INTEGRATED CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN

FOR
MARINE CORPS INSTALLATIONS NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION—MARINE CORPS BASE QUANTICO VIRGINIA

FISCAL YEARS 2016-2021

JANUARY 2016
INTEGRATED CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN REVISION FOR
MARINE CORPS INSTALLATIONS NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION-
MARINE CORPS BASE QUANTICO, VIRGINIA

FISCAL YEARS 2016-2021

SIGNATURE PAGE

This Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) meets
the requirements for ICRMPs set forth in Department of Defense
Instruction 4715.16 Cultural Resources Program, Marine Corps
and Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps ICRMP Guidance.

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& Environment Division

Distribution: See Appendix C

Copy To: AC/Staff, GF, Installation and Environment Division
Comptroller
MCINCR-MCBQ Air Facility
FBI
TBS
DEA
Range Control
Weapon Training Battalion
EOD
### ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACHP</td>
<td>Advisory Council on Historic Preservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AHPA</td>
<td>Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIRFA</td>
<td>American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARPA</td>
<td>Archaeological Resources Protection Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APE</td>
<td>Area of Potential Effect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIA</td>
<td>Bureau of Indian Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA</td>
<td>Comprehensive Agreement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEQ</td>
<td>Council on Environmental Quality</td>
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<tr>
<td>CFR</td>
<td>Code of Federal Regulations</td>
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<tr>
<td>CRM</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CX</td>
<td>Categorical Exclusion</td>
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<tr>
<td>DCA</td>
<td>Departmental Consulting Archaeologist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHR</td>
<td>Virginia Department of Historic Resources</td>
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<tr>
<td>DoD</td>
<td>U.S. Department of Defense</td>
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<tr>
<td>DOI</td>
<td>Department of the Interior</td>
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<tr>
<td>EA</td>
<td>Environmental Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EIS</td>
<td>Environmental Impact Statement</td>
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<tr>
<td>EO</td>
<td>Executive Order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FGDC</td>
<td>Federal Geographic Data Standards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FNSI</td>
<td>Finding of No Significant Impact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY</td>
<td>Fiscal Year</td>
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<tr>
<td>GIS</td>
<td>Geographic Information System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HABS</td>
<td>Historic American Building Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAER</td>
<td>Historic American Engineering Record</td>
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<tr>
<td>HQMC</td>
<td>Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICRMP</td>
<td>Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>INRMP</td>
<td>Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan</td>
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<td>MCLB</td>
<td>Marine Corps Logistics Base</td>
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<td>MCO</td>
<td>Marine Corps Order</td>
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<td>MILCON</td>
<td>Military Construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOA</td>
<td>Memorandum of Agreement</td>
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<tr>
<td>MOU</td>
<td>Memorandum of Understanding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAGPRA</td>
<td>Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEPA</td>
<td>National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NHPA</td>
<td>National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPS</td>
<td>National Park Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NRHP</td>
<td>National Register of Historic Places</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA</td>
<td>Programmatic Agreement</td>
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<tr>
<td>PAO</td>
<td>Public Affairs Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PL</td>
<td>Public Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POC</td>
<td>Point of Contact</td>
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<tr>
<td>SDS</td>
<td>Spatial Data Standards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHPO</td>
<td>State Historic Preservation Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOP</td>
<td>Standard Operating Procedure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SOW  Scope of Work
THPO  Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
UFC  Unified Facilities Criteria
USMC  United States Marine Corps
Executive Summary

1. This document represents the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) for Marine Corps Installations National Capital Region—Marine Corps Base Quantico (MCINCR-MCBQ), Virginia. Department of Defense Instruction 4715.16 and Marine Corps Order (MCO) P5090.2A, Chapter 8 require installations with cultural resources to develop an ICRMP as an internal compliance and management tool that integrates the cultural resources program with ongoing mission activities. The ICRMP is the Commander's decision document for cultural resources management actions and specific compliance procedures. It also allows for ready identification of potential conflicts between the installation's mission and cultural resources stewardship, and identifies compliance actions necessary to maintain the availability of mission-essential facilities and acreage.

2. This ICRMP is designed to support the military mission and assist MCINCR-MCBQ in meeting the legal compliance requirements of federal historic preservation laws and regulations in a manner consistent with the sound principles of cultural resources stewardship. This ICRMP provides a brief description of MCINCR-MCBQ, an overview of all known cultural resources within the installation, the status of inventory and evaluation of resources, and appropriate compliance and management activities for the next five years.

3. Cultural resources under the stewardship of MCINCR-MCBQ include archaeological sites, cultural landscapes, documents, buildings, structures, archaeological sites, and previously collected artifacts. Cultural resources identified on MCINCR-MCBQ include 426 archaeological sites, 65 cemeteries, and the MCINCR-MCBQ Historic District. Of the 426 sites, three (3) are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, 24 sites are considered eligible for listing, 89 need further study, and 310 are not eligible.

4. Management actions proposed by MCINCR-MCBQ to avoid or minimize impacts to cultural resources include:

   a. Continue to protect and avoid eligible sites.

   b. Distribute standard operating procedures regarding cultural resources to unit personnel, contractors, and installation staff.
c. Curate materials recovered from archaeological investigations at MCINCR-MCBQ in a facility meeting the standards outlined in 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 79 and conduct annual inspections to ensure that the collections are curated appropriately.

d. Continue efforts to establish consulting relationships with interested Native American tribes.

e. Continue to evaluate buildings, structures, sites, objects, and districts for National Register eligibility as they turn 50 years old and update evaluation codes in internet Navy Facility Data System (iNFADS) as appropriate.

f. Update Geographic Information System (GIS) layers and comply with GIS layer specifications.

g. Include regular civilian staff and Marine training on cultural resource SOPs, laws, and regulations.

5. Implementation of these actions over the next 5 years will allow MCINCR-MCBQ to efficiently meet its obligations of compliance with cultural resources legislation, while supporting the vital military mission. By implementing the management actions in this plan, MCINCR-MCBQ accepts the leadership role that the National Historic Preservation Act envisions for federal agencies to manage cultural resources in a spirit of stewardship for the inspiration and benefit of present and future generations.
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APPENDIX B Programmatic Agreement
APPENDIX C ICRMP Distribution List and POCs
APPENDIX D Annual Reviews and Metrics
APPENDIX E CRM Guidance Documents
   E.1. MCO P5090.2A Chapter 8.
   E.2. USMC Guidance for Completion of ICRMP Update 2009 02
E.3. The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties

E.4. The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation and Illustrated Guidelines on Sustainability for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings.

E.5. NEPA and NHPA: A Handbook for Integrating NEPA and Section 106

APPENDIX F Signature Authority
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Introduction

Purpose and Scope

a. This document represents the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) for Marine Corps Base Quantico (MCINCR-MCBQ), Virginia. Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 4715.16 and Marine Corps Order (MCO) P5090.2A Chapter 8 require installations with cultural resources to develop an ICRMP as an internal compliance and management tool that integrates the entirety of the cultural resources program with ongoing mission activities. As a component of the installation master plan, the ICRM is the Commander's decision document for cultural resources management actions and specific compliance procedures. It also allows for readily identifiable potential conflicts between the installation's mission and cultural resources stewardship. This document identifies the compliance actions necessary to maintain the availability of mission-essential facilities and acreage in a manner consistent with the sound principles of cultural resources stewardship.

b. Scope

(1) The scope of this ICRMP includes all areas used and affected by all activities aboard MCINCR-MCBQ.

(2) This ICRMP provides a brief description of MCINCR-MCBQ, an overview of all known cultural resources within the installation, the status of inventory and evaluation of resources, and appropriate compliance and management activities for the next five years.

(3) This ICRMP is implemented under the direction of the Commander, MCINCR-MCBQ, in accordance with MCO 5090.2D and carries the Commander’s authority for implementing the procedures described herein.
Mission, Goals, and Program Objectives

a. The mission of MCINCR-MCBQ is:

To provide Operating Support functions for execution of the overall mission of Marine Corps Combat Development Command, to include: personnel administration; facilities; logistics; safety; security; public information; legal; base operations; training management; community services support; and inspector general responsibilities for organic and tenant organizations, units and activities.

b. The primary goals of the MCINCR-MCBQ Cultural Resource Program are to support the installation's mission, achieve regulatory compliance, and ensure that Marine Corps stewardship responsibilities are met. Aspects of the mission most likely to affect cultural resources include installation operations and training management. A successful cultural resources management program requires projects to identify and evaluate resources, implement protection and compliance actions (such as review of proposed undertakings under Section 106 of the NHPA), and collaborate with internal and external stakeholders to advance awareness and preservation. Accordingly, the goals for the MCINCR-MCBQ Cultural Resource Program are as follows:

(1) Support sustainable training.
(2) Protect resources from damage.
(3) Preserve resources and their information for future generations.
(4) Increase cultural resource appreciation.
(5) Contribute to local, national and international knowledge base.

c. Objectives: To support these goals, MCINCR-MCBQ has established measurable objectives to accomplish over the 5-year period covered by this ICRMP; they include:

(1) Provide accurate landscape access data through GIS:
   (a) Resource avoidance locations.
   (b) Terrain information.
(2) Monitor resources for actual/potential impacts from:

(a) Vehicle Maneuvers.

(b) Looting.

(c) Natural processes such as erosion, disaster damage.

(d) Demolition activities.

(e) Animal damage.

(f) Unexploded Ordnance.

(3) Implement protective measures including:

(a) Fencing of archaeological sites.

(b) Overfill/Capping of archaeological sites.

(c) Mitigation.

(d) Rehabilitation.

(e) Archaeological data recovery.

(f) Encourage reuse of historic buildings

(4) Implement the following conservation measures:

(a) Maintain artifacts, documentation, photos, maps, etc. in accordance with 36 CFR Part 79.

(b) Stabilize resources from further degradation.

(5) Integrate cultural resource management with installation operations.

(a) Attend regular meetings (e.g., Environmental Coordinator Meetings) with all commands and tenants on MCINCR-MCBQ.

(b) Implement Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for addressing cultural resource issues on the installation.
(6) Implement regular consultation with, but not limited to the following stakeholders:

(a) Native American tribes, as appropriate.

(b) Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR).

(c) Interested parties, as appropriate (Stafford, Prince William, Fauquier Counties, and local historical societies).

(7) Increase public outreach.

(a) Incorporate cultural resources awareness in training programs.

(b) Increase civilian and community awareness participatory activities (e.g., Stafford Cemetery Committee).

Organization of the ICRMP

This ICRMP has been organized to facilitate cultural resources management and compliance with DoDI 4715.16; MCO P5090.2A Chapter 8; Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps (HQMC) ICRMP guidance; and federal cultural resources management regulations and requirements.

Information Gathering, Input, and Review for the Preparation of the ICRMP Revision

a. All cultural resources will be viewed as having the potential to contribute information of value to various groups, including the academic community, tribes, local historical societies, people whose ancestors settled the area, and many others. Under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), it is the responsibility of MCINCR-MCBQ to take into account the effects of its actions on historic properties (a subset of cultural resources) and to avoid, minimize, or mitigate any impacts on historic properties that might result from its actions. MCINCR-MCBQ also has the responsibility to identify and evaluate cultural resources present within the installation, both as a proactive measure for planning purposes and to better assess the needs of the resources. In addition, the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), Native American tribes, and the community must have an opportunity to
b. During the preparation of this ICRMP, information and input were gathered from MCINCR-MCBQ personnel, agencies, and stakeholders to determine and resolve issues related to the management of cultural resources within the installation. To obtain input early in the development process, this phase also included participation by any agency with jurisdiction by law or expertise (including the SHPO) and Native American tribes. Appendix C provides a distribution list for the draft and final versions of this ICRMP.

