

**UPDATED
INTEGRATED CULTURAL RESOURCES
MANAGEMENT PLAN
FOR
INSTALLATIONS OF THE
TN ARMY NATIONAL GUARD**

2024



Tennessee Army National Guard

Joint Forces Headquarters
3041 Sidco Drive
Nashville, TN 37204-4505

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**Tennessee Army National Guard
Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan**

2024

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

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Executive Summary

[Army Regulation \(AR\) 200-1](#) and [Department of Defense Instruction \(DoDi\) 4715.16](#) require installations to develop an Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) as an internal compliance and management tool that integrates the entirety of the cultural resources program with ongoing mission activities. The ICRMP is a useful tool to the Cultural Resources Manager (CRM) and staff, Tennessee Army National Guard (TNARNG) soldiers and civilians, and external partners such as the TN/GA State and/or Tribal Historic Preservation Offices (SHPO/THPO), the 20 (twenty) federally recognized tribes currently consulting with TNARNG, other federal and state agencies, and the public. The TNARNG ICRMP covers a 5-year period, providing the management framework to comply with cultural resource regulations and support TNARNG mission activities. The ICRMP project table is updated annually, and [Appendix H](#) contains Annual Updates.

The ICRMP implements procedures that prevent hindrances to the TNARNG mission, while ensuring compliance with all applicable cultural resource laws and regulations. The ICRMP plays an important role in establishing and standardizing procedures for various readiness activities that may have an adverse impact on protected and significant cultural resources. The plan also establishes goals, objectives, and targets in various areas of responsibility, to provide short and long-range projects and activities for the TNARNG CRM program to implement.

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1.0 Introduction

The Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP) identifies the required cultural resource compliance actions to support the Tennessee Army National Guard (TNARNG) military mission over a 5-year period. [Army Regulation \(AR\) 200-1: Environmental Protection and Enhancement](#) and [Department of Defense Instruction \(DoDi\) 4715.16, Cultural Resources Management](#) requires the ICRMP to meet responsibilities under [Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act \(NHPA\)](#). The ICRMP provides information on cultural resource compliance responsibilities and procedures, which allows the TNARNG to plan activities and make decisions based on regulatory requirements. In addition to the ICRMP, TNARNG cultural resource program follows guidance provided by the Army National Guard G-9 (ARNG G-9) Cultural Resources Handbook (2013), as well as additional ARNG G-9, Department of Army (DA) and Department of Defense (DoD) policies and regulations related to cultural resource program issues ([Appendix A](#)).

The [DoDi 4715.16](#) for Cultural Resources Management provides details on required ICRMP contents in Enclosure 6. **Table 1-1** identifies where in this TNARNG ICRMP the 20 required elements are located.

Table 1-1: ICRMP Requirements per DoDi 4715-16 (Enclosure 6) and TNARNG ICRMP Document Location

DoDi Section	Description	Template Location
6.2. a	A summary of known cultural resources information and a list and brief description of properties listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.	Appendix D & GIS Database
6.2. b CR Analysis	Analysis of the sufficiency of the existing information on cultural resources and associated contexts to meet compliance requirements.	Section 3.2 & Appendix C & D
6.2. c Surveys Needed	Information on areas that have not been surveyed and a plan for completion of the surveys.	Section 3.2 & Appendix C & D
6.2. d Action Plan	Identification and prioritization of actions required to implement goals and objectives of the plan.	Appendix C
6.2. e	Identification of the type and location of actions that may affect cultural resources.	Section 2
6.2. f	Procedures to ensure that actions of the installation and its tenants are planned and carried out in ways that protect and enhance its cultural resources.	Section 3.1 & Appendix B (SOPs)
6.2. g	Identification of unique cultural resource issues confronting the installation.	Section 2 & Section 3.2
6.2. h	Preservation and mitigation strategies for threatened cultural resources.	Appendix B (SOPs) & C
6.2. i	Coordination processes between the installation, regulatory agencies (such as the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, SHPOs, and THPOs), stakeholders, and the public that help to ensure proper management of an installation's cultural resources.	Section 3 & Appendix B (SOPs)

6.2. j	Provisions for permanent storage of historic property records, as required by parts 1220 and 1228 of Title 36 Code of Federal Regulations and other record keeping requirements.	Appendix B (SOPs)
6.2. k	Standard operating procedures for routine occurrences and where blanket statements can coordinate a process, such as inventories, repetitive maintenance and repair, unanticipated discoveries and reporting, and spill responses where cultural resources are involved and tailored for the particular conditions at the installation.	Appendix B (SOPs)
6.2. l	Procedures for the documentation of historic properties that will be altered or destroyed as a result of DoD action or assistance, in accordance with part 800 of Title 36 Code of Federal Regulations.	Appendix B (SOPs)
6.2. m	Procedures to respond to unanticipated discovery of a historic property or other cultural resource.	Appendix B (SOP)
6.2. n	Procedures to ensure that all archaeological collections are properly processed, maintained, and preserved in accordance with part 79 of Title 36 Code of Federal Regulations	Section 3.2 Appendix E
6.2. o	Provisions for sharing appropriate cultural resources information with Federal and State agencies, nongovernmental organizations, researchers, stakeholders, and the general public.	Section 3.2 , Appendix B (SOPs), & C
6.2. p	Provisions for enforcement of cultural resource laws and regulations by professionally trained personnel.	Section 3.2
6.2. q	Provisions for public access to cultural resources, as appropriate.	Section 3.2 & Appendix B (SOPs)
6.2. r	Explicit summary of the process for integrating the National Historic Preservation Act section 106 planning process with the installation's production of environmental assessment documents.	Section 3.2 & Appendix B (SOPs)
6.2. s	Provisions to address funding priorities and protocols for the specific program requirements listed above.	Section 3.2 & Appendix C
6.2. t	Procedures to proactively consider the use of innovative mitigation to satisfy the requirements of part 800 of Title 36 Code of Federal Regulations when feasible and supportive of the mission.	Section 3.2 & Appendix G (if MOAs, PAs exist)

1.1 Integration of CRM Program with TNARNG Mission

The TNARNG mission, on order, is to deploy military capabilities in support of National and/or State authorities, in order to protect the lives and properties of fellow Tennesseans, defend the Nation and State, and secure the American way of life. TNARNG’s vision consists of striving to be a Ready, Reliable, Responsive, and Relevant force for the Nation and State: People first, building readiness, and modernizing habitually its infrastructure and equipment.

The TNARNG Cultural Resource Management (CRM) program mission strives to integrate these same qualities of respectability, integrity, and moral codes into providing the Nation/State with consistent efforts in providing adequate data collection procedures, concise data management practices, and providing relevant information/guidance to aide in the preservation of the Nation’s cultural properties. This vision is to help maximize the TNARNG’s mauverability to complement readiness.

The purpose of the ICRMP is to provide a strategy for cultural resource management in support of State ARNG military mission and activities. CRM programs must not be stove piped from the larger TNARNG organization and should support the Adjutant General in making decisions on cultural resource management activities and compliance. Therefore, it is important for the TNARNG CRM program to maintain a cohesive program vision and mission in support of the primary TNARNG vision and mission.

1.1.1 TNARNG CRM Program Summary: Organizational Structure and History

CRM Program Organizational Structure:

To understand the role of the CRM program, it is useful to conduct a brief overview of the structure of the Cultural Resources program within the TNARNG, as well as at the Army National Guard (ARNG) level, to set a foundation for the ICRMP. The TNARNG CRM program receives funding from the federal level via ARNG G-9. The TNARNG Adjutant General (or designated authority) and ARNG G-9 must approve and sign the TNARNG ICRMP in order for funding to be approved by ARNG G-9 for the proposed cultural resource projects included within the plan.

At the Federal level, National Guard Bureau (NGB) directs the Army National Guard, which oversees the primary construction and facilities activities of NGB. The G-9 of Army National Guard is designated the responsibility of the Installations and Environment programs. [National Guard Regulation \(NGR\) 420-10](#) provides guidance to State ARNGs to place Environmental within the Construction Facilities Management Office (CFMO) to ensure environmental issues are integrated into all components of operations for construction and maintenance. The regulation directs the environmental (ENV) program office to report to the director of the CFMO. Per [AR 200-1](#), the Adjutant General is responsible for all environmental compliance and should be aware of all significant environmental issues. This ensures that the Environmental Program can provide advisory guidance directly to command when critical environmental compliance situations arise. It is also helpful to have ENV programs within CFMO offices to improve integration, as the team can be included in directorate project planning and review meetings to keep track of coordination and compliance timelines for CFMO projects to avoid violations and delays in mission.

History of TNARNG Cultural Resource Management Program

The TNARNG has maintained a cultural resource program since the mid to late 1990s. TNARNG manages several training sites and facilities including a number of World War I, II and Cold War facilities totaling 1,866 acres of improved/developed lands, with over 28,024 acres of unimproved lands yielding the potential for buried archaeological sites. Therefore, TNARNG established a program to begin the process of regulatory coordination and management.

TNARNG recognized early on the importance of trained professionals in CRM and have adhered to following the [Secretary of Interior \(SoI\) standards for professionals](#) in hiring of Cultural Resources Manager (CRM) and staff. The standards define the education and/or experience requirements for a variety of preservation professionals. It is important for the TNARNG manager/staff to have this expertise in the organization, as well as for contracted CR projects

because the TN/GA State Historic Preservation Offices (TN/GA-SHPO) requires cultural work to be managed by professionals meeting the SoI standards, as well as the State of TN/GA standards.

1.2 Regulatory Context for ICRMP

The role of the ICRMP is to implement activities and compliance procedures related to a wide range of federal, state and local laws applicable to cultural resources on federal and non-federal lands managed by the TNARNG. It serves as a 5-year planning document for the TNARNG CRM program to implement cultural resource management activities and strategies to support the vision and mission of the TNARNG.

There are three (3) primary drivers behind the ICRMP requirement. As noted above, [AR 200-1](#) is the Army's Environmental regulation that includes directions on cultural resource management within Chapter 6. Program Requirement 6.4.a.1 instructs installations (in this case the facilities and lands of the TNARNG "virtual" installation of state) to develop ICRMPs for planning tools. To assist Installations, [DoDi 4715.16 Enclosure 6](#) provides detail on the elements to be included in ICRMP document. Both these military regulations are driven by [Section 110](#) of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), which requires Federal Agencies to develop and implement preservation programs "integrated into the general and specific operating procedures of the agency" ([NHPA Section 110 Guidelines for Federal Agencies](#)). Furthermore, the 110 Guidelines recommend incorporating preservation programs into the agency's systems for decision making and to establish sufficient budget and resources so the agency's responsible parties (officials, employees, contractors, and, in the case of TNARNG, soldiers) can identify, evaluate, manage, and use the historic properties under the care of agency or impacted by the agency's action.

It is important to note the term historic properties and how it is unique and specific to the NHPA. For the TNARNG, the cultural resource program also includes cultural items defined in the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 ([NAGPRA](#)), archaeological resources described in the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 ([ARPA](#)), Sacred Sites as described in [Executive Order 13007](#), [Tennessee Annotated Laws for Archaeology .pdf](#), Georgia Annotated Laws for Archaeology ([Appendix A](#)), and related legislation. Finally, archaeological collections and associated records covered in 36 CFR Part 79, [Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Collections](#) are part of the CRM program. [Appendix A](#) contains a summary of the relevant regulations and laws. TNARNG's military history collections are managed by the TNARNG United States Property and Fiscal Office (USPFO), and are not managed by the TNARNG CRM program, therefore, they are not discussed further within this ICRMP.

In certain situations, regulatory compliance can be streamlined via agreement documents (Programmatic Agreements, Program Comments, etc.) with regulatory stakeholders. These documents can be negotiated at the Department of Defense (DoD), Department of Army (DA) or ARNG G-9 level to cover certain types of properties common across installations. They can also be developed between a state ARNG and the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), ARNG G-9, and ACHP to streamline processes or mitigate adverse effects. State ARNGs and NGB may also formalize protocols or processes with external stakeholders or Federally Recognized Tribes

through Memorandums of Understanding (MOU). [Appendix G](#) provides details of the current documents utilized by TNARNG for management purposes.

1.3 Important Note on Archaeological Site Information Restrictions

Cultural Resource site locations contain sensitive resources requiring protection. Thus, this ICRMP, while intended for many different users internal and external, will not contain or share locational or sensitive cultural information covered by relevant regulatory statutes. In particular, the location of archaeological sites, traditional cultural properties (TCPs), and sacred sites will not be displayed or described in this management plan. This is in accordance with [Section 304 of NHPA](#), [ARPA](#), [the 2018 DoD Guidelines for Maintaining Confidentiality of Indian Sacred Sites Memorandum](#), [Section 1.A.2 of Executive Order 13007](#), [Tennessee Annotated Laws for Archaeology .pdf.](#), and the Georgia Annotated Laws for Archeology ([Appendix A](#)). However, this information is maintained in the TNARNG Cultural Resource Program's protected site files and geodatabases and will only be shared with appropriate ICRMP users per coordination with state-affiliated Tribal Nations and the state SHPO.

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2.0 TNARNG Facilities and Activities

The State of Tennessee encompasses over 27 million acres of land in 95 counties. TNARNG operates facilities across the state that equate to 5,713,873 square feet of structures and 29,890 acres of land in 72 counties (**Figure 2.1**). TNARNG includes over 8,900 soldiers and 360 civilians across the state. The TNARNG is comprised of four major units: the 278th Armored Cavalry Regiment (ACR) in Knoxville; the 230th Sustainment Brigade based in Chattanooga; the 194th Engineer Brigade out of Jackson, TN; and the 30th Troop Command headquartered in Tullahoma. Altogether, the TNARNG's 8,900 soldiers are composed of 15 infantry units, 9 aviation units, 8 engineering units, 6 artillery units, 2 signal units, 1 army liaison team, 21 support units (maintenance, personnel, logistics, etc.), and 7 military police units.

The TNARNG has land use agreements with the USACE to train on major training facilities at Volunteer Training Site (VTS) Catoosa, VTS Milan, and VTS Smyrna, a land use agreement with the United States Air Force (USAF) at VTS Tullahoma, and with the state legislature to train on state owned lands. Figure 2.1 shows all locations utilized and/or managed by TNARNG.

TNARNG operates on four (4) major training areas/installations/maneuver areas/etc. (**Table 2-1**). Activities at these locations require TNARNG to implement management and compliance strategies via the ICRMP to sustain the training mission. Cultural Resource inventories are predominantly completed for most of these training sites, which include archaeological, structural and/or Traditional Cultural Property/Sacred Site surveys. The new land acquisition of over 16,000+ acres at VTS Milan has created new archaeological survey opportunities. All other training sites have had complete Phase I archaeology surveys with supplemental Phase II's instigated for most uncovered sites, along with all buildings to eclipse the 50-year threshold for eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) being evaluated. Traditional Cultural Property/Sacred Sites surveys need to become more of an emphasis going forward with the CRM program. The TNARNG is presently unaware of said sites.

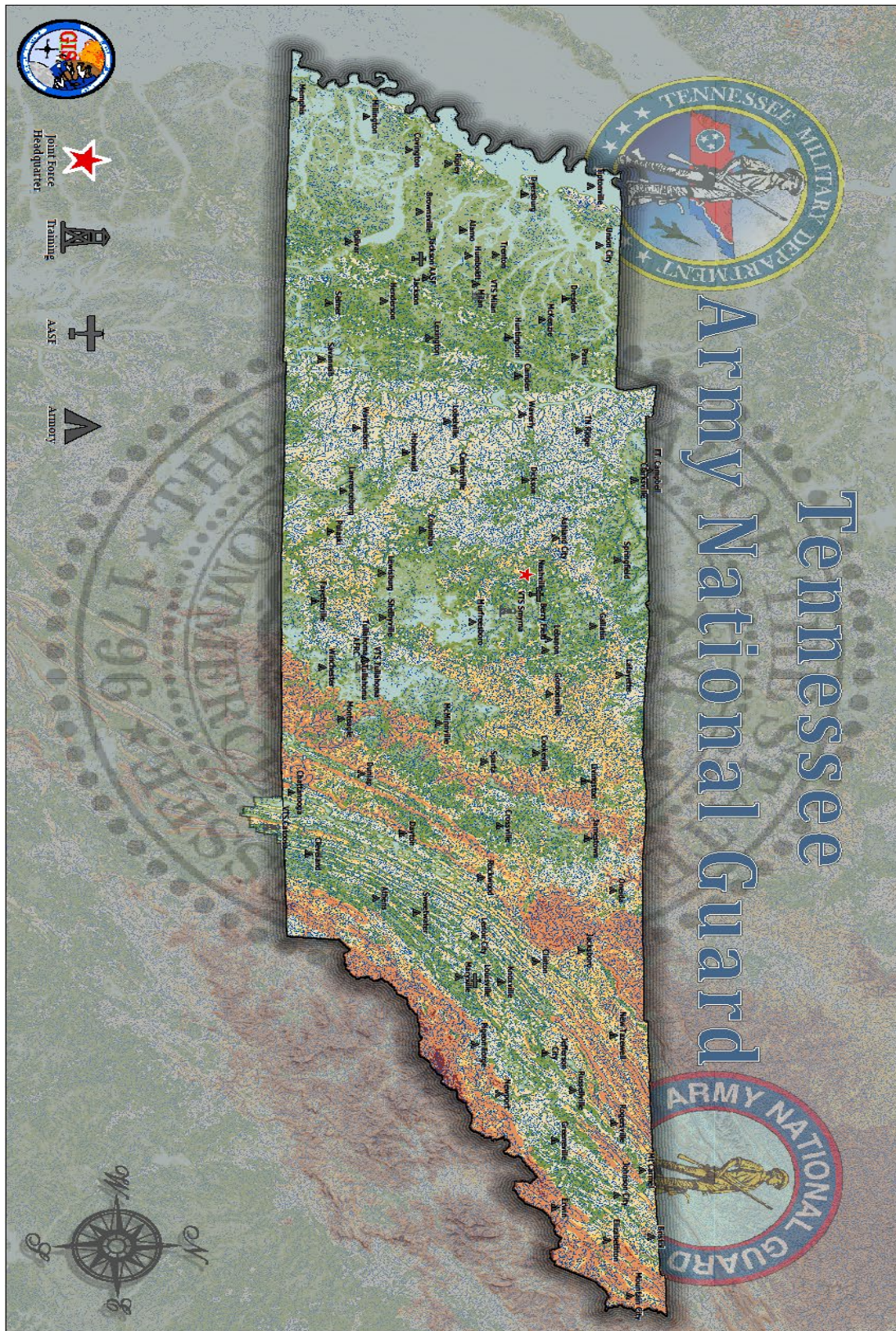
[Appendix C](#) contains the 5-Year ICRMP plan with goals, objectives and related procedures and projects to implement across facilities. [Appendix D](#) provides cultural resource summaries, historic contexts along with tables of historic properties and their National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) status. Traditional Cultural Property and Sacred Sites are not included in this ICRMP due to protections described in Section 1.3. When TNARNG CFMO staff requires information for planning activities, the CRM will follow established procedures with coordinating Tribal offices. [Appendix E](#) contains the existing curation agreements and/or catalogs of collections from facilities. If TNARNG adds or removes facilities from this inventory, the Annual Update for the ICRMP ([Appendix H](#)) will note changes and major revisions to this section will be made at the 5-year revision period, unless stakeholders request full revision and/or mission activities are significant enough to justify full revision of ICRMP.

Table 2-1. Summary of TNARNG Facilities by Ownership Status with Cultural Resource Summary Information

Location	Status	Acres	Acres surveyed for Archaeological Sites	Total Archaeology Sites/Total Eligible for NRHP	Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) & Sacred Sites Surveys	Total TCP & Sacred Sites	Total Structures @/>50 yrs. old evaluated for NRHP	Total Structures @/> 50 years old Eligible for NRHP
JFHQ/TNARNG	State	1,365	536.40	5/1	0	0	52	15
	Federal	28,525	12,835	0/0	0	0	54	9
VTS Smyrna	State	10	10	0/0	0	0	0	0
	Federal	853	618	11/2	0	0	19	0
VTS Milan	State	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Federal	18,584	3,264	37/0	0	0	11	6
VTS Tullahoma*	State	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Federal	7,405	7,405	13/0	0	0	5	0
VTS Catoosa	State	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Federal	1,629	1,548	26/4	0	0	19	3

*Tullahoma land is leased from the US Air Force

Figure 2.1 TNARNG Locations/Facilities



In addition to the major training areas, TNARNG operates eighty-three (83) Readiness Centers (RC), eighteen (18) Field Maintenance Shops (FMS), five (5) Armed Forces Reserve Centers (AFRC), three (3) Army Aviation Support Centers (AASF), two (2) Unit Training Equipment Sites (UTES), one (1) Combined Surface Maintenance Shops (CSMS), and zero (0) Maneuver Area Training Equipment Sites (MATES). These locations are shown in Figure 2.1. Most of these smaller facilities lack significant acreage and do not require archaeological surveys but may require building and structure inventories and evaluations. TNARNG completed archaeological surveys at thirty-three (33) of the state facilities totaling 536.40 acres with 102 the number of buildings/structures that have been evaluated across the Real Property of the TNARNG.

2.1 Major Operations and Undertakings with Potential to Impact Cultural Resources

Across the TNARNG facilities, there are varieties of activities, hereafter referred to as undertakings, with potential to affect cultural resources, whether buried archaeological sites, historic buildings or traditional cultural properties or landscapes. For simplification, there are three major classes of undertakings: Military Training, Maintenance/Construction, and Land Management. While the military training impacts are primarily restricted to training sites, a wide variety of maintenance and construction activities can occur at any TNARNG location. Where TNARNG is the responsible land/facility manager, the TNARNG will provide processes and direct actions related to cultural resources. At facilities where TNARNG is a tenant, the installation or organization procedures for cultural resources will take precedent.

Unit Training Undertakings

TNARNG units conducting training on the ground, whether it is vehicle-based maneuvering or dismounted (on-foot) training, have the potential to impact cultural resources. Native American and late 19th/early 20th century archaeological sites located in the training areas are at risk from various training scenarios. Vehicle traffic poses impacts, particularly off-road maneuvering or expansion of existing roads from erosion and flooding when vehicles drive outside main rights-of-way. Soldiers excavating fighting position or other types of hand excavations can disturb buried sites. Ordnance impacts outside of designated live fire areas and associated uncontrolled fires from firing exercises can cause damage to sites and structures. Buried archaeological sites are at the most risk from engineer unit training with heavy mechanical excavators. Soldiers can inadvertently cause impacts to cultural sites by collecting artifacts from the ground, even when located in roadways. Training activities can result in dismantling or using structural above ground features such as walls or foundations for use in reinforcing fighting positions or as blinds. Rock shelters or caves with cultural resources can be impacted by use for shelter or storage during soldier training.

Construction and Maintenance of Facilities and Ranges

Another mission aspect with a potential to damage cultural resources is construction and maintenance of new facilities, ranges, and related infrastructure, such as new roads, utilities, and water lines. Any of these actions can result in ground disturbance that not only could affect documented cultural resources but also could potentially result in the inadvertent discovery of new cultural materials. Impacts to known or unknown cultural resources can result in timely and costly

delays to construction and maintenance projects. For example, installation of new utility infrastructure to support lights at a range may require ground disturbance to place new power lines. If not coordinated via proper environmental review processes, existing or previously unknown subsurface cultural resources could be damaged.

Land Management Activities

While the Natural Resources (NR) program is often part of the Conservation Section along with the CRM program, their land management activities can present adverse impacts to cultural resources. In particular, wildland fire management, with actions such as prescribed burns, firebreak construction, and reseeding strategies, poses risks to buried archaeological sites, as well as sensitive Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP) resources. In addition to NR programs, similar land management efforts from Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM) programs and range maintenance programs pose risks to cultural resources. Erosion and sediment controls, general road or range maintenance, invasive animal and plant management, and vegetation management (brush clearing, herbicide application) are activities that can disturb cultural resources, even if some of these actions aim to provide more stable environments for these resources. For example, road maintenance, particularly low water crossing repairs, can cause significant damage given the high probability that alluvial terraces will contain buried archaeological sites. Even invasive species control can pose threats to buried sites depending on strategies to remove, such as ground disturbing removal of brush with mechanical equipment or placing invasive animal traps (feral hogs, nuisance species) within significant cultural resource locations.

Forestry Management Programs/Other Land Use Activities

VTS Catoosa and VTS Smyrna land management activities include prescribed fires, invasive vegetation removal, and riparian buffer zone maintenance. Prescribed fires are used to reduce the accumulation of fuels (i.e., leaf litter, brush, fallen trees and branches) to lessen the likelihood of a wildfire or lessen the severity of a wildfire should it occur. Contractors are advised to avoid sensitive areas. Invasive vegetation removal involves the cutting of invasives and a spot application, cut-stump treatment with an herbicide to reduce resprouting. Invasive vegetation removal is required to be performed with equipment that does not cause ground disturbance, and workers are advised to avoid sensitive areas. The riparian buffer zone is a 50-foot buffer that is left undisturbed to prevent streamside erosion.

VTS Milan has all the land management activities mentioned above, but also has agricultural leases, a hunting program, and will have timber harvests. The agricultural leases are comprised of both grazing, haying, and crop leases that will be phased out over the next decade. The farmers are advised to use non-till farming methods due to the highly erodible nature of the soil on VTS Milan. Sensitive and restricted areas are not included in these leases. Herbicides and fertilizers are applied to the crops by the farmers and tracked by Natural Resources personnel. The hunting program allows for public participation through the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency (TWRA) and includes hunts for deer and turkey. Hunters are advised to avoid restricted and sensitive areas. The timber harvests will be used to clear land for ranges and other training resources, with the timber and stumps to be removed.

VTS Tullahoma is contained within the Arnold Air Force Base (AAFB) and is managed by the AAFB ICRMP, INRMP, and personnel.

2.2 Training Site and Facilities Overviews/Locations/ENV Description

In this section, TNARNG provides a detailed breakdown of the major training sites, installations, facilities and identifies their purposes, locations, and general environmental description as needed.

2.2.1 Volunteer Training Site (VTS) Catoosa

VTS Catoosa is a 1,627-acre TNARNG training site pieced out from the original Fort Oglethorpe Military Base parcel found northwest of Tunnel Hill, Catoosa County, GA (Figure 2.2.1). The city of Ringgold lies 3.5 miles west with the smaller community of Tunnel Hill sitting 6 miles to the south of VTS Catoosa. The training site is bound by Catoosa Pkwy (Hwy 2) to the south and state route 232 to the north with the eastern and western boundaries terminated by topographic features (ridge tops, large forest swathes, etc.). VTS Catoosa is located within the Armuchee Ridges district of the Ridge and Valley ecoregion of the US.

VTS Catoosa currently contains 39 buildings, the majority of which were constructed during the 1930's and then again in the 1980's. The 1,627 acres of federal land are under the landholding command of National Guard Bureau (NGB) and licensed to the TNARNG for use by the USACE. Approximately 65.53 acres are improved grounds associated with buildings/cantonment area (see Table 2.2.1), 384.93 acres are used for range infrastructure (firing points, towers, and targets), with the remaining 1,176.54 acres as primarily unimproved grounds.

VTS Catoosa serves as a test facility for the Army's multiple rocket system. In addition, Catoosa supports actions for the TNARNG and Army reserves (including the use of tanks, rocket launchers, and small arms), civilian law enforcement agencies, and limited active-duty aircraft training.

Table 2.2.1 VTS Catoosa Buildings and Infrastructures

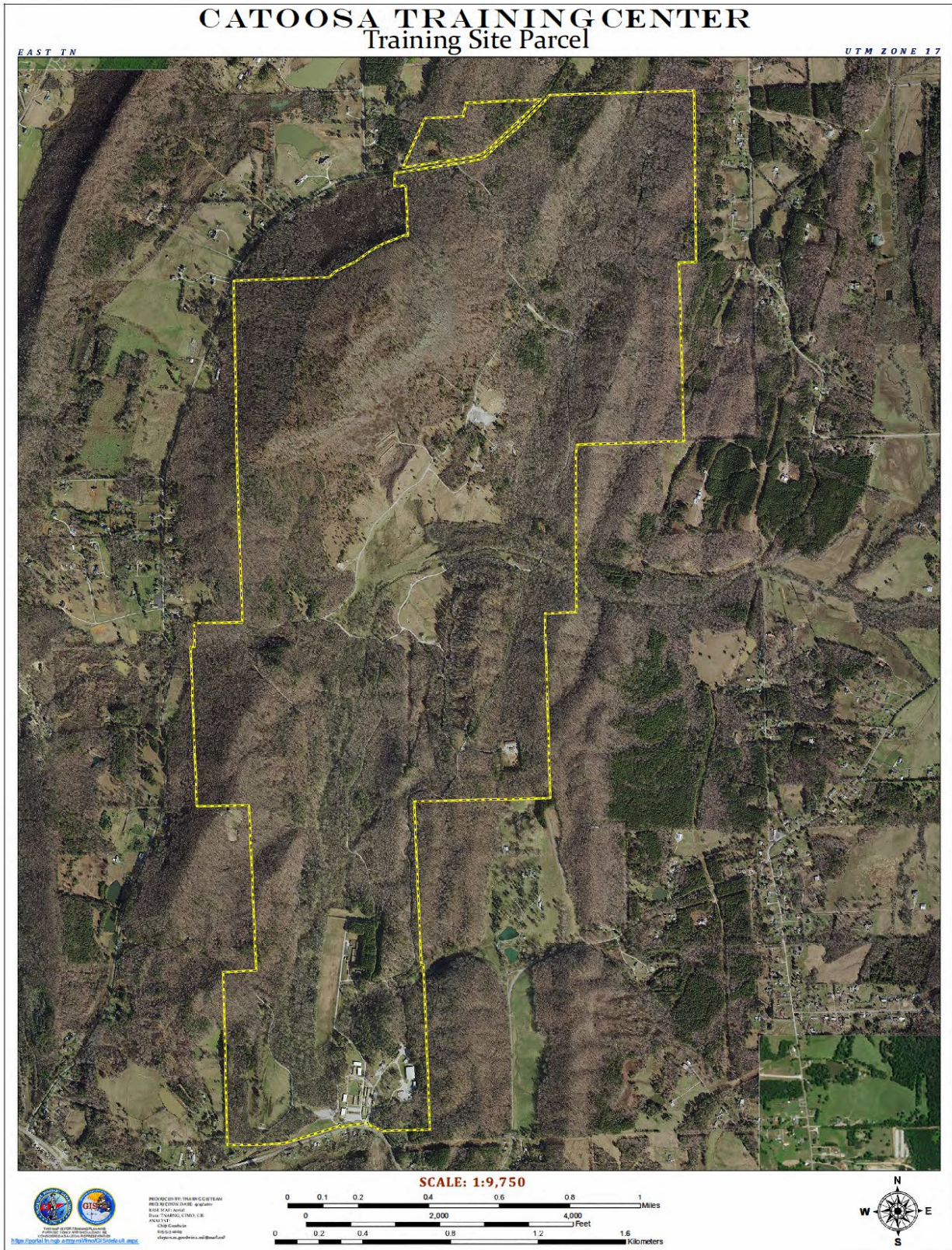
Support Facilities	Training Area	Training Facilities	Training Area
Headquarters Building	Cantonment	M203 Range	C1,11
Range Operations	Cantonment	Machine Gun Range	C11
Company Headquarters	Cantonment	Pistol Range	C11
Transient Training	Cantonment	M16 Range	C11
Barracks	Cantonment	M249 MG Range	C11
Dining Facility	Cantonment	UAC	C4
Classroom	Cantonment	MK19 Range	C3,4,7
Engineering Maint. Shop	Cantonment	Hand Grenade Range	C4
Water Supply (Historic Dike)	Cantonment	Bradley Tank Range	C3,4,5,7
Ammunition Hut	C3	MGPG Range	C3,4,7
Range Maint. Equipment	C3	Field Artillery Scaled Range	C3,4,5,7
Range Storage, Maintenance	C11	Machine Gun Range	C3,4,7
Range Operations	C11	LT DEMO Range	C10

Support Facilities	Training Area	Training Facilities	Training Area
KD Range	C11	Surface Danger Zones	Cantonment C1-11

2.2.1 VTS Catoosa Cultural Resources Summary

VTS Catoosa cultural resources may be impacted by construction activities within and outside the cantonment (main buildings), training activities of soldiers, and land management activities such as prescribed burns and brush management. There have been 26 archaeological sites identified, with 4 recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Though no Traditional Cultural Property/Sacred Site surveys have been conducted, it will be important to communicate with the federally recognized tribes who identify this area as an area of interest in the future. Therefore, it is important to develop key actions to minimize impacts to cultural resources. The 5-Year plan ([Appendix C](#)) provides the protection and management measures for these resources. [Appendix D](#) contains the cultural resources summary, inventory and remaining survey/evaluation requirements per NHPA.

Figure 2.2.1 Overview of VTS Catoosa



2.2.2 Volunteer Training Site (VTS) Milan

VTS Milan is an 18,610-acre TNARNG training site pieced out from the original Milan Army Ammunition Plant (MLAAP) constructed for WWII stationed between the unincorporated town of Lavinia, Carroll County, TN to the east and the city of Milan, Gibson County, TN to the west. (Figure 2.2.2) The town of Lavinia lies to the southeast corner of the training site with the city of Milan sitting on the northwest corner of VTS Milan. The training site is bound by Medina Hwy (45E) to the west, and by state roads on the remaining three sides. VTS Milan is located within the Gulf Coastal Plains ecoregion of the US.

VTS Milan currently contains 73 buildings, the majority of which were constructed between the years 1981-1993, with several extant buildings from the 1940s, including over 800+ ammunition storage bunkers. The 18,610 acres of federal land are under the landholding command of National Guard Bureau (NGB) and licensed to the TNARNG for use by the USACE. Approximately 398 acres are improved grounds associated with buildings/cantonment area (see Table 2.2.2), 1276.75 acres are used for range infrastructure (firing points, towers, and targets), with the remaining 17,135.25 acres are primarily unimproved grounds and/or utilized for agricultural purposes.

VTS Milan is utilized by the TNARNG as a combat readiness training facility for the TNARNG and Reserve Components of the armed forces. The installation includes several gunneries ranges but is primarily used for training with wheeled and towed artillery. The facility road network is used for practice with driving and maneuvering large trucks used in transporting such items. Areas of the base are also used as field camps or bivouacs for troops in training. Certain restricted areas are also used by engineering troops carrying out training related to large-scale excavation and filling operations with heavy equipment. Over the next 5-10 years, VTS Milan, with the new land acquisition, have proposed construction of multiple Automated Record Fire (ARF) Ranges, along with heavy maneuver tank training areas.

Table 2.2.2 VTS Milan Buildings and Infrastructures

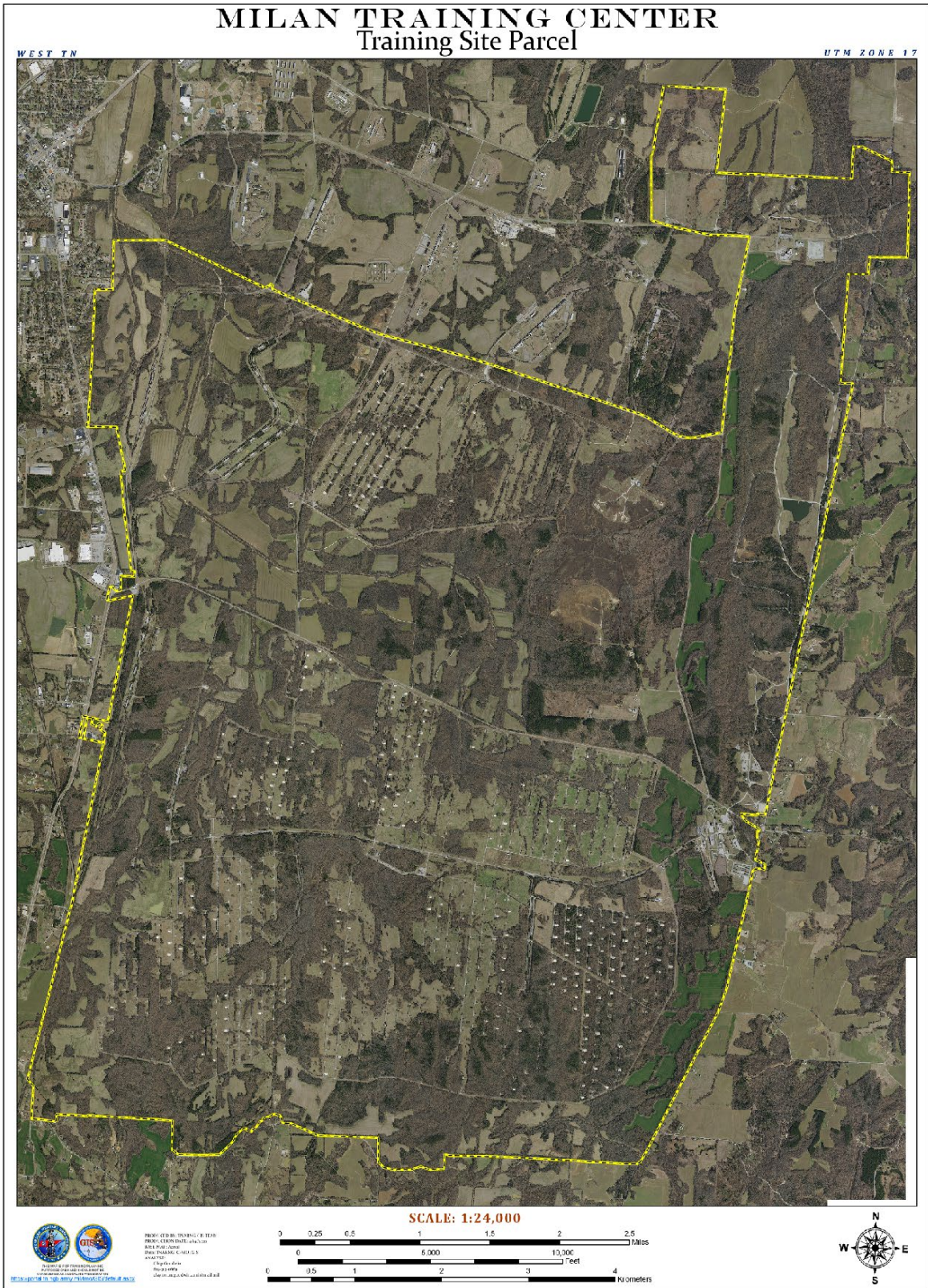
Support Facilities	Training Area	Training Facilities	Training Area
Milan Readiness Center	Cantonment West	Post Headquarters	Cantonment North
Battalion Headquarters	Cantonment South	TEMA Storage	TA-5
UTE's/Training Command	Cantonment South	UTES Facility	TA-1
Medical Clinic	Cantonment South	Tank Range	TA-3
Transient Training Barracks	Cantonment South	50 Cal Plastic Range	TA-4
Instructional Training	Cantonment South	UAC	TA-5
Vehicle Maint. Shop	Cantonment South	Grenade Course	TA-5

Support Facilities	Training Area	Training Facilities	Training Area
Barracks	Cantonment South	Bradley Range	TA-6
Dining Facility	Cantonment South	M203 Range	TA-6
Pistol Range	Cantonment South	MPMG	TA-7
M16 Rifle Range	Cantonment South	DMPTR	TA-7,10,15
M249 Range	Cantonment South	Magazine Storage	TA-8
Simulation Center	Cantonment North	Igloo Storage	TA-7,11,12,13,14
Information Processing	Cantonment North	Dudded Impact	TA-15

2.2.2. VTS Milan Cultural Resources Summary

VTS Milan cultural resources may be impacted by construction activities within and outside the cantonment (main buildings), training activities of soldiers, and land management activities such as prescribed burns and brush management. There have been 37 archaeological sites identified, with 0 recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Though no Traditional Cultural Property/Sacred Site surveys have been conducted, it will be important to communicate with the federally recognized tribes who identify this area as an area of interest in the future. Therefore, it is important to develop key actions to minimize impacts to cultural resources. The 5-Year plan ([Appendix C](#)) provides the protection and management measures for these resources. [Appendix D](#) contains the cultural resources summary, inventory and remaining survey/evaluation requirements per NHPA.

