

**PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON, FORT BLISS AND
THE NEW MEXICO STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER AND
THE TEXAS STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER AND
THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES ON FORT BLISS,
FORT BLISS, TEXAS AND NEW MEXICO, UNDER SECTION 106 OF THE
NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT OF 1966 (AS AMENDED)**

WHEREAS, Fort Bliss Garrison Command (Fort Bliss) proposes to continue to coordinate and administer ongoing programs of operation, maintenance and development as part of its mission to provide support to Soldiers and their Families, while operating and maintaining installation lands, facilities, training areas, and ranges in support of Army Readiness on Fort Bliss (Projects), and

WHEREAS, Fort Bliss is a federally owned and operated facility, plans to carry out Projects pursuant to Army Regulation, thereby making the Projects undertakings subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), 16 U.S.C. Section 470f and its implementing regulations, 36 C.F.R. Part 800; and

WHEREAS, the Garrison Commander, under Army Regulation 200-1, Section II, 1-27, is responsible for compliance with legally applicable and appropriate Federal, state, and local environmental regulations; and

WHEREAS, Fort Bliss has defined the Undertaking's area of potential effect (APE) as the Fort Bliss Installation, so as to include the potential for impacts to visual, auditory and sociocultural factors, as well as natural resources; and

WHEREAS, Fort Bliss has determined that undertakings may have an adverse effect on historic properties (to include as yet unidentified properties), all of which are eligible (or upon evaluation could become eligible) for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) and has consulted with the New Mexico State Historic Preservation Officer (NMSHPO) and the Texas State Historic Preservation Officer (TXSHPO) pursuant to 36 C.F.R. Part 800; and for the period September 19, 2006 through September 19, 2013, Fort Bliss has evaluated 1,647 archeological sites as eligible for the National Register and completed data recovery mitigation on 210 archeological sites and standard treatment measures on 60 buildings, to mitigate potential adverse effects resulting from military construction and training; and

WHEREAS, Fort Bliss, using the National Park Service (NPS) NAGPRA online database, the Housing and Urban Development Tribal Directory Tool, as well as past consultation experience and known interest, has identified and consulted with the following Federally-recognized Indian tribes: the Comanche Nation, the Fort Sill Apache, the Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma, the Mescalero Apache, the White Mountain Apache, and the Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo (Tigua), and has invited the Tribes to sign this Programmatic Agreement (PA); and

WHEREAS, Fort Bliss, consulting with the above-referenced tribes, has identified 32 unnamed properties as having religious and cultural significance; and

WHEREAS, Fort Bliss has invited the El Paso Historic Landmark Commission, El Paso Preservation Alliance, Preservation Texas, City of Socorro, Texas, and the El Paso County Historic Society, Inc. to comment and participate on this PA via email and has invited the public

through notice in local newspapers and has considered all recommendations, if any, into this PA; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with 36 C.F.R. Section 800.6(a)(1), Fort Bliss has notified the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) of its adverse effect determination providing the specified documentation, and the ACHP has chosen to participate in the consultation pursuant to 36 C.F.R. Section 800.6(a)(1)(iii); and

WHEREAS, Fort Bliss has included the following Programmatic Agreements, Program Comments, and Memoranda of Agreement in this PA in review of its day-to-day operations: *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 Regarding the Demolition of World War II Temporary Buildings (as amended)*; *Program Comment for Capehart and Wherry Era Army Family Housing and Associated Structures and Landscape Features (1949-1962)*; *Program Comment for Cold War Era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (1946-1947)*; *Program Comment for World War II and Cold War Era (1939-1974) Ammunition Storage Facilities*; *Programmatic Agreement regarding the Fort Bliss Residential Communities Initiative (RCI)*; and the 1999 Memorandum of Agreement regarding the Demolition for Buildings and Structures that contribute to the William Beaumont General Hospital Historic District and the Construction of Army Family Housing on Fort Bliss near William Beaumont Medical Center; and

WHEREAS, for the period 2006 through 2012, for the Base Realignment and Base Closure initiative, Fort Bliss mitigated the adverse effects of the mission changes through the previous PA by completing a 30 percent survey sample (approximately 98,000 acres) and an additional 10,000 acres annually on McGregor Range; and for the period 2006 through 2012, in total, Fort Bliss conducted archeological survey of 281,798.4 acres, evaluated 6,825 sites, and mitigated through data recovery 233 sites and established Off Limits Areas (aka Red Zones); and for the period 2012 through August 2013, Fort Bliss surveyed 36,356 acres, evaluated 1,343 archeological sites, and mitigated 31 sites; and for the period 2006 to 2012 Fort Bliss conducted standard treatment measures on 60 buildings, to mitigate potential adverse effects resulting from military construction and training; and

WHEREAS, Fort Bliss has developed, in consultation with the NMSHPO, TXHPO, and the Tribes the *Significance and Research Standards for Prehistoric Archaeological Sites at Fort Bliss: A design for the Evaluation, Management, and Treatment of Cultural Resources* (Miller et al. 2009) (Significance Standards) in order to provide an innovative program for assessing National Register eligibility for prehistoric sites, and the NMSHPO and the TXSHPO concurred on the Significance Standards in 2009 for Fort Bliss to implement the Significance Standards and is valid until 2014; and

NOW, THEREFORE, Fort Bliss, the NMSHPO, the TXSHPO, and the ACHP (and maybe the tribes) agree that the management of historic properties shall be implemented in accordance with the following stipulations in order to take into account the effect of undertakings on historic properties.

STIPULATIONS

I. Project Review

A. Policy.

The Fort Bliss Cultural Resources Manager (CRM) or CRM Staff shall review all proposed actions within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) (See Appendix A, Acronyms and Definitions) to determine: 1) whether the action is an undertaking, as defined by 36 CFR § 800.16(y), 2) the APE of the undertaking, and 3) whether the undertaking has the potential to affect historic properties. It is the policy of Fort Bliss to avoid adverse effects to historic properties under its management, to the extent possible, while meeting mission needs. It is also the policy of Fort Bliss CRM to follow the guidelines found in 36 CFR § 800.8 Coordination with the National Environmental Policy Act.

B. Procedures.

1. Qualifications. All work required to meet the Stipulations of this PA will be carried out under the supervision of a person who meets the minimum standards as identified in the Secretary of the Interior's "Archaeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines [as amended and annotated]" (Professional Qualifications) as appropriate for the historic property being addressed.
 - a. CRM. The CRM is the person responsible, on behalf of the Garrison Commander (GC), for meeting the Stipulations of this PA. The position of CRM shall reside within the Directorate of Public Works, Environmental Division, Conservation Branch, Cultural Resources. If the CRM does not meet the qualifications as defined in the Professional Qualifications, then qualified staff members will fulfill those responsibilities.
 - b. CRM Staff. CRM Staff shall include Archeological and Architectural Program Managers and other qualified staff implementing the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) for Garrison Command, supervised by the Branch Chief of Conservation.
2. Origination of Undertakings.

Notice of an undertaking shall be in the form of, but not limited to, one of the following: a Work Order, a Military Construction (MILCON) request, a Service Order, a Dig Permit, or a Training Request, and through various proposed project meetings. These originating events can include a description of the proposed activity, identification of the Proponent, and may include records of

communication (email, phone, person-to-person), and location maps and/or geographic grid coordinates. Other processes are also designed to anticipate and prepare for possible undertakings: day-to-day activities of the Fort Bliss Environmental Liaisons (a Section under Conservation Branch, Environmental Division, Directorate of Public Works) as they work with all military units; Fort Bliss National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Board (at a minimum, all Environmental Division Program Managers, plus Branch chiefs) meetings to review proposed actions; the Work Order Review Board, ongoing outreach to partners and other Federal agencies; and a variety of Staff meetings at various levels within DPW, the Garrison, and with other Fort Bliss military units and Directorates.

Fort Bliss shall be the lead agency on undertakings unless otherwise agreed to by the parties of an undertaking. If another federal agency assumes the lead role, then the signatories of this PA agree that that other federal agency can use this PA in meeting Section 106 requirements, develop a new agreement document, use their existing agreement documents, or revert to the standard Section 106 process. It is also agreed to by the signatories of this PA that Fort Bliss can at any time revert to the standard Section 106 process for an action.

Undertakings conducted by or for Army tenants with funding appropriated from the tenant organization are the responsibility of the tenant (see Appendix A, Acronyms and Definitions), including compliance with Section 106. Fort Bliss can elect to assume that responsibility for the tenant, but in any case, Fort Bliss shall maintain oversight for that compliance.

3. Determine whether the action is an undertaking.

The CRM or CRM Staff shall determine whether the proposed action is an undertaking (See Appendix A, Acronyms and Definitions). If the CRM or CRM Staff determine that the action is not an undertaking, no further action will be required under this PA. If the CRM or CRM Staff determine that an action is an undertaking, but is exempted from further review, no further consideration will be given under this PA (see Appendix B Exempted Undertakings). If the CRM or CRM Staff determine that an action is an undertaking and is not exempt from review, then the CRM or CRM Staff will follow the procedures in this Stipulation. Also See Project Review Flowchart (Appendix C).

4. Determine the Area of Potential Effect (APE).

The CRM or CRM Staff, in consultation with the Proponent, shall define and document the APE of the undertaking. CRM or CRM Staff will follow the steps below to determine the APE:

- a) Categorize the undertaking (e.g., repair and maintenance, ground-disturbing activities, new construction);
- b) Determine whether the effects typically associated with this category of undertaking are the expected effects for the project;
- c) Determine where those effects might occur in relation to the project based on anticipated effect(s). The areas where effects might occur constitute the APE;
- d) Consult with appropriate SHPO, THPO, and Tribes if CRM or CRM Staff is unsure of APE boundaries or suspects other information should be considered;

- e) Include all APE definitions on a project map, including areas of direct and indirect effect; and
- f) Determine whether the scope and/or nature of the undertaking might result in additional or other effects.

5. Identify and Evaluate Properties within the APE.

Fort Bliss shall follow the procedures found in Appendix D, Identifying and Evaluating Properties for both archeological sites and historic structures.

