories, those events and activities of historical significance occurring at their cemeteries.
- m. Remain compliant with 54 USC 306108 and AR 200-1 for ongoing operations at their cemeteries.
- n. Accomplish cemetery administration, operations, and maintenance in accordance with DA Pam 290-5.

2-18. Cemetery responsible officials

Commanders responsible for cemeteries will appoint a CRO to oversee the operations and maintenance of the cemetery. The CRO for Army cemeteries must be a U.S. Federal Government employee (civilian or military) and appointed as the CRO on orders by the commander responsible for the cemetery. For—

- a. *Army National Military Cemeteries.* The CRO for the ANMC is the Superintendent, ANMC.
- b. *All other Army cemeteries (excluding private cemeteries).* When designated or assigned—
 - (1) Be trained and/or certified by the Executive Director, OAC within 120 days of appointment or hiring or at the next available CRO training course in accordance with DA Pam 290-5.
 - (2) Ensure the performance of cemetery-specific duties in accordance with the standards set forth in this regulation and DA Pam 290-5 and under the oversight of the Executive Director, OAC to include—
 - (a) Care and maintenance of cemetery grounds, buildings, structures, and utilities.
 - (b) Preservation of cemetery property, supplies, and equipment, and accurate accounting for the same.
 - (c) Enforcement of laws and regulations pertaining to the operation and administration of the cemetery.
 - (d) Maintenance of records and preparation of reports and correspondence pertaining to the administration, operation, and maintenance of the cemetery.
 - (e) Continuous oversight and inspection of cemetery facilities in order to correct or report deficiencies.
 - (f) Arrangement, coordination, and scheduling of funerals; communication with local armed services commands, next of kin, and funeral directors with regard to interment eligibility, interment data, and procurement of headstones; assisting families and funeral directors in obtaining religious services and military honors from the military service responsible for providing honors; attending, or providing representation at all interment services; and cooperation in arranging Memorial Day and other patriotic services in the cemetery.
 - (g) Layout and design of gravesites and maintenance of general cemetery maps and gravesite layout plans.
 - (h) Opening, gravesite setup, and closing of graves.
 - (i) Erection of temporary grave markers.
 - (j) Receipt, inspection, and erection of permanent headstones and acceptance inspection of private monuments.
 - (k) Inspection and acceptance of contractual work.
 - (l) Procurement of cemetery equipment and supplies.

(m) Soliciting, evaluating, and accepting bids for contractual work, supplies, material, and equipment in accordance with and as limited by contracting officers' orders issued by higher procurement authority.

(n) Maintenance and repair work.

(o) The daily raising and lowering of the flag and the opening and closing of the cemetery gates.

(p) Receiving visitors and extending appropriate courtesies; maintaining good relations with and supplying information to the public; contacting decedent's next of kin; and, where appropriate, obtaining documents or data relative to interment and reservations.

(q) Examining service data submitted in support of eligibility for interment, and authorizing the interment of those decedents who meet the established current interment eligibility criteria.

(r) Representing the United States in all matters pertaining to the cemetery to include giving personal tours to visiting dignitaries and distinguished visitors.

(s) Designating the routes of traffic within the cemetery for all funerals and ceremonies. When required, designates specific parking areas to accommodate attendees at ceremonies and special events.

(t) Designate, as necessary, another responsible Federal Government employee to act on their behalf in the conduct of the duties described above. CROs will ensure their designated representatives are sufficiently trained to fulfill responsibilities as representatives of the CRO.

(3) Will ensure the two inherently governmental cemetery functions for interring veterans or Family members are accomplished by Government employees (see para 3-2 and glossary).

Chapter 3

Honor the Fallen through Burial

3-1. General

a. This chapter applies to distinct categories of cemeteries: Army cemeteries, Army-contracted plots in private cemeteries used to re-inter those originally interred in an Army cemetery, and Army cemeteries originally established to inter those who died while criminally incarcerated. Paragraphs 3-4, 3-6, 3-8, 3-10, 3-11, 3-12, and 3-15 also apply, as indicated, to Army cemeteries originally established to inter enemy prisoners of war.

b. This chapter outlines the burial requirements unique to Army cemeteries and provides additional guidance also applicable to other categories of cemeteries for which the Army is responsible, as defined in para 3-1a. See also paragraph 1-7 for responsibilities associated with other categories of cemeteries for which the Army is responsible.

c. Paragraphs 3-2b(4)(b), 3-2d, 3-2f(1), 3-2g, and 3-15 are punitive with regard to Soldiers. Violators of these sections may be subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice. Civilian employees who violate any provisions of these sections may also be subject to adverse or disciplinary action.

3-2. Key tasks

"Honor the fallen through burial" includes eight key tasks for cemeteries listed in paragraph 3-1a—

a. *Determine eligibility and schedule funerals.* Army cemeteries will schedule funerals for eligible veterans and Family members in a professional and compassionate manner, in accordance with standards outlined in DA Pam 290-5, as soon as possible after being contacted by the decedent's PNOK or PADD. Based on documentation provided by a decedent's PNOK/PADD in accordance with DA Pam 290-5, Commanders controlling cemeteries will determine burial eligibility (an inherently government function) and arrange for any authorized military funeral honors in the timeliest manner possible.

b. *Assign and prepare the gravesite or niche.* Burying eligible veterans and Family members with dignity and honor requires accurately assigning and laying out sites and safely excavating without damaging adjacent areas. In addition—

(1) All eligible persons will be assigned graves or niches at the time of need (that is, after death), without discrimination as to military rank, race, color, sex, religion, age, or national origin and without preference to military grade or rank. Graves will not be assigned before death except for bona fide reservations made according to paragraph 3-2b(4)(c).

(2) Army cemeteries should use concrete casket and urn liners, whenever possible.

(3) The selection of gravesites in first interment areas will appear as a disciplined evolution; subsequent interment areas will be managed in accordance with DA Pam 290-5.

(4) When assigning graves or niches—

(a) Only one gravesite or niche is authorized for burial of an eligible Service member and their eligible dependent Family members.

(b) In accordance with 38 USC 2410A for ANC and 32 CFR Part 553.40 for Army post cemeteries, gravesites and niches will not be reserved prior to the time of need.

(c) Reservations made in writing before the one-gravesite per Family policy was established for that cemetery will be honored as long as the reservee remains eligible for burial at the Army cemetery. For ANMC, this reservation must have been made before 1 January 1962 and an eligible person was interred in the reserved gravesite prior to 1 January 2017. For all other Army cemeteries, the reservation must have been made before 1 May 1975. There is no requirement for an interment to have occurred prior to a date certain for eligible reservations at these cemeteries.

(d) Cemetery personnel will follow up on each reservation every 5 years to ensure the reservee still intends to be interred in that cemetery. The Executive Director may cancel a reservation and the site made available for burial if the reservee relinquishes the reservation or does not use this site at his or her time of death, or if cemetery personnel can make an administrative determination of death of the reservee.

e. *Conduct a professional and compassionate service.* All Army cemeteries must conduct the committal (and chapel, if applicable) service flawlessly, with dignity and compassion, and in accordance with AR 600–25, for the veteran or Family member being interred. Army cemeteries will strive to provide an intimate environment that supports grieving. Families, friends, and the military community will leave the cemetery satisfied that their needs have been met.

d. *Establish and maintain positive chain of custody (an inherently governmental function) of the remains from receipt to final disposition.*

(1) Establishing and maintaining an absolute positive chain of custody of the remains from receipt to final disposition is a non-negotiable standard to which Army cemeteries will adhere without error. Chain of custody procedures are contained in DA Pam 290–5, chapter 3.

(2) Army cemeteries require a certificate of cremation or notarized statement attesting to the authenticity of the cremated human remains. Cemetery personnel will ensure Families validate that the urn contains 100 percent of the decedent's remains received (less a reasonable amount for commemorative items, usually less than 1 ounce) from the crematorium or funeral home before conducting the burial service. The intent of this policy is to ensure the decedent is not interred in two separate locations.

e. *Close the grave or niche.* In accordance with DA Pam 290–5, the CRO or their representative will place a temporary marker at the site no later than the close of business of the day of interment. In addition—

(1) After in-ground interment, the Army cemeteries will close the grave with appropriate material and resurface in accordance with the natural terrain and environment of the cemetery.

(2) After above-ground interment, the Army cemeteries will promptly mount and secure the niche cover.

f. *Erect the marker.*

(1) All graves and niches in Army cemeteries will be accurately marked with a temporary, Government, or private marker. The exception is the unmarked interment of cremated remains in ANMC specially approved vaults.

(2) The Army cemeteries will ensure the timely, accurate, and Family-vetted permanent markers for individuals and groups, whether using Government or private headstones/markers, in accordance with DA Pam 290–5 standards. New headstones or markers will not be set with a concrete collar. (See paras 3–10 and 3–11.)

g. *Document interments.* The Army cemeteries will document or record new interments in the Army's information technology system of record (currently Interment Services System (ISS) for National Cemeteries and Research Tool for other cemeteries) which are able to produce a digital DA Form 2122 (Record of Interment/Inurnment). If not yet using the information technology system of record, these cemeteries will document new interments on a manual DA Form 2122 and annotate the burial maps to reflect or update the occupied gravesite or niche status. Any other manual or electronic form, database, or system used in lieu of a DA Form 2122 must be approved for use by the Headquarters, OAC. See paragraph 5–4 for additional information on burial records management.

h. *Updating maps.* Army cemeteries will update both working maps and GIS maps to reflect new interments using procedures as described in DA Pam 290–5.

i. *Communicate burial eligibility, requirements, and services.* Each open Army cemetery will communicate the burial eligibility, document requirements, and services provided to Families for their cemetery, including determination of eligibility at the time of need of the burial services.

3–3. Determining eligibility for interment in Army cemeteries

Although the Army will make every reasonable effort to verify eligibility from Government records, the burden of proving eligibility lies with the party who requests interment. Prior to interment, the party requesting interment must provide, at a minimum, verification of honorable service (usually a DD Form 214 (Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty)), state issued death certificate (or a burial permit if death certificate is not yet complete), and a cremation certificate obtained from the funeral home or crematorium (if applicable). Prior to interment, the party

requesting interment must provide, at a minimum, verification of honorable service (usually a DD Form 214 (Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty)), death certificate (or burial permit if death certificate is not yet complete), and a cremation certificate (if applicable). In addition, individuals determined to be eligible for burial will not be interred in a closed section or cemetery (see para 3–4) without an approved exception to burial (see para 3–5). In the case of dispute, in consultation with Army General Counsel’s office, the Executive Director, OAC shall make the final determination of eligibility.

a. Army National Military Cemeteries. The Executive Director, ANMC will determine whether the submitted documentation is sufficient to support a finding of eligibility for ANMC.

b. Army post cemeteries, Army-contracted plots in private cemeteries used to re-inter those originally interred in an Army cemetery, and Army cemeteries originally established to inter those who died while criminally incarcerated. The Superintendent, USMA; CG, AMC; CG, IMCOM; CNGB; and CG, USARC or their Cemetery Responsible Official or Department of the Army designee will determine whether the submitted documentation is sufficient to support a finding of eligibility, as established in Part 553, Title 32, Code of Federal Regulations (32 CFR 553), for their respective cemeteries in these categories.

c. Army cemeteries originally established to inter enemy prisoners of war.

(1) For open Army cemeteries originally established to inter enemy prisoners of war, the CG, IMCOM may delegate the authority to support a finding of eligibility to the local garrison commander.

(2) For closed Army cemeteries originally established to inter enemy prisoners of war, the CG, AMC; or CG, IMCOM will determine whether the submitted documentation is sufficient to support a finding of eligibility for their respective cemeteries. This determination should be included with the requested exception for interment in a closed cemetery to the Executive Director, OAC.

3–4. Interments in open and closed Army cemeteries

The Army will maximize use of Government land designated as Army cemeteries for eligible veterans and Family members, while maintaining the historical and cultural nature of the land. See appendix B for the current open and closed designation for Army cemeteries, Army-contracted plots in private cemeteries used to re-inter those originally interred in an Army cemetery, Army cemeteries originally established to inter those who died while criminally incarcerated, and Army cemeteries originally established to inter enemy prisoners of war. For these cemeteries, the following interment rules apply—

a. Burials in open sections of these open Army cemeteries are authorized.

b. Commanders responsible for cemeteries may request through the chain of command that the Executive Director, OAC designate historic sections within an Army post cemetery to be closed for interments. Requests will be reviewed by the local State historic preservation office prior to submission. Once the Executive Director, OAC designates a section as closed, interments will not occur without an approved burial exception by the Executive Director, OAC.

c. Once the Executive Director, OAC designates a cemetery for which the Army is responsible as closed, interments will not occur without an approved burial exception by the Executive Director, OAC. See paragraph 7–2 for requesting closure of an Army cemetery.

3–5. Burial exceptions

a. PADD/PNOK of individuals not meeting the Army cemeteries’ burial eligibility requirements in paragraph 3–3 wishing to inter remains in an Army cemetery may request in writing an exception for interment. Requests for an exception to policy will only be considered at the individual’s time of need (that is, at death or later).

b. A hospital administrator, in coordination with the respective garrison and senior commanders, may request in writing an exception for interment of fetal or other remains for which they have become responsible.

c. Each request for exception to burial eligibility policy is unique and, as such, a varied array of documentation may be required or provided by the requestor. All relevant information regarding military service and/or other service to the nation should be included within the burial exception packet for consideration (for example, DD Form 214, award certificates, orders, narrative explaining reasoning for request, and so forth.)

d. Burial exception packets, including all documents required to request, approve, and document completion of a burial exception, are to be handled in accordance with appropriate records management instructions. Requests for burial exceptions are considered permanent records. (See para 5–4a(5).)

e. There are two basic types of exception to burial eligibility policy—

(1) An exception for burial in a new grave or niche, which would otherwise displace an eligible veteran.

(2) An exception for burial in the same grave or niche as a person already interred or inurned.

f. Exceptions for burial at Army National Military Cemeteries. The SECARMY is the approval authority for exceptions to interment and inurnment policy at ANMC.

g. Exceptions for burial at Army post cemeteries. The Executive Director, OAC, in consultation with the commander of the installation in question, is the approval authority for exceptions to policy for burial in Army post cemeteries.

h. Timeliness. Requests for exceptions to policy by a PNOK or PADD should be handled in a timely fashion to facilitate the approval process. For exception to policy requests, the CRO will obtain from the PNOK or PADD the following:

(1) A notarized letter stating the compelling reasons for the exception to policy (requestors should include relevant supporting documentation such as death certificate, cremation certificate, DD Form 214, and other exemplary service or conduct information which might help the exception approval authority with a determination);

(2) If the request is for interment in the same grave as an already interred individual, the request must include the name of the interred individual and relationship;

(3) For same grave interment requests, a notarized statement by all close living relatives (widow or widower; parents; adult brothers and sisters; and natural or adopted adult children; even though the legal relationship of that person to the decedent may have changed) of the interred individual, stating they have no objection to the proposed exception;

(4) For same grave interment requests, a notarized statement from a third party who knows those who have provided the statements and attests to the fact that the persons providing the statements constitute all the close living relatives as defined in paragraph 3-5.

(5) For exceptions to burial policy at ANMC, PNOK/PADD must submit a public disclosure statement to allow for required Congressional notification in the event the exception is approved.

i. CRO will provide a feasibility assessment of the gravesite in question.

3-6. Storage of remains at Army cemeteries

a. Army cemeteries will not store casketed remains prior to burial.

b. All Army cemeteries must maintain the capability to temporarily store cremated remains, either on-site at the cemetery, off-site elsewhere on the installation, or through a local funeral home. This temporary storage location of cremated remains will be known as the cemetery's Cremated Remains Storage Area (CRSA). Army cemeteries will maintain a CRSA in accordance with DA Pam 290-5.

3-7. Disinterments

a. Interments in ANMC and Army post cemeteries are considered permanent and final. A disinterment is the permanent removal of interred human remains from a particular gravesite. Disinterment and removal of remains from ANMC and Army post cemeteries at no expense to the Government are permitted with the prior approval of the Executive Director, ANMC.

b. Those requesting disinterment from ANMC and Army post cemeteries must submit the following through the garrison commander and chain of command, to the Executive Director, ANMC -

(1) A notarized letter stating the reasons for the disinterment request with the name of the interred individual;

(2) Notarized statements by all close living relatives (widow or widower; parents; adult brothers and sisters; and natural or adopted adult children; even though the legal relationship of that person to the decedent may have changed) of the interred individual, stating they have no objection to the proposed disinterment;

(3) A notarized sworn statement from a third party who knows those who have provided the statements and attests to the fact that the persons providing the statements constitute all the close living relatives as defined in paragraph 3-7b(2).

c. Any disinterment authorized under this paragraph must be accomplished without expense to the Government.

d. A repositioning of remains in the same grave in order to accommodate a subsequent interment is not considered a disinterment.

e. The Executive Director, OAC/ANMC will carry out disinterments and disinterments directed by a court of competent jurisdiction upon presentation of a lawful, original court order and after consulting with the Army General Counsel, or his or her designee. As this is a matter among Family members, the Army or cemetery officials should not be made parties to any court action.

f. CRO will provide a feasibility assessment of the gravesite in question.

3-8. Headstones and markers furnished by the Government

For Army cemeteries, Army-contracted plots in private cemeteries used to re-inter those originally interred in an Army cemetery, Army cemeteries originally established to inter enemy prisoners of war, and Army cemeteries originally established to inter those who died while criminally incarcerated—

a. Authority. All graves and niches in these Army cemeteries will be appropriately marked in accordance with this regulation and DA Pam 290–5. Government markers (including headstones) are provided by the DVA in accordance with 38 USC 2306 and 32 CFR 38.630. When requested by the PNOK, an appropriate memorial headstone or marker will be furnished and placed in the appropriate memorial section of the cemetery. New Government headstones will be of white marble, upright slab design, unless placed in a section with predominantly another type of Government marker.

b. Applications. Markers or headstones furnished by the Government will be ordered from the DVA either by approved electronic data transfer or at a minimum by using VA Form 40–1330 (Claim for Standard Government Headstone or Marker). A VA Form 40–1330 is also required for Government memorial markers, which will also be submitted to the DVA. Pursuant to 38 CFR 38.632, the following are the only individuals authorized to apply for a headstone/marker or medallion (if not otherwise requesting a Government marker):

- (1) The decedent's PNOK at the time of death or loss, as defined in DODI 1300.18;
- (2) A person authorized in writing by the PNOK; or
- (3) A personal representative authorized in writing by the decedent.

c. Inscriptions. Inscriptions on Government furnished headstones, niche covers or memorial markers will be made according to the policies and specifications of the Secretary of the Army, consistent with the policies of the DVA. In addition—

(1) At a minimum and when known, all headstones/markers will bear the names of all (and only those) persons buried at the site, the number of the grave, branch of Service, year of birth, and year of death.

(2) For headstones or markers ordered after the effective date of this regulation, the DVA-approved emblems of belief are the only authorized graphics on Government markers.

(3) The section designation and grave number will be incised on the reverse side, near the top of all new upright headstones, in accordance with policies and specifications of the DVA. Existing Government headstones or markers without an inscribed location will have their geospatially-mapped location annotated with their digital records.

(4) As lithochrome (darkened lettering) will fade over time, headstones/markers will be ordered without lithochrome when practicable. Markers or headstones within new first interment sections, or within sections predominantly without lithochrome, will not be ordered with lithochrome without prior approval from the Executive Director, OAC.

(5) Terms of endearment befitting a national hero may be added at the bottom of the headstone/marker. New Government upright headstones/markers will not have additional remarks inscribed on the reverse of the marker, except as related to additional decedents.

d. Timeline. CROs will make ordering and installing Government headstones/markers a priority task. A temporary marker will be placed at the site immediately following the interment but no later than the close of business the day of the interment. CROs will allow PNOKs 14 days from the date of interment to provide any final marker inscription data changes or additions. The permanent, error-free marker will be emplaced and its digital photo(s) included within the decedent's permanent file in the digital system of record (currently ISS) within 14 days of delivery from the DVA.

e. Replacement policy.

(1) Government markers in these Army cemeteries will be replaced if they are damaged beyond repair, badly deteriorated, illegible, stolen or vandalized, or if the inscriptions are factually incorrect; the inscription does not include all individuals buried at that location; or if the headstone/marker constitutes a safety hazard. Consult DA Pam 290–5 for how to order a replacement marker.

(2) In most cases, under the DVA "Replacement-in-Kind" program, replacing older, historic Government headstones or markers which are damaged, badly deteriorated, illegible, are factually incorrect, or are a safety hazard with like-style headstones is not in conflict with Section 106 under the National Historic Preservation Act. However, certain Government headstones or markers, due to their historical location (for example, Chief's Knoll at the Fort Sill Post Cemetery) or unique significance, may require greater scrutiny per paragraph 6–4.

(3) Except when correcting errors of fact, Government replacement headstones/markers and the inscriptions on them will be identical with the original headstone or marker as far as is practicable and desirable.

(4) The photos of the original and replacement headstone or marker will remain attached to the permanent record.

(5) Markers or headstones will not be reordered for faded lithochrome after the PNOK on the original interment is deceased.

(6) For Army cemeteries originally established to inter enemy prisoners of war, if the Army causes damage to a headstone/marker furnished by the Government, the Army will also repair or replace the headstone/marker in accordance with standards in DA Pam 290–5.

f. Multiple or additional interments. When multiple or additional interments are made in a grave or niche, the headstone or marker will be updated to include the names of all decedents, together with other pertinent inscription data, if space permits. In general, the deceased Service member's information is inscribed on the front of an upright

headstone and the eligible dependent(s) information is inscribed on the back. However, when space is insufficient to accommodate the inscriptions of all dependent decedents on the back of an upright headstone, inscriptions for the service-connected decedent and his or her spouse may also be placed on the face of the upright marker, if possible. Inscriptions for the additional interments will be engraved on the reverse side.

g. Group headstones or markers. In accordance with 38 CFR 38.633—

(1) Upon request of the service casualty office and with consent of all next of kin, a group headstone may be erected to mark the burial location of two or more members of the Armed Forces who died in a sanctioned common military event (for example, battle or other hostile action, bombing or explosion, disappearance of aircraft, vessel, or other vehicle) while in active military, naval, or air service, and whose remains were comingled and could not be individually identified.

(2) The design of Government group markers will follow the same guidelines for Government individual markers.

h. Memorial headstones or markers. In accordance with 38 CFR 38.630—

(1) Upon request of the PNOK at the time of the loss or declaration of death, memorial markers may be erected to commemorate an eligible person listed in paragraph 3-7a. Memorial markers will be of the standard design authorized for the cemetery. Dependents are not authorized to be commemorated on a memorial headstone or marker at Army cemeteries.

(2) In addition to the authorized inscriptions, the phrase “In Memory of” is mandatory.

(3) Army cemeteries are not authorized to commemorate on a memorial marker any veteran or individual who is commemorated elsewhere on another marker, either Government or private.

3-9. Markers and inscriptions at private expense

a. Authority. All graves and niches in Army cemeteries will be appropriately marked in accordance with this regulation and DA Pam 290-5. The Executive Director, OAC will approve the repair and replacement of private headstones/markers, in Army post cemeteries. Construction and installation of private headstones and markers, in lieu of Government-furnished headstones and markers, are prohibited in Army post cemeteries unless approved by the Executive Director, OAC prior to October 1, 2020. Repair or replacement of private headstones and markers which were approved prior to October 1, 2020 must be consistent with the requirements of 32 CFR 553.28 through 32 CFR 553.30, and the repair or replacement must be approved in advance by the Executive Director, OAC/ANMC. Should a private headstone or marker become unserviceable at any time and the PNOK fails to repair or replace it, or if the marker is not updated to reflect all persons buried in that gravesite within 6 months of the most recent burial, the Executive Director, OAC/ANMC reserves the right to remove and dispose of the headstone or marker and replace it with a standard, Government-furnished headstone or marker. No new private headstones or markers are authorized for placement at any Army cemeteries.

b. Design and inscriptions.

(1) Private headstones/markers will be updated, replaced, or supplemented if the inscriptions do not include all individuals interred at that location or the inscriptions are illegible. If PADD/PNOK cannot be located or is unwilling to update a private marker as described, the Executive Director, ANMC/OAC; Superintendent, USMA; CG, AMC; CG, IMCOM; CNGB; or CG, USARC will order and place a flat Government marker at the base of the private headstone to properly commemorate the individual(s) interred at the site.

(2) For subsequent interments in graves with private headstones/markers, the PADD/PNOK is responsible for having inscribed on private headstones/markers the name and date of death of all those subsequently interred at the site. If a PADD/PNOK cannot be located or is unwilling to update a private marker with a missing but known name and date of death, or an administrative determination of death can be made, the Superintendent, ANMC; Superintendent, USMA; CG, AMC; CG, IMCOM; CNGB; or CG, USARC will order and place a flat Government marker at the base of the private headstone to properly commemorate the individual(s) interred at the site.

(3) The PADD/PNOK is responsible for correcting or replacing private headstones/markers containing factually incorrect inscriptions. If a PADD/PNOK cannot be located or is unwilling to correct or replace the private marker, the Executive Director, ANMC/OAC; Superintendent, USMA; CG, AMC; CG, IMCOM; CNGB; or CG, USARC will digitally capture the original marker, attach the photos to the permanent records, and order and place a flat Government marker at the base of the private headstone to properly commemorate the individual(s) interred at the site.

(4) The name of the person(s), organization, fraternity, monument company, or society responsible for the purchase and erection of the headstone or marker will not be permitted on the marker or anywhere else in the cemetery.

c. Timeline.

(1) The Army cemetery will place a temporary marker at the site no later than the close of business of the day of interment.

(2) Within 60 days of the committal service, the PADD/PNOK should provide the Army cemetery documentation that the private, permanent headstone or marker has been ordered. If within 6 months of the most recent committal the private headstone/marker is not emplaced (or has an expected shipment date) for a new private marker, or updated to annotate all decedents interred at that location, the Army cemeteries will order and emplace a Government marker that annotates all (or those still unmarked) decedents interred at that location. Army cemeteries will ensure the PADD/PNOK wishing to emplace a private marker for a decedent understand and are provided timely reminders of approaching deadlines to help them remain within this timeline.

(3) Within 30 days of the headstone/marker being placed, the CRO will submit digital photos of the marker within the OAC-established system of record.

d. Maintenance and replacement policy.

(1) The photos of the original and replacement markers will remain attached to the permanent record.

(2) The Department of the Army will not be liable for maintenance of or damage to a private headstone or marker.

(3) Private headstones/markers will be repaired or replaced at private expense if the marker constitutes a life, safety, or health hazard. If a PADD/PNOK cannot be located or is unwilling to repair or replace the private marker, the Superintendent, ANMC; Superintendent, USMA; CG, AMC; CG, IMCOM; CNGB; or CG, USARC will digitally capture the original marker, attach the photos to the permanent records, remove and appropriately dispose of the headstone/marker in accordance with paragraph 3-11, and replace the private marker with a standard Government headstone or marker.

(4) If the PADD/PNOK decides to replace a private headstone/marker, including adding information for subsequent interments, the PADD/PNOK will agree in writing with the disposal of the replaced marker in accordance with paragraph 3-11.

(5) Regarding ANMC, monument firms must request and receive authority from the Superintendent, ANMC to add an inscription to an existing marker before work is begun in the cemetery. Written authority from the PADD/PNOK must accompany the request to perform the work.

(6) Regarding Army post cemeteries, private individuals or organizations must coordinate with the CRO or their designated representative before a private headstone/marker located in Army post cemeteries may be maintained or repaired.

e. Where a private headstone or marker has been erected for an individual interred in an Army cemetery and the PADD/PNOK desires to have inscribed on it the name and appropriate data pertaining to a deceased spouse, parent, son, daughter, brother, or sister who meet the requirements in paragraphs 3-3a and 3-3b, and are otherwise eligible to be interred in that particular grave or have been granted an exception for interment in that particular grave, such inscriptions may be incised on the monument at no expense to the Government, with the prior written approval of the Superintendent, ANMC; Superintendent, USMA; CG, AMC; CG, IMCOM; CNGB; or CG, USARC.

f. Except as may be authorized for marking group burials, private ledger monuments of freestanding cross design, narrow shafts, mausoleums, or above-ground vaults are prohibited. Private concrete casket and urn grave liners may be placed at Army cemeteries not currently using these liners at private expense, if desired and if the cemetery ground can accommodate these liners at the time of interment.

g. Specific instructions concerning private headstones/markers are in DA Pam 290-5.

3-10. Commemorative monuments

The erection or placing of commemorative monuments in Army cemeteries to honor events, units, groups, and organizations will be done in accordance with the CFRs and ARs. Army cemeteries must ensure that monuments, which do not mark interred remains nor commemorate individuals described in paragraph 3-3, do not take away land that might otherwise be suitable to fulfill the Army cemeteries' primary mission: burial and memorialization of eligible deceased veterans and Family members. Therefore—

a. Army National Military Cemeteries. Comply with 38 USC 2409(b) regarding emplacement of monuments or similar structures in these cemeteries.

b. All other Army cemeteries.

(1) Monuments or similar structures will not be placed in locations that would otherwise displace an eligible veteran.

(2) Requests for monuments or similar structures to be placed in Army cemeteries that could eliminate available burial space will include, at a minimum, details depicting a scale drawing or model, showing the exact inscription and other details of the proposed tribute and the requested location of the monument's placement. Requests will be forwarded through the chain of command to the Executive Director, OAC for approval.

3-11. Headstone or other marker destruction

For Army national and post cemeteries, Army-contracted plots in private cemeteries used to re-inter those originally interred in an Army cemetery, Army cemeteries originally established to inter those who died while criminally incarcerated, and Army cemeteries originally established to inter enemy prisoners of war, inscribed headstones, footstones, flat markers, and niche covers that will no longer be used to mark the burial location of their inscribed decedent(s) will be, as soon as possible—

- a. Photographed and digitally attached to that decedent's permanent record;
- b. Destroyed in a manner that obliterates the inscription; and
- c. Disposed of to prevent reuse or recognition as a gravesite or niche marker.

3-12. Viewing remains and lying in repose and honor

a. Caskets and urns will not be opened on Army cemetery grounds for viewing purposes or adding or removing items. Requests for exceptions to view or add items to caskets or urns will be forwarded to the Executive Director, OAC.

b. Individuals who request that caskets be opened for viewing of remains will be advised to arrange for private viewing outside the cemetery. All associated expenses must be paid from private funds.

c. Requests for the viewing of remains in military chapels will be referred to the chaplain in charge of the chapel in question. The CRO will not assume any responsibility for granting or denying permission for the viewing of the remains in military chapels since the chapels do not come under his or her jurisdiction.

d. *Arlington National Cemetery only.* The Executive Director, ANMC with the approval of the SECARMY, may approve exceptionally distinguished individuals to lie in honor in the Memorial Amphitheater Chapel before being laid to rest at ANC.

3-13. Burial of pets on Army property

- a. Pets will not be buried, inurned, or scattered on Army property except in those pet cemeteries already established.
- b. Appropriated funds will not be used to bury pets or to maintain established pet cemeteries on Army property.
- c. Neglected pet cemeteries will have markers removed and be maintained at a level equivalent to the surrounding area.

3-14. Locating human remains on land not previously designated as a cemetery

If human or unidentifiable remains are found on Army property on land not previously considered a cemetery, the area will be secured and the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command will be notified immediately to determine if the remains are human and associated with a crime. In addition—

a. If the remains are not human and not associated with an archaeological site or human burial, then they may be disposed of properly.

b. If the remains are human and associated with a crime, the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command will direct all future actions regarding the remains.

c. If the remains are human but the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command determines that the remains are not associated with a crime, the remains will be determined if they are Native American or Native Hawaiian for applicability of 25 USC 32. This event and associated details will be forwarded through the chain of command to the Executive Director, OAC.

(1) If the remains are determined to fall under the authority of 25 USC 32, commanders will refer to policy in AR 200-1. In addition—

(a) Reburial of remains on Army property may only be authorized if those remains were originally recovered from within the Army installation's boundaries, and repatriated in compliance with 25 USC 32.

(b) If not previously identified in Army property records as a cemetery, once remains are re-interred, these areas will be designated private cemeteries or plots on Government-owned land. Establishing a reburial area for remains repatriated in compliance with 25 USC 32 may result in these areas being determined an Indian Sacred Site by the involved tribe, per Executive Order 13007. Establishing a reburial area under this code requires prior approval by the Executive Director, OAC.

(2) If the remains do not apply under 25 USC 32, garrison commanders will re-inter the remains in a local cemetery. A Government marker with an "Unknown" inscription is authorized.

(3) All documentation related to this case, including re-interment details if completed by the Army, grave marker if placed by the Army, and geospatial location if the Army is responsible for the re-interment, will be forwarded through the chain of command to the Executive Director, OAC and maintained as permanent records.

d. Commanders will not establish new private cemeteries (including plots) on Army land without prior approval from the Executive Director, OAC.

3-15. Prohibition of disbursing cremated remains within Army cemeteries

All interments and inurnments within Army cemeteries must be accurately recorded and the graves/niches accurately marked. Therefore, the disbursing, release, or spreading of cremated remains within Army cemeteries is prohibited.

Chapter 4

Maintain the Hallowed Grounds

4-1. General

This chapter applies to all Army cemeteries, except private cemeteries discussed in paragraph 1-7e. It assigns responsibilities for the planning, design, construction, repair, and maintenance in connection with the development, expansion, and maintenance of Army cemeteries. These tasks will ensure the Army cemeteries' grounds, headstones/markers, monuments, infrastructure, and facilities are maintained to standards commensurate with their status as hallowed grounds. This chapter outlines broad guidelines only. Detailed instructions for maintaining the grounds are found in DA Pam 290-5. The Army will continue to honor the veterans and their Families who have served the Nation by providing a sense of beauty and serenity at these final resting places, in accordance with DA Pam 290-5. Regulations that are inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter are not applicable as far as the design, construction, and maintenance of these cemeteries are concerned.

4-2. Critical tasks

"Maintain the hallowed grounds" includes the following four critical tasks:

a. Maintain the grounds.

(1) Army cemeteries will sustain neatly groomed healthy turf, trees, shrubbery, and landscape appropriate to that geographical region and befitting of those resting there in solemn repose. Grounds maintenance should enhance the cemetery's natural beauty and native environment based on the historical aspects, location, special features, or other significant factors within the cemetery and installation or surrounding region.

(2) The garrison commander, in consultation with the Executive Director, OAC, will decide whether to replace dead or damaged trees or add burial spaces in open sections in cemeteries. As gravesite obstructions are removed, only those Army cemeteries open to first interments will update their geospatial maps to reflect available burial space.

b. Maintain markers and monuments.

(1) Army cemeteries will maintain clean, aligned, and dignified grave markers and monuments for individuals, groups, and significant historical events associated with those Army cemeteries. Scheduled maintenance plans will use environmentally-friendly techniques to maintain clean markers and monuments while minimizing damage during cleaning, including to those considered historic.

(2) When possible, Army cemeteries will "bump and align" (see glossary) upright markers within existing sockets instead of "raise and realign" (see glossary), to minimize the potential for accountability errors. Regardless of method, headstones will not be removed from the gravesite. Historic markers will only be bumped and aligned to minimize wear and tear of the marker.

c. Maintain the facilities and infrastructure. Structures and facilities at Army cemeteries will be of a scope, dignity, and aesthetic design suitable to the purpose for which they are intended. Scheduled maintenance plans will ensure all buildings, structures, utilities, roads, parking lots, walk paths, fences, and signs remain acceptable for their functional use, comply with the requirements of the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 to the extent necessary and whenever practical, and are maintained in accordance with DA Pam 290-5 and all other applicable laws and regulations.

d. Oversee construction. As places provided by a grateful Nation to honor the fallen of the Armed Forces of the United States, the standards for construction, maintenance, and operation of Army cemeteries will be commensurate with the purpose to which they are dedicated.

4-3. Items left at gravesite

Army cemeteries will strive to ensure the dignity and decorum befitting a national shrine to our veterans. Visitors will be asked not to leave items that present a safety or health concern at any headstone or gravesite. Items left at graves and niches will be collected and disposed of to facilitate normal cemetery maintenance procedures, such as frequent mowing in order to maintain a neat and orderly appearance as well as to prevent damage to equipment and adjacent

grave markers. The Government is not responsible for items left at a gravesite or niche. These items are considered abandoned property. In addition—

- a.* Commanders responsible for Army cemeteries will determine local policies, based on environmental factors, for when and what items may be left at gravesites or niches, ensuring the cemetery maintains a dignified appearance.
- b.* U.S. flags should be placed on gravesites for Memorial Day.
- c.* The following items are prohibited from being left at gravesites, niches, or within Army cemeteries—
 - (1) Statues, lights, noise makers, hanging ornaments and any other type of commemorative items.
 - (2) Planted flowers, shrubs, and so forth.
 - (3) Items that present a safety or health concern, such as munitions, knives, alcohol, tobacco products, glass objects, electrically-powered devices, and so forth.
- d.* Items may not be affixed to Government furnished markers.
- e.* The Government does not assume any responsibility for damaged or missing items left at gravesites or niches.
- f.* Floral and other items will be removed from the gravesites or adjacent niches as soon as they become faded, wilted, and/or unsightly. Floral grave blankets are not authorized.
- g.* The following items may be left at gravesites or niches at ANMC:
 - (1) Fresh cut flowers may be placed on gravesites or adjacent niches at any time.
 - (2) Wreaths, during the winter holiday season.

Chapter 5

Records Accountability

5-1. General

This chapter applies to all Army cemeteries. Army cemeteries originally established to inter those who died while criminally incarcerated, and as practicable, Army cemeteries originally established to inter enemy prisoners of war. It outlines the responsibilities for maintaining accurate and auditable records of cemetery operations and all those interred in these cemeteries. These tasks will ensure OAC's knowledge management and records maintenance processes reinforce America's trust and confidence in the Army's care of the veterans and their Family members laid to rest in these cemeteries for which the Army is responsible.

5-2. Army cemeteries business processes governance

- a.* Formal processes allow personnel responsible for Army cemeteries to build in efficiencies, timeliness, and accuracy and use data to inform decision-making. Formal processes will also allow personnel responsible for these cemeteries, now and in the future, to understand why decisions were made and to apply contemporary rules as appropriate.
- b.* Commanders will ensure their designated CROs attend the OAC training course to ensure they are trained on records management and on the business rules, processes, and standards, as applicable, in accordance with DA Pam 290-5. This will help generate consistency, standardization, and efficiency in business practices; capture and transfer best practices; and shape the workplace culture to reinforce ethics, respect, and accountability at all cemeteries for which the Army is responsible.

5-3. Key records accountability responsibilities

To ensure records accountability and enhance decision-making across Army cemeteries, the Executive Director, OAC will—

- a.* Develop and codify repeatable business rules, processes, internal controls, and standards to manage information accurately, efficiently, and proactively for these Army cemeteries.
- b.* Provide training and technical assistance, as needed, to ensure all personnel responsible for these Army cemeteries understand and can leverage these technological capabilities to ensure local records accountability and enhance leaders' ability to make decisions with respect to these Army cemeteries.
- c.* Promulgate policies, standing operating procedures, and training as they pertain to these cemeteries' records management to ensure current practices adequately support the long-term records management programs for these Army cemeteries.
- d.* Conduct audits on these Army cemetery burial records in accordance with procedures outlined in DA Pam 290-5. At a minimum, OAC will periodically examine a representative sampling of random cases to test the quality assurance process, ensure the quality and accuracy of each case, and ensure that the personnel responsible for these cemeteries are following business rules consistently.