**Laws and Regulations**

a. Federal and State Legal Requirements. Cultural resources are defined as: historic properties in the NHPA; as cultural items in the NAGPRA; as archaeological resources in the Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA); as sacred sites [to which access is provided under the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (AIRFA)]; and, as collections and associated records in 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 79, Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Collections. Legal requirements are set forth in the NEPA, NHPA, ARPA, NAGPRA, AIRFA, and 36 CFR Part 79. Key cultural resources legal requirements and their applicability are indicated in Table 1-1 Legal Requirements. Also, copies of critical requirements are included in Appendix E: CRM Guidance Documents for quick reference.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1-1 Legal Requirements</th>
<th>Applicable?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Federal Statutes</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 470-470x)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of October 1990 (25 U.S.C. 3001-3013)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>(4) Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979 (16 U.S.C. 470aa-470mm)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 1-1 Legal Requirements</td>
<td>Applicable?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(9) Cooperative Agreements for Management of Cultural Resources (10 U.S.C. 2684)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Federal Regulations**

| (1) 36 CFR 60, “National Register of Historic Places” (NRHP) | Yes |
| (2) 36 CFR 63, “Determinations of Eligibility for Inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places” | Yes |
| (3) 36 CFR 65, “National Historic Landmarks Program” | Yes |
| (4) 36 CFR 66, “Recovery of Scientific, Prehistoric, Historic and Archeological Data” | Yes |
| (5) 36 CFR 67, “The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation” | Yes |
| (6) 36 CFR 68, “The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties” | Yes |
| (7) 36 CFR 78, ”Waiver of Federal Agency Responsibilities, Under Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act" | Yes |
| (8) 36 CFR 79, “Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological Collections” | Yes |
| (9) 32 CFR 229, “Protection of Archeological Resources: Uniform Regulations, Department of Defense” | Yes |
| (10) 36 CFR 800, “Protection of Historic Properties”. | Yes |
| (11) 40 CFR 1500-1508, “Council on Environmental Quality, Regulations Implementing the National Environmental Policy Act” | Yes |
| (13) 43 CFR 10, “Department of the Interior, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act” | Yes |

**Commonwealth of Virginia**

| (1) Virginia Code 10.1-1003 through 10.1-1007 | Yes |
| (2) 17 VAC 5-20-30 | Yes |
b. Conformance Requirements. Executive Order (EO) 13007, EO 13175, and their implementing regulations, define the Marine Corps’ conformance responsibilities for the management of cultural resources. MCO P5090.2A Chapter 8 specifies Marine Corps policy for cultural resources management and tiers off of the policies for cultural resources management outlined in DoDI 4715.16 “Cultural Resources Management” (October 2008) and Secretary of the Navy Instruction (SECNAVINST) 4000.35A “Department of the Navy Cultural Resources Program” (9 April 2001). In general, conformance requirements for MCINCR-MCBQ’s cultural resource program are addressed in either DoD regulations or other documents. Requirements are also established through agreement documents between the MCINCR-MCBQ Commander, the Virginia SHPO, and other parties (e.g., Stafford Cemetery Committee). Key cultural resource conformance requirements and their applicability are indicated in Table 1-2 Conformance Requirements. With the exception of the Programmatic Agreement (PA), which is provided in Appendix B, all of the following requirements are available for review on the internet.

### Table 1-1 Legal Requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Legal Requirements</th>
<th>Applicable?</th>
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<tr>
<td>Virginia Code 10.1-2214</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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### Table 1-2 Conformance Requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Executive Orders and Presidential Memoranda</strong></th>
<th><strong>Applicable?</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment”</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Executive Order 13006, “Locating Federal Facilities on Historic Properties in our Nation’s Central Cities”</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>(3) Executive Order 13007, “Indian Sacred Sites”</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Executive Order 13175, “Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments”</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>(5) Executive Order 13287, “Preserve America”</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) Executive Order 13327, “Federal Real Property Asset Management”</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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</table>

**Federal Guidance**

<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Federal Guidance</strong></th>
<th><strong>Applicable?</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) 48 FR 22716, “The Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards”</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) 53 FR 4742, “Guidelines for Federal Agency</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 1-2 Conformance Requirements

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Requirements, Under Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act”</th>
<th>Applicable?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(3) 62 FR 33707, “The Secretary of the Interior’s Proposed Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards”</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Department of Defense Regulations and Guidance

| (1) DoDI 4710.02 “DoD Interactions with Federally- Recognized Tribes,” 14 September 2006. | Yes |
| (2) DoD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings (UFC 4-010-01). | Yes |
| (3) SECNAVINST 11010.14, “Department of the Navy Policy for Consultation with Federally Recognized Indian Tribes”. | Yes |
| (4) SECNAVINST 5212.5D, "Navy and Marine Corps Records Disposition Manual". | Yes |
| (5) Nationwide Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement on World War II Temporary Buildings. | Yes |
| (6) Program Comment: DoD Capehart-Wherry Housing Units | Yes |
| (7) Program Comment: DoD Cold War-Era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing. | Yes |
| (8) Program Comment: DoD World War II- and Cold War-Era Ammunition Storage Facilities. | Yes |
| (9) DoD Protocol for Consultation with Native Hawaiian Organizations. | Yes |
| (10) Marine Corps Order (MCO) P5090.2A Chapter 8 | Yes |
| (11) USMC ICRMP Guidance “What is an ICRMP” | Yes |

#### Programmatic Agreement

| Programmatic Agreement Among the U.S. Marine Corps, The Virginia State Historic Preservation Office, and Stafford County, Virginia Regarding Consultation Under Section 106, National Historic Preservation Act for Undertakings Affecting Historic Properties at Marine Corps Base, Quantico, Virginia, 10/26/2011 (General PA) | Yes |
Table 1-2 Conformance Requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(2) Programmatic Agreement Among the United States of America, Department of the Navy, the Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, for the Public Private Venture at Marine Corps Base, Quantico, Virginia, 09/03/2003 (PPV PA)</th>
<th>Applicable?</th>
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<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
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Note: The PPV PA was incorporated as an appendix to the PA.

c. The required elements of an ICRMP, per DoDI 4715.16, are listed in Table 1-3, along with information regarding where each element is found in this ICRMP.

Table 1-3 Required Elements of an ICRMP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ICRMP Element (Per DoDI 4715.16, Enclosure 5)</th>
<th>Location in ICRMP</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Summary of the process for integrating the NHPA Section 106 planning process with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process.</td>
<td>Sections 2.4.1, 2.4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Provision to address funding priorities for program requirements.</td>
<td>Section 1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Summary of known resources, a list and brief description of properties listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).</td>
<td>Section 2.1, 2.2, 2.3.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>(4) Analysis of data gaps with respect to compliance requirements and Section 110 survey progress.</td>
<td>Section 2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Procedures to proactively consider the use of innovative mitigation where feasible to support the mission</td>
<td>Chapter 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) Identification and prioritization of actions required to implement ICRMP goals and objectives</td>
<td>Section 1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7) Identification of the type and location of actions that may affect cultural resources</td>
<td>Chapter 3 Section 2.4.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>(8) Identification of any unique cultural resources issues</td>
<td>Chapter 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(9) Summary of data management process and status [databases, geographic information system (GIS), records</td>
<td>Section 1.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>(10)</td>
<td>Preservation and mitigation strategies for threatened resources</td>
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<td>(11)</td>
<td>Coordination and consultation processes</td>
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<tr>
<td>(12)</td>
<td>Policies and procedures for curation and repatriation</td>
</tr>
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<td>(13)</td>
<td>SOPs, provisions, and prescriptions</td>
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Roles and Responsibilities

The responsibilities of MCINCR-MCBQ staff who are implementing this ICRMP, coupled with the responsibilities of non-military agencies, and other stakeholders (Appendix C) are described in the following subsections. Having the roles and responsibilities established, provides for opportunities to tailor the compliance process to operations and minimize impacts on the mission. For example, PAs, under Section 106 of the NHPA, are used to tailor NHPA compliance to installation-specific situations. The responsibilities of Marine Corps personnel at MCINCR-MCBQ with respect to the cultural resources program, per MCO P5090.2A Chapter 8 and as further specified in this document, are as follows:

a. Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps:

(1) Establishes the United States Marine Corps Cultural Resources Management Program and promulgates guidelines and attendant responsibilities.

(2) Designates a qualified staff person to serve as the Marine Corps Deputy Federal Preservation Officer (DFPO) and representative on the DoD Historic Preservation Working Group.

(3) Coordinates with the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense, Environmental Security, DoD Components, the Department of the Interior (DOI), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Offices in matters related to cultural resources management used for cultural resources management. Maintains cost records of inventory and treatment of cultural resources.

(4) Maintains Marine Corps procedural and policy-making expertise for inter-agency coordination and other aspects of compliance with preservation legislation; assists in resolving disputes with federal, state, local, and foreign regulatory agencies.

(5) Forwards National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) nominations to the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and the Keeper of the NRHP.

(6) Responds to congressional and other inquiries to satisfy Office of the Secretary of Defense reporting requirements.
(7) Provides support to MCINCR-MCBQ and tenants by interpreting federal, state, local, and overseas historic and archaeological resource requirements and by uniformly applying Marine Corps policy as set forth in MCO P5090.2A.

(8) Ensures, that through field visits and the Environmental Compliance Evaluation Program, that MCINCR-MCBQ coordinates and is in compliance with cultural resources statutes and regulations.

b. MCINCR-MCBQ Commanding Officer (CO), through the Director, Installation and Environment Division (GF), and the Head, Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs (NREA) Branch; provide for the following activities:

(1) Curation and studies to facilitate the identification, evaluation, inventory, planning, maintenance, and protection of historic properties and other cultural resources at MCINCR-MCBQ.

(2) Develops and implements an ICRMP for all MCINCR-MCBQ lands and waters, and integrates the ICRMP with other installation planning documents and routine procedures applicable to activity projects and programs.

(3) Coordinates among subordinate and tenant activities to achieve maximum efficiency regarding compliance with cultural resources management requirements within the region.

(4) Provides for the professional identification, evaluation, inventory, nomination, and protection of cultural resources under their control and ensures that the appropriate data management systems, including spatial data systems, accurately reflect the eligibility status of such resources.

(5) Follows all legally mandated procedures if historic properties (as defined under the NHPA) are to be transferred, sold, demolished, substantially altered, or allowed to deteriorate significantly.

(6) Consults with the SHPO and other consulting parties, interested groups and individuals as required under NEPA and Section 106 of the NHPA when proposed actions have the potential to affect cultural resources.

(7) Consults with Native American tribes prior to any Marine Corps action that might affect Native American tribal
interests as defined by applicable laws and regulations, including NAGPRA's planned excavation and inadvertent discovery provisions.

(8) Ensures that inadvertently discovered archaeological resources, human remains, or cultural items (as defined per NAGPRA) are protected at the site of discovery until cultural resource professionals evaluate the resources' significance and make recommendations regarding protection or recovery; ensures that the chain of command is kept informed of discoveries.

(9) Whenever practical, uses historic buildings instead of new acquisition, construction, or leasing to satisfy mission requirements.

(10) Ensures that funds budgeted for historic preservation are applied to NRHP resources.

(11) Provides for storage and professional curation of salvaged archaeological resources and records, which result from compliance actions.

(12) Takes appropriate action on archaeological permit requests. Reviews and oversees requests for permits to allow the excavation and removal of archaeological resources from Marine Corps lands.

(13) Provides for the identification and repatriation of Native American remains and associated cultural items in accordance with the NAGPRA and other implementing regulations issued by the DOI.

(14) Allows Native Americans access to sites and resources that are of religious importance or that are important to the continuance of their cultures. Access is allowed, as consistent with the military mission, AIRFA, and other appropriate laws and regulations subject to the same considerations as the general public.

(15) Due to the presence of cultural resources at MCINCR-MCBQ, designate a staff person to serve as Cultural Resource Manager (CRM). CRMs must be provided with adequate training to ensure that they have a full understanding of their position duties and can provide adequate guidance on compliance with cultural laws and regulations to other stakeholders. The CRM must meet Secretary of Interior Standards to serve as the CRM at MCINCR-MCBQ.
c. Cultural Resources Manager (CRM):

(1) Provides day-to-day management for cultural resources at the installation level, helps ensure that all installation activities are in compliance with applicable cultural resources requirements, serves as a liaison between all persons involved in the ICRMP, writes the ICRMP or develops its statement of work, and implements the ICRMP.

(2) Understands MCINCR-MCBQ’s mission and has a clear understanding of how their job supports the mission.

(3) Locates, inventories, evaluates, and protects historic buildings, districts, archaeological sites; resources of traditional, religious, or cultural significance to Native American Tribes; and other cultural resources in accordance with Marine Corps policy and Federal statutes and regulations. If survey and evaluation tasks are contracted to cultural resources professionals, the CRM prepares statements of work, monitors work progress, and reviews all work products prior to submission to external stakeholders.

(4) Disseminates technical guidance regarding maintenance, storage, and protection of cultural resources to MCINCR-MCBQ personnel whose actions have the potential to affect cultural resources.

(5) Coordinates the maintenance of cultural resources records in the appropriate data management systems, to assure that accurate information regarding Marine Corps cultural resources can be provided to Congress, the Marine Corps, SHPO, and other interested parties when required.

(6) As the CO's delegated representative, coordinates and consults with outside entities including the SHPO, Native American Tribes, and local interest groups, as mandated in the NEPA, NHPA, ARPA, NAGPRA, DoDI 4710.02, and other laws and regulations listed in Appendix B.

d. Commanders and Directors. Includes all installation commands and tenant organizations.