Figure 2.2.2 Overview of VTS Milan



2.2.3 Volunteer Training Site (VTS) Smyrna

VTS Smyrna is an 852-acre TNARNG training site pieced out from the original WWII Sewart Air Force Base parcel in northern Smyrna, Rutherford County, TN (Figure 2.2.3). The downtown sector of the city of Smyrna lies 3 miles south with the smaller community of La Vergne sitting 4 miles to the northwest of VTS Smyrna. The training site is bound by Sam Ridley Pkwy to the south, Weakley Ln to the east, the Smyrna/Rutherford County Airport Authority to the west, and the J. Percy Priest Reservoir to the north. VTS Smyrna is located within the Central Basin of the Interior Low Plateau ecoregion of the US.

VTS Smyrna currently contains 58 buildings, the majority of which were constructed between the years 1942-1960 and 1991-2008. It is composed of both state (10) and federal (852) land, which creates unique issues for regulatory management related to environmental laws, including cultural. The 10 acres (previous cantonment portion) are state-owned and managed by their respective agencies. The 853 acres of federal land are under the landholding command of National Guard Bureau (NGB) and licensed to the TNARNG for use by the USACE. Approximately 138.24 acres are improved grounds associated with buildings/cantonment area (see Table 2.2.1), 8.78 acres are used for range infrastructure (firing points, towers, and targets), with the remaining 704.98 acres as primarily unimproved grounds.

VTS Smyrna serves as the TNARNG primary educational center for the Tennessee Military Academy, Regional Training Institute (RTI), Combined Support Maintenance Shop (CSMS), Troop Command, and Training Site Activities/Centers located at VTS's Catoosa, Milan, and Tullahoma.

Table 2.2.3 VTS Smyrna Buildings and Infrastructures

Support Facilities	Training Area	Training Facilities	Training Area
Grubbs Kyle Readiness Center	Cantonment	Post Exchange	Cantonment
Company Headquarters	Cantonment	Vehicle Repair Buildings	Cantonment
Regional Training Instruction	Cantonment	Organizational Storage	Cantonment
Training Site Command	Cantonment	Medical Readiness Center	Cantonment
Barracks	Cantonment	Inst. Vehicle Maintenance	Cantonment
AFRC	Cantonment	POW Training Camp	TA-4
Aircraft Hangar	Cantonment	Range Control Building	TA-6
Fitness Center	Cantonment	Grenade Launcher Range	TA-6
Simulation Center	Cantonment	Hand Grenade Qual. Course	TA-6
Administrative Building	Cantonment	Machine Gun Trans. Range	TA-6
USPFO Warehouse	Cantonment	Basic 10M-25M Zero Range	TA-6
CSMS Middle	Cantonment	Auto Pistol Range	TA-6

2.2.3. VTS Smyrna Cultural Resources Summary

VTS Smyrna cultural resources may be impacted by construction activities within and outside the cantonment (main buildings), training activities of soldiers, and land management activities such as prescribed burns and brush management. There have been 11 archaeological sites identified, with 2 recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Though no Traditional Cultural Property/Sacred Site surveys have been conducted, it will be important to communicate with the federally recognized tribes who identify this area as an area of interest in the future. Therefore, it is important to develop key actions to minimize impacts to cultural resources. The 5-Year plan ([Appendix C](#)) provides the protection and management measures for these resources. [Appendix D](#) contains the cultural resources summary, inventory and remaining survey/evaluation requirements per NHPA.

Figure 2.2.3 Overview of VTS Smyrna



2.2.4 Volunteer Training Site (VTS) Tullahoma

VTS Tullahoma is a 7,405-acre TNARNG training site pieced out from the original WWII Camp Peay/Camp Forrest post and now within the current Arnold Air Force Base (AAFB) parcel in eastern Tullahoma, Coffee and Franklin Counties, TN. The downtown sector of the city of Tullahoma lies on the southwestern corner of the training site with the city of Manchester sitting 6 miles to the north of VTS Tullahoma. The training site is bound by New Manchester Hwy (Hwy 55) to the northwest, parts of Tullahoma proper and open areas to the southwest, and the AAFB to the northeast and southeast. VTS Tullahoma is located within the Nashville Basin of the Southern Ridge and Valley ecoregions of the US.

VTS Tullahoma currently contains 64 buildings, the majority of which were constructed in the 1980's through the mid-1990's. The 7,405 acres of federal land are owned by the USAF and licensed for use to the TNARNG. Approximately 91.53 acres are improved grounds associated with buildings/cantonment area (see Table 2.2.1), 132.38 acres are used for range infrastructure (firing points, towers, and targets), with the remaining 6,991.09 acres as primarily unimproved grounds.

VTS Tullahoma is headquarters for the 30th Troop Command, 1-107th AV Regt, and the 1175th Transportation Co. (-) HET, which are committed to maintaining a stance of readiness to accomplish all parts of the TNARNG primary and additional missions. All units within the TNARNG utilize the ranges at VTS Tullahoma for small arms training, light/heavy unit maneuvers, obstacle courses, helicopter drop zone training, and the use of the only current automated record fire range in the state.

Table 2.2.4 VTS Tullahoma Buildings and Infrastructures

Support Facilities	Training Area	Training Facilities	Training Area
Readiness Center	Cantonment	MRF Range	I
Barracks	Cantonment	Known Distance Rifle Range	I
Dining Facility	Cantonment	Machine Gun Range	I
Officers' Quarters	Cantonment	Hand Grenade Course	I
Vehicle Main. Shop	Cantonment	M203 Range	I
Facility Engr Main. Shop	Cantonment	Shoot House/Pistol Range	I
Engr/Housing Main. Shop	Cantonment	MP Range	I
Ammunition Huts	I	Zero Range	I
Range Operations/Storage	I	UAC Station 3	I
Covered Training Area	I, II, VI	GP Range	I
Air Assault Course	IX	MK 19 Range	II
Drop Zones	III, IV	Surface Danger Zones	I, II

2.2.4. VTS Tullahoma Cultural Resources Summary

VTS Tullahoma cultural resources may be impacted by construction activities within and outside the cantonment (main buildings), training activities of soldiers, and land management activities

such as prescribed burns and brush management. There have been 13 archaeological sites identified, with 0 recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Though no Traditional Cultural Property/Sacred Site surveys have been conducted, it will be important to communicate with the federally recognized tribes who identify this area as an area of interest in the future. Therefore, it is important to develop key actions to minimize impacts to cultural resources. The 5-Year plan ([Appendix C](#)) provides the protection and management measures for these resources. [Appendix D](#) contains the cultural resources summary, inventory and remaining survey/evaluation requirements per NHPA.

Figure 2.2.4 Overview of VTS Tullahoma



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3.0 TNARNG 5-Year Implementation Plan

The 5-year implementation plan for the TNARNG focuses on maintaining regulatory compliance with no detrimental impacts to the military mission and improving awareness and understanding of the unique heritage represented by historic properties at TNARNG facilities. The implementation plan consists of three sections: Roles and Responsibilities, Cultural Summaries and Contexts, and the Implementation Plan. The first section provides a brief overview of duties for different TNARNG stakeholders. The second section presents an overview of the implementation plan identifying goals for the next 5 years to include program objectives and procedures. A CRM project table is provided in [Appendix C](#) to address the 5 Year Plan Goals and Objectives with specific projects via funding requests to the ARNG G-9 Status Tool for Environmental Programs (STEP) system. This project table will be updated annually to allow for adjustments as needed to align with the TNARNG mission priorities.

3.1 Roles and Responsibilities

Successful ICRMP implementation requires all TNARNG stakeholders, internal and external, to meet their responsibilities regarding cultural resources stewardship. An integrated program weaves responsibilities for management across the TNARNG and external partners. While the TNARNG cultural resources management program's emphasis is on the protection and preservation of significant properties, it does so in a manner that encourages internal and external stakeholders to participate in the effort by engaging in opportunities to work together. For the soldiers and civilians working on TNARNG facilities, it is important for them to recognize their own role in not only protecting the past but also creating history in their own actions and projects. External stakeholders work with the TNARNG on preservation, whether federally recognized Tribes meeting in a government-to-government consultation, regulatory coordination with the TN/GA-SHPO office, or meeting and working with neighboring communities on a variety of initiatives. The following section provides a brief overview of the roles of the three (3) main stakeholders: the Cultural Resources Program, Internal Stakeholders, and External Stakeholders.

3.1.1 Cultural Resources Program Manager/Team

The TNARNG Cultural Resources Program Manager and/or Team (CRM) handle the routine day-to-day tasks related to preservation as well as collaborating with internal and external stakeholders on shared responsibilities for program goals and objectives. The program staff includes a manager along with other supporting staff of the TNARNG Environmental (ENV) department. The CRM's responsibilities are to provide the subject matter expertise to identify, evaluate and manage cultural resources and timely completion of regulatory coordination for TNARNG activities (undertakings). Section 3.2 provides detail on CRM responsibilities under various laws and [Appendix C](#) contains the 5-year plan details specific goals, objectives, procedures and projects.

3.1.2 Internal Stakeholders

Awareness plays a critical component of integrating cultural resource preservation successfully into the overall TNARNG mission. At a minimum, soldiers, maintenance staff, construction project managers, planners, and non-TNARNG tenants must understand how their activities may

impact the cultural resources within their facilities. While the SOPs ([Appendix B](#)) and 5-Year Plan ([Appendix C](#)) provide guidance and goals for all TNARNG internal stakeholders, it is helpful to review the roles and responsibilities of those with the most potential to affect cultural resource outcomes. This includes the Adjutant General and Command, the Construction Facilities Management Office (CFMO), the Sustainable Range Program, ARNG G-9, and the Environmental Program (Natural Resources, such as forestry activities and Compliance matters).

Adjutant General and Command

Per [AR 200-1](#), Section 1-24, a State Adjutant General (TAG) is designated a Garrison Commander relative to the concept of the State as an installation. Unique to DoD, the TNARNG TAG is appointed by the Governor and serves dual mission, leading federal and state missions. As such, they maintain the responsibility for conducting all activities in a manner consistent with environmental stewardship. The TAG signed the TNARNG Environmental Policy in April 2012. This policy implements the environmental program to include cultural resource management.

The TNARNG TAG is responsible for initiating formal consultations with federally recognized Tribes, in accordance with the [Department of Defense instruction \(DoDi\) 4710.02 DoD Interactions with Federally Recognized Tribes](#). The TAG should participate in the first formal face-to-face consultation event and sign formal letters as appropriate, especially for invitations to formal meetings, as well as notifications related to NAGPRA, Sacred Places, and Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) management. The TAG may also delegate routine communications and tasks to a staff member designated the Tribal Liaison via a formal memorandum. A formal memorandum is important to assure tribal representatives that the Liaison has some authority to make decisions on behalf of TAG and can communicate information or specific requests from Tribes back to TAG when required. The Tribal Liaison may be a member of the command staff, either military or civilian. For the TNARNG, the Cultural Resources Manager acts as the first line for Tribal Liaison matters followed by the Environmental Program Manager.

Responsibility for managing cultural resources in accordance with AR 200-1 and the TNARNG Environmental Policy (dated 2012) rests with the TAG. As such, the TAG reviews and serves as signatory authority on the ICRMP. The TAG must sign any formal agreement documents such as Memorandum of Agreements/Understanding, Programmatic Agreements, or Comprehensive Agreements related to cultural resource management.

Per [AR 200-1](#) (1-24), the TAG, as the “Garrison Commander” for the virtual state installation, must organize and chair the Environmental Quality Control Committee (EQCC). The role of the EQCC is to help to plan, execute, and monitor actions and programs with environmental implications, including cultural resources.

Construction Facilities Management Office (CFMO)

National Guard Regulation (NGR) [420-10](#) provides guidance to State ARNGs to place Environmental programs within the Construction Facilities Management Office (CFMO) to ensure environmental issues integrate into all public works operations. The regulation directs the environmental (ENV) program office to report to the director of the CFMO, while directing and

overall responsibility to the Adjutant General. This ensures that the Environmental Program maintains ability to provide advisory guidance directly to command when critical environmental compliance situations arise. It is also helpful to have ENV programs within CFMO offices to improve integration as the team can be included in on directorate project planning and review meetings to keep track of coordination and compliance timelines for CFMO projects to avoid violations and delays in mission.

The CFMO office includes programming and planning (P&P), design and project management for military construction (D&PM), facilities maintenance (FM) and sustainment, energy, training site-engineering activity, contract management and resources management ([NGR 420-10](#), fig 3-1). Every branch within the CFMO plays a role in stewardship of cultural resources. The P&P, D&PM, and FM have specific responsibilities related to ensure integration of cultural resource considerations in their operations.

P&P develop the master and annual work plans and submit the programming requests for the TNARNG. They initiate the initial funding requests such as the [DD Form 1391](#) for military construction (MILCON) projects. The 1391 includes sections to identify environmental considerations for proposed projects and budget for project proponent funded surveys/evaluations/mitigations for cultural resources. The NGB Form 420-R Routing and Transmittal Slip is used for Sustainment, Range and Modernization (SRM) projects meeting certain criteria (Maintenance <\$25k, Repairs>\$25k, Demo<\$2 million). This form allows CFMO programming and planning to complete initial cultural resource and environmental reviews. Form 420-R is prepared in the [Planning Resource for Infrastructure and Development Evaluation \(PRIDE\)](#) and printed out for routing and audit purposes. The Real Property staff of the CFMO also maintain the PRIDE database and coordinate with the CRM to keep historic status for facilities updated per [DoDi 4715.16 Enclosure 5](#).

The D&PM and FM branches of CFMO are responsible for project execution, whether the major MILCON managed by D&PM staff, or the routine maintenance, sustainment, repair and modernization managed by the FM team. In addition, CFMO offices may include additional teams/programs for energy, fire and safety managing specific projects. These personnel need to have awareness of existing cultural resources and procedures. In particular, it is important in the early design and planning phases to notify the CRM to avoid potential adverse impacts and initiate regulatory coordination in an appropriate timeframe. Training on design guidelines and best management practices for historic buildings and structures may be required and guidance on avoiding buried archaeological sites or other protected cultural areas.

Environmental Programs (Natural Resources, Compliance) and Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM)

TNARNG follows the recommended [NGR 420-10](#) organizational structure with the Environmental Branch located within the CFMO directorate. The Environmental branch includes the CRM program, as well as the programs for Natural Resources (NR), Army Consolidated Use Buffer (ACUB), Pest Management, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), National

Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), environmental training and cleanup. An Environmental Program Manager serves as branch chief to the respective program managers.

As a team, it is important for the subject matter experts within the other environmental programs to understand cultural resource preservation procedures as many of their respective program activities have the potential to impact cultural resources or are cross-functional in supporting preservation (for example, erosion management projects to stabilize archaeological sites or ACUB land easements including cultural resources).

Natural Resources programs include wildland fire management, forestry management, endangered species, and the implementation of the Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP). The INRMP is similar to the ICRMP, setting goals and procedures to integrate with other TNARNG activities. It is important for both documents to integrate and support each other, with SOPs in consistent formats for users. It is also critical for the NR team and CRM to work together to assign local priorities each fiscal year to avoid conflicts in execution or timelines since both programs constitute the Conservation program for the TNARNG. For example, the NR program might propose a prescribed burn with new firebreak construction a year before the CRM intended to survey the area for potential cultural resources. In this case, it may be wise to adjust funding requests so the CRM project can be completed prior to the burn.

Wildland fire management and CFRC activities pose potential impacts to cultural resources. Prescribed burns, construction of firebreaks, and wildland fire response with blading and heavy equipment can damage buried and aboveground resources without proper coordination. Forestry, agricultural out leases, hunting, recreation and resource extraction (gravel pits, oil leases, etc.) can affect cultural resources and traditional resources significant to federally recognized Tribes and local communities.

Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM) programs are a component of the G3, with different funding streams but overlap with NR programs in activities and goals and must be included in the INRMP. Collaboration with the ITAM team includes education on cultural resource locations (with appropriate restrictions on dissemination) and the SOPs for training site activities, participating in appropriate planning meetings to ensure early coordination on cultural resource issues and reviewing or providing standardized statements for scopes of work to protect cultural resources.

3.1.3 External Stakeholders

The TNARNG responsibilities to external stakeholders fall into both the regulatory and community categories. These two are not mutually exclusive, as maintaining good relationships with external stakeholders for regulatory purposes doesn't mean TNARNG checks a regulatory box and moves on, just as community members can raise critical regulatory concerns and issues. TNARNG soldiers and employees are citizens of the State of Tennessee and, as such, the CRM office will work to build a sustainable and resilient community relationship focused on good stewardship of significant cultural resources.

In accordance with regulations, external stakeholders range from the federally recognized Tribal Nations culturally affiliated with the region, the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), and federal agencies including the Advisory Council of Historic Preservation (ACHP), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and tenant organizations. It also includes other state or federal agencies with similar land management issues and concerns, and these range from the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency (TWRA), Tennessee Department of Agriculture (TDOA), and the Natural Resources Conservation Services (NRCS). There are also stakeholders at the city and county level, including local historic commissions and societies.

The community or “general public” represent external stakeholders from a variety of small to very large groups with varied interests and concerns. While sometimes individuals can be a part of the regulatory formal stakeholders requiring different levels of communication, it is also true that they can also be community members with whom TNARNG wants to carry on a different level of interaction or communication with when collaborating on educational or community events.

Federal Agencies

The [Department of Defense \(DoD\)](#), [Department of Army \(DA\)](#), and [Army National Guard G-9 \(ARNG G-9\)](#) provide funding, policies, guidance and support to the TNARNG CRM. In return, the CRM must respond to routine annual as well as specific data calls, submit funding requests for review and approval by ARNG G-9, and include the ARNG G-9 as signatories to agreement documents and MOUs.

The [Advisory Council for Historic Preservation’s \(ACHP\)](#) role is to issue regulations to implement the NHPA process. The ACHP provides guidance and advice on the application of procedures set forth of the NHPA and assists with the Section 106 process when required for adverse effects or Programmatic Agreements (PA).

The [National NAGPRA](#) program, administered by the National Park Service, implements regulations and supports Federal agencies, Tribes, and museums. The TNARNG will submit any inventories, summaries, or statements of no summary to National NAGPRA in coordination with ARNG G-9.

State Agencies

The [TN State Historic Preservation Office](#), [GA State Historic Preservation Division](#) assists federal and state agencies with Section 106 compliance. SHPO responsibilities include consultation with the CRM about an affected resource’s NRHP eligibility; the effects of proposed actions on NRHP eligible or listed properties; and alternatives to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects on such properties. The SHPO has 30 days to review determinations of eligibility and determinations of effect once consultation is initiated. The SHPO can also be a useful resource in identifying potential interested parties who may wish to participate in the consultation process.

Federally Recognized Tribes (Tribes)

TNARNG must follow the [Department of Defense instruction 4710.02 DoD Interactions with Federally Recognized Tribes \(revised Sept 2018\)](#). This instruction requires all communications

with said Tribes to occur on a government-to-government basis in recognition of each tribe's sovereignty. Formal written communications will be sent from the TAG or designated representative to the appropriate head of the tribal government with copies sent to the designated Tribal cultural resource representative. The TNARNG CRM will manage routine communication related to Section 106 of the NHPA and NEPA and will maintain communication records along with a tribal contact list, updated as needed. Currently, there are 20 nations on the list ([Appendix E](#)). The Tribes and TNARNG may agree to enter into informal agreements or MOUs to address NHPA processes, consultation protocols and NAGPRA consultations. In absence of a NAGPRA Plan of Action or Comprehensive Agreement, the SOP for Inadvertent Discoveries provides the processes to follow to address potential human burials or cultural objects.

Communities

The community or “general public” is another external stakeholder that can represent a variety of small to very large groups with varied interests and concerns. While sometimes individuals can be a part of the regulatory formal stakeholders requiring different levels of communication, it is also true that they can also be community members with whom TNARNG CRM wants to carry on a different level of interaction or communication with when collaborating on educational or community events. Interactions range from formal public meetings related to NEPA or significant NHPA undertakings to responding to inquiries from the TNARNG Public Affairs Office to assist with preservation related inquiries or requests.

3.2 TNARNG Cultural Resource Program Regulatory Implementation

The CRM is responsible for the daily management of cultural resources including all archaeological sites, collections, and historic resources. The CRM performs ongoing consultation with external stakeholders for the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and its Section 106/110 compliance. The CRM ensures all TNARNG activities are compliant with applicable cultural resources requirements and aligns with National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) requirements whenever possible. A key responsibility of the CRM is the development and implementation of the Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP) and other agreement document reviews. The CRM serves as a liaison among all parties involved in the ICRMP.

Without a CRM program in place, the risk for mission activities to be delayed or even halted due to cultural resource compliance issues is high. To reduce risk, the TNARNG CRM program implements procedures and projects integrated with existing TNARNG activities to initiate regulatory coordination effectively and efficiently to not only avoid damaging historic properties, but to preserve and foster stewardship of these properties. The following section reviews the major compliance responsibilities of the CRM program in accordance with specific instructions of [AR 200-1](#). [Appendix C](#) includes the TNARNG 5-year plan to implement procedures and projects in support of TNARNG mission.

NHPA Compliance

The CRM directs a significant amount of its program efforts to maintaining NHPA compliance. There are two significant pieces of NHPA: Section 110 directs agencies to integrate preservation program into their activities and Section 106 that requires agencies to consider the effect of their projects on historic properties eligible for or listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Section 110: The first line of effort to meet Section 110 responsibilities is this Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP). The plan identifies the procedures, responsibilities and projects to support preservation across the TNARNG. In conjunction with the ICRMP, the TNARNG Geographic Information System (GIS) maintains cultural resource property information. This allows for avoidance and/or preparation for coordination in planning stages of TNARNG activities and assists with the coordination under Section 106 (see below). The GIS system will restrict access to locational information to approved users to protect locations from unauthorized disturbance, looting or vandalism.

The Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) are a tool to integrate preservation procedures to TNARNG personnel, soldiers and tenants/facility visitors. [Appendix B](#) includes the SOPs to maintain compliance with TNARNG maintenance and repair activities, soldier training, emergency operations and guidance on addressing certain cultural resource situations (inadvertent discoveries and processes for avoiding off limits areas).

It is the responsibility of the CRM program to identify and evaluate historic properties for their eligibility to the NRHP under Section 110. Historic properties can include archaeological sites, historic buildings and structures (generally over 50 years old per NRHP criteria), historic districts (both archaeological and structural), cultural landscapes and Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs). The TNARNG CRM program can utilize in house staff for inventory and evaluation work, if they meet the appropriate qualifications at the federal level via the [Secretary of the Interior Professional Qualification Standards](#) and/or the State rules for professionals [Services and Resources \(tn.gov\)](#), [GA Standards and Guidelines for archaeological resource management](#), if there is not staff to complete work in house or the staff can't meet the timeline/scale of cultural work, the CRM will request funding for projects to be completed by qualified contractors. Currently the TNARNG has completed 100% of inventory for archaeological sites with 57 evaluated for NRHP listing. Architectural properties 50 years and older have all been evaluated for NRHP eligibility with thirty (30) facilities turning 50 in the next 5 years. No TCP surveys have been completed, although need is low based on Tribal consultations and local community interest. The 5-year plan ([Appendix C](#)) prioritizes the Section 110 inventory and evaluation projects based on TNARNG Mission activities and risk assessment of remaining in non-compliance.

Section 106: The standard Section 106 process follows the NGB CRM Handbook and ACHP guidance found at <https://www.achp.gov/protecting-historic-properties/section-106-process/introduction-section-106>. It is important to note that Section 106 coordination is a process that requires the CRM to have sufficient time to initiate the process to identify historic properties within a project area, as well as identify and initiate consultation with the appropriate parties.

To assess the impacts of TNARNG activities on properties eligible for or listed on the NRHP, the CRM should have the ability to review potential projects early in the planning phase to allow opportunity to provide guidance to decision makers on the preservation coordination timeline and process. When a TNARNG undertaking requires regulatory coordination under Section 106, the TNARNG CRM will notify the project manager/point of contact and request any additional information required to meet compliance requirements. Early coordination is beneficial as it may allow the project to complete any necessary cultural resource inventories and evaluations in advance of said project, plus provide opportunity for designers to avoid cultural resource impacts. This helps ensure the NHPA process does not extend beyond the standard 30-day review period for consulting parties to comment. If cultural resources cannot be avoided, the next step is to enter into consultation with consulting parties, such as the federally recognized Tribes, SHPO, ARNG G-9, and the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation (ACHP) to mitigate the potential adverse effects. The NGB Cultural Resources handbook provides procedures for the development of agreement documents, along with the ACHP's resource: [Guidance on Agreement Documents](#).

NEPA Compliance

In addition, projects planned for TNARNG facilities must also go through a NEPA environmental review via internal processes. The TNARNG CRM is required to review all levels of NEPA documentation, from the basic Record of Environmental Consideration (REC) to the Environmental Assessments (EA) or Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) that may be required for larger undertakings. Internally, the initial funding documents for most projects go to the TNARNG Environmental Branch for review via a 420-R document. The TNARNG CRM reviews each 420 for potential cultural resource coordination issues. Based on information in the 420, the NEPA manager for the TNARNG will determine need for a REC to document level of NEPA documentation required. The TNARNG CRM will ensure the cultural resources section of the REC documents the proper regulatory coordination and consultation with Tribes. The majority of REC actions will require no further NEPA analysis.

When a NEPA, EA, or EIS are required, the CRM will need to ensure cultural resource considerations are addressed properly within the analysis. Integration of NHPA coordination with NEPA can streamline the process and will be applied whenever possible. This minimizes regulatory timelines; however, consulting partners must clearly agree to it. The CRM will request the SHPO, Tribes and interested parties to agree to an integrated process. ACHP also has published the [NEPA and NHPA handbook](#).

Because Department of Army requires project proponents to fund the NEPA coordination, the proponent must fund inventories and evaluations completed as part of an integrated process. The CRM office will provide review and guidance on proper contacts at Tribes, SHPO and interested parties and agencies. The CRM will verify 3 distinct contacts (certified letter, emails, and/or follow up phone calls) to consulting Tribes as part of any NEPA review for EA and EIS projects.

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act Compliance (NAGPRA)

NAGPRA provides a process for certain Native American (to include Alaskan Native villages and Native Hawaiian groups) cultural items to be returned to lineal descendants or affiliated groups

agreed to through consultation. It also addresses intentional excavations and inadvertent discoveries of human remains and cultural objects from federal lands. Violations of NAGPRA not only demonstrate a disregard for human remains and culturally significant places and objects, impacting relationships with consulting Tribes/Alaska Native Villages/Native Hawaiians, but can lead to civil or criminal penalties. While most of NAGPRA applies to federal lands, collections from state lands can be subject to NAGPRA when part of an existing collection and the TNARNG maintains control of the collections via curation agreement or on-site facility.

Section 3 NAGPRA Compliance

To meet the requirements of Section 3, the TNARNG must consult with federally recognized Tribes/Alaska Natives/Hawaiians any time there is either a potential to discover NAGPRA items through archaeological fieldwork on federally owned lands and in anticipation and response to inadvertent discoveries of NAGPRA items. The CRM ensures there are procedures to address intentional archaeological excavations (on both federal and state lands), as well as inadvertent discoveries that may occur during TNARNG activities (construction, training, cave or sinkhole surveys) or due to natural processes (erosion, flooding, bioturbation).

Intentional excavation procedures related to archaeological work originate from the CRM office, either from in-house work or as a contracted project. While NAGPRA requires agencies to obtain an ARPA permit, the TNARNG is not required to submit ARPA permits to the Army Corps of Engineers for the four (4) Volunteer Training Sites (VTS). Instead, the signed contract agreement serves as the ARPA permit. Scoping for all archaeological fieldwork conducted by contractors includes language that any human burials and/or specific cultural objects will require adherence to the SOP for Inadvertent Discovery to initiate consultation procedures. Tribes will be notified in advance of any archaeological projects, both in writing and in face-to-face consultation and provided a standard Section 106 review period to respond to the undertaking proposed (i.e., archaeological project). TNARNG will make every effort to verify Tribes have no concerns with proposed methodologies for archaeological fieldwork, particularly when employing mechanical excavation (backhoe trenching, grading disturbed surface layers). If Tribes have concerns, TNARNG will work with the Tribes and SHPO to reach a resolution, cognizant of state survey standards and existing project budget and timeline.

Inadvertent discoveries will follow SOP 5 in [Appendix B](#). In all cases, local law enforcement will need to be notified. Tribes will be notified of the initial discovery, along with the SHPO. When law enforcement releases the scene, TNARNG CRM will proceed with the consultation under NAGPRA for federally owned or managed lands or appropriate state regulations if they exist for state owned or managed lands. If they do not, the TNARNG will follow the steps of NAGPRA process to ensure the proper treatment and protection of burial sites. If the situation requires law enforcement to remove remains to determine whether of modern origin, the TNARNG CRM will provide contacts for Tribes and continue to facilitate communication and consultation as appropriate until remains are released for continuation of the NAGPRA process.

The TNARNG is committed to respecting burial sites and leaving them undisturbed. When human remains are encountered or expected on federal lands, consultation will begin as soon as possible to develop a NAGPRA Plan of Action (PoA). On State lands, the appropriate process will be

followed for the NAGPRA equivalent state law. In absence of any State laws, the TNARNG will work with Tribes to create an appropriate PoA to guide treatment and/or repatriation.

The Inventory (Section 5) and Summary (Section 6) requirements of NAGPRA require TNARNG to (1) review the archaeological work conducted on their property and locate any collections that may have been generated from this work; (2) assess the collections for NAGPRA-related items; (3) consult with the relevant Native American/Alaskan/Hawaiian groups; and (4) prepare the appropriate compliance documents. TNARNG collections are stored at JFHQ Nashville, TN in the in-house curation facility and spans investigations from 1999 to present. In 2018, the TNARNG initiated the compliance requirements of Sections 5 and 6 of NAGPRA with little response from the TN-affiliated Tribal Nations. Documentation lives in perpetuity.

36 CFR 79 Collections Compliance

The TNARNG CRM is responsible for maintaining collections of artifacts and associated records from archaeological projects according to the standards set forth in 36 CFR 79 [*Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections*](#). TNARNG stores all federal collections at the in-house curation facility at Joint Force Headquarters (JFHQ) in Nashville, TN. All archaeological collections and materials related to such surveys excavated from state lands are curated and maintained by the State of Tennessee at a public repository. TNARNG as part of its 5-year plan, seeks to create an agreement with the State of Tennessee on how these collections are managed. However, these agreement documents will identify the TNARNG as in control of the collections from federal and state lands. It is important to note that this requirement does not apply to military history collections, as defined by [Army Regulation 870-20](#) and [870-5](#).

Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) Compliance

The TNARNG CRM responsibilities under ARPA pertain to identifying and managing archaeological resources on their lands and ensuring their protection. ARPA law focuses on regulation of legitimate archeological investigation on public lands and the enforcement of penalties against those who loot or vandalize archeological resources.

Maintaining site confidentiality and establishing procedures to avoid protected cultural resources are the responsibility of the TNARNG CRM. In addition, all archaeological investigations are permitted and coordinated with the SHPO, Tribes and other interested parties. Archaeological work will be conducted in accordance with federal and state standards and per consultation with Tribes/Native Alaskans/Hawaiians or local communities.

It is important to verify the processes in place to plan and manage compliance with cultural resource regulations are working effectively. Thus, it is important to conduct routine cultural site monitoring and spot checks of undertakings by the TNARNG CRM, environmental and/or training center staff, tribal monitors and/or contractors. Working with the TNARNG program (ITAM, Training Centers), site protection measures include signage/Seibert stakes/fencing/etc. The ICRMP 5-Year Plan describes the cycle of site monitoring goals to support the program. [Appendix B & C](#) identifies the CRM procedures and projects to maintain ARPA compliance.

Tribal Consultation

The TNARNG CRM manages the routine communications and program activities related to Tribal Consultation. This includes standard notifications related to activities associated with Section 106 of the NHPA, ARPA, and NAGPRA, and assisting with coordinating access to Sacred Sites or traditional use areas as needed. The CRM must also maintain up to date lists of tribal contacts and update the ICRMP and administrative records with new contact information on an annual basis ([Appendix F](#)).

TNARNG holds face-to-face annual consultations. Formal face-to-face meetings allows TNARNG to review ICRMP implementation, Standard Operating Procedures, TNARNG construction and training activities and proposed Cultural Resource projects. While face-to-face consultations are directed under DoDi [4710.02](#), it is important to note that briefing projects at a consultation does not exempt the TNARNG from following standard Section 106 processes for consultation under NHPA. Unless the TNARNG has a signed MOU or approved protocol identifying the exempted activities that Tribes agree do not need Section 106 consultation, the TNARNG will submit all undertakings to the appropriate consulting Tribes.

The TNARNG CRM is responsible for submitting consultation funding requests in STEP and managing project and planning related to the consultation. Currently, consultation projects can support utilizing contractors to complete logistics for the meeting when there is not sufficient TNARNG staff to manage meeting planning, particularly when staff is unavailable to handle agency Individual Travel Orders (ITOs) for multiple tribal representatives. Contractor project support can include locating and securing meeting locations when TNARNG facilities are not available or a neutral space is requested from Tribes, facilitating the travel, per diem and lodging costs for official representatives of the consulting Tribes, documenting meeting (minutes, final reports, audio/visual as appropriate) and preparing meeting materials and audiovisual support. All travel arranged for official representatives of Tribes will comply with federal GSA rates for lodging and per diem and meeting arrangements must comply with appropriate DoD and Army regulations. In years when funding is not available or circumstances do not allow an in-person consultation, the TNARNG CRM works with Tribal offices to address suitable alternatives to maintain communications: virtual meetings, TNARNG individual site visits to Tribal offices, routine phone calls, etc.

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Appendix A
Laws and Regulations

Federal Laws and Regulations

[American Antiquities Act of 1906, as amended.](#)

The American Antiquities Act addresses penalties for damage and destruction to any historic or prehistoric ruin or monument. It authorizes the President of the United States to proclaim historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of interest that are sited on property controlled or owned by the government. The Act addresses permits for excavation and the associated rules and regulations.

[American Indian Religious Freedom Act \(AIRFA\) of 1978, as amended.](#)

The AIRFA establishes the rights of Native Americans to have access to sacred sites or sites of religious importance. The AIRFA does not address Native American consultation, although it can be inferred that conferring with Native American traditionalists is a prerequisite. However, EO 13007 and EO 13175 (see below) provide further guidance on consulting with federally recognized tribal governments, and those guidelines can often be applied to the AIRFA.

[Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act \(AHPA\) of 1974, as amended.](#)

The AHPA provides for survey, recovery, preservation, and protection of scientific, prehistoric, historic, or archaeological data that may be irreparably lost as a result of any federal construction project or federally licensed project, activity, or program. The AHPA has been interpreted as additionally providing protection for paleontological resources, which are included within the category of scientific data.

[Archaeological Resources Protection Act \(ARPA\) of 1979, as amended.](#)

Provisions of the ARPA, applicable to federal or Native American lands, set forth additional requirements beyond those of the NHPA (see below). These include the establishment of standards for excavation, via a permit process, and the prohibition of unauthorized excavation.

[Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Collections \(36 CFR 79\)](#)

Provides standards, procedures and guidelines to be followed by Federal agencies to preserve collections of prehistoric and historic material remains, along with associated records recovered under the authority of the Antiquities Act, the Reservoir Salvage Act, section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act or the Archaeological Resources Protection Act.

[Historic Sites Act of 1935, as amended.](#)

This Act ultimately gives the Secretary of the Interior the power to undertake historic surveys and to document, evaluate, acquire, and preserve archaeological and historic sites across the nation. This Act led to the eventual establishment of the Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record division of the NPS, as well as the National Historic Landmarks Program and the National Natural Landmarks Program.

[National Environmental Policy Act \(NEPA\) of 1969, as amended.](#)

The NEPA requires that the environmental effects on cultural resources or a cultural group caused by proposed actions (i.e., projects, programs) be considered during the decision-making process. The NEPA is implemented by C.F.R. 40 Parts 1500 through 1508.

[National Historic Preservation Act \(NHPA\) of 1966, as amended.](#)

The NHPA establishes the federal government's policy to provide leadership in the preservation of historic properties and to administer federally owned or controlled historic properties in the spirit of stewardship. The 36 C.F.R. 800 sets forth the procedural requirements to identify, evaluate, and determine effects of all undertakings on historic properties by federal agencies (and state agencies conducting federal programs).

[Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act \(NAGPRA\) of 1990, as amended.](#)

The NAGPRA requires consultation with appropriate Native groups (e.g., Native Americans, Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians) before excavation (either intentionally or through inadvertent discovery) of specified cultural items, comprising human remains, unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and items of cultural patrimony.

Executive Orders and Presidential Memoranda

[EO 11593, Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment \(May 13, 1971\).](#)

EO 11593 directs federal agencies to provide leadership in preserving, restoring, and maintaining the historic and cultural environment of the nation; to ensure the preservation of cultural resources; to locate, inventory, and nominate to the National Register all properties under their control that meet the criteria for nomination; and to ensure that cultural resources are not inadvertently damaged, destroyed, or transferred before the completion of inventories and evaluations for the National Register. The intent of EO 11593 was integrated into NHPA, Section 110, through the 1980 amendments.

[EO 13007, Indian Sacred Sites \(May 24, 1996\).](#)

EO 13007 directs that access to Native American sacred sites for ceremonial use by Native American religious practitioners be accommodated on federal lands. It also directs that the physical integrity of sacred sites be protected, and that the confidentiality of these sites be maintained. It further directs that procedures be implemented or proposed to facilitate consultation with appropriate Native American tribes and religious leaders.

[EO 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments \(November 6, 2001; 65 Fed. Reg. 67249\).](#)

EO 13175 reinforces government-to-government consultation and reduces the imposition of unfunded mandates upon Native American tribes.

Memorandum for Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies (April 29, 1994): Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments.

This memorandum calls for consultation between federal agencies and federally recognized tribes on a government-to-government basis. The designated tribal representative will be treated as the representative of a government. Consultation shall occur formally and directly between the head of the federal agency and the tribal leader.

Memorandum on Uniform Standards for Tribal Consultation (30 November 2022)

The purpose of this memorandum is to establish uniform minimum standards to be implemented across all agencies regarding how Tribal consultations are to be conducted. This memorandum is designed to respond to the input received from Tribal Nations regarding Tribal consultation, improve and streamline the consultation process for both Tribes and Federal participants, and ensure more consistency in how agencies initiate, provide notice for, conduct, record, and report Tribal consultations.

Department of Defense Guidelines and Policy (see <https://denix.osd.mil/army-cr/home/> for additional policies and guidance)

American Indian and Alaska Native Policy (1998).