6. Assess Effects to Historic Properties.

The CRM or CRM Staff shall assess effects that undertakings may have on historic properties and submit one of the following findings:

- a) no historic properties affected
- b) historic properties not adversely affected
- c) historic properties adversely affected

If no historic properties are present or will be affected, or historic properties are present but will not be adversely affected, the CRM or CRM staff shall prepare a Record of Historic Properties Consideration (RHPC) (see Appendix E) and a summary of that review shall be included in the Annual Report (see Stipulation VI).

If historic properties are present and could be adversely affected (See Acronyms and Definitions, Appendix A) by the undertaking, the CRM or CRM Staff shall prepare a RHPC that will be submitted along with consultation on resolving the adverse effect, and will also appear in the Annual Report. Determinations of adverse effect will the criteria of adverse effects outlined in 36 CFR 800(a)(1)

7. Resolve Adverse Effects

If the CRM or CRM Staff make a finding of Historic Properties Adversely Affected, Fort Bliss shall consult with the appropriate SHPO and Tribes on a plan to mitigate those adverse effects. Options for mitigating those effects can include avoiding the site or sites by design, data recovery, or some other creative mitigation plan (trade-offs, preservation of another site, development of a new historic context in lieu of data recovery, etc), or other plans as may be developed during consultation.

- a) If data recovery for an archeological site is the chosen mitigation method, a Data Recovery Plan will be developed in accordance with the ACHP's *Recommended Approach for Consultation on Recovery of Significant Information from Archeological Sites*, effective June 1, 1999, and consultations under this PA. The Plan will be submitted to the appropriate SHPO and the Tribes for a 30-calendar-day review and comment period. If no comments are received, Fort Bliss will assume there are no objections and proceed with the Plan; if comments are received, the CRM or CRM Staff will

continue consultation until that Plan is acceptable, or until a final decision under Dispute Resolution (See Stipulation V) is made. A copy of the finalized Plan will be provided to the appropriate SHPO and the Tribes. Upon request of any party, the Plan may be submitted to the ACHP for review and comment, also with a 30-calendar-day review and comment period. The final report of the execution of any Plan will be submitted to the appropriate SHPO and the Tribes (and to the ACHP, if so requested).

- b) If Fort Bliss chooses archeological data recovery as the preferred mitigation measure, and if applicable to the Historic Properties at risk, Fort Bliss may propose to use a previously accepted Programmatic Research Design (PRD) (See Appendix A, Acronyms and Definitions) to implement the mitigation. The appropriate SHPO and the Tribes will continue to be given a 30-calendar-day review and comment period, the PRD may still be sent to the ACHP if requested, and the final report of the execution of the Plan will be submitted to the appropriate SHPO and the Tribes.
- c) If some other mitigation measure for any type of property is proposed, Fort Bliss shall submit that Plan to the appropriate SHPO and the Tribes for a 30-calendar-day review and comment period. If no comments are received, Fort Bliss will assume there are no objections and proceed with the Plan. If comments are received, consultation will continue until that Plan is acceptable, or until a final decision under Dispute Resolution (See Stipulation V) is made. A copy of the finalized Plan will be provided to the appropriate SHPO and the Tribes. Upon request of any party, the Plan may be submitted to the ACHP for review and comment, also with a 30-calendar-day review and comment period. The final report of the execution of any Plan shall be submitted to the appropriate SHPO and the Tribes (and to the ACHP, if so requested).
- d) If any historic building, historic landscape, or historic structure that is within the boundaries of the Fort Bliss Main Post Historic District or any other installation historic resource that has been determined to be eligible for listing on the NRHP and is proposed for demolition, standard 4 Step Section 106 Consultation shall be immediately undertaken with the appropriate SHPO and the ACHP. This consultation will include what mitigation will be completed including appropriate levels HABS/HAER/HALS documentation, archiving and distribution.
- e) When the finding of Adverse Effect is limited to a single building that contributes to a historic district but that effect does not threaten the eligibility of that historic district for inclusion in the NRHP (a finding of No Historic Properties Affected on the district level), the affected building will be mitigated under standard mitigation measures identified under this section. This mitigation will be referenced in the RHPC and the Annual Report. When making a finding of effect for a contributing building in a district, cumulative effects to the district will be considered. If adverse effects to individual contributing elements have accumulated over time to a point where it does threaten the eligibility of the historic district, then mitigation measures will address the historic district.
- f) When the finding of Adverse Effect is for a landscape and is limited to elements discussed in the Fort Bliss: A Landscape Handbook for Historic

Properties (Handbook), and does not threaten the eligibility of that historic district for inclusion in the NR (a finding of No Historic Properties Affected on the district level), the affected landscape will be mitigated under the design standards established in the Handbook. Any historic landscape work that does not fall with the parameters of the Handbook, consultation as discussed in Section d) (above) will apply. Otherwise, this mitigation will be referenced in the RHPC and the Annual Report. When making a finding of effect for a historic landscape or historic landscape component in a district, cumulative effects to the district will be considered. If adverse effects to individual contributing elements have accumulated over time to a point where it does threaten the eligibility of the historic district, then mitigation measures will address the historic district.

- g) Only in consultation with the appropriate SHPO, other potential mitigation measures may also be considered such as off site mitigation, development of public educational materials, or spending of specific project mitigation money on preservation of a like property.
- h) The CRM or CRM Staff will identify materials in any historic property to be demolished to be reused in the maintenance and repair of other historic properties on Fort Bliss. Materials identified will be removed, protected, and reused as appropriate.

II. Documenting Acceptable Loss

A. Policy

It is the policy of Fort Bliss to avoid impacts to historic properties and use of this stipulation by Fort Bliss should be rare, as other mechanisms for compliance under this PA will reduce the need to make acceptable loss determinations. A cost associated with mitigation is not justification for use of this stipulation. The loss may be to a property of traditional religious and cultural importance, a historic building, or an archeological site.

B. Procedures

After reviewing all project and site information, as well as possible mitigation strategies, the CRM may make a recommendation to the GC for the need to proceed with documenting an acceptable loss. That process shall be documented by the CRM or CRM Staff and submitted to the signatories for their records within 60 calendar days of the decision. These determinations will be based on weighing the need to mitigate adverse effects to a historic property by an Installation undertaking, against public interest decisions. Cases involving health and human safety or other impacts during emergencies, in particular, may require documentation of acceptable loss. The acceptable loss documentation shall include:

1. A letter from the GC stating the intent to document acceptable loss
2. Documentation of the property before and after the loss
3. A discussion of how Fort Bliss reached the decision
4. Rationale as to why treatment of adverse effects should not be considered

III. Reporting Damage to Historic Properties.

A. Policy.

Fort Bliss recognizes that routine Army activities (i.e., training, operation, and maintenance) pose some risk of damage to historic properties. Through the project review process (see Stipulation I), project monitoring (by Environmental Liaisons and other CRM staff), and cultural resources awareness training of Garrison staff, military units, and contractors by the CRM or CRM Staff, Fort Bliss attempts to minimize that risk. If the damage proves to be intentional, Fort Bliss will follow the guidelines in the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S.D. 470hh) (as amended) (ARPA); CRM Staff, as well as Garrison Staff, have received ARPA training and would carry out the procedures set forth in that act. Although historic properties in the built environment are not specifically addressed in ARPA, Fort Bliss shall follow similar procedures.

B. Procedure.

When the CRM or CRM Staff are made aware of damage to a historic property (or an unevaluated site/structure that may be eligible for inclusion to the National Register), either from unintentional or intentional causes (and may or may not be associated with an ongoing project or training exercise), the CRM or CRM Staff shall review the site records, visit the property, and assess the damage to the property. Activity in and around the site (or portion of site) will cease until the procedures applicable to the level of damage in this Stipulation are completed.

If the property is unevaluated, the CRM or CRM Staff will follow the procedures for evaluation of that property type (See Appendix D, Identifying and Evaluating Properties) and the CRM or CRM Staff will follow the procedures found in this Stipulation if the property is determined to be eligible for inclusion to the National Register.

If the damage is intentional, the CRM or CRM Staff shall follow ARPA or ARPA-like procedures, including documentation and photography and other support for the law enforcement team. If the damage is unintentional, the CRM or CRM Staff shall document and assess the damage. In either case, either a new RHPC or an updated RHPC will be completed.

1. If the damage is so slight as to have no effect on the site, or does not affect the characteristics that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association (800.5(a)(1), the CRM or CRM Staff shall make a finding of No Adverse Effect, complete the RHPC, and report the incident in the Annual Report;
2. If the damage rises to the level of an Adverse Effect, the CRM or CRM Staff shall notify the appropriate SHPO via email, phone, or fax within 30 working days and update or prepare a RHPC for submission. The RHPC will document the circumstances of the damage, its extent and effect, along with potential mitigation measures, as appropriate. The RHPC, with a transmittal letter signed by the GC, will be submitted as formal

notification to the appropriate SHPO within 90 calendar days after the CRM or CRM Staff were made aware of the damage. The appropriate SHPO shall have 30 days to comment on that submission. If mitigation is proposed, and there are no objections to the methods, those measures shall be completed after that 30-day review period and thereafter be reported to the appropriate SHPO. If some other treatment is agreed to by the parties that treatment will be completed after the 30-day review period and thereafter are reported to the appropriate SHPO. If the parties are in dispute over proposed mitigation measures, the parties will follow the procedures in Dispute Resolution (See Stipulation V).

3. If the damage is to a property of traditional religious and cultural importance to the Tribes or others, the CRM or CRM Staff shall review the incident, prepare a report for the GC, make recommendations for treatment, if any, and recommend procedures that avoid future effects. The GC will begin consultation with the tribes or others within 30 working days of notice of the damage, on the nature of the damage, any proposed treatment, and procedures proposed to avoid future effects.
4. If the damage is to a property that is known to have or is discovered to have human remains or other NAGPRA objects, Fort Bliss will follow the process outlined in NAGPRA with the Tribes.
5. Where damage to a historic structure is slight or does not affect the character defining features that contribute to the historic significance of the property, CRM staff will make a determination of No Historic Properties Affected or No Historic Properties Adversely Affected, prepare a RHPC, and report the incident in the PA annual report. Where the damage is adverse, or demolition or partial demolition took place, and CRM staff finds that the property has already been found eligible or may have been eligible for the NRHP before the damage, CRM staff will prepare a report documenting the circumstances of the damage, its extent, and effect. This report will be submitted with a transmittal letter signed by the Fort Bliss Garrison Commander to the appropriate SHPO, THPO, and tribes. Potential mitigation measures may be offered for consideration.