5-4. Burial records management

a. Burial/interment records are considered permanent records. The Executive Director, OAC will maintain the digital system of records for all known burials in Army cemeteries, including for Army cemeteries originally established to inter enemy prisoners of war, as practicable and culturally appropriate. The commanders controlling Army cemeteries will—

(1) At a minimum, maintain the full accounting of all records of each specific gravesite and niche location for which the Army is responsible at these cemeteries and the identification of the individual(s) interred or inurned at each specific gravesite and niche location. These records and/or data-sets are considered permanent records.

(2) Digitize and store burial documentation and proof of eligibility as defined in DA Pam 290-5, through the established OAC process, including for all historical burials and within 30 days of all burials occurring. Commanders may also maintain other information pertinent to the decedents or their burials within those decedents' digital files.

(3) Maintain and dispose of digital and paper records as prescribed in AR 25-400-2, DA Pam 25-403, and other pertinent regulations.

(4) Maintain disinterment records, consisting of all documents required to request, approve, and conduct disinterment(s) of decedent(s), in accordance with appropriate records management instructions as prescribed in AR 25-400-2 and DA Pam 25-403. These records and/or data-sets are considered permanent records.

(5) Maintain records for requests of exception to burial eligibility policy in accordance with appropriate records management instructions as prescribed in AR 25-400-2 and DA Pam 25-403. The records and/or data-sets for approved and disapproved burial eligibility exception requests are considered permanent records (see para 3-5).

(6) Digitize and store.

b. The Executive Director, OAC, will publish guidance in DA Pam 290-5, for the processes to be used in the uploading, verification, and quality assurance of interment/inurnment records.

c. Commanders controlling Army cemeteries will adhere to the guidance as described in paragraph 5-4b for all new interments and inurnments.

5-5. Protection of personal identification information

a. All Army cemeteries will protect the personal identification information of decedents, and will not disclose information in the program records to the public without the consent of the PNOK or when otherwise in compliance with applicable laws.

b. Information displayed on a grave or niche marker in an Army cemetery is considered public and can be provided to requestors or made available on websites.

Chapter 6

Maintain and Communicate the Living History of the Army's Cemeteries

6-1. General

This chapter applies to all cemeteries for which the Army is responsible. It outlines procedures and rules for engaging with national and State officials, the media, Families and visitors; and for capturing and conveying the rich history of these cemeteries. Visitors to these cemeteries range from a few visitors per year at some to millions per year at ANC. ANC conducts nearly 30 burials per day while some post cemeteries have been closed for decades. Despite this great diversity, Army cemeteries and Army-contracted plots in private cemeteries used to re-inter those originally interred in an Army cemetery are the final resting places for the heroes and patriots who built, preserved, and protected our great Nation since the country's founding. Those interred in other cemeteries for which the Army is responsible also represent diverse facets of our Nation's history, and many of these cemeteries are important components of the local communities. As a result, Army leaders and installations will work to maintain and better communicate this history with those wanting to remember these Service members, Families, and civilians and explore our Nation's history resting within the cemetery grounds.

6-2. Official communications

a. The Executive Director, OAC will reply to specific inquiries from the general public concerning the Army cemeteries, and will coordinate other cemetery-related official communications through the chain of command to the appropriate senior commander.

b. When any matter relating to a cemetery for which the Department of the Army is responsible requires communication with the White House or an individual who indicates that the matter has been or will be taken up with a

Member of Congress, this information should be immediately conveyed through the chain of command to the Executive Director, OAC.

c. When any matter relating to a cemetery for which the Department of the Army is responsible requires communication with a governor, other State official, or an individual who indicates that the matter has been or will be taken up with a governor or other State official (excluding internal ARNG communications), this information should be immediately conveyed through the chain of command to the cemetery's command and control authority (for example, Superintendent, ANMC; Superintendent, USMA; CG, AMC; CG, IMCOM; CNGB; or CG, USARC), and inform the Executive Director, OAC.

d. The Executive Director, OAC will brief the SECARMY in advance of making any decision or taking any action representing a significant change in established policy or precedent that is likely to be of significant White House, Congressional, Departmental, media, or public interest; or has been or should be of interest or concern to the SECARMY for any reason. The Executive Director, OAC will also closely coordinate with the Army General Counsel on all such matters.

e. Written replies to an individual who indicates that a matter has been or will be taken up with a Member of Congress regarding a cemetery for which the Department of the Army is responsible will be completed in coordination with, and a copy of the correspondence provided to, the Executive Director, OAC and the HQDA Office of the CLL.

f. Written communication with the White House regarding a cemetery for which the Department of the Army is responsible will be completed in coordination with, and a copy of the correspondence provided to, the Executive Director, OAC and the Director, Executive Communication and Control, White House Liaison Office.

6-3. Enhance the visitor experience

To enhance the visitor experience at cemeteries for which the Department of the Army is responsible, the Executive Director, OAC; Superintendent, USMA; CG, AMC; CG, IMCOM; CNGB; and CG, USARC, will, as practicable—

a. In coordination with the Army Museum Enterprise and the U.S. Army Center of Military History as appropriate, develop static and/or interactive products, displays, web pages, mobile applications, or programming that enhances visitors' understanding of events in military history and important dates connected with the cemetery and those buried there.

b. In accordance with AR 360-1, determine ways to enhance the quality of the visitor experience and improve the Army's connection with its communities, veteran service organizations, and civic organizations, through the rich history of cemeteries for which the Department of the Army is responsible. This should include the Army's connection with civil and military audiences of all ages, including Army units and schools, as practicable.

c. Provide telephonic and virtual feedback methods for onsite and virtual visitors to the cemeteries for which the Department of the Army is responsible. CROs will respond to all negative feedback.

d. In accordance with AR 360-1, facilitate media engagements about activities, events, history, enhancements, and/or programming at cemeteries for which the Department of the Army is responsible that improve the Army's ability to convey these veterans' and Families' sacrifices for the Nation to the local communities and beyond.

e. Develop and communicate guidance that conveys existing rights of access and visitation, and new access rights granted pursuant to AR 405-80, to those cemeteries for which they are responsible.

f. Establish visitor policies in accordance with the unique location, operational demands, and needs of their communities.

g. Ensure all policies related to visitor activities promote proper decorum befitting the final resting places of our nation's heroes.

6-4. Historic preservation and documentation

To preserve the rich history of Army cemeteries for current and future generations

a. For those cemeteries eligible for listing or included on the National Register of Historic Places, the installation will comply with 54 USC 306108, as implemented in 36 CFR Part 800 and AR 200-1.

b. The Executive Director, OAC; Superintendent, USMA; CG, AMC; CG, IMCOM; CNGB; and CG, USARC will ensure compliance with 54 USC 306108, and in accordance with AR 200-1, for ongoing operations at all cemeteries for which they are responsible.

c. In accordance with AR 870-5, the Executive Director, ANMC; Superintendent, USMA; CG, AMC; CG, IMCOM; CNGB; and CG, USARC will include within their commands' annual historic reports those events and activities of historical significance occurring at the cemeteries for which they are responsible.

d. Commanders controlling Army cemeteries will ensure the development, in consultation with State historic preservation offices, of programmatic agreements addressing routine operations and maintenance within cemeteries formally determined eligible or listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The programmatic agreements will

clarify application of the Replacement-in-Kind program as well as clearly list all contributing elements to the historic cemetery, and those routine operations exempt from further consultation because they have no potential to cause effect.

6-5. Prohibition on bringing animals into Army cemeteries

Animals may not be brought into Army cemeteries, except for service animals and military working animals.

Chapter 7

Long-Term Planning and Preparation

7-1. General

This chapter applies to cemeteries for which the Department of the Army is responsible, except privately-owned cemeteries at which the Army has contracted plots. It describes the longer-term, deliberate planning and sustainability efforts that must be completed to ensure Army cemeteries remain hallowed places that honor the Nation's veterans and their Family members. It also outlines requirements to ensure that other cemeteries for which the Department of the Army is responsible remain dignified places for their decedents, while enabling the Army to remain good stewards of national and natural resources for as long as the cemeteries remain within the Army's care.

7-2. Design, expansion, and closing of Army cemeteries

a. The Executive Director, ANMC; Superintendent, USMA; CG, AMC; CG, IMCOM; CNGB; and CG, USARC are responsible for the general design requirements and layout of specific sections of the Army cemeteries for which they are responsible.

b. Official detailed plans of all Army cemeteries will be prepared by OAC, USMA, AMC, IMCOM, ARNG, and/or USARC officials in coordination with the Executive Director, OAC. The sizes of all gravesites and/or plots will conform to those shown in the official plans.

c. New sections in Army cemeteries will be opened and prepared for burials or for installing memorial markers only with the approval of the Executive Director, OAC, and after types and sizes of monuments on permanent sites have been determined. Before construction begins, the Executive Director, OAC, will review and ensure that the construction plans meet all applicable statutory and regulatory notification, consultation, and approval requirements.

d. New Army post cemeteries will not be established. Present ones will not be expanded beyond current existing boundaries without prior congressional approval.

e. When Army installations have been or are scheduled to be closed, the post cemeteries on the installation will be transferred to a Federal, State, county, municipality, or other proper agency in coordination with the Executive Director, OAC and in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and local laws.

f. Commanders controlling Army cemeteries may request through the chain of command that the Executive Director, OAC designate a post or other category of cemetery, as stated above, to be closed for interments. Requests will be reviewed by the local State historic preservation office prior to submission. A key consideration for this designation by the Executive Director is the anticipated need for subsequent interments which typically continue for many years after the last initial interment that renders the cemetery with no more open gravesites or niches. Requests will include, basis for closure, capacity of the cemetery, date of last interment, plan for second interments if any, statement that there are no known valid reservations pending, and plan for continued maintenance of the post cemetery.

g. Once an Army post cemetery has been determined closed by the Executive Director, OAC, the decision is final even if the installation on which it is located is reactivated. Subsequent interments will only be authorized with approved burial exceptions by the Executive Director, OAC.

7-3. Master plan

As directed in AR 210-20, an Army installation's real property master plan provides for the orderly development, or in some cases, realignment and closure, of real property resources and plans prepared by the garrison staff, senior commanders and other tenant activities, higher headquarters, and neighboring communities. Commanders of installations with cemeteries or plots for which the Army is responsible will –

a. Annotate these cemeteries and/or plots within their master plan.

b. Include cemetery operations and/or maintenance to ensure all cemeteries and plots for which the Army is responsible remain respectable, sustainable, and enduring parts of the installation.

c. As applicable, address major challenges facing the Army cemetery, including interment capacity, visitor accommodation, sustainable operations and maintenance, and preservation of historical and other special features.

- d.* As applicable, incorporate agreements made with any Family, place of worship, Native American tribe, Native Hawaiian organization, or private association that has an interest in a private cemetery on Army property.
- e.* Identify the cemeteries in the real property inventory.

7-4. Energy, environmental, and sustainability initiatives

a. All Army cemeteries will remain committed to improving their ability to integrate energy, environmental, and sustainability initiatives across their organizational functions, daily operations, and planning efforts. As inherently green spaces, Army cemeteries provide opportunities for leaders at all levels to incorporate sustainable practices that reduce resource consumption, reduce the environmental impact across the cemetery and installation, and provide operational cost savings.

b. Specific examples of sustainable practices that Army cemeteries should consider include—

- (1) Increasing the use of perennial (versus annual) plants to reduce the use of plastic containers, water, and fertilizers.
- (2) Adopting a water-wise approach using ornamental grasses and other native plants that require less water once established.
- (3) Incorporating more native plants that provide food and shelter to attract and sustain insects and birds.
- (4) Planting cultivars and varieties that decrease pesticide use and overall pest problems.

Chapter 8 Protection and Composite Risk Management

8-1. General

This chapter applies to all cemeteries for which the Department of the Army is responsible.

8-2. Responsibility

a. Commanders will provide for the holistic protection and composite risk management of cemeteries for which the Department of the Army is responsible within their area of operations, except privately-owned cemeteries at which the Army has contracted plots.

b. Regarding ANMC, the Executive Director, ANMC will coordinate security, law enforcement, and emergency services necessary to protect the ANMC as required.

8-3. Composite risk management

Cemeteries for which the Department of the Army is responsible other than privately-owned cemeteries at which the Army has contracted plots will comply with all applicable safety and risk management laws, regulations, policies, and procedures, including cemetery-specific requirements outlined in DA Pam 290-5.

Chapter 9 Inspections and Staff Assistance Visits

9-1. General

This chapter applies to all cemeteries for which the Department of the Army is responsible. It outlines the requirements for an Organizational Inspection Program (OIP) and staff assistance visits of all Army cemeteries, as well as support for other cemeteries for which the Department of the Army is responsible, to ensure compliance with this regulation, DA Pam 290-5 and all other applicable regulations and established procedures.

9-2. Inspections

The Executive Director, ANMC will provide oversight of ANMC to ensure the highest quality standards are maintained by providing for the periodic inspection of the accountability, administration, operation and maintenance, and construction elements applicable to the ANMC. The Executive Director, OAC will also provide oversight of other cemeteries for which the Department of the Army is responsible except privately-owned cemeteries at which the Army has contracted plots, ensuring these cemeteries remain dignified places for their decedents, within Army authorities. The Executive Director, OAC will develop an OIP in accordance with AR 1-201 to evaluate and assess Army cemetery operations in compliance with this regulation. The OIP checklist will be published in DA Pam 290-5. The Executive Director, OAC will periodically inspect all Army cemeteries using the OIP checklist (see DA Pam 290-5, app

B). Commanders responsible for Army cemeteries will ensure their CRO completes an annual self-assessment of their cemeteries using the OIP checklist. The Executive Director, ANMC/OAC's oversight will include—

a. Army National Military Cemeteries. In compliance with 10 USC 7726, OAC personnel will conduct periodic inspections of the administration, operation, and maintenance, and construction elements of the Arlington National and Soldiers' and Airmen's Home National Cemeteries to ensure the highest quality standards are maintained.

b. Army post cemeteries, and Army cemeteries originally established to inter those who died while criminally incarcerated.

(1) The Superintendent, USMA will ensure cemetery operations, in accordance with DA Pam 290–5, are inspected annually through a self-assessment, using the OIP checklist.

(2) The Superintendent, USMA will make available the appropriate personnel for the OAC team to conduct scheduled inspections of the USMA cemetery.

(3) AMC subordinate commanders, IMCOM garrison commanders, USARC readiness division commanders, and/or ARNG training center managers for cemeteries will conduct annual self-assessments, using the OIP checklist, to ensure cemetery operations and accountability, in accordance with DA Pam 290–5.

(4) AMC subordinate commanders, IMCOM garrison commanders, USARC readiness division commanders, and/or ARNG training center managers will make available the appropriate personnel for the OAC teams to conduct scheduled inspections of these cemeteries at their installations.

c. Cemeteries and burial plots located on Army property that were originally established to inter enemy prisoners of war, and private cemeteries and plots on Army property.

(1) AMC subordinate commanders, IMCOM garrison commanders, USARC readiness division commanders, and/or ARNG training center managers responsible for cemeteries will ensure basic grounds maintenance, access, and visitation rights, and in accordance with DA Pam 290–5, are inspected annually via a self-assessment using the OIP Checklist.

(2) AMC subordinate commanders, IMCOM garrison commanders, USARC readiness division commanders, and/or ARNG training center managers will make available the appropriate personnel for the OAC team to conduct scheduled inspections of these cemeteries at their installations.

9–3. Results of inspections

a. Army National Military Cemeteries.

(1) The Executive Director, ANMC will inform the SECARMY of the results of the ANMC inspection and the plan to correct all identified deficiencies within 30 days of the completed inspection.

(2) In compliance with 10 USC 7726, no later than 120 days after the completion of an inspection conducted, the SECARMY will submit to the congressional defense committees a report containing the results of the inspection and recommendations and a plan for corrective actions to be taken in response to the inspection.

b. Other cemeteries for which the Department of the Army is responsible.

(1) The results of inspections conducted by the OAC team of all cemeteries (other than ANMC and privately-owned cemeteries at which the Army has contracted plots) for which the Department of the Army is responsible will be provided to the CG, AMC; CG, IMCOM; CNGB; or CG, USARC; Superintendent, USMA; and the senior commander of that installation within 30 days of the completed inspection. In addition, a rating of "Satisfactory" or "Unsatisfactory" will be assigned to indicate the evaluation of the overall condition of the cemetery.

(2) For their respective cemetery, the Superintendent, USMA; AMC subordinate commander; IMCOM garrison commander; USAR readiness division commander; and ARNG training center manager will—

(a) Provide a copy of the cemetery-specific results of their required organizational inspections and/or self-assessments as defined above and a plan for corrective actions to be taken in response to the inspection through the chain of command to the Executive Director, OAC within 30 days of the completed inspection.

(b) Provide a plan to correct all identified deficiencies found within an OAC inspection through the chain of command to the Executive Director, OAC within 30 days of receiving the organizational inspection results.

9–4. Staff assistance visits

As requested by the Superintendent, ANMC; Superintendent, USMA; CG, AMC; CG, IMCOM; CNGB; CG, USARC; or a senior commander, the OAC staff will conduct staff assistance visits to cemeteries for which the Department of the Army is responsible (except privately-owned cemeteries at which the Army has contracted plots) to help teach and train staff sections on how to meet the standards outlined in DA Pam 290–5. These visits will complement OAC training for Army personnel responsible for cemetery operations.

9-5. Assessments

Army-contracted plots in private cemeteries used to re-inter those originally interred in an Army cemetery will be assessed periodically to ensure gravesites are adequately cared for.

Appendix A

References

Section I

Required Publications

Unless otherwise stated, all publications are available at the Army Publishing Directorate website at <https://armypubs.army.mil/>. USCs are available at <http://uscode.house.gov/>. CFRs are available at <http://www.ecfr.gov/>.

AR 1–201

Army Inspection Policy (Cited in para 9–2.)

AR 25–400–2

The Army Records Information Management System (ARIMS) (Cited in para 5–4a(3).)

AR 200–1

Environmental Protection and Enhancement (Cited in para 2–11g.)

AR 210–20

Real Property Master Planning for Army Installations (Cited in para 7–3.)

AR 360–1

The Army Public Affairs Program (Cited in para 6–3b.)

AR 405–80

Management of Title and Granting Use of Real Property (Cited in para 1–7c(2).)

AR 600–25

Salutes, Honors, and Courtesy (Cited in para 3–2c.)

AR 638–2

Army Mortuary Affairs Program (Cited in para 2–10.)

AR 638–8

Army Casualty Program (Cited in para 2–10.)

AR 870–5

Military History: Responsibilities, Policies, and Procedures (Cited in para 2–14.)

Architectural Barriers Act of 1968

Accessibility Standard for Department of Defense Facilities (42 USC 4151) (Cited in para 4–2c.) (Available at <https://www.access-board.gov/the-board/laws/architectural-barriers-act-aba>.)

Army Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

(Cited in para 2–13c(3)(b).) (Available at <https://www.acquisition.gov/>.)

DA Pam 25–403

Guide to Recordkeeping in the Army (Cited in para 1–5.)

DA Pam 290–5

Administration, Operation, and Maintenance of Army Cemeteries (Cited in para 1–7b(2).)

DA Pam 420–11

Project Definition and Work Classification (Cited in para 2–6b(3)(d).)

Defense Acquisition Guidebook

(Cited in para 2–13c(3)(b).) (Available at <https://www.dau.edu/>.)

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

(Cited in para 2–13c(3)(b).) (Available at <https://www.acquisition.gov/>.)

DODD 5000.01

The Defense Acquisition System (Cited in para 2–13c(3)(b).) (Available at <https://www.esd.whs.mil/>.)

DODI 1300.18

Department of Defense (DoD) Personnel Casualty Matters, Policies, and Procedures (Cited in para 3–8b(1).) (Available at <https://www.esd.whs.mil/>.)

Executive Order 13007

Indian Sacred Sites (Cited in para 3–14c(1)(b).)

Federal Acquisition Regulation

(Cited in para 2–13c(3)(b).) (Available at <https://www.acquisition.gov/>.)

PL 93–43

National Cemeteries Act of 1973 (Cited in para 1–6a.) (Available at <https://www.congress.gov/>.)

32 CFR Part 553

Army Cemeteries (Cited in para 1–1.)

36 CFR Part 800

Protection of Historic Properties (Cited in para 6–4a.)

38 CFR 38.630

Headstones and markers (Cited in para 3–8h.)

38 CFR 38.632

Headstone or marker application process (Cited in para 3–8b.)

38 CFR 38.633

Group memorial monuments (Cited in para 3–8g.)

10 USC Chapter 776

Army National Military Cemeteries (Cited in para 1–6a.)

10 USC 985

Persons convicted of capital crimes; certain other persons: denial of specified burial-related benefits (Cited in para 1–6c.)

10 USC 1481

Recovery, care, and disposition of remains: decedents covered (Cited in para 1–6c.)

10 USC 1482

Expenses incident to death (Cited in para 1–6c.)

10 USC 7721

Authority and responsibilities of the Secretary of the Army (Cited in para 1–1.)

10 USC 7722

Interment and inurnment policy (Cited in para 1–6c.)

10 USC 7724

Executive Director (Cited in para 2–4.)

10 USC 7725

Superintendents (Cited in para 2–6b(2)(i).)

10 USC 7726

Oversight and inspections (Cited in para 1–6c.)

24 USC Chapter 7

National Cemeteries (Cited in para 1–6a.)

25 USC Chapter 32

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation (Cited in para 1–7e(1)(b).)

38 USC Chapter 24

National Cemeteries and Memorials (Cited in para 1–6a.)

38 USC 2306

Headstones, markers, and burial receptacles (Cited in para 3–8a.)

38 USC 2402

Persons eligible for interment in national cemeteries (Cited in para 1-6c.)

38 USC 2409

Memorial areas in Arlington National Cemetery (Cited in para 1-6c.)

38 USC 2410A

Arlington National Cemetery: other administrative matters (Cited in para 3-2b(4)(b).)

38 USC 2413

Prohibition on certain demonstrations and disruptions at cemeteries under the control of the National Cemetery Administration and at Arlington National Cemetery (Cited in para 1-6c.)

42 USC 4151 et seq.

Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 (Cited in para 4-2c.)

54 USC 306108

Effect of undertaking on historic property (Cited in para 2-17m.)

Section II

Related Publications

A related publication is a source of additional information. The user does not have to read a related reference to understand this publication. DOD publications are available at <https://www.esd.whs.mil/>.

AR 1-100

The Army Gift Program

AR 11-2

Managers' Internal Control Program

AR 15-39

Department of the Army Intergovernmental and Intragovernmental Committee Management Program

AR 25-30

Army Publishing Program

AR 405-45

Real Property Inventory Management

AR 405-90

Disposal of Real Estate

AR 420-1

Army Facilities Management

AR 690-700

Personnel Relations and Services (General)

AR 735-5

Property Accountability Policies

AR 870-20

Army Museums, Historical Artifacts, and Art

DODI 1300.15

Military Funeral Support

DODI 5000.02

Operation of the Adaptive Acquisition Framework

DODI 5505.10

Criminal Investigations of Noncombat Deaths

5 CFR 752

Adverse Actions

10 USC 7723

Advisory committee on Arlington National Cemetery

38 USC 2411

Prohibition against interment or memorialization in the National Cemetery Administration or Arlington National Cemetery of persons committing Federal or State capital crimes

Section III

Prescribed Forms

This section contains no entries.

Section IV

Referenced Forms

Unless otherwise indicated, DA forms are available on the APD website (<https://armypubs.army.mil>); DD forms are available on the Office of the Secretary of Defense website (<http://www.esd.whs.mil/dd/>).

DA Form 11-2

Internal Control Evaluation Certification

DA Form 2028

Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms

DA Form 2122

Record of Interment/Inurnment

DD Form 214

Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty (Available through normal supply channels.)

VA Form 40-1330

Claim for Standard Government Headstone or Marker (Available at <http://www.va.gov/vaforms/va/pdf/va40-1330.pdf>.)

Appendix B

Cemeteries for Which the Department of the Army is or was Responsible

The purpose of table B-1 is to list all cemeteries for which the Army is or was responsible that are known at the time of this regulation's publishing, except for individual "private" cemeteries that are maintained in the Army real property inventory. Commanders discovering cemeteries that meet the qualifications contained within this regulation, including as outlined in paragraph 1-7, but are not listed in this table should provide these details to Executive Director, Office of Army Cemeteries, 1 Memorial Avenue, Arlington, VA 22211-5003.

Table B-1 Cemeteries for which the Department of the Army is or was responsible			
Location	Organization	Status code	Remarks
Army national military cemeteries			
1. Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, VA 22211-5003	OAC	1	Open cemetery not associated with an installation
2. United States Soldiers' and Airmen's Home National Cemetery, Washington, DC 20011	OAC	1	Open cemetery not associated with an installation
Army post cemeteries			
1. Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21005-5001	IMCOM - U.S. Army Garrison (USAG) Aberdeen Proving Ground	2	
2. Fort Benning, GA 31905-5000	IMCOM - USAG Fort Benning	1	
3. Fort Bragg, NC 28307-5000	IMCOM - USAG Fort Bragg	2	
4. Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013-5050	IMCOM - USAG Carlisle Barracks	3	
5. Edgewood Arsenal, MD 21010	IMCOM - USAG Aberdeen Proving Ground	2	
6. Fort Huachuca, AZ 85613-6000	IMCOM - USAG Fort Huachuca	1	
7. Fort Knox, KY 40121-5000	IMCOM - USAG Fort Knox	2	
8. Fort Leonard Wood, MO 65473-5000	IMCOM - USAG Fort Leonard Wood	1	
9. Joint Base Lewis-McChord, WA 98433-5000	IMCOM - Joint Base Lewis-McChord	1	
10. Fort Meade, MD 20755-2103	IMCOM - USAG Fort Meade	2	
11. Presidio of Monterey, CA 93944-3223	IMCOM - USAG Presidio of Monterey	3	
12. Fort Riley, KS 66442-5091	IMCOM - USAG Fort Riley	1	
13. Schofield Barracks, HI 96857-6000	IMCOM - USAG Schofield Barracks	1	
14. Fort Sill, OK 73503-5001	IMCOM - USAG Fort Sill	1	Includes Chief's Knoll
15. U.S. Military Academy, West Point, NY 10996-1788	USMA	1	
16. Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, NY 12189-4050	AMC - Watervliet Arsenal	3	

Table B-1 Cemeteries for which the Department of the Army is or was responsible—Continued			
Location	Organization	Status code	Remarks
Army-contracted plots in private cemeteries used to re-inter those originally interred in an Army cemetery			
1. Fitzsimons General Hospital Denver, CO 80240	USAR - 88th RD	3	Burials made in Fairmont Cemetery*
2. Fort Hayes, Columbus, OH 43215	USAR - 88th RD	3	Burials made in Greenlawn Cemetery*
3. Fort Wayne, 6301 West Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, MI 48217	USAR - 88th RD	3	Burials made in Woodmere Cemetery*
Cemeteries originally established to inter Native Americans and are now treated as private cemeteries			
1. Baitso Apache Cemetery, Fort Sill, OK 73503-5001	IMCOM - USAG Fort Sill	3	Apache Cemetery. Closed to Government interments*
2. Beef Creek Apache Cemetery, Fort Sill, OK 73503-5001	IMCOM - USAG Fort Sill	3	Apache Cemetery. Closed to Government interments*
3. Chief Chihuahua Apache Cemetery, Fort Sill, OK 73503-5001	IMCOM - USAG Fort Sill	3	Apache Cemetery. Closed to Government interments*
4. Comanche Indian Mission Cemetery, Fort Sill, OK 73503-5001	IMCOM - USAG Fort Sill	3	Comanche Cemetery. Closed to Government interments*
Cemeteries originally established to inter enemy prisoners of war			
1. Fort Campbell Prisoner of War (POW) Cemetery, Fort Campbell, KY 42223-5628	IMCOM - USAG Fort Campbell	3	From World War II era
2. Fort Drum POW Cemetery, Fort Drum, NY 13602-5007	IMCOM - USAG Fort Drum	3	From World War II era
3. Fort Gordon German POW Cemetery, Fort Gordon, GA 30905-5000	IMCOM - USAG Fort Gordon	3	From World War II era
4. Fort Gordon Italian POW Cemetery, Fort Gordon, GA 30905-5000	IMCOM - USAG Fort Gordon	3	From World War II era
Cemeteries originally established to inter those who died while criminally incarcerated			
U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, KS 66027-7160	IMCOM - USAG Fort Leavenworth	NA	In the event remains of prisoners in military custody are unclaimed by the prisoner's family, the remains may be interred at this cemetery
Private cemeteries on Army property			
Varies	Varies	NA	See respective installation command real property records
Post cemeteries transferred to another U.S. Department, a State, or municipality control			
1. Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, GA 30904	NA	3	Transferred to City of Augusta, 9 September 1959
2. Boise Barracks (Fort Boise), Boise, ID 83702	NA	3	Transferred to City of Boise, 2 March 1948
3. Fort Crittenden (Camp Floyd), Fairfield, UT 84013	NA	3	Transferred to State of Utah, 30 November 1948
4. Fort Custer, Augusta, MI 49012	NA	3	Transferred to the U.S. Dept. of Veterans Affairs (DVA), 30 May 1982. Established as the Fort Custer National Cemetery
5. Fort Richardson, Anchorage, AK 99505-4500	NA	3	Transferred to National Cemetery Administration (NCA), DVA, 1984. Established as

Table B-1
Cemeteries for which the Department of the Army is or was responsible—Continued

Location	Organization	Status code	Remarks
			the Fort Richardson National Cemetery
6. Fort Ontario, Oswego, NY 13126	NA	3	Transferred to State of New York in 1948
7. Sackets Harbor Madison Barracks Post Cemetery, Sackets Harbor, NY 13685	NA	3	The (Old) Military Cemetery. Transferred to the town of Sackets Harbor in 1949
8. El Reno Post Cemetery El Reno, OK 73036	NA	3	Fort Reno, OK Remount Station transferred to U.S. Dept. of Agriculture in 1949; Fort Sill, OK maintained until terminating the agreement in 1998
9. Fort Lawton, WA 98199	NA	2	Transferred to NCA, DVA 14 June 2019
10. Fort Missoula, MT 59691	NA	2	Transferred to NCA, DVA 16 October 2019
11. Fort Sheridan Cemetery, Highwood, IL 60037	NA	1	Transferred to NCA, DVA 13 December 2019
12. Stephen A. Douglas Armed Forces Reserve Center, Fort Douglas, UT 84113-5046	NA	2	Transferred to NCA, DVA 20 December 2019
13. Vancouver Barracks, WA 98661	NA	1	Transferred to NCA, DVA 06 March 2020
14. Benicia Military Cemetery, Benicia, CA 94510	NA	3	Part of the former Benicia Arsenal. Transferred to NCA, DVA on 11 September 2020
15. Fort Stevens, OR 97121	NA	1	Transferred to NCA, DVA on 11 September 2020
16. Fort Worden, Fort Townsend, WA 98368	NA	1	Transferred to NCA, DVA on 11 September 2020
17. Fort Devens, Devens, MA 01434-4479	NA	1	Transferred to NCA, DVA on 18 September 2020
18. Fort McClellan, AL 36205	NA	2	Fort McClellan closed in 1999; cemetery transferred to Anniston Army Depot in May 2004. Transferred to NCA, DVA on 25 September 2020
19. Ft. McClellan POW Cemetery, Fort McClellan, AL 36205	NA	3	From World War II era. Transferred to NCA, DVA on 25 September 2020

Legend.

NA = not applicable

(Status codes are defined as follows (open cemeteries are those still conducting initial interments, subsequent interments or have bona fide reservations) (see glossary).)

1. Fully open: Cemeteries with unoccupied gravesites or niches and which still conduct initial and subsequent interments/inurnments.

2. Open (subsequent only): Cemeteries where all gravesites or niches are occupied or have bona fide reservations, and for which only bona fide reserved or subsequent interments are being conducted.

3. Closed: Cemeteries in which all gravesites and niches are occupied and where there are no outstanding reservations, where there will no longer be any subsequent interments, or where the Executive Director, OAC has determined should be closed.

* Cemeteries in which the Army still has some interest but where baseline gravesite accounting cannot be conducted.

Appendix C

Internal Control Evaluation

C-1. Function

The function covered by this regulation is the operation, maintenance, and administration of cemeteries under the authority of the Department of Army.

C-2. Purpose

The purpose of the evaluation is to assist headquarters organizations, ACOMs, DRUs, and cemetery responsible officials with evaluating the requirements of the Army cemeteries program.

C-3. Instructions

Answers are based on actual testing of key internal controls (for example, document analysis, direct observation, sampling, simulation, other). Answers that indicate deficiencies must be explained and the corrective action identified in supporting documentation. Internal controls must be evaluated at least once every five years. Certification that the evaluation has been conducted must be accomplished on DA Form 11-2 (Internal Control Evaluation Certification).

C-4. Test questions

DA Pam 290-5, table B-1, Office of Army Cemeteries' organizational inspection checklist describe the key internal controls.

C-5. Supersession

Not applicable.

C-6. Comments

Help make this a better tool for evaluating internal controls. Submit comments to the Office of Army Cemeteries, 1 Memorial Avenue, Arlington, VA 22211-5003

Glossary

Section I

Abbreviations

AASA

Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Army

ABMC

American Battle Monuments Commission

AMC

Army Materiel Command

ANC

Arlington National Cemetery

ANMC

Army National Military Cemeteries

AR

Army Regulation

ARCYBER

Army Cyber Command

ARIMS

Army Records Information Management System

ARNG

Army National Guard

ASA (ALT)

Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology)

ASA (IE&E)

Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations, Energy and Environment)

ASA (M&RA)

Assistant Secretary of the Army (Manpower and Reserve Affairs)

CFR

Code of Federal Regulations

CG

commanding general

CIO/G-6

Chief Information Officer/G-6

CLL

Chief of Legislative Liaison

CNGB

Chief, National Guard Bureau

COE

Chief of Engineers

CPA

Chief, Public Affairs

CRO

Cemetery Responsible Official

CRSA

Cremated Remains Storage Area

CSA
Chief of Staff of the Army

DARNG
Director, Army National Guard

DCS
Deputy Chief of Staff

DD
Department of Defense (forms)

DOD
Department of Defense

DODD
Department of Defense directive

DODI
Department of Defense instruction

DVA
Department of Veterans Affairs

FORSCOM
U.S. Army Forces Command

GIS
Geographic Information System

HQDA
Headquarters, Department of the Army

IMCOM
U.S. Army Installation Management Command

ISS
Interment Services System

NCA
National Cemetery Administration

NGB
National Guard Bureau

OAC
Office of Army Cemeteries

OIP
Organizational Inspection Program

PADD
person authorized to direct disposition of remains

PL
public law

PNOK
primary next of kin

RD
Readiness Division

SAHNC
Soldiers' and Airmen's Home National Cemetery

SECARMY
Secretary of the Army

USACE

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

USAR

U.S. Army Reserve

USARC

U.S. Army Reserve Command

USC

United States Code

USMA

U.S. Military Academy

Section II

Terms

Administrative determination of death

One hundred twenty years after the date of a person's birth, after which all existing and associated gravesite reservations will be cancelled for that person.

Armed Forces

The Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard and their Reserve Components. Reserve Components of the Armed Forces are: Army National Guard of the United States, Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air National Guard of the United States, Air Force Reserve, and Coast Guard Reserve.

Army cemeteries

All ANMC and post cemeteries, as defined in the following 6 entries.

Army National Military Cemeteries

Arlington National Cemetery in Arlington, Virginia, and the United States Soldiers' and Airmen's Home National Cemetery in Washington, DC (codified in 10 USC 7721). The Executive Director, ANMC exercises authority, direction and control over all aspects of the national military cemeteries.

Army post cemetery

Army Post Cemeteries (as distinguished from a private cemetery or National Cemetery on Army real property) consist of the 21 cemeteries on active Army installations, on Army reserve complexes, and on former Army installations or inactive posts. Army National Military Cemeteries are not included in Post Cemeteries. The West Point Cemetery is considered an Army Post Cemetery but has separate eligibility standards due to its unique stature. In addition to the 21 Post Cemeteries, there are 3 Apache Native American Prisoner of War Cemeteries on Fort Sill, Oklahoma and 5 World War II German and Italian Prisoner of War Cemeteries on four Army installations which are closed for interments but for which the Army bears responsibilities. Finally, there is the U.S. Army Disciplinary Barracks Cemetery at Fort Leavenworth used for interring the unclaimed remains of those who die while incarcerated by the United States Military. Unlike the other Army cemeteries which honor the Nation's veterans, this cemetery has unique eligibility standards due to the characterization of service of those criminally incarcerated.

Army-contracted plots in private cemeteries used to re-inter those originally interred in an Army cemetery

Closed sections of private cemeteries in which Soldiers and Family members were disinterred from an Army cemetery once the installation was determined closed, and then re-interred in the private cemetery.

Cemeteries originally established to inter enemy prisoners of war

Open and closed cemeteries and plots on U.S. Government land that the U.S. Government originally established to inter those Soldiers and civilians being held as prisoners from other sovereign nations. This category does not include individual enemy prisoners of war interred in a cemetery originally established for other purposes.

Cemeteries originally established to inter those who died while criminally incarcerated

Open and closed cemeteries on U.S. Government land that the U.S. Government originally established to inter those criminally incarcerated Soldiers and civilians being held in captivity by the U.S. at their time of death and whose remains were unclaimed by a next of kin.

Cemeteries, not otherwise defined

Cemeteries located on Government-owned land for which the Army has administrative jurisdiction over, but which do not fall within the other articulated categories of cemeteries within this regulation.

Cemeteries, private, on an Army installation

Includes—

- a.* Any cemetery or burial plot on Army property that, prior to its acquisition by the United States, was used to inter individuals. If the cemetery was in place at the time of acquisition and graves were allowed to remain in place, the cemetery is considered a private cemetery for the purpose of this regulation.
- b.* Any cemetery or plot located on Army property and created by the U.S. Government to re-inter remains recovered from land owned by the Government, and repatriated in compliance with 25 USC 32 (see paras 1–6 and 3–14). Re-burial of remains on Army property may only be authorized, as discussed in paragraph 3–14, if those remains were originally recovered from within the Army installation’s boundaries and were repatriated in compliance with 25 USC 32. If not previously designated a cemetery, once remains are re-interred, these areas will be designated private cemeteries or plots on Government-owned land.
- c.* Private cemeteries (or plots) will only be created with the approval of the Executive Director, OAC.

Cemetery responsible official

An appointed official who serves as the primary point of contact and responsible official for all matters relating to the operation, maintenance and administration of an Army cemetery, appointee must be a U.S. Federal Government Employee, DA Civilian or military member and appointed on orders by the appropriate garrison commander or comparable official.

Closed cemetery

Cemeteries in which all gravesites and niches are occupied and where there are no outstanding reservations, where there will no longer be any subsequent interments, or where the Executive Director, OAC has determined should be closed. The Executive Director, OAC must approve the transition to the closed category to allow an installation to no longer conduct interments or inurnments (see para 3–4)

Contract documents

Include, but are not limited to

- a.* Working drawings and specifications.
- b.* Abstracts of bids and recommendations for awards.
- c.* Contracts, performance bonds, and related papers.
- d.* Other documentation as indicated in the Federal Acquisition Regulation 4.803.