These principles establish the DoD's American Indian and Alaska Native Policy for interacting and working with federally recognized American Indian and Alaska Native governments (hereinafter referred to as "tribes.") These principles are based on tribal input, federal policy, treaties, and federal statutes. The DoD policy supports tribal self-governance and government-to-government relations between the federal government and tribes. Although these principles are intended to provide general guidance to DoD Components on issues affecting tribes, DoD personnel must consider the unique qualities of individual tribes when applying these principles, particularly at the installation level. These principles recognize the importance of increasing understanding and addressing past, present, and future tribal concerns. These concerns should be addressed before reaching decisions on matters that may have the potential to significantly affect protected tribal resources, tribal rights, or Indian lands.

AR 200-1, Environmental Protection and Enhancement (December 13, 2007).

AR 200-1 addresses environmental responsibilities of all Army organizations and agencies. It also provides the framework for the Army EMS. This regulation is the regulatory initiator for the CR Program and the ICRMP.

AR 420-1, Army Facilities Management (February 12, 2008).

This regulation addresses the management of Army facilities. Specifically, it describes the management of public works activities, housing, and other facilities operations and management; military construction program development and execution; master planning; utilities services and energy management; and fire and emergency services. Also, it identifies and synthesizes other regulations that provide detailed facilities management policy.

[DoD Interactions with Federally Recognized Tribes, Department of Defense Instruction \(DoDi\) 4710.02, \(September 2018\)](#)

This instruction implements the DoD American Indian and Alaska Native policy by providing guidance on procedures and best practices for Government-to-Government Consultation. It specifies that consultation must be initiated with Command to the leader of the respective federally recognized tribal nation and acknowledges the tribes as sovereign nations.

[Guidelines on Maintaining the Confidentiality of Information about Indian Sacred Sites \(2018\)](#)

The Policy Statement directs DoD Components to “respect tribal desires to keep information about culturally sensitive locations confidential to the extent legally possible” and provides general guidance for doing so.

[National Guard Bureau Cultural Resources Handbook.](#)

This handbook was created to provide State ARNG environmental program and cultural resources managers’ guidance and information specific to state guard cultural resource policy, funding and implementation.

[Status Tool for Environmental Programs \(STEP\)](#)

STEP is the current programming tool used by ARNG G-9 (Installations and Environment) to receive and update requests for projects for cultural resource compliance. The annual STEP program opens for submissions in spring. The user manual provides details on the CRM catalog codes for various regulatory projects. STEP is only accessible with a DoD Computer Access Card (CAC) and approval by ARNG G-9 for user access. State CRMs usually receive access as a Level 6 State Program Manager

An appropriate summary of the Tennessee state laws that apply to cultural resources’ laws and regulations can be found at [Services and Resources \(tn.gov\)](#) for archaeological laws/services, [Human Remains and Burials \(tn.gov\)](#) for human remains and burials, and the [TN Standards and Guidelines for archaeological resource management.](#) An appropriate summary of the Georgia state laws that apply to cultural resources’ laws and regulations can be found attached below, and at [GA Standards and Guidelines for archaeological resource management.](#)



HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION

Archaeology and Georgia Law

Updated: October 2023

§ 12-3-52	Archaeological Exploration, Excavation, or Surveying; Administrative Appeal of Department Orders
§ 12-3-53	State Archaeologist
§ 12-3-80 to 83	Submerged Cultural Resources
§ 12-3-620 to 622	Protection of Archaeological, Aboriginal, Prehistoric, and Historic Sites
§ 12-16-1 to 8	Georgia Environmental Policy Act
§ 31-21-6	Notification of Law Enforcement Agency Upon Disturbance, Destruction, or Debasing of Human Remains
§ 36-72-1 to 16	Abandoned Cemeteries and Burial Grounds
§ 44-12-260 to 300	Protection of American Indian Human Remains and Burial Objects
§ 50-18-72[a][14]	When Public Disclosure Not Required

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Appendix B
Standard Operating Procedures

CRM SOP 1: Maintenance, Repair, and Rehabilitation of Historic Buildings and Structures

Contact: Cultural Resources Management (CRM) Office 615-313-0768,
Email: jonathan.r.guilford.nfg@army.mil

References (follow hyperlinks to direct documents):

- [National Historic Preservation Act \(NHPA\), 36 C.F.R. 800](#)
- [Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Properties](#)
- [Army Reg 200-1](#)
- [Department of Defense United Facilities Criteria \(multiple\)](#)
- [TN Historical Commission, Georgia Historic Preservation Division](#)

Purpose:

The purpose of this SOP is to specify procedures and responsibilities for conducting historic regulatory requirements for projects involving historic buildings and structures.

Summary:

Stewardship of historic buildings enhances the workplace and demonstrates a commitment to sustainability principles. The processes outlined in this internal SOP will expedite the regulatory process to avoid disruption of mission activities. There are hyperlinks throughout SOP directing user to appropriate sites for information.

Scope:

The processes described in this SOP relate to actions that may affect historic buildings or properties (any property over 50 years old or that is currently considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places). Specifically, this SOP is applicable to CFMO Staff (planners, design, maintenance personnel, etc.), and tenants located on TNARNG facilities.

Responsibilities

Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Program:

- 1) Reviews proposed actions and projects for potential impacts to cultural resources.
- 2) Prepares required documentation for cultural resource regulatory compliance.
- 3) Participates as team member on historic building/district projects as needed.

CFMO Staff or Tenants and Proponents of projects/actions:

- 1) Complete appropriate pre-project planning requests and documentation.
- 2) Ensure CRM informed of any historic building and/or district maintenance, rehabilitation, or repair.

- 3) Provide appropriate details and plans for proposed actions to CRM.
- 4) Keep copies of Cultural Resource (CR) compliance documentation in project files.

Procedures

1) Identify the Project Action and Submit to the CRM:

The first step requires the project proponent to describe the proposed action/activities and provide details on locations. Project proponents are responsible for providing all informative documentation on the proposed action, including the scope of work, maps, designs/drawings, and any similar information, to the CRM office. It is important to note that a wide range of projects and actions can trigger the need for regulatory review. Examples include:

- Building maintenance, repair, or rehabilitation
- Tenant improvements (self-help), additions, or new construction
- Landscape and grounds demolition or installation
- Road or trail clearing and repair of existing right of ways
- Fencing/temporary barriers
- Hazardous materials abatement
- Exterior and interior modifications and/or renovations
- Cleaning and/or restoration of exterior building/structure features
- Anti-Terrorism Force Protection features and/or building retrofits

There are two initial processes to provide CRM visibility on larger projects: Form 420 reviews (implemented with the project request form) and Record of Environmental Consideration (REC) submittals. The CFMO Project and Planning Branch prepare Form 420 funding requests, required for any project costing over \$25,000 Federal dollars.

For smaller projects, the CRM will routinely review Facilities work order requests to identify any potential historic concerns. Regular communication between maintenance, tenants of historic buildings, and the CRM is also encouraged to address historic issues proactively.

Chattanooga RC Historic District Special Rules: Note that if the project is occurring within the boundaries of the Chattanooga RC Historic District, the CRM must be notified as soon as possible. Processes with NRHP Historic Districts requires more documentation and review time.

2) CRM reviews undertaking:

This step may require CRM to review to ensure compliance. *Enclosure 1* provides list of current buildings, structures, and districts recommended eligible to the NRHP and *Enclosure 2* provides a list of buildings turning 50 within the next 5 years of plan. Maintenance and repair of buildings less than 50 years are usually not considered an undertaking unless the project involves extensive

exterior work that could jeopardize the current historic integrity of said structure, especially if the building falls under the National Park Services (NPS) Considerations such as Criteria G. <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/>

3) CRM prepared Section 106 Coordination:

The CRM must prepare submittal for review under Section 106 of the NHPA. This gives the TN/GA State Historic Preservation Officer (TN/GASHPO) and Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) or designated preservation contact of interested federally recognized Tribe (Appendix F of ICRMP) 30 days to review proposed undertakings. Within the 30-day period, the CRM will make 2 additional contacts to Tribes to verify 106 materials received. There may also be needed to include additional consulting parties in the NHPA review. The CRM will notify project managers of expected NHPA coordination completion and supply documentation at end of consulting period.

4) Receipt of Regulatory Documentation:

Projects should not proceed until the CRM notifies the project proponent that regulatory review has been completed and supplies copies of documentation to the proponent. If CRM determines NO regulatory review is required because of an applicable agreement document or coverage under exempted items identified in this SOP, internal notification to proceed will be provided.

Enclosure 1: List of Existing Historic Buildings/Structures/Districts

Location	Building #	NRHP Status	Ownership	Historic Code
*Chattanooga	#0001A	Eligible	State	NREC
*Chattanooga	#0001B	Eligible	State	NREC
*Chattanooga	#00003	Eligible	State	NREC
*Chattanooga	#00004	Eligible	State	NREC
*Chattanooga	#00005	Eligible	State	NREC
*Chattanooga	#00006	Eligible	State	NREC
*Chattanooga	#00007	Eligible	State	NREC
*Chattanooga	#00008	Eligible	State	NREC
*Chattanooga	#00015	Eligible	State	NREC
*Chattanooga	#00016	Eligible	State	NREC
*Chattanooga	#00017	Eligible	State	NREC
Knoxville Sutherland RC	#00001	Eligible	State	NREI
McMinnville RC	#00001	Eligible	State	NREI
Nashville RC	#00103	Eligible	State	NREI
Rockwood RC	#00001	Eligible	State	NREI
VTS Catoosa	TR23 (Dam)	Eligible	Federal	NREI
*VTS Catoosa	TR30 (Range House)	Eligible	Federal	NREC
*VTS Catoosa	TR206 (KD Range)	Eligible	Federal	NREC
VTS Milan	I-1	Eligible	Federal	NREI
VTS Milan	I-2	Eligible	Federal	NREI
VTS Milan	I-18	Eligible	Federal	NREI
VTS Milan	I-19	Eligible	Federal	NREI
VTS Milan	I-21	Eligible	Federal	NREI
VTS Milan	I-152	Eligible	Federal	NREI

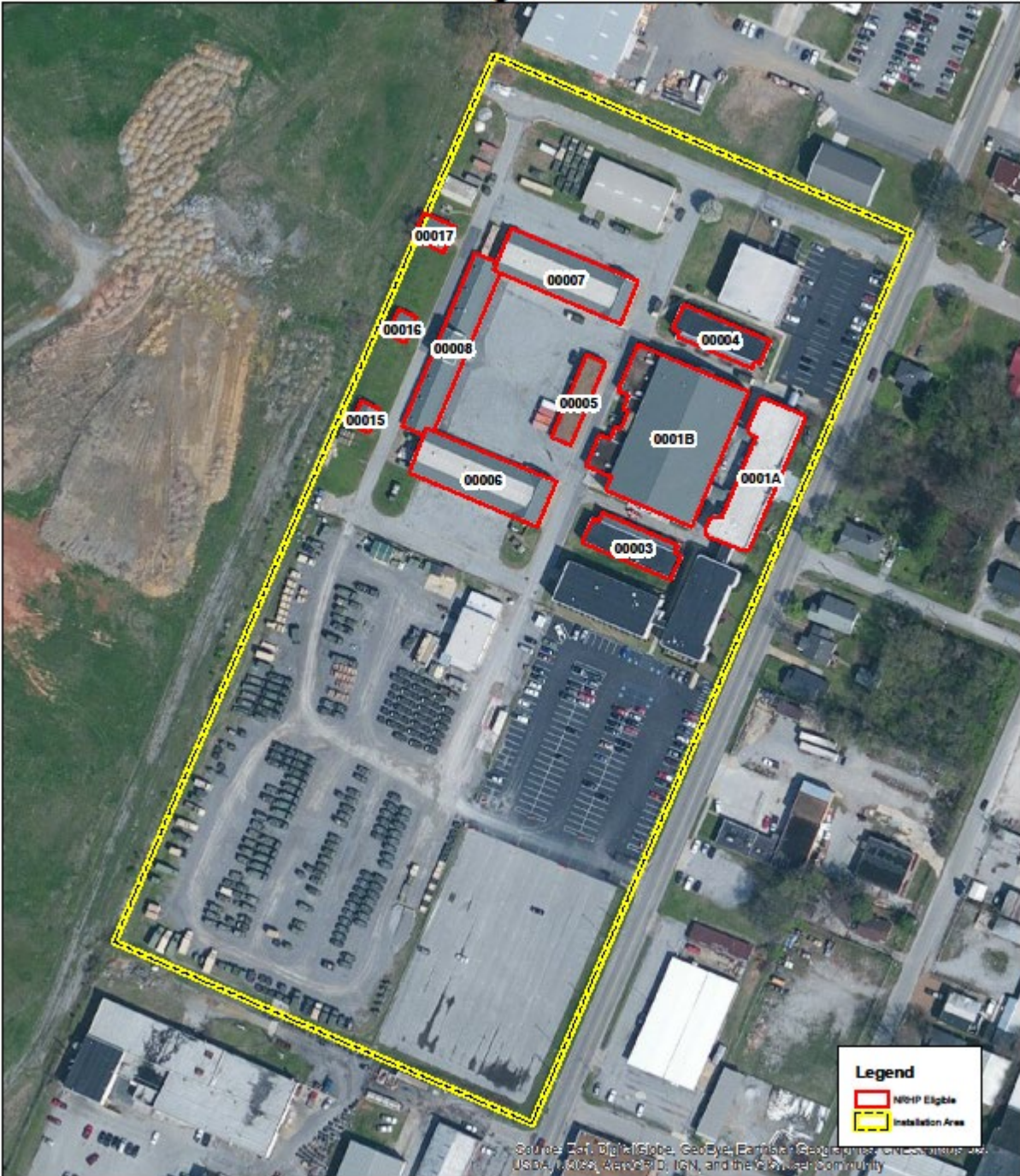
* Signifies NRHP-eligible as a district

Enclosure 2: List of Buildings turning 50 years old within this 5-year plans' lifespan.

Location	Building #	RPA Name	Ownership	Evaluation Date
Athens	00002	FMS 03	State	2024
Athens	00009	Flam Mat Storage Bldg.	State	2024
Cookeville	00001	Cookeville Armory	State	2024
Cookeville	00002	FMS 04	State	2024
Cookeville	00005	Flam Mat Storage Ins	State	2024
Cookeville	00007	Fuel/Wash/ Support Facility	State	2024
Jackson	00002	FMS 13	State	2024
Centerville	00001	Centerville Armory	State	2025
Centerville	00003	Flam Mat Storage	State	2025
Jackson	00005	Flam Mat Storage Bldg.	State	2025
Lebanon	00002	FMS 06	State	2025
Lebanon	00004	Storage Bldg. GP 00004	State	2025
Lebanon	00005	Storage Bldg. GP 00005	State	2025
Lebanon	00006	Unit Storage Bldg. Metal	State	2025
VTS Smyrna	00637	Fuel Pol Building	Federal	2026
Columbia	00001	Columbia Armory	State	2026
Columbia	00002	FMS 10	State	2026
Dickson	00001	Dickson Armory	State	2026
Dickson	00003	Flam Mat Storage Ins	State	2026
Henderson	00003	Maintenance Training Work Bay	State	2026
Nashville	00154	Eng/Housing Maintenance	State	2026
Tullahoma	00007	Flam Mat Storage	State	2027
Chattanooga	00010	Wash Rack Storage Bldg.	State	2028
Chattanooga	00012	FMS 05	State	2028
Lawrenceburg	00001	Lawrenceburg Armory	State	2028
Lawrenceburg	00003	Flam Mat Storage IN	State	2028
Maryville	00001	Maryville Armory	State	2028
Maryville	00002	Flam Mat Storage IN	State	2028
Nashville	00123	Storage Shed, GP Install CFMO	State	2028
Nashville	00165	FMS 09	State	2028
Winchester	00002	FMS 08	State	2028

Chattanooga Readiness Center NRHP Eligible District

20 Nov 2018
Created By: CPAC/GS
Dave Meadows
910-213-0837



0 100 200 400 Feet



SOP 2: Demolition or Disposal (Excess) of Property

Contact: Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Office 615-313-0768,
Email: jonathan.r.guilford.nfg@army.mil

References:

- [National Historic Preservation Act \(NHPA\), 36 C.F.R 800](#)
- [Department of Defense United Facilities Criteria \(multiple\)](#)
- [TENNESSEE CODE UNANNOTATED CUI| PAW Document Page \(lexis.com\), Georgia Historic Building Surveys Manual](#)

Purpose:

To outline steps necessary to excess or demolish property that may be or is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and/or TNARNG properties on state lands covered by TN/GA state Law.

Summary:

These procedures ensure that any unavoidable demolition, disposal, or disturbance of significant architectural and/or archaeological resources properly mitigated.

Scope:

This SOP is applicable to all real properties controlled by the TNARNG. The scope of this SOP is to all levels of decision-making and project personnel handling the disposal or demolition of excess properties. This includes the Command Group, the U.S. Property and Fiscal Office (USPFO), Construction Facilities Management Office (CFMO), tenants, and project proponents.

Responsibilities:

Command Group:

- 1) Follow an informed decision-making process related to facilities 50 years or older.
- 2) Ensure proper procedures to complete all required documentation prior to action, including historic regulatory compliance.

Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Program:

- 1) Communicate with master planners and Real Property Office to identify potential disposal and demolition projects. Monitor the Annual Work Plan (AWP) and Real Property Planning Board (RPPB) and Environmental Quality Control Committee (EQCC) meetings to track projects that require regulatory coordination.
- 2) Collect all relevant data and information to complete inventory, evaluation and documentation required for regulatory coordination.

3) Coordinate with State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and/or federally recognized Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPO) to identify cost-effective mitigations when adverse effects through disposal/demolition are unavoidable and work within appropriate periods to complete documentation or mitigation to avoid mission delays.

CFMO and/or USPFO:

- 1) Use the RPPB and EQCC when appropriate to track decisions and processes for such actions.
- 2) Real Property Office, master planners, and/or project proponents will notify Environmental Branch early in the planning process to allow adequate time for completion of regulatory coordination, including compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA and/or the State Preservation Rules. Sufficient data, including legal boundaries, construction dates, and other relevant documentation, should accompany all proposed disposals and excess.
- 3) Coordinate with CRM to allow adequate lead-time for preparation of historic compliance documentation, particularly when dealing with historic properties that may trigger adverse effects and require mitigation through a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with SHPO.

Procedures:

- 1) Identify Project Impacts:

Typically, if a rehabilitation cost exceeds 70% of the building’s replacement cost, demolition or disposal may be used. Project managers should use best practices for estimating accurate costs and consider proactively preparing a feasibility study when proposing demolitions of a significant historic structure. A feasibility study will examine several courses of action to include demo.

It is important to first identify whether the proposed demolition or disposal property has been evaluated for historical significance, in accordance with Federal and State regulations. This applies to buildings, structural features, and landscape elements that may contain buried archaeological sites. Project proponents should notify the CRM of proposed demolitions or disposals of properties and check the status codes in the PRIDE system.

If the property has not undergone regulatory evaluation for historic properties, additional lead-time of 2-4 months may be required to complete necessary evaluation for significance under NHPA and/or State Regulations. If properties are found to NOT be historic, the CRM must still provide a 30-day period for Section 106 for the SHPO and/or any interested THPO. For NRHP eligible properties and/or State Regulations, proceed to Step 2.

- 2) Address Impacts to Historic Properties:

In situations where properties are identified as eligible for or listed on the NRHP, the CRM will need significant lead-time to complete coordination with the SHPO, ARNG G-9, and ACHP and any other consulting parties (Tribes, other agencies, local parties). Because a demolition or disposal of a Federally owned NRHP eligible property is considered “adverse” in the regulatory rules of NHPA, an agreement document will need to be prepared to mitigate the adverse effects. Consultation for the document language, legal and administrative reviews and final signatures will

require a timeline of 6 months to a year. State ARNG will work with ARNG G-9 to utilize existing templates to expedite process.

There is no Section 106 required for disposal of State-owned property, therefore, there is no adverse effect in these situations. The one exception to this is for Historic Armories being disposed/demolished because ARNG G-9 has funded a MILCON to construct a new Readiness Center; in this situation, an adverse effect would need to be mitigated with an MOA.

Several scenarios are possible:

Demolition: As noted in Step 1, completion of a feasibility study in advance of a proposal to demolish a significant structure demonstrates fair consideration of alternatives. This should be mandatory and in advance of any consultation to initiate discussions for agreement document and mitigation. State regulations require TNARNG CRM will work closely with project proponents to find the most effective and efficient approach to consultation and mitigation activities.

Disposal (Excess): If a federal property is disposed of (excessed), TNARNG will notify the SHPO. TNARNG CRM will prepare SHPO and/or THPO correspondence and copy new owners on all regulatory correspondence. New owners must acknowledge and agree to continue the preservation and management in accordance with the regulations.

3) Documentation of Compliance Actions:

The CRM and project proponents must maintain documentation of all related coordination and paperwork. The CRM will be responsible for ensuring all mitigation activities are submitted to the SHPO and Office is responsible for ensuring all mitigation activities, when required, are completed prior to the project proceeding.

CRM SOP 3: Emergency or Homeland Security Activities

Contact: Cultural Resources Management (CRM) Office 615-313-0768,
Email: jonathan.r.guilford.nfg@army.mil

References:

- [Archaeological Resources Protection Act \(ARPA\)](#)
- [National Environmental Protection Act \(NEPA\)](#)
- [National Historic Preservation Act \(NHPA\), 36 C.F.R 800.12](#)
- [Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act \(NAGPRA\)](#)

Purpose:

To outline the steps related to emergency operations or Homeland Security activities on TNARNG and non-TNARNG property regarding cultural resources (historic buildings and structures, archaeological sites).

Summary:

In actions associated with emergency or homeland security issues, it will not always be possible to follow normal procedures and regulatory compliance coordination. The procedures outlined provide guidance on how TNARNG personnel should handle any cultural resource discoveries or impacts in the aftermath of major emergencies declared by the President, Governor, or Tribal Government. Typical actions that trigger these requirements are natural disasters, hazardous materials incidents, pandemics, threats to national security, and failure/damage of infrastructures systems (roadways, electrical, waterlines, and sewer). When TNARNG is conducting activities on non-TNARNG lands related to emergencies/homeland security, the designated Lead Agency for operations will handle all regulatory issues. If Lead Agency does not have identified regulatory procedures, TNARNG will follow this SOP. This SOP only applies to undertakings implemented within 30 days of the formal declaration of emergency. Any operations extending over 30 days or lacking a formal declaration of emergency must follow the standard Section 106 procedures (36 CFR 800.3).

Scope:

It is intended for all TNARNG personnel and tenants, particularly the Cultural Resource Manager (CRM), Joint Operations Command (JOC), Training Centers Garrison Command (TCGC), Garrison Command (GC), Emergency Operations personnel, Construction Facilities Management Office (CFMO) personnel (maintenance staff, etc.), and TNARNG soldier units.

Responsibilities:

It is important to note that immediate rescue and salvage operations conducted to preserve life or property are exempt from the provisions of Section 106 of the NHPA. The responsibilities described below are only to be applied when there are NO threats to life and safety.

Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Program:

- 1) Locations of historic properties maintained and kept up to date. CRM shall routinely ensure CFMO, TCGC, and GC maintain this information and the current SOPs, Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), and contact information in their files, as well as understand processes related to emergency operations. Access to cultural resource locational information in the Geographic Information System (GIS) provided to authorized users as needed for emergency preparation/operations.
- 2) Report in person or send personnel to review historic properties impacted in timely manner, once area has been determined safe for non-emergency personnel. If time allows before a response effort begins, the SHPO and Tribes will be provided information and 7 days to respond.
- 3) Document damage and provide input and guidance on preserving locations from further damage, if needed.
- 4) Complete all required regulatory coordination to avoid impacts or delay to mission.

TNARNG Personnel:

- 1) Keep updated lists of historic properties at installations and notify CRM of any proposed temporary or permanent Anti-Terrorism Force Protection (ATFP) measures and/or other disaster preventative actions that may impact historic properties (i.e., firebreak preparation, barriers, and storm window/door reinforcement).
- 2) Notify the CRM of any impacts to historic properties as soon as possible, once emergencies no longer pose threats to life and general safety.
- 3) In situations where historic materials are exposed, work with CRM to secure and protect property (assuming no impact to mission requirements).

Procedures:

- 1) If there is announcement of emergency operations (i.e., weather modeling, increased threat levels, shelter in place), the CRM will contact all TNARNG appropriate POC at impacted locations with updated lists and maps of historic properties with appropriate guidance and contact numbers. Another federal or state agency (for example the Federal Emergency Management Agency-FEMA) for the emergency/disaster may take lead on certain historic regulatory actions for non-TNARNG locations.

When possible, reasonable efforts shall be made to avoid or minimize disturbance of historic properties during emergency operations and Homeland Security activities (such as ground disturbance to archaeological sites and/or altering historic building materials). In cases such as ATFP implementation, when structural reinforcements and features may adversely impact historic properties, early coordination with the CRM is essential to complete all required coordination and agreement mitigation.

- 2) After the event, the following steps will be followed:

a) TNARNG will secure areas where historic properties damaged or exposed to avoid further disturbance. CRM will inspect areas as soon as possible based on local conditions.

b) Notify the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation (ACHP) and federally recognized Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO). Notifications alerting and describing the impacts to historic properties submitted to regulatory agencies no further than 14 days post event. In event that additional time is needed beyond 14 days, the TNARNG will notify parties.

c) CRM will report damage and documentation to the SHPO and THPOs to begin consultation. An effective and efficient mitigation plan will be developed when warranted to salvage or document damaged properties.

CRM SOP 4: Avoiding Cultural Resources During TNARNG Training Site Activities

Contact: Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Office 615-313-0768,
Email: jonathan.r.guilford.nfg@army.mil

References:

- [Archaeological Resources Protection Act \(ARPA\)](#)
- [National Environmental Policy Act \(NEPA\)](#)
- [National Historic Preservation Act \(NHPA\)](#)
- [Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act \(NAGPRA\)](#)
- [Services and Resources \(tn.gov\)](#), [Human Remains and Burials \(tn.gov\)](#), [Appendix A](#) for GA

Purpose:

This SOP outlines the procedures before TNARNG conducts activities involving ground disturbance. It primarily refers to disturbance of buried cultural resources but also activities that can damage above ground resources as well (traditional plants, trees, and cultural objects such as dams, bridges, artifacts).

Summary:

Training activities have the potential to disturb cultural resources in several different ways. There is a chance of ground disturbance from fighting positions, digging equipment, bivouacking, etc. In addition, above ground structures, features, and surface scatters of artifacts can be impacted by vehicle and dismounted maneuvers, temporary camps, and other actions (e.g., aircraft landing, drop zones). Maintenance and Construction activities also have the potential to impact cultural resources through ground disturbance and clearing activities. Land Management activities such as brush clearance, prescribed burns and other natural resources activities may also impact cultural resources.

Scope:

This SOP is for all personnel other than the Cultural Resource Manager (CRM), in particular: Training Centers Garrison Command (TCGC) Staff (Range Control and maintenance personnel), Construction Facilities Management Office (CFMO) Staff (maintenance supervisors and staff), Integrating Training Area Management (ITAM) coordinator, Unit Commanders and personnel utilizing training site, and any contractors, personnel, or tenants utilizing training lands.

Responsibilities:

CRM:

- 1) Keep TNARNG offices informed of changes in historic properties status, including addition of new resources. Ensure information accurate in the Geographic Information System (GIS) for

planning and avoidance purposes. Maps provided to non-CRM staff will not disclose sensitive cultural information.

- 2) Participate in annual training of TCGC and CFMO Staff to update them on changes and to solicit input on how to improve awareness and avoid impacts.
- 3) Conduct timely reviews for potential impacts via the Form 420-R and NEPA REC processes. Notify points of contact on timelines for Section 106 NHPA coordination with SHPO and Tribes.
- 4) Conduct cyclical archaeological and architectural site monitoring.

Training Centers and Garrison Command Staff:

- 1) Utilize CRM GIS information to plan activities to avoid disturbance to sites.
- 2) Provide the CRM with updates on changes in types of training and activities occurring at the installation and provide each installation's procedures for informing users of environmental restrictions. In particular, ensure Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM) personnel provide projects to CRM for review. Utilize appropriate online or internal routing systems (email, face-to-face,) for review related to NEPA and NHPA.
- 3) Encourage maximum participation in annual training events that include CRM briefings and encourage active cooperation and training of staff in tasks to assist CRM (with no impacts to primary missions), such as assisting with site monitoring efforts and ensuring historic properties are adequately marked for avoidance during construction, prescribed burns, and other installation management activities.

CFMO and ENV staff:

- 1) Utilize CRM GIS information to avoid any protected cultural resources in planning maintenance, construction and environmental activities. Avoiding cultural resources assists the CRM in completing NHPA Section 106 coordination in a timely manner (35-60 days from notification).
- 2) For projects over \$25,000, complete a Form 420-R and submit for Environmental Review. For work orders and other activities, contact the CRM for environmental review and/or use appropriate online or internal routing systems (email, face-to-face,) for NEPA/NHPA reviews. Project information should include maps and detailed locations and descriptions of activities proposed.
- 3) Include CRM on project teams when appropriate.

Field Troops/Tenants:

- 1) Review CRM information regarding the proposed training area before conducting training exercises or other activities.
- 2) Follow applicable SOPs for the training area.
- 3) Comply with all closures of locations within training areas and any restrictions on training activities in locations of resource sensitivity.

CRM SOP 5: Inadvertent Discovery of Cultural Materials (Archaeological and Architectural)

Contact: Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Office 615-313-0768,
Email: jonathan.r.guilford.nfg@army.mil

References:

- [Archaeological Resources Protection Act \(ARPA\)](#)
- [National Historic Preservation Act \(NHPA\)](#)
- [Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act \(NAGPRA\)](#)
[Services and Resources \(tn.gov\)](#), [Human Remains and Burials \(tn.gov\)](#), [Appendix A](#) for GA

Purpose:

This SOP outlines the steps for inadvertent discovery of cultural resources, including burials and cemeteries. It is TNARNG policy that all human remains will be treated with respect in adherence to this SOP.

Summary:

The processes identified in this SOP will assist personnel in how to handle inadvertent exposure or discovery of cultural materials, to include possible human burials. Cultural materials can be artifacts (e.g., arrowheads, stone tools, bones, or historic era brick/glass/metal), features (e.g., fire pits, subsurface cellars, trenches, or cisterns/wells), and other manufactured elements generally over 50 years of age. Discoveries may occur due to activities such as field training, clearing and grubbing of vegetation, road maintenance, prescribed fire, or building rehabilitations.

Scope:

Intended for all TNARNG personnel. In particular, it is relevant to Training Centers Garrison Command (TCGC) Staff, Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM) Staff, soldier units, Construction Facilities Management Office (CFMO) maintenance staff, and non-military tenants and users of facilities.

Responsibilities:

CRM:

- 1) Must maintain accuracy of the CRM protected locations in the CFMO Geographic Information System (GIS) with appropriate restrictions for user access.
- 2) Will respond in timely manner to notifications of inadvertent discoveries to avoid delays to mission activities. Will notify State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and appropriate federally recognized Tribes (hereafter referred to as Tribes) following established protocols.

- 3) Will handle regulatory coordination in an efficient and expeditious process to minimize mission impacts.
- 4) Will follow appropriate NAGPRA processes when required and complete full inventory and federal paperwork for repatriation in consultation with federally recognized Tribes.

TNARNG Personnel:

- 1) Plan activities following appropriate processes to avoid potential impacts.
- 2) Comply with all conditions and guidance for conducting approved activities.
- 2) Contact the CRM to request training and guidance on implementing SOP.

Procedures:

This section describes specific actions for inadvertent discovery of cultural materials. The flow chart is a decision-making guide when encountering a material suspected of being a cultural resource. It is important to note there are **two procedures**: one for archaeological materials and one for architectural. Archaeological materials are generally buried, submerged in water or found within caves/sinkholes; however, they may also occur on surface or be partially exposed in a creek bank, lakebed or other context. Architectural discoveries can occur during removal of building materials, such as finding a burial beneath a foundation, exposure of original building materials during a renovation, or locating time capsule or artifacts within walls.

Archaeological Discoveries:

In most situations, inadvertent discoveries of buried archaeological materials occur with ground-disturbing activities, as well as incidental discoveries because of natural and man-made erosion (e.g., cut banks, roadbeds, and surface exposures) or natural disasters such as wildfires or storms.

TNARNG Personnel or Contractors:

- 1) Cease ground-disturbing activity when any materials such as bones, artifacts (e.g., arrowheads, stone tools, historic era brick/glass/metal) or features (e.g., fire pits, wells, building foundation) discovered. Secure location with a buffer zone of 50 meters if possible. Do not photograph or document remains.
- 2) If human remains suspected, notify Range Control/Facility Manager and CRM as soon as possible. Law enforcement will be notified along with TNARNG command POC.
- 3) Activity may not resume in area of discovery until cleared. Normal review for non-sensitive materials is 30 days or less (depending on the situation) in order to complete legally required coordination with the SHPO and the appropriate Tribes. If the materials include burials or highly sensitive cultural materials, further coordination will be required, and activity will not resume until consultation completed. Options may include avoiding area and leaving burial in place or possible reinternment, depending on consultation process.

Range Control/Facility Manager

- 1) When notified of potential human and/or cultural remains, verify activity stopped and area secured.
- 2) If human remains suspected or observed, ensure area is protected and do not allow for any photography or documentation by personnel. If the context of remains are unclear, it may be appropriate to notify law enforcement at the same time as the CRM office. In this situation, law enforcement will control the scene until released. If no human remains suspected, notify the CRM office to visit the site location as soon as possible.
- 3) Activity may need to be relocated or rescheduled after CRM completes regulatory consultation.

CRM:

- 1) Upon notification of potential cultural materials, arrange to inspect location as soon as possible. Notify the SHPO and Tribes per protocols established for burial and non-burial situations. If law enforcement is involved due to human remains potential, they will remain in control of scene until determined archaeological. At no time should TNARNG personnel photograph the remains until Tribes are notified.
- 2) Cover any potential human remains and sensitive cultural materials to protect and shield from view. If they cannot be protected in place until consultation with SHPO and Tribes (i.e., eroding into stream, in immediate threat of loss/damage), it is important to verify with Tribes and SHPO an appropriate method and manner of removal and storage. Unless instructed to by Tribes, do not photograph any burials and sensitive materials.
- 3a) Federal Lands: NAGPRA procedures apply which requires Plan of Action to be developed to address the burial and/or cultural materials to a) protect in place or b) remove and repatriate. CRM will notify TNARNG command, ARNG G-9 Conservation and National NAGPRA as part of the NAGPRA process.
- 3b) State Lands: Follow appropriate State regulations. If there are no applicable laws for burials and/or cultural materials, the TNARNG will follow a NHPA consultation process. If protection in place and avoidance is not feasible, the TNARNG must remove them in consultation with SHPO and Tribes, at which point they will become a collection under NAGPRA and subject to procedures for collections.
- 5) Notify Training Center/Facility POC of conditions for activity to resume or relocate.

Architectural Discoveries:

Maintenance and rehabilitation projects on buildings may result in inadvertent discoveries when original building materials revealed (e.g., flooring, interior finishes, or sub-surface structures). Manufactured structures (e.g., ponds, dams, or bridges) can also result in discoveries with maintenance or rehabilitation activities.

TNARNG Contractors:

- 1) Cease activity in immediate vicinity. Secure location to keep activity from area.
- 2) Report discoveries to CRM as soon as possible.
- 3) Activity may not resume until area inspected and cleared by the CRM. A normal regulatory review, if required, may take 30 days. If materials identified as significant, project alternatives and/or mitigation may be required.

CRM:

- 1) Inspect location in timely manner and document materials.
- 2) Notify the SHPO and the appropriate Tribes.
- 3) Arrange site inspections by SHPO and appropriate Tribes, if needed, and assess resource and develop plan for documentation, protection or mitigation depending on assessment.
- 4) Complete coordination as needed with stakeholders and with the least impact to mission project.
- 5) Notify project manager/tenant/user when project may proceed or if alternatives required (relocation, mitigation).

SOP 6: Protecting Cultural Resource Off-Limits Areas

Contact: Cultural Resources Management (CRM) Office 615-313-0768,
Email: jonathan.r.guilford.nfg@army.mil

References:

- [Archaeological Resources Protection Act \(ARPA\)](#)
- [National Historic Preservation Act \(NHPA\)](#)
- [Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act \(NAGPRA\)](#)

Purpose:

This SOP details protection measures and processes for cultural sites on TNARNG property classified as Off-Limits or Restricted.

Summary:

Significant cultural resources sites, such as archaeological locations and Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP), require protection from damage. Physical mechanisms for some locations will include signage and Seibert stakes (metal stakes with red/yellow striped reflectors). The protective measures used will not draw attention to archaeological site locales and will use buffer zones, determined in consultation with federally recognized Tribes (hereafter referred to as Tribes). TNARNG personnel, contractors, tenants and other users will avoid all designated Restricted Activity Areas, as marked by signage and/or on printed maps.

Scope:

This is intended for all personnel who work or train at TNARNG facilities, including Training Centers Garrison Command (TCGC) Staff (facility managers, range officers), soldier units, Construction Facilities Maintenance Office (CFMO) Staff (security and maintenance), Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM) Staff, and non-military tenants and users.

Responsibilities:

CRM:

- 1) Maintain accurate information on protected cultural resources in the Geographic Information System (GIS). Verify rules for sharing locations with internal users in coordination with Tribes & SHPO.
- 2) Ensure installation maps of Off-Limits areas are up to date with cultural resource restrictions.
- 3) Coordinate to ensure appropriate signage and protection measures implemented at cultural resource locations at installations.
- 4) Conduct routine monitoring to ensure signage is in place and areas adequately protected.

5) Work to establish land areas with “no restrictions” where cultural resources are not present, as supported by appropriate survey and coordination with federally recognized tribes and regulatory agencies.

TNARNG Personnel (Range Control, ITAM, Environmental):

1) Familiarize appropriate personnel with the location of Off-Limits areas and guidance on how to handle activity around such locations. ITAM personnel should work with CRM to identify locations needing signage, Seibert stakes and/or other protective measures and implement as funding allows.

2) Instruct users at installations about what protective measures are in place and directions on compliance.

3) Notify CRM and request assistance in any situation where questions arise regarding the cultural resources.

CRM SOP 7: Intentional and Unauthorized Disturbance of Cultural Sites

Contact: Cultural Resources Management (CRM) Office 615-313-0768,
Email: jonathan.r.guilford.nfg@army.mil

References:

- [Archaeological Resources Protection Act \(ARPA\)](#)
- [Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act \(NAGPRA\)](#)
- [United States Code \(Title 18, Part I, Chapter 52, Section 1170\), Illegal Trafficking in Native American Human Remains and Cultural Items](#)
- [Services and Resources \(tn.gov\), Human Remains and Burials \(tn.gov\), Appendix A](#) for GA

Purpose:

This SOP outlines the steps to be taken for intentional and unauthorized disturbance, digging, vandalism of cultural sites, to include buried archaeological sites, cultural sites in rockshelters, caves and sinkholes, historic buildings and structures, as well as potential submerged sites.

Summary:

Federal and state laws forbid artifact or treasure hunting on federal or state property. Disturbance of archaeological or historical sites is a crime punishable by fines and imprisonment. In addition to criminal charges, violators may face severe civil actions.

Unauthorized disturbance of cultural resources is forbidden. Disturbance includes unauthorized excavation, treasure hunting, artifact collecting, disturbing human graves, and defacing rock art or sacred areas.