(1) Ensures that project actions that may affect cultural resources are submitted for NEPA review.
(2) Works with the CRM to ensure that conditions or mitigations to preserve cultural resources are complied with as documented during the NEPA and NHPA review process.

(3) Works with the CRM to ensure that appropriate documentation confirming compliance with the PA or terms contained within a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) is collected from either project managers or contractors performing the work.

e. Non-Military Participants

(1) Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP): The ACHP issues regulations to implement Section 106 of the NHPA; provides guidance and advice on the application of its regulations, 36 CFR Part 800; oversees the operation of the Section 106 process; and approves federal agency procedures for substitution of ACHP regulations.

(2) State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO): The SHPO reflects the interests of the Commonwealth of Virginia and its citizens in the preservation of their cultural heritage. In accordance with Section 101(b)(3) of the NHPA, the SHPO advises and assists MCINCR-MCBQ in carrying out its Section 106 responsibilities. The SHPO also advises and consults in the development of an ICRMP (see Appendix B). The SHPO is also the Director of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR), where the staff provides for day-to-day administrative and functional support for the consultation process.

(3) Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO):

(a) A THPO appointed or designated in accordance with the NHPA is the official representative of a Tribe for the purposes of Section 106. If a Tribe has not assumed the responsibilities of the SHPO for Section 106 on tribal lands under Section 101(d)(2) of the NHPA, the Commanding Officer shall consult with the Tribe in addition to the SHPO regarding undertakings occurring on or affecting historic properties on tribal lands (see Appendix B).

(b) Section 101(d)(6)(B) of the NHPA requires the U.S. Marine Corps to consult with any Tribe that attaches religious and cultural significance to historic properties that could be affected by an undertaking. Such consultation shall be on a government-to-government basis, and shall occur through the provisions of the NHPA and 36 CFR Part 800. It is the responsibility of the Commanding Officer to seek to identify
federally recognized tribes that shall be consulted pursuant to Section 106 of the NHPA (see Appendix C).

(c) Interested Parties and the Public: MCINCR-MCBQ shall seek and consider the views of the general public (Stafford, Fauquier, and Prince William counties) and any other interested parties regarding the development and implementation of the ICRMP.

(d) Section 106 also requires that U.S. Marine Corps consult with local governments as they are a by-right consulting party in the Section 106 process.
Cultural Resources Management Strategy

Marine Corps Base Quantico Installation Overview

a. As depicted on Figure 2.1, MCINCR-MCBQ is located on 58,676 acres of land, about 35 miles south of Washington, D.C. (GIS Shop, National Environmental Policy Act Coordination Section 2006). For planning purposes, the base has been divided into 3,033 acres of improved grounds with the remainder in semi-improved grounds or unimproved grounds (NREA Branch 2001). Land fronting the Potomac River was initially acquired in 1917, and additional property was acquired in 1943 bringing the facility to its present size. Interstate Highway 95 (I-95), which runs approximately north to south, divides the base into two areas. As depicted on Figure 2.2, the area east of I-95 is referred to as “Mainside” and that to the west as “Guadalcanal”. Guadalcanal is also more commonly referred to as “West Side” and shall be referred to as such throughout the remainder of this ICRMP. Most of the “Mainside” area contains administrative infrastructure and housing, including the "Quantico Marine Corps Base Historic District". Much of this area is hilly. However, the land bordering the Potomac River estuary can be characterized as coastal plain. West of I-95 the terrain is rolling and hilly and classified as a Piedmont landform.

b. Although staffing and assignments vary, according to Public Works Branch (PWB), Planning Staff, in 2013 there were approximately 12,900 active duty and reserve military personnel and 15,000 civilians, including the Department of Defense Education Activity (DoDEA), Department of Justice (DOJ) facilities [e.g., Federal Bureau of Investigation Academy (FBIA) and Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) facilities] and contractors, working at the base with quarters provided for approximately 2,900 dependents.

c. Review of MCINCR-MCBQ Section 106 and Section 110 surveys shows that MCINCR-MCBQ is compliant with federal laws and regulations. Since 1986, MCINCR-MCBQ has conducted 149 Section 106 surveys. MCINCR-MCBQ conducted 18 Section 110 surveys, two (2) data collection surveys, and one predictability model.
Figure 2.1 Base Location
Figure 2.2 Base Map

d. MCINCR-MCBQ Commands:

(1) G-1, Manpower

(2) G-3, Operations

(3) G-4, Logistics

(4) GF, Installation and Environment Division (NREA Branch, Public Works Branch, Facilities and Logistics Services Section, and Family Housing)

(5) Safety Division

(6) Security Battalion (Fire Department and Provost Marshall’s Office)

(7) Reserve Support Unit

(8) Command Inspector General

(9) Chaplain Services
MCINCR-MCBQ also supports a number of tenant organizations. Most of the larger organizations are listed as follows. For the most current and comprehensive list, contact the BPO:

1. Defense Intelligence Agency
2. Defense Logistics Agency
3. Federal Bureau of Investigation
4. Marine Corps Air Facility
5. Marine Corps Embassy Security Group
6. Commissary
7. Marine Corps Systems Command
8. Marine Corps Combat Development Command
9. Drug Enforcement Agency
10. Naval Criminal Investigation Unit
11. Weapons Training Battalion
12. Officer Candidates School
13. The Basic School
Brief History of MCINCR-MCBQ

Prehistoric Context

a. Paleo-Indian (Before 8000 BC)

(1) The earliest inhabitants of this part of North America arrived sometime before 12,000 years ago. After the discovery of several sites in near Clovis, New Mexico, the Clovis people came to be regarded as the first human inhabitants of North America. However, much controversy has gone on among archaeologists over how much earlier the first occupants of North America appeared. Sites in North and South America have yielded radiocarbon dates earlier than 11,500 before the present (B.P.) dates associated with the earliest Clovis Phase finds. Along with a long controversial Monte Verde site in Chile, are finds at the Cactus Hill site near Franklin, Virginia, some of which have associated carbon dates of more than 16,000 years B.P. For many researchers these additional sites are confirming that the Americas were inhabited for millennia before the Clovis Phase (Boyd 2003). Some of the more important Paleo-Indian sites of the Clovis Tradition in the eastern United States occur within Virginia. These are two large hunting sites in Virginia; one known as the Williamson site in south-central Virginia, (Benthall and McCary) and the other is the Thunderbird site in the Shenandoah Valley, where evidence of a structure was identified (Gardner 1974, 1989).

(2) Classic Clovis points that have been dated fall into a relatively narrow time range of about 500 years, from 10,000 before Christ (B.C.) to 9,500 B.C. Archaeologists consider the population during this period to have been quite low. They postulated that widely separated groups traded stone for artifacts in trading networks that supported the social ties necessary to make a sufficient number of marriage partners available to ensure the survival of the population. The Clovis Tradition spanned only the first part of the Paleo-Indian Period. The broad regional uniformity of artifact style found in Clovis sites gives way to a much greater diversity in the basic design of hafted bi-faces or projectile points. These findings have been confirmed by increased evidence of maintenance and rejuvenation of damaged artifacts dating to this period. The elements of the Clovis design can be seen in later Hardaway and Dalton points. Fine-pressure flaking and fluting are common attributes, but these later styles are often "eared," with tangs protruding at the base of the blade. Some archaeologists group the Hardaway/Dalton and associated sites as
a "late Paleo-Indian" or a transitional phase, rather than Early Archaic.

b. Archaic (8000 B.C. to 6500 B.C.)

The Early Archaic Period is the first unit of prehistory where archaeological remains become common in all areas. In contrast to the Paleo-Indian Period, projectile points diagnostic of the Early Archaic can be found frequently in upland contexts along with those of later periods. Artifacts diagnostic of this period include the flat-based corner and side-notched Kirk and Plamer (Coe 1964) projectile points (or hafted bi-faces) and the bifurcate (or basal notched) St. Albans and LeCroy (Broyles 1971) types. Although the distribution of sites and site components dated to the Early Archaic increases over the previous era, mobile bands focused on hunting large game remained the predominate way of life. Early Archaic people of the region crafted finely made tools, and tended to be selective of materials if less so than in the Paleo-Indian Period. These are features of a "curated" tool kit where materials are used sparingly, as opposed to an "expedient" tool kit, when material immediate to the task site is used with less attention to conserving material or finer artisanship. The attention to maximizing the utility of stone material in curated tool kits could be indicative of a settlement system often described as "logistical mobility", (Binford 1980) where hunter-gatherers utilize special purpose camps and forays to exploit resources rather than move their residential camps, focusing on immediate resources. Other than strictly utilitarian tools, few other artifacts dating to this period have been identified in Virginia. Similarly, there is little about shelters or other material culture that has been documented. Hearth features dating to this period with food remains have been found, but little else. Sites dating to the Early Archaic were frequently used in later times, and mixed components are common.
c. Middle Archaic (6500 B.C. to 3000 B.C.)

Middle Archaic tool kits are marked by what appears to be a much more expedient, rather than curated tool kit. More roughly chipped stemmed points, Stanley and Morrow Mountain I (Coe 1964) are prevalent in the earlier part of the Middle Archaic, with less fine pressure flaking around the edges. Local lithic materials increase over exotic materials in most assemblages dating to the Middle Archaic. Small side-notched points, such as Halifax points are dated to the later part of this period. They are usually made of local material, as in Northern Virginia quartz and hornfels, and seem to be one of the more common types recovered from small or diffuse upland sites directly related to hunting. More diversity in stone artifacts develops with Middle Archaic culture. Chipped stone axes and etched slate gorgets make their appearance. The fortuitous find of the Windover Site in Florida during the 1980s yielded over a hundred very well preserved burials along with mats, cloaks, and cordage. The burials were in a shallow lake, which later filled in as a peat bog. The alkaline conditions of this bog preserved both bone and textiles to an extraordinary degree. Textile technology revealed in this site shows experimentation, diversity, and sophistication well beyond prior notions of what Middle Archaic material culture was like.

d. Late Archaic (3000 B.C. to 1200 B.C.).

(1) The Late Archaic Period encompasses a transformation from transient hunting and gathering to more sedentary and localized settlement/mobility patterns. Throughout Eastern North America, there is evidence of an increased diversity in subsistence resources utilized, including more marine and aquatic species, as well as edible plants augmenting the hunt. Particularly notable evidence of these is large shell middens dating as early as this period. In contrast to earlier periods, the diversity within artifact inventories from Late Archaic sites expands and the regional diversity of artifact types increases. Common to sites dating between 3000 and 1000 B.C. are large, stemmed points of the Savannah River type. These points have wide blades and vary considerably in shape, often due to maintenance. Another projectile point type, with a concave base, a more slender blade, and a flaring stem, is the Orient-Fishtail type. Several varieties of Fishtail points have been identified by Kinsey (1972) and dated from 2000 B.C. to 1000 B.C., somewhat later than the dates given for the Halifax type. The Savannah River type has its northern counterpart in the Susquehanna type of Pennsylvania and New York (Kinsey 1972).
While the Susquehanna type often has a narrower blade than the Savannah River type, and sometimes a flaring stem absent with most Savannah River points, there is considerable overlap between these two types.

(2) Many new artifact categories appear in the Late Archaic Period. Ground stone Celts appear in Savannah River and Susquehanna components. Stone mortars and pestles are found in Late Archaic sites, showing the technological aspect of the growing reliance on plant foods. Stone bowls carved of steatite (soapstone) are a well-known feature of Late Archaic sites dating from 2000 to 1000 B.C. However, Late Archaic sites in Virginia have not yielded the spectacular accumulations of "grave goods" common to the Glacial Kame cultures of Ohio and Indiana, where exotic trade goods were often interred in burials dug into glacially formed sand and gravel deposits.

e. Early Woodland [1200 B.C. to Anno Domini (A.D.) 300]

(1) The Woodland Period is partitioned, into Early, Middle, and Late Woodland sub-periods. While new and more complex social forms developed, the initial distinction from the preceding Late Archaic Period is of the appearance of ceramic vessels on archaeological sites.