Demonstration

Pursuant to 38 USC 2413, “demonstrations” at ANC include the following:

- a.* Any picketing or similar conduct.
- b.* Any oration, speech, use of sound amplification equipment or device, or similar conduct that is not part of a funeral, memorial service, or ceremony.
- c.* The display of any placard, banner, flag, or similar device, unless such a display is part of a funeral, memorial service, or ceremony.
- d.* The distribution of any handbill, pamphlet, leaflet, or other written or printed matter other than a program distributed as part of a funeral, memorial service, or ceremony.

Design

Includes preparation of general development plans and working drawings, specifications, and cost estimates covering existing or proposed major construction.

Engineering and/or architectural investigations

Include the making of on-the-site topographic and subsurface surveys, tests, architectural measurements, engineering or architectural studies, and cost estimates covering existing or proposed major construction.

Executive Director, Office of Army Cemeteries

The person statutorily charged with exercising authority, direction, and control over all aspects of Army National Military Cemeteries and charged by the Secretary of the Army to serve as the functional proponent for policies and procedures pertaining to the administration, operation, and maintenance of all military cemeteries under the jurisdiction of the Army.

Inherently Governmental cemetery functions

There are two inherently governmental functions associated with interments/inurnments at Army cemeteries:

- a. Eligibility determination: A Federal Government employee (military or civilian) must make the determination of eligibility for a veteran or Family member to prevent the interment/inurnment of ineligible persons.
- b. Transfer of custody of remains: A Federal Government employee (military or civilian) must sign for the receipt of remains of eligible veterans and Family members prior to interment/inurnment in order to ensure accurate placement and marking.

Interment

The ground burial of casketed or cremated human remains.

Inurnment

The placement of cremated remains in a niche.

Marker

A headstone, foot stone, niche cover, flat marker, or private headstone/marker, as applicable, containing inscriptions commemorating one or more decedents interred at that location.

Marker, Memorial

A marker erected to commemorate an eligible Service member or group of Service members, as outlined in para 3-8*h*.

Minor child

see child, minor

Monument

Any permanent structure placed in an Army cemetery that is designed to commemorate an individual whose remains are not located at, located near, or being memorialized at that location; an organization or group of individuals whose remains are not at, located near, or being memorialized at that location; or a particular event. Headstones, footstones, niche covers, gravesite markers and memorial markers are not considered monuments for purposes of this regulation.

National Shrine

A public place of honor sacred to the memory of those whose sacrifice for our Nation in life is perpetually enshrined with dignity and respect in strict accordance to defined standards and measures.

Native American Cemeteries or plots on an Army installation

Open and closed cemeteries, plots or re-burial sites, to include such sites for individual or group re-interment of remains of Native Americans or Native Hawaiians in accordance with 25 USC Chapter 32, on land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Army, other than civil works program property. This category does not include individual enemy prisoners of war interred in a cemetery originally established for other purposes.

Office of Army Cemeteries

The staff provided to the Executive Director, OAC on a separate table of distribution and allowances that is funded through Operation and Maintenance, Army funds.

Open cemetery

There are two categories of open cemeteries. Fully open cemeteries are those with unoccupied gravesites or niches and which still conduct initial and subsequent interments/inurnments are in the first category. Open (subsequent only) cemeteries include those where all gravesites or niches are occupied or have bona fide reservations, and for which only bona fide reserved or subsequent interments are being conducted.

Ossuary

A receptacle used in Army cemeteries for placement of unidentified, co-mingled and unclaimed subsequently identified cremated remains.

Pet

Any animal that is not Army property or wildlife found in a natural state on Army property.

Plot, burial

A space containing the remains of an individual, group or Family, but which is not recorded as a cemetery in the Army's Real Property records.

Primary next of kin

(1) In the absence of a valid written document from the decedent identifying the primary next of kin, the order of precedence for designating a decedent's primary next of kin is as follows:

- (i) Spouse, even if a minor;
- (ii) Children;
- (iii) Parents;
- (iv) Siblings, to include half-blood and those acquired through adoption;
- (v) Grandparents; and
- (vi) Other next of kin, in order of relationship to the decedent as determined by the laws of the decedent's state of domicile.

(2) Absent a court order or written document from the deceased, the precedence of next of kin with equal relationships to the decedent is governed by seniority (age), older having higher priority than younger. Equal relationship situations include those involving divorced parents of the decedent, children of the decedent, and siblings of the decedent

Relatives, close

Includes the spouse, parents, adult brothers and sisters, and the adult natural, step, or adopted children of the veteran eligible for or already interred. Regarding requests for disinterment, the term also refers to the person, if living, who directed the original interment.

Repairs and utilities

Includes any maintenance or repairs to the cemetery grounds and those structures described as major construction for which engineering investigations or other field engineering work or engineering or architectural designs by the COE are not required.

Reservation

A written authorization from an Army cemetery to a veteran or eligible Family member for a specific and available gravesite. A subsequent interment, in a gravesite used by an individual whose eligibility is drawn from the veteran (for example, spouse or child), is not a reservation as the individual is eligible for interment in that gravesite in accordance with 32 CFR 553.

Section, closed

A section within an open cemetery that has been approved by the Executive Director, OAC to no longer conduct interments within that section.

Section III

Special Abbreviations and Terms

Decedent

A person who has died.

Disciplined evolution

An order of grave assignment which demonstrates a consistent progression toward completing interments in a row. A disciplined evolution of interments allows for more uniform grave placement and turf development.

Headstone alignment

The arrangement of headstones in a straight line at consistent relative positions to create a pattern of rows and columns in an axis of ordinates (Cartesian) design.

Headstone bump and realignment

The manual adjustment of a headstone without removal from its socket to correct alignment and degree of plumb. Bump and alignment is not appropriate for correcting height.

Headstone raise and realignment

The removal of headstone from its submerged socket, to correct inadequate alignment, height, and degree of plumb. During a headstone raise and realignment, the headstone should never be transported away from the original gravesite in order to maintain accountability between the headstone and grave.

Installation

An aggregation of contiguous or near contiguous, common mission-supporting real property holdings under the jurisdiction of or possession controlled by the Department of the Army or by a State, commonwealth, territory, or DC, and

at which an Army unit or activity (Regular Army, USAR, or ARNG) is assigned. An installation is a single site or a grouping of two or more sites for the purposes of real property inventory control.

Plumb

A degree of vertical correctness.

Retired member

Any retired member of the Armed Forces of the United States. A member who has performed active duty military service, is carried on an official service retired list, and is eligible to receive retired pay for his or her service in the Armed Forces.



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, DC 20310-0111

November 16, 1993



Dr. Robert Bush
Executive Director
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
The Old Post Office Building, Suite 809
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Dr. Bush:

Under the terms of the June 7, 1986 Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (PMOA) for the demolition of World War II Temporary Buildings, as amended on May 5, 1991, the Department of Defense (DoD) was required to undertake various actions to address the effects of the Congressionally mandated demolition of WWII temporary buildings. The enclosed documentation represents the result of work accomplished to meet all PMOA (as amended) stipulations for WWII temporary buildings.

The Historic American Building Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) documentation effort associated with the PMOA requirement was extensive. Of the 27,000 World War II temporary buildings in the DoD inventory, a total of 113 different building types were identified and documented in consultation with the HABS/HAER.

This extensive DoD effort has fulfilled the Army's obligations under the PMOA, and has fully addressed the effects of the Congressional order to demolish all WWII temporary buildings. Therefore, the Army will continue with the demolition effort without further restriction and in full compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

Sincerely,

Lewis D. Walker
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army
(Environment, Safety and Occupational Health)
OASA (I, L&E)

Enclosure

PROGRAMMATIC MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

AMONG

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

AND THE

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICERS

WHEREAS, the Department of Defense (DoD) has been directed by United States Senate Armed Services Committee Report 97-440 to the Military Construction Authorization Bill for 1983 to demolish World War II (1939-1946) temporary buildings (buildings); and

WHEREAS, these buildings were not constructed to be permanent facilities and were intended to be demolished; and

WHEREAS, DoD has determined that these buildings may meet the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places; and

WHEREAS, DoD has determined that its program of demolition of these buildings (program) may have an effect on their qualities of significance and has requested the comments of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Council) pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, (16 U.S.C. 470f) and its implementing regulations, "Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 CFR Part 800).

NOW, THEREFORE, DoD, the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO), and the Council agree that the Program will be carried out in accordance with the following stipulations in order to take into account the effect of the undertaking on historic properties.

STIPULATIONS

I. DoD will ensure that the following actions are carried out:

A. In consultation with the Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) (National Park Service, Washington, DC), DoD will develop documentation that includes:

1. A narrative overview of WW II military construction establishing the overall historical context and construction characteristics of each major type of building and including:

a. Explanation of the origins and derivations of the construction techniques and designs.

JP
C/16/186

b. Chronology that summarizes the political and military decisions that affected scheduling, locations, quantity, design, and construction techniques. Photocopies shall be made of all military manuals used to guide significant aspects of design or construction.

c. Summary statements of major installations' WW II development including site plans, lists of buildings, photocopies of appropriate photographs, and evaluations of the significance of the various building types and groups.

2. Documentation of one example of all major building types that includes: drawings (title sheet, floor plans, sections, elevations, and isometrics of framing systems and other pertinent construction details), photographs (perspective corrected, large format negative and contact print), and appropriate explanatory data. All documentation shall meet HABS/HAER Standards for format and archival stability.

3. Submission of the above documentation to HABS/HAER, for deposit in the Library of Congress, not later than three years from the date of this agreement.

4. Development of the above documentation will be undertaken with periodic reviews by HABS/HAER to ensure that completed documentation will meet HABS/HAER Standards.

B. In consultation with the Council and the NCSHPO, DoD will select some examples of building types or groups to treat in accordance with historic preservation plans (HPP), until such time as demolished or removed from DoD control. The HPPs will be submitted to the Council and the NCSHPO within three years from the date of this agreement. Work done in accordance with the HPPs will require no further review by a SHPO or the Council.

C. All buildings that are identified within sixty days of the Federal Register publication of this Agreement by organizations and individuals will be considered by DoD in its selection of examples to be documented and/or treated in accordance with Stipulations A and B above.

D. Until the documentation program is completed and HPPs have been developed for the representative sample of building types and groups, DoD will continue its current program of building demolition with caution, avoiding disposal of obviously unique and well-preserved, original buildings that are not documented.

II. NCSHPO agrees to:

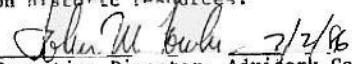
A. Assist the appropriate SHPO in informing DoD within sixty days of the Federal Register publication of this agreement of buildings that they wish to have considered in the selection of examples to be documented and/or treated in accordance with Stipulations I.A and I.B.

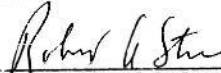
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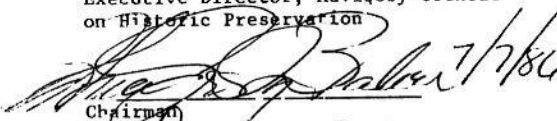
B. Represent all SHPOs in the consultation on a selection of examples of buildings to be treated in accordance with Stipulation I.B.

III. If any of the signatories to this Agreement determines that the terms of the Agreement cannot be met or believes that a change is necessary, the signatory will immediately request an amendment or addendum to the Agreement. Such an amendment or addendum will be executed in the same manner as the original Agreement.

EXECUTION of this Agreement evidences that DoD has afforded the Council a reasonable opportunity to comment on its program of disposal of temporary WW II buildings and that DoD has taken into account the effects of this program on historic resources.

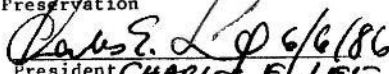

Executive Director, Advisory Council
on Historic Preservation


Department of Defense


Chairman
Advisory Council on Historic
Preservation


Department of Army

Department of Navy

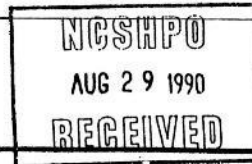

President CHARLES E. LEE
National Conference of
State Historic Preservation
Officers

U. S. Marine Corps

Department of Air Force


Historic American Buildings Survey/
Historic American Engineering Record

**Advisory
Council On
Historic
Preservation**



The Old Post Office Building
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #809
Washington, DC 20004

AMENDMENT to the
PROGRAMMATIC MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
among
THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE,
THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION,
NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICERS, and the
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY/ HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING
RECORD, regarding
DEMOLITION OF WORLD WAR II TEMPORARY BUILDINGS

WHEREAS, the Department of Defense (DOD), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Council) and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation (NCSHPO), and the Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) entered into a Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (PMOA) under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, which became effective on June 7, 1986, regarding the demolition of World War II temporary (buildings);

WHEREAS, DOD has determined that some stipulations of the PMOA cannot be met and require modification;

WHEREAS, the parties to the PMOA have consulted regarding such modifications;

NOW, THEREFORE, it is mutually agreed that the PMOA is amended as follows:

A new stipulation I.A.1.d is added, to read as follows:

d. Identification of topics for further research, and plans for the conduct of such research.

Stipulation I.A.3 is amended to read as follows:

3. Submission of the above documentation to the HABS/HAER Regional Coordinators, not later than December 31, 1992.

Stipulation I.B. is amended by changing its second sentence to read as follows:

The HPPs will be submitted to the Council and the NCSHPO no later than December 31, 1992.

A new stipulation IV is added, to read as follows:

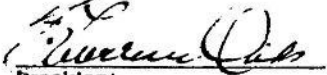
A. The signatories to this Agreement will undertake to ensure that relevant research activities carried out under Memoranda of Agreement, Programmatic Agreements, and other Instruments executed pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800 are coordinated with Implementation of this Agreement, in order to allow their results to be integrated with the development of documentation under stipulation I.

B. The signatories to this Agreement will cooperate with the National Building Museum in its development, if feasible, of a major exhibition concerning architecture and engineering in World War II, and will make information produced by research activities pursuant to this and other Agreements available to the National Building Museum for use in preparing such an exhibition. DOD will provide materials from this study to the National Building Museum for development of the exhibit.

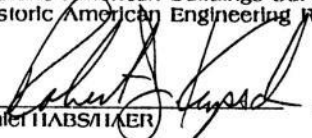
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

 4/27/90
Executive Director Date


National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers

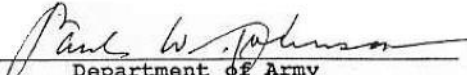
 4/14/90
President Date

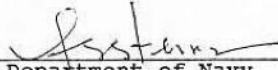
Historic American Buildings Survey/
Historic American Engineering Record

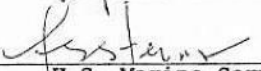
 1.08.91
Chief HABS/HAER Date

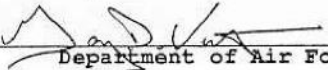
Department of Defense

 5/1/91
Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense Date
(Environment)


Department of Army


Department of Navy F. S. STERNS
Deputy, Office of the Assistant
Secretary of the Navy (I&E)


U.S. Marine Corps F. S. STERNS
Deputy, Office of the Assistant
Secretary of the Navy (I&E)


Department of Air Force

**Building Types with Documentation Completed as a Part of the NACA
for WWII Temporary Buildings**

- ¹ Administration Building, Type A-6, Plan # 800-210
Fort McCoy Building # T-1099
HABS # WI-308-DM
- ² Administration Building, Type A-7, Plan # 800-210
Fort McCoy Building # T-10109, T-10113 and Aberdeen PC
Building # 4647
HABS # WI-308-DV, WI-308-DE, MD-
- ³ Administration, Type IBA-1, Plan # 800-222
Fort McCoy Building # T-555
HABS # WI-308-R
- ⁴ Barracks - 63 Man, Type B-63, Plan # 700-1165
Camp Edwards Building # T-1310
HABS # MA-1290-R
- ⁵ Barracks - 74 Man, Type 74-M, Plan # 800-443
Fort McCoy Building # T-1129
HABS # WI-308-A
- ⁶ Boiler House, Type MBN-16, Plan # 700-1515
Fort Leonard Wood Building T-2351
HABS # MD-1914-B
- ⁷ Boiler House, Type HBN-21, Plan # 700-1517
Fort McCoy Building # T-10111
HABS # WI-308-DX
- ⁸ Brigadier General Quarters, Type Q-8, Plan # 700-301
Fort Sill Building T-4547
HABS # OK-56-D
- ⁹ Brigadier General Quarters, Type BGQ-1, Plan # 800-307
Fort McCoy Building # T-1247
HABS # WI-308-EY
- ¹⁰ Carpentry Shop, Type CARP SHOP, Plan # 800-2231A
Fort McCoy Building # T-2115
HABS # WI-308-FI
- ¹¹ Chapel, Type CH-1, Plan # 800-550
Fort McCoy Building # T-1146
HABS # WI-308-H
- ¹² Clinic, Type C-7A, Plan # 700-484
Fort McCoy Building # T-1003
HABS # WI-308 X

Building Types with Documentation Completed as a Part of the work
for WWII Temporary Buildings (continued)

- ¹³ Clinic Pharmacy & Lab, Type C-1C, Plan # 800-1495
Fort McCoy Building # T-1033
NARS # WI-308-a2
- ¹⁴ Cold Storage Building, Type CS-30, Plan # 800-1200
Fort Hood Building # 57003
NARS # TX-3392-C
- ¹⁵ Combined Barracks Ward, Type W-2, Plan # 700-463
Fort McCoy Building # T-1022, T-1023, T-1024, T-1041, T-1042,
T-1045, T-1060, T-1061, T-1062, T-1064, T-1085, T-1086
NARS # WI-308-AP, WI-308-AQ, WI-308-AR, WI-308-BE, WI-308-EI,
WI-308-BL, WI-308-CA, WI-308-CN, WI-308-CC, WI-308-CE, WI-308-
CZ, WI-308-DA
- ¹⁶ Company Administration & Storehouse & Recreation - Types SA-2
and RB-4, Plan #'s 800-661 and 800-460
Fort McCoy Building # T-801
NARS # WI-308-B
- ¹⁷ Company Maintenance Shop, Type CMS-1, Plan # 800-407
Fort Hood Building # 1928
NARS # TX-3392-B
- ¹⁸ Dayroom, Type A-5, Plan # 700-378
Camp Edwards Building # T-1267
NARS # MA-1290-G
- ¹⁹ Dental Clinic, Type DC-1, Plan # 800-1432
Fort McCoy Building # T-656
NARS # WI-308-T
- ²⁰ Dental Clinic, Type DC-2, Plan # 800-1445
Fort McCoy Building # T-1001
NARS # WI-308-V
- ²¹ Detention Ward, Type W-8, Plan # 800-1424
Fort McCoy Building # T-1065, T-1066, T-1067
NARS # WI-308-CF, WI-308-CG, WI-308-CH
- ²² Dispatch House, Type D-H-1, Plan # 800-305
Fort Hood Building # 1929
NARS # TX-3392-A
- ²³ E. Ent Clinic, Type CLIN-PH, 1100-695
Fort McCoy Building # T-1034
NARS # WI-308-BA

**Building Types with Documentation Completed as a Part of the FEMA
for WWII Temporary Buildings (continued)**

- 24 Emergency Lighting Plant
Fort McCoy Building # T-10135, T-10136
HABS # WI-308-BQ, WI-308-ER
- 25 Enlisted Mens Mess Hall (170, 210, 250 Men) Plan # 700-1116.1
Camp Edwards Building T-1242
HABS # MA-1290-F
- 26 Fire Station & Addition, Type F-2, Plan # 800-800
Fort McCoy Building # T-1555
HABS # WI-308-FD
- 27 Garage, Type C-1, Plan # 700-465
Fort McCoy Building # 10110
HABS # WI-308-DW
- 28 Gasoline Station & Pump House, Type GSPH-1, Plan # 800-601
Fort McCoy Building # T-2190
HABS # WI-308-FN
- 29 Gasoline Master Dist. Station, Type GSPH, Plan # 6150-4-800
Fort McCoy Building # T-1467
HABS # WI-308-FB
- 30 Grease Rack Enclosure, Type GR.R.EN., Plan # 800-1026
Fort McCoy Building # T-1876
HABS # WI-308-FF
- 31 Guest House, Type GH, Plan # 700-1230
Fort McCoy Building # T-2002
HABS # WI-308-F
- 32 Hospital Administration, Type HA-3, Plan # 800-1470
Fort McCoy Building # T-1010
HABS # WI-308-AD
- 33 Hospital Auxiliary Boiler House, Plan # 6150-20B
Fort McCoy Building # T-1012B
HABS # WI-308-BI
- 34 Hospital Mess, Type HM-106, Plan # 800-1530
Fort McCoy Building # T-1005
HABS # WI-308-Z
- 35 Hospital Mess, Type HM 336, Plan # 800-1536
Fort McCoy Building # T-1081, T-1098
HABS # WI-308-CU, WI-308-M

Building Types with Documentation Completed as a Part of the FMOA
For WWII Temporary Buildings (continued)

- 36 Hospital Paint Shed, Type FTS-1, Plan # 800-1543
Fort McCoy Building # 10121
HABS # WI-308-EC
- 37 Hospital Quarters, Type HQ-18, Plan # 700-1240
Fort McCoy Building # T-1011, T-1021
HABS # WI-308-AS, WI-308-AC
- 38 Hospital Quarters, Type HQ-24, Plan # 700-1240
Fort McCoy Building #'s T-1006, T-1007, T-1009, T-1012, T-1013, T-1014, T-1015, T-1016, T-1017, T-1018,
HABS # WI-308-AA, WI-308-AB, WI-308-AC, WI-308-AF, WI-308-AG, WI-308-AH, WI-308-AI, WI-308-J, WI-308-AK, WI-308-AL,
- 39 Hospital Recreation Building, Type HR-5, Plan # 800-1487
Fort McCoy Building # T-1056
HABS # WI-308-8W
- 40 Hospital Shop, Type SHOP-1, Plan # 800-1545
Fort McCoy Building # T-10123
HABS # WI-308-EE
- 41 Ice Storage Building, Type IS-30, Plan # 800-800
Fort McCoy Building # T-2112
HABS # WI-308-FH
- 42 Infirmary, Type I-2, Plan # 800-1429
Fort McCoy Building # T-351, T-1002
HABS # WI-308-M, WI-308-W
- 43 Latrine, Type L-D-T, Plan # T.O. 700-6604
Fort McCoy Building # 2311
HABS # WI-308-FS
- 44 Latrine - 50 Men, Type L-2, Plan # 700-285 and 700-286
Fort Sill Building T-4351
HABS # OK-56-R
- 45 Latrine - 200 Men, Type L-5, Plan # 700-285 and 700-286
Fort Sill Building T-2506
HABS # OK-56-c
- 46 Latrine, Type L-7, Plan # 700-287
Fort McCoy Building # 2310
HABS # WI-308-FR
- 47 Laundry, Type LDY-5, Plan # 700-1411
Fort Leonard Wood Building T-2352
HABS # MO-1914-A

**Building Types with Documentation Completed as a Part of the FEMA
for WWII Temporary Buildings (continued)**

- 88 Laundry Boiler House, LSP-2000-A, Plan # 800-1613
Fort McCoy Building # T-2136
HABS # WI-308-FK
- 89 Locomotive Shelter, Type Shel-B-D, Plan # T.O. 1300-240
Fort Lewis Building # 1-B-99
HABS # MA-199-A
- 90 Lumber Storage Shed, Plan # P.E. 4 (Post Engineer)
Fort Drum Building # T-4001
HABS # NY-6337-B
- 91 Maintenance Shop, Type SP-14, Plan # 700-1390
Fort McCoy Building # T-1463
HABS # WI-308-5
- 92 Major General Quarter, Type MQQ-1, Plan # 700-301
Camp Edwards Building T-1209
HABS # MA-1290-A
- 93 Medical Barracks, HB-54, Plan # 700-1204
Fort McCoy Building # T-1088, T-1089, T-1090, T-1091, T-1092,
T-1093, T-1094, T-1095, T-1096, T-1097
HABS # WI-308-OB, WI-308-DC, WI-308-DD, WI-308-DE, WI-308-DF,
WI-308-DG, WI-308-DH, WI-308-DI, WI-308-DJ, WI-308-DK
- 94 Mess Hall, Type M-112, Plan # 800-847
Fort McCoy Building # T-1105
HABS # WI-308-EV
- 95 Mess Hall, Type M-172, Plan # 800-849
Fort McCoy Building # T-450
HABS # WI-308-P
- 96 Mess Hall, Type M-228, Plan # 800-851
Fort McCoy Building # T-1506
HABS # WI-308-FC
- 97 Morgue, Type MD-6, Plan # 800-1454
Fort McCoy Building # 10112
HABS # WI-308-CY
- 98 Motor Repair Shop, Type MRS-1, Plan # 800-959
Fort McCoy Building T-1463
HABS # WI-308-E
- 99 Motor Repair Shop, Type SP-1, Plan # 700-313
Fort McCoy Building # T-2756
HABS # WI-308-FX

Building Types with Documentation Completed as a Part of the FMOA
for WWII Temporary Buildings (continued)

- ⁶⁰ Motor Repair Shop, Type SR-2, Plan #'s 700-314 & 800-662
Camp Edwards Building # T-1369
HABS # NA-1290-I
- ⁶¹ Motor Shed, Type SD-17, Plan # 700-372 and 700-372.1
Camp Edwards Building # T-3599
HABS # NA-1290-J
- ⁶² Officer Club, Type SCOL-1 or SCOL-185, Plan # 700-1275.1
Fort McCoy Building # T-101
HABS # WI-308-L
- ⁶³ Officers Mess Hall (118 Man), Plan # 700-1116
Camp Edwards Building # T-1240
HABS # NA-1290-E
- ⁶⁴ Officer Quarters, Type OQ-23 of BOQ-23, Plan # 700-1254
Fort McCoy Building # T-1863
HABS # WI-308-G
- ⁶⁵ Officer Quarters, Types BOQ-40, OQ-40, OQM-40, OQ-40,
Plan # 800-317
Fort McCoy Building # T-855
HABS # WI-308-S
- ⁶⁶ Officer Quarters, Type BOQ-44, Plan # 800-317
Fort McCoy Building # T-453
HABS # WI-308-Q
- ⁶⁷ Officer Recreation, Type ORNL-3, Plan # 800-451
Fort McCoy Building # T-1004, T-1019
HABS # WI-308-Y, WI-308-AM
- ⁶⁸ Oil Storage House, Type OSH-1, Plan # 800-644
Fort McCoy Building # T-1148
HABS # WI-308-KW
- ⁶⁹ Physiotherapy, Type PY-1, Plan # 700-628
Fort McCoy Building # T-1054
HABS # WI-308-BU
- ⁷⁰ Post Exchange, Type E-3, Plan # 800-479
Fort McCoy Building # T-352
HABS # WI-308-N
- ⁷¹ Post Exchange, Type HPX-4, Plan # 800-1412
Fort McCoy Building # T-1055
HABS # WI-308-BV

Building Types with Documentation Completed as a Part of the NCA
for WWII Temporary Buildings (continued)

- ⁷² Post HQ or Division HQ, Type DHQ-1, Plan # 800-204
Fort McCoy Building # T-100
HABS # WI-308-K
- ⁷³ Post Office, Type PO-2, Plan # 800-217
Fort McCoy Building # T-2675
HABS # WI-308-PW
- ⁷⁴ Prisoner Barracks, Type PRP-01, Plan # 800-350
Fort McCoy Building # T-2307
HABS # WI-308-PQ
- ⁷⁵ Prisoner & Guard Mess Hall, Type PGM-3, 800-883
Fort McCoy Building # T-2305
HABS # WI-308-PP
- ⁷⁶ Pump House, Type PH or PH-1, Plan # 6150-8-B
Fort McCoy Building # T-1155, T-10128, T-10129, T-10130, T-
10131, T-10132, T-10133, T-10134
HABS # WI-308-EX, WI-308-EJ, WI-308-EK, WI-308-EL, WI-308-EM,
WI-308-EN, WI-308-EO, WI-308-EP
- ⁷⁷ Quonset Hut, 16' wide
Naval Construction Training Center Building # A-130
HABS # RI-397-A
- ⁷⁸ Quonset Hut, 40' wide
Camp Endicott Building # T-17
HABS # RI-397-B
- ⁷⁹ Recreation Building, Type RB-1, Plan # 700-310
Camp Edwards Building # T-1233 and Fort Sill Building # T-4513
HABS # NA-1290-D, OK-56-A
- ⁸⁰ Recreation Building, Type RB-2, Plan # 800-459
Fort McCoy Building # 10118, 10120
HABS # WI-308-EA, WI-308-EB
- ⁸¹ Red Cross Building, Plan # 6627-C-447
Chanute AFB Building 591
HABS # IL-1161
- ⁸² Regimental Commander Quarters, Type ROQ-1, Plan # 800-308
Fort McCoy Building # T-901
HABS # WI-308-U
- ⁸³ Roundhouse, Plan # P.E. 66 (Post Engineer)
Fort Drum Building # T-4099
HABS # NY-6337-D

Building Types with Documentation Completed as a Part of the PMAA
for WWII Temporary Buildings (continued)

- 88 Scale House & Weighmaster's Office, Plan # 357 (Post Engineer)
Fort Drum Building # T-4012
HABS # NY-6337-C
- 89 Service Club, Type SC-3, Plan # 800-517
Fort McCoy Building T-2000
HABS # WI-308-J
- 90 Shop, 96' x 320', adjustable length, Plan # T.O.11.26
Fort McCoy Building # T-2320
HABS # WI-308-PT
- 91 Standard Ordinance Shop, Plan # 700-1480
Fort Drum Building T-81
HABS # NY-6337-A
- 92 Standard Ward, Type W-1, Plan # 700-462
Fort McCoy Building # T-1027, T-1028, T-1029, T-1030, T-1035,
T-1036, T-1037, T-1038, T-1046, T-1047, T-1048, T-1050, T-
1051, T-1052, T-1053, T-1057, T-1058, T-1059, T-1063, T-1072,
T-1073, T-1074, T-1075, T-1076, T-1077, T-1078, T-1079, T-
1080, T-1083, T-1084
HABS # WI-308-I, WI-308-AT, WI-308-AU, WI-308-AV, WI-308-AW,
WI-308-BB, WI-308-BC, WI-308-BD, WI-308-BE, WI-308-BM, WI-308-
BN, WI-308-BP, WI-308-BQ, WI-308-BR, WI-308-BS, WI-308-BT, WI-
308-BX, WI-308-BY, WI-308-BZ, WI-308-CD, WI-308-CM, WI-308-CN,
WI-308-CO, WI-308-CP, WI-308-CQ, WI-308-CR, WI-308-CS, WI-308-
CT, WI-308-CU, WI-308-CX, WI-308-CY
- 93 Stockade Office, Type SO-1 Plan # 800-661
Fort McCoy Building # T-2303
HABS # WI-308-FO
- 94 Storehouse, Type SH-A-T, Plan # T.O. 700-6003
Fort McCoy Building # T-10124, T-10125, T-10126
HABS # WI-308-EF, WI-308-EG, WI-308-EH
- 95 Storehouse, Type SH-6, Plan # 700-461
Fort McCoy Building # T-10100
HABS # WI-308-CN
- 96 Storehouse, Type SH-7, Plan # 700-461
Fort McCoy Building # T-10101, T-10102, T-10103, T-10105, T-
10106, T-10107, T-10108
HABS # WI-308-DO, WI-308-DP, WI-308-DQ, WI-308-DR, WI-308-DS,
WI-308-DT, WI-308-DU

Building Types with Documentation Completed as a Part of the PHMA
for WWII Temporary Buildings (continued)

- 21 Storehouse, Type SH-8, Plan # 800-663
Fort McCoy Building # T-1263
NARS # WI-308-EZ
- 22 Storehouse, Type SH-9, Plan # 800-664
Fort McCoy Building # T-1264
NARS # WI-308-FA
- 23 Storehouse, Type SH-18, Plan # 800-654
Fort McCoy Building # T-2122
NARS # WI-308-FU
- 24 Storehouse & Company Administration, Type SA-1, Plan # 700-376
Camp Edwards Building T-1222
NARS # MA-1290-B
- 25 Storehouse & Company Administration, Type SA-1 (Built Double),
Plan # 700-376
Camp Edwards Building T-1229
NARS # MA-1290-C
- 26 Surgery Clinic, Type C-4b, Plan # 800-1513
Fort McCoy Building # T-1032
NARS # WI-308-AY
- 27 Telephone & Telegraph Building, Type TT-4, Plan # 800-907
Fort McCoy Building # T-1559
NARS # WI-308-FE
- 28 Theater, Type TH-4, Plan # 700-1225
Fort McCoy Building # T-2017
NARS # WI-308-FG
- 29 Theater, Type TH-1038-S, Plan # 800-500
Fort McCoy Building # T-1551
NARS # WI-308-D
- 30 Unit Guard House, Type UGH-24, Plan # 800-1007
Fort McCoy Building # T-449
NARS # WI-308-O
- 31 Unit Guard House, Type UGH-36, Plan # 800-1009
Fort McCoy Building # T-2671
NARS # WI-308-FV
- 32 Utility Shop, Type US-1, Plan # 800-1541
Fort McCoy Building # T-10122
NARS # WI-308-ED

Building Types with Documentation Completed as a Part of the PHSA
for WWII Temporary Buildings (continued)

- 285 WAAC Barracks, Type WAKS-A, Plan # 700-3526
Fort McCoy Building # T-2165
HABS # WI-308-FI.
- 286 WAAC Barracks, Type WAKS-E-M, Plan # 700-3560
Fort McCoy Building # T-2172
HABS # WI-308-FM
- 287 Walkway - Covered - Closed, Type WK-2, Plan # 700-247
Fort McCoy Building # T-10600, T-10601
HABS # WI-308-ES, WI-308-ET
- 288 Walkway - Covered - Open, Type WK-1 Plan # 1100-100
Fort McCoy Building # T-10602
HABS # WI-308-EU
- 289 Ward, Type CW, Plan # 1100-660
Fort McCoy Building # T-1039, T-1040, T-1044, T-1048, T-1069,
T-1071, T-1082
HABS # WI-308-BF, WI-308-BG, WI-308-BK, WI-308-BO, WI-308-CJ,
WI-308-CL, WI-308-CW
- 290 Ward, Type DW, Plan # 1100-665
Fort McCoy Building # T-1025, T-1043
HABS # WI-308-AS, WI-308-BJ
- 291 Ward, Type IM, Plan # 1100-670
Fort McCoy Building # T-1066
HABS # WI-308-CI
- 292 Warehouse or Shop, 32' x 48', adjustable length, Plan # T.O.
11.20
Fort McCoy Building # 2327
HABS # WI-308-FU
- 293 X Ray Building, Type XRC-1, Plan # 800-1519
Fort McCoy Building # T-1031
HABS # WI-308-AX

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Appendix J: Cultural Resources Manager's Guidance

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Cultural Resources Manager’s Guidance

This appendix provides guidance and procedures for the CRM to implement the ICRMP and meet cultural resources compliance requirements. This chapter is presented in three sections. The first section provides overarching guidance and procedures that implement the ICRMP and achieve ICRMP objectives program-wide. The second section provides guidance for project-specific or resource-specific tasks and actions. These sections also provide timelines for completing these tasks. The third section provides references and information sources that the CRM might find useful or that have been referenced throughout the text.

The NJARNG is capable of implementing this ICRMP Update and fulfilling projects in Chapter 2. However, implementation of this ICRMP Update is no guarantee that funds will be available. Unfunded work might have to be scheduled for later years.

The Army designated a percentage of environmental funding to NGB to support state ARNG Federal requirements. Though funds are not fenced specifically for cultural resource projects, state cultural resource projects requested through the STEP funding request process are rolled into the amount requested from the Army by NGB. The DA allotted amount is then distributed by NGB according to the state's listed priority for cultural resources projects supporting Federal missions. Some discretion is allowed the TAG at the state level to account for short-term mission priority changes. Some projects are paid for by the proponent such as ITAM. The STEP policy and guidance can be used for estimating cultural resources projects.

J.1 Program-Wide Guidance

This section provides guidance and procedures for ongoing and programwide cultural resource management. Project-specific guidance is provided in section J.2.

J.1.1 Cultural Resources Manager Reports and Annual Review of ICRMP

The CRM is responsible for the various reports and updates to maintain a current cultural resource management program. Table J-1 lists the reports and due dates.

Table J-1. Cultural Resources Reporting and Review Requirements

Activity Requirement	Date Due
ICRMP Annual Review	On anniversary of signing of the FNSI for the original ICRMP EA
Army Environmental Database – Environmental Quality (AEDB-EQ)	Quarterly, or as data calls come through to NGB
Input projects into STEP Tool	Once each year (~1 March – 30 April)
Update PRIDE database	On anniversary of signing of the FNSI for the original ICRMP EA, as well as after each new inventory or evaluation effort is completed and SHPO has concurred with eligibility determinations

ICRMP Annual Review

In accordance with AR 200-1, the annual report on the status of implementing the ICRMP over the previous year is required. The purpose of the Annual Report is to provide NGB a progress report on implementation of the CRM program and ICRMPs. A template for the Annual Report is provided in

Appendix G. Per NGB’s Draft ICRMP Implementation Guidance, the Annual Report should include the following elements:

- Compare stated mission, goals, and objectives in ICRMP with current mission, goals, and objectives, focusing on expected changes to impacts on cultural resources
- Review the status of cultural resources and Master Planning projects: Past, Present, and Future
- Review and update external contact information: SHPOs, THPOs, or any interested parties
- Provide a summary of highlights, key achievements, hot issues, and points of interest

The **ACTUAL DUE DATE** for the report is **15 calendar days *AFTER*** the date of the signing of the FNSI for the EA or the date of the signing of the ICRMP Update if a REC was submitted. For example, if your FNSI or ICRMP was signed on 1 May, then your annual report is due by or on 16 May.

Submission of the Annual Report is tracked in the State Performance Indicator Report System (SPIRS) on a quarterly basis. The SPIRS is submitted to the state Chief of Staff from NGB. It provides the TAG a brief picture on how NGB sees state compliance with various requirements. The submission of the Annual Report is one of the requirements reported through the NGB-ARE CRM Team. Reporting is based on the fiscal year; the quarters and associated dates are listed in Table J-2; **please note that these dates may vary on an annual basis and check with NGB.**

Table J-2. State Performance Indicator Report System Timelines.

Quarter	Months Covered	Date SPIRS Reported to TAGs	Final Date for Annual Report Submission
1st	October to December	26 January	15 January
2nd	January to March	26 April	15 April
3rd	April to June	26 July	15 July
4th	July to September	26 October	15 October

The report is published on the 26th of the month following the completion of the quarter. Hence if you have submitted your annual report on time, you will be rated as **Green** for the next year. If you do not get your report in on time, then your state will go to **Red** and you may hear from your TAG. An **Amber** rating can occur if you submit an incomplete report and have not supplied the additional information by the deadline.

The Annual Report is related to the SPIRS by the FNSI date. So for the example above, if the FNSI or ICRMP Update was signed on 1 May, then the SPIRS reporting period is 3rd quarter. Hence if you do not get your Annual Report in by the 15th of May, you’ll be getting a reminder email. You then have essentially two months to get your report in so your state will report **Green** on the quarterly SPIRS report. Of course, **ALL** states should get their Annual Report in by **15 calendar days *AFTER*** their FNSI/ICRMP Update date.