Accidental disturbance of cultural resources is unintentional damage caused from TNARNG activities. This may result from training accidents due to field conditions (muddy roads) or navigation errors (operating outside prescribed training locations). It may also include damage from wildland or training fires or brush management activities causing greater ground disturbance. It may also include damage caused by inappropriate treatments to historic materials (headstones on historic cemeteries, door replacements on historic buildings not coordinated with CRM).

Legal Penalties for Artifact and Treasure Hunting:

Criminal and civil penalties for treasure hunting on public lands can be severe. Laws for other crimes, such as criminal mischief, defacing public property, or desecrating a grave may also be applied.

Federal Criminal Penalties: Under the [ARPA](#) (16 U.S.C. Section 470ee), the penalties for unauthorized excavation of an archaeological site on federal land or trafficking in illegally obtained artifacts are:

- 1) 1st offense: \$10,000 and 1 year in prison

- 2) 2nd offense: \$20,000 and 2 years in prison
- 3) Subsequent offense(s): \$100,000 and 5 years in prison

Under 18 U.S.C. Section 1170, additional penalties may be incurred if a grave is involved: “Whoever knowingly sells, purchases, uses for profit, or transports for sale or profit, the human remains of a Native American” or cultural items obtained in violation of the [NAGPRA \(25 U.S.C. Section 3001 et seq.\)](#) may be assessed based on the following:

- 1) 1st offense: Unspecified fines and 1 year in prison
- 2) Subsequent offense(s): Unspecified fines and 5 years in prison

The State of Tennessee penalties fall under 11 T.C.A. Section 6-105 for the unauthorized excavations of an archaeological site and the ensuing penalty imposed [TENNESSEE CODE UNANNOTATED CUI| PAW Document Page \(lexis.com\)](#)

The State of Georgia penalties fall under 12 O.C.G.A Section 3-621 for the unauthorized excavations of an archaeological site and the ensuing penalty imposed [Georgia General Assembly | PAW Document Page \(lexis.com\)](#)

Civil Penalties: In addition to criminal charges, civil penalties may result from unauthorized excavation. Such charges would be based on the value of the artifacts removed, cost of stabilizing erosion caused by digging, or cost of scientific excavation by a professional archaeologist.

Scope:

The procedures described are intended for all TNARNG personnel, tenants, contractors, and land users. Examples of applicable personnel include the Training Centers Garrison Command (TCGC) Staff, Construction Facilities Management Office (CFMO) Staff, Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM) personnel, Office of General Counsel, Inspector General, unit commanders and personnel, non-military tenants and contractors working on facilities, as well as other users (public, non-military groups) of TNARNG facilities.

Responsibilities:

CRM:

- 1) Must keep cultural resources location information up to date and disseminated to appropriate internal stakeholders for use with appropriate conditions (limited distribution due to need to protect some sensitive site locations).
- 2) Ensure installation maps of Off-Limits areas are up to date with cultural resource restrictions.
- 3) Conduct routine monitoring to ensure signage is in place and areas adequately protected.
- 4) Conduct investigations of violations and prepare any necessary ARPA reports in a timely manner.

5) Coordinate with Inspector General's Office, Office of General Counsel, and appropriate personnel to ensure the completion of all investigations.

TNARNG Personnel:

- 1) Familiarize appropriate personnel with the location of Off-Limits areas and guidance on how to handle activity around such locations.
- 2) Instruct users at installations about what protective measures are in place and how they should be followed.
- 3) Notify CRM if any violations (accidental or intentional) are suspected or observed.

TNARNG Inspector General:

- 1) Respond to CRM requests for assistance and provide oversight on any investigations.
- 2) Assist Office of General Counsel as needed.

TNARNG Office of General Counsel:

- 1) Respond to CRM and/or Inspector General Office request for legal assistance on reviewing potential violations under ARPA regulatory actions.
- 2) Determine appropriate penalties/prosecutions/sanctions to be applied and follow appropriate legal process.

Procedures for Unauthorized Disturbance:

- 1) TNARNG personnel should become familiar with how to identify potential unauthorized digging at archaeological sites. It can be identified in many ways, including presence of people in an area without authorization (often with shovels, screens, and other equipment used for digging); open "pits" at archaeological sites with piles of artifacts on surface.
- 2) If damage to a site is suspected, the area should be secured as appropriate, and the CRM should be notified immediately to investigate. Prior to notifying the Inspector General or Office of General Counsel, the CRM will visit the site location in a timely manner to ensure there is evidence of a violation. If a violation is found, the CRM will notify all appropriate chains of command.
- 3) CRM will be responsible for assessing archaeological damage, to include a cost estimate of salvage operations. Inspector General or appropriate authority will supervise and collect criminal investigative evidence.
- 4) CRM will develop a plan for rehabilitation, data recovery, or stabilization of cultural resource. Inspector General and Office of General Counsel will process the investigation to determine punitive actions.
- 5) Area will remain off-limits until investigation is complete.

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APPENDIX C
5-Year Plan

The following is based on “GOALS” created from the TNARNG Mission and Vision statements with measurable objectives and procedures/projects tied to those objectives to provide “metrics” (see Table 1).

GOAL 1: TNARNG will maintain regulatory compliance with all applicable federal and state regulations.

The primary role of the TNARNG CRM program is to ensure mission activities and goals remain in compliance with applicable federal and state regulations. This requires both procedures for internal coordination, as well as projects to handle regulatory requirements to identify, evaluate and implement appropriate treatments for cultural resources.

Objective 1: NHPA Compliance

Procedure: Annual ICRMP Update. The CRM will complete a yearly review of projects completed and procedures identified in 5-Year plan to monitor implementation of overall program. The update (form/report/table update) will be included in [Appendix H](#) of this ICRMP and shared with internal and external stakeholders.

Project: FY24 Archaeological Survey/Evaluations. Metric: Contract, deliverables, GIS. Phase I archaeology survey at Johnson City, Mt. Carmel AFRC’s

Project: FY25 Archaeological Survey/Evaluations. Metric: Contract, deliverables, GIS. VTS Catoosa Non-Invasive Survey for site 9CT74

Project: FY26 Archaeological Survey/Evaluations. Metric: Contract, deliverables, GIS. Phase I archaeology survey for Multi-RC’s in Middle TN.

Project: FY27 Archaeological Survey/Evaluations. Metric: Contract, deliverables, GIS. Phase I archaeology survey for Multi-RC’s in East TN.

Project: FY28 Archaeological Survey/Evaluations. Metric: Contract, deliverables, GIS. VTS Smyrna Non-Invasive Survey for site 40RD234

Objective 2: Government-to-Government Consultation with Tribes

Procedure: Formal Consultation Protocol developed/adapted as needed (Appendix F of ICRMP)

Project: Consultation Meeting (Annual/Regional). TNARNG will meet annually for face-to-face consultation with 18 Tribes. These meetings are held in conjunction with the Southeastern US states with the hosting duties rotated annually.

Procedure: Routine Day-to-Day Consultation. The procedures for the CRM to conduct NHPA consultation include letters/maps/schematics, etc. to be submitted via electronic mail or land mail by tribal direction, follow up emails to verify receipt, 30-day reminder notices via email as a reminder, and MFRs kept for documenting conversations and contacts.

Objective 3: Curation of TNARNG Collections

Procedure: Maintaining curation agreements for state land collections; records and monitoring collection in storage for federal lands (i.e., annual inspections), and digital back-up/documentation for TNARNG’s photo library of diagnostic artifacts/notes/photos as needed.

Project: FY24 Curation establishment/compliance with 36 CFR 79. Materials or artifacts collected as a result of previous archaeological investigations on TNARNG federal lands are curated at the Joint Force Headquarters (JFHQ) repository in Nashville, TN. This facility is on its way to meeting the standards outlined in [36 CFR 79](#). Requirements for curating items from State owned lands, as well as the future curation agreement between the State of Tennessee and the TNARNG will be included in [Appendix E](#) of ICRMP when complete.

GOAL 2: TNARNG CR Office Integration with Mission Planning and Activities

The TNARNG CRM will implement procedures and projects to support mission planning and activities to avoid adverse effects to cultural resources as well as project timelines and goals. To do so requires integration early in planning activities and maintaining accurate information on cultural resources locations and protection requirements.

Objective 1: Cultural Resource Integration on Planning & Projects for TNARNG.

Procedure: Participation in CFMO Meetings for Planning, Programming and Projects (i.e., Project Review Boards, Real Property Planning Meetings).

Procedure: Environmental Review via Routing Forms –The CRM must review for regulatory coordination through the internal paper routing system, with approval signatures for the NEPA REC checks. (Form 420-R funding request cover sheet, Form 1390/1391).

Procedure: Quarterly Training Centers Briefings. Work with ENV team to establish a quarterly briefing to update Training Centers staff of upcoming CR activities (surveys/fieldwork, tribal/community site access).

Objective 2: Distribution of Cultural Resource Information across TNARNG.

Procedure: TNARNG CR office will maintain databases and Geographic Information System (GIS) datasets of cultural resources with protection status identified. Access to locational information for planning purposes will be coordinated with TNARNG GIS team/CFMO/Training Sites. Sensitive locations will be identified as “Off Limits” with buffers and no identifying information included on maps for training sites, soldiers, contractors.

Project: GIS CRM database for Planning: GIS data layers for mission planning, resources management, and a variety of decision-making purposes. Can include taking existing data and modifying to Army Installation GIS standards as defined in [AR 115-13](#) and at [SDSFIE website](#).

GOAL 3: Cultural Resource Awareness and Education on TNARNG Facilities

Stewardship of cultural resources requires not just the actions of the TNARNG CR Office/CRM, but the full TNARNG organization. With resources spread throughout the state, it is physically impossible for the TNARNG CRM to be at all locations where cultural resources require preservation and management. Therefore, it is important for TNARNG personnel to have awareness of the cultural history located across facilities and learn not only where to find resources to help them (such as this ICRMP), but also to learn about why the resources are protected and managed. An integrated cultural resource management plan identifies the mechanisms where cultural resource management can be effectively included in TNARNG operations for successful management.

Objective 1: Increasing Awareness of Cultural Resource Stewardship of Soldiers and Civilians of the TNARNG

Procedure: CFMO and Maintenance Personnel Training. The most critical internal stakeholders for TNARNG are the employees within the CFMO. The Planning and Programming branch are responsible for initiating project requests and master planning. Their office requires training on locating where to find historic resource information in the PRIDE database, the GIS, and shared drives, and training on laws and regulatory processes. Project Managers require training on the [*Secretary of Interior Standards for Historic Building*](#) and the role of the CRM on project teams to help expedite projects. CFMO Maintenance need briefings during their annual training on the Standard Operating Procedures, treatments for historic resources and coordination guidance. Training will emphasize best practices to avoid delays and regulatory issues, as well as background on TMD’s historic resources.

Procedure: Soldier Training on TNARNG CRM. Over 10,000 soldiers and users utilize TNARNG Training sites. The CFMO Environmental branch trainers are responsible for providing training to all TNARNG Service members on TNARNG environmental policy and procedures. To support their training, the CRM office provides slides and informational materials for their classes. Slides updated annually to ensure adjustments to any new policies, cultural resource issues or procedures.

Objective 2: Sharing the story of TNARNG Cultural Resources with Local Communities and Partners

The TNARNG program is in a unique position to build lasting partnerships with the communities adjacent to their facilities and with historic ties to the lands on which TNARNG operates. The history of the lands and significance of the materials remaining, whether nearby Native American Trail of Tears routes, World War II barracks, or a Cold War building, are opportunities to increase communications and interactions with the community. These communications can lead to creative solutions when faced with cultural resource mitigations in situations where adverse effects are unavoidable.

Procedure: TNARNG participates in annual open houses/site visits for homesteads/etc.

Procedure: TNARNG may include NHPA compliance projects to include at least one product for public interpretation.

Procedure: Develop partnerships or activities with local community groups. This can include partnerships with a historical society for annual site/cemetery clean ups, creating interpretive signage, working with a group to submit for National Public Lands Day (NPLD) projects.

Table 1. TNARNG 5 YEAR PLAN GOALS/PROJECTS WITH METRICS

GOAL 1: TNARNG will maintain regulatory compliance with all applicable federal and state regulations.						
Objective 1		NHPA Compliance				
What?	Description	When	Funded	STEP #	Metric	Status/Date
Procedure	Annual ICRMP Update	October	N/A	N/A	Annual Update Form/Report	Complete
Project	Johnson City, Mt. Carmel AFRC’s Archaeology Survey	FY24	Yes	TN0NG210009	Reports & Concurrence from SHPO/Tribes	In Progress
Project	VTS Catoosa Non-Invasive Survey for Site 9CT74	FY25	No	TBD	Reports & Concurrence from SHPO/Tribes	In Progress

Project	Multi-RC's Archaeology Survey in Middle TN	FY26	No	TN0NG230002	Reports & Concurrence from SHPO/Tribes	In Progress
Project	Federal/State Curation Agreements (MOU'S)	FY27	No	TBD	Reports & Concurrence from SHPO/Tribes	In Progress
Project	Multi-RC's Archaeology Survey in East TN	FY27	No	TN0NG230002	Reports & Concurrence from SHPO/Tribes	In Progress
Project	VTS Smyrna Non-Invasive Survey for Site 40RD234	FY28	No	TN525230002	Reports & Concurrence from SHPO/Tribes	In Progress
Objective 2		Government-to-Government Consultation				
What?	Description	When	Funded	STEP #	Metric	Status/Date
Procedure	Consultation with Tribes	FY24	Yes	TN0NG130003	Report of Meeting	In Progress
Procedure	Systematic Tribal Consultation	N/A	N/A	N/A	Concurrence Tribes, MFR's	Recurring
GOAL 2: TNARNG CR Office Integration with Mission Planning and Activities.						
Objective 1:		Cultural Resource Integration on Planning & Projects for TNARNG.				
What?	Description	When	Funded	STEP #	Metric	Status/Date
Procedure	Participation in CFMO Meetings for Planning, Programming and Projects	QTR/ANN	N/A	N/A	Mtg Minutes	Recurring
Procedure	Form review for regulatory coordination	Recurring	N/A	N/A	REC's, Signatures, MFR's	Recurring
Procedure	Training Site CR Updates	Biannually	N/A	N/A	Mtg Minutes	Biannually
Objective 2:		Distribution of Cultural Resource Information across TNARNG.				
What?	Description	When	Funded	STEP #	Metric	Status/Date
Procedure	CR databases	Recurring	N/A	N/A	CR Catalog/GIS	Recurring
Project	Data Layers for Resource Management	Recurring	N/A	N/A	CR Catalog/GIS	Recurring
GOAL 3: Cultural Resource Awareness and Education on TNARNG Facilities						
Objective 1:		Increasing Awareness of Cultural Resource Stewardship of Soldiers and Civilians of the TNARNG				
What?	Description	When	Funded	STEP #	Metric	Status/Date
Procedure	CFMO and Maintenance Personnel Training	Biannually	N/A	N/A	Mtg Minutes	Recurring
Procedure	Soldier Training	Quarterly	N/A	N/A	Mtg Minutes	Recurring
Objective 2:		Sharing the story of TNARNG Cultural Resources with Local Communities and Partners				
What?	Description	When	Funded	STEP #	Metric	Status/Date

Procedure	TNARNG participates in annual open houses/site visits for homesteads/etc.	Recurring	N/A	N/A	Documentation	Recurring
Procedure	TNARNG provides an NHPA compliance product for public interpretation	Recurring	N/A	N/A	Documentation	Recurring
Procedure	TNARNG partnerships with local community entities	Recurring	N/A	N/A	Documentation	Recurring

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APPENDIX D
Cultural Resources Summaries/Contexts and Inventory

Virtual Installation

This section provides a brief description of the TNARNG virtual installation, an overview of all known cultural resources within the TNARNG virtual installation, and the status of those resources at each site and training installation. Also identified are areas where cultural resources could exist, however, sufficient research has not been completed to identify these potential and unknown resources.

Table D-1 TNARNG Sites and Training Installations

PRIDE Code	Installation	Address	Acreage	# Buildings	County	USGS Quadrangle
47A05	Alamo RC	778 Hwy 54 N. 38001	19.88	2	Crockett	Alamo
47A07	Ashland City RC	1935 Hwy 12 S. 37015	11.65	2	Cheatham	Lillamay
47A10	Athens RC	413 County Rd. 554, 37303	19.77	5	McMinn	Athens
47C71	Nashville, Berry Field AASF	Knapp Blvd, 37214	34.35	6	Davidson	Nashville E., Antioch
47A15	Bolivar RC	1600 W. Market St., 38008	13.89	2	Hardeman	Bolivar West
47A20	Bristol RC	611 Bluff City Hwy, 37620	6.90	4	Sullivan	Bristol
47A30	Brownsville RC	221 Morgan St., 38012	18.35	1	Haywood	Sunnyhill
47A35	Camden RC	190 Armory Ave., 38320	7.20	3	Benton	Camden
47A40	Centerville RC	150 Universal Dr., 37033	21.30	3	Hickman	Centerville
47A50	Chattanooga RC	1801 S Holtzclaw Ave., 37404	16.00	17	Hamilton	Chattanooga
47A55	Clarksville RC	1801 Fort Campbell Blvd., 37042	4.83	2	Montgomery	New Providence
47A65	Cleveland RC	4185 Dalton Pike, 37323	10.00	2	Bradley	Felker, McDonald
47A70	Clinton RC	189 JD Yarnell Industrial Pkwy, 37716	13.58	2	Anderson	Powell

PRIDE Code	Installation	Address	Acreage	# Buildings	County	USGS Quadrangle
47A75	Columbia RC	844 N James Campbell Blvd., 38401	20.02	4	Maury	Columbia
47A80	Cookeville RC	505 Gould Dr., 38506	11.70	6	Putnam	Godwin
47A85	Covington RC	4500 Mueller Brass Rd., 38019	20.01	1	Tipton	Covington
47A90	Crossville RC	144 Sparta Hwy., 38572	11.40	1	Cumberland	Crossville
47A92	Dayton RC	225 Manufacturers Rd., 37321	11.31	1	Rhea	Morgan Springs
47A95	Dickson RC	155 Buckner Park Dr., 37055	15.00	3	Dickson	Dickson
47B00	Dresden RC	6525 Hwy 22, 38225	19.00	2	Weakley	Dresden
47B03	Dunlap RC	5915 Hwy 28, 37327	10.00	2	Sequatchie	Daus
47B05	Dyersburg RC	502 James H. Rice Rd., 38024	10.00	1	Dyer	Newbern
47B10	Elizabethton RC	128 Judge Don Lewis Blvd., 37643	14.53	3	Carter	Elizabethton
47B15	Fayetteville RC	1805 Wilson Pkwy., 37334	18.55	1	Lincoln	Fayetteville
47E20	Fort Campbell UTES	6083 Market Garden Rd., 42223	17.00	5	Christian	Herndon
47B20	Gallatin RC	1250 Hartsville Pike, 37066	17.82	1	Sumner	Gallatin
47A38	Gordonsville RC	101 Transport Dr., 38563	15.00	3	Smith	Gordonsville
47B25	Greeneville RC	1030 Hal Henard Rd., 37743	12.10	3	Greene	Mosheim
47B35	Henderson RC	759 East Main St., 38340	11.86	8	Chester	Jacks Creek
47B37	Hohenwald RC	1177 West Main St., 38462	16.00	1	Lewis	Kimmins

PRIDE Code	Installation	Address	Acreege	# Buildings	County	USGS Quadrangle
47B40	Humboldt RC	15 Hadley Dr., 38343	21.55	2	Gibson	Humboldt
47B45	Huntingdon RC	400 Mustang Dr., 38344	9.37	1	Carroll	Huntingdon
47B48	Jacksboro RC	301 Industrial Pkwy., 37757	10.00	2	Campbell	Jacksboro
47B50	Jackson AFRC	1510 Hwy 70 East, 38301	21.89	4	Madison	Jackson North
47B51	Jackson AASF	2254 Westover Rd., 38301	59.69	5	Madison	Westover
47B52	Jamestown RC	3399 South York Hwy., 38556	15.94	3	Fentress	Grimsley
47B53	Jefferson City RC	270 E Old Andrew Johnson Hwy., 37760	15.06	1	Jefferson	Talbott
47B22	Johnson City AASF	253 Don May Rd., 37615	103.22	10	Washington	Boone Dam
47B70	Knoxville Sutherland RC	3330 Sutherland Ave., 37919	6.10	8	Knox	Knoxville
47B79	Lafayette RC	1200 Russell Dr., 37083	10.00	2	Macon	Lafayette
47B80	Lawrenceburg RC	2113 Helton Dr., 38464	15.78	3	Lawrence	Ethridge
47B95	Lebanon RC	1010 Leeville Pike, 37090	14.26	1	Wilson	Lebanon
47B94	Lebanon FMS	719 Elkins Dr., 37087	3.10	3	Wilson	Lebanon
47C00	Lenoir City RC	2325 Old Hwy 95, 37771	14.22	2	Loudon	Lenoir City
47C05	Lewisburg RC	822 E. Commerce St., 37091	14.38	3	Marshall	Lewisburg
47C10	Lexington RC	690 Airways Dr., 38351	21.04	3	Henderson	Chesterfield, Lexington
47C20	Livingston RC	2029 Cookeville Hwy., 38570	22.95	1	Overton	Okalona
47C15	Lobelville RC	3653 S. Main St., 37097	12.78	2	Perry	Chestnut Grove

PRIDE Code	Installation	Address	Acreege	# Buildings	County	USGS Quadrangle
47B77	Louisville AASF	2111 Army Drive, 37777	18.50	4	Blount	Maryville
47C40	Maryville RC	1721 W. Lamar Alexander Pkwy., 37801	13.58	2	Blount	Louisville
47C25	McKenzie RC	110 Hwy 140 South, 38201	15.00	2	Carroll	McKenzie
47C30	McMinnville RC	106 Security Circle, 37110	5.00	3	Warren	Cardwell Mountain, McMinnville
47C31	McMinnville property	5839 Manchester Hwy., 37357	23.31	2	Warren	Cardwell Mountain, McMinnville
47C45	Memphis RC	2610 E. Holmes Rd., 38118	30.00	3	Shelby	SE Memphis
47545	Milan RC	239 Medina Hwy., 38358	10.67	2	Gibson	Spring Creek
47C57	Millington RC	5650 Attu St., 38053	12.50	1	Shelby	Brunswick
47C59	Monteagle RC	107 Armory Rd., 37356	15.00	2	Grundy	Burrow Cove
47B61	Mt. Carmel RC	399 Highway 11W, 37645	33.22	3	Hawkins	Church Hill
47C65	Murfreesboro RC	2350 Armory Dr., 37129	10.00	1	Rutherford	Murfreesboro
47C70	Nashville RC	3041 Sidco Dr., 37204	73.15	25	Davidson	Oak Hill
47C72	New Tazewell RC	505 Old Knoxville Hwy., 37825	10.00	2	Claiborne	Tazewell
47C80	Newport RC	7055 Armory Rd., 37821	14.39	3	Cocke	Newport
47C92	Oneida RC	1796 Airport Rd., 37841	15.34	1	Scott	Oneida South
47C95	Paris RC	285 County Home Rd., 38242	22.72	2	Henry	Paris
47D27	Pigeon Forge RC	1856 Ridge Rd., 37863	10.00	2	Sevier	Pigeon Forge
47D05	Pulaski RC	2398 Industrial	13.61	2	Giles	Pulaski

PRIDE Code	Installation	Address	Acreege	# Buildings	County	USGS Quadrangle
47D10	Ripley RC	Loop Rd., 38478 2425 Hwy. 51 S., 38063	10.00	2	Lauderdale	Ripley South
47D15	Rockwood RC	111 S. Hewitt Ave., 37854	6.30	6	Roane	Rockwood
47D17	Rogersville RC	208 Frontage Rd., 37857	10.71	3	Hawkins	Burem
47C60	Russellville RC	5255 E. Andrew Johnson Hwy., 37860	15.00	5	Hamblen	Springvale
47D20	Savannah RC	400 Armory Lane, 38372	18.73	1	Hardin	Savannah
47D25	Selmer RC	1232 Peach St., 38375	10.00	1	McNairy	Purdy
47D30	Shelbyville RC	2009 S. Cannon Blvd., 37160	20.00	3	Bedford	Shelbyville
47D55	Sparta RC	1685 McMinnville Hwy., 38583	10.00	2	White	Sparta
47D60	Springfield RC	5255 Hwy 76 E., 37172	10.52	3	Robertson	Youngville
47D65	Sweetwater RC	1318 New Hwy 68, 37874	10.00	2	Monroe	Sweetwater
47B11	TN Ridge RC	875 Hwy 49 W., 37178	10.00	2	Houston	Erin, Stewart
47D75	Trenton RC	1460 Industrial Park Dr., 38382	19.92	2	Gibson	Trenton
47D80	Tullahoma RC	1202 E. Carroll St., 37388	6.40	7	Coffee	Tullahoma
47D90	Union City RC	2017 E. Reelfoot Ave., 38261	14.42	4	Obion	Union City
13255	VTS Catoosa	43 Pistol Range Rd., Tunnel Hill GA., 30755	1629.54	39	Catoosa	Ringgold

PRIDE Code	Installation	Address	Acreage	# Buildings	County	USGS Quadrangle
47545	VTS Milan	325 Arsenal Lane, Lavinia, TN, 38348	16131.3	70	Gibson, Carroll	Atwood, Medina, Spring Creek
47525	VTS Smyrna	603 Fitzhugh Blvd., 37167	852.87	58	Rutherford	Gladeville, Lavergne
47D85	VTS Tullahoma	400 Industrial Rd., 37388	7215	35	Coffee	Manchester, Normandy Lake, Capitol Hill, Tullahoma
47D95	Waverly RC	1421 Hwy 70 W., 37185	13.51	3	Humphrey's	Waverly
47E00	Waynesboro RC	106 Industrial Drive. 38485	17.80	1	Wayne	Waynesboro
47E05	Winchester RC	313 Wilton Circle, 37398	21.88	7	Franklin	Belvidere

Archaeological Resources

The following table details all of the currently known archaeological sites present across all of the TNARNG's virtual installation. Archaeological surveys are performed on an as needed basis when potential sites are encountered or as research funding becomes available. The TNARNG and the TN-SHPO are in agreement on the NRHP-eligibility status denoted for each TNARNG archaeological site that has been documented and recorded at the Tennessee Site File as an archaeological site with the standardized state trinomial designation. Table D-2 incorporates information from the most recent survey, which was performed in 2022.

Table D-2 TNARNG Sites and Archaeological Resources

Location	PRIDE Code	Total Acreage	# Acres Surveyed	# Archaeological Sites	# Eligible Sites
Alamo RC	47A05	19.88	19.88	1	0
Ashland City RC	47A07	11.65	0	0	0
Athens RC	47A10	19.77	0	0	0
Berry Field AASF	47C71	34.35	0	0	0
Bolivar RC	47A15	13.89	13.89	0	0
Bristol RC	47A20	6.90	6.90	0	0
Brownsville RC	47A30	18.35	18.35	0	0
Camden RC	47A35	7.20	0	0	0
Centerville RC	47A40	21.30	0	0	0
Chattanooga RC	47A50	16.00	0	0	0
Clarksville RC	47A55	4.83	0	0	0
Cleveland RC	47A65	10.00	0	0	0
Clinton RC	47A70	13.58	0	0	0

Location	PRIDE Code	Total Acreage	# Acres Surveyed	# Archaeological Sites	# Eligible Sites
Columbia RC	47A75	20.20	0	0	0
Cookeville RC	47A80	11.70	0	0	0
Covington RC	47A85	20.01	20.01	0	0
Crossville RC	47A90	11.40	0	0	0
Dayton RC	47A92	11.31	0	0	0
Dickson RC	47A95	15.00	0	0	0
Dresden RC	47B00	19.00	19.00	0	0
Dunlap RC	47B03	10.00	0	0	0
Dyersburg RC	47B05	10.00	10.00	0	0
Elizabethton RC	47B10	14.53	14.53	1	0
Fayetteville RC	47B15	18.55	0	0	0
Fort Campbell UTES	47E20	17.00	0	0	0
Gallatin RC	47B20	17.82	0	0	0
Gordonsville RC	47A38	15.00	0	0	0
Greeneville RC	47B25	12.10	12.10	1	0
Henderson RC	47B35	11.86	11.86	1	0
Hohenwald RC	47B37	16.00	0	0	0
Humboldt RC	47B40	21.55	21.55	1	1
Huntingdon RC	47B45	9.37	9.37	0	0
Jacksboro RC	47B48	10.00	0	0	0
Jackson AFRC	47B50	21.89	21.89	0	0
Jackson AASF	47B51	59.69	59.69	0	0
Jamestown RC	47B52	15.94	0	0	0
Jefferson City RC	47B53	15.06	15.06	0	0
Johnson City AFRC	47B22	103.22	0	0	0
Knoxville-Sutherland RC	47B70	6.10	0	0	0
Lafayette RC	47B79	10.00	0	0	0
Lawrenceburg RC	47B80	15.78	0	0	0
Lebanon RC/FMS	47B95	17.36	0	0	0
Lenoir City RC	47C00	14.22	0	0	0
Lewisburg RC	47C05	14.38	0	0	0
Lexington RC	47C10	21.04	21.04	0	0
Livingston RC	47C20	22.95	0	0	0
Lobelville RC	47C15	12.78	0	0	0
Louisville AASF	47B77	18.50	0	0	0
Maryville RC	47C40	13.58	0	0	0
McKenzie RC	47C25	15.00	15.00	0	0
McMinnville RC	47C30	5.00	0	0	0
McMinnville Property	47C31	23.31	23.31	0	0
Memphis RC	47C45	30.00	30.00	0	0
Milan RC	47545	10.67	0	0	0
Millington RC	47C57	12.50	12.50	0	0
Monteagle RC	47C59	15.00	0	0	0
Mt. Carmel AFRC	47B61	33.22	0	0	0
Murfreesboro RC	47C65	10.00	0	0	0
Nashville JFHQ	47C70	73.15	0	0	0
New Tazewell RC	47C72	10.00	10.00	0	0
Newport RC	47C80	14.39	14.39	0	0

Location	PRIDE Code	Total Acreage	# Acres Surveyed	# Archaeological Sites	# Eligible Sites
Oneida RC	47C92	15.34	0	0	0
Paris RC	47C95	22.72	22.72	0	0
Pigeon Forge RC	47D27	10.00	10.00	0	0
Pulaski RC	47D05	13.61	0	0	0
Ripley RC	47D10	10.00	10.00	0	0
Rockwood RC	47D15	6.30	0	0	0
Rogersville RC	47D17	10.71	10.71	0	0
Russellville RC	47C60	15.00	15.00	0	0
Savannah RC	47D20	18.73	0	0	0
Selmer RC	47D25	10.00	10.00	0	0
Shelbyville RC	47D30	20.00	0	0	0
Sparta RC	47D55	10.00	0	0	0
Springfield RC	47D60	10.52	0	0	0
Sweetwater RC	47D65	10.00	0	0	0
TN Ridge RC	47B11	10.00	0	0	0
Trenton RC	47D75	19.92	19.92	0	0
Tullahoma RC	47D80	7.16	0	0	0
Union City RC	47D90	14.42	14.42	0	0
Waverly RC	47D95	13.51	0	0	0
Waynesboro RC	47E00	17.80	0	0	0
Winchester RC	47E05	21.88	0	0	0

Architectural Resources

The following table details the architectural resources available across all of the TNARNG's virtual installation. Historical building inventories are performed on a yearly basis as buildings in the TNARNG inventory reach 50 years of age. The TNARNG and the TN-SHPO are in agreement on the NRHP-eligibility status denoted for each TNARNG site that has passed the 50-year threshold and therefore has been evaluated for the NRHP. Table D-3 incorporates information from the most recent inventory, which was performed in 2019.

Table D-3 TNARNG Sites and Architectural Resources

Location	Installation Code	Total # Bldgs.	# Bldgs. >50 yrs.	# Bldgs. Evaluated	# Eligible Bldgs.	# Bldgs. Turning 50 w/i 5 yrs.	NRHP District or Landscape
Alamo RC	47A05	2	0	0	0	0	No
Ashland City RC	47A07	2	0	0	0	0	No
Athens RC	47A10	5	0	0	0	2	No
Berry Field AASF	47C71	6	3	3	0	0	No
Bolivar RC	47A15	2	0	0	0	0	No
Bristol RC	47A20	4	2	2	0	0	No
Brownsville RC	47A30	1	0	0	0	0	No
Camden RC	47A35	3	2	2	0	0	No

Location	Installation Code	Total # Bldgs.	# Bldgs. >50 yrs.	# Bldgs. Evaluated	# Eligible Bldgs.	# Bldgs. Turning 50 w/i 5 yrs.	NRHP District or Landscape
Centerville RC	47A40	3	0	0	0	2	No
Chattanooga RC	47A50	17	11	11	11	2	Yes
Clarksville RC	47A55	2	1	1	0	0	No
Cleveland RC	47A65	2	0	0	0	0	No
Clinton RC	47A70	2	0	0	0	0	No
Columbia RC	47A75	4	0	0	0	2	No
Cookeville RC	47A80	6	0	0	0	4	No
Covington RC	47A85	1	0	0	0	0	No
Crossville RC	47A90	1	1	1	0	0	No
Dayton RC	47A92	1	0	0	0	0	No
Dickson RC	47A95	3	0	0	0	2	No
Dresden RC	47B00	2	0	0	0	0	No
Dunlap RC	47B03	2	0	0	0	0	No
Dyersburg RC	47B05	1	0	0	0	0	No
Elizabethton RC	47B10	3	0	0	0	0	No
Fayetteville RC	47B15	1	0	0	0	0	No
Fort Campbell UTES	47E20	5	0	0	0	0	No
Gallatin RC	47B20	1	0	0	0	0	No
Gordonsville RC	47A38	3	0	0	0	0	No
Greeneville RC	47B25	3	0	0	0	0	No
Henderson RC	47B35	8	2	2	0	1	No
Hohenwald RC	47B37	1	0	0	0	0	No
Humboldt RC	47B40	2	0	0	0	0	No
Huntingdon RC	47B45	1	0	0	0	0	No
Jacksboro RC	47B48	2	0	0	0	0	No
Jackson AFRC	47B50	4	0	0	0	2	No
Jackson AASF	47B51	5	0	0	0	0	No
Jamestown RC	47B52	3	0	0	0	0	No
Jefferson City RC	47B53	1	0	0	0	0	No
Johnson City AFRC	47B22	10	0	0	0	0	No
Knoxville-Sutherland RC	47B70	8	4	4	1	0	No
Lafayette RC	47B79	2	0	0	0	0	No
Lawrenceburg RC	47B80	3	0	0	0	2	No
Lebanon RC/FMS	47B95	4	0	0	0	3	No
Lenoir City RC	47C00	2	0	0	0	0	No
Lewisburg RC	47C05	3	2	2	0	0	No
Lexington RC	47C10	3	0	0	0	0	No
Livingston RC	47C20	1	0	0	0	0	No
Lobelville RC	47C15	2	0	0	0	0	No
Louisville AASF	47B77	4	0	0	0	0	No
Maryville RC	47C40	2	0	0	0	2	No
McKenzie RC	47C25	2	0	0	0	0	No
McMinnville Property	47C31	2	0	0	0	0	No
McMinnville RC	47C30	3	3	3	1	0	No
Memphis RC	47C45	3	0	0	0	0	No
Milan RC	47545	2	0	0	0	0	No

Location	Installation Code	Total # Bldgs.	# Bldgs. >50 yrs.	# Bldgs. Evaluated	# Eligible Bldgs.	# Bldgs. Turning 50 w/i 5 yrs.	NRHP District or Landscape
Millington RC	47C57	1	0	0	0	0	No
Monteagle RC	47C59	2	0	0	0	0	No
Mt. Carmel AFRC	47B61	3	0	0	0	0	No
Murfreesboro RC	47C65	1	0	0	0	0	No
Nashville JFHQ	47C70	25	11	11	0	4	No
New Tazewell RC	47C72	2	0	0	0	0	No
Newport RC	47C80	3	0	0	0	0	No
Oneida RC	47C92	1	0	0	0	0	No
Paris RC	47C95	2	0	0	0	0	No
Pigeon Forge RC	47D27	2	0	0	0	0	No
Pulaski RC	47D05	2	0	0	0	0	No
Ripley RC	47D10	2	0	0	0	0	No
Rockwood RC	47D15	6	4	4	1	0	No
Rogersville RC	47D17	3	0	0	0	0	No
Russellville RC	47C60	5	1	1	0	0	No
Savannah RC	47D20	1	0	0	0	0	No
Selmer RC	47D25	1	0	0	0	0	No
Shelbyville RC	47D30	3	0	0	0	0	No
Sparta RC	47D55	2	0	0	0	0	No
Springfield RC	47D60	3	0	0	0	0	No
Sweetwater RC	47D65	2	0	0	0	0	No
TN Ridge RC	47B11	2	0	0	0	0	No
Trenton RC	47D75	2	0	0	0	0	No
Tulahoma RC	47D80	7	2	2	0	1	No
Union City RC	47D90	4	1	1	0	0	No
Waverly RC	47D95	3	2	2	0	0	No
Waynesboro RC	47E00	1	0	0	0	0	No
Winchester RC	47E05	7	0	0	0	1	No

VTS Catoosa Cultural Resources Summary

There are twenty-six (26) reported archaeological sites at VTS Catoosa with two (2) of them recorded as cemeteries (Massengill Cemetery is protected by fencing). Four (4) sites are recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and are protected. TNARNG is currently protecting 5 (4 eligible and 1 potentially eligible) archaeological sites. The goal is to continue to manage all cultural resources in the training areas within the next 5 years and monitor standard operations and maintenance activities such as prescribed fire, brush management and invasive species removal.

Fourteen (14) sites represent prehistoric occupations; two of those are recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion D, and eleven are recommended ineligible for the NRHP. The prehistoric sites range from ephemeral encampments associated with lithic reduction to extensive, long-term occupations.

Ten (10) historic archaeological sites are present within the VTS Catoosa boundary. They include one late nineteenth to early twentieth century house site, a collection of brick scatter, an historic spring box, early twentieth century camp incinerator, early to mid-twentieth century trash dump, one house site that dates to the latter half of the nineteenth century, a probable Civil War cemetery, a late-nineteenth-century family (Massengill) cemetery, a mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century house site, and a cave visited by members of the Sixth Cavalry stationed at Fort Oglethorpe during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Two cemeteries are protected (1 historic, and 1 potentially eligible Civil War Burial Ground). As stated in the 5-year plan, within the next 5 years, the goal is to complete a holistic study on the Civil War cemetery utilizing devices such as Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR).

Two (2) archaeological sites (9CT31, and 9CT135) contain both prehistoric and historic components. 9CT31's historic component is associated with a late-nineteenth/early-twentieth-century house site with the age and cultural association of the prehistoric component unknown. 9CT135's historic component is very minor while the site designation wholly refers to the lithic scatter description. These sites are recommended as ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion D.