(2) Although the finds are unimpressive and the evidence from Early Woodland sites shows little cultural change other than the adoption or invention of pottery to distinguish it from the Late Archaic Period, two of the most important sites of the Early Woodland Period are in Northern Virginia. Some of the earliest pottery in the Middle Atlantic Region was first defined by Manson (1948) at the Marcey Creek site in Arlington County. The pottery type, Marcey Creek, has steatite tempering and is similar in form to the stone bowls of the Late Archaic Period. A little further from the MCINCR-MCBQ area, a site on Selden Island on the Potomac River near the mouth of Broad Run yielded another form of steatite-tempered pottery. Gardner and McNett (1971) named this type Selden Island ware. The important innovation in Selden Island ware is the use of coiling in building the body of the vessel, and the conical vessel form, which characterized the method of construction and general form of ceramic vessels in the region for the next 2,500 years. Marcey Creek ware and Selden Island ware date to between 1100 B.C. and 800 B.C. The steatite-tempered wares are replaced by sand-tempered pottery, locally exemplified by Accokeek cord-marked pottery (Stephenson 1963).
Two diagnostic projectile point types for the Early Woodland Period were first formulated by Stephenson (1963). The earliest, the Calvert type, is a stemmed variety, not unlike a small variant of the Savannah River type, but with a broader stem. This point is dated to between 1300 and 1000 B.C. The second type is a contracting-stem point, the Piscataway type. Piscataway points come later in the Early Woodland Period, dating to between 1000 and 500 B.C. Both of these types were defined by Stephenson based on investigations at the Accokeek Creek on the Potomac River in Maryland, just downstream from Washington, D.C.

f. Middle Woodland (A.D. 300 to A.D. 1000)

The Middle Woodland Period in the Lower Potomac drainage does not represent a substantial change in any of the archaeological manifestations associable with significant cultural changes from the Early Woodland. Perhaps this lack of change in the archaeological record here is indicative of something important about regional social systems. Lacking from local sites are artifacts from the far-flung Hopewellian trading sphere, which show up to the north, as well as the southeast. While local populations seem to have expanded, their settlements remained for the most part dispersed, with small household sized settlements common, and few substantial centers dating to this period.

One technological change is the introduction of shell-tempered pottery to eastern Virginia. The addition of ground shell to the clay can act as a flux, aiding in the fusion of clay particles, and hence a stronger vessel or one that can be manufactured at lower firing temperatures. Ironically, while the shell tempering might have made for stronger pots at the time of their manufacture, acidic soils destroy the shell tempering, as a result Middle Woodland occupations may be underrepresented in some locations with strongly acidic soils where the sherds have been fragmented beyond recognition. These types, specifically the shell tempered Mockley Wares, and sand tempered Popes Creek were substantially limited to the Coastal Plain, rarely found at or near the Falls Line. Piedmont types, generally were made using crushed stone as the primary tempering, particularly quartz, as with Albemarle wares (Hantman and Klein 1992).

(3) Projectile points dating to this period are lanceolate blades (e.g., Selby Bay and Fox Creek), large triangles (Yadkin), and broad stemmed, as well as short-stemmed
or 'corner-notched' types (Potts). As settlement sites often have locational continuity with Early Woodland components, the presence of Early Woodland point types with Middle Woodland components is common.

g. Late Woodland (A.D. 900 to 1607)

(1) The Late Woodland Period is the final period of prehistory in Virginia. This epoch marks the time when native cultures settled into the configuration encountered by early settlers and explorers in the 17th century. The Late Woodland Period extends from A.D. 900 until the first contact with Europeans, which in the Piedmont was in 1608. Highly detailed statistical studies, equating the number of potsherds with the human population have been offered in the field of Late Woodland Period studies (Gallivan 2002) Whatever the degree of progress, undoubtedly, the state of knowledge would be bettered by comprehensive and systematic survey as Hodges (2004) suggests. Archaeologists and historians refer to Native American sites from the 17th century as belonging to the Protohistoric Period, a time from which written descriptions of these cultures by European explorers have been retained in writing, though these people left no written records themselves.

(2) Diagnostic artifacts of the Late Woodland Period include triangular projectile points and sand, shell, and crushed stone-tempered pottery with a variety of surface treatments. The trend in projectile point style during the Late Woodland Period is toward a reduction in size in the triangular points through time. These triangular points are called Levanna Large and Levanna Small by Ritchie (1980), and Yadkin, Caraway, and Clarksville by Coe (1964), proceeding from the larger forms in the early Late Woodland to the smaller forms later in the period. The shape of these points trends over this time from an isosceles triangle to an equilateral form later in the period.

(3) Late Woodland ceramics of Northern Virginia include Potomac Creek, Moyanone, and Albemarle wares. Albemarle is a ware type that has been broadly applied to many late prehistoric ceramics with crushed quartz and sand tempering in the Virginia Piedmont. Specimens dating to the Late Woodland Period are most often fabric-impressed. Other surface treatments of this category include net-impressed and cord-marked pottery. Albemarle ceramics date from the late Middle Woodland through the entire Late Woodland Period. Moyanone ware is usually sand-tempered, with some crushed quartz added. The surface treatment of this type includes cord-marked, plain, and incised surfaces.
Moyanone ware dates to the latter part of the Late Woodland, from about A.D. 1300 to 1600 (Egloff and Potter 1982:112).

(4) Potomac Creek is another late prehistoric pottery type, but archaeological digs have found examples produced well into the Protohistoric Period from finds made at the historic Algonquian village of Patawomeck (the Potomac Creek Site). The paste is tempered with relatively small amounts of crushed quartz or sand. Potomac Creek pottery is more highly decorated than the Virginia Piedmont prehistoric ceramics. These vessels were decorated with a combination of incised lines and cord-wrapped dowel impressions on plain and smoothed-over cord-impressed surfaces.

Historic Context

a. Colonization (1607 to 1750)

(1) Captain John Smith, in his exploration of the Chesapeake Bay, led the first known European reconnaissance of the upper tidal Potomac River in 1608. Mariners of Spain or other countries might have entered the area in earlier years, as suggested by one native account, but there are no clear records of these travels if they did. Smith and his crew mapped the area, and identified settlements of the inhabitants including the Quiyough on Aquia Creek, the Tauxenant on the Occoquan River, and the Pamacocack in the vicinity of Chopawamsic Creek. Cross-marks on Smith's "Map of Virginia" published in 1612 indicate a claim to exploration inland along Aquia Creek, well past the tidal zone, and another into the hills, apparently between Chopawamsic and Quantico Creeks. The modest capabilities of early 17th century map making make it difficult to assess how far into the interior, west of the Potomac Smith or members of his party explored, but clearly they claim to have done so, and both of these forays would have brought them into portions of what is now MCINCR-MCBQ.

(2) English colonization of Virginia proceeded slowly, and focused on the James River area for the first 50 years of the colony. After the 1650s, the English achieved military and political dominance of the native peoples in the region. This and social turmoil in Britain precipitated a flood of settlers entering the colony in the second half of the 17th century.

(3) The first documented settler in the Quantico area was Giles Brent, who settled on the north side of Aquia Creek at its confluence with the Potomac around 1647. Brent prospered
and later established a mill on what is now known as Meadow Branch or Brent's Mill Creek, just past the southern border of the Marine Corps Base. Brent's plantation was one of the more important, if not the most important in the area, as he developed both a stone quarry and a tobacco port after he settled at "Brent's Point", as the area is still known (Wittkofsky and McNeal 1993:16). No archaeological sites dating to the 17th century have been identified aboard MCINCR-MCBQ as of this writing.

(4) As settlement of Northern Virginia gained momentum in the late 17th century, new counties were partitioned from earlier ones. Westmoreland County initially encompassed all of this part of Virginia along the Potomac shoreline. King George County was formed from Westmoreland, and then Stafford was formed from King George. Subsequently, Prince William County was partitioned from Stafford, and then Fairfax, Fauquier, and Loudon from Prince William. These jurisdictional divisions required new courthouses and stranded old ones in awkward positions. Prince William County, initially having a courthouse in Woodbridge, moved it westward to a location on Cedar Run in 1742 due to the expansion of the population into what are now Fauquier and Loudoun Counties. When Fauquier County formed in 1759, it was moved to Dumfries. This site (44PW9) of the second Prince William County courthouse is within MCINCR-MCBQ, and has been evaluated as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places for its archaeological significance. During the first half of the 18th century, the town of Dumfries rose to local importance as a tobacco port, and became the largest settlement in Northern Virginia, and perhaps the busiest port in the entire colony. Reverend Alexander Scott, rector of Overwharton Parish, which included most of the Counties of Stafford, Prince William, and Fairfax, bought "Dipple Plantation" on the Potomac shore on the Mainside portion of MCINCR-MCBQ (Fleming 1978:3).

(5) "Dipple Plantation" was razed in the 1950s although archaeological remains could be preserved at the site (44ST60) under a parking lot that was present at the time this plan was prepared. Adjacent to Scott's Dipple Farm was West Farm (44ST399), where the Cooke family established a ferry to Maryland in 1766 (Auman, et al. 2001). Other neighbors located south of Chopawamsic Creek on that portion of MCINCR-MCBQ now used by the Officer Candidates School were the Masons at Chopawamsic Farm (44ST304), the Moncures at Somerset (44ST197), the Harrisons on the north side of the creek opposite Chopawamsic Farm, and Clermont.
b. Colony to Nation (1750 to 1789)

(1) Northern Virginia is famed for the contributions of its citizens in the Revolutionary War era. George Washington, George Mason, and James Madison all maintained their plantations in the region. Although no great notable resided within the bounds of MCINCR-MCBQ, George Mason counted lands along the south shore of lower Chopawamsic Creek among his holdings.

(2) Decline had set in at Dumfries by the end of the century. Quantico Creek silted in and became un-navigable, just as tobacco began to decline as an industry in Northern Virginia. While the grandees of the region participated in battles and great events elsewhere, the immediate Quantico area was something of a backwater during the Revolutionary War. Virginian patriot naval forces used Quantico Creek as a base of operations, and cavalry units were mustered and camped in the Triangle area, but no major confrontations developed despite the movements of French, British, and American armies through the area at various times. Of these, the baggage train and artillery of the combined French expeditionary force and American Continental Army led by the Conte de Rochambeau and George Washington was the most notable. Their passage through the area is noted by the local commemoration of US Route 1 as the "Washington-Rochambeau Route." As the force traveled along the "Potomac Path," they struck camp in Dumfries, and then in the vicinity of Aquia at Peyton's Tavern a day later.

c. Early National Period (1789 to 1830)

There is again a lack of momentous events in the area in this period. Although George Mason grew up at Chopawamsic Farm, now within MCINCR-MCBQ, his later life took him north to Fairfax County. Meanwhile, Dumfries continued to slide into obscurity, as the tobacco industry declined in the region. Bishop Mead traveled through the area and described it as "in ruins," with "desolation all around" in comparison with its 18th Century heyday (Fleming 1978:7). Perhaps this is why the British in the War of 1812, though they anchored off Quantico Creek, did not attack Dumfries, as they had other towns in the Chesapeake Bay region (Winter 1998, Fleming 1978). There was, however, a sufficient demand for its role as a port that an ongoing effort, namely the Quantico Company, was made from 1795 until 1834 to keep Quantico Creek navigable (Fleming 1978). While the agricultural boon of tobacco had declined, rural industry progressed and a number of mills were established, mostly to grind grain, but also for sawing timber.
d. Antebellum Period (1830 to 1861)

Despite the development of the railroads in the 1830s, relatively little change came to the area, still a quiet rural backwater as the lines ran on level ground to the west, converging at Manassas Station. An effort was made to develop a new river port at the mouth of Quantico Creek, named Evansport after one of the principals, but again, little came of it (Balicki 2004). Tobacco had come and gone as a strong money crop, and with it soil fertility and people. Cotton, the new mainstay of southern agriculture had never taken root in the agrarian economy of northern Virginia. Animal husbandry, hay, and grain crops were the focus, but much of the area was in forest. The gold-pyrite belt runs through MCINCR-MCBQ, through the middle of the West Side. During the first decades of the 19th century, miners explored and exploited this strand of Piedmont geology that trends and narrows from the southwest through Charlotte, Buckingham, Fluvanna, Goochland, Louisa, and Spotsylvania Counties, on into Stafford and Prince William (Sweet 1980). When the news of the California gold strike came in 1849, they abandoned these digs and headed for the golden state any way they could.

e. Civil War (1861 to 1865)

(1) The Quantico area, like the rest of Northern Virginia, was a center of conflict during the Civil War years. Most significantly, the Confederates established batteries along the Potomac on the Mainside area of the base with the intention of intercepting shipping on the river late in the summer of 1861. A battery was established at Hospital Point (then called Shipping Point) another south of Quantico town (then called Evansport) near Marine Corps University, and another small emplacement just to the south of that, somewhere north of Chopawamsic Creek. While the Confederates worked to conceal this construction from Union forces, they were anticipated and engaged on October 15, 1861. This began a six-month long duel between Federal batteries on the Maryland shore and Union Naval vessels with the Confederate batteries at Evansport.