ICRMP Implementation

NGB has outlined the following steps for CRMs to take in implementing their ICRMP or ICRMP Update once the document has been certified as legally sufficient. Draft guidance on this document is provided in **Appendix K:**

-
- Align project lists (see Chapter 2) with STEP Projects
 - Develop Soldier’s Cards containing cultural resources information for Training Installations
 - Develop Maintenance and Treatment Plans for eligible buildings or historic districts
 - Distribute SOPs to Internal Stakeholders (consider a training session)
 - Network with other ARNG CRMs
 - Update the ICRMP as needed, but annually at a minimum
 - Know your resources and planned projects; identify if agreement documents would help streamline your program

Programming and Budgeting

The STEP Tool serves as a source document in programming, budgeting, and allocating resources needed to execute the ARNG environmental program. It is used to show past accomplishments and expenditures; to indicate the status of current projects; to refine and validate requirements for the budget year; and to support planning, programming, and budgeting for the out years. The STEP Tool is used by the CRM when requirements are identified. NGB-ARE-C reviews the requirements for accuracy and validates the projects. There are approximately 13 cultural resources project “types” identified in the STEP Tool project catalog (see **Appendix K**). Projects need to be linked with operational goals and needs.

Timing: The programming and budgeting must be completed once a year (15 March–15 July) and submitted to NGB-ARE-C.

Army Environmental Database – Environmental Quality

The AEDB-EQ is a World Wide Web-based data system that serves as a primary source of information for conveying the Army’s environmental status to the senior Army leadership, DoD, and Congress. Its primary focus is to track Army compliance with environmental laws for multi-media reporting and management areas through inspections, enforcement actions, fines and penalties, and other program parameters on a quarterly basis. Primary reports for these data are the Quarterly Army Performance Review (to Secretary of the Army), and the semi-annual DoD Environmental Quality In Progress Review (IPR) (to Deputy Under Secretary of Defense), the fall IPR being the Army’s input to the DoD AEDB-EQ to Congress (RCS 1997). In addition to the quarterly reports, the AEDB-EQ data calls in the fall and spring also include requirements for additional data required by the semi-annual DoD in IPRs and other reports that HQDA submits.

The AEDB-EQ is a process for auditing the status of the environment. It is the CRM’s responsibility at the state/territory level to provide this information to NGB at a minimum on an annual basis, or as requested. The CRM completes this task in a minimum of two ways: (1) by updating PRIDE on the anniversary of the signing of the FNSI for the original ICRMP EA or the anniversary of the signing of this ICRMP Update and (2) by completing the Cultural Resources Questionnaire and submitting it to NGB (see **Appendix K**).

Army Historic Preservation Campaign Plan

The goals of the Army Historic Preservation Campaign Plan are to promote cost effective historic building management and to improve the balance between NHPA compliance and the mission of the Army. The goals are approached through Army policy and guidance actions, and through regulatory and legislative actions. The Army’s existing programming and reporting mechanisms include the AEDB-EQ,

integrated facilities system (IFS) into which PRIDE feeds, and the Installation Status Report. These existing programming and reporting mechanisms are used for upward reporting of resource requirements and status of various aspects of the program. The existing reporting systems are leveraged extensively for reporting on the success indicator metrics of this campaign plan. The plan can be found at <https://aec.army.mil/>.

J.1.2 Geographic Information System and Data Management

Integrating NJARNG cultural resources management data with a statewide GIS program allows the NJARNG cultural resources program to more efficiently support the NJARNG's mission of readiness. Minimally, GIS layers should be developed for historic buildings, archaeological sites, predictive archaeological models, and the location of the geographic area where Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations have ancestral ties. Ideally, historic buildings survey data should be stored within a database that can be related to a GIS theme. GIS can facilitate application of the cultural landscape approach to cultural resource management and integration of cultural resource best management practices into installation-wide planning and projects. To aid in the integration of cultural resources information into overall NJARNG installations and statewide planning and management, layers summarizing all known cultural resource sites and larger cultural landscapes, ground disturbance, and archaeological sensitivity (predictive modeling) will be developed within the GIS. Development of these layers should be based on

- maps and reports supplied from the SHPO or Tribes;
- extant GIS information compiled (e.g., the built environment at ARNG installations);
- existing and future cultural resource surveys and evaluations.

GIS layers and themes depicting archaeological resources and sacred sites are considered sensitive and will not be released to the general public. These layers should be password protected.

When preparing the scope of work (SOW) for contracts addressing cultural resources issues, results of cultural resources surveys and evaluations should be delivered in GIS format to include survey areas, transects, and cultural sites and properties and eligibility status. Within the SOW, reference the latest Army/NGB guidance regarding GIS file formats and standards, and include that **all data created or modified in this contract will adhere to the Spatial Data Standards (SDS) and the Federal Geographic Data Standards (FGDC) metadata standards.**

Maps should include, at a minimum, a north arrow, legend, map creator, map purpose, and creation date.

GIS themes depicting buildings and other facility types should be attributed with the appropriate keys to align with the PRIDE database. This will enable the query and display of the cultural resources information stored within PRIDE through GIS. For example, a map can be created showing whether or not a building has been evaluated, is eligible, or is listed in the NRHP or as a national landmark; or if the building is a contributing resource to a district that is eligible or listed in the NRHP.

J.1.3 Standard Operating Procedures

SOPs have been prepared to assist NJARNG personnel who are not responsible for cultural resources management, but whose areas of responsibility could affect cultural resources. Chapter 3 includes these SOPs. SOPs should be made available to all personnel including any tenants, contractors, and occasional users. Include an overview in the orientation packet for tenants and occasional users, and include appropriate SOPs in contracts. SOPs can also be featured on the facility web site. Flowcharts and procedures for inadvertent discovery can also be included in Trainers' Guides and Soldiers' Cards.

Procedures: The CRM will distribute these SOPs to all NJARNG personnel and provide guidance and training, as necessary (CRMs should complete a log documenting SOP distribution; see **Appendix F**).

J.1.4 Cultural Resources Training

Training for various staff is a prerequisite for properly implementing the ICRMP and for good stewardship of cultural resources. Many training opportunities are available for environmental staff, as well as nonenvironmental staff. Preferably the CRM shall have a basic knowledge of cultural resources and education in a related field, or at least a certificate of introductory training in cultural resources management

Training for CRM personnel could include laws and regulation overview, Section 106, maintenance of historic property, preservation of cultural landscapes, NAGPRA, agreement documents, tribal consultation, and curation. CRM training courses usually range from three to five days. Register and plan in advance.

For the CRM, training recommendations include

- Primary Training – Section 106, NAC workshop, NGB CRM 101 class (offered every two years), and ICRMP workshop if available (offered every four or five years);
- Secondary Training – Agreement documents, NAGPRA, and ICRMP workshop;
- Tertiary Training – Integrating GIS and cultural resources, and advanced Section 106.

For environmental staff and the CRM, training opportunities include

- NGB annual workshop (topics vary) – <https://gkportal.ngb.army.mil>, and regional consultation workshops (two per year);
- Department of Defense (Denix) DoD Conservation Workshop (every two years);
- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation – <https://www.achp.gov/>;
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District – <https://www.nws.usace.army.mil/>;
- National Preservation Institute – <https://www.npi.org/>;
- Civil Engineer Corps Officers School – <https://www.netc.navy.mil/CECOS/>.

For nonenvironmental NJARNG personnel, training is crucial to ensure compliance with environmental laws and policies and protection of cultural resources. By interfacing with field commanders, project planners, facility managers, and TAG staff, the CRM can develop solutions and programs that blend with existing training opportunities and the NJARNG mission.

The CRM should provide a training program in conjunction with, and supported by, operations for training site managers, field commanders and their troops, maintenance staff, and others who might encounter cultural resources. Training subjects can include understanding SOPs in Chapter 3, introduction to cultural resources regulations and management, and identification of cultural resources. Information from the training program can be summarized and included with training site information packages for soldiers, and can be placed on bulletin boards at historic facilities as reinforcement to training. A sample training brief is included in **Appendix K**.

J.1.5 Professional Qualification Standards

ARNG CRMs typically are not trained historians, archaeologists, ethnographers, or architectural historians, but are more often individuals assigned the CRM position as a collateral duty. Although CRMs are required to undergo training, as outlined in section J.1.4, most will not reach a level of training equivalent to prevailing professional standards. Accordingly, the CRM will need to hire consultants to complete inventory and evaluation projects. To ensure that the consultants being hired have the appropriate professional qualifications, they must meet the standards used by the NPS and published in 48 *Federal Register* 44716 (September 1983). The qualifications define minimum education and experience required to perform identification, evaluation, registration, and treatment activities. In some cases, additional areas or levels of expertise might be needed, depending on the complexity of the task and the nature of the historic properties involved.

J.2 Project-Specific and Resource-Specific Guidance

This section provides guidance and procedures for ongoing project-specific, and resource-specific cultural resources management.

J.2.1 Archaeological Investigations

Because the NJARNG manages land as well as buildings and structures, and conducts actions that can result in ground disturbance, the NJARNG will have requirements under Sections 106 and 110 of the NHPA to identify and evaluate archaeological resources on the land areas that it manages. The following sections outline the range of identification and evaluation investigations that could be completed by the CRM as part of the NJARNG's management of archaeological resources.

Archaeological Predictive Models

Analysis of spatial relationships of known cultural resources can assist in determination of nonrandom patterns of prehistoric land use. Predictive models where archaeological surveys have not been completed can be useful for planning purposes to determine sensitive areas and additional project needs for avoidance or mitigation, prediction of future impacts and alternative development, tribal consultation, and development of training scenarios that avoid sensitive resources. Also, archaeological surveys can be stratified to focus more (not exclusively) on high-sensitivity areas when 100 percent intensive surveying and testing is cost- or time-prohibitive.

Modeling can be completed as a separate project, or as part of the research phase of a specific archaeological survey project. Areas of high, medium, or low probability to yield sites are modeled and then tested in the field to support the model theory. The SHPO or State Archaeological Society might have existing predictive models or predictive modeling parameters such as topography, elevation, proximity to water, and vegetation types to assist with modeling NJARNG lands.

Appendix C contains a summary of previous planning level surveys and predictive models. For specific archaeological surveys, include language in task orders for use of the cultural landscape approach and existing predictive models during surveys and to include a conclusion in the report about the accuracy of the model. Areas surveyed and survey results should also be illustrated in a GIS layer.

Development of an NJARNG lands statewide predictive model will require, at a minimum, the expertise of an archaeologist and a GIS technician with tribal consultation. A simple model can be developed using the established parameters or criteria provided in the documents *New Jersey's Archaeological Resources* (Chesler 1982), available at http://www.nj.gov/dep/hpo/1identify/arkeo_res.htm, as well as plotting areas of previous disturbance. These parameters can be located on a map and predictive ratings assigned. It is recommended that a GIS layer be developed for this model. In most cases, the models will not replace the

requirement for surveys, but as more data are collected about actual archaeological or cultural site distribution, these models can be tested and refined to assist with planning, reduce the level or amount of surveying, and provide a more effective use of program funding. Also, each year additional surveys on or near NJARNG property could be conducted, new discoveries could be made, and information and theories developed regarding former inhabitants and their lifeways. The GIS must be updated as new information becomes available to stay current and remain a useful manager tool. Therefore, the model will need periodic review to determine its validity and keep data current.

Archaeological Inventories and Evaluations

Inventories and evaluations are a required step for undertakings and compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA – undertakings on Federal property (lands or buildings) or state property with Federal actions (such as funding or permits). Results can be integrated with the NEPA process as needed but, in most cases, archaeological work must be initiated at the earliest planning phase of any project that has the potential to affect archaeological properties. Testing and excavations are more involved processes, and are generally used to further define an archaeological site and mitigate for adverse effects. For Section 106 compliance surveys, identifying the area of potential effect (APE) for a project and scoping of the survey or evaluation effort should be coordinated with the SHPO, and any interested Tribes. Section 110 survey and evaluation efforts can also be coordinated with the SHPO, and interested Tribes, to help identify priority areas for investigation, applicable research questions to be investigated, and methodology to be applied. Archaeological surveys must be conducted by qualified personnel, see section J.1.5.

Note: Federal funding cannot be used for archaeological inventories on lands being acquired with state funds.

The following are very general definitions that apply to archaeological inventories:

Constraints analysis: A constraints analysis is completed when a party is interested in knowing what might be on a property in the most general way. A record search/literature search is conducted sometimes with a field visit for reconnaissance. A letter report is prepared to document overall impressions and concerns with recommendations, as appropriate. This type of analysis is also referred to as a reconnaissance survey, Phase Ia (eastern United States), or Class I (western United States). Check with the SHPO for levels of analysis and surveys and survey requirements. The NJ Historic Preservation Office has published the *Guidelines for Phase I Archaeological Investigations: Identification of Archaeological Resources*, which is available at <http://www.nj.gov/dep/hpo/1identify/arkguide1.htm>.

Survey: Survey involves a record search/literature review, systematic coverage of a property, recording or updating of all discovered sites, and a report. Surveys sometimes involve some excavation depending on the level of information that is needed or state requirements. Excavation can be shovel scrapes or shovel test pits. Surveys can be collection or noncollection. Federal agencies generally prefer noncollection surveys. Collection requires cataloguing and additional maps for the sites that are complex and require curation (see section J.2.6).

Generally, a survey involves preparation of a work plan that describes how the work will be done and by whom. The survey interval is generally between 5 to 20 meters between team members and depends on terrain, vegetation coverage, and resources types. All sites located during a survey have to be recorded and mapped. A general assessment of the kind of site it is and perhaps the overall potential of the site can be suggested after a survey.

The survey report provides an environmental setting, culture history, a description of the site, methodologies, research questions, survey results, recommendations, and any additional state requirements. All discovered sites are treated as eligible for listing on the NRHP until determination of

eligibility is final (see evaluation below). Recommendations are crafted based on a proposed project or action. If there are no immediate plans for a property, recommendations might include avoiding the site. These surveys are often referred to also as Phase I and Phase II. Check with the SHPO for levels of surveys and survey requirements. The NJ Historic Preservation Office has published the *Guidelines for Preparing Cultural Resources Management Archaeological Reports*, available at <http://www.nj.gov/dep/hpo/1identify/culreso.pdf>.

Evaluation: Evaluation or testing of sites is extremely variable. There are guidelines for sparse lithic scatters that allow this type of site to be addressed in an expedient manner; however, for other site types there are a number of approaches. Many tests involve shovel test pits, shovel scrapes, drill holes, and sample excavation units with surface mapping, collection, and special studies. The number of units will vary greatly depending on the size of the site and how many units will be necessary to analyze the sections of the site that are not subjected to units, gather information to address research questions, and make conclusions about the site.

Upon completion of excavation, a report is prepared to summarize the testing and make a recommendation of eligibility.

Data Recovery: If a historic property will be impacted by an action or undertaking, there must be mitigation, and data recovery is a form of mitigation for archaeological sites. Data recovery requires preparation of an action/work plan, which describes the site, what information is hoped to be gained by the data recovery, study questions, sample design, catalog methods, special studies, and report preparation. This plan is carefully reviewed by the SHPO or state archaeologist and Tribes prior to field efforts. Data recovery efforts vary greatly in size and scope. The approach to a data recovery depends greatly on the site, geographic location, type of project, archaeologist, and timing. All collected items from Federal land must be curated in a Federally approved facility.

Procedures: Ensure that the scope of work clearly defines the type of survey or excavation; Federal and state regulations to be met; the project objectives; a description of the deliverables, including GIS; and qualifications for those performing the work.

Determine if permits are necessary. Stakeholders include Tribes.

Archaeological Permits

In some instances, archaeological investigations may require Federal or state permits. The most common categories of permits are described below.

Archaeological Resources Protection Act Permits. ARPA permits are required when the following three criteria are met:

- The project is on Federal land
- Digging or collection of artifacts will occur
- The participants are not directly contracted to or by the NJARNG

ARPA permits for archaeological investigations that could result in the excavation or removal of American Indian human remains and other cultural items as defined in NAGPRA, or in the excavation of archaeological resources that are of religious or cultural importance to Federally recognized Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, will be issued in accordance with AR 405-80 and AR 200-1. The NJARNG supporting U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) District Real Estate Office will issue the permit after the NJARNG commander conducts consultation in accordance with 43 CFR 10.5 and 32

CFR 229.7 with the culturally affiliated Native American Tribes. The NJARNG commander provides the USACE district with approval to issue the permit by means of a report of availability prepared after necessary consultation and compliance actions have been met. ARPA permits shall provide for the disposition of NAGPRA cultural items in accordance with NAGPRA subsections 3(a) and 3(b) and 43 CFR 10. The NJARNG commander will ensure that documentation of consultation with culturally affiliated Native American Tribes is prepared and maintained as part of the record of each such permit.

The NJARNG will ensure that ARPA permits

1. comply with the requirements of 32 CFR 229, 43 CFR 10;
2. require that any interests that Federally recognized Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations have in the permitted activity are addressed in a manner consistent with the requirements of the NHPA and NAGPRA prior to issuance of the permit;
3. require that permitted activities be performed according to applicable professional standards of the Secretary of the Interior;
4. require that the excavated archaeological artifact collection and associated records are permanently curated in a curation facility that meets the requirements of 36 CFR 79.

Archaeological resources, objects of antiquity, and significant scientific data from Federal installations belong to the installations, except where NAGPRA requires repatriation to a lineal descendant, Federally recognized Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization. Archaeological resources, objects of antiquity, and significant scientific data from nonfederal land belong to the state, territory, or landowner. Such resources from lands used by the NJARNG, but for which fee title is held by another agency, are the property of the agency designated as the land manager in the land-use instrument (e.g., public land order, special use permit). NJARNG commanders should ensure that land use instruments allowing for military use are reviewed to determine proper roles and responsibilities.

NJARNG staff or contractors carrying out official duties associated with the management of archaeological resources who meet the professional qualifications and whose investigations meet the requirements of 32 CFR 229.8 are not required to obtain a permit under ARPA or the Antiquities Act for the investigation of archaeological resources on a Federally owned or controlled installation, including situations where cultural items as defined by NAGPRA could be excavated.

However, in situations where NAGPRA cultural items or NHPA historic properties could be encountered during intentional excavation of archaeological resources, the requirements of NAGPRA and 43 CFR 10, and NHPA and 36 CFR 800 must be met prior to such archaeological excavations.

For the purposes of NJARNG compliance with ARPA, the NJARNG commander is considered the Federal land manager as defined in 32 CFR 229.3(c). As the Federal land manager, the NJARNG commander may determine that certain archaeological resources in specified areas under his jurisdiction, and under specific circumstances, are not or are no longer of archaeological interest and are not considered archaeological resources for the purposes of ARPA (in accordance with 32 CFR 229.3[a][5]). All such determinations shall be justified and documented by memorandum and shall be formally staffed for review through the NGB to HQDA prior to final determination. HQDA uses technical and legal guidance from AEC to review the draft document.

The NJARNG commander will ensure that military police; installation legal staff; the installation PAO; and the fish, game, and recreation management staff are familiar with the requirements and applicable civil and criminal penalties under ARPA. Also in accordance with ARPA Section 9, the NJARNG commander may withhold information concerning the nature and location of archaeological resources

from the public under Subchapter II of Chapter 5 of Title 5 of the *United States Code* or under any other provision of law. ARPA permits can take up to six months to acquire.

There are no requirements for archaeological permits at the state level in New Jersey.

J.2.2 Inadvertent Discoveries

Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains or Funerary Objects – Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

In the event of discovery of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony, the CRM will ensure that all appropriate measures are implemented to protect the remains and any other protected cultural items; all appropriate Tribes and agencies will be promptly notified of the find, and all applicable Federal, tribal, and state procedures will be followed.

For ground-disturbing activities, project planners, engineers, soldiers, tenants, and construction personnel should be informed of types of cultural resources potentially existing at the NJARNG site or training installation, and they should be briefed on the provisions in SOP 5.

Prior to field troops, construction crews, or non-NJARNG personnel commencing activities at any NJARNG property, they should be briefed on the following procedures (flowchart provided in **Figure J-1**):

1. Ensure that activities have ceased at the discovery site and that the site has been secured from human and natural forces
2. Notify the SHPO and the State Archaeologist of the discovery. This notification should be by telephone, to be followed immediately by written notification
3. If human remains are known or suspected to be present, also promptly notify the state police and medical examiner, and if Federal property, the FBI. Notify the NJARNG JAG, operations manager in the Directorate of Operations (DSCOPs), and PAO
4. Visit the location of the discovery within 24 hours of the find. The services of appropriate technical experts (e.g., archaeologists, specialists in human osteology, forensic anthropologists) may be retained to participate in the field visit
5. If the CRM has reason to believe that American Indian human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony have been discovered, the CRM must provide immediate telephone notification of the discovery, along with written notification by certified mail, to NGB
6. If known, as much information as possible concerning the cultural resource (such as type, date, location, any indicators of ethnicity, and circumstances of the discovery) should be provided to NGB. NGB, in consultation with the NJARNG and appropriate interested parties, will determine the significance and origin of the remains
7. The CRM will obtain certification of notification from NGB. Federally recognized Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations would be notified by telephone with written confirmation within three days after certification. This notification must include pertinent information as to kinds of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony, their condition, and the circumstances of discovery
8. The CRM will follow NAGPRA procedures and consult with interested parties (SHPO, Tribes, property owner) to discuss disposition of remains and mitigation measures. The CRM, in consultation with the SHPO and the State Archaeologist, and American Indian groups, as

appropriate, will determine the procedures for disposition and control of any American Indian cultural items excavated or removed as a result of inadvertent discoveries

Activities in the area of discovery will resume 30 days after certification of notification is received, or sooner, if a signed binding agreement is reached. Keep the PAO informed throughout the process. Phone numbers and the names of contacts are provided in **Appendix F**. Before the original action can resume, NGB must approve that the NAGPRA process has been implemented properly and that the NJARNG is in a legal position to proceed with the project in the area of discovery.

One management tool is for the NJARNG to develop a CA prior to the encounter of a burial to agree upon procedures and streamline the process.

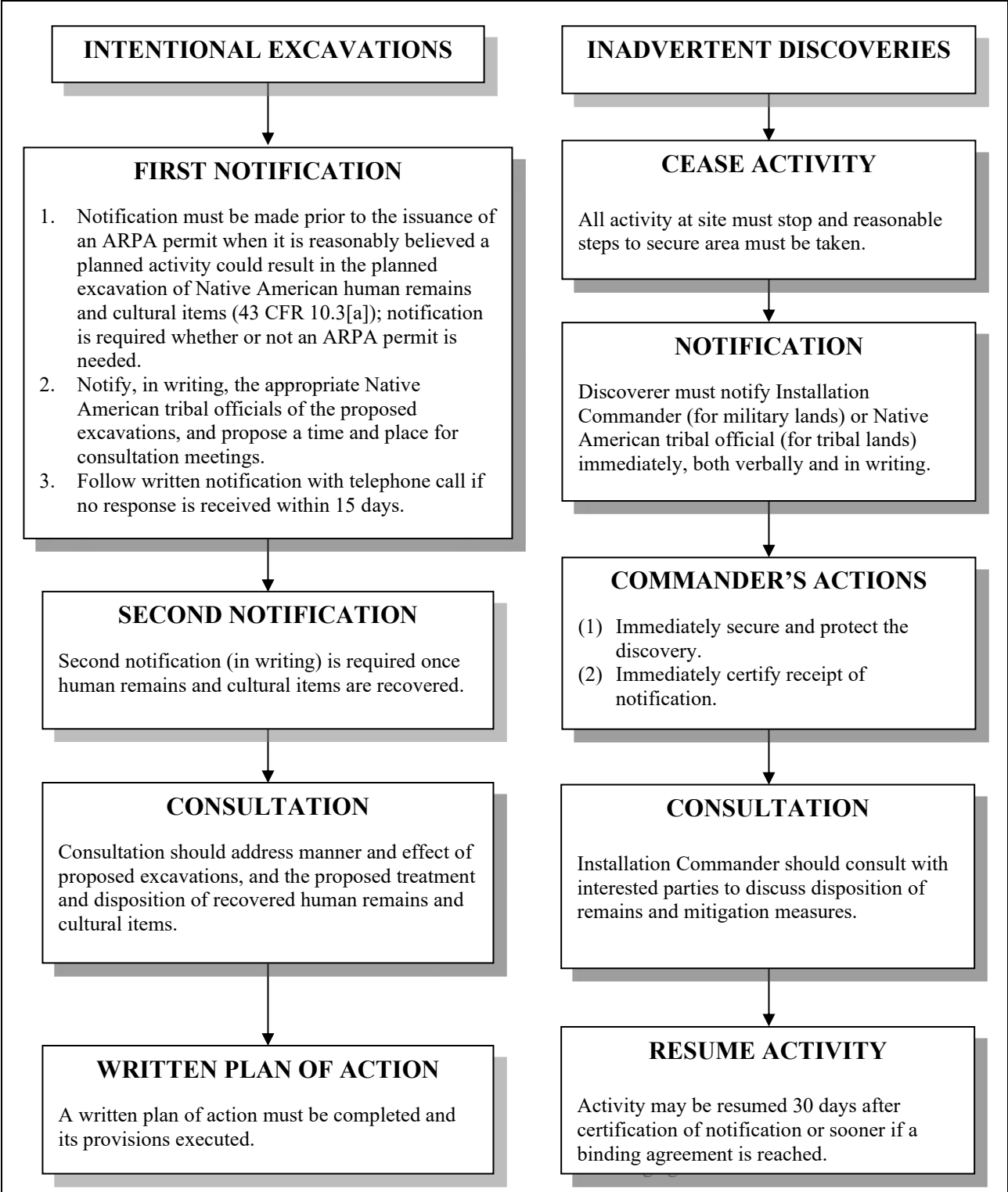


FIGURE J-1. POLICIES FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION UNDER NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES PROTECTION AND REPATRIATION ACT 25 USC 3001-3013

Inadvertent Discovery of Archaeological Artifacts

The CRM shall ensure that, in the event of the inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources (excluding items covered under NAGPRA), measures are taken promptly to protect the find from disturbance, assess the significance of the discovery, and implement appropriate mitigative measures for significant resources:

- Ensure that activities have ceased at the discovery site, and that the site has been secured from human and natural forces.
- The CRM will promptly notify the SHPO and the State Archaeologist of the discovery.
- Begin recording the site if the site can be avoided.
- Prepare full documentation of the resource and a report summarizing the results of the investigation. This documentation and the report will be submitted to the SHPO and the State Archaeologist, and Tribes.

Inadvertent Discovery Procedures on State Lands

New Jersey Public Law 2004, Chapter I70 provides for the protection of archaeological findings and sites on public lands. The law establishes penalties for the alteration, removal or destruction of archaeological resources without authorization, though it specifically exempts the work of state agencies or entities operating under Federal or state laws. There is no specific state law governing inadvertent discoveries separate from Federal laws.

J.2.3 Curation

[Note: AR 200-1, 2-7 (a) and (b) – The installation commander will ensure that all collections are possessed, maintained, and curated in accordance with the requirements of 36 CFR 79. Generally, installations should not establish archaeological curation facilities on the installation due to the permanent recurring costs and personnel requirements to maintain such repositories to the minimum standards in 36 CFR 79 in perpetuity].

In accordance with the requirements of 36 CFR 79, *Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections*, AR 200-1 requires TAG of the ARNG to ensure that all archaeological collections and associated records, as defined in 36 CFR 79.4(a), are processed, maintained, and preserved.

Collections are material remains that are excavated or removed during a survey, excavation, or other study of a prehistoric or historic resource, and associated records that are prepared or assembled in connection with the survey, excavation, or other study (36 CFR 79.4[a]).

Associated records are original records (or copies thereof) that are prepared or assembled, that document efforts to locate, evaluate, record, study, preserve, or recover a prehistoric or historic resource (36 CFR 79.4[2]).

The CRM should consider the long-term and ongoing cost of permanent collection curation and include this in the budgets for archaeological investigation projects in STEP.

Collections from Federal lands should be deposited in a repository that meets the standards outlined in 36 CFR 79, to ensure that they will be safeguarded and permanently curated in accordance with Federal guidelines. Collections from state owned property that have titles vested in the NJARNG should be curated in facilities that meet the requirements of the SHPO.

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

Procedures:

Before permanent curation, all artifacts recovered on NJARNG sites and training installations will be analyzed using commonly accepted methods for artifacts in the region. Artifact analyses will be consistent with current archaeological research objectives for the region.

Cleaning, curation, and storage of artifacts and associated documents will meet professional standards.

Artifacts and associated documents will be stored in clean, spacious, temperature-controlled facilities while on the installation and kept in archival-quality bags, folders, or boxes.

The NJARNG may choose to negotiate a MOU or similar agreement with the SHPO, or other state repository, museum, or university; or other approved curation facility for final curation of all artifacts.

All field, laboratory, and other project records will be reproduced on archival-quality paper.

36 CFR 79 Reporting and Inspection Requirements

The annual Secretary of the Interior's report to Congress requires an assessment of archaeological records and materials in Federal repositories.

The CRM shall determine, on an annual basis, the volume of records and materials held by the NJARNG installation or curated on its behalf at a curation facility.

Inspections of Federally curated archaeological collections shall be conducted periodically in accordance with the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act (40 USC 484), and its implementing regulation (41 CFR 101). Consistent with 36 CFR 79.11(a), the CRM shall

- maintain a list of any U.S. government-owned personal property (i.e., artifacts, documents, as defined in 36 CFR 79) received by the CRM;
- periodically inspect the physical environment in which all archaeological materials are stored for the purpose of monitoring the physical security and environmental control measures;
- periodically inspect the collections in storage for the purposes of assessing the condition of the material remains and associated records, and of monitoring those remains and records for possible deterioration and damage;
- periodically inventory the collection by accession, lot, or catalog record for the purpose of verifying the location of the material remains and associated records;
- periodically inventory any other U.S. government-owned personal property in the possession of the CRM.

J.2.4 Records Management

The proper management of official records is Army policy and typically a mandated function of the NJARNG historian, if one has been assigned. It is important that the CRM be cognizant of Army records management programs, though, because the custodianship of historical records can fall to the CRM or an associated office. Also, the CRM holds unique cultural resources-related records that are not represented in other facets of the installation. The preservation of these records is important.

Due to the fact that the NJARNG is in the unique position of having both state and Federally mandated roles, the management of both state and Federal records is discussed below.

Federal Records

Army records management policy is set forth in various documents. Secretary of the Army Memorandum of 22 February 2005: *Preservation of Army Records* states that “[o]fficial records of the US Army are of enduring significance for ensuring complete, accurate, and objective accounting of the Army’s activities” and “all elements of the US Army must ensure that official records of both peacetime and wartime activities are preserved.” Moreover, the preservation of agency records and their management is stipulated in Federal regulations in 44 USC chapters 21, 29, 31, 33, and 101.

Records management requirements are delineated in AR 25-1, *Army Knowledge Management and Information Technology*, and AR 25-400-2; the Army Records Information Management System (ARIMS). A Web site dedicated to ARIMS is located at <https://www.arims.army.mil/>. There are three avenues through which the NJARNG CRM can ensure the protection of important records.

First, if an installation records officer exists, the NJARNG should contact this individual to develop a records management program for the records generated and stored by his/her office and make sure that the cultural resources program records are managed in such a way that they comply with installation and Army policy.

Second, there are a variety of other sources for guidance if an installation records officer does not exist. Within the Army these include the Army Records Management and Declassification Agency (RMDA) whose mission is to provide oversight and program management for the Army’s Records Management Program, along with establishing programs for records collection and operating and sustaining the Army electronic archives.

The RMDA can be contacted via a list of email addresses at <https://www.rmda.army.mil/RMDA/RMDA-Contact.html?param=URO-1VF-K1A-FQ8>. The Army records officer will be able to provide direction on the management of NJARNG records. Contact information is:

US Army Records Management and Declassification Agency
9301 Chapeck Road
Building 1458
Ft. Belvoir, VA 22060-5605

Third, the National Archives and Records Administration has a very active program in which they assist agencies in developing record management programs that help to ensure the conservation and eventual archiving of important records while considering mission needs and other circumstances. The NJARNG CRM can contact the College Park, Maryland, branch of the National Archives and Records Administration to assist in the appraisal and management of the NJARNG records under his/her control.

State Records

State records fall into two categories, those that are maintained by the NJARNG historian and those that are transferred to the State Archives. The NJARNG historian can provide guidance on what types of records are archived by each agency.

J.2.5 Historic Structures

A building is created principally to shelter any form of human activity. “Building” can also be used to refer to a historically and functionally related unit, such as a courthouse and jail or a house and barn. Buildings eligible for the NRHP must include all of their basic structural elements. Parts of buildings, such as interiors, facades, or wings, are not eligible independent of the rest of the existing building. The whole building must be considered, and its significant features must be identified.

The term “structure” is used to distinguish those constructions created for functions other than human shelter. Structures nominated to the NRHP must include all of the extant basic structural elements. Parts of structures cannot be considered eligible if the whole structure remains. For example, a truss bridge is composed of the metal or wooden truss, the abutments, and supporting piers, all of which, if extant, must be included when considering the property for eligibility.

Buildings and structures of historic age, which is considered to be 50 years or older, should be inventoried and evaluated. An inventory is generally a physical documentation of the building that includes construction date, original and current function, a physical description of the building or structure and its current condition, and description of changes over time. The evaluation is to determine the significance of the building or structure and if it is eligible for listing in the NRHP. Generally, the inventory and evaluation are conducted concurrently.

Evaluations are conducted using NRHP criteria, as listed in 36 CFR 60.4. To be listed in, or considered eligible for, the NRHP, a cultural resource must meet at least one of the four following criteria:

- The resource is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history (Criterion A)
- The resource is associated with the lives of people significant in the past (Criterion B)
- The resource embodies distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represents the work of a master; possesses high artistic value; or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components might lack individual distinction (Criterion C)
- The resource has yielded, or might be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (Criterion D)

In addition to meeting at least one of the above criteria, a cultural resource must also possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. **Integrity** is defined as the authenticity of a property’s historic identity, as evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics it possessed in the past and its capacity to convey information about a culture or group of people, a historic pattern, or a specific type of architectural or engineering design or technology.

Location refers to the place where an event occurred or a property was originally built. Design considers elements such as plan, form, and style of a property. Setting is the physical environment of the property. Materials refer to the physical elements used to construct the property. Workmanship refers to the craftsmanship of the creators of a property. Feeling is the ability of the property to convey its historic time and place. Association refers to the link between the property and a historically significant event or person.

Certain kinds of properties are not usually considered for listing in the NRHP, including following:

- Religious properties (Criterion Consideration A)
- Moved properties (Criterion Consideration B)
- Birthplaces or graves (Criterion Consideration C)
- Cemeteries (Criterion Consideration D)
- Reconstructed properties (Criterion Consideration E)
- Commemorative properties (Criterion Consideration F)
- Properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years (Criterion Consideration G)

These properties can be eligible for listing only if they meet special requirements, called Criteria Considerations (see above). A property must meet one or more of the four Criteria for Evaluation (A through D) and also possess integrity of materials and design before it can be considered under the various Criteria Considerations.

Historic Districts. Sites or structures that might not be considered individually significant could be considered eligible for listing on the NRHP as part of a historic district. According to the NRHP, a historic district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects that are historically or aesthetically united by plan or physical development.

A district derives its importance from being a unified entity, even though it is often composed of a wide variety of resources. The identity of a district results from the interrelationship of its resources, which can convey a visual sense of the overall historic environment or be an arrangement of historically or functionally related properties. For example, a district can reflect one principal activity, such as a mill or a ranch, or it can encompass several interrelated activities, such as an area that includes industrial, residential, or commercial buildings, sites, structures, or objects. A district can also be a grouping of archaeological sites related primarily by their common components; these types of districts often will not visually represent a specific historic environment.

A district can comprise both features that lack individual distinction and individually distinctive features that serve as focal points. It can even be considered eligible if all of the components lack individual distinction, provided that the grouping achieves significance as a whole within its historic context. In either case, the majority of the components that add to the district's historic character, even if they are individually undistinguished, must possess integrity, as must the district as a whole.

A district can contain buildings, structures, sites, objects, or open spaces that do not contribute to the significance of the district. The number of noncontributing properties a district can contain yet still convey its sense of time and place and historical development depends on how these properties affect the district's integrity. In archaeological districts, the primary factor to be considered is the effect of any disturbances on the information potential of the district as a whole.

A district must be a definable geographic area that can be distinguished from surrounding properties by changes such as density, scale, type, age, style of sites, buildings, structures, and objects; or by documented differences in patterns of historic development or associations. It is seldom defined, however, by the limits of current parcels of ownership, management, or planning boundaries. The boundaries must be based upon a shared relationship among the properties constituting the district.

Department of Defense Historic Status Codes

In 2005, in response to the requirements of EO 13327, DoD introduced the Historic Status Codes used to identify real property assets on the NRHP or facilities that should be evaluated for NRHP eligibility. This list was subsequently updated in 2007. Table J-3 provides a list and explanation of the DoD Historic Status Codes.

Table J-3. DoD Historic Status Codes

Code	Title	Definition
NHLI	Individual National Historic Landmark	An individual facility that is individually listed on the NRHP and has been further declared an NHL by the Secretary of the Interior due to its prominent importance in our nation's history. The designation of an NHL is coordinated by the Secretary of the Interior in consultation with the Federal Preservation Officer (FPO).
NRLI	Individual National Register Listed	An individual facility that has been determined to meet the National Register criteria of eligibility, and has been formally listed in the NRHP by the Keeper of the National Register. The formal evaluation and nomination process of individual facilities involves the review, approval, and signature of the FPO, SHPO, or THPO (as appropriate), and the Keeper of the National Register.
NREI	National Register Eligible - Individual	A facility that is determined to meet the National Register criteria of eligibility but that has not gone through the formal nomination process. An eligible facility is treated the same as a facility listed in the NRHP pursuant to the NHPA and 36 CFR 800 "Protection of Historic Properties." Facilities are determined to be eligible for listing in the NRHP through installation determinations as concurred with by the SHPO or THPO (as appropriate), or by a formal determination of eligibility from the Keeper of the National Register.
NCE	Non-Contributing Element of NHL/NRL/NRE District	Facilities within the designated boundaries of a National Historic Landmark District or NRHP listed or eligible District that have been evaluated and determined not to contribute to the historic or architectural significance of the District.
DNE	Determined Not Eligible for Listing	A facility that has been evaluated using the National Register criteria and is determined not to meet any of the requirements for eligibility. This determination is carried out by the installation staff in consultation with the SHPO or THPO (as appropriate).
NEV	Not Yet Evaluated	A facility that has not yet been evaluated for historic status.
DNR*	NHLI/NHLC/NREI/NREC National Register Property – Designation rescinded	A facility formerly classified as NHLI/NHLC/NREI/NREC that has been determined by the Keeper of the National Register to lack sufficient integrity to maintain its eligibility as a historic property. The formal removal process of NREI/NREC properties involves the review, approval, and signature of the FPO, SHPO, or THPO (as appropriate), and the Secretary of the Interior.
NHLC	National Historic Landmark District – Contributing element	An individual facility that is identified as a contributing element of a District listed in the NRHP and also designated an NHL District by the Secretary of the Interior. The designation of an NHL is coordinated by the Secretary of the Interior in consultation with the FPO.
NRLC	National Register Listed District – Contributing element	An individual facility that is identified as a contributing element of a District formally listed in the NRHP. The formal evaluation and nomination process of contributing elements involves the review, approval, and signature of the FPO, the SHPO, or THPO (as appropriate); and the Keeper of the National Register.