Table D-4 Archaeological Site Inventory for VTS-Catoosa

Site	Cultural Component	Probable Function	NRHP Assessment
9CT28	Woodland-Mississippian?	Village/Base Camp?	Eligible
9CT29	Unknown Prehistoric	Unknown	Ineligible
9CT30	Unknown Prehistoric	Logistical Camp	Ineligible
9CT31	Late 19th/early 20th century; Unknown Prehistoric	Historic House Site; prehistoric Logistical Camp	Ineligible
9CT32	Unknown Prehistoric	Lithic Reduction	Ineligible
9CT33	Unknown Prehistoric	Base or Logistical Camp	Ineligible
9CT34	Middle to Late 19 th Century	House Site or Small Lodge	Ineligible
9CT35	Late 19 th /20 th Century	Cave with Historic Inscriptions	Ineligible
9CT36	Late 19 th Century	Massengill Family Cemetery	Ineligible
9CT66	Early Woodland	Lithic Reduction and Tool Manufacturing	Eligible
9CT67	Unknown Prehistoric	Lithic Reduction	Ineligible

Site	Cultural Component	Probable Function	NRHP Assessment
9CT68	Unknown Prehistoric	Lithic Reduction	Ineligible
9CT69	Early Woodland	Base or Logistical Camp	Ineligible
9CT70*	Unknown Prehistoric	Lithic Reduction and Tool Manufacturing	Ineligible
9CT71	Early Woodland	Lithic Reduction or Tool Manufacturing	Ineligible
9CT73	Unknown Prehistoric	Lithic Reduction or Tool Manufacturing	Ineligible
9CT74	Civil War?	Civil War Cemetery associated with hospital at Catoosa Springs	Undetermined Eligibility
9CT76	Late 19 th / early 20 th Century	House Site	Ineligible
9CT91	Unknown Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter	Ineligible
9CT134	Historic Brick Scatter	Unknown	Ineligible
9CT135	Lithic Scatter, Minor Historic Presence	Lithic Reduction and Tool Manufacturing	Ineligible
9CT136	Lithic Scatter	Lithic Reduction and Tool Manufacturing	Ineligible
9CT137	Historic Spring Box	Springhouse/ Catchment Basin	Eligible
9CT138	Early 20 th Century	Camp Incinerator?	Ineligible
9CT139	Early-Mid 20 th Century	Trash Dump	Ineligible
9CT140	Mid-19 th /Early 20 th Century	Historic House Site	Eligible

*Sites 9CT72 and 9CT75 were determined to be in fact one continuous site with 9CT70 in the 2005 Phase II investigations. The GA-SHPO concurred with the eligibility recommendations noted above.

The 1997 architectural inventory used pedestrian survey and real property inventory databases to identify all resources in the boundary of VTS Catoosa that were 50-years old or older. The survey identified 17 historic architectural resources. Of those, three were recommended eligible for the NRHP; the rest were recommended ineligible due to loss of integrity. Based on the findings of the inventory, the GA SHPO determined that VTS Catoosa does not feature an NRHP-eligible district because of significant modern alterations to a majority of the historic resources, non-historic infill construction, and modified use.

The three architectural resources recommended as eligible include: a 1934 concrete dam (with its associated pond) [TR-23]; a ca. 1907 target range [TR-206]; and a ca. 1940 concrete bridge (HS-17). Properties HS-14 and HS-17 appeared eligible under NRHP Criterion C due to their intact state and their engineering significance. Property HS-15 was recommended as eligible under NRHP Criterion A for its role in the military history of the local area, state, and region and under Criterion C as an intact site that continues to display its historic appearance and use. In 2016, after further review, the TNARNG determined that the bridge was not original and delisted it as NRHP-eligible with GASHPO concurrence. An architectural survey in 2017 added a target range house {TR-30} to the now NRHP-eligible district with the target range. All buildings over 50 years old have been assessed and there are no buildings approaching 50 years within the next 5 years from the date of this completed ICRMP.

Table D-5 Architectural Resources Inventory for VTS Catoosa

Building	Resource Type/Description	NRHP Assessment
HS-1	Front Gabled Bungalow	Ineligible
HS-2	Side Gabled Frame Office Building	Ineligible
HS-3	Side Gabled Frame Office Building	Ineligible
HS-4	Front Gabled Frame Barracks	Ineligible
HS-5	Front Gabled Frame Barracks	Ineligible
HS-6	Front Gabled Frame Barracks	Ineligible
HS-7	Front Gabled Frame Barracks	Ineligible
HS-8	Front Gabled Frame Barracks	Ineligible
HS-9	Front Gabled Frame Barracks	Ineligible
HS-10	Front Gabled Frame Barracks	Ineligible
HS-11	Side Gabled Frame Office Building	Ineligible
HS-12	Side Gabled Frame Maintenance Building	Ineligible
HS-13	Formed Concrete Reservoir	Ineligible
HS-14	Formed Concrete Dam with Pond	Eligible
HS-15	600 Yard Target Range	Eligible
HS-16	Side Gabled Target House	Ineligible
HS-17	Formed Concrete Bridge	Ineligible
TR-30	Range/Target House	Eligible

Archaeological and Historical Background

Pre-Historic Context

The current environment of northern Georgia is much different from what had existed thousands of years ago. Humans first arrived in the Southeast sometime between 10,000 and 12,000 years ago, which was during the final stages of the Pleistocene epoch (ca. 1.8 M.Y.A. to 10,000 B.P.). Temperatures were substantially lower, large ice sheets existed, and global sea levels were substantially lower. This region would have experienced repeated glacial stages and warmer interglacial periods during this epoch. During the Wisconsinian glaciation (ca. 28,000 B.P. to 18,000 B.P.), the great Laurentide ice sheet covered much of North America to the north of the Ohio Valley. Many plant and animal species that inhabited the Southeast during the late Pleistocene were similar to species that exist today; however, Pleistocene megafauna also existed, including mastodon, mammoth, bison, giant ground sloth, saber-toothed cats, horse and bear.

The Pleistocene transitioned into the Holocene epoch around 10,000 B.P. This transition period is marked by fluctuations in global temperatures that resulted in a gradual switch to interglacial conditions. With increasing temperatures, the glaciers and ice sheets began to retreat further north. Referencing Delcourt and Delcourt, the coniferous pine-spruce forests were established in the study area by approximately 14,000 B.P. Eventually, these boreal forests were replaced by deciduous forests (oak, hickory, beech, birch, elm) as temperatures and precipitation increased.

The Holocene epoch is divided into three periods. The Early Holocene (ca. 10,000 to 8500 B.P.) in this region is characterized by warming trends, rising sea levels, and an increase in growth of deciduous forests. These changing environmental conditions led to the extinction of Pleistocene megafauna. The Middle Holocene (ca. 8500 to 4000 B.P.) is also known as the Altithermal, or Hypsithermal Interval. This period marks the peak of interglacial conditions. Precipitation

decreased, rising sea levels slowed, and temperatures increased. By the Late Holocene (ca. 4000 B.P. to present), temperatures cooled slightly, and sea levels stabilized, resulting in the environmental conditions that exist today. Over time, coniferous trees have steadily intermixed with deciduous forests in this region; however, oak-hickory stands have decreased during historic times due to human impacts, some of which have been replaced with pine forests.

The prehistory of northern Georgia begins sometime prior 9000 B.C. and ends around A.D. 1540 with the Hernando de Soto entrada.

Native American Utilization of Region

With its unique location at the juncture of three different vegetation zones, the region provided resources and opportunities for a variety of different cultural groups and activities. Sites range from open camps to small, burned rock middens to diffuse scatters of tools and artifacts.

The Paleoindian Period represents the latter part of the Pleistocene Ice Age when evidence of human occupation appears in the New World. Based on existing evidence, it appears most Paleoindians were specialized hunters and scavengers of the dwindling populations of megafauna such as mammoth, mastodon, and horse that once roamed the North American continent. Modern climatic conditions after the Pleistocene provided white-tailed deer, black bear, rabbit, squirrel, and racoon. Spanning 11,500-10,000 BP, the period is often divided into three subperiods based on a distinctive series of projectile point/knife types of characteristics. The Middle Tennessee Valley has one of the largest concentrations of Clovis and later Paleoindian artifacts recovered any place in North America. Destabilization of the coastal habitats due to continual sea level instability are postulated as the cause of population increase in the uplands. The Fall Line areas, an interface between the Piedmont and Coastal Plain, contained the highest density of Late Paleoindian settlements. By 11,000 BP, the environment had changed to a mixed hardwood forest with temperatures warmer in the summer and colder in the winter, and the precipitation increased. The upland karst areas became less attractive to small groups of hunters and gatherers, and the settlement patterns shifted.

The Archaic stage in the Middle South has been divided into Early, Middle, and Late Archaic periods. A time range from 10,000 BP to 2,900 BP has been estimated for the Archaic. The lithic technology associated with this period represents a significant change from the preceding Paleoindian stage. Archaic lithic technology demonstrates the beginning of an adaptation to regional lithic resources and the adaptation of regional stylistic point type variants. The lithic reduction sequence changed from the large blade tools to a less complex core reduction and flake tool technology.

Early Archaic. The Early Archaic in the Middle South can be discussed in terms of four horizons, each of which has a specialized temporal and regional development. The Dalton and Quad horizon appear earliest, and it is considered a transitional phase between the Paleoindian and Archaic traditions. The Dalton horizon is followed by the Big Sandy, the Kirk horizon, and finally, the Bifurcate Base horizon. Each horizon can be arbitrarily assigned a 1000 to 500-year time span until more definitive work can be completed.

An Early Archaic settlement pattern model for the Middle Tennessee River can be extrapolated, with reservations, from northeastern Arkansas where seasonal settlements have been identified. Although considerable disagreement has been generated. The argument most applicable to this region posits a central base camp, with scattered special-purpose camps in the hinterlands. In northwestern Alabama, this settlement pattern is observed in the locations of small upland settlements as typified by the Stanfield-Worley Bluff Shelter and open sites associated with upland karst topography. Two significant aspects of this model that are not variables in the north Alabama and Middle Tennessee area are the restricted chert sources and the possible location of Dalton cemeteries. Other similar models suggest that during the Early Archaic, a narrow range of plant and animal species were being intensively exploited from specific forest and lacustrine environments.

Middle Archaic. The Middle Archaic dates from approximately 7500 to 5000 BP, corresponding to the dryer climatic interval known in North America as the Hypsithermal. During this period, a significant population increase has been noted throughout the Middle South. The projectile points/knives characteristic of this period include the Eva-Morrow Mountain cluster, the Sykes-White Springs cluster, and the Benton cluster. Radiocarbon dates for Sykes-White Springs have been estimated at 13 6500 to 6000 BP, and the Benton horizon in the midsouth was centered between 6500 and 5550 cal BP. A suggested developmental sequence of point types and artifact assemblages is as follows: Eva-Morrow Mountain, Sykes-White Springs, and Benton horizon.

Research in the Nashville Basin has suggested that the Middle Archaic marked a significant increase in the local population and the establishment of more permanent sites in the inner Nashville Basin to compensate for a climatic amelioration elsewhere in the Tennessee Valley. This decrease in mobility effectively increased the localized resource utilization. During this period, the flood plain stabilized and shoal habitats were enhanced. The hunting and gathering culture began collecting freshwater gastropods in large numbers. The riverine environments were intensively exploited from semi-permanent camps, some of which were located on presently flood-prone expanses of the river margin. The large shell mounds on the lower and middle Tennessee River were first constructed during this period. Results from archaeological work in the proposed Columbia Reservoir area of Middle Tennessee indicated that a set of river levees was deposited along the Middle Duck River during the period from 6000 to 5000 BP. Middle Archaic projectile points were recovered in a buried A-soil horizon in several of these river levees. Changes in the riverine fluvial systems, which resulted in this river levee formation, may be linked to the Hypsithermal climatic shift.

Late Archaic. The Late Archaic period in the Tennessee Valley area is marked by a return to climates similar to that of today, a significant increase in population, and the settlement and exploitation of new environments. The Late Archaic dates from ca. 5000 to 2800 BP. Three distinctive projectile point clusters and artifact horizons can be tentatively defined for the Late Archaic: the Pickwick-Ledbetter horizon, dated from 5000 to 4000 BP; the Little Bear Creek horizon, from 4000 to 3100 BP; and the Wade horizon, from 3100 to 2500 BP. Regional variants of this Late Archaic sequence include the Appalachian Stemmed- Savannah River, Guilford, Halifax, Iddins, and Otarre PP/K types.

During the period between 6000-4000 BP, there was extensive population growth and regional adaptation. Trade of raw material and perhaps finished products intensified during the terminal Archaic and into the Gulf Formational stage. Regional burial complexes are recognized for this time span in various areas of the eastern United States. In Middle Tennessee, the Pickwick Burial complex is defined by flexed interments and occasional cremations. Mortuary goods rarely accompany adult interments and are not differentiated by sex; however, grave goods are not uncommon with children and infants. It is speculated that this might reflect the beginnings of status differentiation within these groups.

Gulf Formational Ceramic Tradition. The distribution of ceramics across the Coastal Plain from South Carolina and Florida to Louisiana and up the Mississippi River during 3000-2000 BP has been partially defined by Walthall and Jenkins (1976) and Jenkins and Krause (1986) as the Gulf Formational stage. The Gulf Formational is proposed as a developmental unit to include the spread of ceramics across the Coastal Plain that occurred between the end of the Late Archaic and the development of a fully developed Woodland pattern. Distinct from the Woodland ceramic tradition which developed in the Ohio River drainage or possibly farther to the east, the Gulf Formational tradition began by ca. 4500 BP and continued to approximately 2400 BP, in the Middle Tennessee River Valley. Although originally defined as a cultural stage, the Gulf Formational stage is rather a ceramic horizon. The Gulf Formational ceramic tradition is a heuristic temporal device, defined in the literature to include the Wheeler and Alexander ceramic series. Sassaman et al. (1990) refer to this as the Ceramic Late Archaic. Gulf Formational ceramics are superimposed on the regionally and topographically circumscribed cultures and defined Late Archaic phases. Phillips (1970) considers fiber-tempered Wheeler series and the sand tempered Alexander series to be major horizon markers. The Gulf Formational is divided into three periods: Early (4500–3200 BP), Middle (3200–2500 BP), and Late (2500–2100 BP)

The transition to Early Woodland is characterized by the addition of ceramics to the Late Archaic assemblage and a change toward increased flood plain adaptation. Investigations in western Middle Tennessee River valleys suggest that riparian base camps and smaller camps, along with small open-air camp sites and bluff shelters in the uplands, comprised the settlement pattern. Subsistence relied heavily on the exploitation of riverine environments, though exploitation of shellfish does not appear to have been important in all areas.

The Woodland period in the southeastern U.S. can be divided into Early Woodland (2900–2400 BP), Middle Woodland (2400–1200 BP), and Late Woodland (2800–1000 BP). Each stage of the Woodland period can be described in terms of ceramic and projectile point types and differences in settlement patterns across the region. Discussions have been about a sweeping hypothesis regarding the migration of a new population from the Ohio Valley region, which resulted in changes to lithic and ceramic technology, settlement, and subsistence.

Early Woodland. The transition from Late Archaic to Early Woodland is marked by the addition of ceramics as well as increased flood plain horticulture. Ceramics associated with the Early Woodland include the Late Gulf Formational Alexander series, and crushed quartzite-tempered Watts Bar ceramic series. The Woodland ceramic tradition moved down from the Ohio River basin, and crushed quartzite-tempered Watts Bar ceramics and limestone-tempered ceramics may have been introduced to Late Archaic groups in the northern Alabama area by 2800 BP or later. In

contrast, the Late Gulf Formational ceramic tradition is clearly evident in northern Alabama by 3000 BP. Futato (1998) also discussed the Late Gulf Formational ceramics occurring with the western Tennessee River Valley and the Early Woodland component in Guntersville Basin. Culturally diagnostic artifacts from this period include the aforementioned Rounded Base clusters of projectile points, which contain the Adena, Dickson, Gary, Flint Creek, and Morhiss types. Other projectile point type clusters associated with this phase within the Tennessee River basin include the Upper Valley Side-Notched and Ebenezer types. The Watts Bar ceramics, traditionally associated with the Early Woodland, are noted to occur in low frequency in the western area of the Tennessee River basin of northern Alabama and Middle Tennessee. Within middle Alabama, thirty Watts Bar sherds were found in association with an Alexander component at the Blackburn Fork Site.

Middle Woodland. While the Early Woodland peoples settled along rivers and streams and left behind linear middens consisting mostly of shell. Middle Woodland settlements were semi-sedentary or sedentary villages located on upland drainages. These upland sites are characterized by large, midden-filled storage pits, post holes, increase in relative density of ceramics, and preserved midden deposits. Knight suggests that this change in settlement trends was largely due to the shifting from a food system based on gathering to one in which plant foods were storable and supplemented by a small volume of early tropical cultigens (corn).

Late Woodland. During the Late Woodland period, which can be dated from ca. 1300 to 900 BP, two distinctive assemblages have been defined in the Middle Tennessee River area. The Baytown culture is encountered on the west, and the Flint River culture is on the east. Grog tempered, Baytown ceramics also occur in decreasing frequency from west to east in northern Alabama and adjacent parts of Middle Tennessee. Knight (1990) has suggested that the boundary between the Flint River and Baytown cultures is near Decatur, Alabama. Walthall (1980) defined the Flint River culture as encompassing parts of Wheeler and Guntersville Reservoir area. The Flint River ceramic assemblage is characterized by limestone tempered Mulberry Creek Plain, Flint River Brushed, and Flint River Cord-Marked, Flint River Incised, Sauty Incised, Cox Punctated and minor amounts of knot roughened occur within the Late Woodland ceramic assemblage. Projectile points associated with this period include the Late Woodland-Mississippian Triangular cluster, including the incurvate base Hamilton projectile points, Jacks Reef Corner Notched, and Jacks Reef Pentagonal.

Scattered structures with small shell middens are associated with the Late Woodland of southeast Tennessee. Burial mounds are not associated with the Late Woodland in northern Alabama, as opposed to farther upriver in East Tennessee where these features are conspicuous components of the Hamilton complex. Geographic isolation and a successful adaptation to the complex environment perhaps created a culture that was slower to adopt intensive horticulture, shell tempered ceramics, and Mississippian socio-political structure.

The Mississippian stage has been divided into the Early (1000–800 BP), Middle (800–600 BP), and Late (600–300 BP) Mississippian periods. During the Mississippian stage, aboriginal culture reached a florescence with multiple-mound towns, intensive maize horticulture, and stratified hereditary political structure. Archaeologically, the Mississippian culture is represented by shell tempered ceramics, rounded to rectangular domestic structures, and triangular projectile points.

Earthen platform mound constructions are present at the primary Mississippian towns. Economically, Mississippian people continued to exploit wild resources while adding the horticultural trinity of maize, beans, and squash. Deer, turkey, bear, and small mammals, as well as waterfowl, river fish, bivalves, and gastropods were readily consumed by the Mississippian population.

Early Mississippian. The Early Mississippian period in north Georgia is designated as the Etowah culture. This name refers to the Etowah mounds near Cartersville, Georgia, and is often represented in the literature as having six phases (Etowah I-IV, Stillhouse, and Jarrett phases). These phase distinctions are primarily based upon trends in ceramic surface treatments, however no solid consensus exists as to the exact demarcations between phases. Early Etowah ceramics feature bold-lined rectilinear decorations with motifs that change throughout the Early Mississippian period. These changes in complicated stamped motifs are also accompanied by the addition of a wider array of surface treatments as well as the increased use of crushed shell as a tempering agent. Ceramic types such as Etowah Red Filmed, Etowah Polished Plain, Etowah Polished Black, and Sixes Plain have their origins during this period. Savannah Complicated Stamped designs are a hallmark of late Etowah culture.

Middle Mississippian. In northern and north-central Georgia, Middle Mississippian cultural manifestations are designated as Savannah culture. The prehistoric occupants of VTS Catoosa were most heavily influenced by the Wilbanks phase of the Savannah culture. According to Larson (1971), a powerful and centralized polity had developed around the Etowah mound complex. The Wilbanks phase investigations suggest that Etowah was ruled by a highly stratified elite class which ruled by means of ascribed status. Not surprisingly, this is also the period of time during the Mississippian in which the construction of earthworks is most pronounced, and it is also when earth lodges begin to be built for ritual and ceremony. Domestic architecture, however, continued in the traditions of earlier Etowah culture. Ceramic types and surface treatments which characterize Middle Mississippian occupations in north Georgia include Etowah Complicated Stamped, Savannah Complicated Stamped, Savannah Check Stamped, and Savannah Plain. While not present during this time in the rest of the state, Middle Mississippian assemblages in north Georgia often also include handled jugs and shell tempering.

Late Mississippian. Named after the Lamar Site near Macon, Georgia, Late Mississippian occupation in northern Georgia is designated Lamar culture. Several Lamar culture villages and hamlets have been excavated; thus, the Lamar culture is the best-understood cultural phase or period in Southeastern prehistory. Mound construction continued during this time; however, the political and administrative centers of Lamar culture are typically not associated with mounds, but with village centers such as the King Site in Floyd County and Rucker's Bottom in Elbert County. Though political and administrative control is still thought to be centralized, dispersed hamlets consisting of one to five homesteads each were widely distributed across the north Georgia landscape, often quite distant from political centers. While it is unclear how much direct control Lamar culture elite could exercise over distant hamlets, it is likely that each hamlet was responsible for providing tribute in the form of goods or service, reinforcing the social hierarchy and lending stability to geographically decentralized polities. Lamar culture subsistence is primarily based upon the cultivation of maize, beans, and squash, although hunting and the foraging of floral resources remained important sources of nutrition. White-tailed deer remained the most important

hunted game, but small mammals, turkey, fish, and shellfish were widely exploited on a seasonal basis. Early Lamar culture ceramics bear complicated stamped designs, as during the preceding Savannah culture, but vessel rims are thickened and often decorated with punctations, pinches, or applique. Incising appears as a popular surface treatment by circa 500 BP, and as time progresses the incisions became finer and the number of incisions within designs increased accordingly. Temper grain size also increases through time, becoming coarser. Late Lamar culture ceramic assemblages are noted for the presence of bowls with sharply incurvate rims, cane-punched rims, and rim effigies.

Historical Context

The Hernando de Soto expedition marks the beginning of the Historic period in the Southeast. While de Soto is not expected to have traversed near the VTS-Catoosa study area, he may have entered the Conasauga River valley to the east of present-day Catoosa County. The expedition by Tristan de Luna in 1559-1561 traversed areas of the upper Tennessee River drainage, but reportedly did not travel as far north as the Little Tennessee confluence area. Spanish coins have been recovered along Chickamauga Creek in Ringgold; however, these may simply be the result of trade with local Native American groups.

Native American groups living in the region during the early 1700s included the Cherokee and Yuchi. By at least the early to mid-1700s, Northwest Georgia was part of the Cherokee territory. The Cherokees were one of the most populous Indian groups in the Southeast during the eighteenth century. Their territory in Georgia generally included the southern Appalachian Mountains in northwestern Georgia, an area known as the Blue Ridge Mountains. The VTS-Catoosa study area is part of the old Cherokee homeland. The Cherokee were close allies of the British during much of the eighteenth century. During the Seven Years' War (1756 to 1763) and the American Revolution (1775 to 1783), problematic relations with the British and later with the Americans led to repeated attacks on the Cherokee homeland. Frontiersmen began to cross the Blue Ridge Mountains, entering into the Cherokee territory, beginning about 1769. Lookout Mountain, which is located several miles to the northwest of the study area, was the scene of the Last Battle of the Cherokees during the Nickajack Expedition, a long-running battle between American frontiersmen and the Chickamauga Cherokee that was fought from summer to fall in 1794.

In 1805, before Cherokee lands were ceded, the federal government signed treaties with the Cherokee and Creek Indians in 1805 that led to the construction of the Federal Road. Much of the route for the Federal Road in Georgia followed an old Cherokee trading path. The road connected Georgia to Nashville and Knoxville, both of which were frontier settlements in Tennessee. The Federal Road extended through what would eventually become Catoosa County, and actually borders the southern edge of the VTS-Catoosa study area.

Gold was discovered in northern Georgia in 1828, and by 1830 the slow trickle of settlers into north Georgia became a flood. The majority of the producing mines were located on land owned by the Cherokee Nation and not the state of Georgia. Jacksonian Democrats prevailed by a single vote in Congress in 1830 with the passage of the Indian Removal Act. Also, in 1830 the state of Georgia annexed all of the Cherokee Lands in Georgia and abolished the Cherokee government. In December 1831, Georgia created Cherokee County from the Cherokee Indian Territory to further facilitate the state's ability to govern the territory. The Cherokee land was formally

acquired by the U.S. government in 1835 as part of the Treaty of New Echota, ceding all Cherokee lands between the Hiwassee and Chattahoochee rivers in Georgia. Forced removal of the Cherokee from northwestern Georgia occurred between 1837 and 1839. The Federal Road was one of the routes of the Trail of Tears.

Between 1805 and 1832 a land lottery system was devised to distribute the land formerly occupied by the Cherokee and Creek Nations. The eight lotteries comprised about 75% of the land within the present state of Georgia. With each lottery, the land was surveyed and laid out in lots and districts. Based on eligibility criteria each person was allotted a certain number of draws. Each eligible citizen registered for the draw and paid a small fee. During the draw, a ticket that contained a lot number was a Fortunate Draw. The winner took out a grant and after paying the \$18.00 grant fee became the owner of the land. The 1832 Land Lottery distributed land in Cherokee County. The territory was so expansive that Cherokee County was divided into four sections, and each section was divided into districts. There were a total of 60 land districts, and each was divided into 160-acre land lots. Land speculation in the lotteries was common. Many lots were sold sight-unseen by the winners for other lots, or for gold. Real estate agents, individual citizens, and even unscrupulous lottery officials attempted to secure promising gold belt lots or valuable Cherokee plantation lots. The drawing was held from October 22, 1832, to May 1, 1833.

The current study area was originally surveyed and partitioned off for the 1832 Land Lottery. The VTS Catoosa study area is located in the 28th District and 11th District, 3rd Section. According to records, the study area comprises all or parts of the following land lots in the 28 District: 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 108, 109, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 159, 160, 161, 164, 165, 195, 196, and 197. Also included were parts of lots 108 and 109 in the 11th District, 3rd Section. The C-9 and C-10 survey areas contains parts of lots 90, 91, 92, and 126 in the 28th District, and Lots 108 and 109 in the 11th District.

A law passed on December 3, 1832, divided the original Cherokee County into ten counties: Cass, Cherokee, Cobb, Floyd, Forsyth, Gilmer, Lumpkin, Murray, Paulding and Union. In 1833, land was partitioned out of Murray County to create Walker County. Later in 1851, Murray was further divided to create Whitfield County. Finally, in 1853, Walker and Whitfield County were divided to create Catoosa County with Ringgold as the county seat. Ringgold, which is only a few miles to the east of the VTS-Catoosa study area, was incorporated in 1847.

The most notable community in the area of VTS Catoosa was Catoosa Springs, which is immediately east of the study area. It is said to be the “true godparent” of Catoosa County. The springs were important to the Cherokee, who believed the waters could heal. Euro-American settlers were attracted to the springs even before the Cherokee were forcibly removed. Around 1839, Catoosa Springs became a popular summer resort, having several cottages and two hotels. Visitors came for the medicinal qualities of the springs, but also for rest and relaxation at the resort. When the railroad reached nearby Ringgold in 1849, the town and resort flourished until the start of the Civil War.

During the Civil War (1861-1865), Catoosa County experienced several notable Civil War events. Tunnel Hill, which is a railroad tunnel in Whitfield County approximately seven miles to the southeast of Ringgold, was of strategic importance during the war. Several battles took place at

Tunnel Hill as Confederates defended the territory. The Battle of Ringgold Gap occurred in 1863 to the immediate west and southwest of the study area. The Old Stone Church, which is near the southwest corner of VTS Catoosa, was used as a field hospital. A number of other battles occurred in Catoosa County, most notably including the capture of the Andrews Raiders in 1862 and the Battle of Chickamauga in 1863. The VTS Catoosa study area does not appear to have been the site of any Civil War battles, but it was very close. Confederate and Union soldiers almost certainly traversed and/or camped in the study area.

One of the most notable Civil War sites in proximity to the study area was Catoosa Springs to the east. The former resort served as a Confederate hospital with 500 beds between 1862 to 1863. Confederate forces abandoned the hospital in October 1863 to avoid capture by Union troops, which was a month before the Battle of Ringgold Gap. A skirmish took place at Catoosa Springs on May 3, 1864. The 4th Army Corps camped at Catoosa Springs while waiting on orders from General William T. Sherman, before it moved south towards Tunnel Hill.

After the Civil War, the economy of Catoosa County was similar to that of other southern economies, bearing heavy losses during the war and experiencing hardships during the Reconstruction. But the people of Catoosa County persevered and good times eventually returned. Catoosa Springs, in particular, returned to its use as a summer resort. By May 1872, the springs are reported to have offered 30 varieties of mineral waters and a small pavilion covered each spring. The resort operated until the 1920s, when the largest hotel burned down; however, as late as the 1950s, water from the springs was bottled and sold to businesses in Chattanooga and the surrounding area. As of 2004, Catoosa Springs had six active aquifers, each producing a different mineral water, i.e., yellow, black, white, soda, buffalo, and sulfur.

In 1902, Fort Oglethorpe, a U.S. military base, was established as Chickamauga Post, which is located several miles to the northeast of the VTS Catoosa study area. Fort Oglethorpe was originally contained within the boundaries of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, which had been established in 1890. It was a key training site during the Spanish-American War of 1898. The fort later became the home base for the 6th Cavalry during World War I (1917-1918), and for the Women's Army Corps (WAC) during World War II (1941-45). The U.S. government sold the fort in 1947.

The VTS Catoosa study area originally served as a target range for soldiers training at Fort Oglethorpe in 1904. The land was first leased, and then purchased in land acquisitions in 1906-1907 and 1910. In 1906 and 1907, the U.S. government purchased 1,174.5 acres from Fannie Harris, Benjamin Harris, and William Fain. The remaining property was acquired in 1910, including 120 acres from M.C. Payne et al. (heirs of Thomas Yarbrough), 180 acres from A.T. and H.C. Massengill (heirs of Henry Clay Massengill), 133 acres from J.S. Broom, 187 acres from J.H. Warner, and a few acres from the Catoosa Springs Company.

VTS Catoosa was referred to as the “Target Range” or “Rifle Range” when it was affiliated with Fort Oglethorpe. The 6th Cavalry trained at Catoosa from 1919 to 1941. Members of the WAC trained at VTS Catoosa during World War II. The soldiers were transported from Fort Oglethorpe to the 1,000-yard rifle range, which exists in the southern portion of the VTS Catoosa property. When Fort Oglethorpe closed in 1945, the Catoosa Rifle Range was put up for sale. In 1948, the

old rifle range was removed from surplus and placed under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to be used by the TNARNG for training its soldiers. The TNARNG has had operational control through a license with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers since 1960. The name of the facility has operated under several names. It was changed to the National Guard Catoosa Rifle Range in 1966, the Catoosa Area Training Center in 1976, and finally to the Volunteer Training Site – Catoosa in 2003.

Cultural Resources Investigations

As noted in the introduction, the entire installation has been surveyed for archaeological properties. Following identification of archaeological sites, recommendations are made to test certain sites for their potential eligibility to the NRHP. All of VTS Catoosa has been surveyed for cultural properties. In addition, 18 structures/features over 50 years of age have been assessed for their eligibility. Of these, three (3) are recommended eligible for the NRHP. No traditional cultural property surveys have been completed.

1994: Garrow and Associates, Inc. reported a Phase I cultural resources survey for VTS Catoosa under contract with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Nashville District. The survey is reported by Geraldine E. Baldwin et al. (1994) in *Cultural Resources Investigation of the Catoosa Area Training Center for the Tennessee Army National Guard, Catoosa County, Georgia*. Unfortunately, this report is not available at the TNARNG or the GASF; therefore, the parameters and methods of the survey are unknown. The project recorded nine archaeological sites on VTS Catoosa, including 9CT28, 9CT29, 9CT30, 9CT31, 9CT32, 9CT33, 9CT34, 9CT35, and 9CT36.

1998: TRC Garrow Associates, Inc. conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey for the entire training center under contract with Science Applications International Corporation, which was under contract with either the USACE or TNARNG. The survey is reported by William F. Stanyard et al. (1998) in *Cultural Resource Survey of the Catoosa Training Center, Catoosa County, Georgia*. This survey re-evaluated the nine archaeological sites previously recorded in 1994 and documented eleven (11) new sites and seventeen (17) historic structures/resources. Stanyard et al. recommended nine prehistoric sites (9CT28, 9CT29, 9CT66, 9CT69, 9CT70, 9CT71, 9CT72, 9CT73, 9CT175) and three historic sites (9CT34, 9CT35, 9CT74) as potentially eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D. The other eight sites (9CT30, 9CT31, 9CT32, 9CT33, 9CT36, 9CT67, 9CT68, 9CT76) were recommended as ineligible for the NRHP. The historic resources are all associated with the twentieth century military occupation, including thirteen structures, a concrete water reservoir, a concrete dam, a concrete bridge, and a 600-yard target range. Fourteen (14) historic resources (HS-1, HS-2, HS-3, HS-4, HS-5, HS-6, HS-7, HS-8, HS-9, HS-10, HS-11, HS-12, HS-13, HS-16) were recommended as ineligible for the NRHP. Three properties were recommended as potentially eligible for the NRHP, including the concrete dam (HS-14), concrete bridge (HS-17), and 600-yard target range (HS-15).

2001: TRC Garrow Associates, Inc. (Cleveland et al. 2001) reported three building inventory surveys for VTS Catoosa in Georgia, and VTS Milan and VTS Smyrna in Tennessee, which was submitted to Science Application International Corporation under contract with the TNARNG. Research is reported in *Historic Building Inventory, Catoosa Training Center, Catoosa County, Georgia; Milan Training Center, Carroll & Gibson Counties, Tennessee; Volunteer Training Site-*

Smyrna, Rutherford County, Tennessee. This document simply reported the findings presented in the Stanyard et al. (1998) report. The report states that the GAHPD concurred with the NRHP recommendations on August 5, 1998.

2005: TRC, Inc. conducted Phase II testing for twelve (12) sites at VTS-Catoosa, which had been recommended as potentially eligible by Stanyard et al. (1998). Research was reported by Aaron Deter-Wolf and Ted Karpy nec (2005) in *Phase II Testing and Additional Archaeological Investigations at the Tennessee Army National Guard Catoosa Training Center, Catoosa County, Georgia*. This research also recorded another archaeological site (9CT91) on VTS Catoosa. Deter-Wolf and Karpy nec (2005) determined that three archaeological sites are eligible for the NRHP, including 9CT28 (Early Woodland), 9CT66 (Early Woodland), and 9CT74 (Civil War Cemetery). The remaining sites were recommended as ineligible for the NRHP.

2015: MRS Consultants LLC. surveyed 167 acres of previously investigated areas with the focus upon three areas: 110 acres within the C-9 training area, 40 acres within the C-10 training area, and 17 acres within the cantonment and Fox Road Ridge training area. Research was documented in *A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of 167 acres at the Volunteer Training Site-Catoosa, Catoosa County, Georgia*. Archaeological survey documented seven (7) new sites and revisited the previously recorded Massengill Cemetery (Site 9CT36). Two of the newly documented archaeological sites were recommended to be potentially eligible for inclusion on the NRHP: Site 9CT137 and 9CT140.

2018: Alexander Archaeological Consultants, Inc. conducted Phase II archaeology survey investigations on site 9CT137 (historic springbox) & 9CT140 (late 19th-century Massengill homestead/farm) and documented it in *NHPA Phase II Evaluation of Sites 9CT137 and 9CT140 on the Volunteer Training Site Catoosa, Tunnel Hill, Catoosa County, Georgia*. Site 9CT137 & 9CT140 were both recommended NRHP-eligible with GASHPO concurrence.

VTS Milan Cultural Resources Summary

There are thirty-seven (37) reported archaeological sites at VTS Milan along with seventeen (17) separately recorded cemeteries. Three (3) sites (all cemeteries) are recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). TNARNG is currently protecting 1 (1 potentially eligible) archaeological site along with the sixteen (16) cemeteries recorded as such and six (6) archaeological sites deemed as cemeteries with some form of perimeter markings, either fencing or T-posts. The goal is to continue to manage all cultural resources in the training areas within the next 5 years and monitor standard operations and maintenance activities such as prescribed fire, brush management and invasive species removal.

Twenty-eight (28) historic archaeological sites are present within the VTS Milan boundary with six (6) resources (40CL70, 40CL71, 40CL72, 40CL73, 40CL74, & 40CL145) deemed as cemeteries that were in use during the nineteenth and early portion of the twentieth centuries with 40CL145 still utilized to the present. Twelve (12) additional sites (40CL68, 40CL69, 40CL75, 40CL77, 40CL128, 40CL129, 40CL131, 40CL133, 40CL134, 40CL135, 40CL139, 40CL140 & 40GB183) appear to be domestic residences that were occupied during the mid-19th century through the late 20th century. Site 40CL137 & 40GB134 are historic building complexes (military barracks, historic hamlet). Site 40CL130, 40CL132, 40CL141 & 40GB218 are considered historic artifact scatters, site 40CL76 is an outbuilding that dates to the nineteenth century, and site 40CL101 & 40CL120 considered an early twentieth century trash dump and late 19th century trash dump respectively with little soil depositions remaining.

Four (4) sites represent prehistoric occupations, 40CL52, 40CL118, 40CL119, & 40GB152; all recommended ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion D. 40CL52, 40CL118, & 40CL119 are open habitation sites with artifacts assembling a lithic reduction site or seasonal camps with eroded soils and a low density of subsurface deposits, while 40GB152 was not even relocated during the recent 2023 survey.

Five (5) archaeological sites; 40CL53, 40CL136, 40CL142, 40CL143, & 40CL144 contain both prehistoric and historic components. Four of the sites, excluding 40CL53 are associated with late-nineteenth/early-twentieth-century house sites with the age and cultural association of the prehistoric component as unknown lithic scatters or isolated finds. 40CL53's historic component is an isolated find while the site designation wholly is referred to as a prehistoric open habitation. Four of these sites, excluding 40CL143 are recommended as ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion D. 40CL143 is considered potentially eligible and needs further phase II investigations as noted in the 5-year plan.