IV. Inadvertent Discovery of Archeological Sites.

A. Policy.

It is the policy of Fort Bliss to handle the inadvertent discovery of archeological sites during its day-to-day activities, both expeditiously and with respect for the resource. Fort Bliss shall follow the procedures in NAGPRA for the inadvertent discovery of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony; all other finds will be addressed in this stipulation. If damage has been done to a historic property, Fort Bliss will also follow Stipulation III, Reporting Damage to Historic Properties.

B. Procedure.

It is specified in all Fort Bliss work orders, service orders, training requests, other proposed project work, and any cultural resource training that the CRM or CRM Staff is to be immediately notified in the event of an inadvertent discovery of cultural materials. Fort Bliss shall first ensure that all activity ceases in and around the find; activity may resume when all applicable procedures in this stipulation have been completed. The CRM or CRM Staff shall inspect the location as soon as practical and document the find, first determining whether or not the materials constitute a site (either new or previously recorded), and, secondly, if any adverse effects are observable or could occur if the activity were to continue. In cases involving NRHP eligible (or potentially eligible) properties, the appropriate SHPO and consulting tribes will be notified by email, phone, or fax within 48 hours of the find, as set forth in the NHPA Section 800.13(b)(3).

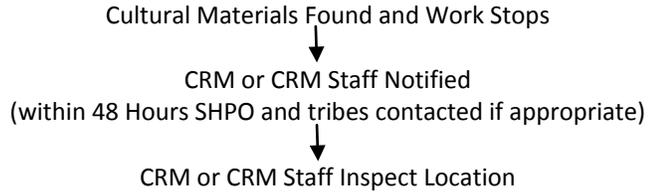
1. **Isolated Occurrence.** If the cultural materials are found to be an isolated occurrence (as defined in Appendix D), activity can resume as soon as the CRM or CRM Staff make that determination. No additional reporting will be required.
2. **Ineligible Site.** If the materials are found to be part of a previously recorded site determined Not Eligible for the National Register, and the discovery does not change that recommendation, activity can resume as soon as the CRM or CRM staff make that determination and the CRM or CRM Staff. If, however, the discovery appears to change that recommendation to Eligible, the CRM or CRM will consult with the Tribes and the appropriate SHPO on that change in National Register eligibility, and at the same time make a determination of what type of effect (no adverse/adverse) the activity would have on that site, and if adverse, propose a treatment plan. The SHPO and the Tribes shall then have 48 hours in which to review the documentation and any proposed treatment. If any of the parties non-concurs with any of those elements, Stipulation VII, Dispute Resolution, Item 4 will be used to resolve that dispute. If the parties concur and a treatment plan is proposed, Fort Bliss will proceed with that plan; activities can resume upon completion. If no treatment is required, work can resume when agreement is reached.
3. If the property has been previously determined Eligible for the National Register, the CRM or CRM Staff will determine the effect the activity has had (if any) on the characteristics that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register and/or whether continued activity would affect the site; if the CRM or CRM staff determine that that effect could be adverse,

the CRM or CRM Staff will also propose a treatment plan to mitigate that effect. The appropriate SHPO and the Tribes will be consulted on that finding of effect and any treatment plan. The SHPO and the Tribes shall then have 48 hours in which to review the documentation and any proposed treatment. If any of the parties non-concurs with any of those elements, Stipulation VII, Dispute Resolution, Item 4 will be used to resolve that dispute. If the parties concur and a treatment plan is proposed, Fort Bliss will proceed with that plan; activities can resume upon completion. If no treatment is required, work can resume when agreement is reached.

If any consulting party fails to comment by the end of any review period, Fort Bliss will assume that that party concurs with the proposal and proceed to the next step.

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Flowchart – Inadvertent Discovery Procedures



Inside a Known Site?

YES				NO			
Eligible		Not Eligible		Is a Site?			
↓		Remains Not Eligible?		↓		↓	
Adverse Effect?		Yes		No		No	
↓		↓		Consult DOE, Effect and/or Treatment			
Yes		No		Consult DOE, Effect and/or Treatment		↓	
↓		↓		↓		↓	
Consult Effect/Treatment		Consult Effect		WORK RESUMES		WORK RESUMES	
↓		↓		Concur		Non-concur	
Concur		Non-Concur		Proceed as agreed		Consult/Dispute Resolution	
↓		↓		↓		↓	
Proceed as Agreed		Consult/Dispute Resolution		WORK RESUMES		Proceed as Agreed	
↓		↓		↓		↓	
WORK RESUMES		Proceed as agreed		WORK RESUMES		WORK RESUMES	
↓		↓		↓		↓	
WORK RESUMES		WORK RESUMES		WORK RESUMES		WORK RESUMES	

V. Dispute Resolution

Should any signatory or concurring party to this PA object at any time to any actions proposed, or the manner in which the terms of this PA are implemented, Fort Bliss shall consult with such party to resolve the objection. If Fort Bliss determines that such objection cannot be resolved, Fort Bliss will:

1. Forward all documentation relevant to the dispute, including the Fort Bliss proposed resolution, to the ACHP. The ACHP shall provide Fort Bliss with its advice on the resolution of the objection within 30 calendar days of receiving adequate documentation. Prior to reaching a final decision on the dispute, Fort Bliss 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. Fort Bliss will then proceed according to its final decision.
2. Make a final decision on the dispute and proceed accordingly, if the ACHP does not provide its advice regarding the dispute within the 30 calendar day time period. Prior to reaching such a final decision, Fort Bliss shall prepare a written response that takes into account any timely comments regarding the dispute from the signatories and concurring parties to the PA, and provide them and the ACHP with a copy of such written response.
3. Carry out all other actions that are not the subject of the dispute, subject to the terms of this MOA.
4. An accelerated schedule will be followed for disputes over DOEs in the Inadvertent Discovery of Archeological Sites (See Stipulation IV). The SHPO and consulting tribes will have 48 hours to respond to a request for reconsideration of the findings by Fort Bliss. If no agreement can be reached, the procedures in Appendix D will be followed to resolve determinations of eligibility.

VI. Annual Report

A. Policy.

Fort Bliss is committed to providing an annual report of activities conducted under this PA to signatories, concurring parties, and interested members of the public. The CRM shall ensure that the annual report is available to interested members of the public. Upon request, the CRM shall include a list of Fort Bliss professionals who participated in implementation of this PA during the previous and current fiscal years in each PA annual report. The list will include a description of each professional's current responsibilities.

B. Procedures.

Each year, Fort Bliss shall provide to all signatories, concurring parties, and interested members of the public 1) a list of all projects that proceeded under the procedures in this PA and 2) a list of projects proposed for the coming year and 3) recommendations for amending the PA, if any. The ACHP shall receive a copy of the PA Annual Report when an amendment is being proposed to the PA.

1. Fort Bliss shall retain the original documentation of each project undertaken without formal review of the appropriate SHPO for a period of three (3) years. Original documentation shall be made available to the signatories, concurring parties, or interested members of the public upon written request.
2. Fort Bliss shall prepare the final report and submit it, through command channels, for approval, reproduction, and release on 15 November each year the PA is in effect.
3. The Annual Report shall include a listing of all undertakings reviewed for the previous year. The report will be arranged by the following sections, with the following information:
 - a) Determination of Eligibility (Texas and New Mexico)
 - i. State
 - ii. Date
 - iii. RPHC #
 - iv. NEPA #
 - v. Proj #
 - vi. Bldg. #
 - vii. Project Description
 - viii. D.O.E.
 - ix. SHPO D.O.E.
 - b) Damage Report
 - i. State
 - ii. Date
 - iii. RHPC #

- iv. NEPA #
- v. Proj #
- vi. Bldg. #
- vii. Project Description
- viii. Analysis

c) No Historic Properties Affected

- i. State
- ii. Date
- iii. RHPC #
- iv. NEPA #
- v. Proj #
- vi. Project Description
- vii. Project Analysis
- viii. No HP Affected
- ix. Comment

d) No Historic Properties Adversely Affected

- i. State
- ii. Date
- iii. RHPC #
- iv. NEPA #
- v. Proj #
- vi. Bldg. #
- vii. Project Description
- viii. Project Analysis
- ix. Not Adversely Affected
- x. Comment

e) Adverse Effect

- i. State
- ii. Date
- iii. RHPC #
- iv. NEPA #
- v. Proj #
- vi. Bldg. #
- vii. Project Description
- viii. Analysis
- ix. Adverse Effect
- x. Comment
- xi. SHPO Date
- xii. Mitigation Comment

- 4. Hold an annual review and monitoring meeting hosted by Fort Bliss as deemed necessary and upon request of the signatories and/or concurring parties.
- 5. The signatories and/or concurring parties will submit to Fort Bliss within sixty (60) days of their receipt of the annual report any comments or any requests for specific

RHPCs. If there is no response within this time, it will be assumed that the annual report is acceptable.

6. Any disputes arising from review of the Annual Report will be handled under Stipulation V, Dispute Resolution.

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VII. Archaeological Site Confidentiality

The confidentiality of the nature and location of archaeological resources is provided for in 32 CFR Section 229.18 and 36 CFR Section 800.11 pursuant to Section 304 of the NHPA and Section 9(a) of the Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA). Information regarding the nature and location of any archeological resource may not be made available without the permission of the CRM or CRM Staff. The CRM or CRM Staff may release information concerning the location of any archeological site if:

- A. It is determined that such disclosure would further the purposes of research or the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1960 (16 U.S.C. Section 469-469c) and not create a risk of harm to such resource or to the site at which such resource is located, or
- B. The Governor of New Mexico or Texas has submitted to the Garrison Commander a written request for information concerning the archeological resource within the requesting Governor's State. The request must include the purpose for which the information is sought, and provide a written commitment to adequately protect the confidentiality of the information, or
- C. Those in decision-making positions on Fort Bliss that may require the information for planning purposes, and that have a written policy in place to provide confidentiality of the information as provided for in 32 CFR Section 229.18 and approved by the CRM or the CRM Staff.