Table J-3. DoD Historic Status Codes

Code	Title	Definition
NREC	National Register Eligible District – Contributing Element	An individual facility that is identified as a contributing element of a larger District determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. An eligible District is treated the same as a District listed on the NRHP, pursuant to the NHPA and 36 CFR 800 “Protection of Historic Properties.” The evaluation of contributing elements is carried out by the installation in consultation with the SHPO or THPO (as appropriate), or by an official determination of eligibility from the Keeper of the National Register.
ELPA*	Eligible for the purposes of a Program Alternative	An individual facility that is treated as eligible for listing in the NRHP by consensus of the FPO, SHPO, or THPO (as appropriate); and the ACHP during development of a Program Alternative (Comment) as defined in 36 CFR 800 “Protection of Historic Properties,” section 14: “Federal Agency Program Alternatives.” An example includes all Capehart-Wherry housing, determined eligible for the purposes of a 2002 Program Comment process.

*NOTE: The codes DNR and ELPA are reserved for NGB Headquarters use only.

Maintenance and Care of Historic Buildings and Structures

Under Section 106 of the NHPA (see **Appendix I**), the following actions have the potential to have an adverse effect on buildings and structures that are eligible for or listed in the NRHP:

- Operations and maintenance
- Renovations and upgrades
- Demolition or replacement, or relocation
- Property lease, transfer, or sale

This requirement applies to undertakings on Federal property (lands or buildings) or state property with Federal actions (such as funding or permits). Actions on state property (i.e., readiness centers [armories]) with no Federal component do not require NHPA compliance; however, check state and local laws (**Appendix I**).

Upon being advised by the project proponent of proposed operations or maintenance activities, renovations or upgrades, demolition, transfer, replacement, relocation, or sale or lease of property that might affect a property which is 45 years old or older and has an undetermined historic status, the CRM must determine its eligibility for the NRHP. If the property is determined eligible, the project represents an undertaking that has the potential to affect historic properties and must be reviewed under Section 106 of the NHPA. CRMs must also review projects involving ground disturbance (landscaping, utility excavations, building demolition or construction) to determine the potential for the project to affect archaeological sites.

The following maintenance and repair activities, **when conducted as part of a Federal undertaking**, are determined to have no adverse effect on historic properties and, under the Nationwide Readiness Center PA (effective December 2010), will be exempted from further Section 106 review *in those states that have coordinated with their SHPO to use the PA*. As the writing of this ICRMP Update, New Jersey has not coordinated to use the PA but may choose to do so in the future. **It must be remembered that use of this exemption list does not negate the need for the CRM to review projects to determine whether**

the exemption(s) apply. Nonfederal actions involving state-owned buildings are not subject to review under Section 106, but may require review under state laws.

Note: If the building is part of a local historic district, local zoning ordinances and historic preservation ordinances could restrict these actions or require local approval.

1. Exterior:

- Painting on previously painted surfaces using similar color
- Paint removal by nondestructive means that will not affect the historical fabric of the building
- Repair or replacement of existing walkways with like materials
- Repair or replacement of existing parking areas within the existing footprint and not involving lighting and landscaping changes associated with parking area
- Repair or replacement of existing above ground fuel storage facilities
- Placement of temporary barriers for compliance with DoD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings (UFC 4-010-01 8 October 2003)
- Repair of the building exterior when repair or replacement matches existing details, form, and materials

2. Interior:

- Replace insulation (ceilings, attics, basement spaces, walls, plumbing pipes, hot water heaters, and ductwork) when only the insulation material is physically affected
- Replace non-historic or character defining plumbing as defined in the original determination documentation when only the insulation material is physically affected
- Replace non-historic or character defining heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems and units as defined in the original determination documentation when only such systems are physically affected
- Replace electrical systems without altering historic fabric
- Replace telecommunications equipment as defined in the original determination documentation when only such equipment is physically affected
- Replace security systems as defined in the original determination documentation when only such systems are physically affected
- Replace fire suppression systems as defined in the original determination documentation when only such systems are physically affected
- Asbestos removal and abatement when it does not involve removal of the historic fabric of buildings and structures as defined in the original determination
- Nondestructive lead paint abatement when it does not involve removal of historic fabric other than paint

It must be remembered that use of this exemption list does not negate the need for the CRM to review projects. There are guidelines for the treatment and preservation of historic properties contained in *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*. The standards can be viewed on the Internet at <https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards.htm>.

Maintenance and Treatment Plans

A maintenance and treatment plan can be developed as a component of the cultural resources management program and in some cases used to comply with Section 106 of the NHPA. A Maintenance and Treatment Plan (MTP) identifies the historic properties (buildings, structures, landscapes, and districts), their character defining features and contributing elements, building materials and condition, and promotes the preservation of these resources through planning, design, cyclic maintenance, and appropriate treatments for repair, rehabilitation, and restoration. An MTP is a five-year management plan that provides guidance to the CRMs. The CRMs in turn use this information to work with the maintenance and facilities personnel working with historic structures to address problems of deterioration or failure of building materials and systems and addresses repair and renovation materials that will continue to maintain historic significance of the historic property.

An MTP covers a grouping of buildings that is generally site-specific due to the complexity of each site and overlaying construction periods, and should focus on a range of alternatives and treatments from stabilization to restoration.

Disposal or Demolition of Excess Property

Mission requirement changes sometimes result in the removal, replacement, or disposal of buildings and structures. These actions can have an effect on a historic property under Section 106 of the NHPA. When buildings are to be removed, replaced, or disposed of, determine if the building is 50 years old and has been evaluated for eligibility to be listed in the NRHP. If the building is 50 (or near 50) years old, initiate the Section 106 process (see **Appendix I**). If necessary, evaluate the building for eligibility. **It should be noted that transfers of property between Federal agencies or transfers of property from a state agency to anyone are not considered undertakings with the potential to adversely affect historic properties; accordingly, these actions are not typically subject to Section 106 review.**

If removal or replacement is being considered, conduct an economic analysis on replacement of the building. When rehabilitation costs exceed 70 percent of a building's replacement cost, replacement construction can be used. However, "the 70 percent value may be exceeded where the significance of a specific structure warrants special attention if warranted by the life-cycle cost comparisons."

If the projects will affect an eligible property, mitigation measures can be developed that reduce effects to a non-adverse level. The measures might include avoidance, preservation in place, rehabilitation, or data recovery. If data recovery is chosen, it is suggested that HABS or Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) documentation be prepared prior to implementation of any activity that could affect the character or integrity of the historic district. The SHPO or NPS Regional Office, in coordination with the NJARNG, would select the acceptable level of documentation for mitigation purposes.

Even if the building itself is not historic, but is within a historic district, replacement could have an adverse effect on the historic district. If this is the case, consult with the SHPO. If the building to be removed is in, or a contributing element to, a historic district, the goals are to retain the character-defining features, design, and workmanship of buildings, structures, and landscape. If mission requirements cause the demolition and replacement of significant buildings or structures, the replacement design should be compatible with other buildings within and contributing to the historic district. Changes to the landscape should convey the historic pattern of land use, topography, transportation patterns, and spatial relationships.

Force Protection and Antiterrorism Standards

The intent of DoD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings (UFC 04-010-01) is to minimize the possibility of mass casualties in buildings or portions of buildings owned; leased; privatized; or otherwise occupied, managed, or controlled by or for NJARNG. These standards provide appropriate, implementable, and enforceable measures to establish a level of protection against terrorist attacks for all inhabited ARNG buildings where no known threat of terrorist activity currently exists. The standards apply to any NJARNG building that uses Federal funding for new construction, renovations, modifications, repairs, restorations, or leasing and that meets the applicability provisions will comply with these standards (section 1-6 of Standards, also see exemptions, section 1-6.7). In general, it is applicable to inhabited buildings routinely occupied by 50 or more DoD personnel.

The overarching philosophy of this policy is that an appropriate level of protection can be provided for all NJARNG personnel at a reasonable cost. The philosophy of these standards is to build greater resistance to terrorist attack into all inhabited buildings. The primary methods to achieve this outcome are to maximize standoff distance, to construct superstructures to avoid progressive collapse, and to reduce flying debris hazards.

Implementation of this policy, however, shall not supersede the NJARNG's obligation to comply with Federal laws regarding cultural resources to include the NHPA and ARPA. NJARNG personnel need to determine possible adverse effects on a historic structure or archaeological resource prior to antiterrorism standard undertakings and consult accordingly. Conversely, historic preservation compliance does not negate the requirement to implement DoD policy.

In a project sponsored by the DoD Legacy Resources Management Program, the U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (USACERL) conducted a study to identify common circumstances in which UFC 4-010-01 undertakings would conflict with the requirements of the NHPA, and develop specific guidelines that would help installation command, anti-terrorism (AT), cultural resources, and facilities personnel to rapidly resolve those conflicts in a way that satisfies both sets of requirements. The final technical report, available at <https://denix.osd.mil/cr/archives/historic/historic-structures-districts-landscapes-guidance-archives/report-2/>, interprets UFC 4-010-01 and presents technologies commonly used for UFC compliance. It also identifies AT undertakings that may conflict with the Secretary of the Interior's rehabilitation standards and suggests ways to satisfy dual AT/HP requirements.

The report, **Antiterrorism Measures for Historic Properties** (Webster et al. 2006), proposes guidelines for making historic buildings compliant with UFC 4-010-01, while also meeting or being in the spirit of the Secretary of the Interior's Rehabilitation Standards. A number of recommendations are suggested by the authors, including the following:

- Consider broader environment of base and beyond in assessing needs and designing solutions
- Consider historic building's building materials, structural design, and component in assessing needs and designing solutions
- Consider building use and functions within it in assessing needs and designing solutions
- Integrate security measures in siting and landscaping of historic building. Low retaining walls, decorative fences, trees and vegetation, boulders, and street furniture can serve security benefit

The decision to demolish a historic building rather than attempting to retrofit it must be justified with a cost analysis and discussion of alternatives examined.

Economic Analysis

The NJARNG is required to conduct an economic analysis of historic buildings and structures that are being considered for demolition and replacement. The NHPA requires that historic buildings and structures be reused to the maximum extent possible. However, this must be justified through a life-cycle economic analysis.

Replacement construction may be used when the rehabilitation costs exceed 70 percent of the building's replacement cost. However, the 70 percent value may be exceeded if the structure warrants special attention or if justified by the life-cycle cost comparisons.

The assessment of new construction must include life-cycle maintenance costs, utility costs, replacement costs, and all other pertinent factors in the economic analysis. Replacement costs must be based on architectural design that is compatible with the historic property or district. Potential reuses of the historic structure must be addressed prior to making the final decision to dispose of the property.

The NJARNG must also consider costs associated with the contracting of qualified archaeologists, if needed, or the services of professionals to carry out historic building inspections.

Software is available to aid the NJARNG in the economic analysis of building maintenance costs related to layaway/mothballing, renovation and reuse, and demolition. There is also software for the analysis of window replacement costs.

The program is designed to estimate costs over a 20-year time period. The economic analyses included in the program are:

- The cost of each alternative over the life-cycle of the building
- The possible alternatives and additional costs incurred
- The point at which one alternative becomes a more viable option than others

There is also a Window Econometric Computer Program to provide life-cycle cost comparisons associated with the repair or replacement of windows. The Layaway Economic Analysis Tool Software is available on CD by contacting the AEC at 1-800-USA-3845. The Layaway Economic Analysis Tool, Version 2.04 developed by the U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center / Construction Engineering Research Laboratories, is a Windows 95/98 NT-based software tool available to DoD users in CD-ROM format.

J.2.6 Cultural Landscapes

A cultural landscape is “a geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein, associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values (*Cultural Resource Management Guidelines, NPS-28*).” A cultural landscape can be a

- historic site: the location of a significant event or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archaeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure;
- historic designed landscape: a landscape having historic significance as a design or work of art because it was consciously designed and laid out by a landscape architect, master gardener, architect, or horticulturist according to design principles, or by an owner or other amateur using a recognized style or tradition in response or reaction to a recognized style or tradition; has a

historic association with a significant person or persons, trend, or event in landscape gardening or landscape architecture; or a significant relationship to the theory and practice of landscape architecture;

- historic vernacular landscape: a landscape whose use, construction, or physical layout reflects endemic traditions, customs, beliefs, or values in which the expression of cultural values, social behavior, and individual actions over time is manifested in the physical features and materials and their interrelationships, including patterns of spatial organization, land use, circulation, vegetation, structures, and objects; and in which the physical, biological, and cultural features reflect the customs and everyday lives of people;
- ethnographic landscape: a landscape traditionally associated with a contemporary ethnic group, typically used for such activities as subsistence hunting and gathering, religious or sacred ceremonies, and traditional meetings;
- cultural landscapes, as defined here, are a type of historic property addressed in terms of National Register eligibility and should not be confused with the “cultural landscape approach.” The cultural landscape approach is a comprehensive planning approach that incorporates historic properties along with all other categories of cultural resources.

Under Section 106 of the NHPA (see **Appendix I**), the following actions have the potential to have an adverse effect:

- Renovations and upgrades to contributing components of the cultural landscape
- Demolition or replacement, and/or relocation of contributing components of the cultural landscape
- Modern elements added or constructed into a cultural landscape
- Property lease, transfer, or sale

Upon being advised by the project proponent of proposed operations or maintenance activities, renovations or upgrades, demolition, new construction, major landscaping projects, transfer, replacement, relocation, or sale or lease of property that could affect a property that is 45 years old or older and has an undetermined historic status, the CRM must determine its eligibility for the NRHP. If the property is determined eligible, the project represents an undertaking that has the potential to affect historic properties and must be reviewed under Section 106 of the NHPA. CRMs must also review projects involving ground disturbance (landscaping, utility excavations, building demolition or construction) to determine the potential for the project to affect archaeological sites.

If the NJARNG is managing cultural landscapes, the CRM should consider developing an agreement document with the SHPO or Tribes, as well as the development of an SOP (Chapter 3). Refer to section J.2.4 for inadvertent discoveries.

There are guidelines for the treatment and preservation of historic properties contained in The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes. The standards can be viewed on the Internet at <https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/four-treatments/landscape-guidelines/>. Information is also available in the NPS publication, *Preservation Brief #36: Protecting Cultural Landscapes*.

J.2.7 Other Cultural Resources

Other cultural resources include places or objects that a community of people value for their role in sustaining a community's cultural integrity. These places that are important to a community tradition or activities could be eligible for listing in the NRHP and should be evaluated.

Even in those instances where evaluation of a resource considered important to a community or to Tribes results in a determination that the resource is not eligible for listing on the NRHP, potential impacts to the resource can still be considered under NEPA. NEPA procedures offer the public a chance for comment on projects that might affect places of community significance.

Sacred Sites

According to EO 13007, a "sacred site" is "any specific, discrete, narrowly delineated location on Federal land that is identified by an Indian Tribe, or Indian individual determined to be an appropriately authoritative representative of an Indian religion, as sacred by virtue of its established religious significance to, or ceremonial use by, an Indian religion; provided that the Tribe or appropriately authoritative representative of an Indian religion has informed the agency of the existence of such a site."

Restricting access to information regarding sacred sites is recommended and will ensure a positive working relationship with Tribes. Refer to section 2.5 regarding information restriction requirements.

Consultation with Tribes should be conducted to identify their cultural resources management concerns, specifically with sacred sites. If sacred sites have been suspected during a survey, local Federally recognized Tribes should be notified. Refer to the POC List of Federally recognized Tribes in **Appendix F**.

Per AIRFA and EO 13007, Tribes have the right to access and use sacred sites on NJARNG-controlled lands. Reasonable terms, conditions, and restrictions regarding access to sacred sites will be agreed upon in order to protect personal health and safety and to avoid interference with the military mission or with national security. Sacred sites may be used for ceremonies that take place one or more times during a year. Reasonable notice should be given by the NJARNG if mission actions prohibit Tribes access to a sacred site.

Avoid adversely affecting the physical integrity of sacred sites. If the site is adversely affected or has potential of being adversely affected, NHPA Section 106 procedures must be complied with. See **Appendix I** regarding Section 106 procedures.

Cemeteries

For assessing the significance of cemeteries, and gathering information that can be used for their subsequent preservation and protection, the CRM should follow the guidelines outlined in the National Register Bulletin "Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places."

The Army management responsibilities with respect to cemeteries located on an installation depends on whether the facility is a National Cemetery Administration (NCA), Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) cemetery; Army National Cemetery; post cemetery; or private cemetery. For these categories of cemetery (i.e., burials in designated and marked cemeteries), CRMs should follow the guidance in AR 290-5, found at https://armypubs.army.mil/epubs/DR_pubs/DR_a/ARN31366-AR_290-5-001-WEB-2.pdf (see **Appendix I**).

CRMs should also note that many states have laws relating to cemeteries and unmarked graves; for example, Arkansas Act 753 of 1991, as amended, makes it a class D felony offense to knowingly disturb a human grave.

There are no known cemeteries on NJARNG properties.

Historic Objects

Historic objects can include records, photographs, artifacts, and donated private collections that are associated with the NJARNG's military history. These objects should be inventoried and ownership determined. The Army currently does not provide funding for preservation and conservation of historic objects in its inventory, apart from those in designated museums. CRMs should coordinate with the NJARNG historian, if one has been assigned, or with the NGB historians in the PAO, regarding procedures for dealing with historic objects.

J.3 Tribal Consultation

The NHPA, EO 13007, EO 13175, Presidential Memorandum for Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies dated 29 April 1994: Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments, DoDI 4710.02, and the Annotated Policy Document for DoD American Indian and Alaska Native Policy, dated 27 October 1999, require Federal agencies to consult with Federally recognized Native American Tribes.

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

It is the goal of the consultation process to identify both the resource management concerns and the strategies for addressing them through an interactive dialogue with appropriate American Indian communities.

J.3.1 Issues and Concerns

Issues are both general and particular. On the one hand, traditional American Indians might attach religious and cultural values to lands and resources on a very broad scale, such as recognizing a mountain or a viewshed as a sacred landscape, and they could be concerned about any potential use that would be incompatible with these values. On the other hand, issues could be specific to discrete locations on public lands, such as reasonable access to ceremonial places, or to the freedom to collect, possess, and use certain regulated natural resources such as special-status species.

Many American Indian issues and concerns, although associated with NJARNG lands and resources, are based on intangible values. Intangible values are not amenable to "mitigation" in the same way that a mitigation strategy can be used to address damage to, or loss of, physical resources.

Some of the issues that frequently surface in consultation are briefly discussed here to illustrate the relationship of American Indian interests and concerns to NJARNG land and resource management decisions.

Access. Free access to traditionally significant locations can be a difficult issue for NJARNG managers when there would be conflicts with other management obligations. For example, individuals' age or infirmity often combine with distance or terrain to make motorized vehicle access the only practical means for some American Indians to reach locations of religious importance. This presents a dilemma to managers where public lands are being managed as sensitive riparian habitat or for their wilderness character, for example, and motorized vehicle access is accordingly restricted or prohibited. The NJARNG can end up in the contradictory situation of trying to protect resources and landscapes—the continuing existence of which is essential to traditional American Indian practices—from the American Indian practitioners themselves.

Use. One of the more tangible issues with potential for resource conflict is American Indian collection and use of plants and animals for traditional religious or cultural purposes. Some species regulated under the Endangered Species Act could have religious or cultural significance. Collection of other resources, such as plant products, minerals, and gemstones, might be regulated under other statutory authority and/or NJARNG policy.

Sacredness. American Indian attribution of sacredness to large land areas is one of the most difficult issues for NJARNG managers to reconcile with other management responsibilities. From the viewpoint of traditional religious practitioners, a particular land area could be regarded as a hallowed place devoted to special religious rites and ceremonies. Practitioners might perceive any secular use or development in such a place to be injurious to its exceptional sacred qualities or a sacrilege and, therefore, unacceptable from their view. Nevertheless, the NJARNG manager might be put in the position of having to weigh a proposal for a legally and politically supported use such as mineral development in an area regarded as sacred and inviolate.

Mitigation. Strategies to reduce impacts of proposed Federal actions or the effects of proposed undertakings generally follow models related to NEPA, the NHPA, and their implementing regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508 and 36 CFR Part 800). Where American Indian cultural and religious concerns are involved, however, conventional methods of mitigation generally do not appropriately address the consequences felt by American Indian practitioners.

The fact that the CRMs are frequently the ones assigned to do the staff work for certain American Indian issues could lead to some misunderstanding that American Indian issues are cultural resources issues. From there it could be mistakenly deduced that American Indian issues might often be resolved through mitigation methods such as archaeological data recovery. Such ideas would misinterpret the majority of American Indian issues that managers must consider in decision-making.

It is feasible, where some issues of American Indian use are involved, that mitigation procedures could work. For example, mitigation could work in cases where common natural products are the object, and either the NJARNG proposal or the American Indian use is flexible.

That is, it could be possible for an NJARNG proposal to be modified to allow continuing traditional resource use, or it might be acceptable for the American Indian use to be moved outside the proposed affected area. In contrast, however, more abstract, nonresource issues surrounding belief and practice could be a much different matter.

Consultation as Conflict Identification. Consultation is sometimes approached apprehensively, with a view that talking with American Indians will result in more intractable problems than existed before. This view can be relieved by awareness that many American Indian issues and concerns are not much different from public issues and concerns that the NJARNG deals with on a regular basis, and that the means for dealing with them are basically the same.

It is possible for the NJARNG to address many of the concerns for gaining access to sites, attaining needed materials, and protecting American Indian values, within the normal scope of multiple use management. Solutions can include: (1) providing administrative access to sensitive areas; (2) making special land use designations; (3) developing cooperative management agreements with American Indian communities; (4) stipulating for continuing American Indian uses in leases, permits, and other land use authorizations; (5) diverting or denying clearly incompatible land uses; and (6) similar affirmative management solutions.

Consultation should identify not only American Indian interests and concerns, but also their suggestions for potentially effective approaches to address them.

Consultation is incomplete and largely pointless unless it is directed toward the identification of mutually acceptable solutions.

When a proposed NJARNG decision poses potential consequences for lands and resources valued by American Indians, consultation with the community that holds the values and identified the consequences can generate strategies for an appropriate management response.

A list of tribal representatives and POCs is included in **Appendix F**.

Timing for NAC will vary depending on the consultation methods, the nature of the ongoing relationship, and the purpose of the consultation. Consultation to develop understanding of interests and concerns with land and resource management, and establishing procedures for working together, is a continuous and ongoing process.

For project-specific consultation, the CRM should send appropriate reports and documentation to potentially affected THPO/Tribes describing the proposed action and analysis of effects (either Section 106 or NEPA documents) and request comments and input. After 30 days, the CRM should follow up with THPO/Tribes for input if no correspondence has been received. A thorough MFR must be kept. For projects of particular interest to THPOs/Tribes, the CRM could consider a site visit and meeting with affected THPOs/Tribes.

J.3.2 Consultation Resources

The following agencies can provide useful information and guidance on how to identify Tribes with interests in the lands within the NJARNG virtual installation and how to consult with Tribes under AIRFA, NHPA, NEPA, ARPA, and NAGPRA. Representatives from these agencies are also often available to facilitate consultations:

- Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA): <https://www.bia.gov/>
- National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers: <https://www.nathpo.org/>
- DoD Tribal Liaison Office: <https://www.denix.osd.mil/na/index.html>

J.4 Stakeholder and Public Involvement Plan

Stakeholder and public involvement and community outreach can be driven by regulation in project-specific cases, or can be a proactive method of partnering with interested parties to achieve long-range goals and solicit program support. The following section describes some methods to involve stakeholders and the public for projects or programs.

Stakeholders can include following:

-
1. SHPO
 2. Tribes/THPOs
 3. Veterans organizations
 4. Interested public
 5. Federal and state agencies
 6. Special interest groups
 7. Local historical committees and societies
 8. Tenants, lessees, and land users (hunters, fishermen, boy scouts, police)
 9. Neighbors
 10. Landowners
 11. Contractors
 12. NGB
 13. Integrated Readiness Training
 14. Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC)
 15. ODEP/AEC

Consultation with Tribes is required by several cultural resources laws, regulations, EOs, and DoD policy and is good stewardship of cultural resources. Tribal consultation is addressed in section J.3 and **Appendix I**.

J.4.1 Public and Stakeholder Involvement and Outreach

Public participation and involvement are required for most environmental programs, including cultural resources. Regulation 36 CFR 800.2(d) requires that the NJARNG seek and consider public views in its undertakings that could have an effect on historic properties. For tribal consultation see section J.3. Benefits of public involvement to the NJARNG include:

1. Opening the decision-making process to the public and building credibility
2. Assisting with the identification of issues
3. Enhancing mutual understanding of stakeholder values and NJARNG management challenges
4. Making better decisions
5. Minimizing delays and enhancing community support.

If NJARNG plans have the potential to affect a historic property and an EA or EIS is deemed unnecessary, public involvement is still expected. Under Section 106 regulations, Federal agencies are required to involve the public in the Section 106 process. This includes the identification of appropriate public input and notification to the public of proposed actions, consistent with 36 CFR 800.2(d). The NJARNG may choose to follow the same process as stipulated in NEPA for EAs.

The regulations also state that, to streamline the process, the public involvement requirements under NEPA should be incorporated into cultural resource planning and projects when activities require the development of an EA or an EIS.

Note: For any adverse effect, it is the NJARNG's responsibility to determine which stakeholders may have an interest, e.g., local historic preservation group, statewide nonprofit preservation organization,

and determine the level of public involvement needed. However, in accordance with 32 CFR Part 651.28, a REC can be used if the SHPO concurs with the action.

Timing: For Section 106 projects and EAs, anticipate approximately six to nine months to complete the compliance process, more complex projects can take longer. If an EIS is required, plan for 12 to 16 months to complete. Again, a complex or controversial project could take up to three years to complete. Public involvement requirements are included in these time estimates.

Distribution of Documents

Public notices can be posted in places where people gather or visit such as the local post office or grocery stores. Public notices should also be placed in the local newspaper.

While interacting with private newspapers, it is important to recognize that the audience might not appreciate the military mission or community. Whenever possible, points should reflect positively on the ARNG and be made in a clear and noncontroversial manner.

Special efforts will be made to use newspapers to acquaint the surrounding communities with the overall cultural resources program at the various NJARNG sites and training installations. It is to the benefit of the NJARNG to inform the public of these programs. This can be achieved through press releases. In addition to the newspaper, press releases can be sent to local magazines or Web-based news sites.

Libraries are excellent repositories to allow for public access to documents for review. Most communities, schools, and universities have libraries.

J.4.2 Public Involvement Opportunities

Education can promote awareness of important NJARNG cultural resources projects and the rationale behind them. Actions such as selling a historic building require effective communication to get positive support and, perhaps more importantly, to avoid adverse impacts and reactions from various public groups. A preservation awareness program must be directed to both NJARNG and external interests if it is to be effective.

J.4.3 Special Events

Special events with local and national significance offer excellent opportunities to educate the public on cultural resources preservation. Events such as Earth Day (22 April), Fourth of July, Veteran's Day, National Historic Preservation Week (third week in May), National Public Lands Day (last Saturday in September), and local town celebrations are opportunities for the ARNG to help educate people about cultural resources and preservation principles. Section J.7 contains Web sites that can aid NJARNG in this task.

J.4.4 Executive Order 13287 (Preserve America)

In addition to the reporting requirements outlined in section J.1.3, EO 13287 encourages Federal agencies to preserve America's heritage by actively advancing the protection, enhancement, and contemporary use of the historic properties owned by the Federal government; promoting intergovernmental cooperation and partnerships for the preservation and use of historic properties; inventorying resources; and promoting heritage tourism. Some ideas for promoting this EO include following:

1. Virtual tours of historic facilities or sites
2. Partnerships
3. Museum and exhibits

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4. Veteran's history project
 5. Traveling exhibits
 6. Walking tours

J.4.5 Other Opportunities for Outreach

Other methods for reaching external stakeholders include:

1. Public forums
2. Web sites
3. Scoping meetings
4. Questionnaires and feedback sheets
5. Public notices
6. Presentations at various forums and gatherings
7. Cross training the NJARNG staff to be a liaison
8. Society meetings

By knowing who the interested public is, other methods will come to light.

J.4.6 Public Affairs Office

The PAO performs more of an oversight and guidance role with respect to public involvement issues. The PAO maintains liaison with the project proponent, CRM, JAG, and other NGB offices. In support of NEPA and NHPA actions, the Public Affairs Environmental Office assists the project proponent in the preparation of press releases, public notices, and other information. The PAO environmental office provides guidance for planning and coordination, conducts public meetings or hearings for the NJARNG, supports the project proponent during the NEPA process, and reviews all NEPA documents.

Any public involvement plans, outreach, special events, or informational briefings should be developed and implemented by the NJARNG PAO. If such activities do not originate in the PAO, the office should approve them.

Public notices published in support of EAs should be submitted to the PAO in the form of a three-column commercial advertisement and should be published at least three consecutive days. The PAO should insist on a tear sheet from the newspaper or a notarized copy of the public notice advertisement to ensure the ad has run and the program manager or the PAO has proof of publication.

J.5 Agreement Documents

In some cases, streamlining Section 106 regulations, addressing issues under NHPA, NAGPRA, and EO 13175; and the consultation process can be accomplished through the use of an MOA, PA, CA, or plan of action and MOU.

MOAs are agreement documents for specific undertakings on how the effects of the project will be taken into account (36 CFR 800.5[e][4]), and, in general, used as a mitigation agreement document for the adverse effects of a single undertaking. The agency, the ACHP, the SHPO/THPO/Tribes, and possibly other consulting parties negotiate MOAs. These agreement documents govern the implementation of a particular project and the resolution of particular effects of that project.

PAs are, in general, used to govern the implementation of a particular program or the resolution of adverse effects from certain complex projects or multiple undertakings. PAs are negotiated between the agency, the ACHP, the SHPO/THPO/Tribes, and possibly other consulting parties. These agreement documents may be used when

- effects on historic properties are similar and repetitive or are multistate or regional in scope;
- effects on historic properties cannot be fully determined prior to approval of an undertaking;
- nonfederal parties are delegated major decision-making responsibilities;
- routine maintenance activities are undertaken at Federal installations, facilities, or other land management units;
- circumstances warrant a departure from the normal Section 106 process.

CAs are similar to a PA structure and used to establish the repatriation process under NAGPRA. CAs are negotiated between the agency, the THPOs/Tribes, and possibly other claimant groups or parties. These agreement documents can govern the notification process, reburial procedures, limitations, custody procedures, and monitoring plans. CAs are particularly useful when it is known upfront that remains or funerary objects are likely to be encountered.

A plan of action is prepared after an inadvertent discovery under NAGPRA is made (e.g., human remains or items of cultural patrimony) and is prepared after a consultation meeting(s) with the appropriate Tribe(s). The plan is a presentation of the verbal agreements that are made during the consultation regarding the extraction of the remains, length of time out of the ground, disposition while out of the ground, who the remains will be repatriated to and in what manner, information about the public notice that must be published (e.g., in the newspaper a specified number of weeks before repatriation, in two notices, one week apart), and a description of the repatriation process.

MOUs in general, are used to clarify protocols and roles and responsibilities. The agency, the SHPO/THPO/Tribes, and other consulting parties can negotiate MOUs. These documents are used as a tool to ensure that all involved parties are informed of, and agree upon, the details of a particular cultural resources management program.

NGB can provide sample documents for PAs, MOAs, and other agreement documents. Draft MOAs, PAs, CAs, and plans of action must be reviewed by NGB and ODEP/AEC. Development of agreement documents requires public and stakeholder involvement.

The following is the list of attachments accompanying all types of draft agreement documents to be sent to the NGB, as appropriate to the action:

1. Cost estimate
2. Form 420 R or 1391 – signed
3. State JA Email stating he/she has reviewed the draft MOA
4. Any supporting documents as applicable

Timing: Preparation and review time for agreement documents will vary with complexity of issues and the number of parties involved. The review process is as follows:

- NJARNG drafts the agreement document

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- NGB (including NGB-JA and other divisions) reviews, any comments are sent back to the NJARNG for incorporation
 - ODEP and AEC reviews and submits comments to NGB to the NJARNG for incorporation
 - NGB reviews for legal sufficiency (2nd review)
 - NGB, Chief, ARE signs, if no changes needed
 - NJARNG representative signs (i.e., TAG, CFMO) signs
 - SHPO signs
 - Other signatories sign

At a minimum anticipate following:

- MOA – four to six months
- PA – six to 12 months
- CA – six to 12 months
- plan of action – six to 12 months

J.6 Sustainability in Cultural Resources Management

The Federal government encourages agencies to take the lead in being stewards of the environment, to preserve today's resources for the future. EO 13423 *Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management* advocates a variety of approaches to assist agencies in reducing waste, saving resources, and promoting environmentally friendly design. The CRM should coordinate sustainability efforts with the NJARNG's Environmental Management System (EMS).

One of the primary focuses of stewardship within the DoD is the concept of sustainability; this concept applies to design, construction, operations, and resource conservation. Sustainability is responsible stewardship of the nation's natural, human, and financial resources through a practical and balanced approach. Sustainable practices are an investment in the future. Through conservation, improved maintainability, recycling, reduction and reuse of waste, and other actions and innovations, the NJARNG can meet today's needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own.

Applying sustainability principles to cultural resources management, chapter 4 of the NPS publication *Guiding Principles of Sustainable Design*, notes that "sustainability has often been an integral part of the composition of both tangible and intangible cultural resources. Ecological sustainability and preservation of cultural resources are complementary. In large part, the historic events and cultural values that are commemorated were shaped by humankind's response to the environment. When a cultural resource achieves sufficient importance that it is deemed historically significant, it becomes a nonrenewable resource worthy of consideration for sustainable conservation. Management, preservation, and maintenance of cultural resources should be directed to that end."

J.6.1 Archaeological Sites

Archaeological sites offer a special challenge for implementation of sustainability initiatives for several reasons. The need to protect site locations has long been seen as a hindrance to training or Master Planning on installations, as it represents a competing land use requirement. Completion of archaeological predictive models and surveys help reduce the footprint of parcels where training or development is restricted; however, few ARNG parcels have been completely surveyed for archaeological resources. As

installations are increasingly affected by encroachment, any restriction on land use within the installation is seen as counterproductive to the mission.

Archaeological sites provide a physical record how people have interacted with their environment in the past and what that tells us of how they led their lives. It is the product of ongoing change, stretching from the distant past into the present. Physically, this record is non-renewable – in each period, a combination of natural and cultural processes almost inevitably impacts the record of previous periods. Intellectually, the record is in a constant flux of discovery, redefinition and interpretation through archaeological investigation and dissemination. Present uses will provide grist for the archaeologists of the future – the physical record of how *we* have lived and treated our environment and how much of *our* past we pass on to our successors.

In an analysis of how archaeology could contribute to sustainable development initiatives, the Council for British Archaeology concluded that archaeology and the historic environment are:

- the only source for understanding the development of human society in prehistoric and much of historic times;
- a source of enjoyment and interest through intellectual and physical engagement and leisure-time pursuits, contributing to general mental, spiritual and physical health;
- an important medium for general education, life-long learning and personal development;
- a vital basis of people's awareness of historical and cultural identity, sense of community and place, and a key source of perspective on social change;
- a non-renewable record of people's long-term social, spiritual and economic relationships and their interaction with all parts of the environment;
- a fundamental determinant of environmental character, bio-diversity and cultural diversity;
- a catalyst for improving the distinctive qualities of places where people live and work or which they visit;
- a means of understanding long-term environmental change in relation to sustainability;
- a source of evidence about past use of renewable energy and recyclable resources such as water, timber, mineral resources, and organic waste;
- a source of added value in economic and social regeneration;
- a major source of revenue through tourism and recreation.

These benefits can be maximized by enhancing people's awareness of archaeology and the historic environment and developing a culture, within government and the private sector and in their dealings with others, of promoting active involvement, care, and appreciation for the benefit of present and future generations.

Archaeology and the historic environment contribute significantly to people's quality of life. The ARNG has a responsibility for stewardship of this environment so that it can continue to inform present and future populations about our shared past. At the same time, stewardship must be integrated into the ARNG mission. In addition to promoting public awareness of archaeological information and the benefits of preservation to the larger installation community (see Public Outreach and Awareness discussion elsewhere in this appendix), there are a number of new initiatives being explored to integrate archaeology into the success of the mission.

The Cultural Resources Program at Fort Drum, for example, has pioneered the following initiatives as part of a DoD Legacy Resources Management Program project:

- A program to “harden” historic archaeological sites for the dual purposes of protecting sites from natural erosion and facilitating their use for military training; this program involves covering sites with geotextile fabric, sand, and gravel, and then allowing units to park vehicles within the site for various training exercises. The program has received approval from the New York SHPO and was completed with ITAM funds.
- A program to create models of archaeological features, of the types likely to be encountered by soldiers mobilized in the Middle East, for use during training exercises. This program educates the soldier in how to identify cultural features and maneuver within the environment of an archaeological site in a manner that reduces or avoids damage to significant resource areas.
- A program to develop training scenarios that include archaeological sites and protection issues (e.g., halting looting or damage) to provide more realistic training for soldiers before they are mobilized overseas, and to increase awareness of archaeological issues at home.
- Development of playing cards with archaeological content for distribution to units being mobilized overseas. The cards include information on the prehistory of the areas (Iraq and Afghanistan) where the units will operate, identify important features of the landscape, and present information on preservation and protection issues related to archaeological sites in these countries.

Appendix K includes slides from a PowerPoint presentation given by the Fort Drum cultural resources staff on the site hardening program, and an example of a training scenario developed for use at Fort Drum. Copies of other materials developed by Fort Drum are available on DENIX, or by contacting the cultural resources staff at Fort Drum.

J.6.2 Building Renovation and Repair

Renovation of older buildings, compared to new construction, could result in considerable energy savings and reductions in materials used, thus benefiting the environment. In addition to reducing project costs, there might also be significant savings in time and money associated with reduced regulatory review and approvals. Additional reduced costs can occur with sustainable aspects of site and construction debris management.

In the event that buildings aren’t suitable for renovation, salvage as much as possible from the building(s) being demolished. Salvage of historic materials reduces landfill pressure, preserves important character-defining features of historic buildings, and saves natural resources. Typical examples of salvageable materials include lumber, millwork, certain plumbing fixtures, and hardware. Make sure these materials are safe (test for lead paint and asbestos), and don’t sacrifice energy efficiency or water efficiency by reusing old windows or toilets.

Sustainable renovations also could provide opportunities for enhanced cooperation with local regulatory authorities, as well as providing site enhancement potential. The alternatives could be less expensive, more environmentally responsible, and potentially more aesthetically pleasing.

A comprehensive job-site waste-recycling program should be part of any renovation plan. Some construction waste materials can be sold, thus recovering the investment in separation and separate storage. More significant savings are often achieved through avoided expense of landfill disposal. In large projects, the savings can be dramatic. A flyer regarding salvage of historic materials is included in **Appendix K**.