Table D-6 Archaeological Site Inventory for VTS Milan

Site	Estimated Date Range	Possible Function	NRHP Assessment
40CL52	Middle/Late Archaic: Woodland	Open Habitation	Ineligible
40CL53	Middle Woodland, Historic	Open Habitation, Historic ISO	Ineligible
40CL68	CE 1840-1940	Domestic Residence?	Ineligible
40CL69	Mid-19 th -Early 20 th Century	Domestic Residence?	Ineligible

Site	Estimated Date Range	Possible Function	NRHP Assessment
40CL70	Unknown	Historic Cemetery	Ineligible
40CL71	CE 1846-1881	Historic Cemetery	Ineligible
40CL72	Unknown	Historic Cemetery	Ineligible
40CL73	CE 1851-1918	Historic Cemetery	Ineligible
40CL74	Unknown	Historic Cemetery	Ineligible
40CL75	CE 1895-1940	Domestic Residence?	Ineligible
40CL76	CE 1825-1890	Outbuilding?	Ineligible
40CL77	CE 1895-1940	Domestic Residence?	Ineligible
40CL101	Early 20 th Century Artifact Scatter	Trash Dump	Ineligible
40CL118	Late Archaic/Early Woodland	Seasonal Camp	Ineligible
40CL119	Late Archaic/Early Woodland	Seasonal Camp Satellite	Ineligible
40CL120	Late-19 th -Early 20 th Century	Historic Trash Dump	Ineligible
40CL128	Mid-19 th -Early 20 th Century	Historic House Site	Ineligible
40CL129	Late-19 th -Early 20 th Century	Historic House Site	Ineligible
40CL130	Early 20 th Century	Historic Artifact Scatter	Ineligible
40CL131	Late-19 th -Early 20 th Century	Historic House Site	Ineligible
40CL132	Late-19 th -Early 20 th Century	Historic Artifact Scatter	Ineligible
40CL133	Late-19 th -Early 20 th Century	Historic House Site	Ineligible
40CL134	Late-19 th -Early 20 th Century	Historic House Site	Ineligible
40CL135	Late-19 th -Early 20 th Century	Historic House Site	Ineligible
40CL136	Late-19 th -Early 20 th Century, Unknown Prehistoric	Historic House Site, Prehistoric ISO	Ineligible
40CL137	Mid-to-Late 20 th Century	Military Housing Complex	Ineligible
40CL139	Late-19 th -Early 20 th Century	Historic House Site	Ineligible
40CL140	Late-19 th -Early 20 th Century	Historic House Site	Ineligible
40CL141	Early 20 th Century	Historic Artifact Scatter	Ineligible
40CL142	Late-19 th -Early 20 th Century, Unknown Prehistoric	Historic House Site, Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Ineligible
40CL143	Late-19 th -Early 20 th Century, Unknown Prehistoric	Historic House Site, Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Potential Eligible
40CL144	Late-19 th -Early 20 th Century, Unknown Prehistoric	Historic House Site, Prehistoric ISO	Ineligible
40CL145	Mid-19 th Century-Present	Historic Cemetery	Unassessed Under Criteria D
40GB134	Late-19 th -Early 20 th Century	Historic Hamlet	Ineligible
40GB152	Unknown	Open Habitation	Ineligible
40GB183	Mid-19 th -Early 20 th Century	Domestic Residence?	Ineligible
40GB218	Late-19 th -Early 20 th Century	Historic Artifact Scatter	Ineligible
Friendship Cemetery	Mid-19 th -Present (European American)	Historic Cemetery	Eligible
Killen Cemetery	Unknown Historic	Historic Cemetery	Unassessed Under Criteria D
Moore Cemetery	Unknown Historic	Historic Cemetery	Unassessed Under Criteria D

Site	Estimated Date Range	Possible Function	NRHP Assessment
Blankenship Cemetery	Mid-19 th -Early 20 th Century (European American)	Historic Cemetery	Eligible
Elam Family Cemetery	Mid-to-Late 19 th Century (European American)	Historic Cemetery	Unassessed Under Criteria D
Elam Cemetery	Unknown Historic (African American)	Historic Cemetery	Unassessed Under Criteria D
Williams Cemetery	Unknown Historic	Historic Cemetery	Unassessed Under Criteria D
Lavinia/Strayhorn Cemetery	Late-19 th -Early 20 th Century (African American)	Historic Cemetery	Unassessed Under Criteria D
Barksdale Cemetery	Unknown Historic	Historic Cemetery	Unassessed Under Criteria D
Cooke Cemetery	Unknown Historic	Historic Cemetery	Unassessed Under Criteria D
Burrow Cemetery	Unknown Historic (African American)	Historic Cemetery	Eligible
Achison Cemetery	Late-19 th -Early 20 th Century (African American)	Historic Cemetery	Unassessed Under Criteria D
Sires Cemetery	Unknown Historic	Historic Cemetery	Unassessed Under Criteria D
Haynes Cemetery	Mid-19 th -Century (European American)	Historic Cemetery	Unassessed Under Criteria D
Hope Hill Cemetery	Mid-19 th Century-Present (European American)	Historic Cemetery	Unassessed Under Criteria D
Hope Hill Cemetery 2	Late 19 th -Present (African American)	Historic Cemetery	Unassessed Under Criteria D

The TN-SHPO concurred with the eligibility recommendations noted above.

The 1996/2000 architectural inventory used pedestrian survey and real property inventory databases to identify all resources in the boundary of VTS Milan that were 50-years old or older. The survey identified 11 historic architectural resources. Of those, seven were recommended eligible for the NRHP with the remaining 4 recommended as ineligible due to loss of integrity. The Old Lavinia Elementary School (2006), the vehicle maintenance shop (2015), and the Milan Army Ammunition Plant (MLAAP) dining hall (2019) are all considered NRHP-ineligible due to out of context, utilitarian use, and loss of integrity respectively. Based on the findings of the inventory, the TNSHPO determined that VTS Milan does not feature an NRHP-eligible district

because of significant modern alterations to a majority of the historic resources, non-historic infill construction, and modified use.

The six (seventh, I-23 is demolished) architectural resources recommended as eligible are part of the preparations build-up for WWII. All buildings over 50 years old have been assessed and there are no buildings approaching 50 years within the next 5 years from the date of this completed ICRMP.

Table D-7 Architectural Resources Inventory for VTS Milan

Resource Number	Date of Construction	Historic Use	Current Use	NRHP Assessment
A-130	1965	Vehicle. Main. Shop	Vehicle Main. Shop	Ineligible
I-1	1941	Administration	Classroom/Com. Post	Eligible
I-2	1941	Admin/Fire/Clinic	Administration	Eligible
I-18	1941	Multi-Family Housing	Duplex Housing	Eligible
I-19	1941	Multi-Family Housing	Duplex Housing	Eligible
I-21	1941	Post Command Qtrs.	Single Family Housing	Eligible
I-23	1941	Cafeteria	Vacant	Demolished
I-40	1948	Warehouse/Garage	Warehouse/Garage	Ineligible
I-152	1945	Storage	Welding Shop	Eligible
I-200	1963	Old Schoolhouse	General Instruction	Ineligible
T-9	1948	Warehouse	Warehouse	Ineligible
T-30	1948	Equip/Pump/Ticket	Vacant	Ineligible
T-32	1948	Bathhouse	Vacant	Ineligible
T-113	1968	Dining Hall	Simulation Center	Ineligible

The TN-SHPO concurred with the eligibility recommendations noted above.

Archaeological and Historical Background

Pre-Historic Context

The project region has changed significantly over the span of human occupation. The present-day climate and vegetation of the region have been created by a long and complex process of natural and human-related changes. Since the last glacial period (c. 25,000-15,000 years Before Present [BP]), temperatures have warmed considerably.

Pollen records reveal a series of climatic shifts and subsequent changes in vegetation. Palaeobotanical studies for western Tennessee suggest that oak-pine forests and prairies dominated the region from approximately 28,000 to 22,000 BP. An increase of northern pines and spruce tree species from 22,000 to 17,000 BP indicates that conditions became cooler and moister. During the glacial period, the loess hills of western Tennessee offered an environment that encouraged mixed deciduous forests to persist in favorable areas. A climatic warming trend began by 17,000 BP, and several deciduous species, including ash, oak, hickory, birch, and walnut, began to replace the colder climate conifer species. Warmer and drier conditions of the Mid-Holocene Hypsithermal prevailed from 9,000 to 5,000 BP for the mid-South and had dramatic effects on plant and animal communities as well as human settlement patterns. Forest cover began to decline and grasses

became more prevalent. Warm and dry patterns similar to modern conditions were in place by the mid-Holocene, but by 5,000 BP, wet conditions and widespread forests characterized the region.

Native American Utilization of Region

In western Tennessee, the Prehistoric era has been divided into four different temporal categories based on a series of fundamental changes in material culture. These four categories are Paleoindian (>12,000 to 10,000 BP), Archaic (10,000 to 3,000 BP), Woodland (3,000 to 1200 BP), and Mississippian (1200 to c. 1650), although regional chronologies may differ slightly. A brief description of each stage follows. More detailed information is available from a variety of sources. This summary focuses on the western Tennessee Coastal Plain region, and emphasizes technological change, settlement, and site choice throughout the Prehistoric era.

Paleoindian Period (>12,000 to 10,000 BP) of human settlement in the project region began around 12,000 years BP following the last glaciation. Based on available evidence, Paleoindians were highly mobile hunter-gatherers who primarily subsisted by hunting large herd animals including now extinct megafauna (e.g., mastodon, mammoth, bison, ground sloth, and elk). Paleoindian people are believed to have had small band social units that migrated seasonally, following the herds that they hunted. Excavations at the Coats-Hines site (40WM31) in central Tennessee produced evidence of lithic tools in association with mastodon bones that showed signs of butchering. Other notable finds of mastodon in western Tennessee are the Island 35 and Nonconnah Creek sites.

In addition to hunting large Pleistocene mammals, Paleoindian populations also hunted smaller game and exploited wild plant foods. Two early Paleoindian (Clovis) sites in Pennsylvania (Meadowcroft Rockshelter and Shawnee Minisink) indicate that early Paleoindian people fished and hunted white-tailed deer and other small game. Later Paleoindian (Dalton) sites such as Stanfield-Worley in Alabama as well as sites in Arkansas show that white-tailed deer gradually became the primary prey of Paleoindian hunters. Additionally, plants such as blackberries, *Chenopodium*, and hawthorns were collected.

Over most of North America, the remnants of the Paleoindian period include a distinctive tool assemblage made from high-quality chert. Characteristics of this period are medium to large fluted lanceolate projectile points used with the spear and atlatl (i.e., Clovis). These tools average three inches in length, and exhibit parallel or slightly convex sides, concave bases, and a distinctive narrow, vertical flake (a flute) removed from each face of the blade. In the project region, other diagnostic projectile points include Cumberland and Redstone types. Other somewhat less distinctive features of Paleoindian lithic assemblages include bifacially flaked knives, endscrapers, burins, and graters.

Technologically, Paleoindian peoples gradually shifted from large lanceolate bifaces of early Paleoindian assemblages to auriculate points in the late Paleoindian period. Dalton points are diagnostic of this transitional period, with basal grinding, flaking, or thinning that developed out of previously fluted lanceolate points. Other transitional Paleoindian projectile point types include Beaver Lake, Colbert, Greenbrier, Hardaway, Hemphill, Nuckolls, and Quad. The multi-component Puckett site (40SW228) in Stewart County, Tennessee, produced an intact level of

Dalton points dated at 9,790 BP \pm 160 (Beta 48045); this is believed to be a terminal date for Dalton occupation in the region. In western Tennessee, Dalton points are usually found in association with loess soils and are usually isolated finds from ground surfaces. Two Paleoindian and/or Transitional Paleoindian sites, 40GB58 and 40GB143, have been recorded near the project area in the Flippin Creek flood plain (TDOA Site File). Both sites contained Dalton components.

Paleoindian site localities during periods of intensive hunting and gathering were selected primarily to allow access to some necessary resource (i.e., prey species, wild plants, and lithic raw materials). Groups were aggregated according to complex territorial arrangements that evolved early on and probably shrank considerably as populations increased or seasonal rounds developed based on smaller prey species. Researchers have noted an increase in the use of caves and rockshelters in Late Paleoindian times. This shift in settlement patterns is thought to be associated with increasing populations, changing mobility, and subsistence activities associated with the extinction of several megafauna species hunted by earlier Paleoindian groups.

Most of the reported Paleoindian artifacts in western Tennessee are from undated surface contexts or from small components of larger sites. Notable Paleoindian sites in Tennessee include the Coats-Hines site (40WM31), a kill site consisting of chert tools and flakes associated with the disarticulated remains of a mastodon and the Wells Creek Crater Site, which consists of a dense assemblage of Clovis points located in northwestern Tennessee. The Johnson Site (40DV400), located in Davidson County in central Tennessee, is also notable, consisting of Paleoindian hearth features associated with fluted performs that produced radiocarbon dates of 12,660 \pm 970 BP and 11,700 \pm 980 BP. Buried Paleoindian sites have also been recorded in eastern Arkansas within the Central Mississippi Valley, including the Lace site (base settlement), the Brand site (butchering station), and the Sloan site (cemetery).

Archaic Period (10,000 to 3,000 BP). The trend of post-glacial warming continued into the Archaic period and climaxed in what is referred to as the Hypsithermal period between 9000 to 5000 BP, with drier and warmer conditions, rising sea levels, and changing forest compositions. The Archaic period is characterized by a gradual increase in population, greater emphasis on plant gathering, intensive exploitation of diverse and broad ecological zones, and the eventual demarcation of territorial boundaries. In western Tennessee, the Archaic period is divided into three subperiods based largely on projectile point styles: Early Archaic (10,000 to 7000 BP), Middle Archaic (7000 to 5000 BP), and Late Archaic (5000 to 3000 BP).

Early Archaic. The Early Archaic is characterized by smaller stemmed (Kirk Stemmed, Kirk Serrated), corner-notched (Decatur, Lost Lake, Palmer, Pine Tree), and side-notched points (Big Sandy, Greenbrier Side-Notched, Haywood, Osceola), as well as Cave Spring and Eva points. This transformation in tool technology has been interpreted as an adaptive response in subsistence strategies due to the extinction of megafauna. These new points are believed to have been used in conjunction with the atlatl. Plant processing tools, scrapers, choppers, groundstone tools, and reworked points are also indicative of this period. Core and cobble tools also appear in the loess hills of western Tennessee, suggesting plant utilization such as nut processing. Hearths, rock clusters, grinding slabs, small shallow pits, and cremated or primary burials have been associated with these sites.

In the project region, Early Archaic sites are most often located on soil surfaces and natural levees along small streams. Numerous Early Archaic side-notched and corner-notched projectile points were recovered along the Loosahatchie drainage. Site 40GB42 is a stratified site with a possible Early Archaic component located in Gibson County. In 1973, limited testing encountered a lower horizon with Palmer and Big Sandy points. More extensive testing was conducted in 1991 and found that a Late Archaic Mortuary Mound caps earlier diffuse deposits.

Middle Archaic. Many of the Early Archaic projectile types continue into the Middle Archaic, with the addition of some new point types including Benton, Elk River, McIntire, and Morrow Mountain. Middle Archaic components differ from Early Archaic by the presence of more groundstone artifacts and less diversity in the stone tool kit. Peterson (1979) found Benton projectile point distributions to be uniformly represented along the upper and lower Loosahatchie drainage, but earlier Middle Archaic points such as Morrow Mountain were not as well represented.

Adaptive strategies and climatic changes associated with the Hypsithermal appear to have influenced settlement patterns, shifting settlement preferences from floodplains to uplands near streams or former river channels. Smith (1991) theorizes that by the end of the Middle Archaic, groups making seasonal rounds had become established between the loess hills of western Tennessee and the Tennessee River. The appearance of Highland Rim cherts such as Dover, Camden, and Fort Payne on western Tennessee Middle Archaic sites helps substantiate this theory.

The Eva site, located in western Tennessee on a natural levee along an abandoned channel of the Tennessee River, dates to this period. The site contained many animal bones, Benton points, bifaces, blades, drills, pipes, atlatl weights, awls, groundstone items, gorgets, and flexed human burials.

Late Archaic. The Late Archaic period is characterized by a greater diversity of projectile point types, including Bartlett/Ledbetter, Harrison/Turkeytail, Motley, Mud Creek, Mulberry Creek, Nonconah, Pickwick, and Table Rock. Other commonly associated artifacts include bannerstones, triangular and rectangular digging items, and imported shell and copper items. Near the end of the Late Archaic (Terminal Archaic), fiber-tempered ceramics (Wheeler) and decorated sand-tempered ceramics (Alexander) begin to appear in the Pickwick region southeast of the project area, possibly indicating a substantial change in the approach to subsistence. These ceramics are rare in western Tennessee away from the Tennessee River but have been found in small quantities from surface collections and multi-component sites.

Late Archaic sites appear in greater number and tend to be larger relative to earlier sites. These sites are often characterized by larger populations, longer periods of residence, more reoccupation, increasingly complex industries, and more on-site specialization. Also, the expanded use of cultivated plants, the appearance of large, dense middens, and the intensification of long-distance trade are considered Late Archaic characteristics.

Woodland Period (3000 to 1200 BP). The Woodland period is marked by a sharp transition to fabric marked ceramics, the introduction of the bow and arrow, and the domestication of certain plant species (Blitz 1988; Caldwell 1958). In western Tennessee, the Woodland period is divided

into three subperiods: Early Woodland (3000 to 1900 BP), Middle Woodland (1900 to 1500 BP), and Late Woodland (1500 to 1000 BP).

Early Woodland. The Early Woodland period is characterized by the gradual trend toward widespread use of pottery in much of the region. The term Tchula has been used in reference to Early Woodland ceramics in the northern periphery of the Lower Mississippi Alluvial Valley and is similar to the Tchefuncte ceramics to the south. In western Tennessee, Early Woodland ceramics appear around 2400 BP and contain a variety of temper agents, including sand, limestone, hard clay, and grog. Vessel surfaces were plain, or decorated by impressed fabric, cord-marking, and punctate designs. Decoration was usually applied to the rims of vessels, if used at all. Vessel forms included a variety of large open-mouthed jars used for cooking, storage, and serving. Common projectile points for this period are similar in many ways to Late Archaic points, and include Adena, Beacon Island, Delhi, Lambert, Mabin, Motley, Pontchartrain, and Wright types.

Early Woodland populations gradually shifted from wild to domesticated plant subsistence (e.g., sunflower, knotweed, maygrass, and goosefoot). This contributed to a reorganization of labor and sedentism. Early Woodland sites are typically camps and small villages located on major upland terraces and inter-riverine uplands, as well as in lowland settings. This site location trend continued from the Archaic period.

Middle Woodland. The primary Middle Woodland diagnostic artifact is cord-marked pottery tempered with sand, grog, or a mixture of the two. The Tchula pottery of the Early Woodland was replaced with sand-tempered Baldwin wares. Vessel forms include effigy vessels, collared jars, and sub globular bowls. Middle Woodland projectile points are typically small to large triangular points and tend to be poorly made, including Bakers Creek, Camp Creek, Coosa, Copena, Steuben, and Swan Lake. Other Middle Woodland artifacts include trade items such as copper, marine shell, mica, galena, crystalline quartz, and non-local chert. These exotic goods may have been used for ritualistic purposes.

Middle Woodland populations became more sedentary. Archaeological evidence of long-term, year-round occupations include the frequent pairing of warm and cold weather structures and large, dense midden deposits. Burials also became more elaborate and indicate a social hierarchy. The Pinson Mounds site represents the most elaborate example of a Middle Woodland site in western Tennessee (approximately 30 miles south of the project area). However, not all Middle Woodland sites have mortuary mounds, and many areas apparently did not participate in these activities.

Late Woodland. The Late Woodland period in western Tennessee is exemplified by clay-tempered and grog-tempered ceramics, replacing the earlier sand- and grog-tempered pottery. Mulberry Creek Cord Marked and Baytown Plain pottery are extremely common. Wheeler Check Stamped and Coles Creek Incised are also good indicators of Late Woodland occupations. Projectile points from the Late Woodland include Arlington and Bakers Creek types. The appearance of bow and arrow technology is evidenced by small arrow points in the Scallorn cluster, and later by Hamilton and Madison types.

By the Late Woodland, burial mounds are no longer prevalent, and mortuary practices appear to be less formal and elaborate. Exotic goods are no longer found in burials. Settlements are dispersed and still relatively small, although some populations continued to grow. Hunting, gathering, and horticulture activities (corn and squash) continue much as before.

Mississippian Period (1200 to 350 BP). The Mississippian period is marked by the addition of burned and crushed mussel shell as pottery temper, either exclusively or in combination with other tempering agents. Small, triangular arrow points continue to be used. Mississippian populations lived within hierarchical settlement systems dominated by large towns with one or more mounds in the flood plain areas of major river valleys. Corn agriculture became increasingly important. In western Tennessee, the Mississippian is subdivided into Early (1200 to 750 BP) and Late (750 to 350 BP) subperiods.

Early Mississippian. The Early Mississippian culture was firmly established in western Tennessee by 1000 BP. Numerous sites from this period have been discovered in the Reelfoot Lake region in the northwest corner of Tennessee. Early Mississippian sites are less common inland away from the Mississippi River, but settlements and mound groups with grog and shell tempered pottery have been recorded in the Obion drainage area. Early Mississippian ceramic assemblages are typically dominated by Mulberry Creek Cord Marked pottery. Varney Red ceramics are also diagnostic to the period.

Few Mississippian sites have been documented in the West Tennessee Coastal Plain. However, the Kenton mound group (40OB4) is thought to date to the Early Mississippian. Mound sites typically contain one or more large platform mounds associated with very few artifacts and are thought to have been ceremonial centers. The Obion site (40HY14) represents a Mississippian town in interior west Tennessee. Ceramics found at the site are mostly plain, with a few fabric-impressed and incised varieties. Several small farmstead sites have also been identified. Early Mississippian structures were rectangular wattle and daub trench houses such as those found at Pinson Mounds and the Obion site.

Late Mississippian. Later Mississippian settlements are largely confined to immediate areas along the Mississippi and Tennessee rivers. Large, fortified, multi-mound towns were situated in floodplains directly adjacent to the rivers. Small occupation areas, hunting camps, and temporary camps were scattered unevenly along creeks and occasional ridge tops up to 20 miles from the rivers. Population growth was reliant upon intensive agriculture, which was firmly in place. However, many large towns were abandoned between 1400 and 1600. Late Mississippian diagnostic artifacts include Madison and Nodena points, Barton Incised and Parkin Punctated pottery, and chunky stones.

Historical Context

The Contact era encompasses the time of European exploration and initial settlement on the continent, beginning around 1540 and ending after permanent long-term European settlement was established in the area. European contact and trade goods dramatically influenced Native American lifeways. Metal tools and firearms caused alterations in economic, political, and subsistence patterns and European American pressure for land resources and trade encouraged increased conflict in the region.

Disease introduced by the Spanish, and later the French and English, was likely responsible for the elimination of a very large percentage of the Native American population. At the same time, Mississippian polities disintegrated, and native groups migrated and merged throughout the region. Population loss from European diseases and displacement by war with European settlers or other tribes forced movements of populations and the concentration of formerly widely spaced groups.

The Spanish first entered the project region in 1542 during Hernando de Soto's entrada through the mid-South. While there is much discussion on where exactly De Soto's expedition first crossed the Mississippi River, the most current theories suggest that the crossing occurred south of Memphis near the present-day community of Walls, Mississippi. Journals and ethnographic records provide valuable information on Late Mississippian occupations in the region. Large uninhabited areas were noted between Indian groups, supporting notions that Mississippian chiefdoms were separated by buffer zones.

After the Spanish, the French entered the region. In 1682, French explorer Sieur Robert Cavalier de la Salle, with an expedition of 54 men, built a fort near the mouth of the Hatchie River, north of Memphis. Five years later, La Salle's brother traveled up the Mississippi River and provided the earliest account of the Chickasaws.

On the 9th day of August, we came to some precipices [the Chickasaw Bluffs] rising to a height of eighty to a hundred feet, all of different colored earths, [viz], red, yellowish and white, some of which the Indians took for painting themselves. These precipices extended for a league and a half and were on the right of the river going up, and the Indians told us at the end of them were a sort of road leading to a tribe called the Chicacha.

La Salle laid claim to the Mississippi River valley and named it Louisiana in honor of his king, Louis XIV. By 1718, a French fur-trading empire was established, stretching along the Mississippi Valley from the Gulf of Mexico to the St. Lawrence River. However, ongoing conflict between the French and the Natchez and Chickasaw led to the construction of additional fortifications in the project region.

In 1739, the French constructed Fort Assumption in present-day Shelby County, Tennessee. The fort was placed under the supervision of Jean-Baptiste LeMoyne, Sieur de Bienville, the French governor of Louisiana, and soon began receiving large quantities of supplies, French troops, and Indian allies for a massive campaign against the Chickasaw. However, poor planning, as well as the loss of a third of his force, prevented Jean-Baptiste from carrying out his plans, and he made peace with the Chickasaw. Fort Assumption was short lived, as the French retreated to New Orleans the same year and dismantled the fort in the process.

The French and Spanish contended for trade influence and control of the region along the Mississippi River throughout the eighteenth century. By the end of the century, the British also entered the region from the east and vied for control.

Prior to 1770, all the land that makes up present-day Tennessee belonged to Native Americans, primarily the Cherokee and Chickasaw. In 1763, King George III restricted British settlement and trade to the east side of the Appalachian Mountains with the Proclamation Line of 1763. However

colonial settlers were not pleased with this policy and many continued moving west. Several treaties negotiated between 1770 and 1835 changed the state of land ownership in the region.

In 1782, the Spanish government directed W.H. Gayoso, acting governor of the Louisiana territory, to occupy the area around present-day Memphis. In the spring of 1783, Gayoso sent Benjamin Foy, a German Indian trader, and a company of men to the mouth of the Wolf River. In 1795, Gayoso followed with a large company of men and began construction of Fort San Fernando de las Barrancas on the Wolf River near the mouth of Bayou Gayoso. However, the territory was transferred by treaty to the Americans in 1797, before the fort was completed. Fort San Fernando de las Barrancas was demolished in 1798 when General Wilkinson arrived, and in the same year, Fort Adams was constructed in the same location. Due to malarial conditions and the more favorable site of Fort Assumption, Fort Adams was abandoned in 1798.

The newly established United States of America needed its own treaty agreements with the native tribes in the region. In the winter of 1785-1786, American representatives met with the Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw at Hopewell, South Carolina, to draw new boundary lines. The Treaty of Hopewell defined the boundaries of the Chickasaw Nation; however, it provided no definite boundary between the Chickasaw and Cherokee Nations. This treaty ceded land in central Tennessee, set boundaries for “hunting grounds,” and promised to protect this area from white settlement. It also mandated friendship and peace and gave the U.S. government exclusive trade regulation rights, effectively ending trade with the Spanish and French.

In 1790, Tennessee gained territorial status as the Territory South of the Ohio River, commonly called the “Southwest Territory”. William Blount was appointed as governor and worked to organize the territory into counties. In 1796, Tennessee was admitted to the United States as the sixteenth state.

Since the end of the American Revolution, British agents worked to gain the loyalty of Native American tribes and initiate conflict with the American settlers. The fact that frontier settlers continued to push west seeking more land also caused many native tribes to side with the British. The War of 1812 arose as these and other trade struggles came to a head. After the War of 1812, many Cherokee still living in Tennessee moved west.

On October 19, 1818, the Great Chickasaw Cession (Jackson Purchase) ceded to the United States all remaining Chickasaw land between the Tennessee and Mississippi rivers in Tennessee and Kentucky, including more than 10,000 square miles or one-fourth of Tennessee. This treaty removed most of the Chickasaw Nation from the state of Tennessee, except for a narrow sliver of Chickasaw land in the southwest corner of the state.

The Indian Removal Act of 1830, followed by the Treaty of New Echota with the U.S. on December 29, 1835, ceded all remaining native lands east of the Mississippi River. This treaty included all three tribes that signed the Treaties of Hopewell in 1786. The treaty resulted in the Trail of Tears, whereby thousands of Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw people were forcibly moved to Oklahoma.

Following the Chickasaw land cession of 1818, European American settlers came to the project region in 1819 and 1820 from central Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia. In 1820, a land office was established for western Tennessee in McLemoresville in present-day Carroll County.

Carroll County was established in 1821 and included present-day Gibson County until 1823. The county was named in honor of Tennessee Governor William Carroll. The county seat was established at Huntingdon (initially named Huntsville). Other early communities included Atwood, Bruceton, Clarksburg, McKenzie, McLemoresville, and Trezevant.

Gibson County was established in 1823 and named for Colonel John H. Gibson, a distinguished soldier of the Creek Wars and the Natchez Expeditions in 1812-1813 under General Andrew Jackson. The county seat was established at Trenton (initially named Gibsonport). Other early communities included Eaton, Shady Grove, and Skullbone.

Both Carroll and Gibson counties developed quickly, and the area's population rapidly increased, resulting in the creation of civil districts. Lavinia and Shady Grove, communities adjacent to the project tract, were both settled around 1825. These communities soon had post offices, stores, churches, and schools. The first water mill was built on the North Fork of the Forked Deer River in 1825. Soon, several other mills were constructed on local streams. The first cotton gin was operational by 1826.

The project area was known for its fertile soil, which supported farming. Cotton was the most important crop for early settlers, along with corn, wheat, and tobacco. Between 1830 and 1860, the region experienced an agricultural boom. By 1860, there were 1,211 farms in Gibson County, with an average size of 228 acres.

Thousands of enslaved African Americans were brought to the region to supply the agricultural labor force, making up more than a quarter of the overall population. In Carroll County in 1860, the enslaved population was 4,152 and the white population was 13,373. Small slaveowners greatly outnumbered large slaveowners. Of the 596 slaveowners in the county in 1860, only 30 men owned more than 20 enslaved workers. Two of the largest planters in the project vicinity were Banks Mitchum Burrow and his son John Jefferson Burrow.

Railroad lines began to spread into the region in the 1850s. The Mobile & Ohio Railroad was constructed from Mobile, Alabama, to Jackson, Tennessee, in 1851 and was constructed to Columbus, Kentucky, in 1858. This line later merged with the Gulf, Mobile & Northern Railroad and the Illinois Central Railroad. The Memphis & Ohio Railroad established access to Louisville, Kentucky, running from Memphis to Paris, Tennessee. The Mississippi Central & Tennessee Railroad was constructed to Jackson, Tennessee, in 1857. This railroad was later absorbed by the Illinois Central.

In 1859, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad (L&N) was constructed to Milan. The first train arrived in 1861. When the railroad arrived at Milan, the adjacent town of Shady Grove dissolved, and its post office shifted to Milan. However, many of its residents remained in the vicinity northeast of Milan.

According to one local tale, the name Milan came about when a surveyor for the railroad asked a local landowner “Whose land is this?” The landowner reportedly said, “It’s my land,” and the surveyor afterward referred to the area as Milan. However, a more likely story is that the name is derived from the European city of Milan, Italy. Milan was incorporated in 1866.

The election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860 triggered serious debate regarding southern secession from the Union. Most Tennesseans did not initially favor secession and when the issue was put to a vote on February 9, 1860, it was defeated. However, following the Confederate attack on Fort Sumter in April 1861, Lincoln’s call for states to provide soldiers to quell the rebellion was considered an excessive response on the part of the United States government. On May 6, 1861, Tennesseans voted a second time on the matter and Tennessee became the eleventh and last state to secede from the Union. Most of Carroll and Gibson counties’ white residents supported the Confederacy.

Several skirmishes were fought in the project region, including two at Shade’s Bridge near North Gibson (formerly Skullbone) in the spring of 1862. The bridge was the only crossing point for the South Fork of the Obion River. Union General Ulysses S. Grant traveled this way on his way to Shiloh near the Mississippi state line, and later passed through Milan.

Grant’s Union troops won the Battle of Shiloh (April 6 and 7, 1862) and the Siege of Corinth (April 29 through May 30, 1862) approximately 75 miles southeast of the project area. As a result, the Mobile & Ohio Railroad came under Union control and served as a supply line for the subsequent Vicksburg Campaign. Union control of West Tennessee was solidified by their crushing victory at the Battle of Memphis. Confederate forces in Memphis surrendered after a three-hour naval engagement, effectively ending the Confederate naval presence on the Mississippi River. However, continued resistance in the area resulted in numerous guerilla-type engagements.

At the end of 1862, as Grant’s army threatened Vicksburg, Mississippi, Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest was ordered to make an expedition into western Tennessee to attack Union supply lines. In what has become known as the West Tennessee Raid of 1862, Forrest’s Brigade destroyed railroad tracks and bridges and captured munitions and several garrisons (including the 119th and 122nd Illinois Infantry) between December 15, 1862, and January 3, 1863. Nearby battles and skirmishes in this raid include the Battle of Trenton (December 20), the Battle of Dyer Station (December 22), the Battle of Rutherford (December 22), the Battle of Kenton (December 24), and the Battle of Parker’s Crossroads (December 31). The raid disrupted Union communication and supply lines and caused Grant to shift his supply base west to Memphis. While the war continued through 1865, the project area saw no other major battles or skirmishes.

The Civil War altered daily life in Tennessee in the form of social and economic upheaval. Intermittent raids, guerilla activities, and army movements caused disruption of former lifeways. Men left their homes to enlist; food, seed, and livestock were taken or destroyed; and the enslaved were set free. When the Civil War ended, thousands of Tennessee veterans and their families returned home; however, many did not.

The loss of the enslaved labor force throughout the South following the Civil War, combined with severe financial setbacks suffered by the Southern states, necessitated changes in the overall economic system. Former plantation owners and white farmers attempted to maintain control over their labor force by experimenting with farm tenancy, sharecropping, wage labor, and other management-labor relationships, which had never been an issue for them under the enslaved labor system. Former enslaved and nonland holding European Americans became a part of this new system by assuming the roles of sharecroppers and tenant farmers, as landowners rented farmland for cash or a share of the seasonal yield.

Shifts in settlement also occurred throughout the study area. The 1870 census shows many freedmen still living adjacent to their former owners as sharecroppers. As an example, 35 black individuals with the surname Burrow are recorded in Carroll County, with 25 living very near the John Jefferson Burrow family, and the adults probably worked for him. By 1880, African Americans lived farther away from their former owners and began to develop their own farming communities.

During Reconstruction, Tennessee Governor William G. Brownlow secured Tennessee's approval of the Fourteenth Amendment. He also advocated for the civil punishment of Confederate veterans, African American voting and other civil rights, and state control over elections. White citizens in northwest Tennessee, outraged by Brownlow's alleged abuses of power, retaliated using threats and violence. Gibson County became a stronghold for the Ku Klux Klan (KKK), organized to exert control over African American populations after the end of slavery and to restore the preexisting social order. Due to KKK violence in the area, Governor Brownlow issued a proclamation of martial law and sent the state militia and federal troops to bring the county to order. These forces stayed for years as conflicts continued, with barracks established in Milan.

When Brownlow left for the Senate in 1869, he was replaced by Governor Dewitt Clinton Senter, who favored milder policies and promised suffrage for disenfranchised Confederate sympathizers. Under Senter's leadership, many of the hated Brownlow laws were stricken from the books. As a result, KKK activities in Gibson County markedly decreased.

While many publicly violent actions ceased, African Americans were threatened and coerced in other ways. Race relations in the project area during the latter half of the nineteenth century were strained, especially after the Trenton Massacre in 1874. Adding to the problem, local, county, and state governments were dominated by Civil War veterans.

The project area took several years to recover socially and economically after the Civil War. Gradually, the region regained its agricultural prosperity and business and trade improved.

The region experienced steady growth in the late nineteenth century, largely due to the railroads that traversed the area. In 1873, an offshoot line of the Illinois Central Railroad, a north-south line between Chicago and New Orleans, was constructed to Milan, creating a crossroad with the earlier L&N line from Memphis to Louisville. Milan experienced an economic boom, and several other communities were established along the line, including Medina, Goat City, West, and Sitka in Gibson County. Medina developed as an important local center for shipping crops. The town soon

had a post office, several stores, hotels, and churches. Following the railroad development of Milan, the community of Whitthorne developed c. 1896 about six miles east in Carroll County.

By the late nineteenth century, agricultural production had increased significantly. The number of farms in the area increased, and the size decreased. In 1880, there were more than 3,000 farms in Gibson County, and the average farm size was 108 acres. Cotton farming became the primary economic focus in the area through the early twentieth century. In 1880, western Tennessee produced over 80 percent of the state's cotton. Gibson County was one of the top five cotton producing counties and was the state's second highest producer of wheat. Other farm products included corn, strawberries, poultry, and livestock. Tobacco was also grown, but in much smaller quantities than before the Civil War.

Timber was also a valuable resource for the area. Two-thirds of Gibson County was covered by hardwood forest in 1877. Numerous sawmills were established in both Carroll and Gibson Counties. By 1887, the manufacture and shipment of lumber and staves was one of the most important industries.

After World War I, truck farming became more popular in the region, and crops such as strawberries, tomatoes, and cabbage gained importance. County roads were graveled and later paved beginning in the 1920s and 1930s, increasing access to local markets. In 1925, the Mississippi Valley Highway (US-45E) was constructed through the center of Medina.

In 1940, the Department of the Army purchased 28,521 acres of land in Carroll and Gibson counties from 387 individual landowners to construct an ammunition plant and storage facility. Most of the land had been used for agricultural purposes, but included in the total area were several churches, schools, and over 1,500 farm buildings associated with 405 farmsteads. As the military complex was developed, these buildings were destroyed. Demolition methods used when clearing the buildings are thought to have obliterated most of the sites. Land determined excess to the military mission in 1941 was excessed and disposed (sold).

In 1941, the complex included two entities: the Wolf Creek Ordnance Plant and the Milan Ordnance Depot. The plant was constructed on the north side and included 660 production line buildings, storage and maintenance buildings, a hospital, a security building, and staff residences. The depot was constructed on the southern side (including the project tract) and consisted of 800 buildings including 700 "standard, earth-sheltered, reinforced concrete, igloo magazines grouped into eight storage yards... spaced approximately 150 feet apart in staggered, parallel rows". depot facilities included miles of rail spur lines, a storage yard, an administration/maintenance area, a firehouse, a guardhouse, a machine shop, and a train shop. In 1943, the plant and the depot merged to create the Milan Ordnance Center. In 1945, the facility was renamed the Milan Arsenal.

The first munitions (fuses, boosters, ammunition rounds) were produced in 1941 and production continued through the end of World War II in 1945 under operation by Proctor and Gamble Defense Corporation (PGDC). During this time, more than 10,000 workers were employed in the production, receiving, storage, and shipping of ammunition. The facility drastically increased the population and economy of nearby Milan.

Following World War II, production slowed as the plant went into standby mode and returned to U.S. Army control. During the Korean War (1950-1953), the facility was again operated by PGDC. At that time, there was an increase in experimental ammunition production and industrial engineering studies at the facility. By 1954, production slowed again, and ceased in 1957. In 1960, the facility was updated with new construction and systems technology. The name Milan Army Ammunition Plant (MLAAP) was conferred at this time. In 1961, Harvey Aluminum Sales took over operations before being bought by Martin Marietta Corporation in 1972.

In the latter half of the twentieth century, regional agriculture shifted to row crops and pasture. In 1969, there were 27,650 farms in Gibson County with an average size of 126 acres. Crops included soybeans, hay, cotton, wheat, and grain sorghum. Livestock included cattle, hogs, and chickens. Over time, the number of farms decreased significantly. Today, there are only 777 farms in the county, with an average size of 370 acres. Major regional crops include soybeans, corn, wheat, cotton, and hay. Livestock production of cattle is also important.

The US-45 Bypass from Jackson to Milan was constructed in the 1970s around downtown Medina, causing a decline in business development over the years. Milan continues to be a local center for trade and business with numerous stores, restaurants, hotels, and other industries. Carroll and Gibson counties have economies based on agriculture, recreation and tourism, healthcare, education, and manufacturing. The counties are also within commuting distance of Jackson. In 2020, Carroll County had a population of 28,440, with expected growth in the future.

Between 1978 and 1985, the MLAAP property was modernized and consolidated. General Dynamics Ordnance Systems briefly took over production in 1997 before operations passed to American Ordnance. In the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries, the MLAAP received and issued containerized/break bulk ammunition and conducted ammunition storage and surveillance operations. The plant provided many jobs for the project area and contributed to the stability of the local economy. All production ceased in 2012 and production operations moved to the Iowa Army Ammunition Plant. Most of the MLAAP property is currently fenced, access restricted, and used by the U.S. Army and Tennessee Army National Guard for training purposes.