VIII. Public Notification and Involvement

This Section outlines the minimum routine measures that Fort Bliss will take to ensure public notification and participation within the implementation of this PA. Additional effort to determine public concerns may be required if Fort Bliss proposes undertakings that the appropriate SHPO, the ACHP, or the Tribes feel have the potential to have an adverse effect on Fort Bliss' historic properties. In that case, the public and interested parties will be informed of action at Fort Bliss that may affect historic properties consistent with the requirements of 36 CFR Part 800.8 (Coordination with the National Environmental Policy Act).

A. Policy.

It is the policy of Fort Bliss to notify and invite public comment on planned projects, when practical and appropriate.

B. Procedure.

1. Through the NEPA process, the public is invited to comment on planned Army projects when an EA or an EIS is the appropriate document for a given project as well as the Section 106 review.
2. Public comment is invited on updates to the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP)
3. Public comment is invited on proposed Programmatic Agreement
4. Mailing Lists of interested public are maintained for receipt of project brochures. The CRM or CRM Staff will maintain mailing lists of institutions and interested individuals by area of interest and/or research concern. The institution or interested individual may then contact the CRM or CRM Staff to request an electronic version of a report of interest. At least once during the duration of this PA, the CRM or CRM Staff will send an email to every institution and individual on the mailing list, to reaffirm continuing interest. The CRM or CRM Staff will delete any institution or individual who fails to respond.
5. When materials (in the opinion of the CRM or CRM Staff) will have a wider range of interest, they may be published in scholarly journals, periodicals, books, or given as papers at learned and historical societies. All materials prepared by the CRM or CRM staff will be submitted through channels to the Fort Bliss Public Affairs Officer (PAO) to ensure compliance with Army Regulation 360-5. Release of materials prepared under contract will be approved as specified in the contract. The CRM will ensure that a process that meets the standards of AR 360-5 is included in the scope of work for contracts approved by Fort Bliss.
6. The CRM or CRM Staff may attend meetings of local and state organizations concerned with cultural resources management issues at county and state historical societies, and archeological societies. The CRM or CRM Staff may speak on the status of Fort Bliss cultural resources management program. Informal presentations, including slide presentations, may be presented without prior approval of the Public Affairs Office (PAO).

The CRM will notify the PAO in advance of anticipated formal presentations and coordinate further if the PAO so requests. If a formal paper is given and copies are distributed, the text will be submitted to the PAO prior to the presentation to ensure the requirements of AR 360-5 are met. The CRM will inform the PAO and appropriate members of the command group of any potentially controversial issues raised during formal or informal presentations.

7. The CRM or CRM staff may include the development of popular publications as companions to technical reports when project budgets allow. Fort Bliss will provide Portable Document Files (.pdf) of popular publications to individuals and organizations.
8. The CRM or CRM Staff may develop an Internet web page that can be used to disseminate information to a broader audience on Cultural Resource materials and program.
9. Interested parties will be provided copies of the PA annual report in accordance with Stipulation VI.

Reports and other compliance documents that include the exact location(s) of archeological sites or other information that, in the opinion of the CRM, might endanger the resources or are administrative in nature and have neither research value nor public interest will be released consistent with section 304 of the NHPA.

IX. Fiscal Requirement and Sources

The Stipulations of this PA are subject to the provisions of the Anti-Deficiency Act (31 USC Section 1341) and availability of funds. If compliance with the Anti-Deficiency Act alters or impairs the ability of Fort Bliss to implement the Stipulations of this PA, Fort Bliss will consult pursuant to Stipulations X and XI below. The responsibility of Fort Bliss to carry out all other obligations under this PA that are not the subject of the Anti-Deficiency Act (See Acronyms and Definitions, Appendix A) will remain unchanged.

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X. Amendment

This PA may be amended when such an amendment is 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.

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XI. Termination

If any signatory to this PA 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 X above. If within sixty (60) days (or another time period agreed to by all signatories) an amendment cannot be reached, any signatory may terminate the PA upon written notification to the other signatories.

Once the PA is terminated, and prior to work continuing on the undertaking, Fort Bliss shall either 1) execute a Memorandum of Agreement pursuant to 36 CFR Section 800.6 or 2) request, take into account, and respond to the comments of the ACHP under 36 CFR Section 800.7. Fort Bliss shall notify the signatories as to the course of action it will pursue.

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XII. Term of this PA

This PA takes effect upon last signature date and will remain in effect thereafter for five (5) years. Upon consultation with, and agreement by, other parties of this PA, it may be extended, amended, or terminated any time during the five years.

Execution of this PA by Fort Bliss, the NMSHPO, the TXSHPO, and the ACHP (and possibly tribes) and implementation of its terms evidence that Fort Bliss has taken into account the effects of this undertaking on historic properties and afforded the ACHP an opportunity to comment.

SIGNATURE BLOCKS

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APPENDIX A

ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

1. ACRONYMS

ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
APE	Area of Potential Effect
AR	Army Regulation
ARMS	Archaeological Records Management System
ARPA	Archaeological Resources Protection Act
CATEX	Categorical Exclusion
CRM	Cultural Resources Manager
DOE	Determination of Eligibility
DPW	Directorate of Public Works
DPW-E	Directorate of Public Work, Environmental Division, Conservation Branch
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EUL	Enhanced-use Leasing Initiative
GC	Garrison Commander
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
HABS	Historic American Building Survey
HAER	Historic American Engineering Record
HALS	Historic American Landscape Survey
HCPI	Historic Cultural Properties Inventory
HP	Historic Property
ICRMP	Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan
IO	Isolated Occurrence
LA	Laboratory of Anthropology
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MILCON	Military Construction
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966
NMCRIS	New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System
NMSHPO	New Mexico State Historic Preservation Officer
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
PA	Programmatic Agreement
PAO	Public Affairs Office
PRD	Programmatic Research Design
RCI	Residential Community Initiative
REC	Record of Environmental Consideration
RFMSS	Range Facility Management Support System
RHPC	Record of Historic Properties Consideration
SDZ	Surface Danger Zone
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SJA	Staff Judge Advocate
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
TARL	Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory

TCP	Traditional Cultural Property
THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
TRU	Transect Recording Unit
TXSHPO	Texas State Historic Preservation Officer
USGS	U.S. Geological Society
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator

2. DEFINITIONS, ACRONYMS, AND ABBREVIATIONS

36 CFR Part 800. The Codified Federal Regulation implementing Section 106 of the NHPA (See Appendix B for a list of CFRs associated with cultural management resources by the Army and other federal agencies.).

Aboveground properties. Properties or portions of properties, typically buildings, structures, and landscapes that are not archeology.

Adverse effect. Includes but is not limited to the physical destruction, damage, or alteration of part or all of a property's characteristics that contribute to the property's eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Examples include the introduction of elements that are out of character with the property or affect its setting, neglect resulting in deterioration or destruction of the property, and transfer, lease or sale of the property.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP). Established under Title 11 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended. The ACHP is to be afforded a reasonable opportunity to comment with regard to proposed federal, federally licensed, federally permitted, or federally assisted undertakings that may affect properties included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Anti-Deficiency Act. Legislation enacted by the United States Congress (September 13, 1982) to prevent the incurring of obligations or the making of expenditures in excess of amounts available in appropriations or funds. Prohibits the Federal Government from entering into a contract that is not "fully funded."

Archeological program manager. Senior staff who meet the requirements under the 1983 Secretary of Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*.

Area of potential effect (APE). Geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist there. This area always includes the actual site of the undertaking, and may include other areas where the undertaking will cause changes in land use, traffic patterns, or other aspects that could affect historic properties.

Artifact. An object made or modified by human beings.

Association. The link of a historic property with a historic event, activity, or person, also, the quality of integrity through which a historic property is associated with a particular past time and place.

Building. A resource, such as a house, created principally to shelter any form of human activity.

Criteria. The general standard by which the significance of a historic property is judged.

Cultural Resources Manager (CRM). The CRM is the senior Environmental Division staff member that meets qualifications as outlined by the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (48 CFR 44738-9)* and designated by the Installation Commander. The CRM is the expert in cultural resources and the administrator of the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) and this PA. The CRM acts on behalf of the Installation Commander to coordinate compliance with this PA.

Design. A quality of integrity applied to the elements that create the physical form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.

Determination of eligibility (DOE). The process of ascertaining a property's eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). A property eligible for the National Register but not actually listed or formally determined eligible by the Secretary of the Interior is afforded the same protection under Section 106 as a listed property.

Dig Permit. Form used by Army to request digging or excavation, for construction or training.

District. A significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.

Evaluation. Process by which the significance and integrity of a historic property are judged for eligibility for the National Register.

Feeling. Quality of integrity through which a historic property evokes the aesthetic or historic sense of past time and place.

Geographic Information System (GIS). A GIS is a computer system capable of capturing, storing, analyzing, and displaying geographically referenced information; that is, data identified according to location. Practitioners also define a GIS as including the procedures, operating personnel, and spatial data that go into the system (from US Geological Survey web site).

Ground-disturbing activities. Any action that disturbs soil either temporarily or permanently accomplished by any method including but not limited to hand or machine excavation, grading and removal of vegetation, rocks, or other ground cover.

Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS). Program administered by the National Park Service to record in detail historic buildings through architectural rendering, large format photography, and written documentation.

Historic American Engineering Record (HAER). Program administered by the National Park Service to record in detail historic structures through engineering drawings, large format photography, and written documentation.

Historic American Landscape Survey (HALS). Program administered by the National Park Service to record in detail historic landscapes through rendering, large format photography, and written documentation.

Historic context. An organizing structure for interpreting history that groups information about historic properties that share a common theme, common geographical location, and common time period. The development of historic contexts is a foundation for decisions about the planning, identification, evaluation, registration, and treatment of historic properties, based upon comparative significance.

Historic Cultural Properties Inventory (HCPI). Form used by the State of New Mexico to record historic properties.

Historic property. Any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, object, or traditional cultural property included in, or eligible for inclusion in the National Register. The term includes artifacts, records, and remains related to and located in such properties.