(2) Troops defending the batteries from land attack bivouacked along Little Creek. Union cannon periodically barraged the batteries as well as Camp French from positions on the Maryland side of the Potomac. These long-term, winter camps are still marked by numerous depressions from "dug-out" huts constructed by Confederate troops. Units of infantry had been shipped in from Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee, and
Texas, joining others from Maryland, North Carolina and Virginia. These units not only defended the batteries, but also manned the guns under the command of Confederate naval officers. This odd combination of service elements used several large guns that had been captured from the Union Army at the First Battle of Manassas. Others from the Gosport Navy Yard in Portsmouth as well as some manufactured at Tredegar Ironworks in Richmond. Their presence was a threat to shipping on the Potomac that embarrassed the Union by constraining commercial shipping to Washington. In March of 1862, in anticipation of a Union offensive Confederate commanders ordered a withdrawal of their forces from Northern Virginia to more easily defended positions south of the Rappahannock River (Balicki 2004, Fleming 1978).

(3) Archaeological investigations at the base have documented three major Civil War camp areas dating to the "Battle of the Potomac" era, when the battery at Shipping Point had such significance. These sites 44PW917, 44PW1412, and 44ST302 include at least six regimental camps, and retain intact features from huts, makeshift chimneys call "California Stoves" and other facilities such as magazines (Balicki et al 2002, Balicki et al. 2004, Winter et al. 1998, and Fidel, Bedell, and Griffits 2004). While the batteries themselves were demolished with explosives by Union troops in 1862, and subsequent ground clearing has left no surface traces of them, there are likely archaeological remains, particularly of the foremost, Shipping Point Battery Number 1 at what is now known as Hospital Point. The remains of a Confederate gunboat, the CSS George Page, two schooners captured by the Confederates, as well as one schooner burned by a Union Navy raiding party may yet lie in Quantico Creek.

(4) While major troop movements marched through the Quantico area, and there were cavalry raids, the Confederate positions at Evansport were the most substantial long-term military use of the area in the Civil War. Given that there were only a couple of combat deaths during the life span of the fortifications, and little other combat in the area, the MCINCR-MCBQ area was virtually without bloodshed, in stark contrast to the repeated bloody battles in the nearby Manassas and Fredericksburg areas. Nonetheless, the struggle in 1861 and 1862 to control the Potomac River had significant military and political implications. The campaign along the Potomac was the context for nominating three Confederate camps, now listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It is summarized in articles published in Fortitudine and the Archaeological Society of Virginia Quarterly Bulletin (Haynes 2011a and 2011b).
f. Reconstruction and Growth (1865 to 1917)

(1) The Quantico area was a quiet rural backwater during this time. Population levels dipped to levels some 20% lower than in 1800. Although the war had wreaked havoc with the population, and granted the slaves freedom to migrate, the opportunities of new lands to the south and west had pulled people away from rural Virginia both before and after the Civil War. Land records show that new owners from the north, scorned as "carpet-baggers" by the locals, often bought land cheaply, and sold it to immigrants. The railroad from Fredericksburg to Aquia finally bridged that creek, and went on to cross Chopawamsic, Quantico, Powell's, and Neabsco Creeks in the 1870s; finally reaching Alexandria along the same line which runs through the base near the Potomac shoreline today.

(2) A development scheme for making Quantico town into a thriving river port was launched, and the wharf was built. Some development ensued, but at a modest pace, until the First World War brought a demand for ships. A shipyard was opened at Quantico in 1916. Although this operation was not to be long lived, the wartime needs that spawned it were to bring the most dramatic change to the area yet. Mining had a brief reawakening in the Piedmont region of Virginia. As the western gold fields became claimed or tapped out, miners returned with new processing techniques for mining the sulfide deposits for gold, or for the sulfur itself. While there were a number of prospect pits scattered in the north portion of the West Side of "MCINCR-MCBQ", around the upper parts of the south branch of Quantico Creek and its tributaries, the base was not the scene of major mining locations. Archaeological testing found evidence of prospecting, but not intensive mining at site 44PW938 (Balicki et al. 2002:144).

g. World War I to World War II (1917 to 1945)

(1) The modernizing period of the World Wars had the greatest effect at Quantico. In 1917, the Marine Barracks at Quantico were established, and the development of the Marine Corps training "cross roads" began. The initial perimeter of the base, leased in 1917 and then bought in 1918 is now known as "Mainside". An airfield, Brown Field, was established at the mouth of Chopawamsic Creek shortly after, becoming the "cradle" of Marine Corps aviation. The airfield was enlarged in a project that filled a substantial (Fleming et al. 1978) area and diverted the outlet of the creek southward. Completed in the late 1920s and renamed Turner Field, this is still the Marine
Corps Air Facility used by HMX-1, the Presidential helicopter unit. Residential and administrative areas were in the northeastern part of Mainside, with ordnance ranges on the south side of the base. In 1942, approximately 50,000 acres of additional land was acquired to the south of Chopawamsic Creek and to the west of Route 1, the latter becoming known as the Guadalcanal, also referred to as “Westside”, of the base. The land taking was a drastic measure to meet the demands that World War II had brought upon the Marine Corps. The land taking evicted more than 300 families, often with less than a month to take what belongings they could and find new lives.

In recognition of the vital role that MCINCR-MCBQ played in developing the modern Marine Corps, 235 buildings, two (2) objects, and two (2) sites were combined as a district and placed on the National Register of Historic Places. The Quantico Marine Corps Base Historic District includes properties categorized under seven historic themes: Aviation, Education, First Permanent Construction, Lustron houses, the Naval Clinic, the African American Barracks, and Industrial. All but the 1949 Lustron houses and some of the industrial buildings dating to 1946-1948 were constructed from 1917 to 1945.

h. The New Dominion (1945 to present)

Development of Northern Virginia has accelerated with each passing year since the end of World War II. Likewise, MCINCR-MCBQ has evolved in its mission as a simple field training area for Marines into a sophisticated research and development facility. Recent years have witnessed a rapid expansion of research and training facilities for the Marine Corps on Mainside, as well as an expansion of facilities on the West Side for the FBIA. In the early 1960s, the Medal of Honor Golf Course was constructed along Fuller Road, west of I-95. Most of the west side development is centered around Camp Barrett, near Garrisonville, and at Camp Upshur. The FBIA and the DEA both have training facilities near Lunga Reservoir.

Planning Level Surveys

In 1996, MCINCR-MCBQ assessed the eligibility of buildings and structures constructed between 1917 and 1949. Completion of these requirements in 1996 identified 235 buildings that were added to the NRHP, MCINCR-MCBQ Historic District Bulletin. In 2007, John Miller Associates (JMA) assessed pre-1957 buildings on the Mainside and West Side of the base. JMA determined that
four additional buildings should be considered as contributions to the historic district: 1701, 2077, 3250 and 3251.

**Archeological Resources**

There are 426 archaeological sites within MCINCR-MCBQ’s boundaries. Three (3) sites are listed on the NRHP, 24 sites are eligible, 89 sites need further study, and 310 sites are not eligible. The CRM maintains a map of the current archeological sites in GeoFidelis. Areas that have undergone archeological surveying are depicted in Figure 2.3. Currently there are three (3) sites on the National Register; this number is expected to increase in the future as new sites are identified. These sites are monitored by the CRM. The basic procedure is for the CRM to accomplish a pedestrian survey of the site, accomplish any additional survey as necessary, and document the results. In the event a site requires corrective action, the CRM will coordinate with the appropriate base resources to address the situation.
Figure 2.3 Archaeological Survey Areas
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Facilities and Buildings

An extensive inventory and review of the built environment at MCINCR-MCBQ was completed in 1994 (Burt et al. 1994). All structures on the Mainside portion of the base that were fifty years old or more were evaluated and significant resources nominated to the National Register of Historic Places in the form of a single National Register District. The MCINCR-MCBQ Historic District contains buildings associated with seven (7) historical themes: Aviation, Education, First Permanent Construction, Lustron Housing, Naval Clinic Complex, African-American Barracks, and Industrial Support. Two (2) landscapes were included as contributing properties to the Quantico Marine Corps Base Historic District: Butler Stadium and Turner Field. One (1) structure was also added as part of the National Register form: Water Tower 1706. Figure 2.4 provides a depiction of the current Quantico Marine Corps Base Historic District.

Cemeteries

There are 65 cemeteries within the MCINCR-MCBQ boundary. Not all of these cemeteries are active. The Mountjoy cemetery, Geiger Ridge cemetery, and North Stafford Store are listed as having the bodies moved into other cemeteries, most likely when the Marine Corps purchased the land in the 1940s. Cannon Creek and the Stafford store have some graves intact; most have been exhumed and moved. The CRM maintains a map of the current cemeteries in GeoFidelis.

Homesteads

Fifty homestead sites were surveyed by John Milner Associates in 2008. Forty-one homesteads were recommended as eligible, however, many of the sites need further work to determine if they meet National Park Service standards for inclusion on the NRHP.
Figure 2.4 Quantico Marine Corps Base Historic District
Management Actions

a. The Marine Corps recognizes that preservation and stewardship of cultural resources and heritage are important facets of the mission. At MCINCR-MCBQ, ongoing mission-related activities are confined to the current boundaries of the base. Although cultural resources provide benefits to MCINCR-MCBQ, their existence also has the potential to limit certain military plans and activities. For example, the presence of archaeological sites might prevent military activities such as construction and digging from occurring due to the potential for adverse impacts on those sensitive resources. This ICRMP helps to ensure that environmental considerations will continue to be an integral part of planning activities at MCINCR-MCBQ and that cultural resources on the base will be protected in accordance with Marine Corps regulations and policies. Implementing appropriate management measures, as well as considering alternatives to these measures as they are developed, limits the potential for serious alterations to cultural resources and will result in an effective, long-term approach to cultural resource protection and conservation.

b. This section summarizes the specific actions required to manage the cultural resources under the stewardship of MCINCR-MCBQ for the next five years. Cultural resource actions can include but are not limited to GIS cultural resource layer updates; development of a cultural resource training and awareness program for non-CRM staff; CRM training; and, maintenance of curation requirements with Fort Lee Regional Curation Facility.

Cultural Resources Program Actions

a. MCINCR-MCBQ continues to comply with NHPA Section 110 requirements for archaeological survey and evaluation of historic structures. As of Fiscal Year (FY) 13, nine additional buildings will be demolished: 2112, 2201, 2205, 3074, 2109, 2102, 2102A, and 2103. MCINCR-MCBQ reevaluated the historic district in 2010. The report found that the current historic district boundary, as submitted to the National Register of Historic Places in 2001, needed to be modified based on the eligibility and integrity determinations of the findings in this report. The U.S. Army Corps Engineering Research and Development Center (ERDC-CERL) researchers’ support the addition of the 1950s Headquarters Area to the historic district. In addition, the historic district boundary should be increased in front of Naval Hospital to include the associated parade field.
and flagpole. However, the Lustron areas, including Geiger Hall, need to be removed from the historic district based on the demolition of the Lustrons and the subsequent loss of integrity of those areas. Brown Field west of the railroad also does not retain integrity, and the historic district boundary should stop at the railroad.

b. Accordingly, the management actions proposed by the MCINCR-MCBQ to avoid or minimize impacts to cultural resources for the period covered by this ICRMP include:

1. Distribute standard operating procedures for emergency actions and inadvertent discovery of cultural materials to unit personnel, contractors, and installation staff.

2. Continue to evaluate buildings and structures for NRHP eligibility as they turn 50 years old, and update evaluation codes in INFADS as appropriate.

3. Distribute the ICRMP to MCINCR-MCBQ commands.

4. Continue to update GIS layers.

**Cultural Resources Compliance Actions, FY2015-FY2020 Undertakings**

a. Cultural resources compliance actions can include archaeological or historic building surveys, consultation with the SHPO, impacts mitigation, maintain Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with curation facilities, initiation of Tribal consultation related to a specific project, or development of agreement documents for a specific project. All of these actions will be continued in compliance with 36 CFR 800 and in consultation with the SHPO and other parties as appropriate.

b. During Internal and External Environmental Compliance Evaluations, findings that are identified shall be maintained and tracked through the Environmental Management System (EMS) as specified in the MCINCR-MCBQ Management Control Plan.