Cultural Resources Investigations

As noted in the introduction, the entire installation has been surveyed for archaeological properties. Following identification of archaeological sites, recommendations are made to test certain sites for their potential eligibility to the NRHP. All of VTS Milan has been surveyed for cultural properties. In addition, 14 structures/features over 50 years of age have been assessed for their eligibility. Of these, six are recommended eligible for the NRHP. No traditional cultural property surveys have been completed.

1986-87: USACE, Mobile District contracted and reported on a reconnaissance level survey for VTS Milan (prior MLAAP lands) for timber sales consisting of surface inspection and judgmental shovel testing. The project recorded four archaeological sites on VTS Milan, including 40CL52, 40CL53, 40CL54, & 40GB142. NRHP recommendations were not made.

1999: TRC Garrow Associates, Inc. conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey for 600 acres of VTS Milan which was submitted to Science Applications International Corporation, which was under contract with either the USACE or TNARNG. The survey is reported by William F. Stanyard et al. (1999) in *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the Milan Training Center, Carroll and Gibson Counties, Tennessee*. This survey identified eleven (11) archaeological sites (40CL68-40CL77 and 40GB183) including six historic artifact scatters and five historic cemeteries. Cemeteries (40CL70-40CL74) were recommended potentially eligible pending further background research. The historic artifact scatters were recommended ineligible.

2001: TRC Garrow Associates, Inc. (Cleveland et al. 2001) reported three building inventory surveys for VTS Catoosa in Georgia, and VTS Milan and VTS Smyrna in Tennessee, which was submitted to Science Application International Corporation under contract with the TNARNG. Research was reported in *Historic Building Inventory, Catoosa Training Center, Catoosa County, Georgia; Milan Training Center, Carroll & Gibson Counties, Tennessee; Volunteer Training Site-Smyrna, Rutherford County, Tennessee*. This document simply reported the findings presented in the Stanyard et al. (1999) report. The report states that the Tennessee Historic Commission (THC) concurred with the NRHP recommendations on January 12, 2001.

2005: TRC, Inc. conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey for 1,600 acres of VTS Milan under contract with the TNARNG. Research was reported by Aaron Deter-Wolf and Ted Karpyne (2005) in *Phase I Archaeological Survey at the Tennessee Army National Guard Milan Volunteer Training Site, Carroll and Gibson Counties, Tennessee*. This research did not include a reinvestigation of previously recorded sites but did record another archaeological site (40CL101) on VTS Milan, recommended NRHP-ineligible due to heavy disturbance.

2006: TRC Inc. conducted an investigation of the multiple cemeteries (the 5 marked with trinomials, not on the MLAAP side) of VTS Milan which was submitted to EDGE Group, Inc. under contract with the TNARNG. Research was reported in *Documentary and Field Investigations of Cemeteries at the Tennessee Army National Guard Milan and Tullahoma Volunteer Training Sites*. This investigation revisited Sites 40CL70-40CL74, the five cemeteries recorded with trinomials. The cemeteries were determined NRHP-ineligible.

2017: MRS Consultants LLC. conducted a Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey of the Adams Cemetery (40CL73) at VTS Milan with TVAR Inc. as a subcontractor under the contract with the TNARNG. Research was documented in *A Ground Penetrating Radar Survey of the Adams Cemetery (40CL73) on VTS-Milan Volunteer Training Facility, Carroll County, Tennessee*. Survey uncovered five (5) unmarked burials outside the current fenced boundary.

2019: MRS Consultants LLC. conducted a Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey of the Smith Cemetery (40CL71) at VTS Milan with TVAR Inc. as a subcontractor under the contract with the TNARNG. Research was documented in *A Ground Penetrating Radar Survey of the Smith Cemetery (40CL71) on VTS-Milan Volunteer Training Facility, Carroll County, Tennessee*.

2020: Cumberland Applied Research Associates Inc. (CARA) conducted a Phase I archaeological resources survey of 452 acres for the future Automated Record Fire (ARF) Range at VTS Milan under contract with the TNARNG. Research was documented in *Phase I Archaeological Survey*

of 452 Acres of Training Areas at the VTS Milan, Carroll County, Tennessee. CARA revisited three previously recorded sites, 40CL69, 40CL73, & 40CL74. CARA recorded three new archaeological sites, 40CL118, 40CL119, & 40CL120. CARA recommended 40CL69 and 40CL118 as potentially eligible pending further investigations.

2021: Cumberland Applied Research Associates Inc. (CARA) conducted a Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey of two cemeteries (40CL70, 40CL72) at VTS Milan with Seramur and Associates PC as a subcontractor under contract with the TNARNG. Research was documented in *Geophysical (GPR & Magnetometry) Survey of Sites 40CL70 & 40CL72 at VTS Milan, Carroll County, Tennessee*. With both of these cemeteries, it was strongly suggested that they are either destroyed or misidentified.

2022: Dudek conducted a Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey of the Lucy Bryant Cemetery (40CL74) at VTS Milan under contract with the TNARNG. Research was documented in *Ground Penetrating Radar Survey Report, Lucy Bryant Cemetery*. This concluded that the newer plastic fencing mimicked the original cemetery plot evidenced by the iron bars scattered all around and cut at ground level in nearly identical locations. Dudek also uncovered a new archaeological site, 40CL128, an historic brick scatter associated with a depression.

2023: Cumberland Applied Research Associates Inc. (CARA) conducted a Phase II archaeological resources survey of four sites within the future Automated Record Fire (ARF) Range footprint at VTS Milan under contract with the TNARNG. Research was documented in *Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Sites 40CL69, 40CL118, 40CL119, and 40CL120 at the Volunteer Training Site Milan, Carroll and Gibson Counties, Tennessee*. CARA recommended all four (4) sites NRHP-ineligible.

2023: Brockington Cultural Resources Consultants (CRC) conducted a Phase I archaeological resources survey of the newly acquired 16,131 acres of previous MLAAP land using archaeological predictive modeling to total 1,167 acres for testing of high/moderate probability areas. Research was documented in *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the TNARNG Portion of the Milan Army Ammunition Plant, Carroll and Gibson Counties, Tennessee*. Background research revealed four (4) previously identified sites (40CL52, 40CL53, 40GB134, & 40GB152). Field investigations uncovered 17 new archaeological sites (40CL129-40CL137, 40CL139-40CL145; 40GB218) with one, 40CL143, considered potentially eligible for the NRHP. Brockington also recorded 17 historic cemeteries with three (3) recommended as NRHP-eligible.

VTS Smyrna Cultural Resources Summary

There are eleven (11) reported archaeological sites at VTS Smyrna. Two (2) sites are recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). TNARNG is currently protecting 2 NRHP-eligible archaeological sites with proactive management protocols such as annual monitoring. The goal is to continue to manage all cultural resources in the training areas within the next 5 years and monitor standard operations and maintenance activities such as prescribed fire, brush management and invasive species removal.

Seven (7) sites represent prehistoric occupations: 40RD52, 40RD53, 40RD54, 40RD55, 40RD56, 40RD57, & 40RD232; with six of the seven sites excluding 40RD232 being inundated by the J. Percy Priest Reservoir and recorded through salvage archaeology before the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) flooded the area. 40RD232 is an Archaic open habitation site that has been subjected to extensive disturbances.

Four (4) historic archaeological sites are present within the VTS Smyrna boundary. Three (3) of the sites; 40RD231 (homestead), 40RD233, & 40RD235 (historic road) all date to the 19th-Early 20th century. 40RD233 is an historic cemetery that contains up to one thousand (1000) internments and is considered NRHP-eligible with TN-SHPO concurrence. Site 40RD234, earthworks, dates to the mid-19th century, specifically to the Civil War period and are considered NRHP-eligible.

Table D-8 Archaeological Site Inventory for VTS Smyrna

Site	Cultural Component	Probable Function	NRHP Assessment
40RD52*	Mississippian?	Specialized Extraction?	Unknown Eligibility
40RD53*	L. Woodland/Mississippian?	Lithic Cache	Unknown Eligibility
40RD54*	Woodland/Mississippian	Specialized Extraction?	Unknown Eligibility
40RD55*	Late Archaic/Early Woodland	Specialized Extraction?	Unknown Eligibility
40RD56*	Unidentified Prehistoric	Specialized Extraction?	Unknown Eligibility
40RD57*	Early Archaic?	Specialized Extraction?	Unknown Eligibility
40RD231	Early 19 th -Early 20 th Century	Residence	Ineligible
40RD232	Early Archaic	Unknown	Ineligible
40RD233	Early 19 th -Early 20 th Century	Cemetery	Eligible
40RD234	Civil War	Military Earthworks	Eligible
40RD235	19 th -Early 20 th Century	Road	Ineligible

*Site recorded prior to the 1998 survey. The TN-SHPO concurred with the eligibility recommendations noted above.

The 2000 architectural inventory used pedestrian survey and real property inventory databases to identify all resources in the boundary of VTS Smyrna that were 50-years old or older. The survey identified 48 historic architectural resources dating between 1942 and 1965. Of those, none were recommended as eligible for the NRHP due to extensive modern alterations that diminish their architectural integrity. 29 of those 48 buildings have been demolished under the DoD 1986 Programmatic Agreement (PA). This PA allowed the TNARNG to proceed with demolition of these WWII-era buildings without restrictions due their temporary-use, frame construction classification. The TN-SHPO concurred with these demolitions between the years of 2000-2005.

9 additional architectural resources have been surveyed since 2000. In 2004, bldg. 668 and 669; in 2006, bldg. 600-603 (600-602 demolished); in 2011, bldg. 638 and 639; and in 2015, bldg. 501. All nine (9) resources are considered NRHP-ineligible with TN-SHPO concurrence. All buildings over 50 years old have been assessed and there is one building approaching 50 years within the next 5 years (bldg. 637 in 2026) from the date of this completed ICRMP.

Table D-9 Architectural Resources Inventory for VTS Smyrna

Resource Number	Date of Construction	Historic Use	Current Use	NRHP Assessment
500	1959	Officer's Club	Training/Cafeteria	Ineligible
501	1964	Bowling Alley	Billeting	Ineligible
517	1942	Barracks	Billeting	Ineligible
518	1942	Barracks	Billeting	Ineligible
535	1942	Headquarters	Billeting	Ineligible
536	1942	Headquarters	Administration	Ineligible
537	1942	Headquarters	Administration	Ineligible
555	1942	Pastry kitchen	Administration	Ineligible
603	1956	Squadron Operations	RRM/CTR Drug	Ineligible
607	1942	Avionic Shop	Post Exchange	Ineligible
609	1942	Warehouse/Supply	FE Shop	Ineligible
638	1960	Engineering Shop	Training	Ineligible
639	1960	General Purpose Shop	OMS #16	Ineligible
665	1954	Avionic Shop	Supply	Ineligible
668	1954	Equipment Lab	Avionics Shop	Ineligible
669	1954	Power Station	Battery Shop	Ineligible
681	1958	Hangar	Hangar	Ineligible
682	1958	Hangar	Hangar/Shops	Ineligible

The TN-SHPO concurred with the eligibility recommendations noted above.

Archaeological and Historical Background

Pre-Historic Context

The project area is located in Rutherford County within the Central Basin physiographic region. The elevation within the cemetery is approximately 155 meters (510 ft.) above mean sea level (amsl). The geology of this physiographic region comprises limestone, shale, dolomite, siltstone, sandstone, and claystone. The Central Basin was formed by cycles of orogenic subsidence, uplift, and erosion of pre-Cambrian sedimentary deposits during the Paleozoic and early Mesozoic eras. This part of the United States was covered by a series of shallow inland seas during much of that time. Erosion has been the dominant force shaping the landscape of the region since the Cretaceous period and is largely responsible for the present physiography and topography of the region.

The low-lying area of the Central Basin is surrounded by the higher ground of the Highland Rim. The Central Basin represents the erosional remnants of the pre-Cambrian Nashville Dome, which was part of a larger geologic structure known as the Cincinnati Arch. Fractures caused by the uplift during the Paleozoic and Mesozoic eras weakened the dome and allowed for the development of the Cumberland and Obey River systems. The down-cutting and lateral migration of these stream channels eroded the Pennsylvania sandstone and Mississippian limestone deposits that formed the

Highland Rim, resulting in topography defined by low rolling hills, upland ridges, and wide stream valleys.

Native American Utilization of Region

Despite several decades of archaeological investigation and analyses, the timing of the earliest human migration into the Western Hemisphere cannot be pinpointed. Evidence for occupancy prior to about 10,000 BP is scarce, but the currently small data base (mainly from coastal regions and adjacent floodplains) suggests that some of the earliest people could have arrived in the Americas more than 20,000 years ago. More research on pre-Clovis occupations is required before the ongoing debate about the timing of migration(s) into the Western Hemisphere can be settled.

The first prehistoric human occupants recognized in the central Tennessee region are referred to as Paleoindians. The best evidence for the presence of these people is the occurrence of fluted stone points. Fluted Clovis points are the earliest recognized point types in the Southeast, and almost invariably occur as isolated surface finds. Excavated Paleoindian materials are usually recovered from multi-component deposits and represent a minority of recovered specimens. Recent research on typical Paleoindian artifacts indicates that the period may be tentatively subdivided into early (ca. 10,000–9000 BP), middle (ca. 9000–8500 BP), and late (ca. 8500–8000 BP) stages. This tentative chronology corresponds to the initial stages of the Early Holocene geologic epoch. The early occurrence of Clovis points is followed by the appearance of Cumberland, Quad, Beaver Lake, and Redstone projectile points during the middle portion of the period. Late Paleoindian projectile point forms include Dalton, Plano, and Harpeth River.

The assumption has been that these early inhabitants were focused on hunting big game, particularly now-extinct varieties of Pleistocene megafauna. Although faunal remains of Pleistocene animals have been found in geologically recent sedimentary deposits across the southeast, at present no clear association of stone tools with these remains exists in Tennessee. In general, Pleistocene megafaunal remains recovered in most areas of the southeastern United States have conspicuously failed to provide any indication that humans were responsible for the death or modification of the animals.

An early survey of Paleoindian sites in the Southeast indicated discrete geographic areas of Paleoindian occupation. One of these areas occurs in the central drainage of the Tennessee River. Anderson's (1989) recent summary of the distributional patterning of diagnostic Paleoindian projectile points in the southeast contains similar conclusions about the clustering of these artifacts and has suggested that the combination of access to high-quality cherts used in stone tool production, environmental diversity of large riverine ecosystems, and ease of travel and communication combined to produce a magnet effect on early populations. Only with environmental changes at the onset of the Holocene and increasing population densities during the Archaic did environmentally marginal areas witness increased utilization by the American Indians.

The Archaic period appears to date from about 8000 to 500 BP in south-central Tennessee. It has traditionally been divided into several shorter intervals: Early Archaic (ca. 8000–6000 BP), Middle Archaic (6000–3000 BP), and Late Archaic (ca. 3000–500 BP). The latter portion of the Late Archaic interval (Terminal Archaic-Early Woodland) shares traits with the Gulf Formational

components of the middle Tennessee River valley and represents intensification of regional interaction and the eventual adoption of ceramics. Temporal divisions of the Archaic are primarily based on the occurrence of distinctive projectile points. These bifacial tools have been demonstrated to change in a patterned way through time. Much attention has been directed toward understanding the temporal and spatial limits of stone tool forms during the Archaic. In addition to diagnostic projectile point types, other material markers provide means to subdivide the Archaic in the interior southeast. These include types of groundstone artifacts, fragments of carved stone bowls, and various mortuary items.

The Archaic is characterized by a general and gradual increase in population throughout the Southeast, which has been referred to as regional packing. This demographic trend is accompanied by adaptations geared to the intensive exploitation of different broad environmental zones and the eventual demarcation of territorial boundaries archaeologically recognizable as phases. Intensive exploitation of food resources is reflected in substantial quantities of fire-cracked rock on many Archaic sites. This artifact class results from stone boiling techniques that involved the use of skin bags or wooden bowls prior to the adoption of pottery.

Compared to the Paleoindian archaeological record, Archaic manifestations are more substantial. Sites of the Archaic period may contain refuse-filled pits that were used for storage or food preparation. These pits reflect a more substantial investment of labor and probably indicate more intensive site use and a longer duration of occupancy at site locations. Analysis of pit fill has contributed tremendously to an increased understanding of Archaic subsistence, adaptive strategies, and changes in technology and population density throughout the long pre-agricultural period. In general, the pit contents reflect a fairly stable hunting and gathering subsistence base that was focused on locally available plant and animal resources. Nuts (especially walnut and hickory) and large mammals seem to have been particularly important components of Archaic diets in the interior riverine southeast. A range of site types existed across the Archaic landscape, from base camps to short-term, special-purpose locations with very low archaeological visibility. Examination of these various site types has provided important information on the adaptive strategies in place at different times and in different locations and has allowed archaeologists to monitor changes in these strategies through time.

The Woodland period in central Tennessee marks only a gradual transition in subsistence practices, artifacts, and architecture. Note has been made that “in baldest outline, Early Woodland seems to be a continuation of Late Archaic, with the addition of ceramics” The earliest pottery appeared around 2500 years ago outside Tennessee, initially in coastal Georgia and South Carolina and spread inland to Tennessee at about 1000 BP.

In the area surrounding Normandy reservoir, the earliest ceramics appear around 600 BP. This pottery is made of clay with crushed quartz added to the paste to serve as a tempering agent, which served to strengthen the vessels' walls. The exteriors of these vessels during this early time period usually had fabric-marked decorations as well.

One of the most widely recognized markers of the Middle Woodland is artifacts associated with the extensive Hopewellian, which centered around the upper Ohio River valley. Hopewellian

artifacts have been found in Middle Woodland burials excavated near the project area and include polished greenstone celts, sandstone pipes, and insect effigy ornaments. Faulkner (1988) has postulated more extensive Hopewellian contact during the earlier McFarland phase and a distinct reduction of trade during the succeeding Owl Hollow phase. Along the Eastern Highland Rim/Cumberland Plateau escarpment, limestone caves and rock shelters were apparently used most extensively for burial locations during the Middle Woodland, but nearly every one of these sites was destroyed by local looters long before any systematic archaeological research could be undertaken.

Perhaps no period of southeastern prehistory has had more research attention than the Mississippian. Based on excavations at numerous sites on major drainages in this part of North America, a cultural pattern for the latest prehistoric segment has been both defined and refined. From about 900 BP until initial European contact in the sixteenth century, Mississippian societies of different complexity levels controlled small and large territories along most of the large rivers in the interior southeast, including the middle section of the Duck River and adjacent portions of the Central Basin.

At the risk of oversimplification, we may summarize the cultural pattern of the Mississippian in central Tennessee in terms of its material and social attributes. The settlement pattern of Mississippian groups was focused on alluvial floodplains. These areas provided expanses of tillable soil that could be easily worked with available wood, bone, and stone agricultural implements. Maize was the dominant food crop and was supplemented by beans, squash, and probably a variety of other foods that have low archaeological visibility. Domesticated crops were augmented with wild foods that had contributed to aboriginal diets in the southeast for centuries, such as nuts, berries, persimmons, greens, and roots. Animal meat sources included deer, turkey, small mammals, ducks, and fish.

The focus on maize as a primary food crop, and the increased commitment to agriculture, had significant impacts on the complexity of Mississippian societies in central Tennessee. The relatively egalitarian Woodland societies of the region were apparently transformed into hierarchical societies with emphasis on hereditary leadership and the emergence of managerial organizations such to oversee the re-distribution of resources within the community. This more complex social organization has been generally referred to as a chiefdom. Compared to work conducted on the Mississippian emergence in the eastern portion of the state, much research remains to be done on this phenomenon in central Tennessee and the eastern Highland Rim. A major focus of future research will be to understand how local populations incorporated Mississippian ideas and material innovations into their existing cultures.

Increased organizational complexity is marked by the appearance of platform mounds during the Mississippian. These served as the foundations for religious structures and the locations for the residences of high-status individuals. Individual status distinctions were reinforced through differential access items such as conch shell jewelry, native copper, and non-utilitarian chipped stone maces and ornaments. Status distinctions were also reflected in variation of Mississippian burials. Distinctive limestone box graves of the “middle Cumberland culture” are also regional markers of Mississippian cemeteries.

Settlement into more compact villages with sapling and mud constructed houses occurred during the Mississippian period. If the pattern in the project area is like that of other Mississippian regions, villages and farmsteads were linked to regional mound ceremonial centers that were apparently the focus of important religious and social activities. Most of these activities were associated with the agricultural cycle and mortuary ceremony.

Little is known about the proto-historic populations of central Tennessee, as the sixteenth-century Spanish expeditions by De Soto and Pardo seem to have been confined to the eastern portions of the state. English traders who crossed the Blue Ridge Mountains in the 1670s found the Overhill Cherokee. Other major tribes that are known to have inhabited the state in the seventeenth century include the Creek, Yuchi, and Shawnee. Shawnee permanent settlements were reported in the Cumberland River Valley in 1681, but the Cherokee and Chickasaw had expelled them prior to 1710.

Following the exodus of the major tribes, most of Tennessee became a “no-man’s land.” The Chickasaws to the south claimed western Tennessee for hunting territory but did not permanently settle the area. Apparently, the Overhill Cherokee settlements in the Appalachian region represent the only sizeable American Indian settlements in the state from the early eighteenth century onwards. They were weakened by the French and Indian War, which ended in 1763. The Cherokee alliance with the British during the Revolutionary War contributed to their further decline and eventual displacement.

Historical Context

Because of its location—on Stewart’s Creek and in close proximity to Stone’s River—the land in and around VTS-Smyrna was settled during the late 1790s shortly following the settlement of Nashville. Early land grants in the Rutherford County area were provided by North Carolina to early settlers between 1786 and 1797, several of which settled in the vicinity of Stone’s River. The farms and plantations of the area were established by these early pioneers, many of who figured prominently in the formation of Tennessee’s governmental institutions and served as community leaders.

Elements of the Chickasaw, Shawnee, and Cherokee tribes frequented the Stewart’s Creek area on hunting and raiding trips, but there is no evidence of permanent villages in the Stewart’s Creek area during the Colonial or territorial periods. Earlier, in the late 1600s, there were some Shawnee settlements in Middle Tennessee, but not in Rutherford County. According to *A History of Rutherford County*, “the Indians to the south (Cherokee and Chickasaw) would not allow the Shawnees to establish permanent settlements on their hunting ground, and even fought among themselves for hunting rights.”

Rutherford County was named for Griffith Rutherford, who acquired over a million acres of frontier property. Davidson County (from which Rutherford County eventually emerged) was created by the North Carolina legislature in 1783 when Tennessee was a territorial extension of that state. The Stewart’s Creek area became part of Sumner County in 1786, then Wilson County, and finally Rutherford County (authorized by the legislature in 1803). Jefferson Court House

became the county seat. Robert Weakley and Thomas Bedford owned the town site. In 1812, the county seat moved to a more central location that was incorporated as Murfreesboro in 1817.

Commerce with Nashville shifted from Jefferson to Murfreesboro after the latter became the county seat of government. This move quickly led to the construction of a more direct Nashville–Murfreesboro route that since the early 1800s has been commonly known as the Nashville Pike or Murfreesboro Pike (known today as the Old Nashville Pike).

The unincorporated village of Lavergne, located two miles west of the VTS Smyrna, preceded the establishment of Smyrna. The Nashville Pike ran through the center of Lavergne and a mile south of Smyrna. The road is now called the Old Nashville Road and parallels the existing Murfreesboro Pike, which was constructed in the early 1900s a mile north of the old highway. Lavergne was heavily affected by troop movements and large cavalry skirmishes during the Civil War.

Built in 1847–1851, the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad is one of the state’s oldest railroads. This railroad was an essential tool for the movement of vast numbers of men and tons of military supplies for both the Confederate and Union armies during the Civil War. The town of Smyrna was established along the railroad line to serve the commercial needs of plantations in the area.

The building of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad brought Smyrna into being. The Stewart’s Creek Settlement, one of the oldest in the county, was by-passed by the railroad. Some of the business establishments in the area made the best of it by moving to the railroad. The new town took the name of Smyrna, which had been used by the Presbyterian Church in the vicinity. It was incorporated in 1854.

One of the largest plantations, and the closest in proximity to Smyrna, was Goochland. The only visible remnant of this plantation is the slave cemetery, preserved in the center of the cantonment area east of the guard gate. The plantation house and outbuildings were torn down by the Army to construct Smyrna Army Air Base in 1941.

The movements of both Union and Confederate troops and their numerous minor skirmishes heavily impacted Lavergne, Smyrna, and Stewart’s Creek. Lavergne’s location astride the Murfreesboro Pike funneled thousands of troops and wagons through the area. Conflicts at Lavergne spilled over into Smyrna and up Stewart’s Creek to the plantations located there. The Jefferson Pike Bridge over Stewart’s Creek and the Nashville Pike Bridge were of considerable strategic importance for movement of men and supplies, and considerable efforts were made before, during and after the Battle of Stone’s River, to keep the bridges from being destroyed. Union defense systems were constructed to protect the bridges and the railway from cavalry raids and to ensure speedy repairs to keep the supply lines open to the large supply depot at Nashville.

While the movement of armies and supplies continued through Lavergne and Smyrna during the four years of the war, the area was particularly impacted during the Stone’s River campaign of December and January 1862 and during Hood’s Invasion of Tennessee and the Battle of Nashville in late November and early December of 1864.

On December 22, 1941, in reaction to the recent bombing at Pearl Harbor, the United States War Department ordered construction of an air bombardment base near Nashville, Tennessee. The

selected site, located approximately 20 miles southeast of Nashville, was established to train B-24 and B-17 pilots and crew. The new Smyrna Army Air Base encompassed approximately 3,325 acres situated north of U.S. Highway 70 near the small community of Smyrna. A crew of 6,000 men, consisting of mostly contract labor and workers from the Tennessee Corps of Engineers, completed construction of the original 200 buildings and associated landing strips. The site, initially designated as a temporary facility, opened on July 1, 1942. In 1950, the Smyrna Army Air Base was renamed as Sewart Air Force Base, to honor Major Allen J. Sewart, Jr., who was killed during a Solomon Islands bombing mission in 1942. After World War II, base activities were reduced and shortly afterward, in 1947, the base was deactivated until 1948 when it was reopened for use by the 314th Troop Carrier Wing.

Throughout the Korean Conflict (1950–1953), Sewart Air Force Base supported the 314th Troop Carrier (C-119 planes); the 516th Carrier Group (H-19 helicopters, comprising the Air Force's only helicopter group); and the 513th Troop Carrier Group (C-123 Provider planes). In 1957, Sewart acquired the C-130 Hercules aircraft and retired its C-119 planes. The following year, the 513th Troop Carrier wing was deactivated and the 463rd wing transferred to Ardmore Air Force Base, Oklahoma. At that time, Sewart was the nation's only base that supported C-130 Hercules aircraft. In 1961, Sewart was designated as a permanent installation and in July 1962, the United States Air Force Advanced Flying School was established under the 4442 Combat Crew Training Group.

Sewart closed in 1970, at which time the site encompassed approximately 2,636 acres, including 635 units for family housing that are now privately owned. Prior to Sewart's deactivation in 1970, it supported the 839th Air Division, the 64th Tactical Airlift Wing (which provided troop transport to Ft. Campbell, Kentucky), the 4442nd Combat Crew Training Wing (transferred to Dyess AFB, Texas), the 314th Combat Support Group (transferred to Blytheville, AK), and the 839th TAC Hospital.

After the Sewart Air Force Base closed in 1970, the U.S. Department of Defense divided the bulk of the 2,400-acre base between the Rutherford County government, the State of Tennessee, and the Metropolitan Nashville Airport Authority (MNAA). Rutherford County redeveloped its portion into an industrial park and recruited companies such as Better Built Aluminum, Cumberland Swan, and Square D. The State of Tennessee dedicated their portion of the base for use by the TNARNG, which established an Army Aviation Support facility there. The industrial park and state facilities provided a significant economic boost to Smyrna, which saw its population triple in the 1970s.

The land granted to the MNAA included the runways, clear zones, hangars, and associated aviation structures, which the MNAA utilized as an overflow airport with few improvements for 20 years. In 1990, the MNAA turned the airport over to the Smyrna/Rutherford County Airport Authority, which has improved the airport operations and facilities. In 1983, Nissan, the first Japanese automobile manufacturer to open a plant in the U.S, opened a vehicle assembly plant in Smyrna. The plant, the largest under one roof in the world, grew to employ 6,000 workers.

In recent years, the city has witnessed a population boom, growing from 5,700 people in 1970 to some 13,650 by 1990. In the past 20 years, the city has been one of the fastest growing in the

country. Today, Smyrna has over 51,500 residents and is part of the 13-county Nashville metropolitan statistical area, which currently has over two million people. With over 25,000 students, Middle Tennessee State University (MTSU) in nearby Murfreesboro is currently the second largest university in Tennessee.

Cultural Resources Investigations

As noted in the introduction, the entire installation has been surveyed for archaeological properties. Following identification of archaeological sites, recommendations are made to test certain sites for their potential eligibility to the NRHP. All of VTS Smyrna has been surveyed for cultural properties. In addition, 18 structures/features over 50 years of age have been assessed for their eligibility. Of these, zero are recommended eligible for the NRHP. No traditional cultural property surveys have been completed.

1999: TRC Garrow Associates, Inc. conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey for the complete training area of VTS Smyrna. It was submitted to Science Applications International Corporation, which was under contract with either the USACE or TNARNG. The survey is reported by William F. Stanyard et al. (1999) in *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the Grubbs/Kyle Training Center, Rutherford County, Tennessee*. This survey identified six (6) previously recorded archaeological sites (40RD52-40RD57) all of which are inundated prehistoric occupations and five (5) new archaeological sites (40RD231-40RD235) including two sites considered NRHP-eligible (historic cemetery, Civil War Earthworks) with TN-SHPO concurrence.

2000: TRC Garrow Associates, Inc. (Cleveland et al. 2001) reported three building inventory surveys for VTS Catoosa in Georgia, and VTS Milan and VTS Smyrna in Tennessee, which was submitted to Science Application International Corporation under contract with the TNARNG. Research was reported in *Historic Building Inventory, Catoosa Training Center, Catoosa County, Georgia; Milan Training Center, Carroll & Gibson Counties, Tennessee; Volunteer Training Site-Smyrna, Rutherford County, Tennessee*. The report states that the Tennessee Historic Commission (THC) concurred with the NRHP recommendations on January 10, 2001, of zero buildings recommended NRHP-eligible.

2005: TRC Inc. conducted Phase II investigations (Karpyniec & Barrett, 2005) of three sites, 40RD231, 40RD232, & 40RD235 at VTS Smyrna which was submitted to EDGE Group, Inc. under contract with the TNARNG. Research was reported in *Phase II Archaeological Testing of Sites 40RD231, 40RD232, and 40RD235, at the Tennessee Army National Guard Grubbs/Kyle Training Center, Rutherford County, Tennessee*. This investigation revisited three sites for further investigations, and concluded all three were NRHP-ineligible with TN-SHPO concurrence.

2021: New South Associates Inc. conducted a Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey of the Cannon Cemetery (40RD233) at VTS Smyrna under the contract with the TNARNG. Research was documented in *Ground-Penetrating Radar Survey of the Cannon Cemetery (40RD233) at Volunteer Training Site Smyrna, Tennessee Army National Guard, Smyrna, Rutherford County, Tennessee*. Survey postulated that there are 974 probable graves in an area of 7.46 acres. This survey confirmed the sites NRHP-eligibility status.

VTS Tullahoma Cultural Resources Summary

There are sixteen (16) reported archaeological sites at VTS Tullahoma. Zero (0) sites are recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), therefore the TNARNG is not currently protecting any NRHP-eligible archaeological sites. Protection measures are in base for the Price-Essmann Cemetery with modern plastic fencing enclosing it since the mid-2000's. The goal is to continue to manage all cultural resources in the training areas within the next 5 years and monitor standard operations and maintenance activities such as prescribed fire, brush management and invasive species removal.

Seven (7) sites represent prehistoric occupations: 40CF239, 40CF257, 40FR199, 40FR216, 40FR218, 40FR464, & 40FR465; with only one of the seven sites 40FR218 (classified to the Late Woodland/Mississippian) not considered as undetermined prehistoric.

Nine (9) historic archaeological sites are present within the VTS Tullahoma boundary. Eight (8) of the nine (9) sites date to the early settlement times of the region, with 40CF286 a well, 40CF295 early roadways, 40CF313, 40CF314, 40FR463 & 40FR478 artifact scatters, the Price-Essmann Cemetery, and 40CF315 a homestead. The ninth (9) site is classified as Camp Forrest, a WWII army post.

Table D-10 Archaeological Site Inventory for VTS Tullahoma

Site	Estimated Date Range	Possible Function	NRHP Assessment
40CF239	Undet. prehistoric	Lithic Scatter	Ineligible
40CF257	Undet. prehistoric	Isolated Find	Ineligible
40CF286	Early 20 th Century	Well, concrete well capstone	Ineligible
40CF295	Early-Mid 19 th Century	Roadways, Spring Pond	Ineligible
40CF310	CE 1933-present	Camp Forrest	Ineligible
40CF313	Early 20 th Century	Artifact Scatter	Ineligible
40CF314	Late 19 th Century	Artifact Scatter	Ineligible
40CF315	Early 20 th Century	Historic Homestead	Ineligible
40FR199	Undet. Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter	Ineligible
40FR216	Undet. prehistoric	Isolated Find	Ineligible
40FR218	Late Woodland/Mississippian	Isolated Find	Ineligible
40FR463	Undet. historic	Artifact Scatter	Ineligible
40FR464	Undet. prehistoric	Lithic Scatter	Ineligible
40FR465	Undet. prehistoric	Isolated Find	Ineligible
40FR478	Early 20 th Century	Artifact Scatter, Ruins	Ineligible
N/A	Mid-19 th -Early 20 th Century	Price Essmann Cemetery	Ineligible

The TN-SHPO concurred with the eligibility recommendations noted above.

The 1996 architectural inventory used pedestrian survey and real property inventory databases to identify all resources in the boundary of VTS Tullahoma that were 50-years old or older. The survey identified 5 nearly whole historic architectural resources dating back to the 1940's and the Camp Forrest Army Base during WWII. Of those, none were recommended as eligible for the NRHP due to extensive deteriorations that diminish their architectural integrity.

There have been no other architectural studies done at VTS Tullahoma as all buildings of contemporary nature have not reached the 50-year benchmark for NRHP-eligibility evaluation.

Archaeological and Historical Background

Pre-Historic Context

During the Late Pleistocene and Holocene periods, a series of forests and climates alternated in the upland southeast. The Wisconsin glacial advance began at approximately 20,000 B.P. and terminated approximately 12,500 B.P. A major warming period also occurred between 16,300-12,500 B.P. At the continental glaciers maximum advance, during the Late Wisconsin period, forests of spruce, fir, and jack pine dominated in Tennessee. During the climatic amelioration which began by 12,000 B.P., the boreal forest was replaced by ash, hickory, birch, butternut, beech, and maple tree species. The spruce-fir forests gradually retreated north to the Canadian border states. During the subsequent early Holocene period, from 12,500 to 8000 B.P., the mixed mesophytic forest existed in a cool-temperate environment in the East Tennessee area. The Hypsithermal Interval, or Middle Holocene, can be dated to 8000-2500 B.P. The climate became warmer and drier and there were local extinctions of the mesic forest and a shift to a more xeric oak-chestnut forest. At the conclusion of the Hypsithermal, the climate stabilized, and mixed species forest cover continued until the late 1700s.

Native American Utilization of Region

The chronology of the Paleoindian period has been the subject of much ongoing debate in recent years. Recent research on Paleoindian diagnostics for the Eastern Woodlands suggests that this period can be somewhat arbitrarily subdivided into three smaller subperiods, designated Early (ca. 12,500---10,900 B.P.), Middle (ca. 10,900---10,500 B.P.), and Late Paleoindian (ca. 10,500---10,000 B.P.). This tentative chronology is based primarily on changes in hafted biface morphology. In particular, these divisions coincide with occurrences of Clovis and eastern fluted lanceolate forms like Gainey or Bull Brook, fluted and unfluted lanceolate forms with modified bases such as Cumberland, Quad, and Parkhill, and typically unfluted, notched, and unnotched lanceolate forms such as Dalton and Holcombe. Other, somewhat less distinctive features of Paleoindian lithic assemblages in eastern North America include a variety of unifacial cutting and scraping implements.

Paleoindian adaptation in Central Tennessee, as well as across North America, was likely characterized by small, highly mobile bands that moved from place to place as preferred resources were depleted and new supplies of resources were sought. During the Early and Middle Paleoindian periods these bands are thought to have hunted and gathered now-extinct megafauna, including mastodon (*Mammuth americanum*) and bison (*Bison antiquus*). Recent excavations at site 40WM31 in Williamson County, Tennessee, have recovered mastodon bones bearing obvious butchering marks and providing some of the best evidence of Paleoindian elephant use in eastern North America. Paleoindian populations undoubtedly did not rely exclusively on megafauna for subsistence. Instead, they likely employed a mixed foraging strategy that included smaller terrestrial game, aquatic animals, and a variety of flora. As larger game animals began to suffer extinction as a result of intense hunting and rapid environmental changes, Late Paleoindian groups would have come to rely more on these other facets of their subsistence pattern.

The Archaic Period is distinguished within the archaeological record by technological changes from the Paleoindian period. Most notably, the onset of the Archaic Period is distinguished by the cessation of fluted point manufacture, and the advent of numerous regional projectile forms and functions, as well as a variety of specialized artifact types. In general, the Archaic tradition is associated with environmental changes that occurred at the terminal Pleistocene/early Holocene transition, and the corresponding shift in adaptive strategies employed by human populations.

As the glaciers retreated northward, large game species became extinct or migrated north with the retreating tundra and were replaced by modern faunal and floral species. Archaic populations adapted accordingly to rely on smaller mammals, including white-tailed deer, turkey, squirrels, rabbits, and fish. Subsistence strategies also shifted to incorporate seasonal exploitation of vegetal resources such as nuts, berries, seeds, bulbs, and greens. The hunter-forager lifestyle of the Archaic Period was highly efficient and resulted in a wide and even adaptation to the total natural environment.

The Archaic period is traditionally divided into three subperiods, based largely on temporal changes in projectile point types and styles. In addition to diagnostic hafted biface types, other markers provide means to subdivide the Archaic in the interior southeast. These include types of ground stone artifacts, fragments of carved stone bowls, and various mortuary programs.

Early Archaic. Early Archaic (10,000-8000 B.P.) populations on the Cumberland Plateau continued to subsist in ways closely resembling those of earlier Paleoindian hunters and foragers. In contrast to Paleoindian adaptations, the Early Archaic appears to represent a shift to a more localized subsistence pool based on the seasonal harvest of plant and animal resources. With the extinction of Pleistocene megafauna, small highly mobile bands hunted modern fauna such as white-tailed deer and wild turkey. Early Archaic sites, like earlier Paleoindian occupations, tend to consist of light lithic scatters usually found in multi-component contexts. Diagnostic artifacts of the Early Archaic include chipped stone tools with side- and corner notched hafting elements such as Big Sandy, Palmer, Bifurcate, and Corner Notched Kirk types, with stemmed points manufactured in the latter part of the Early Archaic.

Middle Archaic. The Middle Archaic (8000-5500 B.P.) is generally seen as a difficult time for prehistoric populations, coinciding with the warmer and drier Hypsithermal Interval. Local inhabitants may have experienced occasional long droughts during this period. It has been postulated that population density increased from the Early to Middle Archaic in most regions of the Southeast. This broad regional pattern is not so apparent in the upland sections of the eastern Highland Rim but appears to be rather dramatic in the Central Basin along both the Cumberland and Duck River drainages. Hofman (1986) notes that Middle Archaic groups appeared to recycle Early Archaic tools in the Duck River Basin. This may suggest a reduction in population mobility from earlier periods.