Historic resource. Historic resource is any real or personal property, record, or life way. These can be historic or prehistoric. Real properties include archeological and architectural places, monuments, planned landscapes, engineering features, or other properties that may meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Personal properties include artifacts or relics, whereas examples of historic records are any historical, oral historical, ethnographic, architectural, or other document or source reference that provides a record of the past.

Impact Areas. (Department of the Army Training Circular No. 25-1). Impact Area- Dudded – an area having designated boundaries within which all dud-producing ordnance will detonate or impact. This area may include vehicle bodies that serve as targets for artillery/mortar direct and indirect fire. Impact areas containing unexploded ordnance may not be used for maneuver. Impact Area – Non-Dudded – an area having designated boundaries within which ordnance that does not produce duds will impact. This area is composed mostly of the safety fans for small arms ranges. These impact areas may be used for maneuver, at the cost of curtailing use of weapons ranges.

Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan. A DoD instrument planning tool for compliance with statutory management requirements.

Integrity. Authenticity of a property's historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristic(s) that existed during the property's historic or prehistoric period. Integrity consists of seven elements: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Interested parties/Stakeholders. Those individuals and organizations concerned with the effects of a particular undertaking on historic properties. May include, but not limited to SHPO, ACHP, tribes, Preservation Groups, etc.

Isolated Occurrence (IO). Any cultural material recorded in a survey that does not fit the criteria for a site and is not close enough in proximity to other cultural materials to be added to a site boundary.

Keeper: National Park Service employ responsible for the National Register of Historic Places program.

Limited use areas (Green Zones). Maneuver areas where only roll-through is allowed. No fixed sites, bivouac areas, or major ground disturbance occurs in this area without following stipulations outlined in the Fort Bliss EIS RODs.

Location. A quality of integrity retained by a historic property existing in the same place as it did during its period of significance.

Material. A quality of integrity applying to the physical elements that were combined or deposited in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.

Memorandum of Agreement (MOA). A formal document that outlines an agreement made between two individuals, groups, or entities, used to cooperatively work together on an agreed purpose or meet an agreed objective.

Military Construction Request (MILCON). Department of Defense Form 1391 used to submit requirements and justification in support of funding requests for military construction.

Mitigate. Reduce harm to historic properties.

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). Federal Act that describes the rights of Native American lineal descendants, Indian tribes, and Native Hawaiian organization with respect to the treatment, repatriation, and disposition of Native American human remains, funerary objects and sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony; also provides greater protection for Native American burial sites and more careful control over removal of Native American human remains, funerary objects and sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony.

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). A list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). A United State environmental law establishing a national policy promoting the enhancement of the environment and setting up procedures for all federal agencies in which to consider the effects of their proposed actions on the environment.

Object: A construction primarily artistic in nature or relatively small in scale and simply constructed, such as a statue or milepost.

Period of significance. Span of time in which a property attained the significance for which it meets the National Register.

Programmatic agreement (PA). An agreement document that records the terms and conditions agreed upon to resolve potential adverse effects, typically developed for a large or complex project or a class of undertakings that would otherwise require numerous individual requests for ACHP comments under the NHPA, Section 106.

Programmatic Research Design. A strategic, systematic, and reusable program of identifying research goals and methods to address data recovery of a class of site types or time periods or some other unifying characteristic(s).

Proponent. The organization with technical and administrative control over the execution of a project or training exercise; e.g., the DPW acts as the user's agent for construction activity and is the implementing organization for those projects.

Red Zones. Restricted areas on Fort Bliss in which no activity is allowed.

Range Facility Management Support System (RFMSS). Web-enabled system used to schedule and approve military training.

Record of Historic Properties Consideration (RHPC). Documentation of the Section 106 review process followed by the CRM or CRM Staff. Information included on the form includes: initiation date of review, associated Work Order number or Archeological Project number, name of Proponent, project description, APE, project analysis, documentation of determinations of eligibility and findings of effect, treatments of adverse effects, and date review closed.

Section 106 process. A review process established under NHPA Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and administered by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation under its regulations. During this process, agencies afford the ACHP an opportunity to comment on any agency activity or undertaking that may affect historic properties, and must take such comments into account.

Section 110. The section of the NHPA that defines federal agencies' responsibilities to preserve and use historic buildings and to establish a program to identify, evaluate and nominate historic properties to the National Register.

Service Order. Request for work that can be completed for under \$1,200 or under 40 man-hours of time.

Setting. A quality of integrity applying to the physical environment of a historic property.

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

State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). A position created under the NHPA. The SHPO is appointed by the governor and charged with the administration of the NHPA and to ensure that the state's interests are considered.

Structure. A functional construction made for purposes other than creating shelter, such as a bridge.

Surface Danger Zone (SDZ). (DA Pamphlet 385-63) The ground and airspace designated within the training complex (to include associated safety areas) for vertical and lateral containment of projectiles, fragments, debris, and components resulting from the firing, launching, or detonation of weapon systems to include explosives and demolitions. The Surface Danger Zone (SDZ) is a depiction of the mathematically predicted area a projectile will return to earth either by direct fire or ricochet. (Exempted from project review only when active.)

Tenant. A person who occupies real property owned by another based upon an agreement between the person and the landlord/owner, almost always for rental payments.

Traditional cultural property (TCP). Properties associated with the traditional cultural practices of a living community that (a) are rooted in that community's history or (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community. TCP is the terminology used by the National Register of Historic Places program. Properties of Traditional

Religious and Cultural Importance (TCRIs), which is the legal terminology, is synonymous with TCP.

Transect Recording Unit (TRU). A 15 m by 15 m unit or “cell”, part of a larger, virtual grid placed over an archeological survey area, in which all cultural materials are recorded, usually by means of a hand-held computer, for later projection and use in a Geographic Information System.

Undertaking. Under this PA, 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 the Army; those carried out in whole or in part with Army funds, and those requiring Army approval--from 36 CFR Section 800.16(y).

Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM). Geographic coordinate system developed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, to give locations on the surface of the earth. The system divides the earth into 60 zones, each a 6-degree band of longitude, and uses a secant transverse Mercator projection in each zone.

View shed. Areas under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency that can be seen from historic properties, typically from the perimeter of a historic district or historic property.

Workmanship. A quality of integrity applying to the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture during any given period or prehistory.

Work Order. Requested on Department of the Army form 4283, a request for maintenance, repair, or new work over \$1,200 or 40 man-hours.

APPENDIX B

EXEMPTED UNDERTAKINGS

All exemptions are subject to Stipulation IV, Inadvertent Discovery of Historic Properties. Fort Bliss shall consider the following undertakings exempt from Section 106 review:

- A. 651.9 (b)(1) Emergencies. Immediate actions to promote national defense or security and actions necessary for the protection of life or property, including
 1. In-place disposal of unexploded ordnance
 2. disposal of ordnance in existing open burning/open detonation units
 3. emergency response to releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants (no cultural resources work would be conducted, unless and until the danger to human health and safety has been cleared).
 4. military activities in existing designated surface danger zones (SDZs); SDZs are temporary in nature and only active during training activities. The exemption will apply to designated impact (duded) areas, or areas with unexploded ordnance. SDZs are exempted only when active; areas within an SDZ that become contaminated with unexploded ordnance are then exempted, unless and until the unexploded ordnance is cleared).
- B. Fort Bliss will proceed with undertakings required to support mobilization and training required do to unanticipated deployment, mobilization, or armed conflict without prior review of these activities by the appropriate SHPO, the ACHP, or the tribes. The CRM or CRM Staff with appropriate security clearance will conduct an internal review. In all cases, however, the CRM or CRM Staff will ensure that the effects of these undertakings on historic properties will be considered and a reasonable effort will be made to avoid damage to the historic property. The CRM or CRM Staff will include a summary of the undertaking in the Annual Report, provided no information is classified or would have the potential to affect classified actions.
- C. Activities on other areas across Fort Bliss may be exempted from project review because of the limited (or no) potential for cultural resources sites:
 1. Steep slopes (greater than 30 percent)
 2. Active arroyos
 3. Active floodplains
 4. Areas disturbed to a depth below the cultural layer
 5. No, or minimal, ground disturbance
- D. Decisions made through government-to-government consultation with tribes concerning management options for Sacred Sites are not subject to Section 106 review by the New Mexico or Texas State Historic Preservation Officer or the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

E. Site Work

1. Replace in kind existing damaged landscaping and plant material with native and/or regional landscaping material. New replacement plantings, xeriscaping and ground cover shall meet the following landscape guidelines: ***Fort Bliss Landscape A Landscape Handbook for Historic Properties*** (2009) and shall maintain overall character of adjacent historic properties and historic view shed;
2. Repair or replace in kind existing streets, driveways, sidewalks and curbing. Undertaking includes stripping of pavement, spreading of new gravel on existing roads, and concrete formwork and curing;
3. Repair or replace existing water, sewer, natural gas, and communications lines in their present configuration, alignments and depth with no impact to character defining features;
4. Traffic signs as required by law;
5. Repair or replace in kind existing building signs. New sign installation shall maintain character of historic properties and not alter character defining features;
6. Temporary buildings or structures that will not have a life longer than five (5) years;
7. Undertakings that impact areas less than one square meter of ground disturbance;
9. Repair or replace in kind existing fencing and fence screens. Installation of perimeter security fencing and gates are acceptable provided character defining features are not altered.

F. Roofs

1. Repair in kind existing roof. If roof is deteriorated beyond repair, a compatible replacement roof is acceptable. Replacement roof(s) shall not alter overall appearance of exterior or diminish character defining features.

All exempted work shall follow ***Fort Bliss Standards for the Treatment of Historic Buildings: Section 7 Maintenance Guide for Roofing*** (2008) and/or ***PROJECT MANUAL for Rehabilitation and Replacement of Historic Roofing*** (2002).

G. Exterior

1. Repair or replace in kind existing materials that maintain character defining features: stucco, concrete, masonry, wood siding, trim, porch decking, porch rails, joists, columns, and stairs.
2. Installation of materials such as netting, bird spikes or sonar equipment for the deterring of bird habitat and does not alter character defining features.