Additional guidance related to green building design and building operations can be found in AR Engineering Technical Letter 1110-3-491 “Sustainable Design for Military Facilities (2001).” The NJARNG seeks to meet LEEDS Silver standards for all new construction.

J.6.3 Landscape Design

Sustainability principles also apply to preservation of landscape elements and undisturbed land that might contain archaeological or sacred sites. Some specific principles include following:

- Integrate sustainability principles from the onset of project design. Involving technical experts such as archaeologists and landscape architects early in the site-planning process might reduce the need for (and cost of) plantings or landscape modification by identifying ways to protect existing site plantings or landscape features.
- Locate buildings to minimize environmental impact. Cluster buildings or build attached units to preserve open space and wildlife habitats, avoid especially sensitive areas including wetlands, and keep roads and service lines short. Leave the most pristine areas untouched, and look for areas that have been previously damaged to build on. Seek to restore damaged ecosystems.
- Situate buildings to benefit from existing vegetation. Trees on the east and west sides of a building can dramatically reduce cooling loads. Hedge rows and shrubbery can block cold winter winds or help channel cool summer breezes into buildings.
- Value site resources. Early in the siting process carry out a careful site evaluation, including solar access, soils, vegetation, water resources, important cultural landscape elements, pristine or protected natural areas, and let this information guide the design.

J.6.4 Education

Finally, the NJARNG should make education a part of its daily practice. Use the design and construction process to educate leadership, employees, subcontractors, and the general public about environmental impacts of buildings and infrastructure and how these impacts can be minimized.

J.7 Additional Resources

Nationwide Readiness Center (Armory) Programmatic Agreement. In accordance with 36 CFR Part 800.14 (b), a nationwide PA is being developed to help streamline the Section 106 process for Federal undertakings at readiness centers (armories). The PA is currently in Draft version and is anticipated FY 2010.

Conservation Handbook. The Conservation Handbook will link to any specific law or regulation.

J.7.1 Web sites

The ACHP Web site provides current preservation news and links to laws and regulations concerning heritage preservation. <http://www.achp.gov>

DENIX – is the central platform and information clearinghouse for environment, safety and occupational health (ESOH) news, information, policy, and guidance. Serving the worldwide greater DoD community, DENIX offers ESOH professionals a vast document library, a gateway to Web-based environmental compliance tools, an interactive workgroup environment, a variety of groupware tools and an active membership community numbering thousands. <http://www.denix.osd.mil>

Save America’s Treasures. <https://www.nps.gov/articles/save-america-s-treasures.htm>

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Web site provides links to EPA news, topics, laws and regulations, and information sources. <http://www.epa.gov>

The DoD Legacy Resources Management Program Web site explains a Legacy project can involve regional ecosystem management initiatives, habitat preservation efforts, archaeological investigations, invasive species control, NACs, and monitoring and predicting migratory patterns of birds and animals. <https://www.denix.osd.mil/legacy/index.html>

The NPS *Links to the Past* Web page is a resource to find information on cultural resource subjects and cultural resource programs. <https://www.nps.gov/articles/links-to-the-past.htm>

The NRHP Web site provides links to assist in registering a property to the NRHP among other various preservation topics and links. <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/index.htm>

The National Trust for Historic Preservation has an informative Web site of how the private sector preserves America's diverse historic places and communities through education, advocacy, and resources. <https://savingplaces.org/>

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation Web site describes the intent of the Standards, which is to assist the long-term preservation of a property's significance through the preservation of historic materials and features. <https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/rehabilitation/rehab/stand.htm>

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers lists links from civil works to historic preservation where they list managing and engineering solutions. <http://www.nws.usace.army.mil>

The USAEC Web site provides a link to the cultural resources that include Native American affairs, historic buildings and landscapes, archaeology, and the Army Historic Preservation Campaign Plan. <https://aec.army.mil/index.php/preserve/CRM>

The BIA Web site provides links to Tribal agencies and Tribal leaders, among other helpful links. <https://www.bia.gov/>

New Jersey Historic Preservation Office – the NJ SHPO Web site provides links to download state regulations and requirements for archaeological and historic architectural investigations; the state preservation plan (*Preserving New Jersey's Heritage: A Statewide Plan* [2011]); New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places Listings; links to thematic surveys; the New Jersey Cultural Resources Geographic Information System (CRGIS); and contact information for compliance reviews. <https://www.nj.gov/dep/hpo/>

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Appendix K: Sample Documents

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Cultural Resources Consolidated Survey

Cultural Resources Part 1

The following questions are designed to address the Army's reporting requirements under various Federal laws and regulations. They are primarily divided according to the applicable laws or subject areas. Your answers provide necessary information to HQDA, IMCOM, NGB, and USAR headquarters staff to use in improving the Army cultural resources program and design programmatic compliance actions.

Throughout the survey, the term "installation" is used; for the National Guard, this means the state (the "virtual installation"), and for the Army Reserve, it includes RSCs and RRCs, each of which should answer as one organization.

CFO Act - Heritage Assets

The purpose of this survey is to provide information to assist the Army to meet its financial and historic property reporting requirements under the Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990 and Executive Order 13287 and the annual year end survey for Measures of Merit and the Federal Archaeological Report. Every Federal agency is required to report data on several categories of "heritage assets" including accurate counts and the condition of the assets. Current accounting standards and financial reporting requirements require Federal agencies to improve the reliability of the data that is used to inform financial statements and to manage the data through a sustainable, integrated data management system to include archaeological sites, information reported in the Federal Archaeology Report and other reporting requirements. The annual report on heritage assets is forwarded to ASA-FM the first week of October for inclusion in the Army's Annual Financial Statement submitted to DoD.

IMPORTANT NOTE: ALL ANSWERS MUST REFLECT STATUS AS OF THE END OF THE CURRENT FY. SUBMIT ANSWERS ONLY WHEN YOU ARE SURE THERE WILL BE NO CHANGES TO DATA BEFORE 1 OCTOBER 2009.

Data should reflect end of FY data for financial reporting purposes.

For reporting of this survey in the fall of 2009, the term "current FY" refers to FY 2009. A year later, this term will refer to FY 2010. The CFO Act questions (1-8) should only include properties on Federally owned land. If your answers to questions 1 and 4 differ by even one from the previous year, and such difference is not explained by additions or deletions in questions 2, 3, 5, and/or 6, then please explain in the general comments section at the end of this survey [Part 1].

1) How many recorded archaeological sites (total) are on your installation? For the purposes of this survey, recorded archaeological sites are those sites which have been officially identified and given identification numbers (trinomials) and which currently still exist (i.e. are not destroyed). Cemeteries are not usually regarded as archaeological sites, and are counted separately through IFS/HQIIS and PRIDE. If your cemeteries are in these databases, please do not include them. Please identify the number of all recorded archaeological sites on Federally owned land.

2) How many recorded archaeological sites were added to the inventory in the current FY?

3) How many recorded archaeological sites were removed from the inventory in the current FY? Please identify (if any) the number of recorded archaeological sites that may have been removed from your inventory count. They may have been removed because they were destroyed, mitigated or for other reasons.

4) How many archaeological sites have been determined eligible for listing or are listed on the National Register of Historic Places? Eligibility determinations are made in conjunction with the State Historic Preservation Officer, or through an official Determination of Eligibility from the Keeper of the National Register, against the eligibility criteria in NHPA. DO NOT INCLUDE 'potentially eligible' sites. This number cannot be larger than the number of recorded sites.

5) How many sites were newly determined eligible or listed in the current FY? These sites are those which may or may not have been previously recorded sites but have been newly determined eligible or listed in the current FY and for which a determination of eligibility has been made.

6) How many if any that were previously determined eligible or listed on the NR were determined ineligible or delisted in the current FY? Sites may have been re-evaluated and determined ineligible, destroyed, mitigated or removed for other reasons.

7) Please identify the number of sacred sites that have been recorded on your installation. As defined by EO 13007, a sacred site is a specific delineated location on Federal land that is identified by an Federally recognized Indian tribe or Indian individual determined to be an appropriately authoritative representative of an Indian religion, as sacred by virtue of its established religious significance to, or ceremonial use by, an Indian religion, and that has been identified by the tribe or individual.

8) Please identify the number of sites of traditional religious or cultural importance to Native Americans or Native Hawaiians (as defined by NHPA) that have been recorded on your installation.

Collections Curation

Pursuant to 36 CFR 79.2, Federal agencies must ensure that archaeological collections are deposited in educational and/or scientific institutions, such as museums, universities, or other Federal, state or local governmental agencies that can provide professional curatorial services on a long-term basis, or with the Indian tribes associated with the artifacts. Curation facilities or repositories established on Army installations usually do not meet these requirements due to the long-term, permanent recurring costs and personnel requirements required by 36 CFR 79 for such repositories. The only exception to this policy is for Army archaeological collections that are accepted for curation in an Army museum that has been certified pursuant to AR 870-20. For Army National Guard, collections include all artifacts recovered from Federally owned or Federally funded projects on state, leased or special use permitted land.

9) Is there a Federal Archaeological Collection associated with the installation? Installations are responsible for collections and records from Federal Army installations and from certain lands leased or withdrawn from other entities. An archaeological collection (per 36 CFR 79) for the purposes of this survey is defined as a whole collection of Federal artifacts (associated with a Federally funded project or Federal property) or material remains that are excavated or removed during surveys, excavations or other studies of prehistoric or historic resources, and associated records from all archaeological sites on your installation. Not all installations may have a collection, but each installation/state for ARNG with a collection is considered to have only one (1) collection for the whole installation. A collection can be housed in multiple locations.

Yes

No

10) Are all collections at your installation curated in accordance with 36 CFR 79?

Yes

No

11) Identify the completion status of collections curation. Answer "complete" if the collections present have been curated in accordance with the standards set forth in 36 CFR 79. Answer "partially complete" if a collections curation has been initiated, but is not yet complete. Answer "not initiated" if the installation has collections, but has not yet initiated curation IAW 36 CFR 79.

Complete
Partially complete
Not initiated

12) How many cubic feet of archaeological collections does the installation own? Any archaeological items recovered during archaeological projects on your installation are owned by the installation regardless of who has possession. This excludes items repatriated under NAGPRA.

13) How many cubic feet of collections require upgrading to 36 CFR 79 standards?

14) How many linear feet of records associated with stored archaeological materials does the installation own? Any archaeological items recovered during archaeological projects on your installation are owned by the installation regardless of who has possession. This excludes items repatriated under NAGPRA.

15) How many linear feet of records associated with stored archaeological materials require upgrading to 36 CFR 79 standards?

16) How much of your archaeological collection is curated at a facility on-site?

Entirely
Partly
None

17) How much does the installation spend annually on curation expenses? [Do not use commas in the answer.]

18) If you added or removed your Federal Archaeological Collection in the current FY, please explain the reason. The answer should clearly explain the circumstance of the addition or deletion, which may include: if you did not report your collections last year or you now have a collection and previously had none or if for some reason your collection was deaccessioned or somehow does not classify as a Federal Archaeological Collection per the definition above but was counted in the previous FY.

Archaeology

The Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) applies to archaeological sites over 100 years of age, and concerns criminal and civil penalties for damage or the attempt to damage archaeological sites without a permit. Each Federal agency must report on the status of their archaeological program annually to the National Park Service through the Federal Archaeology Report. (For the ARNG, questions 19-33 apply to those sites on Federal property listed in PRIDE under Category 1.)

19) Are known archaeological sites present on the installation? Enter "yes" if the installation has any archaeological sites over 100 years old. Enter "no" if there are no archaeological sites over 100 years old.

Yes
No

20) How many archaeological sites (as defined by ARPA) were assessed for condition in the current FY?

21) How many archaeological sites were stabilized, rehabilitated, monitored, or protected (e.g., signs, fences or road closures)?

22) How many known archaeological sites were re-evaluated this year?

23) On how many archaeological sites was data recovery undertaken during the FY? Include projects related to NHPA and/or ARPA.

24) How many archaeological sites are listed on the National Register as individual sites?

25) How many sites were assessed for National Register eligibility this year and were determined ineligible through consultation with the SHPO or the Keeper of the National Register?

26) How many sites, total, on the installation have been assessed for National Register eligibility and were determined ineligible through consultation with the SHPO or the Keeper? Include the number of sites reported in the previous question.

ARPA Permitting and Violations

27) How many permit applications under ARPA were received during this FY?

28) How many permits were issued or in effect during this FY?

29) How many notifications were sent to Indian tribes of proposed work under ARPA permits that might harm or destroy archaeological sites having religious or cultural importance to the tribes?

30) What is the total number of documented violations of ARPA this FY? Installation law enforcement officials must have formally recorded these violations.

31) What is the number of documented violations in which individuals were arrested?

32) How many individuals were convicted of a misdemeanor under ARPA?

33) How many individuals were convicted of a felony under ARPA?

Archaeological Partnerships, Education, and Outreach

34) How many partnership agreements does your installation have for its archaeological program? Partnerships can include cooperative, cost-share, interagency or research agreements; contracts are not included.

35) What is the estimated total dollar value of contributions provided by partners (e.g., money, services, volunteers working directly for partners)?

36) How many volunteer hours were contributed directly to your installation for the benefit of archaeological activities?

Archaeology on non-Federal Lands

For the next two questions, only discuss archaeological sites not on Federally owned land (to include state, leased, special use permitted land and any other land under other PRIDE categories for the ARNG). These numbers should not include the sites reported in the CFO section above.

37) How many sites were discovered on non-Federal lands as a result of Federally funded or permitted activities during the last fiscal year?

38) How many sites on non-Federal land were determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a result of Federally funded or permitted activities during the last fiscal year?

Inventory of Archaeological Resources

Archaeological inventories are required for land that could be affected by undertakings under NHPA; an undertaking is defined as a "project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a Federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of a Federal agency; those carried out with Federal financial assistance; and those requiring a Federal permit, license or approval." Archaeological inventory involves actual field identification of archaeological sites, sufficient to judge whether they are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. An archaeological inventory includes examination of areas on the installation with reasonable potential for archaeological sites, excluding such areas as impact or safety hazard zones. This includes Federally owned, state, leased, special use permit, or other special circumstances land where the installation is required to implement NHPA Section 106 review of the impacts a proposed undertaking would have on historic properties. For questions 39-40, consider all lands under the installation jurisdiction (i.e. the entire state for Army National Guard) as one property.

39) How many acres on your installation are accessible for archaeological inventory? Lands accessible for inventory are the total acreage of the installation (or state or RRC, as applicable), minus surface danger zones, acreage underwater, or other inaccessible areas.

40) How many acres (total) on your installation have been inventoried for archaeological resources?

41) Please provide any comments on changes in any of the data from previous fiscal year, or other issues, that will assist in HQDA's review of the data.

Cultural Resources Part 2

Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan

DoD Instruction 4715.16 and AR 200-1 require installations to develop an Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) as an internal compliance and management tool that integrates the entire cultural resources program with ongoing mission activities. The ICRMP is based upon information derived from historic, archaeological, ethnographic and architectural investigations. It specifies management strategies for known cultural resources, and methodologies for identification and evaluation of unknown resources. ICRMPs are to be updated every 5 years at a minimum; more frequent updates may be necessary if there are changes to the status of cultural resources and/or administrative activities. The DoDI requires that installations develop their ICRMPs in consultation with SHPOs, THPOs, and other appropriate parties.

1) Is the installation required to have an Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP)? Installations with very limited or no cultural resources may request a variance from the requirement. If an installation has requested but not received a variance, they are to answer this question "yes" because the ICRMP is a requirement unless the variance has been received from HQDA. If an installation anticipates requesting a variance, they must answer "yes" to this question until such a request is made and the variance is received. A "no" response is not permitted until a variance has been granted by HQDA.

Yes
No

2) If a variance was received, in what year was it received? Variances are granted through a memo from HQDA to the installation. Any variances reported without a year of issuance will not be considered valid.

3) Is the installation operating under a completed ICRMP? Answer "Yes" if the installation is currently operating under an ICRMP, even if it is due for an update. Answer "No" if the installation is required to have an ICRMP, but has either not initiated the process, or is still completing its first plan.

Yes
No

4) Was the ICRMP developed in consultation with SHPOs, THPOs, and other appropriate consulting parties?

Yes
No

5) Was the ICRMP developed in consultation with affiliated Federally recognized tribes?

Yes
No

6) Does the ICRMP include a written tribal consultation process?

Yes

No

7) Does the installation use a process separate from the ICRMP for consultation with the tribes (e.g., MOU, Agreement document, consultation protocols)?

Yes

No

8) When will the ICRMP be finished or next undergo its planned 5-year update? Indicate the FY in which the installation will either a) finish the ICRMP for the first time, or b) update its existing ICRMP on the 5-year cycle. Answer only concerning the 5-year revision, not annual updates.

FY10

FY11

FY12

FY13

FY14 or beyond

GIS and Cultural Resources

The Department of Defense Instruction for Cultural Resources, DoDI 4715.16, encourages the use of a Geographic Information System (GIS) to track cultural resources. The following questions are required by the DoDI.

9) For how many of those acres surveyed for archaeological resources (as reported in Part 1, question 40) is the survey information available in GIS?

10) Is cultural resources information associated with the installation's historic real property assets (buildings, objects, etc.) recorded in GIS?

Yes

No

Native American Cultural Resources

These questions relate to the Department of Defense Instruction 4710.02, DoD Interactions With Federally Recognized tribes. The DoD tracks installation compliance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), as well as Federal and DoD policies relating to consultation with Federally recognized Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations. Questions 13-24 should relate to collections that are from Federal land and are in Federal possession or control, as defined by NAGPRA and 43 CFR 10.

11) Are there any Federally recognized tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations culturally or historically affiliated with your installation?

Yes

No

12) Please provide a list of Federally recognized tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations with whom you consult on all cultural resources issues. If there is not enough room in the area provided, please send a list to your command (i.e., IMCOM, AMC, NGB) contact.

13) Does the installation have in its possession or control archaeological, historical, or ethnographic collections that have not been professionally evaluated for cultural items as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)? "Cultural items," as defined by NAGPRA, include human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony that have been discovered on Federal lands.

Yes

No

14) If your collections have been professionally evaluated, does your installation have "cultural items" as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) in collections in Federal possession or control?

Yes

No

15) What are the "minimum number of individuals" (MNI) held in those evaluated collections? Minimum number of individuals, or MNI, is an often used term in forensic anthropology and bioarchaeology, and refers to the fewest possible number of people in a skeletal assemblage. It is used to determine an estimate of how many people are present in a cluster of bones.

16) How many of the MNI are culturally unidentifiable?

17) How many MNI are included in ongoing consultation with tribes?

18) How many MNI have cultural affiliations and are pending transfer to a tribe that has agreed to receive them? Do not include MNI for which affiliations have been established, but there is no agreement with the tribe(s) as to their disposition.

19) How many non-skeletal cultural items are in those collections? For the purpose of these questions, 'non-skeletal cultural items' means: associated funerary objects, unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony.

20) How many non-skeletal cultural items are culturally unidentifiable?

21) How many non-skeletal cultural items are included in ongoing consultation with tribes?

22) How many non-skeletal cultural items have cultural affiliations and are pending transfer to a tribe that has agreed to receive them? Do not include items for which affiliations have been established, but there is no agreement with the tribe(s) as to their disposition.

23) Did the installation acquire new possession or control of human remains or funerary objects during this reporting period that require professional evaluation as NAGPRA "cultural items?"

Yes

No

24) Did your installation complete transfer of custody of all NAGPRA "cultural items" in accordance with NAGPRA this year?

Natural Resources, INRMPs, and Tribes

25) Is there the potential for known tribal rights (through treaties, etc) to natural resources (i.e. subsistence or traditional hunting, fishing, medicinal plants) to be affected at your installation? For ARNG, this would include state lands.

Yes

No

26) Did your installation consult with Federally recognized Indian tribes during development or revision of the installation's Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP)?

Yes

No

No INRMP

27) Does the INRMP incorporate a written tribal consultation process?

Yes

No

No INRMP

28) Does the installation use a process separate from the INRMP for consultation with the tribes on natural resources issues (e.g., MOU, Agreement document, consultation protocols)?

Yes

No

General

29) Does the installation cultural resources program have a web page, or section on the installation's web page?

Yes
No

30) Does your installation have regularly scheduled public tours of cultural resources?

Yes
No

31) Does your installation include cultural resources information in welcome packages for new residents and/or employees, and visitors?

Yes
No

32) In the past year, has the installation or one or more stakeholders sought the intervention of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation on a contested historic preservation issue?

Yes
No

33) Please provide any comments on changes in any of the data from previous fiscal year, or other issues, that will assist in HQDA's review of the data.

Sample Memorandum of Agreement — Buildings

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU,
INDIANA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD,
AND
THE INDIANA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
FOR THE DEMOLITION OF STOUT FIELD BUILDING 8
2012

WHEREAS, the National Guard Bureau (NGB), as a federal agency, is required to comply with the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. §470f) (NHPA), and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR Part 800, and the NGB provides federal funding and guidance to state Guard organizations; and

WHEREAS, the Indiana Army National Guard (INARNG) Joint Forces Headquarters, operates a 115 acre installation at Stout Field, Indianapolis, Marion County, Indiana; and

WHEREAS, the INARNG intends to demolish and remove Building 8 (DHPA #13318), an 83 year old state owned/operated former aircraft hangar located at Stout Field; INARNG will complete this project using both federal and state funding sources, and INARNG and NGB have determined that this project constitutes a federal undertaking as defined by 36 C.F.R. 800.16(y); and

WHEREAS, the INARNG, in consultation with Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer (IN SHPO), established the Area of Potential Effect (APE), as the cumulative area of potential visual effect (radius circle around Building 8) and an area of potential direct effect (footprint of Building 8) as illustrated in Appendix A; and

WHEREAS, INARNG has determined, and the IN SHPO has concurred, that Buildings 5, 8 & 9, located within the APE, are individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criteria C, Architecture and Design, that Stout Field is not eligible for NRHP listing as an historic district, and that there are no other historic properties within the APE; and

WHEREAS, INARNG has determined that the Undertaking shall result in adverse effects to historic properties through the physical destruction of Building 8 and diminishment of Buildings' 5 and 9 integrity of setting (Appendix B); and

WHEREAS, the INARNG has determined that there are no Federally recognized Native American tribes (Appendix C), that attach traditional religious and cultural importance to the structures and landscape within the APE; INARNG contacted the Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, Citizen Potawatomi Nation, Delaware Nation, Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, Forest County Potawatomi Community, Hannahville Indian Community, Kickapoo Tribe of Kansas, Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma, Peoria Indian Tribe of Oklahoma, Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation, Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma, Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma, Shawnee Tribe, Nottawaseppi Huron Band of Potawatomi, Delaware Tribe of Indiana; INARNG received response letters from the Kickapoo Tribe of Kansas and Delaware Tribe declining the opportunity to participate in the process (Appendix C); and

WHEREAS, the INARNG invited the City of Indianapolis Historic Preservation Commission, Indiana Landmarks, Marion County Historical Society, Wayne Township Historical Society, the Marion County Historian, the Aviation Association of Indiana, and the Indiana Historical Society to participate in the consultation process for this undertaking via letter dated April 16, 2012 (Appendix C). The INARNG only received a single response letter from the City of Indianapolis Historic Preservation Commission; and

WHEREAS, the INARNG consulted with the City of Indianapolis Historic Preservation Commission as a consulting party, and the commission declined to sign this Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) as a concurring party; and

WHEREAS, the INARNG took the following steps to notify and engage the public: created a public website hosted on the INARNG public website (<http://in.ng.mil>) available from May 8, 2012 to June 29, 2012; listing a Public Notice in the local newspaper, the *Indianapolis Star* on Wednesday, May 16, 2012, and Wednesday, May 30, 2012 requesting public input and notification of a comment period through June 15, 2012 (Appendix C). The INARNG received no comments during the public comment period; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.6(a)(1), INARNG notified the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) of its adverse effect determination providing the specified documentation by letter dated April 16, 2012, and the ACHP has chosen not to participate in the consultation pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.6(a)(1)(iii) by letter dated May 9, 2012 (Appendix C); and

WHEREAS the INARNG has determined that adaptive reuse or any other alternative to preserve Building 8 is not economically feasible; and

NOW, THEREFORE, the INARNG, the NGB, and the IN SHPO agree that the Undertaking shall be implemented in accordance with the following stipulations in order to take into account the effect of the Undertaking on historic properties.

STIPULATIONS

The INARNG will implement the following measures:

- I. Mitigation of Adverse Effects Caused by the Demolition of Stout Field Building 8
 - A. The INARNG shall complete and submit to the IN SHPO all mitigation materials listed in (1) below within two years or prior to the demolition of Building 8 at Stout Field.
 1. The INARNG shall perform photographic and architectural documentation on Building 8 in accordance with the Indiana DNR – Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology's (IN SHPO) Minimum Architectural Documentation Standards, adopted July 27, 2011 (Appendix D).

-
- a) The documentation will include digital photography, a photo log, an architectural description, a statement of significance, architectural drawings, and a sketch plan.
 - (1) The digital photography will include between ten (10) and thirty (30) views of the structure. The views must include all exterior facades, the major entrance, significant interior spaces such as principal rooms and stairs, and interior and exterior architectural details.
 - (2) A digital camera with at least 5.0 megapixel quality and .TIF setting capability is required.
 - (3) Two (2) sets of 5"x7" black and white prints made on high-quality photographic grade paper must be created from the digital photography. Each print must be labeled in pencil or archival photographic marker with the building name; address; city, county; location, direction of camera, and description of view; and date of photography.
 - (4) A set of architectural drawings will be created to illustrate Building 8. If no existing or original floor plans are located, the INARNG will contract the creation of architectural drawings of Building 8. The drawings should include a site plan, floor plans, and building elevations.
 - b) All documentation should be printed and presented in notebook form (either spiral bound or three ring binder), measuring 8.5" x 11" with cover, and two copies must be submitted to the IN SHPO. The IN SHPO will submit one copy to the Indiana State Archives.
 - c) Additionally, INARNG shall copy all images and documents that can be copied to electronic format to Archival Gold CD-R or DVD-R and submit two of these discs to the IN SHPO.

B. The INARNG shall complete all mitigation listed in (a. and b.) below within (5) five years of the signed MOA.

- 1. The INARNG will develop an interpretive marker to commemorate Building 8. The INARNG will determine the specific location and design of the marker in further consultation with the IN SHPO and consulting parties.
- 2. The INARNG will prepare appropriate NRHP nomination forms found at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/publications/forms.htm> for Buildings 5 and 9 at Stout Field.

-
- a) The nominations prepared on the NRHP forms will include all applicable documentation requirements, including photography, sketch plan, topographic map, and written documentation. The INARNG will send the completed forms to the Indiana Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology (IN SHPO) for technical and substantive review and comment.
 - b) The IN SHPO will submit the completed nominations to the Indiana State Historic Preservation Review Board for approval. The IN SHPO will forward approved nominations to the National Park Service for formal listing in the NRHP.

II. Administrative Stipulations

- A. Definition of signatories. For the purposes of this MOA the term "signatories to this MOA" means the NGB, INARNG and the IN SHPO, each of which has authority under 36 CFR 800.6(c)(8) to terminate the MOA if agreement cannot be reached regarding an amendment.
- B. Professional supervision. The INARNG shall ensure that all activities regarding research and reporting are carried out pursuant to this MOA are carried out by or under the direct supervision of a person or persons meeting at a minimum the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for Architectural History* (36 CFR Part 61).
- C. Alterations to project documents. The INARNG shall not alter any plan, scope of services, or other document that has been reviewed and commented on pursuant to this MOA, except to finalize documents commented on in draft, without first affording the signatories to this MOA the opportunity to review the proposed change and determine whether it shall require that this MOA be amended. If one or more such party(ies) determines that an amendment is needed, the signatories to this MOA shall consult in accordance with 36 CFR 800.6(c) (7) to consider such an amendment. The signatories will have thirty days to consider the amendment. The INARNG will notify in writing everyone when the consultation with the signatories has been completed and the outcome of the consultation.
- D. Post Review Discovery. If any unanticipated discoveries of historic properties, sites, artifacts, objects, or human remains are encountered, the INARNG shall comply with 36 CFR 800.13(b), (c), and/or (d), and IC 14-21-1-27 and IC 14-21-1-29, by stopping work in the immediate area and informing the SHPO (and applicable tribes based upon the nature of the discovery) within two (2) business days. Any necessary archaeological investigations will be conducted according to the provisions of IC 14-21-1, 312 IAC 21, 312 IAC 22, the current Guidebook for the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory-Archaeological Sites, and all other appropriate federal and state guidelines, statutes, rules, and regulations.
- E. Anti-Deficiency Act compliance. All requirements set forth in this MOA requiring expenditure of Army funds are expressly subject to the availability of appropriations and the requirements of the Anti-Deficiency Act (31 U.S.C. Section 1341). No obligation undertaken by the Army under the terms of this MOA shall require or be interpreted to require a commitment to expend funds not appropriated for a particular purpose.
- F. Dispute Resolution

-
1. Should any signatory or concurring party to this Agreement object at any time to any actions proposed or the manner in which the terms of this Agreement are implemented, INARNG shall consult with such party to resolve the objection. If INARNG determines that such objection cannot be resolved, INARNG will:
 - a. Forward all documentation relevant to the dispute, including the INARNG's proposed resolution, to the ACHP. The ACHP shall provide INARNG with its advice on the resolution of the objection within thirty (30) days of receiving adequate documentation. Prior to reaching a final decision on the dispute, INARNG shall prepare a written response that takes into account any timely advice or comments regarding the dispute from the ACHP, signatories and concurring parties, and provide them with a copy of this written response. INARNG will then proceed according to its final decision.
 - b. If the ACHP does not provide its advice regarding the dispute within the thirty (30) day time period, INARNG may make a final decision on the dispute and proceed accordingly. Prior to reaching such a final decision, INARNG shall prepare a written response that takes into account any timely comments regarding the dispute from the signatories and concurring parties to the Agreement, and provide them and the ACHP with a copy of such written response.
 - c. INARNG's responsibility to carry out all other actions subject to the terms of this Agreement that are not the subject of the dispute remain unchanged.

G. Amendments

This MOA may be amended when such an amendment is agreed to in writing by all signatories. The amendment will be effective on the date a copy signed by all of the signatories is filed with the ACHP.

H. Termination

If any signatory to this Agreement determines that its terms will not or cannot be carried out, that party shall immediately consult with the other parties to attempt to develop an amendment per Stipulation G, above. If within thirty (30) days (or another time period agreed to by all signatories) an amendment cannot be reached, any signatory may terminate the Agreement upon written notification to the other signatories.

Once the Agreement is terminated, and prior to work continuing on the undertaking, INARNG must either (a) execute an Agreement pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.6 or (b) request, take into account, and respond to the comments of the ACHP under 36 CFR §800.7. INARNG shall notify the signatories as to the course of action it will pursue.

I. Duration

This Agreement will expire if its terms are not carried out within five (5) years from the date of its execution. Prior to such time, INARNG may consult with the other signatories to reconsider the terms of the Agreement and amend it in accordance with Stipulation G above.

J. Reporting

The INARNG shall provide the IN SHPO with a letter report on or before October 1 of each year. Each report will summarize previous year activities carried out under the terms of this MOA until the stipulations for this MOA have been completed.

K. Execution

Execution of this MOA by the INARNG, the NGB, and IN SHPO and implementation of its terms evidence that the INARNG and the NGB have taken into account the effects of this undertaking on historic properties, afforded the ACHP an opportunity to comment, and fulfills the INARNG's Section 106 responsibilities regarding this undertaking.

Until a signed copy of the MOA has been filed by the INARNG with the ACHP, the MOA is not valid. The NGB will also send a signed copy to the Department of the Army, Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management for their files.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU,
INDIANA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD;
AND
THE INDIANA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
FOR THE DEMOLITION OF STOUT FIELD BUILDING 8
2012

Signature Page

NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

By: _____ Date: _____
Michael C. Ahn
Colonel, US Army
Chief, Environmental
Programs Division

INDIANA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

By: _____ Date: _____
R. Martin Umbarger
Major General, Indiana Army National Guard
The Adjutant General

INDIANA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

By: _____ Date: _____
Dr. James A. Glass
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

-
- Appendix A – Area of Potential Effects (APE)
 - Appendix B – Project Description
 - Appendix C – Correspondence
 - SHPO, ACHP, Consulting Parties Letters
 - Tribal Consultation
 - MFR for Public Involvement
 - Appendix D – Documentation Standards

Sample Memorandum of Agreement — Archaeology

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU,
CONNECTICUT ARMY NATIONAL GUARD,
AND
THE CT STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
REGARDING THE
CONSTRUCTION OF A REGIONAL TRAINING INSTITUTE PROJECT, CAMP RELL
(2010)

WHEREAS, the National Guard Bureau (NGB), as a federal agency, is required to comply with the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C §470f) (NHPA), and the NGB provides federal funding and guidance to state Guard organizations including the Connecticut Army National Guard (CTARNG); and

WHEREAS, the CTARNG operates Camp Rell, an 82 acre, state owned training area located in Niantic, East Lyme, New London County, CT along the shore of the Niantic River; and

WHEREAS, the CTARNG proposes to construct a Regional Training Institute (RTI) consisting of one 83,000 square foot building with associated walkways and parking areas, (hereinafter, "the undertaking") using federal funds, at Camp Rell, where buildings 401-409, 501, and a parking area are currently located; and

WHEREAS, the CTARNG, in accordance with the NHPA, has determined that the undertaking's Area of Potential Effect (APE)(as defined in 36 CFR 800.16(d)), encompasses approximately 12 acres in the southern portion of Camp Rell ;(Attachment 1) and

WHEREAS, archaeological site CT 45-64, discovered during Phase II investigations in 2001 and located in the southwestern portion of Camp Rell, contains components of a late Middle Woodland occupation; and

WHEREAS, the CTARNG, in consultation with the Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office (CTSHPO) pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800, regulations implementing Section 106 of the NHPA, has determined that site CT 45-64, within the APE, is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion D (Attachment 2); and

WHEREAS, the CTARNG and CTSHPO agree that site CT 45-64 has been extensively excavated meeting Phase III data recovery requirements as defined in the CTSHPO's *Environmental Review for Connecticut's Archaeological Resources* (Poirier 1987) and evidenced in the final report *Phase 3 Archaeological excavations of the Proposed Military Academy Site at Camp Rell/Rowland in the Niantic Section of East Lyme, CT* (Lavin and Banks 2006) and no further excavations within the aforementioned APE, except for the 6,000 square foot bitumen covered parking lot between buildings 409 and 501 and the

area proposed for utility installation immediately adjacent to the paved roadway to the south and east of the site, are required; and

WHEREAS, the CTARNG's original 2007 design for the proposed RTI placed the RTI building on top of the NRHP eligible archaeological site, CT 45-64. CTARNG redesigned the proposed RTI in 2009 and, per the updated design, portions of site CT 45-64 would be covered by a new parking lot; and

WHEREAS, the CTARNG, in consultation with the CTSHPD pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800 implementing Section 106 of the NHPA, has determined that buildings within the APE, 401-409 and 501, are not eligible for the NRHP per correspondence dated July 29, 1998 (Attachment 3) and that no further consultation per NHPA Section 106 for these facilities is required and the buildings will be demolished; and

WHEREAS, the CTARNG, in consultation with the CTSHPD and in accordance with the NHPA, has determined that the undertaking will have an adverse effect, as defined in 36 CFR 800, on archaeological site CT 45-64; and

WHEREAS, the removal of the parking lot and underlying materials located between buildings 501 and 409, as well as the area proposed for utility installation immediately adjacent to the paved roadway to the south and east of the site will be monitored by archaeologists to ensure that artifacts uncovered during removal activities are documented; and

WHEREAS, the CTARNG sent a letter to the East Lyme Historical Society on March 4, 2010, following up via e-mail on March 18, 2010 in order to determine whether there were any comments on the proposed mitigation measures (Attachment 4); and

WHEREAS, the CTSHPD is authorized to enter into this agreement in order to fulfill its role of advising and assisting Federal and State agencies in carrying out their Section 106 responsibilities under the following federal and state statutes: Section 101 and 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 470f, and pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800, regulations implementing Section 106, at 800.2(c)(1)(i) and 800.6(b), and the Connecticut Environmental Policy Act, Section 22a-1a-3(a)(4) of the Connecticut General Statutes; and,

WHEREAS, the CTARNG has consulted with two federally-recognized Indian Tribes, the Mashantucket Pequot Tribe and Mohegan Tribe (the Interested Tribes), that attach traditional religious or cultural importance to the affected properties and artifacts affected by this undertaking. CTARNG invited them to participate in consultation to develop this Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) (Attachment 5). CTARNG has requested their review and comment on the mitigation measures proposed within the agreement. The Interested Tribes

concur with the findings of the CTARNG and the CTSHPO and have accepted the opportunity to be concurring parties on this MOA; and

WHEREAS, by letter dated January 27, 2010, CTARNG notified the Advisory Council of Historic Preservation (ACHP) of this undertaking and the ACHP declined to participate in the consultation by letter dated February 5, 2010 (Attachment 6); and

WHEREAS, to the best of our knowledge and belief, no human remains, sacred objects or sacred sites as defined in Section 10-381 of the Connecticut General Statutes are expected to be encountered in the archaeological work proposed for sites within the APE; and

NOW, THEREFORE, the NGB, CTARNG and CTSHPO shall enter into this MOA to ensure that the following stipulations relating to future activities at site CT 45-64 will be implemented in a timely manner and with adequate resources in compliance with the NHPA.

STIPULATIONS

I. Monitoring of Parking Lot Removal between buildings 409 and 501

During the removal of the parking lot between buildings 409 and 501, an archaeologist meeting Professional Standards (found in Stipulation III below) shall be on site to determine whether any artifacts (as defined by section 10-381 of the Connecticut General Statutes) or prehistoric features are disturbed during the removal operations in the APE. If artifacts and/or features are discovered, removal activities shall be relocated to another area and the CTARNG Cultural Resources Manager (CRM) and project Contracting Officer's Representative (COR) shall be notified immediately. The on-site archaeologist shall explain the significance of the artifacts or features to the CTARNG CRM and the following procedures will be implemented:

- a. Artifacts shall be documented in place when possible or as soon as discovered if part of removal debris;
- b. Artifacts shall be collected after recording;
- c. Archaeological features shall be excavated and where appropriate, samples collected to provide information on the age and function of the individual Feature(s);
- d. Soil samples and other archaeological supporting materials shall be collected under the discretion of the archaeologist.
- e. If floral, faunal, or other organic specimens are collected from archaeological features and those samples are pertinent to the documentation and interpretation of the archaeological resource, the CTARNG or the archaeologist will ensure that such materials are

identified and analyzed, inclusive of radiometric (radiocarbon) and/or accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS) dating.

Archaeological excavation and removal activities will proceed concurrently wherever possible. In the event that this is not practical, all archaeological field work will be completed not more than two days after parking lot removal is complete.