**Sustainability Initiatives**

a. The Federal government encourages agencies to take the lead in being stewards of the environment and to preserve resources for the future. One of the primary focuses of
environmental stewardship within the DoD is the concept of sustainability; this concept applies to design, construction, operations, and resource conservation. Sustainability is responsible stewardship of the nation's natural, human, and financial resources through a practical and balanced approach. Sustainable practices are an investment in the future. Through conservation, improved maintainability, recycling, reduction and reuse of waste, and other actions and innovations, the Marine Corps can meet today's needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own.

b. In applying sustainability principles to cultural resources management, Chapter 4 of the National Park Service publication "Guiding Principles of Sustainable Design", notes that:

“Sustainability has often been an integral part of the composition of both tangible and intangible cultural resources. Ecological sustainability and preservation of cultural resources are complementary. In large part, the historic events and cultural values that are commemorated were shaped by humankind's response to the environment. When a cultural resource achieves sufficient importance that it is deemed historically significant, it becomes a nonrenewable resource worthy of consideration for sustainable conservation. Management, preservation, and maintenance of cultural resources should be directed to that end.”

c. Archaeological Resources

(1) Archaeological sites provide a physical record how people have interacted with their environment in the past and what that tells us of how they led their lives. It is the product of ongoing change, stretching from the distant past into the present. Physically, this record is non-renewable - in each period, a combination of natural and cultural processes almost inevitably affects the record of previous periods. Intellectually, the record is in a constant flux of discovery, redefinition and interpretation through archaeological investigation and dissemination. Present uses will provide grist for the archaeologists of the future - the physical record of how we have lived and treated our environment and how much of our past we pass on to our successors.

(2) With respect to sustainability, archaeological sites on Marine Corps installations are considered:
(a) The only source for understanding the development of human society in prehistoric and much of historic times within the lands contained within installations.

(b) An important medium for general education, life-long learning, and personal development.

(c) A vital basis of people’s awareness of historical and cultural identity, sense of community and place, and a key source of perspective on social change.

(d) A means of understanding long-term environmental change in relation to sustainability.

(e) A source of evidence about past use of renewable energy and recyclable resources such as water, timber, mineral resources, and organic waste.

(3) These benefits can be maximized by enhancing people's awareness of archaeology, the historic environment, and developing a culture, within government and the private sector and in their dealings with others, of promoting active involvement, care, and appreciation for the benefit of present and future generations.

(4) Archaeology and the historic environment contribute significantly to people's quality of life. The Marine Corps has a responsibility for stewardship of this environment so that it can continue to inform present and future populations about our shared past. At the same time, stewardship must be integrated into the Marine Corps mission.

d. Historic Structures

(1) In addition to promoting public awareness of archaeological information and the benefits of preservation to the larger installation community (see 8202.8 Public Outreach), Marine Corps installations should employ innovative technical and interpretive practices to integrate archaeology into the success of the mission. Regarding the demolition of historic buildings and structures, it is policy to:

(a) Prefer the continued or adaptive reuse of historic buildings and structures to new construction by accurately analyzing the life-cycle benefits and costs of sustainable or adaptive reuse.
(b) Employ innovative technical and design practices to facilitate mission use of historic buildings and structures with minimum loss of historic integrity.

(c) Prefer partnerships with government, public, and private organizations to promote local economic development and vitality through use of historic properties in a manner that contributes to the long-term preservation and productive use of those properties in lieu of demolition.

(d) Consider systematic deconstruction and architectural salvage of historic building fabric when demolition is necessary, especially where historic fabric may be reused to preserve other similar properties in the inventory.

**Training and Public Outreach**

a. Internal Training and Outreach.

(1) To enhance the integration of cultural resources issues into the planning process and to improve the manner in which cultural resources support mission, the CRM provides access to awareness training to facility managers, training staff, field commanders and their units, maintenance staff, and others who may encounter cultural resources. Training subjects can include explanation of SOPs, introduction to cultural resources regulations and management, and identification of cultural resources. Training for non-environmental personnel is crucial to ensure a successful cultural resources management program, compliance with environmental laws and policies, and protection of cultural resources. This section provides a discussion of how training is provided to internal stakeholders and future training goals or initiatives.

(2) General Awareness: The CRM, in coordination with the Comprehensive Environmental Training and Education Program (CETEP) Coordinator, shall provide for general awareness information and training opportunities concerning the Base Cultural Resources Management Program, archeological sites, and historic structures. As such, this effort may be integrated as part of the Public Outreach Objective.

b. External Education and Public Outreach. Federal Law, DoD Instructions, and Department of the Navy (DON) instructions require installations to involve the public in the Section 106 process. MCINCR-MCBQ has initiated several methods to increase public awareness of the cultural and historical significance of
the base. For instance, the CRM partners with the Stafford County Cemetery Committee to document cemeteries located on base within the bounds of Stafford County.

**Data Management**

a. Integrating cultural resources management data with the installation GIS allows the cultural resources program to more efficiently support the Marine Corps mission of readiness. Use of the GIS can facilitate integration of cultural resources best management practices into installation planning and projects. GIS layers depicting archaeological resources are considered sensitive and will not be released to the general public. Therefore, these layers are password protected.

b. When preparing the scope of work (SOW) for contracts addressing cultural resources issues, MCINCR-MCBQ includes the language for GIS requirements provided in MCO 11000.25 (IGI&S Final 26 Mar 07) to ensure that GIS deliverables meet Federal standards and are compatible with Marine Corps data models.

**Coordination and Staffing**

**Overview**

a. Unless emergency operations are in effect (See Chapter 3, SOP 1), cultural resources compliance requirements must be completed prior to implementation of mission-essential programs, projects, and training.

b. Integration and coordination among MCINCR-MCBQ offices can be very challenging. Installation program managers (including cultural resources, natural resources, training, housing, and landscape maintenance) manage multiple programs and it can be difficult to communicate with other offices on a regular basis. To effectively manage a cultural resources program, coordination is essential. Other offices must be aware of the cultural resources program’s responsibilities. The CRM also must be aware of the activities of other installation offices that could potentially affect cultural resources. Lack of proponents for cultural resources could ultimately result in insufficient funding for the program. An effective CRM should:

(1) Understand the military mission and have a clear understanding of how their job supports the military mission.
(2) Have or acquire an inventory of archaeological resources with locations and maps. This must be closely controlled and discussed on a case-by-case basis. Maps containing location information on archaeological sites are not public information and should only be available for project management purposes.

(3) Review proposed programs and projects to determine necessary compliance.

(4) Align cultural resources compliance with NEPA requirements.

(5) Work on gaining proponents for cultural resources management up the chain of command.

(6) Be aware of what other installation offices are doing, explain cultural resources responsibilities, and discuss potential impacts on cultural resources.

(7) Coordinate and consult with outside entities including the SHPO, Federally recognized Tribes, and local interest groups, as mandated in the NEPA, NHPA, DoDI 4710.02, MCO P5090.2A Chapter 8, and other laws and regulations summarized in Appendix B. Neglecting to consult with these interested parties early in the planning process could result in unnecessary tension, which will cause delays that translate into government time and cost.

(8) MCINCR-MCBQ has a PA with the Virginia SHPO that was signed 28 SEP 11. This agreement is a standalone operating procedure for reviewing projects to ensure that projects that will have an adverse effect on cultural resources will be mitigated in accordance with Federal regulations regarding the protection of cultural resources. The PA also streamlines the review process for projects that will not have an adverse effect on cultural resources.

**Internal Coordination and Staffing Overview**

a. Coordination and staffing procedures are critical for activities such as construction, long-range planning, building repair, maintenance or renovation, and planning and execution of mission training or other mission-essential activities.

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

### Table 2-1 Internal Stakeholder Coordination

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Internal Stakeholder</th>
<th>Interface with Cultural Resource Program and CRM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Commanding Officer</td>
<td>Provides leadership support to the cultural resources program, the ICRMP, and determines the cultural resources policy and procedures for MCINCR-MCBQ.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Facilities Manager           | • Provides project and program information to the CRM for review during planning stages.  
                                | • Includes time schedules for cultural resources compliance.  
                                | • Has the current inventory of cultural resources.  
                                | • Invites the CRM to planning and project meetings.  
                                | • Has a permitting system established for anyone who plans to conduct ground disturbing activities on the installation. |
| Public Affairs Office (PAO)  | • Acts as a liaison between the CRM and the public, facilitate public meetings, and arrange and conduct meetings or information dissemination with the media, as appropriate.  
                                | • Promotes National Historic Preservation Week.  
                                | • Provides news stories to internal newsletters, newspapers, Marine Corps publications, and local media.  
                                | • Assists CRM in developing interpretative programs and locating historical information in the Public Affairs Office.  
                                | • Assists CRM in promoting the ICRMP to the public and installation in compliance with EO13287, Preserve America.  
                                | • Assists the CRM in increasing public awareness about MCINCR-MCBQ contribution to local, state and national history also in compliance with EO13287, Preserve America. |
| Engineers                    | Includes time schedules for cultural resources consultation in their project design and delivery schedules. |
| Maintenance Shops            | Responsible for doing minor maintenance and repairs to installation property. Both the shops and work order section should have the current inventory of cultural resources, and should use the appropriate standards and techniques established for maintenance and repair of historic properties. |
| Utilities                    | The CRM will review ground disturbing activities for Utilities personnel. |
| Comptroller                  | Responsible for the financial management and accounting for the installation’s funds. He/she will track any cultural resources funds and is a source of information on funding. |
| Legal Counsel                | Reviews agreement documents for legal sufficiency and interpret the various laws and regulations related to cultural resources management. |
d. Construction or military mission activities can adversely affect cultural resources. Each MCINCR-MCBQ staff member involved with planning, construction, building repair or maintenance, or management of training or other mission activities, must coordinate with the CRM in the planning process. Analysis of a potential effect must be done prior to NEPA documentation or, at the latest, during the scoping phase for the appropriate NEPA document. NEPA analysis can be coordinated with the Section 106 review to help streamline the process, but it requires early and constant coordination. Analysis should commence with initial identification of a project/training exercise need, and submission of a minor or major construction project request.

   (1) Distribute the ICRMP to and solicit input from internal stakeholders.

   (2) Discuss the compliance actions proposed in response to MILCON and other projects listed in Chapter 2, and emphasize time requirements to complete these actions in advance of the undertakings.

   (3) Distribute SOPs to applicable parties (see Appendix D).

   (4) Develop and conduct cultural resource awareness training.

   (5) Meet, at a minimum, quarterly, but preferably once a month, with Facilities and Public Works to discuss upcoming projects and plans.

   (6) Participate in staff meetings, as appropriate.
e. The CRM shall contact the personnel listed in Table 2-1 to determine if they understand the cultural resources management program, and periodically interface with these individuals on updates and as new mission-essential plans and programs are developed. The key is to establish relationships so that internal stakeholders will notify the CRM of project changes and upcoming projects.

f. Internal Timing. Coordination must be ongoing. The sooner the CRM is involved in the planning and project process, the more likely the process will continue without interruption and delays. Projects involving tribal consultation and stakeholder involvement must be identified as early as possible.
External Coordination (Agencies and Stakeholders) Overview

a. Coordination with non-Marine Corps entities is required under several federal laws and regulations and MCO P5090.2A Chapter 8. The NHPA, NEPA, and NAGPRA require coordination with interested parties and other government agencies, depending on the action involved.

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

   (1) SHPO.
   (2) THPOs/Tribes.
   (3) ACHP.
   (4) Keeper of the National Register, Department of the Interior.
   (5) Interested members of the public, Stafford, Fauquier, and Prince William Counties.

c. MCINCR-MCBQ will comply with all pertinent laws and regulations concerning the management and preservation of cultural resources and will, where appropriate, consult with the SHPO, THPO/Tribes, the ACHP, and interested persons, as required:

   (1) To comply with NHPA Section 106.
   (2) To comply with NEPA, when the NHPA Section 106 requirements are integrated into the NEPA process.
   (3) In accordance with the NHPA, if MCINCR-MCBQ and the SHPO come to a disagreement regarding NRHP eligibility recommendations, the Keeper of the National Register can be consulted. Guidance on preparing a determination of eligibility can be found at 36 CFR Part 62.3 (d).
   (4) In accordance with the NHPA, if MCINCR-MCBQ and the SHPO are unable to come to an agreement regarding the Section 106 process, the ACHP may assist. MCINCR-MCBQ must also invite the ACHP to participate in consultations regarding the resolution of adverse effects to historic properties.
(5) In accordance with the NHPA, NAGPRA, ARPA, and NEPA, the CRM shall coordinate with interested Tribes.

d. External Timing: SHPO and public reviews will generally require a minimum of 30 days review for Section 106 of determination of effects. THPO and Tribe reviews require additional diligence. At a minimum, concurrent with the 30-day review, the CRM should follow up with THPOs/Tribes by sending a certified letter to receive input. A signed consultation letter of contact with THPOs/Tribes must be kept for these conversations. Additional information on Tribal consultation is located in Chapter 8 concerning the Tribal Consultation Program.