All exempted work shall follow the following Ft. Bliss published material specific guidance documents: *Fort Bliss Standards for the Treatment of Historic Buildings*: All Sections as applicable (2008); *The Adobe Manual* (2004); *The Stucco & Plaster Manual* (2006); *The Wood & Carpentry Manual* (2005); *The Waterproofing Manual* (2004).

H. Doors

1. Repair in kind existing historic door(s). If door is deteriorated beyond repair, a compatible replacement door is acceptable. Replacement door(s) shall match original design/configuration and shall not alter overall appearance of facade or diminish character defining features;
2. Installation of hardware to include dead bolts, door latches and locks, window latches, locks, hinges, and door peepholes, provided historic materials are not removed. New hardware shall be of a plain, contemporary design and made of the same material as existing historic hardware;
3. Repair in kind door screen(s). Door screen(s) shall be repaired in-kind prior to consideration of replacement. If replacement is necessary, screen shall be replaced in-kind with same material and thickness as existing screen.

All exempted work shall follow the *Fort Bliss Standards for the Treatment of Historic Buildings*, Section 8 Maintenance Guide for Doors (2008).

I. Windows

1. Repair in kind existing damaged window components. If window components are deteriorated beyond repair, individual window component shall be replaced in-kind. Complete window replacement requires SHPO review.
2. Paint window components in-kind. Unpainted surfaces shall remain unpainted;
3. Adjustments of window counterweights including associated disassembly and reassembly;
4. Replace in kind existing broken window glazing. Replacement shall be clear glass with same thickness as broken glass;
5. Repair or replace in kind existing damaged window screens and storm windows;
6. Installation of hardware to include window latches, locks, hinges, provided character defining features are not removed. New hardware shall be of a plain contemporary design and made of the same material finish as remaining existing historic hardware;

All exempted work shall follow these guidance documents: *Project Manual – Construction Documents and Specifications for Rehabilitation and Replacement of Historic Windows*, (2002) and/or *Fort Bliss Standards for the Treatment of Historic Buildings: Chapter 9 Maintenance Guide for Windows* (2008).

J. Interiors

1. Repair or replacement of existing non-historic flooring, carpets, and blinds that does not alter character defining features;
2. Replacement or placement of window treatment such as mini-blinds and curtains;
3. Repair in kind damaged historic flooring. If flooring components are deteriorated beyond repair, individual flooring component shall be replaced in-kind. Replacement flooring shall match original design, color and material and shall not alter character defining features;
4. Removal of paint coating through hand scraping or sanding that does not alter character defining features. Removal shall follow *Fort Bliss Standards for the Treatment of Historic Buildings: Preservation & Rehabilitation of Historic Interior Finishes*;
5. Installation of fire, smoke and security detectors;
6. Installation of new interior furniture/furnishing and information technology systems and equipment that does not alter or diminish character defining features;
7. Repair of structural and mechanical systems that are not visible and does not alter structural integrity or character defining features;
8. Repaint or refinish historic surfaces in kind. New paint color/finish shall match existing color and texture and does not alter character defining features;
9. Removal and replacement of non-historic asbestos flooring and mastic and does not alter character defining features.

All exempted interiors work shall follow *Fort Bliss Standards for the Treatment of Historic Buildings* (2008), Sections as applicable and/or *PROJECT MANUAL Construction Documents and Specification: Preservation & Rehabilitation of Historic Interior Finishes* (2007).

K. Electrical/Plumbing/HVAC

1. Repair or replacement of existing electrical, plumbing fixtures, wiring, lines and pipes and does not alter character defining features;
2. Repair or replacement of existing heating and cooling systems, ductwork and ventilation systems that are not considered character defining features and do not alter character defining features;
3. Repair or replacement of existing electrical, power, lighting and communication lines in their present configuration and alignments and depth and do not alter character defining features;
4. Upgrading existing electrical and plumbing components such as hot water heaters, existing wiring, lines and pipes that do not alter character defining features.

All exempted mechanical and electrical work shall follow *Fort Bliss Standards for the Treatment of Historic Buildings* (2008).

L. Energy Conservation

1. Repair or installation of insulation in roofs, crawl spaces, ceiling, attics, walls, floors and around pipes and ducts that do not alter character defining features;
2. Repair and installation of weather stripping and caulking that does not alter character defining features. Undertaking shall follow *Project Manual – Construction Documents and Specifications for Rehabilitation and Replacement of Historic Windows, 2002* and *Fort Bliss Standards for the Treatment of Historic Buildings: Preservation & Rehabilitation of Historic Windows*;
3. Repair or replacement of existing non-historic lighting systems that do not alter character defining features;
4. Installation of environmental monitoring units, such as those for water, air quality and electrical usage.

All exempted undertakings that affect windows shall follow these guidance documents: ***Project Manual – Construction Documents and Specifications for Rehabilitation and Replacement of Historic Windows, (2002)*** and/or ***Fort Bliss Standards for the Treatment of Historic Buildings: Chapter 9 Maintenance Guide for Windows (2008)***.

M. Maintenance

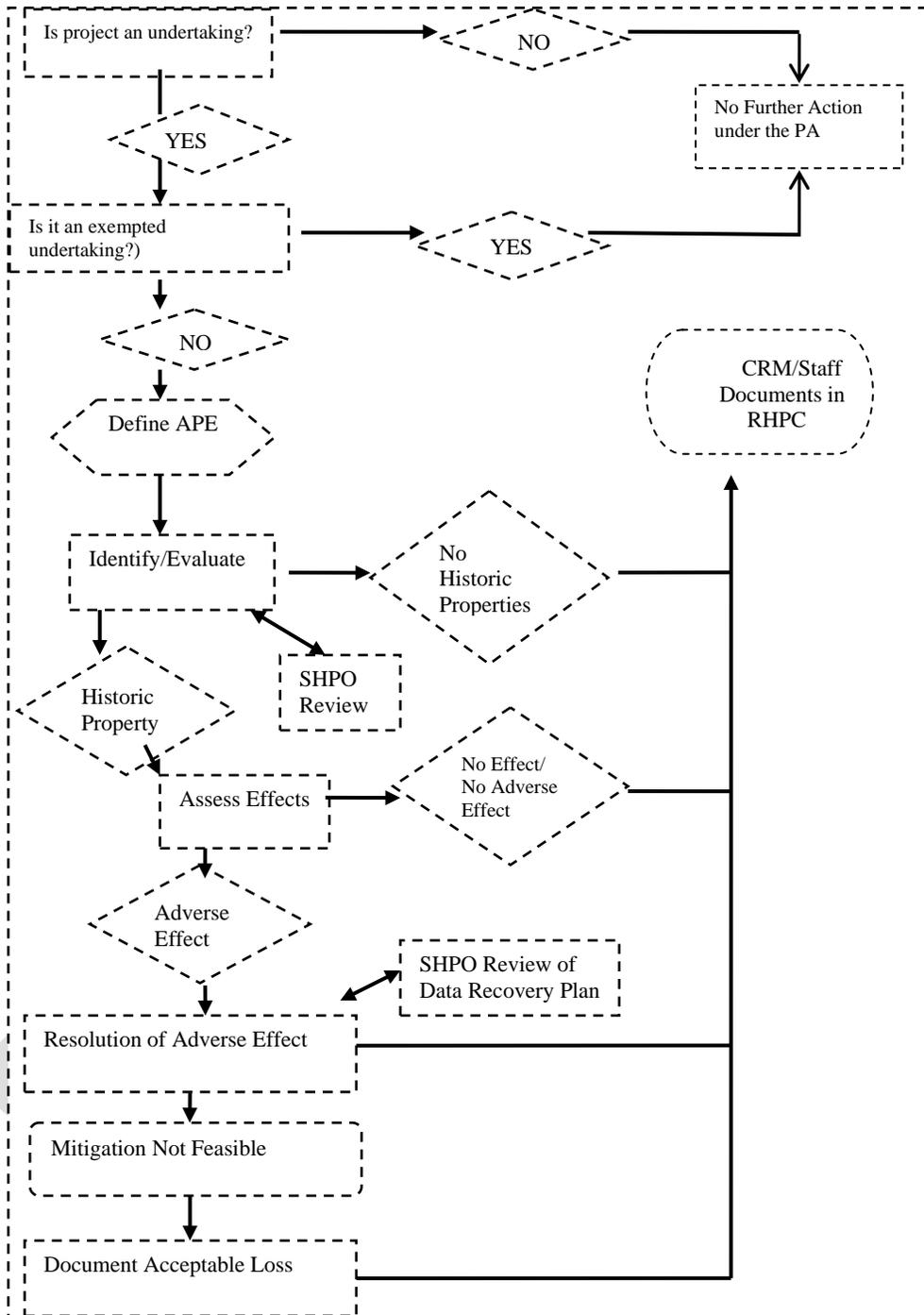
1. Maintenance and routine housekeeping that does not alter character defining features;
2. Removal of animals, birds, insects and their associated debris.

L. New Construction

1. New construction in areas that do not include historic properties or with the view shed of the historic district. New construction in or near the Historic District and associated view shed shall be reviewed and approved by the Historical Architect.

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APPENDIX C
Project Review Flowchart



APPENDIX D

IDENTIFYING AND EVALUATING PROPERTIES

The following procedures are applicable to all projects conducted under a Section 106/NEPA Review--or a general Section 110 project--which include survey and/or evaluation.

Preliminary analysis. The CRM or CRM Staff review the proposed APE to establish whether previous work has been conducted, the nature of that work, and to determine what types of historic properties are likely to be found. Based on the preliminary analysis, the CRM or CRM Staff either 1) proceed with plans for survey and/or site evaluation, or 2) determine that the area has been surveyed, all sites have been evaluated for their eligibility to the National Register, and no further survey or site evaluation work is required. The CRM or CRM Staff determine the boundaries of any proposed work based on the nature of the undertaking and any proposed direct or indirect disturbance.

Identification studies. Fort Bliss conducts identification studies on all survey and evaluation projects; that work includes background research and searches for previous work in the area, and may include field investigations, data collection and analyses, documentation of findings, and recommendations for National Register eligibility.

Work Plan. Most work begins with a Work Plan, setting forth the work expected to be conducted to fulfill the requirement, the methods to be used, and the expected output (or deliverables). All work will be conducted by or under the supervision of a professional who meets the minimum standards as identified in the Secretary of the Interior's "Archaeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines [As Amended and Annotated]" as appropriate for the historic property being addressed. In some cases, small in house projects will not require a formalized work plan.