II. Monitoring of Excavations for Utility Installation

An archaeologist meeting the qualifications outlined in Stipulation III will monitor the excavation associated with utility installation in the area immediately adjacent to the roadway located to the south and east of the site. If significant visible concentrations of artifacts and/or individual or multiple features are discovered during the utility excavation activities, the CTARNG Cultural Resources Manager (CRM) and project Contracting Officer's Representative (COR) shall be notified immediately. The on-site archaeologist shall explain the significance of the artifacts or features to the CTARNG CRM and the following procedures will be implemented:

- a. Artifact clusters shall be sampled through expeditious archaeological excavations. Any excavations will be strictly focused on the collection of sufficient material to characterize any distinct visible concentrations of artifacts within the utility trench. The level of sampling will be determined by the CTARNG Cultural Resources Manager (CRM) and project Contracting Officer's Representative (COR) in consultation with the archaeologist;
- b. Prehistoric archaeological Features shall be partially excavated and where appropriate, samples collected to provide information on the age and function of the individual Feature(s). Only those portions of Features identified within the utility trench will be subject to sampling and excavation. Partial excavation shall include a maximum of fifty percent (50%) of the Feature.

III. Professional Supervision

CTARNG shall ensure that all archaeological activities carried out pursuant to this Agreement are implemented by, or under the direct supervision of, a person or persons meeting the Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for Archeology (48 FR 44739).

IV. Preparation of Educational Brochure

The CTARNG will prepare a public education booklet that highlights the Native American, historic and military related archeological heritage of Camp Rell. The public oriented booklet shall be consistent in professional quality to the CTSHPO's State Archeological Preserve booklets. A draft of the booklet will be submitted to CTSHPO for review and comment prior to its finalization. The CTARNG shall provide 300 copies and a digital version to the SHPO for public distribution within three years of the date this MOA is finalized.

V. Site Visits

In coordination with CTARNG, representatives of the CTSHPO and any Tribes may request to visit the site. Site visits must be scheduled in advance to address security access issues.

VI. Recovery and Treatment of Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects that may be found during parking lot removal near site CT 45-64

The CTARNG, the CTSHPO, and the Interested Tribes agree that the proper methods and treatment for handling human remains and funerary objects that may be found, and for recording related information, are set forth in the ACHP's *Recommended Approach for Consultation on the Recovery of Significant Information from Archaeological Sites*, published in the Federal Register on May 18, 1999. Although human remains are not likely to be identified within the project area, CTARNG acknowledges its obligations under Connecticut General Statute Section 10-388 concerning the discovery and treatment of human remains. Consistent with Section 10-388, CTARNG or the archaeologist will notify the Office of the State Archaeologist immediately if human remains are discovered during the archaeological monitoring or any subsequent phase of construction.

VII. Curation of Artifacts found, if any, at site CT 45-64

If artifacts are found during parking lot removal, these items (artifacts and associated records, including notes, photographs, negatives, processed data, and maps) will be curated with the Dodd Center located at the University of Connecticut (Storrs), as per the terms agreed to in correspondence between CT ARNG and the Dodd Center dated February 22, 2010.

VIII. Monitoring and Discovery Report

CTARNG shall prepare a Monitoring and Discovery Report upon completion of field work and provide 2 (two) hard copies to CTSHPO, 1 (one) copy each to the Interested Tribes, and 1 (one) copy to NGB for review and comment. The Monitoring and Discovery Report will document the procedures followed and any

discoveries that occurred during monitoring activities as described in Stipulation I.

ADMINISTRATIVE STIPULATIONS

I. Definition of Signatories

For the purposes of this MOA the term "signatories to this MOA" means the NGB, CTARNG, and the CT SHPO, each of which has authority under 36 CFR 800.6(c)(8) to terminate the MOA if agreement cannot be reached regarding an amendment.

II. Anti-Deficiency Act

All requirements set forth in this MOA requiring expenditure of federal funds are expressly subject to the availability of appropriations and the requirements of the Anti-Deficiency Act (31 USC Section 1341). No obligation undertaken by the CTARNG under the terms of this MOA shall require or be interpreted to require a commitment to expend funds not appropriated for a particular purpose. If compliance with the Anti-Deficiency Act alters or impairs the CTARNG's ability to implement the stipulations of this MOA, the CTARNG will consult according to the amendment and termination procedures found in this section.

III. Alterations to Project Documents.

The CTARNG shall not alter any plan, scope of services, or other document that has been reviewed and commented on pursuant to this MOA, except to finalize documents commented on in draft, without first affording the signatories to this MOA the opportunity to review the proposed change and determine whether it shall require that this MOA be amended. If one or more such party (ies) determines that an amendment is needed, the signatories to this MOA shall consult in accordance with 36 CFR 800.6(c) (7) to consider such an amendment. The signatories will have thirty days to consider the amendment. The CTARNG will notify in writing everyone when the consultation with the signatories has been completed and the outcome of the consultation.

IV. Termination

If any signatory to this MOA determines that its terms will not or cannot be carried out, that party shall immediately consult with the other parties to attempt to develop an amendment per Stipulation E, above. If parties are unable to reach an acceptable amendment, the CTARNG will follow the proceeding procedures for termination:

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1. If the CTARNG determines that it cannot implement the terms of this MOA, or if the NGB or CTSHPO determines that the MOA is not being properly implemented, the CTARNG, the NGB or the CT SHPO may propose to the other signatories to this MOA that it be terminated.
 2. The party proposing to terminate this MOA shall so notify the other two signatories to this MOA, explaining the reasons for termination and affording them thirty (30) days to consult and seek alternatives to termination.
 3. Should such consultation fail the CTARNG, NGB or the CT SHPO may terminate the MOA. Should the MOA be terminated, the CTARNG shall either:
 - a. Consult in accordance with 36 CFR 800.6 to develop a new MOA;
 - or
 - b. Request the comments of the ACHP pursuant to 36 CFR 800.7.
 4. Execution of this MOA is intended to evidence the CTARNG's compliance with §106 of the NHPA. This fulfills Section 106 for this action.
 5. If the terms of this agreement have not been implemented within three years after the date of the signatures below, this MOA shall be considered null and void. In such event the CTARNG shall so notify the signatories to this agreement, and if it chooses to continue with the undertaking, shall re-initiate review of the undertaking in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800.

V. Objection to MOA by Member of the Public

At any time during implementation of the measures stipulated in this MOA, should an objection pertaining to this MOA or the effect of the undertaking on historic properties be raised by a member of the public, the CTARNG shall respond to the individual that made the objection in a timely manner.

VI. Dispute Resolution

1. Should the CTSHPO or concurring party object in writing to any actions carried out or proposed pursuant to this MOA, the CTARNG will consult with such party to resolve the objection. If the CTARNG, in consultation with the NGB, determines that the objection cannot be resolved within 90 days, the CTARNG will request further comments from the ACHP pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.7. If after initiating such consultation the CTARNG and the NGB determines that the objection cannot be resolved through consultation, the CTARNG shall forward all

documentation relevant to the objection to the ACHP, including the CTARNG's proposed response to the objection. Within 30 days after receipt of all pertinent documentation, the ACHP shall exercise one of the following options:

- a. Advise the CTARNG and the NGB that the ACHP concurs in the CTARNG's proposed response to the objection, whereupon the CTARNG will respond to the objection accordingly;
 - b. Provide the CTARNG and the NGB with recommendations, which the CTARNG shall take into account in reaching a final decision regarding its response to the objection; or
 - c. Notify the CTARNG and the NGB that the objection will be referred for advisory comments of the ACHP in accordance with 36 CFR 800.7(b).
2. Should the ACHP not exercise one of the above options within 30 days after receipt of all pertinent documentation, the CTARNG may assume the ACHP's concurrence in its proposed response to the objection.
 3. The CTARNG shall take into account any of the advisory comments of the ACHP provided in accordance with this stipulation with reference only to the subject of the objection; the CTARNG's responsibility to carry out all actions under this MOA that are not the subjects of the objection shall remain unchanged.
 4. At any time during implementation of the measures stipulated in this MOA, should an objection pertaining to this MOA or the effect of the undertaking on historic properties be raised by a member of the public, the CTARNG shall take the objection into account.

VII. Amendments

This MOA may be amended when such an amendment is agreed to in writing by all signatories. The amendment will be effective on the date a copy signed by all of the signatories is filed with the ACHP.

VIII. Non-availability of Funds

This agreement shall be subject to available funding, and nothing in this agreement shall bind the State to expenditures in excess of funds appropriated and allotted for the purposes outlined this agreement.

Execution of this MOA by the CTARNG and NGB and CTSHPO and implementation of its terms evidence that the CT ARNG and NGB have taken into account the effects of this undertaking on historic properties, afforded the Council a reasonable opportunity to comment, and fulfills the CTARNG and NGB's Section 106 responsibilities for this undertaking.

Until a signed copy of the MOA has been filed by the CTARNG with the ACHP, the MOA is not valid. The NGB will also send a signed copy to the Department of the Army, Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management for their files.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU,
CONNECTICUT ARMY NATIONAL GUARD,
AND
THE CT STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
REGARDING THE
CONSTRUCTION OF A REGIONAL TRAINING INSTITUTE PROJECT, CAMP RELL
(2010)

National Guard Bureau:

Michael J. Bennett Date
Colonel, US Army
Chief, Environmental Programs Division

Connecticut Army National Guard:

Thaddeus J. Martin Date
Major General
The Adjutant General

Connecticut State Historic Preservation Officer:

David Bahlman Date
Connecticut Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Concurring Parties:

Mashantucket Pequot Tribe:

Kathleen Knowles Date
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

Mohegan Tribe:

Elaine Thomas Date
Archaeology Program Coordinator

HOW TO FIND HISTORIC BUILDING MATERIALS

The following web sites can help you locate sources of salvaged historic building materials. Also check yellow pages listings under the following categories: brick-used, building materials-used, building restoration and preservation, historical societies, lumber used, materials used, and salvage.

BuildRecycle.Net
www.buildrecycle.net

Builder's Guide to Reuse and Recycling
www.buildersrecyclingguide.com

Building Materials Reuse Association
www.buildingreuse.org/directory/

Defense Reutilization Marketing Service
www.drms.dla.mil

Directory of Wood-Framed Building Deconstruction and Reused Building Materials Companies
Available as a .pdf at www.fpl.fs.fed.us (113 pp.)

Environmental Protection Agency Exchanges by Material:
www.epa.gov/epaoswer/non-hw/debris-new/type.htm
International and National Materials Exchanges:
www.epa.gov/jtr/comm/exchnat.htm
State Specific Exchanges:
www.epa.gov/jtr/comm/exchstate.htm

Environmental Yellow Pages
www.enviroyellowpages.com/swix/

Old House Journal
www.oldhousejournal.com

ReUse Development Organization
www.redo.org/FindReuse.html

Southern Waste Information Exchange
www.wastexchange.org



Department of Defense
Legacy Resource Management Program



U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - Seattle District
For further information:
Center of Expertise for the Preservation
of Historic Buildings and Structures
1-800-265-9309



John Cullman Associates, LLC
Architects and Preservation Planners

**PROCUREMENT GUIDELINES
FOR THE REUSE OF
HISTORIC BUILDING MATERIALS**



Why should you consider using salvaged historic building materials?

- **Economics:** Salvaged historic building materials range in cost from 10% to 100+% that of new.
- **Sustainability:** Salvaged historic building materials reduce both waste sent to landfills and environmental impacts associated with production of new materials. In addition, they represent substantial savings in embodied energy.
- **Compliance:** When used appropriately, salvaged historic building materials comply with historic preservation regulations.
- **Quality:** Salvaged historic building materials include old growth, high density timber, solid wood doors, and other high quality materials.

COMMON REUSABLE BUILDING MATERIALS

heavy timbers dimensional lumber structural steel
cabinets columns bricks stone slate shingle
clay tile wood panels trim wood floors siding
casework light fixtures plumbing fixtures doors
windows ceramic tile unique architectural items

¹ U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Construction and Engineering Research Laboratories. *Concepts for Reuse and Recycling of Construction and Demolition Waste*. Recycling is the reconstitution of a material into a new form.

² U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Environmentally Preferable Purchasing Program.

³ Whole Building Design Guide. *Construction Waste Management*.

⁴ U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. *Public Works Technical Bulletin PW1B-420-49-32: Selection Methods for the Reduction, Reuse, and Recycling of Demolition Waste*.

⁵ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Urban and Economic Policy Division. *Deconstruction: Building Disassembly and Material Salvage: The Riverdale Case Study*.

re-use
ri: 'yoʊs |
the use of a material more than once in its same form for the same purpose¹

REUSE AND RESOURCE CONSERVATION

The Department of Defense collectively owns more than 19,000 properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*) requires that rehabilitations to these buildings meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (36 C.F.R. 68). Standard 6 states that "where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities and, where possible, materials." Reused building materials are compatible with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards when they match the design, color, texture, and other qualities of the original materials. Appropriately reused building materials therefore meet compliance requirements for rehabilitation.

WHEN TO USE HISTORIC BUILDING MATERIALS

Appropriate use:

- Repairing or replacing pre-WWII framing members with salvaged dimensional lumber.
- Replacing a missing fireplace surround with a salvaged one of the same style and time period.
- Using salvaged clay tiles to repair a historic clay tile roof.

Inappropriate use:

- Installing exposed salvaged wood beams in a space where beams were historically plastered over.
- Replacing a missing Federal-era fireplace surround with one from the Victorian-era.
- Installing salvaged clay tiles on a roof that was historically metal.

LEED AND SPIRIT POINTS FOR REUSED MATERIALS

Both the LEED and SPIRIT programs grant points for reused materials:

- 1 point for specifying salvaged or refurbished materials for 5% of building materials
- 1 additional point for specifying salvaged or refurbished materials for 10% of building materials

REUSE AND SUSTAINABILITY

Reuse of historic building materials is compatible with Federal and Department of Defense regulations and programs aimed at improving stewardship of the environment. Salvaged building materials reduce both consumption of resources and production of wastes. The U.S. consumes approximately 25% of the world's resources yet has only 5% of the world's population.² According to the Environmental Protection Agency's 2003 calculations, the U.S. produces about 164 million tons of construction and demolition (C&D) waste per year, comprising 25-40% of the solid waste stream. Of the C&D waste, approximately 9% results from new construction, 38% from renovations, and 53% from demolition.³ On military installations undergoing intensive construction, notably those affected by Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC), C&D debris can be as much as 80% of the solid waste stream.⁴



HOW TO PROCURE HISTORIC BUILDING MATERIALS

1. *Define requirement:* Write a description of the material needed. Be as specific as possible.
2. *Identify sources of supply:* List all potential suppliers of the material. See overleaf, *SOURCES OF SALVAGED MATERIALS*, for guidance.
3. *Estimate costs:* Estimate the cost of the material based on quotes from potential suppliers, catalog listings, and similar previous purchases.
4. *Prepare Purchase Request and Commitment (DA Form 3953):* In block 15, specify that the material must be salvaged. In block 25, state that the acquisition of salvaged materials complies with both the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties and the Procurement Guidelines for the Reuse of Historic Materials.
5. *Attach additional documentation to DA Form 3953:* Include the written description of the materials, potential sources of supply, and cost estimates.

HISTORIC BUILDING MATERIALS AVERAGE COSTS ⁵	
Materials	Cost of salvage as percentage of new
sheathing boards, framing members, brick, windows, doors, shutters, fixtures	10-25%
hardwood flooring, dimensional lumber	50-85%
antique hardware, wide plank flooring, remillable lumber	100%+



Hardening Nineteenth Century Sites Best Management Practices

06-303

Background:

Fort Drum has five National Register listed archeological historic districts. It has become increasingly clear that in the northeastern United States off limits approaches to site protection result in steady deterioration due to extreme weather and vegetation. Using treatment of historic Sterlingville as a pilot project, Fort Drum developed a series of approaches for stabilization of nineteenth century archeological features. It is important to know that these treatments are supplemented by extensive documentation.

Objective:

To develop and implement systematic methods for evaluating deteriorating nineteenth century properties, safely removing vegetation, designing feature specific treatments, and implementing site protection and to demonstrate that these methods can work for a wide range of military installations and many types of historic features.

Summary of Approach:

Each feature is evaluated by a Cultural Resources Manager (CRM) working with a vegetation expert. Vegetation is selectively removed.



Before



After

Very stable foundations may be left exposed with future vegetation growth more aggressively controlled. Most foundations are covered with filter fabric. Care is taken to insure that sterile pathways are used for site access. Heavy equipment is never permitted in direct contact with archeological features. Fabric is usually covered with a layer of sterile sand. Note that the loader drives on sand only. Guidelines developed here encourage CRMs to search for cost effective ways to acquire materials and fill on their installations. Left over material from construction projects is one excellent source.



Further treatment depends on the feature's need for further stabilization. In severe situations stabilizing structures may be added. This residence in Sterlingville is an example. Sometimes honeycomb material is used to keep the sand and/or gravel in place. Other properties were

treated using additional layers of gravel, sand bags, and in one case recycled tank treads.



Benefit:

Historic sites are stabilized for preservation into the foreseeable future. Use of the filter fabrics enables any future land manager or interested party to recover the site in a condition that very closely approximates its condition at burial. When stabilization is complete, sites are sufficiently protected to allow soldier occupation. The additional benefit is that DoD personnel are able to gain experience in respectful occupation of cultural places prior to deploying to places of world heritage. In some cases, these methods could be safely used on prehistoric sites as well.

Accomplishments:

This initiative has resulted in stabilization of two historic villages on Fort Drum, two sites at Marine Base Quantico, and a series of World War I Trenches at Fort Lee, VA. The opportunity to reach beyond one installation has demonstrated that these methods are adaptable for a wide range of site types and environments. Production of the handbook and video demonstrate the basic principles and methods, making it possible for Cultural Resource and Range Management teams to creatively apply these techniques to meet unique challenges at their installations. Implementation of these methods offers DoD Cultural Resources programs the opportunity to pro-actively support the Mission while providing sound stewardship.

Contact Information:

Dr. Laurie W. Rush, CRM
85 First Street West
Fort Drum, NY 13602
Phone: 315-772-4165
Fax: 315-772-1001
laurie.rush@us.army.mil

REVISED 11/16/2006

UNCLAS

POC: Dr. Rush

EVENT :

INJECT DAY:

INJECT TIME:

THEME: SACRED SITE ENGAGEMENT

TRAINING OBJ/BATTLE DRILL: Engage Attackers Who Are Using a Moslem Cemetery as a Firing Point

SUBJECT: Insurgents Initiate Ambush from a Cultural Site

DESCRIPTION: Attackers Are Using Large Stone Markers in a Moslem Cemetery as Firing Points. Insurgent Group Includes Photographers Hoping for Footage of Americans Damaging a Moslem Cemetery.

EXPECTED ACTION: Unit must respond to attack from a sacred site using sufficient fire power while minimizing damage to the cemetery and markers. When area is secured, initiate contact with religious or community leaders to assess damage and plan for repairs. Unit works with local leaders to publicize use of the cemetery by insurgents for this purpose.

MODE

SEND FROM:

SEND TO:

IMPLEMENTER: Attackers have selected a Moslem Cemetery with large stone markers and a stone boundary fence as a position for ambushing a unit on patrol. The attackers have photographers who want footage of American personnel violating and damaging a sacred place.

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Appendix L: Correspondence

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State of New Jersey

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS
POST OFFICE BOX 340
TRENTON, NJ 08625-0340

PHILIP D. MURPHY
Governor
Commander-in-Chief

SHEILA OLIVER
Lieutenant Governor

LISA J. HOTI, D.O.
Colonel
Adjutant General (Interim)

Devon Frazier, THPO
Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
2025 South Gordon Cooper Drive
Shawnee, OK 74801

30 April 2021

Dear Mr. Frazier:

The New Jersey Army National Guard (NJARNG) is responsible for the protection and management of those properties that are within its care. At the present time, the NJARNG is preparing an updated Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) and prior to finalizing this document, we wish to consult with affected Federally Recognized Indian Tribes.

The ICRMP was originally prepared in 2005 and updated annually until 2011 and then every five beginning in 2011-2015 and updated in 2016-2020. This letter is to provide you an opportunity to consult on the next five-year update for 2021-2025. Department of Defense policy (DoD Instruction 4715.16 and AR 200-1) requires the NJARNG to develop an ICRMP which is a five-year plan that supports the military training mission through identification of compliance actions required by applicable federal laws and regulations concerning cultural resources management.

The lands we manage are among those that were the ancestral homes of the Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma Community. Consequently, we look forward to having you join us as a consulting party as we prepare these documents, in accordance with Federal Regulations, EO 13175 and the DoD American Indian and Alaska Native Policy. With your assistance, we hope to maintain an ongoing cooperative relationship between your tribe and the New Jersey Army National Guard.

If you desire, I can meet personally with you or your designated representative. My cultural resources manager, Ms. Sarah Helble, in coordination with the counterpart in your tribe, can outline areas of concern and provide you with further information to ensure that we address any concerns that you may have with regard to any potential impact the proposed action may have on your ancestral lands. Any information you may provide would be appreciated.

You may contact me at the address given, by telephone at (609)530-6957 or by fax at (609)530-7191. Our technical point of contact is the New Jersey National Guard's cultural resources manager, Ms. Sarah Helble at (609)530-7134 or Sarah.Helble@dmava.nj.gov.

Sincerely,

HOU.LISA.JEN
NY.1029143486

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Date: 2021.05.24 11:05:42
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LISA J. HOU, D.O.
Colonel, MC, NJARNG
The Adjutant General (Interim)

Encl: Draft ICMRP



State of New Jersey

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS
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PHILIP D. MURPHY
Governor
Commander-in-Chief

SHEILA OLIVER
Lieutenant Governor

LISA J. HOTI, D.O.
Colonel
Adjutant General (Interim)

Nekole Alligood, Director of Cultural Resources & Section 106
Delaware Nation, Oklahoma
P.O. Box 825
Anadarko, OK 73005

30 April 2021

Dear Ms. Alligood:

The New Jersey Army National Guard (NJARNG) is responsible for the protection and management of those properties that are within its care. At the present time, the NJARNG is preparing an updated Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) and prior to finalizing this document, we wish to consult with affected Federally Recognized Indian Tribes.

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The lands we manage are among those that were the ancestral homes of the Delaware Nation Community. Consequently, we look forward to having you join us as a consulting party as we prepare these documents, in accordance with Federal Regulations, EO 13175 and the DoD American Indian and Alaska Native Policy. With your assistance, we hope to maintain an ongoing cooperative relationship between your tribe and the New Jersey Army National Guard.

If you desire, I can meet personally with you or your designated representative. My cultural resources manager, Ms. Sarah Helble, in coordination with the counterpart in your tribe, can outline areas of concern and provide you with further information to ensure that we address any concerns that you may have with regard to any potential impact the proposed action may have on your ancestral lands. Any information you may provide would be appreciated.

Hou to Alligood, April 30, 2021

Page 2 of 2

You may contact me at the address given, by telephone at (609)530-6957 or by fax at (609)530-7191. Our technical point of contact is the New Jersey National Guard's cultural resources manager, Ms. Sarah Helble at (609)530-7134 or Sarah.Helble@dmava.nj.gov.

Sincerely,

HOU.LISA.JE Digitally signed by
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LISA J. HOU, D.O.
Colonel, MC, NJARNG
The Adjutant General (Interim)

Encl: Draft ICMRP



State of New Jersey

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PHILIP D. MURPHY
Governor
Commander-in-Chief

SHEILA OLIVER
Lieutenant Governor

LISA J. HOTI, D.O.
Colonel
Adjutant General (Interim)

Dr. Brice Obermeyer, THPO
Director, Delaware Tribe Historic Preservation Office
Delaware Tribe of Indians
Roosevelt Hall, Rm 212
1200 Commercial Street
Emporia, KS 66801

30 April 2021

Dear Dr. Obermeyer:

The New Jersey Army National Guard (NJARNG) is responsible for the protection and management of those properties that are within its care. At the present time, the NJARNG is preparing an updated Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) and prior to finalizing this document, we wish to consult with affected Federally Recognized Indian Tribes.

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The lands we manage are among those that were the ancestral homes of the Delaware Tribe of Indians Community. Consequently, we look forward to having you join us as a consulting party as we prepare these documents, in accordance with Federal Regulations, EO 13175 and the DoD American Indian and Alaska Native Policy. With your assistance, we hope to maintain an ongoing cooperative relationship between your tribe and the New Jersey Army National Guard.

If you desire, I can meet personally with you or your designated representative. My cultural resources manager, Ms. Sarah Helble, in coordination with the counterpart in your tribe, can outline areas of concern and provide you with further information to ensure that we address any concerns that you may have with regard to any potential impact the proposed action may have on your ancestral lands. Any information you may provide would be appreciated.

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Sincerely,

HOU.LISA.JEN Digitally signed by
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LISA J. HOU, D.O.
Colonel, MC, NJARNG
The Adjutant General (Interim)

Encl: Draft ICRMP



State of New Jersey

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS
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PHILIP D. MURPHY
Governor
Commander-in-Chief

SHEILA OLIVER
Lieutenant Governor

LISA J. HOTI, D.O.
Colonel
Adjutant General (Interim)

Susan Bachor, Preservation Representative
Delaware Tribe of Indians
P.O. Box 64
Pocono Lake, PA 18347

30 April 2021

Dear Ms. Bachor:

The New Jersey Army National Guard (NJARNG) is responsible for the protection and management of those properties that are within its care. At the present time, the NJARNG is preparing an updated Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) and prior to finalizing this document, we wish to consult with affected Federally Recognized Indian Tribes.

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The lands we manage are among those that were the ancestral homes of the Delaware Tribe of Indians Community. Consequently, we look forward to having you join us as a consulting party as we prepare these documents, in accordance with Federal Regulations, EO 13175 and the DoD American Indian and Alaska Native Policy. With your assistance, we hope to maintain an ongoing cooperative relationship between your tribe and the New Jersey Army National Guard.

If you desire, I can meet personally with you or your designated representative. My cultural resources manager, Ms. Sarah Helble, in coordination with the counterpart in your tribe, can outline areas of concern and provide you with further information to ensure that we address any concerns that you may have with regard to any potential impact the proposed action may have on your ancestral lands. Any information you may provide would be appreciated.

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Sincerely,

HOU.LISA.JEN Digitally signed by
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LISA J. HOU, D.O.
Colonel, NJARNG
The Adjutant General (Interim)

Encl: Draft ICRMP



State of New Jersey

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PHILIP D. MURPHY
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Commander-in-Chief

SHEILA OLIVER
Lieutenant Governor

LISA J. HOTI, D.O.
Colonel
Adjutant General (Interim)

Benjamin Barnes, Chief
Shawnee Tribe
29 South Highway 69A
Miami, OK 74355

30 April 2021

Dear Chief Barnes:

The New Jersey Army National Guard (NJARNG) is responsible for the protection and management of those properties that are within its care. At the present time, the NJARNG is preparing an updated Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) and prior to finalizing this document, we wish to consult with affected Federally Recognized Indian Tribes.

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The lands we manage are among those that were the ancestral homes of the Shawnee Tribe Community. Consequently, we look forward to having you join us as a consulting party as we prepare these documents, in accordance with Federal Regulations, EO 13175 and the DoD American Indian and Alaska Native Policy. With your assistance, we hope to maintain an ongoing cooperative relationship between your tribe and the New Jersey Army National Guard.

If you desire, I can meet personally with you or your designated representative. My cultural resources manager, Ms. Sarah Helble, in coordination with the counterpart in your tribe, can outline areas of concern and provide you with further information to ensure that we address any concerns that you may have with regard to any potential impact the proposed action may have on your ancestral lands. Any information you may provide would be appreciated.

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Sincerely,

HOU.LISA.JEN
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LISA J. HOU, D.O.
Colonel, MC, NJARNG
The Adjutant General (Interim)

Encl: Draft ICRMP



State of New Jersey

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SHEILA OLIVER
Lieutenant Governor

LISA J. HOTI, D.O.
Colonel
Adjutant General (Interim)

Sherry White, THPO
Stockbridge-Munsee Community
N8476 Mo He Con Nuck Road
Bowler, WI 54416

30 April 2021

Dear Ms. White:

The New Jersey Army National Guard (NJARNG) is responsible for the protection and management of those properties that are within its care. At the present time, the NJARNG is preparing an updated Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) and prior to finalizing this document, we wish to consult with affected Federally Recognized Indian Tribes.

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The lands we manage are among those that were the ancestral homes of the Stockbridge-Munsee Community. Consequently, we look forward to having you join us as a consulting party as we prepare these documents, in accordance with Federal Regulations, EO 13175 and the DoD American Indian and Alaska Native Policy. With your assistance, we hope to maintain an ongoing cooperative relationship between your tribe and the New Jersey Army National Guard.

If you desire, I can meet personally with you or your designated representative. My cultural resources manager, Ms. Sarah Helble, in coordination with the counterpart in your tribe, can outline areas of concern and provide you with further information to ensure that we address any concerns that you may have with regard to any potential impact the proposed action may have on your ancestral lands. Any information you may provide would be appreciated.

You may contact me at the address given, by telephone at (609)530-6957 or by fax at (609)530-7191. Our technical point of contact is the New Jersey National Guard's cultural resources manager, Ms. Sarah Helble at (609)530-7134 or Sarah.Helble@dmava.nj.gov.

Sincerely,

HOU.LISA.JE Digitally signed by
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Date: 2021.05.24
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LISA J. HOU, D.O.
Colonel, MC, NJARNG
The Adjutant General (Interim)

Encl: Draft ICRMP



State of New Jersey

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS
POST OFFICE BOX 340
TRENTON, NJ 08625-0340

PHILIP D. MURPHY
Governor
Commander-in-Chief

SHEILA OLIVER
Lieutenant Governor

LISA J. HOTI, D.O.
Colonel
Adjutant General (Interim)

Nathan Allison, THPO
Stockbridge-Munsee Community Band of Mohican Indians
65 1st Street
Troy, NY 12180

30 April 2021

Dear Mr. Allison:

The New Jersey Army National Guard (NJARNG) is responsible for the protection and management of those properties that are within its care. At the present time, the NJARNG is preparing an updated Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) and prior to finalizing this document, we wish to consult with affected Federally Recognized Indian Tribes.

The ICRMP was originally prepared in 2005 and updated annually until 2011 and then every five beginning in 2011-2015 and updated in 2016-2020. This letter is to provide you an opportunity to consult on the next five-year update for 2021-2025. Department of Defense policy (DoD Instruction 4715.16 and AR 200-1) requires the NJARNG to develop an ICRMP which is a five-year plan that supports the military training mission through identification of compliance actions required by applicable federal laws and regulations concerning cultural resources management.

The lands we manage are among those that were the ancestral homes of the Stockbridge-Munsee Community Band of Mohican Indians. Consequently, we look forward to having you join us as a consulting party as we prepare these documents, in accordance with Federal Regulations, EO 13175 and the DoD American Indian and Alaska Native Policy. With your assistance, we hope to maintain an ongoing cooperative relationship between your tribe and the New Jersey Army National Guard.

If you desire, I can meet personally with you or your designated representative. My cultural resources manager, Ms. Sarah Helble, in coordination with the counterpart in your tribe, can outline areas of concern and provide you with further information to ensure that we address any concerns that you may have with regard to any potential impact the proposed action may have on your ancestral lands. Any information you may provide would be appreciated.

You may contact me at the address given, by telephone at (609)530-6957 or by fax at (609)530-7191. Our technical point of contact is the New Jersey National Guard's cultural resources manager, Ms. Sarah Helble at (609)530-7134 or Sarah.Helble@dmava.nj.gov.

Sincerely,

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LISA J. HOU, D.O.
Colonel, MC, NJARNG
The Adjutant General (Interim)

Encl: Draft ICRMP



State of New Jersey

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS
POST OFFICE BOX 340
TRENTON, NJ 08625-0340

PHILIP D. MURPHY
Governor
Commander-in-Chief

SHEILA OLIVER
Lieutenant Governor

LISA J. HOTI, D.O.
Colonel
Adjutant General (Interim)

NJARNG-CFMO-EMB

7 September 2021

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Tribal Consultation for the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP).

1. Tribal consultation was initiated via formal letter submitted by the New Jersey Army National Guard (NJARNG) to seven federally recognized tribes as having cultural affiliation and interest within the State of New Jersey. Tribes were invited to participate as consulting parties for the development and review of the ICRMP.
2. The seven tribes invited to participate as consulting parties were:
 - Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
 - Delaware Nation, Oklahoma
 - Delaware Tribe of Indians
 - Delaware Tribe of Indians (East Coast)
 - Shawnee Tribe
 - Stockbridge-Munsee Community Band of Mohican Indians
 - Stockbridge-Munsee Community
3. The NJARNG has not received any response to the document as of this date.
4. Point of contact for this action is the undersigned at 609-530-7134 or Sarah.Helble@dmava.nj.gov.

SARAH HELBLE
Environmental Specialist



State of New Jersey

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS
POST OFFICE BOX 340
TRENTON, NJ 08625-0340

PHILIP D. MURPHY
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Colonel
Adjutant General (Interim)

Katherine J. Marcopul
Administrator and Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
New Jersey Historic Preservation Office
501 East State Street
Mail Code 501-04B
Trenton, NJ 08625-0420

30 April 2021

Re: New Jersey Army National Guard (NJARNG)
Draft Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) 2021-2025

Dear Ms. Marcopul:

The New Jersey Army National Guard (NJARNG) is responsible for the protection and management of those properties that are within its care. At the present time, the NJARNG is preparing an updated Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) and prior to finalizing this document, we wish to submit the draft for review and comment by the Historic Preservation Office (HPO).

The ICRMP was originally prepared in 2005 and updated annually until 2011 and then every five years beginning in 2011-2015 and updated in 2016-2020. This letter is to provide you an opportunity to consult on the next five-year update for 2021-2025. Department of Defense policy (DoD Instruction 4715.16 and AR 200-1) requires the NJARNG to develop an ICRMP which is a five-year plan that supports the military training mission through identification of compliance actions required by applicable federal laws and regulations concerning cultural resources management.

Similar to previously reviewed ICRMPs and subsequent updates, the updated ICRMP for FY 2021-2025 will facilitate the integration of cultural resources and related standard operating procedures into the NJARNG's ongoing mission-related activities. The ICMRP will also facilitate communication with stakeholders and compliance with existing federal and state cultural resources laws, including Section 106 (CFR 36 Part 800) for federal undertakings administered by the NJARNG, clearly outlining appropriate procedures, actions, and responsibilities under each. The document will provide an overview of the considerations, contacts, historic properties, and resource types associated with the stewardship of the NJARNG's facilities.

Helble to Marcopul, April 30, 2021

Page 2 of 2

I look forward to any comments or questions you may have regarding this draft of the ICRMP. You may contact me at the address given, by telephone at (609)530-7134, or by email at Sarah.Helble@dmava.nj.gov.

Sincerely,

SARAH HELBLE
Environmental Specialist
NJDMAVA CFMO-EMB

Encl: Draft ICMRP

NJARNG: ICRMP update 2021

Helble, Sarah (DMAVA) <Sarah.Helble@dmava.nj.gov>

Fri 4/30/2021 10:40 AM

To: DEP NJHPO (DEP) <NJHPO@dep.nj.gov>

Cc: Thivierge, Lindsay (DEP) <Lindsay.Thivierge@dep.nj.gov>; Patrick Harshbarger <PHarshbarger@hunterresearch.com>

■ 3 attachments (3 MB)

EFORM_v202004_NJDMAVA.pdf; NJARNG ICRMP Front Matter and Chapters 1 to 4_4-26-2021.pdf; ICRMP 2021-2025_New Jersey Historic Preservation Office Letter.pdf;

Good Morning,

Please find attached HPO consultation regarding NJARNG's 5 year ICRMP update. Please feel free to reach out to me with any questions.

I would also like to request a link to send over the appendices to this document which exceed the limit for NJDMAVA email. Thank you!

Warm Regards,

Sarah Helble

Environmental Specialist

NJ Dept. of Military and Veterans Affairs

101 Eggerts Crossing Road

Lawrence, NJ 08648

215 760 2424 (Cell)



New Jersey Historic Preservation Office

Email Submittal Form

HPO USE ONLY		Project#:	
Date Rcvd:		Date Due:	
Assigned:			

Rev. 4/2020

Clear Form

I. REVIEW DETAILS

New Request? Yes No (Prior HPO Project Number:)

Project / Property Name: NJ Army National Guard ICRMP update 2021-2025

Location: County: Municipality: Multiple:
Street Address: Block: Lot: Latitude: Longitude:

Review Type: (Check all that apply)

- Section 106: Initiation Identification Assess Effects Resolve Adverse Effects Mitigation
- NJ Register Project Authorization
- National Register: Preliminary App. COE Request Draft Nom. Revised Draft Nom. Other
- ITC Review: Part 1 Part 2 Part 3 Other
- DEP Review: FWW CAFRA UW/WD SRP Other
- Technical Assistance
- Other (Describe below)

Description: At the present time, the NJARNG is preparing an updated Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) and prior to finalizing this document, we wish to submit the draft for review and comment by the Historic Preservation Office (HPO). The ICRMP was originally prepared in 2005 and updated annually until 2011 and then every five years beginning in 2011-2015 and updated in 2016-2020. This consultation is to provide you an opportunity to comment on the next five-year update for 2021-2025.

II. CONTACT DETAILS

Name: Sarah Helble
Organization: NJ Department of Military and Veterans Affairs
Mailing Address: 101 Eggerts Crossing Road
City/State/Zip: Lawrence / NJ / 08648
Phone: Email:

III. ATTACHMENTS

Please email this form and PDF attachments to: NJHPO@dep.nj.gov

IMPORTANT: There is a maximum email size limit of 25 MB to the NJHPO email account. If supporting documentation exceeds 25 MB, check the box below to request a temporary OneDrive upload link.

REQUEST UPLOAD LINK:

Check all that apply:

- Cover Letter or Transmittal Memo
- Detailed Description/Scope of Work
- Location Map
- Forms (Nomination, NJ Register Review, ITC, etc.)
- Site/Project Plans
- Project Specifications
- Digital Images
- Reports
- Other (Please describe):

Draft ICRMP Attached

Please refrain from submitting duplicate hard copy documentation when using this form. Some processes may require follow-up submission of hard copy originals; HPO will notify the requestor when applicable.

All attachments should be in PDF format.

IV. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



INSTRUCTIONS

Email Submission process:

- Please fill out the Email Submittal Form with as much detail as possible as it pertains to your situation and request type.
- Email the completed form and relevant attachments to NJHPO@dep.nj.gov
- Request a OneDrive upload link for attachments that exceed 25 MB.
- Please refrain from submitting duplicate hard copy documentation when using this form. Some processes may require follow-up submission of hard copy originals; HPO will notify the requestor when applicable.
- Please submit only one email per review request. HPO cannot guarantee that subsequent emails will be processed or appropriately associated with the original submission.
- All submittals will be processed in the order in which they are received, and in most cases you will be notified via email of the assigned HPO Project Number and OneDrive link (if requested).

Detailed instructions for each section of the form are provided below.