**Tribal Consultation Program**

**Overview**


b. Consultation takes many forms, but it must be conducted on a government-to-government basis unless delegated by agreement to subordinate representatives of each government (e.g., the THPO and installation CRM). Consultation responsibilities cannot be delegated to contractors, even in those instances where management responsibility for some resources has been delegated to another entity [e.g., in the case of Public Private Venture (PPV) contracts, the Marine Corps retains the responsibility for consultation with Native American Tribes and Native Hawaiian Organization]. The Marine Corps might need to consult on a project basis for proposed actions that could affect cultural resources of interest to Native American Tribes. If Marine Corps activities have the potential to affect such resources, all interested Native American Tribes will be consulted early in the planning process and their concerns will be addressed to the greatest extent possible. Establishing a permanent relationship with Native American Tribes will lead to better understanding of each party’s interests and concerns and development of a trust relationship. This will streamline future project-based consultation and streamline the inadvertent discovery process. It is the goal of
the consultation process to identify both the resource management concerns and the strategies for addressing them through an interactive dialogue with appropriate Native American Tribes. Appendix C provides POC information for Tribes that have known affiliations with lands under MCINCR-MCBQ control.

**Status of Tribal Consultation**

In October 2014, MCINCR-MCBQ CRM contacted the THPOs of 26 Native American Tribes with ties to lands near the installation. Contact was initiated based on the PA list of tribes. Through emails, tribes were asked if they were interested in participating in continuing consultation with MCINCR-MCBQ, and if the tribal leader that was listed was current. Contact began by re-introducing the base and noting the previous correspondence sent to the tribe (e.g., consultation letters on Russell Road, 2012), inquiring if the tribe had an interest in the lands encompassed by MCINCR-MCBQ.

**Tribal Consultation for the 2013-2018 ICRMP**

During the draft phase of the 2013-2018 ICRMP, MCINCR-MCBQ attempted to contact all of the interested Tribes identified in Appendix B. Printed copies of the ICRMP were accompanied by a letter and mailed.

**Tribal Consultation and Future ICRMP Revisions**

MCINCR-MCBQ must consult with affected THPOs and tribal representatives (on a government-to-government basis) in the development of the ICRMP and subsequent ICRMP revisions. Unless protocols have been established between MCINCR-MCBQ and a specific Tribe allowing direct contact between the CRM and THPO or other designated Tribal representative, all formal correspondence from MCINCR-MCBQ to a Tribe shall be sent from the Commanding Officer (CO) to the Tribal Chair or Chief. The CRM may engage in informal contact as needed. Depending on the response received from each Tribe, MCINCR-MCBQ will provide copies of the draft and final ICRMP or ICRMP revision to the Tribes for review and comment. Again, a cover letter from the CO addressed to the Tribal Chair or Chief shall be included with all such review requests.
Ongoing CRM Tribal Responsibilities

a. The CRM maintains a file or binder containing the following information relating to MCINCR-MCBQ consultation program to date. The file includes:

(1) Letters and memorandums for record.

(2) Point of contact list.

(3) Any agreement documents.

b. The file is updated as necessary to include consultation notes, meeting agendas and summaries, updated POC lists, and agreement documents.

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

(1) SHPO.

(2) THPOs.

(3) Bureau of Indian Affairs Web page.

(4) Other federal or state agencies, including the State Department of Transportation.

Curation

a. The overall goal of the Federal curation program, as set forth in 36 CFR 79, “Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections,” is to ensure the preservation and accessibility of cultural resource collections and documents for use by members of the public interested in the archaeology and history of the region. In accordance with the requirements of 36 CFR 79, the installation CO must ensure that all archaeological collections and associated records, as defined in 36 CFR 79.4(a), are processed, maintained, and preserved. Collections from Federal lands should be deposited in a repository that meets the standards outlined in 36 CFR 79 to ensure that they will be safeguarded and permanently curated
in accordance with Federal guidelines. A curation facility is specifically designed to serve as a physical repository where collections and records are sorted, repackaged, assessed for conservation needs, and then placed in an appropriate, environmentally controlled, secure storage area. Collections from Federal lands remain the property of the Federal government; accordingly, CRMs should schedule an annual visit to the curation repository to ensure that the collections are being managed appropriately.

b. Materials or artifacts collected as a result of archaeological investigations on MCINCR-MCBQ are curated at the Regional Curation Facility at Fort Lee. This facility meets the standards outlined in 36 CFR 79. In general, artifacts from archaeological contexts recovered from MCINCR-MCBQ lands are treated as Federal property. By contrast, artifacts that qualify as “cultural items” under NAGPRA do not constitute Federal property, and the Government is directed to repatriate or render disposition of such remains and objects to the appropriate Tribes or living descendants, if they can be identified. A review of archaeological holdings originally in the possession of the Fort Lee facility indicates that there are no “cultural items” included in the MCINCR-MCBQ assemblage. During the development of this ICRMP, the Fort Lee facility was contacted to confirm the inventory. Fort Lee has reported that they have the collections and records regarding MCINCR-MCBQ disposition. Fort Lee has forwarded a current list of the collections and site numbers associated with the collection.

**Information Restrictions**

a. Section 304 of the NHPA [16 USC 470w-3(a)] — Confidentiality of the Location of Sensitive Historic Resources] states that:

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

1. Cause a significant invasion of privacy

2. Risk harm to the historic resources
(3) Impede the use of a traditional religious site by practitioners.

b. On Federal property, ARPA also provides provisions for restriction of information on archaeological site locations. Native American tribes often express an interest in restricting this information. Therefore, it is extremely important that persons using this document and other cultural resources reports and maps understand that access to all archaeological resource descriptions and locations is restricted to the CRM for internal use only. For this reason, no maps delineating the locations of archaeological resources are included in this ICRMP, nor will any be released to the public.

c. If required for project and construction management they will be released only to personnel with a need-to-know status and marked for “Not for Public Information – Government Use Only”.

d. The standard operating procedures (SOPs) provided in this ICRMP Revision have been streamlined for use by MCINCR-MCBQ non-environmental personnel. Accordingly, they provide basic guidance for the most common situations that have the potential to impact cultural resources. The SOPs should be one of several tools distributed to MCINCR-MCBQ personnel to help them identify those actions that can impact cultural resources, demonstrate the consequences of conducting actions without appropriate review by the CRM, and highlight the appropriate process for coordination. Guidance for the CRM is provided in the HQMC Cultural Resources Manager’s Toolbox.

e. SOPs shall be made available to all personnel including any tenants, contractors, and occasional users. They should include an overview in the orientation packet for tenants and occasional users, and include appropriate SOPs in contracts. SOPs can also be featured on the facility web site. Flow charts and procedures for inadvertent discovery can also be included in Range Operating Plans.
Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) are designed to provide guidance for non-cultural resource personnel in addressing the most common situations that involve cultural resources. DoD Directive 4715.16 E6.2.k requires the ICRMP to include standard operating procedures that are tailored for the particular conditions of the installation for routine occurrences or emergency situations, and standard statements can coordinate a process where cultural resources are involved. These SOPs have been prepared to assist MCINCR-MCBQ in complying with applicable state and federal laws, regulations, and guidelines pertaining to cultural resources. They address the most common situations that may have an adverse effect on historic resources, and they identify personnel or categories of personnel, who implement the protocols for each event.

At MCINCR-MCBQ, the Cultural Resources Manager is:

Kate Roberts
catherine.roberts@usmc.mil
703 432 6781
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SOP NO. 1 - Emergency Operations

a. Contact: Cultural Resources Manager, Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs (NREA) Branch.

b. Scope: This SOP outlines the steps to be taken in the event of emergency operations on Marine Corps Base Quantico (MCINCR-MCBQ). It is intended for all personnel. Non-military units or tenants using MCINCR-MCBQ facilities will also be instructed on responding to inadvertent discovery situations (see SOP No. 2).

c. Policy: Responses to emergencies and all planning for emergency response actions at MCINCR-MCBQ will be carried out in accordance with the statutory applications contained in:

(1) Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), and National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and their respective implementing regulations (36 CFR 800; 43 CFR 10) on Federal lands.

(2) National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and its implementing regulations (36 CFR 800) for federally supported actions on nonfederal public lands and private lands.

(3) National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) for federally supported actions that require it.

(4) Programmatic Agreement among the USMC, the Virginia State Historic Preservation Office, and Stafford County. 2011.
d. Procedures (Figure 3.1):

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

(2) Upon notification of a proposed emergency operation, the CRM will notify and consult with the appropriate agencies and parties regarding the known or likely presence of cultural resources in the area of the proposed operation as specified in Section VIII of the 2011 Programmatic Agreement. The agencies and parties are expected to reply in seven (7) days or less. Notification may be verbal, followed by written communication. This applies only to undertakings that will be implemented within 30 days after the need for disaster relief or the appropriate authority has formally declared emergency action. An agency may request an extension of the period of applicability prior to expiration of the 30 days. The CRM will ensure that all MCINCR-MCBQ personnel and units involved in the project are briefed regarding the protocol to be followed in the case of the inadvertent discovery of cultural resources during emergency operations (See SOP No. 2).
Is the operation required to preserve life or property?

If yes, action is exempt from Section 106 (36 CFR 800.12[d]). CRM must complete Section 106 review on actions completed to mitigate impacts to resources results from the emergency operation.

If no, CRM will determine whether the action will affect a significant cultural resource or historic property.

If yes, CRM will notify SHPO and other stakeholders as appropriate for expedited Section 106 review.

If no, provide Unit with SOP 2 and proceed with action.

Figure 3.1 SOP 1 Emergency Procedures
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SOP NO.2 - Inadvertent Discovery of Cultural Materials

a. Contact: Cultural Resources Manager, Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs (NREA) Branch.

b. Scope: This SOP outlines the steps to be taken upon inadvertent discovery of cultural resources. It is intended for all personnel.

c. Policy: Responses to inadvertent discovery and all planning for inadvertent discovery actions at MCINCR-MCBQ will be carried out in accordance with the statutory applications contained in:

   (1) Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) and its implementing regulation (43 CFR 10).

   (2) Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA).

   (3) National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and its implementing regulation (36 CFR 800).

   (4) Programmatic Agreement among the USMC, the Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer, and Stafford County. 2011.

d. Procedure (Figure 3.2):

   (1) Applicability: Typical actions that trigger this SOP include: Field training exercises; construction and maintenance; activities such as digging, bulldozing, clearing or grubbing; Off-road traffic; general observations (e.g., eroded areas, gullies, trails)

   (2) Actions: This section describes specific actions to be taken for inadvertent discovery. The flowchart is intended to be used by unit/activity level personnel, unit commanders, and similar personnel, as a decision-making guide when inadvertent discoveries are made as described under the applicability section of this SOP (Figure 3.2).

   (3) The unit personnel, contractor, field crews, other tenants will:

      (a) Cease ground-disturbing activity when archaeological artifacts and features, human remains, or burials are observed or suspected;
(b) Report any such observations or discoveries to the unit commander or facility manager.

(c) Secure the discovery location(s).

(4) The unit Commander or facility manager will:

(a) Immediately notify the Provost Marshalls Office (PMO) (for human remains or burials) and NREA Branch at 703-432-0534.

(b) Await further instructions from PMO (for human remains or burials) and the NREA Branch.

(c) Coordinate with the PMO and NREA Branch on where and when activities can resume.

(d) Give direction to the field troops, construction crew, or non-USMC user regarding alternate locations where training exercises or activity may continue.

(5) Provost Marshall Office (PMO) (for human remains or burials) will:

(a) Examine the location of the discovery to ensure that it has been properly secured and respond appropriately to further secure location if needed.

(b) Determine if the inadvertent discovery is a possible crime scene.

(6) Cultural Resources Manager: If the discovery is not considered a crime scene by PMO, the CRM has a number of specific procedures to follow in the event of an inadvertent discovery, with procedures that varying depending on whether the discovery occurs on Federal, state, or privately owned land, and whether human remains or funerary items are discovered. See Section XIII of the 2011 Programmatic Agreement for specific requirements and the HQMC Cultural Resources Manager’s Toolbox for other guidance.
Figure 3.2 SOP 2 Inadvertent Discovery of Cultural Materials
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SOP NO. 3 – National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Review

a. Contact: Head, National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Program.

b. Scope: This SOP outlines the steps to be taken to review all MILCON and base projects for environmental impacts. It is intended for all personnel.

c. Policy: NEPA review will be carried out in accordance with the statutory applications contained in the following:

(1) National Environmental Policy Act (42 USC 4321)

(2) MCO P5090.2A Chapter 12

(3) MCBO 5090.1B.