A. Surveys.

1. **Archeological Survey.** The purpose of the survey is to obtain accurate, descriptive field data of all observed cultural materials. On Fort Bliss, the preferred survey method is the Transect Recording Unit (TRU) survey. The survey parcel is gridded into 15 m x 15 m units, starting at the nearest southwest corner 000/000 WGS 84 UTM point and covering the APE. Each crewmember walks a 15 m x 15 m line of units, until all units within the survey area have been observed. Each crewmember uses a handheld electronic data gathering unit (usually with a specialized application that displays the grid, real time, and has a menu for choosing the artifact type, feature type, and any other programmed data field) and records all cultural materials within each 15 m x 15 m "cell." Estimates might be made in units with considerable numbers of artifacts. These units are expected to collect data (or be able to correct to) with an accuracy of less than or equal to 1 meter. Survey data are downloaded to one unit and/or computer and/or server for later Quality Assurance/Quality Control and further processing. Those files are saved in the *ESRI* .shp file extension for use in one of the *ESRI* geographic information system (GIS) products such as *ArcMap*. Other survey methodologies may be employed on a given project, but in all cases the maximum distance between surveyors will be 15 meters.
 - a. **Recording archeological sites.** The following criteria is used, as a minimum, to define an archeological site on Fort Bliss:
 - i. Ten or more artifacts of any class or type (except for fire-cracked rock) within a 15 sq meter area (except when all pieces appear to originate from a

- single source—a ceramic pot, a broken glass bottle, deteriorated sheet of metal, etc.). An exception might be made for a single knapping area which could be considered an activity area, and thus a site;
- ii. One or more dateable features (that is, chronometric dating) with or without associated artifacts (associated = within a 15-meter radius of the feature);
 - iii. Two or more undateable features; or
 - iv. One or more undateable features with any associated artifacts.

In general, 30 meters of no cultural materials is the maximum distance allowed between two 15 m x 15 m units containing cultural materials (or “positive” cells) to still be considered part of the same site. Deviations from any of these minimum standards, if logical and reasonable, can be considered by the CRM or CRM Staff, and are documented in the report. A buffer of “empty” space will be established around every site boundary; that buffer will be from 15 m to 30 m, depending on the nature and location and of the site. Data to be collected on a site include: general physical environment; horizontal boundary of the site; quantities and types of artifacts; number, size, and types of features; site integrity based on observation and subsurface testing; and potential for yielding chronometric and/or paleoclimatological samples. A physical site datum will be established for each site and a site tag included, unless otherwise directed by the CRM or CRM Staff. The datum is usually a piece of rebar with an attached aluminum tag. The tag includes the name of the investigator, date of placement, Fort Bliss project number, and Fort Bliss and state site numbers.

- b. Recording Archeological Sites with Historic Components. Archeological sites can include historic components. A historic component is identified when the feature and/or artifacts can be shown to be 50 years of age or older, but not extending into prehistory. At Fort Bliss that earliest date is 1659 A.D. (or the establishment of the first Spanish missions). Relevant historic records searches will be conducted, and in New Mexico, the Historic Cultural Properties Inventory (HCPI) form is completed for each site. For contracted projects, a architectural historian or historic architect reviews the final form. Historic artifacts and features are recorded in the same descriptive way as prehistoric artifacts and features. Identified Cold War-era artifacts are also a category of historic items and they are recorded; modern trash is not.
- c. Recording properties of traditional cultural and religious importance. The identification of these sites is best accomplished by the group or individual with special knowledge about, and special interest in the history and culture of the area to be studied. On Fort Bliss that usually means an Indian tribe. Sacred sites and Traditional Cultural Properties have been identified and evaluated on Fort Bliss through formal identification projects and informal field visits. Tribes can come forward at any time during the various consultation processes and request that an APE be surveyed for sites of importance to them. Fort Bliss follows the National Register Bulletin, *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties*, Parker and King, 1990 revised.
- d. Recording features. A feature can include any evidence of human activity and is usually non-portable: trash middens, storage areas, houses, hearths, windmills, corrals, and fences, etc. A hearth feature, at a minimum, is defined as 10 or more fire-crack rocks in a one sq meter area. Data to be gathered when recording a feature include: the type and quantity of materials, the size and shape of the feature, any

construction details, probable function, and any relationship to nearby cultural materials. Digital photos are taken of each feature. If the feature is tested for subsurface depth/content of materials, then plan and/or profile views are drawn.

- e. Recording artifacts. Artifacts are recorded within each 15 m x 15 m unit along a transect. Data to be collected can include: type of artifact, size, shape, color, material type (lithic type, ceramic type, glass type), count, maker's mark or other identifiable markings or stamps. Although discouraged during survey, artifacts may be collected for curation if approved in the Work Plan (usually rare or highly diagnostic of a temporal or cultural affiliation).
- f. Recording Isolated occurrences (IO). Any cultural material recorded in a TRU unit that does not fit the criteria for a site, or is not close enough in proximity to other cultural materials to be added to a site boundary, is considered an isolated occurrence. The same level of descriptive data is collected for an IO, as cultural material in any other TRU unit.
- g. Completing State Site Forms. State site forms are completed for each recorded site, following the appropriate state guidance. The primary number for any site on Fort Bliss is the "Fort Bliss" or "FB" number; the state number is the required secondary number (LA for New Mexico and TARL/trinomial for Texas). Fort Bliss numbers are assigned by the CRM or CRM Staff; the Archaeological Records Management in New Mexico assigns LA numbers for sites recorded in New Mexico; and the Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory assigns TARL/trinomial numbers for sites recorded in Texas.
- h. Creating Site Maps. Site maps are created for each survey and/or evaluation project and included in any report or other written record. At a minimum, an overall map of the project area and individual site maps are submitted. Individual site maps include the site boundary, nearby physiographic features and landmarks, as well as locations of features, site datum, test units, and collections. Included on the map is the "north" arrow, a scale and a legend or key. Source graphics, if any, can also be shown. Both Fort Bliss and state numbers are used when identifying sites. Site maps attached to state site forms must conform to the requirements of the particular state as appropriate.
- i. Conducting Geomorphic Studies. Each investigation assesses the potential for subsurface deposits and the integrity of those deposits at each site. Usually that investigation includes subsurface testing, although natural cuts into the landscape (road cuts, arroyos, and rills) and other previously collected geomorphic/geologic data can sometimes be used. Testing can include trowel tests, auger tests, shovel tests or backhoe tests; testing should have a minimal impact on the site. The investigation records the soil profile and any other distinguishing characteristics (such as pieces of charcoal or buried artifacts). The goal of these tests and/or observations is to identify post-depositional activities that have affected the site (wind or water erosion, man-made impacts, and bioturbation), to estimate the extent of those activities, and to finally arrive at an estimate of the percentage of the site remaining intact. When appropriate for a given project, a geomorphologist will conduct geomorphological studies.

- j. Assessing Chronological and Chronometric Potential. Each investigation will assess the potential for chronological and/or chronometric dating. Chronological or relative dating potential includes the presence of diagnostic ceramics or stone tool types or features; chronometric dating potential could include the presence of charcoal pieces or a sufficient quantity of ash-stained soil. The potential for other types of chronometric dating methods such as dendrochronological (tree ring) or thermoluminescence (time elapsed since last firing) could also be used. Funding may be available for actual collection and testing.

2. Historic Building Survey.

- a. Determining Survey Requirement. The CRM or CRM Staff determines whether a survey is required in a given APE based on previous work conducted. If the need for a survey is identified, the CRM or CRM Staff determines whether the survey will be conducted in-house or contracted. The CRM or CRM Staff also decides whether a historic context pertinent to the building(s) exists or needs to be developed. If no survey is required, the review process will continue forward.
- b. Surveys. Surveys can combine site inspections with background research, but will be appropriate for the project. Background research can include literature reviews, archival research, interviews, and consultation. Site inspections include, at a minimum, a sketch site plan and digital photographs of setting and exterior elevations.
- c. Reporting. A survey report document is prepared, to include a description and map of the survey area, documented historical narrative, and architectural description using the Historic American Building Survey (HABS) Level 4 or equivalent Historic American Engineer Record (HAER) standards as guidance if recording a structure, photographs of all resources identified, and a list of sources consulted. Maps will be digitized and submitted as appropriate. Some photographs and maps may be subject to internal review and restrictions.

B. Site Evaluations.

Sites are evaluated for their ability to meet specific criteria of importance, established by the NHPA and enabling legislation, 36 CFR Part 60, and guidance developed by the Secretary of the Interior through the National Park Service (e.g. National Register Bulletin, How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation). The CRM or CRM Staff use this framework to evaluate historic resources, archeological resources, and properties of traditional religious and cultural importance. Evaluations will emphasize the aspects appropriate to the type of resource under consideration.

The CRM or CRM Staff first identify the property type and then follow the evaluation process for one of the three types below.

1. Archeological Sites. Sites that are found to date before 1580 A.D. are considered prehistoric sites; all others are considered to be either protohistoric (1580 A.D. to 1659 A.D.) or Historic (after 1659 A.D.).
 - a. The thresholds for eligibility for prehistoric sites are based on the *Significance and Research Standards for Prehistoric Archaeological Sites at Fort Bliss (revised 2009): A design for the Evaluation, Management and Treatment of Cultural Resources* (Miller et al. 2009). That document was

reviewed and accepted by the ACHP, the NMSHPO and the TXSHPO and remains in effect until March 2014.