I. REVIEW DETAILS

- **New Request:** Check YES to indicate that this is a new submittal to HPO or NO if this a continuation of a review previously submitted to HPO.
- **Prior HPO Project Number:** Include the prior HPO Project Number, if known.
- **Project/Property Name:** Provide the name of the project or property for which this submission is being made.
- **Location:** Provide the physical location of the project or property for which this submission is being made.
 - **County:** Primary NJ County in which the project or property is located.
 - **Municipality:** Primary NJ Municipality in which the project or property is located.
 - **Multiple:** Check to indicate when the project or property is located in multiple municipalities and list the additional locations in the Description below.
 - **Street Address:** Physical street address for the project or property.
 - **Block/Lot:** Primary tax parcel identifier; List additional tax parcels in the Description below.
 - **Latitude/Longitude:** For cases where Street Address and/or Block/Lot do not provide sufficient detail about the physical location, include the latitude and longitude coordinates for the location.
- **Review Type:** Check to indicate the review type(s) and sub-type(s) for which submission is being made. Check all that apply:
 - **Section 106:** Federal undertakings pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act. Check also the appropriate phase(s) of Section 106 that apply to the current submission: Initiation, Identification, Assess Effects, Resolve Adverse Effects.
 - **NJ Register Project Authorization:** State, County, or Local undertakings pursuant to the NJ Register of Historic Places Act.
 - **National Register:** Documentation for nomination of historic resources to the NJ and National Registers of Historic Places. Check also the type of documentation being submitted: Preliminary Application, COE Request, Draft Nomination, Revised Draft Nomination, Other (specify below).
 - **ITC Review:** Investment Tax Credit applications and supporting documentation. Check also the appropriate application type: Part 1, Part 2, or Part 3, or Other (specify below).



INSTRUCTIONS (Cont.)

- **DEP Review:** Comment requests for various DEP programs. Check also the applicable program type: FWW, CAFRA, UW/WD, SRP, Other (specify below).
- **Technical Assistance:** General requests for information or guidance on any aspect of historic preservation.
- **Other:** All other submissions. Please provide details in the Description below.
- **Description:** Provide a detailed description of the activity for which submission is being made and/or description of the documentation being submitted.

II. CONTACT DETAILS

- **Name:** Name of the primary contact regarding this submission.
- **Organization:** Name of the organization represented by the primary contact.
- **Mailing Address:** Postal address for the primary contact.
- **City / State / Zip:** Postal city, state, and zip code for the primary contact.
- **Phone:** Daytime phone number for the primary contact.
- **Email:** Email address for the primary contact. *Note that all communication regarding this submission will be sent to this email address.*

III. ATTACHMENTS

- **Check all that apply:** Indicate the type(s) supporting documentation attached to this Email Submittal Form.
 - Attachments are required as they apply to your particular situation and submission type.
 - All attachments should be in PDF format except as required by specific provisions of a particular review type.
- **Request Upload Link:** Check to request a temporary OneDrive upload link for attachments that exceed a total of 25 MB collectively. You will be notified via email at the address provided when the upload link is activated. This link will only be accessible until your upload is completed.

IV. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

- Please add any additional comments, questions, or specific details regarding this submission which will assist HPO staff in processing your request.

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Appendix M: Cultural Resources Compliance Actions Planned for FY 2021-2025

CULTURAL RESOURCES COMPLIANCE ACTIONS PLANNED FOR FY 2021-2025

Location	Job #	State/ Federal	Project Description	Proposed Compliance Action
Atlantic City Armory	34AC001	TBD	Repave parking at Armory	This project will not affect historic properties. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34AC002	TBD	Add/alt supply room at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
	34AC004	S&F	Upgrade weapons vault of Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
	34AC006	TBD	Upgrade of (SAF) doors at Atlantic City Readiness Center	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
	34AC008	TBD	Replace storm damaged roof at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
	34AC101	S&F (TBD)	Replace boiler at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
Bordentown SFSC	34BT003	TBD	Install new roof and carport-mounted Solar Photovoltaic System at WTC	Bldgs 00001 and 00002 were surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34BT004	TBD	Soldier Family Support Center	Bldgs 00001 and 00002 were surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
Bridgeton Armory	Sale of property planned during FY 2021-2025.			
Burlington Armory	Sale of property planned during FY 2021-2025.			
Cape May Armory	340134	S&F	Add/alt to Readiness Center at Cape May	The property contains an Eligible archaeological resource. Project will require Section 106 coordination if the project has the potential to impact the resource.
	34CM001	S&F (TBD)	Install standby generator at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34CM002	S&F (TBD)	Renovate bathrooms at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.

	34CM003	S&F (TBD)	Replace boiler at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34CM004	S&F (TBD)	Supply rooms and vaults at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34CM010	TBD	Restone motor pool area at FMS	The property contains an Eligible archaeological resource. Project will require Section 106 coordination if the project has the potential to impact the resource.
	34CM012	TBD	Demolish heating oil ASTs	Bldgs 00001 and 00002 were surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34CM013	TBD	Upgrade of (SAF) doors at Cape May Readiness Center	Bldgs 00001 and 00002 were surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34CM111	S&F (TBD)	Upgrade LED lighting at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34CM112	S&F (TBD)	Install Solar Photovoltaic System at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34CM113	TBD	Replace roof at FMS	Bldg 00002 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
Cherry Hill Armory	340135	S&F	Add/alt to Readiness Center at Cherry Hill	Bldgs 00001 and 00002 were surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. Phase IA/IB Archaeological study completed. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	340168	S&F	Add/alt Cherry Hill Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. Phase IA/IB Archaeological study

				completed. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34CH003	S&F (TBD)	Replace windows at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34CH005	S&F	Weapons vault at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34CH008	S&F (TBD)	Install Standby Generator Switch at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34CH010	TBD	Install carport Photovoltaic System at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34CH011	TBD	Renovate Maintenance Training Bay	Bldg 00002 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34CH014	TBD	Cherry Hill/IFR Remediation Project	Bldgs 00001 and 00002 were surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34CH015	TBD	Demo water tank at FMS	Bldg 00002 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34CH017	TBD	Upgrade of (SAF) doors at Cherry Hill Readiness Center	Bldgs 00001 and 00002 were surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
Dover Picatinny Arsenal	340136	Federal	Add/alt Picatinny National Guard Readiness Center	Bldg 3801 (also known as Bldg 00001) was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. Phase IA/IB Archaeological study completed. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.

	340171	Federal	Add/alt to Picatinny FMS #7	Bldg 3801 (also known as Bldg 00001) was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34PI002	TBD	Convert oil tank to natural gas line at Picatinny FMS	Bldg 00001 (also known as Bldg 3801) was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34PI003	Federal (TBD)	Repave all failing paved assets at Picatinny	This project will not affect historic properties. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34PI006	TBD	Upgrade LED lighting at Picatinny FMS	Bldg 00001 (also known as Bldg 3801) was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34PI007	TBD	Individual bay doors at Picatinny FMS	Bldg 3801 (also known as Bldg 00001) was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34PI010	TBD	Upgrade of (SAF) doors at Picatinny Bldg 3801	Bldg 00001 (also known as Bldg 3801) was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34PI011	TBD	Picatinny 143rd Truck Co. Armory	Bldg 00001 (also known as Bldg 3801) was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
Dover Armory	34DO001	S&F (TBD)	Rehab bathrooms and lockers at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34DO002	S&F (TBD)	Upgrade LED lighting at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34DO003	S&F (TBD)	Design/rehab of kitchen at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34DO005	S&F (TBD)	Install Standby Generator Switch at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in

				Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34DO006	S&F (TBD)	Paint Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34DO007	S&F (TBD)	Replace windows at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34DO009	S&F (TBD)	Replace failing boiler at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34DO015	TBD	Solar Photovoltaic System at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34DO016	TBD	Replace/install fire suppression system in Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34DO017	TBD	Upgrade of (SAF) doors at Dover Readiness Center	Bldgs 00001-00003 were surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
Elizabeth Store Front Recruiting	34EZ007	TBD	Upgrade of (SAF) doors at Elizabeth Store Front	Store front not surveyed. Elizabeth Store Front Recruiting at 1135 Elizabeth Avenue is a contributing resource to the NR-listed Mid-Town Historic District. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
Flemington Armory	34FL002	TBD	Repave all paved assets at Armory	This project will not affect historic properties. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34FL003	TBD	Weapons vault at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34FL006	TBD	Upgrade LED lighting at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in

				Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34FL007	TBD	Flemington/IFR Remediation Project	Bldgs 00001, 00002, and 00004 were surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34FL008	TBD	Upgrade of (SAF) doors at Flemington Readiness Center	Bldgs 00001, 00002, and 00004 were surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34FL009	TBD	Replace flat roof with pitched metal at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34FL011	TBD	Remove UST/install AST at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
Fort Dix Training Site	34FD008	TBD	Secure area at Fort Dix JT2DC	This project will not affect historic properties. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34FD009	TBD	Add vehicle bay to Ready Building at Fort Dix	This project will not affect historic properties. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34FD018	Federal (TBD)	Install standby generator at JT2DC	This project will not affect historic properties. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34FD112	Federal (TBD)	Retrofit HVAC management control system at JT2DC	This project will not affect historic properties. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34FD170	TBD	Install transfer switches at Bldg 3601	This project will not affect historic properties. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34NE001	TBD	Demolition of heating and waste oil tanks at Utes	This project will not affect historic properties. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
Franklin Armory	Sale of property planned during FY 2021-2025.			
Freehold Armory	34FH006	TBD	Renovate failing bathrooms at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.

	34FH009	TBD	Install Solar Photovoltaic System at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34FH010	TBD	Replace flat roof with pitched metal at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34FH011	TBD	Freehold/IFR Remediation Project	Bldg 00001 and MVSB were surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34FH012	TBD	Upgrade of (SAF) doors at Freehold Readiness Center	Bldg 00001 and MVSB were surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
Hackettstown Armory	34HT001	S&F (TBD)	Install standby generator at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34HT002	S&F (TBD)	Repave all failing paved assets at Armory	This project will not affect historic properties. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34HT003	TBD	Modernize supply room (OCIE) and weapons vault at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34HT007	TBD	Upgrade LED lighting at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34HT008	TBD	Install Solar Photovoltaic System at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34HT009	TBD	Replace/install fire suppression system in Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34HT010	TBD	Hackettstown/IFR Remediation Project	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in

				Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34HT011	TBD	Upgrade of (SAF) doors at Hackettstown Readiness Center	Bldg 00001 and 00002 were surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
Hammonton Armory	340140	S&F	Add/alt to Readiness Center at Hammonton	Bldgs 00001 and 00002 were surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. Phase IA/IB Archaeological study completed. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34HA001	S&F (TBD)	Repave all failing paved assets at Armory	This project will not affect historic properties. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34HA002	TBD	Upgrade weapons vault to criteria at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34HA003	TBD	Install Standby Generator Switch at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34HA005	TBD	Upgrade LED lighting at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34HA006	TBD	Install new roof and carport-mounted Solar Photovoltaic System at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34HA007	TBD	Renovate failing bathrooms at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34HA008	TBD	Upgrade of (SAF) doors at Hammonton Readiness Center	Bldgs 00001 and 00002 were surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34HA902	TBD	Replace flat roof with pitched metal at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further

				Section 106 coordination will be needed.
Jersey City Armory	34JC001	TBD	Install standby generator switch at Armory	The Jersey City Armory is Eligible. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
	34JC004	TBD	Add/alt supply room at Armory	The Jersey City Armory is Eligible. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
	34JC007	TBD	Upgrade LED lighting at Armory	The Jersey City Armory is Eligible. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
	34JC008	TBD	Jersey City/IFR Remediation Project	The Jersey City Armory is Eligible. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
	34JC009	TBD	Upgrade of (SAF) doors at Jersey City Readiness Center	The Jersey City Armory is Eligible. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
	34JC011	TBD	Replace floor/track at Armory	The Jersey City Armory is Eligible. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
Lakehurst Training Site Naval Air Station	340100	Federal	National Guard Readiness Center	This project is taking place within the Lakehurst Lighter than Air HD. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
	340105	Federal	Construct TUAS Facility at Lakehurst	This project is taking place within the Lakehurst Lighter than Air HD. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
	340132	Federal	National Guard Readiness Center	This project is taking place within the Lakehurst Lighter than Air HD. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
	340170	Federal	CST Ready Building at Lakehurst	This project is taking place within the Lakehurst Lighter than Air HD. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
	340223	Federal	Construct Ready Building at JBMDL	This project is taking place within the Lakehurst Lighter than Air HD. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
	340630	Federal	Photovoltaic Solar Power System 1MW	This project is taking place within the Lakehurst Lighter than Air HD. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
	34LH001	TBD	Upgrade weapons vault to criteria at Armory	This project is taking place within the Lakehurst Lighter than Air HD. Project will require Section 106 coordination.

34LH003	TBD	Replace existing tank monitoring system at Lakehurst	This project is taking place within the Lakehurst Lighter than Air HD. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
34LH006	TBD	Repair fire suppression system at Lakehurst Bldg #307	This project is taking place within the Lakehurst Lighter than Air HD. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
34LH007	TBD	Retention/infiltration Basin #2 erosion remediation at Lakehurst	This project is taking place within the Lakehurst Lighter than Air HD. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
34LH009	TBD	Upgrade LED lighting at Lakehurst Utes	This project is taking place within the Lakehurst Lighter than Air HD. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
34LH011	TBD	Restone parking lot for military vehicles at Lakehurst	This project is taking place within the Lakehurst Lighter than Air HD. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
34HL014	TBD	Install renewable energy Photovoltaic System at CLTF Lakehurst	This project is taking place within the Lakehurst Lighter than Air HD. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
34HL015	TBD	Install renewable energy Photovoltaic System at CLTF Lakehurst	This project is taking place within the Lakehurst Lighter than Air HD. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
34HL016	TBD	Install renewable energy Photovoltaic System at CLTF Lakehurst	This project is taking place within the Lakehurst Lighter than Air HD. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
34LH021	TBD	Upgrade of (SAF) doors at Lakehurst CLF Facility #801	This project is taking place within the Lakehurst Lighter than Air HD. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
34LH203	Federal	Design/install solar hot water system at NJ-MATES	This project is taking place within the Lakehurst Lighter than Air HD. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
34LH204	Federal	Install standby generator at Armory	This project is taking place within the Lakehurst Lighter than Air HD. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
34LH804	TBD	Energy Efficient Renovation	This project is taking place within the Lakehurst Lighter than Air HD. Project will require Section 106 coordination.

Larchmont Store Front Recruiting	34ML001	TBD	Upgrade of (SAF) doors at Mount Laurel Larchmont Store Front	Store front not surveyed.
Lodi Armory	Sale of property planned during FY 2021-2025.			
Lawrenceville Armory	340123	Federal	USPFO	All buildings at Lawrenceville have been evaluated for NRHP and none are eligible or are in need of evaluation. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	340141	S&F	Add/alt to Readiness Center at Lawrenceville	All buildings at Lawrenceville have been evaluated for NRHP and none are eligible or are in need of evaluation. Phase IA/IB Archaeological study completed. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	340157	Federal	Add/alt to FMS	All buildings at Lawrenceville have been evaluated for NRHP and none are eligible or are in need of evaluation. Phase IA/IB Archaeological study completed. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	CFA-340200	Federal	Administrative Building, General Purpose add/alt	All buildings at Lawrenceville have been evaluated for NRHP and none are eligible or are in need of evaluation. Phase IA/IB Archaeological study completed. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	340210	Federal	Add POV Parking for USPFO	All buildings at Lawrenceville have been evaluated for NRHP and none are eligible or are in need of evaluation. Phase IA/IB Archaeological study completed. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34DM003	TBD	Upgrade LED lighting at DMAVA HQ	All buildings at Lawrenceville have been evaluated for NRHP and none are eligible or are in need of evaluation. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34DM004	TBD	Reconfigure of admin space at DMAVA	All buildings at Lawrenceville have been evaluated for NRHP and none are eligible or are in need of evaluation. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34LV002	S&F (TBD)	Install new HVAC system at Armory (Drill Floor)	All buildings at Lawrenceville have been evaluated for NRHP and none are eligible or are in need of

				evaluation. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34LV005	TBD	Modernize supply room (OCIE) and weapons vault at Armory	All buildings at Lawrenceville have been evaluated for NRHP and none are eligible or are in need of evaluation. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34LV010	Federal (TBD)	Construct pre fab metal facility	All buildings at Lawrenceville have been evaluated for NRHP and none are eligible or are in need of evaluation. Phase IA/IB Archaeological study completed. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34LV012	TBD	Upgrade LED lighting at FMS #5	All buildings at Lawrenceville have been evaluated for NRHP and none are eligible or are in need of evaluation. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34LV014	Federal (TBD)	Replace boiler at FMS#5	All buildings at Lawrenceville have been evaluated for NRHP and none are eligible or are in need of evaluation. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34LV021	TBD	Install new roof and carport-mounted Solar Photovoltaic System at Armory	All buildings at Lawrenceville have been evaluated for NRHP and none are eligible or are in need of evaluation. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34LV023	TBD	Lawrenceville/IFR Remediation Project	All buildings at Lawrenceville have been evaluated for NRHP and none are eligible or are in need of evaluation. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34LV024	TBD	Demolish Bldg #00012 covered storage	All buildings at Lawrenceville have been evaluated for NRHP and none are eligible or are in need of evaluation. Phase IA/IB Archaeological study completed. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34LV025	TBD	Demolish heating oil tank	All buildings at Lawrenceville have been evaluated for NRHP and none are eligible or are in need of evaluation. Phase IA/IB Archaeological study completed. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34LV029	TBD	Replace existing HVAC system at HSCOE Bldg #7	All buildings at Lawrenceville have been evaluated for NRHP and none are eligible or are in need of

				evaluation. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34LV030	TBD	Motor pool/rink lead dust clean-up at Armory	All buildings at Lawrenceville have been evaluated for NRHP and none are eligible or are in need of evaluation. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34LV112	TBD	Rehab of Bldg #11 for USPFO	All buildings at Lawrenceville have been evaluated for NRHP and none are eligible or are in need of evaluation. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34LV116	TBD	Replace power distribution center at DMAVA	All buildings at Lawrenceville have been evaluated for NRHP and none are eligible or are in need of evaluation. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34LV117	Federal (TBD)	Retrofit HVAC management control system at USPFO	All buildings at Lawrenceville have been evaluated for NRHP and none are eligible or are in need of evaluation. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34LV119	TBD	Maint. work force	All buildings at Lawrenceville have been evaluated for NRHP and none are eligible or are in need of evaluation. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34LV120	TBD	ATFP Entrance for Complex	All buildings at Lawrenceville have been evaluated for NRHP and none are eligible or are in need of evaluation. Phase IA/IB Archaeological study completed. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34VV407	S&F (TBD)	Statewide asbestos survey and management plan	All buildings at Lawrenceville have been evaluated for NRHP and none are eligible or are in need of evaluation. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34VV601-B7	TBD	Replace generator at Bldg #7	All buildings at Lawrenceville have been evaluated for NRHP and none are eligible or are in need of evaluation. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
Morristown Armory	340142	S&F	Add/Alt to Readiness Center at Morristown	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
	340163	S&F	Vehicle Storage Building at Morristown	Bldg 00002 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further

				Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34MT001	S&F (TBD)	Install standby generator at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
	34MT002	S&F	Add/alt supply room at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
	34MT003	S&F	Upgrade weapons vault at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
	34MT007	S&F (TBD)	Solar Photovoltaic System at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
	34MT009	TBD	Replace windows and doors at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
	34MT010	TBD	Morristown/IFR Remediation Project	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
	34MT011	TBD	Demolish UTMB heating oil UST	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require Section 106 coordination if the project has the potential to physically or visually impact the building.
	34MT013	TBD	Upgrade of (SAF) doors at Morristown Readiness Center	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
Mount Holly Armory	340143	S&F	Add/alt to Readiness Center at Mount Holly	Bldgs 00001 and 00011 were surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. Phase IA/IB Archaeological study completed. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34MH001	S&F (TBD)	Repave all failing paved assets at Armory	This project will not affect historic properties. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34MH003	S&F (TBD)	Install standby generator at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34MH005	TBD	Install carport Photovoltaic System at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34MH006	TBD	Upgrade of (SAF) doors at Mount Holly Readiness Center	Bldgs 00001 and 00011 were surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.

	34MH112	S&F (TBD)	Upgrade LED lighting at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
Newark Armory	340167	S&F	National Guard Readiness Center	Bldg 00001 has been determined not NRHP eligible. Phase IA/IB Archaeological study completed. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34NW004	TBD	Upgrade LED lighting at Armory	Bldg 00001 has been determined not NRHP eligible. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34NW005	TBD	Demolish excess at Armory	Bldg 00001 has been determined not NRHP eligible. Phase IA/IB Archaeological study completed. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34NW006	TBD	Newark/IFR Remediation Project	Bldg 00001 has been determined not NRHP eligible. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34NW007	TBD	Demolition Feasibility Study at Armory	Bldg 00001 has been determined not NRHP eligible. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34NW008	TBD	Upgrade of (SAF) doors at Newark Readiness Center	Bldg 00001 has been determined not NRHP eligible. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34NW009	TBD	Install new HVAC system at Armory	Bldg 00001 has been determined not NRHP eligible. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34NW010	TBD	Replace roof at Armory	Bldg 00001 has been determined not NRHP eligible. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34NW011	TBD	Rehab admin space at Armory	Bldg 00001 has been determined not NRHP eligible. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34NW012	TBD	Paving/sidewalks at Armory	Bldg 00001 has been determined not NRHP eligible. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34NW013	TBD	Replace windows at Armory	Bldg 00001 has been determined not NRHP eligible. Phase IA/IB Archaeological study completed. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
34NW014	TBD	Repointing exterior structural brick walls at Armory	Bldg 00001 has been determined not NRHP eligible. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.	

Riverdale Armory	340144	S&F	Add/alt to Readiness Center at Riverdale	Bldgs 00001-00003 have been determined not NRHP eligible. Phase IA/IB Archaeological study completed. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34RD001	TBD	Install standby generator switch at Armory	Bldg 00001 has been determined not NRHP eligible. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34RD004	TBD	Repave parking at Armory	This project will not affect historic properties. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34RD008	TBD	Replace failing bathrooms at Armory	Bldg 00001 has been determined not NRHP eligible. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34RD011	TBD	Install Solar Photovoltaic System at Armory	Bldg 00001 has been determined not NRHP eligible. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34RD012	TBD	Riverdale/IFR Remediation Project	Bldgs 00001-00003 have been determined not NRHP eligible. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34RD013	TBD	Upgrade of (SAF) doors at Riverdale Readiness Center	Bldgs 00001-00003 have been determined not NRHP eligible. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34RD111	S&F (TBD)	Upgrade LED lighting at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
Sea Girt NGTC	340145	S&F	Readiness Center at Sea Girt	Quarters 1 is Eligible. Project may require Section 106 coordination if the project has the potential to physically or visually impact the building or its views.
	340169	S&F	Add/alt to Armory for 63rd Band	NJARNG and the New Jersey SHPO have determined that no additional architectural or archaeological survey is necessary. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	340205	Federal	New entrance and guard shack at entrance	NJARNG and the New Jersey SHPO have determined that no additional architectural or archaeological survey is necessary. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	340209	Federal	Addition to Med Clinic	NJARNG and the New Jersey SHPO have determined that no additional architectural or archaeological survey

				is necessary. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
340307	Federal	Install 500kW Photovoltaic Solar Electrical System		NJARNG and the New Jersey SHPO have determined that no additional architectural or archaeological survey is necessary. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
340315	Federal	Micro grid at Sea Girt		Quarters 1 is Eligible. Project may require Section 106 coordination if the project has the potential to physically or visually impact the building or its views or impact archaeological resources.
340316	Federal	Replace failing electrical distribution system		NJARNG and the New Jersey SHPO have determined that no additional architectural or archaeological survey is necessary. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
340506	Federal	Troop dispensary/health clinic addition		Bldg 00064 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
34SG003	TBD	Modernize supply room (OCIE) and weapons vault at Armory		Bldg 00035 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
34SG008	TBD	Engineering assessment evaluation for firing range		NJARNG and the New Jersey SHPO have determined that no additional architectural or archaeological survey is necessary. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
34SG013	TBD	Install a running track/multipurpose athletic field		Quarters 1 is Eligible. Project may require Section 106 coordination if the project has the potential to physically or visually impact the building or its views or impact archaeological resources.
34SG015	TBD	Convert and rehab part of Bldg #60 to support band mission		NJARNG and the New Jersey SHPO have determined that no additional architectural or archaeological survey is necessary. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
34SG017	TBD	Upgrade LED lighting at Bldg #26		NJARNG and the New Jersey SHPO have determined that no additional architectural or archaeological survey is necessary. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
34SG020	S&F (TBD)	Replace failing electrical distribution system		NJARNG and the New Jersey SHPO have determined that no additional architectural or archaeological survey

				is necessary. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
34SG023	TBD	Renovate stairwell in Bldg #7	NJARNG and the New Jersey SHPO have determined that no additional architectural or archaeological survey is necessary. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.	
34SG024	TBD	Replace roof of Bldg #7	NJARNG and the New Jersey SHPO have determined that no additional architectural or archaeological survey is necessary. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.	
34SG202	Federal (TBD)	Design/install solar hot water system at Dining Facility	NJARNG and the New Jersey SHPO have determined that no additional architectural or archaeological survey is necessary. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.	
34SG025	TBD	Replace existing boiler at Armory	Bldg 00035 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.	
34SG029	TBD	Sea Girt/IFR Remediation Project	NJARNG and the New Jersey SHPO have determined that no additional architectural or archaeological survey is necessary. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.	
34SG113	Federal (TBD)	Rehab dining hall at Bldg 11	NJARNG and the New Jersey SHPO have determined that no additional architectural or archaeological survey is necessary. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.	
34SG204	TBD	Replace failed fire suppression system in Bldg #50	NJARNG and the New Jersey SHPO have determined that no additional architectural or archaeological survey is necessary. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.	
34SG221	TBD	Design and build barrier arm system	NJARNG and the New Jersey SHPO have determined that no additional architectural or archaeological survey is necessary. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.	
34SG222	TBD	Resurface road Academy Way	NJARNG and the New Jersey SHPO have determined that no additional architectural or archaeological survey is necessary. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.	
34SG223	TBD	Replace existing sidewalks and curbs on Academy Way	NJARNG and the New Jersey SHPO have determined that no additional architectural or archaeological survey	

				is necessary. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
34SG224	TBD	Convert Bldg #21 to Barracks		NJARNG and the New Jersey SHPO have determined that no additional architectural or archaeological survey is necessary. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
34SG225	TBD	Renovate Bldg #22 as current use		NJARNG and the New Jersey SHPO have determined that no additional architectural or archaeological survey is necessary. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
34SG226	TBD	Rehab Bldg #23		NJARNG and the New Jersey SHPO have determined that no additional architectural or archaeological survey is necessary. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
34SG230	TBD	Renovate TT ENL Barracks Bldg #25		NJARNG and the New Jersey SHPO have determined that no additional architectural or archaeological survey is necessary. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
34SG233	TBD	Rehab TT off Quarters Bldg #24		NJARNG and the New Jersey SHPO have determined that no additional architectural or archaeological survey is necessary. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
34SG234	TBD	Rehab TT off Quarters Bldg #15		NJARNG and the New Jersey SHPO have determined that no additional architectural or archaeological survey is necessary. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
34SG235	TBD	Renovate bathrooms at Bldg #35		Bldg 00035 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
34SG236	TBD	Replace sewer line at Bldg #35		Bldg 00035 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
34SG237	TBD	Renovate TT ENL Barracks Bldg #18		NJARNG and the New Jersey SHPO have determined that no additional architectural or archaeological survey is necessary. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
34SG238	TBD	Renovate TT ENL Barracks Bldg #20		NJARNG and the New Jersey SHPO have determined that no additional architectural or archaeological survey is necessary. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.

	34SG239	TBD	Renovate TT ENL Barracks Bldg #17	NJARNG and the New Jersey SHPO have determined that no additional architectural or archaeological survey is necessary. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34SG242	TBD	Demolish Bldg #59	Bldg 00059 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34SG243	TBD	Demolish Bldg #64	Bldg 00064 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34SG244	TBD	Demolish Bldg #65	NJARNG and the New Jersey SHPO have determined that no additional architectural or archaeological survey is necessary. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34SG245	TBD	Redesign and update HVAC humidity control system in Bldg #8	NJARNG and the New Jersey SHPO have determined that no additional architectural or archaeological survey is necessary. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34SG246	TBD	Decommission and remove oil water separator at Bldg #36	Bldg 00036 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34SG247	TBD	Repair stormwater basin at RTI	NJARNG and the New Jersey SHPO have determined that no additional architectural or archaeological survey is necessary. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34SG248	TBD	Demolish partial of Bldg #66	NJARNG and the New Jersey SHPO have determined that no additional architectural or archaeological survey is necessary. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
	34SG805	TBD	Replace failed fire suppression system at Bldg #60	NJARNG and the New Jersey SHPO have determined that no additional architectural or archaeological survey is necessary. This project will not need Section 106 coordination.
Somerset Armory	340146	S&F	Add/alt to Readiness Center at Somerset	Bldgs 00001 and 00002 were surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. Phase IA/IB Archaeological study completed. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	340159	Federal	Add/alt to FMS	Bldg 00002 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in

				Barnes and Weishar 2015. Phase IA/IB Archaeological study completed. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34SO001	S&F (TBD)	Renovate kitchen at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34SO004	TBD	Renovate OCIE locker rooms/supply rooms and vault at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34SO007	TBD	Upgrade of stone for motor pool area at FMS	Bldg 00002 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. Phase IA/IB Archaeological study completed. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34SO010	TBD	Somerset/IFR Remediation Project	Bldgs 00001 and 00002 were surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34SO012	TBD	Upgrade of (SAF) doors at Somerset Readiness Center	Bldgs 00001 and 00002 were surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
Teaneck Armory	340147	S&F	Add/alt to Readiness Center at Teaneck	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
	340160	S&F	Add/alt to FMS	Bldg 00002 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. Phase IA/IB Archaeological study completed. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34TN004	TBD	Renovate OCIE locker rooms/supply rooms and vault expansion at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
	34TN006	S&F	Upgrade weapons vault at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
	34TN007	Federal (TBD)	Install above-ground diesel fuel tank with dispensing system and concrete support pad	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require Section 106 coordination if the project has the potential to physically or visually impact the Bldg 00001.

34TN008	Federal (TBD)	Replaced existing boiler at Teaneck FMS #1	Bldg 00002 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
34TN009	Federal (TBD)	Replace flat roof with new pitched metal roof system at FMS #1	Bldg 00002 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
34TN011	TBD	Upgrade LED lighting at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
34TN012	TBD	Pave FMS parking lot	This project will not affect historic properties. Phase IA/IB Archaeological study completed. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
34TN013	TBD	Photovoltaic system at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
34TN014	TBD	Teaneck/IFR Remediation Project	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
34TN015	TBD	Replace/install fire suppression system in Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
34TN016	TBD	Repave parking lot at Armory	This project will not affect historic properties. Phase IA/IB Archaeological study completed. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
34TN019	TBD	Upgrade of (SAF) doors at Teaneck Readiness Center	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
34TN020	TBD	Upgrade LED lighting at FMS	Bldg 00002 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
34TN021	TBD	Basement lead dust clean-up at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require Section 106 coordination.
34TN022	TBD	Remove/replace oil water separator at FMS	Bldg 00002 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
34TN201	S&F (TBD)	Install new ductless split system at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106.

Toms River Armory	340148	S&F	Add/alt to Readiness Center at Toms River	Bldgs 00001–00004 were surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. Phase IA/IB Archaeological study completed. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34TR002	TBD	Modernize OCIE locker rooms/supply rooms and vault at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34TR004	S&F (TBD)	Upgrade LED lighting at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34TR006	TBD	Renovate failing bathrooms at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34TR007	TBD	Toms River/IFR Remediation Project	Bldgs 00001–00004 were surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34TR008	TBD	Upgrade of (SAF) doors at Toms River Readiness Center	Bldgs 00001–00004 were surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34TR111	S&F (TBD)	Replace windows at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34TR112	S&F (TBD)	Install Solar Photovoltaic System at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
Trenton Mercer Aviation	34ME001	S&F (TBD)	Repave failing parking at Airport	This project will not affect historic properties. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34ME003	TBD	Trenton Mercer/IFR Remediation Project	Bldgs 00001 and 00002 were surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.

	34ME004	TBD	Demolition of JP8 fuel storage tank	Bldgs 00001 and 00002 were surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34ME005	TBD	Upgrade of (SAF) doors at Trenton Mercer	Bldgs 00001 and 00002 were surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34ME103	Federal	Upgrade fencing at compound	Completed Phase IA Archaeological Survey (Spring 2021). No further archaeological survey recommended, pending NHPO consultation.
	34ME111	TBD	Conduct site investigation at oil USTs at FMS	Bldg 00002 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. Complete Phase IA Archaeological Survey (2021). Section 106 coordination needed.
Tuckerton Armory	Sale of property planned during FY 2021-2025.			
Vineland Armory	340131	Federal	National Guard Vehicle Maintenance Shop	Bldg 00002 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	340150	S&F	Add/alt to Readiness Center at Vineland	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106.
	CHS-340212	Federal	Add/alt to National Guard Vehicle Maintenance Shop	Bldg 00002 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. Phase IA/IB Archaeological study completed. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34H-VL02	TBD	Hurricane Sandy Replace water pipes in ceiling at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106.
	34VL001	TBD	Install standby generator switch at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106
	34VL004	S&F (TBD)	Replace windows at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106.
	34VL007	S&F (TBD)	Upgrade weapons vault to criteria	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106.

	34VL009	Federal (TBD)	Replace above-ground oil heat tank to diesel fuel tank with dispensing system at FMS	Bldg 00002 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34VL010	TBD	Upgrade LED lighting at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106
	34VL011	TBD	Upgrade of stone for motor pool area at FMS	Bldg 00002 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. Phase IA/IB Archaeological study completed. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34VL012	TBD	Upgrade of (SAF) doors at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106
	34VL112	S&F (TBD)	Install Solar Photovoltaic System at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106.
	34VL201	TBD	Reconstruct retaining wall and sidewalk at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106
Washington (Port Murray) Armory	340151	S&F	Add/alt to Readiness Center at Port Murray (Washington)	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. Phase IA/IB Archaeological study completed. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34PM002	S&F (TBD)	Repave all failing paved assets at Armory	This project will not affect historic properties. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34PM005	S&F (TBD)	Upgrade LED lighting at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34PM009	TBD	Port Murray (Washington)/IFR Remediation Project	Bldg 00001 were surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34PM010	TBD	Replace/install fire suppression system in Armory	Bldg 00001 were surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34PM011	TBD	Upgrade of (SAF) doors at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further

				Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34PM111	S&F (TBD)	Install Solar Photovoltaic System at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
West Orange Armory	340152	S&F	Add/alt to Readiness Center at West Orange	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106.
	34WO002	TBD	Repair/replace roof system at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106.
	34WO003	S&F (TBD)	Rehab women bathrooms and showers at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106.
	34WO004	TBD	Add/alt supply room at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106.
	34WO005	S&F (TBD)	Upgrade weapons vault to criteria at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106.
	34WO008	TBD	Install Solar Photovoltaic System at CSMS	Bldgs 00002-00004 were surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34WO009	TBD	Install new roof and carport-mounted Solar Photovoltaic System at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106.
	34WO010	TBD	Replace existing fence at CSMS #3	Bldg 00003 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. Phase IA/IB Archaeological study completed. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34WO011	TBD	West Orange/IFR Remediation Project	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106.
	34WO012	TBD	Upgrade of (SAF) doors at West Orange Readiness Center	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106.
34WO013	TBD	Repair/replace cracked brick façade – repoint mortar joints at West Orange Readiness Center	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106.	
Westfield	340162	Federal	Add/alt to FMS	Bldg 00002, FMS 3, was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible.

Armory				Phase IA/IB Archaeological study completed. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34WF001 (2017–2018)	S&F	Install standby generator at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106.
	34WF003	TBD	Renovate OCIE locker rooms/supply and vaults to criteria at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106.
	34WF004	Federal (TBD)	Replace boiler at FMS #3	Bldg 00002, FMS 3, was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34WF005	S&F (TBD)	Upgrade weapons vault to criteria at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106.
	34WF007	TBD	Replace failing windows at FMS	Bldg 00002, FMS 3, was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34WF008	Federal (TBD)	Rehab bathrooms at FMS	Bldg 00002, FMS 3, was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34WF009 (YEAR TBD)	TBD	Replace windows and doors at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106.
	34WF010	S&F (TBD)	Repair/replace roof system at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106.
	34WF011	TBD	Upgrade LED lighting at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106.
	34WF012	Federal (TBD)	Renovate existing supply/storage space at FMS	Bldg 00002, FMS 3, was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34WF013	TBD	Upgrade of stone motor pool area at FMS	Bldg 00002, FMS 3, was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible. Phase IA/IB Archaeological study completed. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34WF014	TBD	Install Solar Photovoltaic System at FMS	Bldg 00002, FMS 3, was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.

	34WF015	TBD	Install new roof and carport-mounted Solar Photovoltaic System at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106.
	34WF016	TBD	Westfield/IFR Remediation Project	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106.
	34WF017	TBD	Upgrade of (SAF) doors at Westfield Readiness Center	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106.
	34WF018	TBD	Upgrade LED lighting at FMS	Bldg 00002, FMS 3, was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34WF201	TBD	Replace existing UST	Phase IA/IB Archaeological study completed. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34WF603	Federal (TBD)	Drive thru maintenance bay	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project may require Section 106 coordination if the project has the potential to physically or visually impact the Bldg 00001.
Woodbridge Armory	340153	S&F	Add/alt to Readiness Center at Woodbridge	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. Phase IA/IB Archaeological study complete. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34WB001	S&F (TBD)	Install standby generator at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34WB002	S&F (TBD)	Repave all paved assets at Armory	This project will not affect historic properties. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34WB003	S&F (TBD)	Rehab HVAC system at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34WB005	TBD	Rehab roof with metal roof system at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34WB007	S&F (TBD)	Rehab admin and supply rooms at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further

				Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34WB008	TBD	Upgrade weapons vault to criteria at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34WB010	TBD	Renovate kitchen at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34WB013	TBD	Install new carport Solar Photovoltaic System at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34WB014	TBD	Woodbridge/IFR Remediation Project	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34WB015	TBD	Upgrade of (SAF) doors at Woodbridge Readiness Center	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34WB112	TBD	Upgrade LED lighting at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible in Barnes and Weishar 2015. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
Woodbury Armory	34WY001	S&F	Install standby generator at Armory	Bldgs 00001-00004 are Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106.
	34WY002	S&F (TBD)	Replace windows at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106.
	34WY004	TBD	Add/alt supply room at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106.
	34WY005	S&F (TBD)	Renovate weapons vault to criteria at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106.
	34WY007	TBD	Renovated bathrooms at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106.

	34WY009	TBD	Install carport Solar Photovoltaic System at Armory	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106.
	34WY010	TBD	Woodbury/IFR Remediation Project	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106.
	34WY011	TBD	Woodbury Readiness Center	Bldg 00001 is Eligible. Project will require coordination under Section 106.
Woodstown Armory	340115	S&F	Add/alt to Readiness Center at Woodstown	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible. Phase IA/IB Archaeological study complete. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34WT001	TBD	Modernize supply room (OCIE) and weapons vault room at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34WT002	S&F (TBD)	Install standby generator at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34WT003	S&F (TBD)	Upgrade weapons vault to criteria at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34WT009	TBD	Install new carport-mounted Solar Photovoltaic System at Armory	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34WT010	TBD	Woodstown/IFR Remediation Project	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.
	34WT011	TBD	Upgrade of (SAF) doors at Woodstown Readiness Center	Bldg 00001 was surveyed and evaluated as not NRHP eligible. No further Section 106 coordination will be needed.