(4) Programmatic Agreement among the USMC, the Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer, and Stafford County. 2011.


b. Procedure (Figures 3.3):

(1) Applicability: Typical actions that trigger this SOP include, but are not limited to:

   (a) Construction and maintenance.

   (b) Ground disturbing activities such as digging, bulldozing, clearing or grubbing.

   (c) Building demolition.

(2) Actions: This section describes specific actions to be taken for NEPA review. The flowcharts are intended to be used by unit or command/activity level personnel, unit commanders, and similar personnel as a decision-making guide when a project or action has the potential to impact cultural resources.

(3) Commanders and Directors for all Commands and tenant organizations on MCINCR-MCBQ:
(a) Initiate the NEPA Process as described in MCBO 5090.1B.

(b) Comply with Cultural Resources Program requirements identified during the NEPA review process.

(c) Ensure documents associated with the NEPA process are properly coordinated with NREA Branch as specified in MCBO 5090.1B.

(d) Ensure requirements associated with NEPA and NHPA are incorporated into project documents, contract documents, and other appropriate records.

(e) Ensure documentation needed to verify compliance with NHPA are maintained with project files and made available to the CRM.

4. NREA Branch Head, through the Environmental Planning Section Head and NEPA Program Head, will ensure the NEPA Process is implemented in accordance with MCO P5090.2A and MCBO 5090.1B to determine level of NEPA review required and that appropriate mitigation actions or conditions are documented.

5. CRM:

(a) Reviews project actions and documents the appropriate mitigations or conditions associated with the Cultural Resources Program. Project reviews are to be accomplished as prescribed in the 2011 Programmatic Agreement. See Figure 3.3 for NEPA Review Process Flow Diagram.

(b) Will either initiate or coordinate actions necessary to comply with Cultural Resources Program requirements.

(c) Will document compliance with Cultural Resources Program requirements

6. Project Managers, Contract Managers, Construction Managers:

(a) Will review NEPA documentation and implement appropriate mitigations and conditions identified during the NEPA review process.
(b) In coordination with the CRM, will incorporate appropriate language in contract documents concerning work on historic properties.

(c) Will maintain appropriate records documenting compliance with appropriate mitigations or conditions associated with the Cultural Resources Program.
Figure 3.3 SOP 3 NEPA Review
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Installation and Environment Division

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

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APPENDIX A GLOSSARY

Adaptive Reuse. A new or different use of a historic property that does not irreversibly alter its character-defining features, is appropriate for the context, and is consistent with the significance and character of the property.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP). A Federal council, established by title II of the NHPA and charged with advising the President, Congress, and other Federal agencies, whose function is to encourage private and public interest in historic preservation and archaeological resources protection and to comment on Federal agency actions under section 106 of the NHPA.

Archaeological Resource. Any material remains of past human life that are capable of contributing to scientific or humanistic understanding of past human behavior, cultural adaptation, and related topics through the application of scientific or scholarly techniques. To qualify as an "archaeological resource" under ARPA, the remains have to be at least 100 years old. Archaeological remains less than 100 years old may be eligible for listing in the NRHP, and if so, would be historic properties for which NHPA compliance is required.

Archaeological Survey. Archaeological survey is a systematic analysis by a professional meeting Secretary of Interior Standards sufficient to allow categorization of archaeological potential to the degree required to make decisions. The Secretary of Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation recognizes several techniques, methodologies, and types of surveys to allow a Federal land manager to make decisions about property use that is consistent with the legislated intent of protecting important archaeological properties including archival research, field surveys, reconnaissance surveys, intensive surveys, predictive modeling, sampling methodologies, and special survey techniques such as remote sensing or deep testing.

Architectural Survey and Evaluation. A survey and evaluation effort to determine which buildings, structures, works of engineering, industrial facilities, fortifications, and landscapes are eligible for listing in the NRHP. Survey efforts typically involve examination of the historic context of the resource as well as its current integrity.
Area of Potential Effect (APE). The APE for an undertaking is determined in consultation with the SHPO, Native American tribes/Native Hawaiian organizations, and other interested parties. The APE includes not only the construction or ground disturbance footprint of the undertaking; but also the settings of any historic properties that may be impacted by the intrusion of new visual or noise elements.

Assessment of Effect. A process to determine whether an undertaking may affect in any way the qualities of a property that make it eligible for listing in the NRHP. The assessment is made by the installation's Commanding General or Commanding Officer (CG/CO) in consultation with the SHPO, Native American tribes/Native Hawaiian organizations, and other interested parties.

If MCINCR-MCBQ finds that no historic properties are present or affected by the proposed action, it provides documentation to the SHPO and other consulting partners and, barring any objection in 30 days, proceeds with its undertaking.

If the Marine Corps finds that historic properties are present, it proceeds to assess possible adverse effects based on criteria found in the ACHP's regulations (36 CFR 800). If the SHPO and any consulting partners agree that there will be no adverse effect, the Marine Corps proceeds with the undertaking and any agreed-upon conditions. If the determination is that the action will have an adverse effect, or if the parties cannot agree and the ACHP determines within 15 days that there is an adverse effect, the agency begins consultation to seek ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the adverse effects.

Collections and Associated Records (per 36 CFR 79). Collections are material remains that are excavated or removed during a survey, excavation, or other study of a prehistoric or historic resource, and associated records that are prepared or assembled in connection with the survey, excavation, or other study (36 CFR 79.4[a]). Associated records are original records (or copies thereof) that are prepared or assembled, that document efforts to locate, evaluate, record, study, preserve, or recover a prehistoric or historic resource (36 CFR 79.4[2]).

Consultation. The process of seeking, discussing, and considering the views of others and, where feasible, seeking agreement with them on how historic properties shall be identified, considered, and managed.
Cultural Items. As defined by NAGPRA, human remains and associated funerary objects, unassociated funerary objects (at one time associated with human remains as part of a death rite or ceremony, but no longer in possession or control of the Federal agency or museum), sacred objects (ceremonial objects needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for practicing traditional Native American religions), or objects of cultural patrimony (having ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to a Federally recognized tribe or Native Hawaiian organization, rather than property owned by an individual Native American, and which, therefore, cannot be alienated, appropriated, or conveyed by any individual of the tribe or group).

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

Cultural Resources. A generic term commonly used to include buildings, structures, districts, archaeological sites, historic landscapes, cemeteries, resources of interest to Native American tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and objects of significance in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture. The term also includes associated documents and records. Definitions for “cultural resources” in overseas locations should follow those provided in host nation laws and statutes.

Cultural Resources Manager (CRM). Ideally, the cultural resources manager for each Marine Corps installation shall be a cultural resources professional (e.g., a qualified anthropologist, archaeologist, architectural historian, historic architect, historian, or preservation planner) with specialized training and experience that meets the professional standards and qualifications established by the Secretary of the Interior. For large installations or installations with diverse cultural resources issues, the CO/CG is strongly encouraged to appoint a cultural resources manager that meets these requirements. For smaller installations or installations with fewer cultural resources issues, management of the cultural resources program is often performed as a collateral duty. In those instances,
the cultural resources manager can be a staff person not necessarily qualified as a cultural resources professional who performs routine cultural resources compliance functions and contracts out for professional expertise as needed for specific projects. Such an individual must complete appropriate training to perform the cultural resources manager duties.

Determination of Eligibility. An official determination of eligibility is a process to determine if a property is eligible for listing in the NRHP. A property can be determined eligible by consensus agreement or by determination by the Keeper of the National Register. Decisions by the Keeper cannot be challenged. The NHPA provides equal protection to resources that are determined eligible for listing on the NRHP and those that are listed on the NRHP. For overseas locations, apply the relevant process outlined in the FGS or host nation cultural resources laws.

District. A geographically definable area (urban or rural) that possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, structures, buildings, or objects united aesthetically by the plan or physical development or united by past events. A district may also comprise individual elements separated geographically but linked by association or history.

Effect. Any condition of a project or undertaking that may cause a change in the quality of the historic, architectural, archaeological, or cultural character of a property that qualifies it for listing in the NRHP. An undertaking is considered to have an effect on a historic property when any aspect of the undertaking changes the integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association of the property that contributes to its significance according to the NRHP criteria. Direct effects are caused by the undertaking and occur at the place and time of the undertaking. Indirect effects are those caused by the undertaking that occur later in time or are further removed in distance, but are still reasonably foreseeable.

Federal Preservation Officer (FPO). The individual responsible for coordinating the agency's activities under the NHPA and EO 11593, May 13, 1971, including nominating properties under the agency's ownership or control to the NRHP. The Department of Navy has an FPO, who has appointed Deputy FPOs for the Navy and the Marine Corps.
Federal Land Manager. With respect to public lands, the secretary of the department or head of any other agency or instrumentality of the United States, having primary management authority over such lands, including persons to whom such management authority has been officially delegated.

Historic Property. The NHPA defines a “historic property” as any district, site, building, structure, landscape, traditional cultural property, or object that is included in or eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. For overseas locations, Section 402 of the NHPA extends this definition to include any resources on the World Heritage List or on a host nation’s equivalent to the NRHP.

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

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

Memorandum of Agreement. A document arising from section 106 consultation that is signed by the CG/CO, SHPO, and ACHP and that resolves incompatibilities between a Marine Corps undertaking and the SHPO preservation requirements by stipulating measures to reduce adverse effects, or that accepts the effects as being unavoidable and in the public interest.

Mitigation. In cultural resources management, mitigation is a means of lessening the adverse effects of an undertaking on properties listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP. Mitigation can include limiting the magnitude of the action; repairing, rehabilitilitating, or restoring the affected property; recovering and recording data that may be destroyed or
substantially altered from cultural properties; and avoiding the effect altogether by not taking an action or part of an action, or by relocating the action.

National Historic Landmark. A historic property designated by the Secretary of the Interior as having exceptional significance in the Nation's history and which is subject to the most stringent preservation requirements.

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

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

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). A nationwide listing of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of national, state, or local significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, or culture that is maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. NRHP listings must meet the criteria found in 36 CFR 60.4. For overseas locations, refer to either the World Heritage List or the host nation’s equivalent to the NRHP.

Programmatic Agreement (PA). A written agreement among the Marine Corps activity, SHPO, ACHP, Native American tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, that stipulates how to carry out a program or a class of undertakings, repetitive in nature or similar in effect, so as to avoid or mitigate adverse effects on cultural resources. A PA is used to streamline compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA; PA cannot be used for compliance with other federal statutes.

Restoration. The act or process of accurately recovering the form and details of property and its setting as it appeared at a particular period of time.

State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). The person who has been designated in each state to administer the State Historic Preservation Program, including identifying and nominating eligible properties to the NRHP and otherwise administering applications for listing historic properties in the NRHP. For overseas locations, refer to the host nation’s cultural resources laws or policies to identify the equivalent agency.
Stewardship. The management of resources entrusted to one’s care in a way that preserves and enhances the resources and their benefits for present and future generations.

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

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

Native American Tribes

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Rock Hill SC 29730
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BIA JUN07

Seneca Nation of Indians
President Barry Snyder
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Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
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Shawnee Tribe
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APPENDIX D ANNUAL REVIEWS AND METRICS

Cultural resource data calls are submitted to Marine Corps Headquarters on an annual basis. The data is submitted to the following web site: https://www.usmcenviron.com/NCRMT
APPENDIX E CRM GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS


E.2. USMC Guidance for Completion of ICRMP Update 2009 02

E.3. The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties

E.4. The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation and Illustrated Guidelines on Sustainability for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings.

E.5. NEPA and NHPA: A Handbook for Integrating NEPA and Section 106
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E.1. MCO P5090.2A Chapter 8.
E.2. USMC Guidance for Completion of ICRMP Update 2009 02
E.3. The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties
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E.4. The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation and Illustrated Guidelines on Sustainability for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings.
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E.5. NEPA and NHPA: A Handbook for Integrating NEPA and Section 106
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APPENDIX F Signature Authority

Signature Authority for formal consultation letters and transmittal letters for informational purposes are delegated to the AC/S G-F Installation and Environment Division. Signature Authority for formal Agreement type documents is retained by the Commanding Officer. The CRM is authorized to conduct informal discussions and correspondence as necessary.

Signature Authority for transmittal letters for informational purposes is delegated to the Director, GF. Signature Authority for formal consultation letters and Agreement type documents is retained by the Commanding Officer. The CRM is authorized to conduct informal discussions and correspondence as necessary.