- b. Protohistoric and Historic sites (or site components) are evaluated for eligibility referencing an applicable historic context and/or applying NHPA criteria a, b, c, or d.
 - c. Historic sites may also be evaluated under criterion G, properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years (usually a Cold War site).
2. Properties of Traditional Religious and Cultural Importance (TRCI). TRCIs are sites of importance, identified by a group. Under the NHPA, TRCIs qualify for inclusion in the National Register. National Register Bulletin 38 describes the significance of such sites as being “derived from the role the property plays in a community’s historically rooted beliefs, customs and practices.” That importance extends into the present time, maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community. The CRM or CRM Staff will work the group (usually an Indian tribe or tribes) to identify the location and determine a boundary as far as practical. The CRM or CRM Staff will then work with the group to evaluate the property’s integrity: does the property have an integral relationship to traditional cultural practices or beliefs; and, does the relevant relationship survive (between the property and the belief or practice). In consultation with the tribes or tribes, the CRM or CRM Staff may or may not evaluate the property for inclusion in the National Register. Even if the site is not specifically evaluated for the National Register, the site will nevertheless be treated as significant to the tribes and afforded all the protections under Executive Order 13007, Indian Sacred Sites. Finally, the CRM or CRM Staff will ensure that the property does not represent one of the six considerations that might render it not eligible for inclusion: ownership by a religious institution or use for religious purposes; a relocated property; birthplaces and graves; cemeteries; a reconstructed property; a commemoration.
 3. Determinations of Eligibility require concurrence with the SHPO, therefore the ability to engage in consultation on what level of survey and evaluation may be agreed upon on a case by case basis. Fort Bliss will follow generally accepted practices in any additional survey work required.
 4. In addition to being significant under one or more of the 4 National Register Criteria, a National Register building, structure and landscape must also retain historic integrity of those features necessary to convey its significance. The Keeper of the National Register has identified and defined seven aspects of integrity by which potential candidates for the National Register must be measured:
 - Location* is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.
 - Design* is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.
 - Setting* is the physical environment of a historic property.
 - Materials* are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.
 - Workmanship* is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture of people during any given period in history or prehistory.

- Feeling* is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.
- Association* is the direct link between an important historic event, person, or period and a historic property.

Determining which of these aspects of integrity are most important to a particular property requires knowing why, where, and when the property is significant. For Criteria A or B eligibility, the aspects of *location, feeling, setting, and association* take on greater importance in determining a property's integrity. To be eligible under these criteria, a property must be able to clearly convey its significant associations with the historic context. This often requires that a property's overall environment *remain* relatively unaltered from its period of significance. Properties eligible for the National Register under Criterion C must retain a high degree of physical integrity, as well as retain some relation to the historic context. The most important aspects of integrity for Criterion C eligibility are *location, design, materials, workmanship, and feeling*. At a minimum, a property eligible under Criteria A or B must retain its basic original form that identifies its property type and must be generally recognizable to its period of significance. However, the significance of properties under Criteria A or B is not derived mainly from their design or construction value. Therefore, a greater amount of alteration to a building's historic physical features is allowable when compared to the more stringent standards set for Criterion C eligibility. Some minor alterations to the physical fabric of the building do not necessarily preclude Criterion C eligibility, although they may result in some loss of integrity. Such acceptable alterations could include replacement of roof materials or replacement of a minority of exterior doors and windows within the original fenestration pattern of the building. In some cases, non-historic outbuildings or landscape features could also be considered acceptable modifications to the property, if they are visually unobtrusive and compatible in design and scale with the original building and its setting. Major changes to a building's roofline, form, or overall massing are generally considered unacceptable, and would render a building not eligible under National Register Criteria A, B, and C.

The CRM or CRM Staff will conduct consultation with the appropriate SHPO for all Determinations of Eligibility (DOEs). The appropriate SHPO will have the standard 30-calendar-day review period in which to review those recommendations. If the two parties cannot reach an agreement on those recommendations, Fort Bliss shall request a DOE from the Keeper of the National Register in accordance with 36 CFR Part 63.

APPENDIX E

RECORD OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES CONSIDERATION

Date: 11/3/2010 State: TX Archeology
RHPC No.: 1 Architecture
RHPC Preparer: Sitton Archeology and Architecture
Dig Permit

NEPA Number: 99-999 Project Number: 9999
Work Order No.: XXX999 Bldg. Number: 2420

Proponent: Proponent(s) Name

Project Name: Project Name

Project Description:

Describe project particulars, location, timelines, etc.

Area of Potential Effect: Describe area at risk for effects

Project Analysis:

Describe process followed to complete review--nature of project, possible issues, research materials used, previous projects and results, any work required or already completed, etc.

Damage Report Acceptable Loss Interior or Exterior: Exterior In District or Viewshed

Criteria for Evaluation

Historic Context: Summarize applicable Historic Context(s)

Criterion A: How site(s) meets the requirements under the criterion

Criterion B: How site(s) meets the requirements under the criterion

Criterion C: How site(s) meets the requirements under the criterion

Criterion D: How site(s) meets the requirements under the criterion

Criteria Considerations Apply to Property

Criterion Considered: test record

Determination of Eligibility

THIS IS A DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY SHPO Consultation Date: 03-Nov-10

Comments: Log Number or Tracking Number, how any comments were addressed, report title and author

Assessing Effects

THIS IS AN ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT

No Historic Properties Affected

Comments: Any comments to better explain findings.

Historic Properties Not Adversely Affected

Comments: Any comments to better explain findings.

Historic Properties Adversely Affected

Comments: Any comments to better explain findings.

Treatment of Adverse Effect

SHPO Consultation Date: 11/3/2010

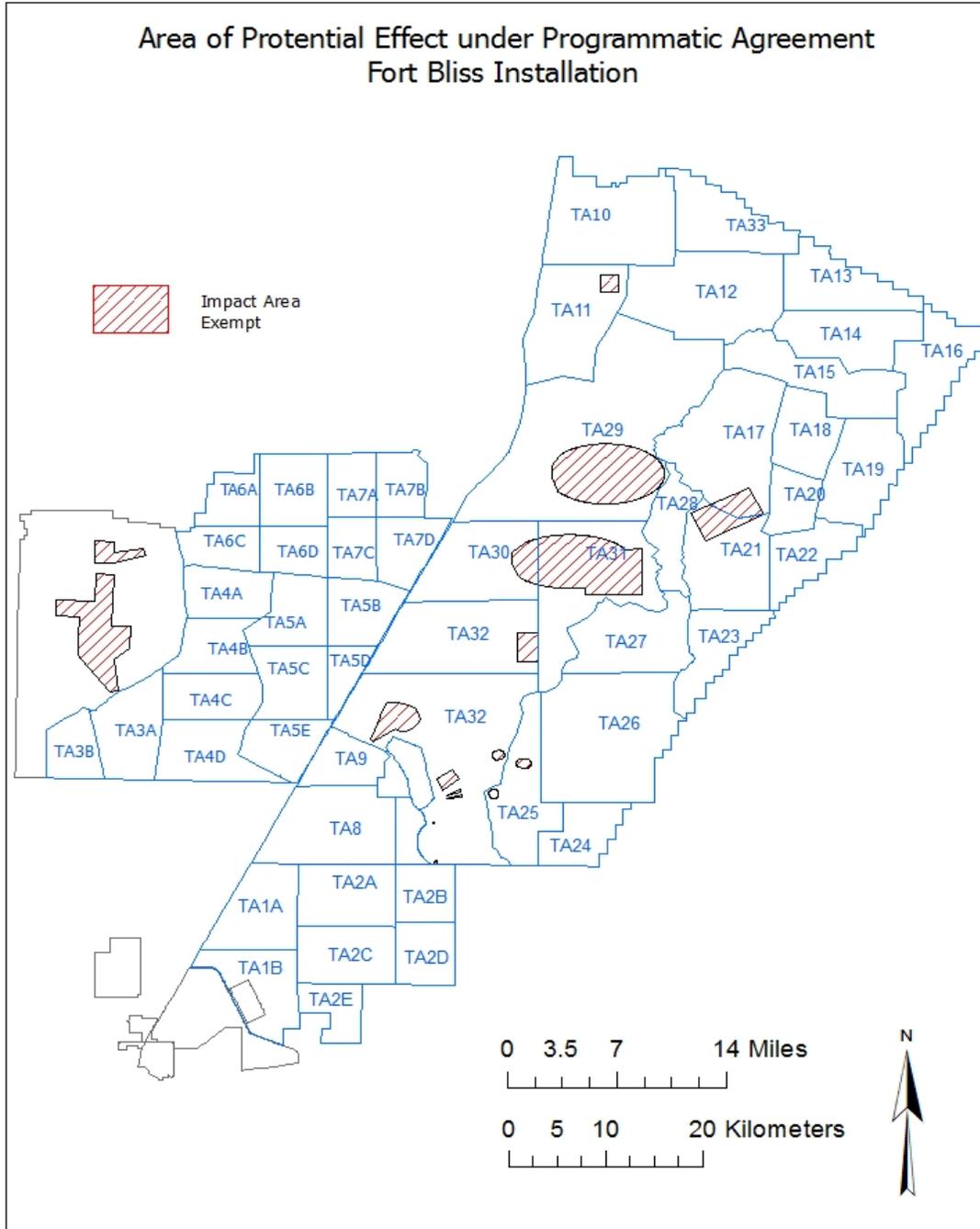
Comments: How any comments were addressed; other consultation conducted, timelines, or other information.

Attachment List: maps, reports, figures, etc.

Signatures For Findings of Adverse Effect

Preparer: Date:

APPENDIX F



APPENDIX G

Historic Cultural Properties Inventory (HCPI) Base Form (FORM 1)

Historic Preservation Division, New Mexico Department of Cultural Affairs

For HPD Office use only: HCPI No. _____ District No. _____ NRHP _____ SRCP _____ Criteria <u> </u> A <u> </u> B <u> </u> C <u> </u> D		
1. Name of property:	2. Location:	3. Local Reference Number:
		4. County
5. Property Type: <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object	Photo:	
6. Date of Survey: ___/___/___		
7. Previous Survey Date(s): ___/___/___ <input type="checkbox"/> No previous survey		
8. Name of Project:		
9. UTM Zone: Easting: Northing:		
10. Photo Information Roll #: _____ Frame #: _____	Negative Location:	View of:
11. Brief Description of the Property:		
12. Who uses the property?		
13. Construction Date: Date: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Known <input type="checkbox"/> Estimated Source:		

23. National or State Historic District:

Is this property in a historic district? Unknown No Yes

If yes: Contributing Non-contributing Unknown

If 'yes', what is the name of the district? _____ State National

24. Supplemental Forms:

None HCPI Detail Form (FORM 2) Continuation Sheets, # pages: _____

DRAFT