Patterns of raw material use at late Middle Archaic sites trend toward locally available sources and seem to indicate a reduction in territory size. The size and depth of the various Middle Archaic shell midden sites along the Tennessee, Tombigbee, and Green Rivers can be attributed to long-term or repeated seasonal occupation of the resource-rich, lower terrace formations. These sites probably served as seasonal meeting points for dispersed groups, habitation areas, and mortuary

locations. Social aspects of seasonal aggregation likely also included trade, exchange of information, and taking marriage partners.

Middle Archaic social practices are also reflected in mortuary patterns. During this time, populations began to overwhelmingly bury their dead in flexed positions, placed in round or oval pits. This pattern presents a marked change from the Early Archaic, where burials were almost uniformly cremations. Although some cremations and extended position burials are present from the Middle Archaic, they are greatly outnumbered by flexed internments.

Burials from the Middle Archaic often include mortuary offerings, usually consisting of ornaments or tools. These offerings are sometimes created from raw materials exotic to the region of final disposition, such as marine shell beads, or nonlocal chert. The inclusion of offerings in Middle Archaic burials in Tennessee and the Southeast does not appear to be homogenous; rather, there is a wide and varied assortment of artifacts included as grave goods, deposited in unpatterned combinations. This is believed to indicate an egalitarian, rather than hierarchical social system.

Middle Archaic material culture can be distinguished from the Early Archaic by an increase in ground stone tools, such as atlatl weights and notched "netsinkers," and a more diverse stone tool kit. Supplemental use of shale, slate, quartz, and quartzite, in addition to non-local cherts, also characterizes Middle Archaic lithic assemblages.

Late Archaic. During the Late Archaic (5500-3000 B.P.), modern climatic conditions prevailed throughout North America. This environmental change resulted in increasingly moist conditions throughout the American Southeast, and a corresponding boom in local plant and animal life. Prehistoric peoples certainly took advantage of the new, lush conditions by living along major streams where water, plants, and animals were plentiful. There has been some argument that this trend marks the beginning of a sedentary lifestyle, which laid the foundation for more permanent villages in later periods.

During the Late Archaic, local populations subsisted primarily on deer, nuts, turkey, shellfish (along the Cumberland River), and a wide variety of gathered and cultivated plants. A range of bone and antler tools, including knife handles, pins, awls, and turtle shell cups were used. Limestone and steatite bowls were used for cooking, while shellfish and tubers may have been prepared in earth ovens. Late Archaic peoples tended small garden plots with limestone, shale, and (possibly) chert hoes.

Some Late Archaic groups were living for long periods of time in single, strategically placed locations that laid the foundation for later, fully sedentary villages. Radiocarbon dates from Bailey, Hayes, Fattybread Branch, Aeon Creek, Clay Mine, Leftwich, and Oldroy indicate an uncalibrated span of ca. 5000-2600 B.P. for Ledbetter and Wade components along the Duck River. Amick (1984) argues that in the Central Duck River Basin, Late Archaic groups manifested the collector end of the spectrum more closely than their Middle Archaic predecessors. Citing the predominance of late-stage bifaces manufactured from non-local chert, Amick states that Late period groups appeared to be more organized and occupied more permanent sites in the Central Duck River Basin. However, Amick's research failed to acknowledge the functional variability

between assemblages which may erode his conclusions of differing inter-temporal land use patterns in the study area.

In the Normandy Reservoir area, Wade (which includes Wade and McIntire points) and Ledbetter (Ledbetter, Pickwick, and Cotaco Creek) hafted biface clusters are indicative of the latter part of the period. From excavations at the Duncan Tract site, McNutt and Weaver (1983) have identified distinctive Motleys and contracting stemmed Pontchartrain points as diagnostic of the terminal portion of the Archaic. Both the Wade and Ledbetter clusters were well represented at the Robinson shell mound (40SM3), where corner notched Robinson points (Wade cluster) were recovered along with Motleys. Wade and Ledbetter cluster points are followed by a rather broadly defined Rounded Base cluster in the Normandy region that resembles to the contemporary Gary, Adena, and Pontchartrain types of the Mississippi and Ohio valleys.

The Woodland period in Tennessee is also divided into three sub-periods: Early (3000--2200 B.P.), Middle (2200--1650 B.P.), and Late (1650--1100 B.P.). This period has been traditionally linked to increased sedentism, population growth, and organizational complexity as manifested in the intensive cultivation of crops, establishment of well-defined village settlements, the construction of ceremonial mounds, and the appearance of pottery. However, recent research has proven that all these traditionally Woodland cultural markers have more ancient roots dating back to the Early and Middle Archaic. In this respect, the beginnings of the Woodland period in Tennessee mark only a gradual transition from subsistence and settlement patterns of the Archaic. Undoubtedly this is because a similar deciduous forest environment was exploited throughout most of both periods. However, technological refinement and ideological changes clearly distinguish the Woodland period from its predecessor.

Early Woodland. The early Woodland period (3000-2200 B.P.) saw the beginnings of intensive agriculture or horticulture. Various plants, including goosefoot, maygrass, knotweed, sumpweed, little barley, and sunflower, began to be intensively and systematically exploited. Samples of marsh elder, goosefoot, cucurbits, and sunflower from this period show morphological variations suggesting the beginnings of domestication. Diagnostic projectile points, including Adena and Flint Creek forms, are common for the Early Woodland period in the region.

The onset of the Early Woodland period corresponds with the widespread appearance of pottery. Distinct series of ceramic traditions, distinguished by stylistic and technological variations, are identifiable across the Southeast at this time. In the Normandy region the earliest ceramics, belonging to the Watts Bar series, appear around 2600 B.P. The Watts Bar phase (ca. 2700-2400 B.P.) is characterized by quartz tempered, fabric marked wares and rounded base (Adena) projectile points. The subsequent Long Branch phase (ca. 2400-2150 B.P.) is characterized by Limestone tempered fabric marked wares of the Long Branch series and triangular (McFarland-like) projectile points.

This Early Woodland culture from the Elk River area is known as the Brickyard phase, and was defined by excavations at the type site, 40FR13. The Brickyard phase shares strong similarities with other Early Woodland complexes identified in northern Alabama. Brickyard phase culture exhibits one of the earliest Woodland components in Tennessee utilizing almost exclusively fabric-marked pottery. Little or no evidence for plant domestication appears at the Brickyard site. Instead,

these Early Woodland peoples probably engaged in intensive exploitation of the valleys and uplands reminiscent of earlier intensive hunting and gathering economies.

Middle Woodland. One of the most widely recognized markers of the Middle Woodland (2200-1650 B.P.) is exotic artifacts associated with the extensive, pan-Eastern Hopewellian culture. Artifacts involved in the "Hopewell Interaction Sphere" have been found in Middle Woodland burials throughout Middle Tennessee, and include greenstone celts, sandstone pipes, and insect effigy gorgets. These items reflect the ritual and symbolic disposal of non-subsistence goods as part of mortuary ceremonialism.

No readily apparent Hopewellian influences are associated with the Brickyard phase to mark the onset of the Middle Archaic Period in the Elk River area. The complicated stamped pottery used to identify Middle Woodland occupations in the Eastern Tennessee Valley is entirely missing from brickyard phase occupations. It is possible that the Brickyard Phase Early Woodland culture continued relatively unchanged through the Middle Woodland until the onset of the Owl Hollow phase. Typical Middle Woodland occupations are nonetheless present throughout the Normandy region, and the Duck and upper Elk River valleys.

Late Woodland. The Late Woodland period (1650-1100 B.P.) is less well-defined in the region than earlier Woodland periods. Based on investigations at site 40FR8, it is suggested that members of a distinctive "Mason culture" may have inhabited portions of the eastern Highland Rim during the same time that late Owl Hollow populations were returning from the alluvial floodplains to the uplands. Archaeological components dating to this era include the Hoover-Beeson rockshelter (40CN4), and the Wiley (40PM90), Yearwood (40LN16), Mason (40FR8), and Hamby (40CF214) sites on the Elk River, and the Ewell III (40CF118) and Banks V (40CF111) sites in the Normandy region. Late Woodland components are also mixed with deflated multi-component assemblages at other sites in the region containing both late Middle Woodland and early Banks phase Mississippian material. Radiocarbon dates show considerable spread beyond the narrow two-century span suggested by larger regional trends, indicating considerable complexity at the Woodland/Mississippian chronological boundary.

Regionally, the Late Woodland seems to be a time of turmoil and conflict throughout the Midwest and Southeast. Evidence of regional interaction and trade as well as emphasis on burial ceremonialism cease, as cultural groups of this period apparently became more isolated and less complex. Many late Woodland Villages appear to have been fortified. The shift from the larger projectile points of the previous periods to the smaller Madison and Hamilton types is thought to reflect the development of the bow and arrow during the Late Woodland.

The Mississippian period has been the subject of much research throughout the Southeast. Its cultural manifestations began along the middle course of the Mississippi River between present-day St. Louis, Missouri and Vicksburg, Mississippi. Mississippian culture underwent major development at Cahokia in the American Bottom and spread primarily along major river systems to all parts of the Southeast.

From 1000 B.P. until initial European contact about 400 years ago, Mississippian societies controlled local and regional territories along most of the large rivers in the interior Southeast,

including the middle section of the Cumberland River and adjacent portions of the Central Basin. Mississippian populations were substantial and centered in permanent villages that far exceeded those of the Woodland period in size. These villages were primarily supported by floodplain agriculture centered on intensive maize cultivation. The Northern Flint variety of maize (8-16 rows) seems to have been established in the region by around 1200 B.P. Remains of this cultigen have been recovered from archaeological contexts at Spencer (1020 B.P.), Mound Bottom (1140-750 B.P.), and from Duck's Nest (1000-900 B.P.). In addition to maize, Mississippian populations relied on other domesticants, including beans and squash. Domesticated crops were further supplemented with wild foods that had contributed to aboriginal diets in the southeast for previous millennia, including wild plants and animals such as nuts, berries, greens, deer, turkey, and aquatic animals.

The focus on maize as a primary food crop and the generally increased commitment to agriculture had significant impacts on the organizational complexity of aboriginal societies in central Tennessee. The relatively egalitarian Woodland societies of the region were apparently transformed into more hierarchical constructs with new emphases on hereditary leadership and the emergence of managerial organizations. Compared to work on the Mississippian emergence in the eastern portion of the state, much research remains to be done on this phenomenon in central Tennessee and the eastern Highland Rim. A major focus of future research will be to understand how local populations incorporated apparently foreign Mississippian ideas and material innovations into their existing cultures.

Isolated Mississippian villages and farmsteads were linked to regional mound ceremonial centers, which were the focus of important religious and social activities. Larger Mississippian towns were often planned around a central plaza and included one or more flat-topped, truncated substructural mounds. Mississippian mounds served as foundations for religious structures and the locations for residences of high-status individuals. Social stratification was reinforced through differential access to non-subsistence items such as conch shell jewelry, native copper, and non-utilitarian chipped stone items, as well as esoteric know ledge.

The Mississippian Period saw a resurgence of shared regional religious icons similar to those manifested under Hopewellian influence during the Middle Woodland Period. This ideological assemblage is commonly referred to as the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex and is defined by a shared body of symbolism, artistic motifs, and artifact types. Common motifs include the forked or weeping eye, the hand-eye, the bi-lobed arrow, the cross with a sunburst circle, and representations of anthropomorphic beings. This iconography often appeared on shell gorgets, embossed copper and stone plates, pottery, stone maces, and a variety of other elaborate and specialized artifacts. While the structure of the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex centered on religious iconography and prestige goods, the complex seems to have also served the centralization of political authority in Mississippian cultures.

Status distinctions were also reflected in variation of Mississippian burials. Burials of higher status individuals usually occurred in conical mound earthworks. Distinctive stone box graves of the "middle Cumberland culture" are considered regional markers of Mississippian mortuary activity. These graves, lined with slabs of limestone, often include elaborate non-utilitarian funerary furniture and one or multiple human burials. Stone box graves also appear in earth mounds. These

were apparently erected by arranging numerous stone box coffins in tiers or layers before piling up dirt to create a mound. Low status individuals were interred in family cemetery plots near their residences.

Lithic assemblages during the Mississippian Period are much less complex than those of the previous cultural periods. This may result from an increased use of more perishable items such as bone, antler, and shell, which typically do not survive well in the archaeological record. However, triangular points such as Madison, Sand Mountain (or serrated Madison point), Fort-Ancient, Nodena, Cahokia Side-notched, and Hamilton are present, as well as hoes manufactured out of both local and non-local chert. Mill Creek chert, native to central Illinois, was used in production of hoes that were apparently traded across wide regional boundaries. Other artifacts typical of the Mississippian Period include ground stone items, engraved shell items, mica, and galena.

Around 1000 B.P., plain and surface-decorated, shell-tempered ceramics became the dominant types in Mississippian assemblages. The introduction of shell as an aplastic additive ushered in a revolution in the manufacture of ceramic vessels. This process allowed the construction of vessels with stronger, thinner walls that could be fashioned into a variety of innovative shapes (e.g., rim riding and structural effigies, shouldered jars, and compound water bottles). Small sandstone discoidals are diagnostic for upland Mississippian occupations on the Highland Rim.

The Mississippian period is poorly represented throughout the Elk River valley. It has been postulated that the intensive farming practices of Mississippian populations were less compatible with the Elk River valley than with the highly arable lands of the Tennessee, Cumberland, and lower Duck River valleys. Although additional Mississippian settlements will undoubtedly be discovered in the Elk River Valley, it is likely that these will consist of small camp or village multicomponent occupations, rather than large Mississippian villages or mound groupings.

Historical Context

The area surrounding Arnold Air Force Base was ceded to the U.S. Government as part of the Chickasaw Cession of 1805, in which most of Middle Tennessee between the Duck and Tennessee Rivers was surrendered, without mention of the headwaters of the Duck River. Whether left out intentionally or because the Chickasaw laid no claim to them, these waters were taken by the government in January of 1806 at the signing of the Dearborn Treaty. In September of 1807, the Elucidation of a Convention with the Cherokee Nation was called to clarify that the Elk River lands were also to be included as government property. Thus, the whole of Middle Tennessee was relinquished to the Federal Government.

Established by an act of the General Assembly in 1836, Coffee County lies in the southeastern portion of Middle Tennessee, midway between Nashville and Chattanooga. It was created from the northern portion of Franklin County as well as parts of Bedford and Warren Counties. The county seat is Manchester, which once sat on the McMinnville branch of the Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis Railway. Just twelve miles from Manchester is the city of Tullahoma, which served as an important manufacturing center and sat at the end of the McMinnville branch of the Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis Railway.

Both cities' position along this railroad made them important hubs during the Civil War, namely Tullahoma. Confederate troops led by Lt. Gen. Braxton Bragg occupied Tullahoma after their loss of Murfreesboro in January of 1863, but were forced to retreat to Chattanooga just a few months later. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans seized Tullahoma, and the Union gained control of the region as well as the railroad, which carried supplies south as Federal troops moved toward Chattanooga.

The region surrounding Coffee County was desolate in the wake of the Civil War as Federal and Confederate troops alike had laid waste to the natural resources of the area through foraging. However, Tullahoma quickly recovered and regained its status as a bustling town and manufacturing center. Between 1875 and 1885, seven manufacturing establishments opened including a woolen-mill, a hub, spoke, and rim factory, Tullahoma file works, a planing and sawmill, a flour mill, a distillery, and a shirt factory. In the early 1900s, tobacco became the most prominent crop in the area, mostly due marketing disputes in Tennessee and Kentucky that caused many farmers to relocate to Tullahoma. While this was beneficial to the local economy, the curing process used in this region required large amounts of timber, and the region surrounding Tullahoma was heavily stripped. The popularity of tobacco use dropped significantly during World War I and distilleries took on a more prominent role in the economy for a short period before Prohibition.

In 1926, the Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis railway granted the State of Tennessee 1,040 acres of land near Tullahoma to create Camp Peay, a National Guard summer camp and training facility. Roughly 1500 troops came to train at the end of every summer, and FBI Agents from Nashville and Chattanooga would use the facility for fire-arm training on occasion. In 1940, Tennessee felt the rising tension of World War II and saw fit to start major expansions on Camp Peay with the addition of approximately 40,000 acres of land. Another 21,000 acres were added between 1941 and 1942, including space for an airfield and landing strip. The increased population put extreme stress on local public works, resulting in federal grant money being allocated to pave roads, update telephone systems, install a new water system, build new schools, and to construct the Coffee County health department building. The War Department ordered that Camp Peay have its name changed to Camp Forrest in 1941 to follow military naming protocol, which stated that posts were to be named for military men. Camp Forrest was decommissioned at the end of World War II, and its resources auctioned off. In 1949, an aerospace engineering facility was developed on the land, which was later named the Arnold Engineering Development Complex (AEDC) and now functions as a part of Arnold Air Force base.

Coffee County is home to both historical and natural landmarks including Short Springs State Natural Area, Arnold Engineering Development Complex, and two historic distilleries, George Dickel and Farrar. It is also home to Old Stone Fort Archaeological Park, a complex hypothesized to be a Native American sacred space, or most recently, an observatory. The county seat, Manchester, is the host of the Bonnaroo Music and Arts Festival and has held the event every year since its start in 2002, bringing approximately 80,000 people into the county annually.

Cultural Resources Investigations

As noted in the introduction, the entire installation has been surveyed for archaeological properties. Following identification of archaeological sites, recommendations are made to test certain sites for

their potential eligibility to the NRHP. All of VTS Tullahoma has been surveyed for cultural properties. In addition, zero (0) structures/features have been assessed for their eligibility due to not eclipsing fifty (50) years of age. The remnants of Camp Forrest properties have either been considered NRHP-ineligible due to the deterioration states they currently reside in or are marked as archaeological sites due to just being remnants of. No traditional cultural property surveys have been completed. The below investigations are only those done by the TNARNG, all further work taken part over the complete Arnold Air Force Base (AAFB) can be accessed through them. [Arnold Air Force Base Cultural Resources Archive \(tdar.org\)](https://tdar.org)

1996: Construction and Facilities Management Office (CFMO) of the TNARNG conducted an Historic Building Survey at the Tullahoma Training Center and recorded structures dating back to the Camp Forrest days of WWII. They include a Cold Storage Bldg., Stockade, Insulated Warehouse, a Vault, Incinerator, and fragmented remnants of ammunition bunkers, fox holes, and trenches. NRHP recommendations were not accomplished.

2006: TRC Inc. conducted an investigation (Karpyniec & Deter-Wolf, 2006) of the Pirce-Essmann Cemetery at VTS Tullahoma which was submitted to EDGE Group, Inc. under contract with the TNARNG. Research was reported in *Documentary and Field Investigations of Cemeteries at the Tennessee Army National Guard Milan and Tullahoma Volunteer Training Sites*. This investigation revisited the Price-Essmann Cemetery. With further investigations, the cemetery continued to be classified as NRHP-ineligible.

2006: TRC Inc. conducted an investigation (Karpyniec & Deter-Wolf, 2006) of 100 acres at VTS Tullahoma, considered the African American Barracks area of Camp Forrest, which was submitted to EDGE Group, Inc. under contract with the TNARNG. Research was reported in *Phase I Archaeological Survey on 100 acres of the Tennessee Army National Guard Tullahoma Volunteer Training Site in Coffee County, Tennessee*. The contractor recommended that 8.3 acres within this area of site 40CF310 (Camp Forrest) be considered potentially eligible, pending further investigations (AMEC for the AF investigated this in 2010 and recommended NRHP-ineligible).

2023: Cumberland Applied Research Associates, Inc. (CARA) conducted a Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey of the Price-Essmann Cemetery (40RD233) at VTS Tullahoma with Seramur and Associates PC as a subcontractor under contract with the TNARNG. Research was documented in *Ground-Penetrating Radar Survey of the Price-Essmann Cemetery at the Volunteer Training Site Tullahoma, Coffee County, Tennessee*. With further investigations, the cemetery was established to be NRHP-ineligible.

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APPENDIX E
CURATION AGREEMENT AND CATALOG

E.1 Curation Agreements

The TNARNG does not operate under any curation agreements with outside parties as we are operating an in-house curation laboratory for our federal collections. As noted in the 5-year plan ([Appendix C](#)), the TNARNG will work on a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the state of TN for the state lands collections.

Therefore, at the writing of this updated 5-year ICRMP, the federal archaeological collections catalog is not available. UA Moundville's catalog is complete, but only up until the year 2020. TNARNG over the life of this ICRMP, is working to complete the catalog as stated in [Appendix C](#), 5-year Plan.

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APPENDIX F
TRIBAL CONSULTATION PROGRAM

F1.0 Native American Consultations

Initiation and continuation of Native American consultations (NAC) as required by federal regulations such as the NHPA (e.g., section 106), NAGPRA, EO 13175, and AR 200-1. was considered a general priority in its formative years for the TNARNG. The first formal consultation was held on July 23-24, 2003, to set the ground rules for consultations to follow, with all parties determining goals and objectives. One of the primary goals of this first consultation, as with all consultations to follow, was the review and discussion of the ICRMPs, which were being developed at the time and would cover the years 2004-2008 for the installations in the state of Tennessee and 2005-2009 for the Catoosa, GA installation. The possibility of creating an MOU was discussed, as well as current projects in cultural resources.

Two other NAC meetings had followed in the ensuing years (2004, 2005), with both sides (Tribes and TNARNG) not attaining a goal towards settling a way of creating an MOU that the Tribes desired the benefit of, and the then-current TAG was reluctant to sign. Formal consultation ceased when an MOU could not be negotiated between the two parties (As of the completion of this 2019-2023 ICRMP, no MOU's, MOA's, PA's exist between the TNARNG and any of the TN affiliated tribes).

Informal consultation was conducted through phone calls, email, regular mail, and the Tennessee Military Website. Through the use of these technologies, the CRM could disperse information quickly to all of the tribes, ensuring timely notification for Section 106 obligations, ICRMP/INRMP comments, and any other matters that are of potential interest to them.

Beginning in 2011, The TNARNG was invited to a multi-state consultation including the Alabama ARNG and the Mississippi ARNG at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. In 2012, TNARNG was unable to attend the yearly NAC in Linden, Louisiana hosted by the Louisiana ARNG. By 2013, the joint collaboration that took place at Fort McClellan, AL. had grown to include other southeastern states including Louisiana, Georgia, and Florida ARNG's along with Alabama, Mississippi and the TNARNG once again rejoining the event. State agencies began to attend as well such as NRCS, state SHPO's, the NPS, and NGB representatives that gave insight into what the National Guard Bureau does along with areas that they have looked into with helping government to government interactions become as rewarding as possible. In 2015, the TNARNG hosted its inaugural NAC at VTS Smyrna with great success with the opening ceremony consisting of a traditional meal.

In 2018, Tennessee marked its sixth consecutive year in attending the NAC with an ever-growing number of participants along with other states such as South Carolina putting their desires in joining the collaboration. With the conclusion of the August 20-24, 2018, NAC at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, the TNARNG has been given multiple comments/feedback from the Tribes present on their concerns with our curation collections housed at UA Moundville. Reasons include the treatment of their ancestral remains and funerary objects without prior consultations, differing NAGPRA definitions, and differing repatriation ideas. The TNARNG investigated other alternatives to Moundville and had opened up formal consultation efforts with all of the TN-affiliated Tribes.

TNARNG hosted the annual NAC for the second time running in 2019 at VTS Smyrna with a finale team building exercise culminating in the recording of a song with a Nashville songwriter with verses discussing why we have these annual meetings and how they have become so important to disseminating information between parties and helps create a collective geared towards a singular goal.

2020 was not to be due to the COVID-19 Pandemic shutting down the world the way that it did. Business was done as usual with Section 106, 110 consultants and such, but the yearly meeting never came to fruition. However, Florida, as that years' host, did compile PowerPoint presentations from the participating states (TNARNG included) into a binder and shipped out to the participating Tribal Nations. 2021, attempting to get back into the multi-state consultations, Georgia was on board to host the annual meeting for the first time (though Tribal Nations all had their own varying degrees of reopening procedures and protocols), yet hurricane season had other plans and caused the cancelation of the face-to-face meeting in Atlanta, GA. Once again, TNARNG sent a PowerPoint presentation to the TN Affiliated Tribes to disclose all actions that had taken place in FY21. The 2022 annual NAC was hosted by the ALARNG for the first time through Microsoft TEAMS, a virtual portal for everyone to meet together from varying places in the nation. It was a successful endeavor with the majority of the crowd believing it was utilized as a great tool for future consultations.

In response to the Tribal concerns over TNARNG archaeological collections over multiple years, over the course of 2020-2023 (during the COVID-19 Pandemic years), through drafting Course of Action (COA) Plans, meetings with leadership, tribal consultations, etc., TNARNG has begun arrangements to run and administer an in-house curation laboratory. All archaeological collections curated at UA Moundville were retrieved in the spring of 2023 and deposited at JFHQ in the future curation laboratory space.

For the year 2023, the southeastern states were under the impression that Georgia was going to host the fac-to-face meeting, yet by the summer and through communications, it was determined that it was not going to be. TNARNG will send a PowerPoint presentation to the TN Affiliated Tribes to disclose all actions that had taken place in FY23. Future NAC's for FY24 will be hosted by the MSARNG, followed by TNARNG in FY25.

The joint NAC meetings have opened up an opportunity for multiple states to collaborate amongst themselves hands-on along with bringing together up to a dozen or more Tribes in a formal consultation setting to discuss and come up with techniques to continue an ever-evolving relationship for the benefits of both parties. For all of these groups, the consolidation into one meeting helps minimize travel time and decreases the overall cost to do business. The future NAC consultations look optimistic in the ongoing efforts to strengthen relationships between the TNARNG and the Tennessee affiliated Tribes. Due to the Pandemic and other unintended circumstances, the 2019-2023 years have dealt with various obstructions and roadblocks, yet the silver lining to all this was learning the growing capabilities of virtual meetings and that if the work is done, government-to-government interactions can flourish.

F1.1 The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)

NAGPRA requirements can be found at 25 U.S.C. 3001 et seq. 104 Stat. 3048. It is a United States federal law enacted on 16 November 1990 requiring all federal agencies and institutions that receive federal funding to return Native American “cultural items” to lineal descendants and culturally affiliated Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian Organizations. The topic is further discussed in the 2013 *ARNG Cultural Resources Handbook* and Appendices.

The TNARNG in past communications have consulted with the Tennessee affiliated Tribes over the potential of containing any cultural items relating to human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony. Our collections have not been analyzed by a trained specialist, however, the TNARNG in 2018 started consultations for Section 5 & 6 compliance of NAGPRA and received beneficial responses from those who replied. TNARNG is not currently in possession of any NAGPRA related items.

F1.2 Native American Tribal Areas of Interest

Figure 1.2.0 Tennessee Affiliated Tribes and their TN counties of interest

	Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	Alabama Coushatta Tribe of Texas	Alabama-Quassarte Tribe	Cherokee Nation *	Chickasaw Nation	Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma	Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana	Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians	Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	Jena Band of Choctaw Indians
Anderson		X						X	X	
Bedford					X			X	X	X
Benton					X				X	X
Bledsoe								X	X	X
Blount		X		X				X	X	X
Bradley		X						X	X	X
Campbell				X				X	X	
Cannon	X				X			X	X	X
Carroll	X			X	X		X			X
Carter				X				X	X	
Cheatham	X				X			X	X	
Chester					X				X	X
Claiborne								X	X	
Clay								X	X	
Cocke		X		X				X	X	
Coffee					X			X	X	X
Crockett					X				X	X
Cumberland	X							X	X	X
Davidson	X	X		X				X	X	
Decatur					X				X	X
DeKalb	X							X	X	X
Dickson	X				X			X	X	X
Dyer					X				X	X
Fayette					X	X			X	X
Fentress	X							X	X	
Franklin		X			X			X	X	X
Gibson	X			X	X		X			X
Giles		X			X			X	X	X
Grainger								X	X	
Greene				X				X	X	
Grundy					X			X	X	X
Hamblen		X						X	X	
Hamilton		X			X			X	X	X
Hancock								X	X	
Hardeman					X				X	X
Hardin					X			X	X	X
Hawkins								X	X	
Haywood					X				X	X
Henderson					X				X	X
Henry					X				X	X
Hickman	X				X			X	X	X

	Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	Alabama Coushatta Tribe of Texas	Alabama-Quassarte Tribe	Cherokee Nation *	Chickasaw Nation	Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma	Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana	Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians	Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	Jena Band of Choctaw Indians
Houston	X				X			X	X	X
Humphreys	X				X			X	X	X
Jackson	X							X	X	
Jefferson		X						X	X	
Johnson				X				X	X	
Knox		X		X				X	X	
Lake	X				X				X	X
Lauderdale					X				X	X
Lawrence		X			X			X	X	X
Lewis					X			X	X	X
Lincoln		X			X			X	X	X
Loudon		X						X	X	X
Macon	X							X	X	
Madison					X				X	X
Marion		X			X			X	X	X
Marshall			X		X			X	X	X
Maury	X	X			X			X	X	X
McMinn		X		X	X			X	X	X
McNairy					X				X	X
Meigs	X	X						X	X	X
Monroe		X			X			X	X	X
Montgomery	X				X			X	X	
Moore					X			X	X	X
Morgan								X	X	
Obion					X				X	X
Overton	X							X	X	
Perry					X			X	X	X
Pickett					X			X	X	
Polk		X						X	X	X
Putnam	X							X	X	
Rhea		X						X	X	X
Roane		X						X	X	X
Robertson	X				X			X	X	
Rutherford							X	X	X	X
Scott								X	X	
Sequatchie								X	X	X
Sevier		X		X				X	X	X
Shelby				X	X	X			X	X
Smith	X							X	X	
Stewart	X				X			X	X	X
Sullivan				X				X	X	
Sumner	X							X	X	
Tipton					X	X			X	X
Trousdale	X							X	X	
Unicoi								X	X	
Union		X						X	X	
Van Buren								X	X	X
Warren					X			X	X	X
Washington								X	X	
Wayne					X			X	X	X
Weakley					X				X	X
White	X							X	X	X
Williamson	X	X			X			X	X	X
Wilson	X							X	X	
Catoosa, GA				X				X		X

	Kialegee Tribal Town	Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians	Muscogee (Creek) Nation	Poarch Band of Creek Indians	Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma	Seminole Nation of Oklahoma	Seminole Tribe of Florida **	Thopthlocco Tribal Town	Tunica- Biloxi Tribe of Louisiana	United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians
Anderson							X		X	
Bedford	X		X	X			X		X	
Benton							X		X	
Bledsoe	X		X				X		X	
Blount							X		X	
Bradley	X		X				X		X	
Campbell							X		X	
Cannon	X		X				X		X	
Carroll									X	
Carter							X		X	
Cheatham	X		X	X			X		X	
Chester	X		X				X		X	
Claiborne							X		X	
Clay							X		X	
Cocke							X		X	
Coffee	X		X				X		X	
Crockett	X		X				X		X	
Cumberland	X		X				X		X	
Davidson	X		X	X			X		X	
Decatur	X		X				X		X	
DeKalb	X		X				X		X	
Dickson	X		X	X			X		X	
Dyer					X		X		X	
Fayette	X		X				X	X	X	
Fentress							X		X	
Franklin	X		X	X			X		X	
Gibson									X	
Giles	X		X				X		X	
Grainger							X		X	
Greene							X		X	
Grundy	X		X				X		X	
Hamblen							X		X	
Hamilton	X		X				X		X	
Hancock							X		X	
Hardeman	X		X				X		X	
Hardin	X		X				X		X	
Hawkins							X		X	
Haywood	X		X				X		X	
Henderson	X		X				X		X	
Henry							X		X	
Hickman	X		X				X		X	
Houston	X		X	X			X		X	
Humphreys	X		X				X		X	
Jackson							X		X	
Jefferson							X		X	
Johnson							X		X	
Knox							X		X	
Lake					X		X		X	
Lauderdale		X		X	X		X		X	
Lawrence	X		X				X		X	
Lewis	X		X				X		X	
Lincoln	X		X				X		X	
Loudon	X		X				X		X	
Macon							X		X	
Madison			X				X		X	

Tennessee Affiliated Tribes and their Point of Contact

Location State: Alabama

- **Poarch Band of Creek Indians**, 5811 Jack Springs Road, Atmore, AL, 36502-5025, 251-368-9136, Stephanie A. Bryan, Tribal Chair, Larry Haikey-THPO, lhaikey@pci-nsn.gov, Ashley Lowe-THPO Assistant, **Ms. Carolyn White**, cwhite@pci-nsn.gov, THPO@pci-nsn.gov <https://pci-nsn.gov>

Location State: Florida

- **Seminole Tribe of Florida**, 6300 Stirling Road, Hollywood, FL, 33024, 954-966-6300/800-683-7800, Marcellus W. Osceola Jr., Chairman, **Tina Marie Osceola-THPO**, tinaosceola@semtribe.com, 239-298-3279, <https://www.semtribe.com/stof>
info.thpo@semtribe.com, 863-983-6549, Big Cypress Seminole Indian Reservation, 34725 W. Boundary Rd., Clewiston, FL 33440, Mrs. Danielle Simon, Compliance Review Supervisor daniellesimon@semtribe.com

Location State: Louisiana

- **Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana**, 1940 C. C. Bel Rd., Elton, LA, 70532; P.O. Box 818, 337-584-1560, 1401, Jonathan Cernek, Chairman, jcernek@coushatta.org, **Mr. Kristian Poncho-THPO**, kponcho@coushatta.org x 1409 <https://coushatta.org>
- **Jena Band of Choctaw Indians**, 1052 Chanaha Hina Street, Trout, LA, 71371; P.O. Box 14, Jena, LA 71342, 318-992-1205, Alexa DiDio, Director of Cultural Affairs, **Ms. Johnna Flynn-THPO**, jflynn@jenachoctaw.org <https://www.jenachoctaw.org>
- **Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe**, 150 Melancon Rd., Marksville, LA, 71351; 318-561-0400, ext. 6421 P.O. Box 1589, Jessica Barbry, Earl J. Barbry Jr., earlii@tunica.org 800-272-9767 x 6451 <https://www.tunicabiloxi.org> info@tunica.org

Location State: Mississippi

- **Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians**, 101 Industrial Road, Choctaw, MS, 39350; P.O. Box 6010 Choctaw Branch, 601-656-5251, Cyrus Ben, Chief, Kenneth H. Carleton, kcarleton@choctaw.org [Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians](https://www.mississippi-band-of-choctaw-indians.org)

Location State: Missouri

- **Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma**, 70500 E 128 Rd., Wyandotte, OK 74370; P.O. Box 350, 918-238-5151, Paul Barton THPO (ext. 1833), pbarton@estoo.net, **Rhonda Barnes** (ext. 1845), rbarnes@estoo.net, Section 106, thpo@estoo.net <https://estoo.nsn.gov>

Location State: North Carolina

- **Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians**, 88 Council House Loop Road, Cherokee, NC, 28719; Qualla Boundary P.O. Box 455, 828-497-7000, Richard Sneed, Chief, richsnee@nc-choerokee.com, **Russell Townsend/Stephen J. Yerka**-THPO, 828-554-6851, syerka@nc-choerokee.com, Miranda Panther- NAGPRA, mirapant@nc-choerokee.com, <https://ebci.com>

Location State: Oklahoma

- **Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma**, 2025 South Gordon Cooper Drive, Shawnee, OK, 74801, 405-275-4030, Mr. John Raymond Johnson- Governor, governor@astribe.com, x3500, **Ms. Devon Frazier-THPO** dfrazier@astribe.com x6243, 106NAGPRA@astribe.com, x3527; Ms. Carol Butler- Cultural Preservation Director (CPD), cbutler@astribe.com, x3525 www.astribe.com
- **Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town**, 2122 Hwy 27, Wetumka, OK, 74883; P.O. Box 646, Okemah, OK 74859, 405-452-3987, Brina Williams- interim THPO, brina.williams@alabama-quassarte.org <https://alabama-quassarte.com>
- **Cherokee Nation**, 17675 South Muskogee Avenue, Tahlequah, OK, 74464; P.O. Box 948, 74465, 800-256-0671, Principal Chief Chuck Hoskin Jr., communications@cherokee.org, Mr. Pat Gwin (administrative liaison), Pat-Gwin@cherokee.org, Elizabeth Toombs, elizabeth-toombs@cherokee.org, 918-453-5389 <https://cherokee.org>
- **The Chickasaw Nation**, 520 East Arlington, Ada, OK, 74820; P.O. Box 1548, 74821, , Amber Hood, amber.hood@chickasaw.net, Monty Stick, monty.stick@chickasaw.net, **Ms. Karen Brunso-THPO**, karen.brunso@chickasaw.net, Autumn Gorrell, autumn.gorrell@chickasaw.net, 580-559-0700 section 106, hpo@chickasaw.net <https://chickasaw.net>
- **The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma**, 1802 Chukka Hina, Durant, OK, 74701; P.O. Box 1210, 74702-1210, 580-924-8280, **Ian Thompson- RPA THPO**, ithompson@choctawnation.com, Deanna L. Bryd, RPA (ext. 2353), Lindsey Bilyeu- Manager, lhuffman@choctawnation.com, Madison Currie-Section 106, Review Compliance, mcurrie@choctawnation.com, 580-642-8467, c:) 580-740-9537 <https://www.choctawnation.com>

- **Kialegee Tribal Town**, 108 N. Main St., Wetumka, OK, 74883; P.O. Box 332, 405-452-3262, (Mekko) Stephanie Yahola, 1st Warrior Jeremiah Hobia, jeremiah.hobia@kialegeetribe.net <https://www.kialegetribaltown.net>
- **The Muscogee (Creek) Nation**, 1007 East Eufaula Street, Okmulgee, OK, 74447; P.O. Box 580, 800-482-1979, Principal Chief David W. Hill, Emman Spain-NAGPRA, espain@mcn-nsn.gov, RaeLynn Butler- Manager, raebutler@mcn-nsn.gov, THPO, Turner Hunt- thunt@muscogeenation.com, (918)-732-7733 <https://www.muscogeenation.com>
section106@mcn-nsn.gov Also, please include the following information in the subject line for all email notices and correspondence related to 106 or NAGPRA: Agency, district, project name, project number, county, state.
- **Quapaw Nation**, 206 E Future Farmer Rd., Quapaw, OK; P.O. Box 765, 74363-0765, 918-542-1853, **918-238-3100**, **Ms. Billie Burtrum-THPO**, billie.burtrum@quapawnation.com, Gavin Glass- THPO Specialist, Wena Supernaw, Quapaw Nation Chair, wena.supernaw@quapawnation.com, gmccarty@quapawnation.com, **section106@quapawnation.com** www.quapawtribe.com
- **The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma**, 36645 US-270, Wewoka, OK, 74884; P.O. Box 1498, 405-257-7205, 405-234-5218 **Mr. Ben Yahola-THPO**, yahola.b@sno-nsn.gov <https://www.sno-nsn.gov>
- **Thlopthlocco Tribal Town**, 109009 N. 3830 Rd., Okemah, OK, 74859; P.O. Box 188, 918-560-6198, **David Frank** – THPO, thpo@tntown.org, **918-560-6113** <https://tntown.org>
- **United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians**, 18300 W. Keetoowah Circle, Tahlequah, OK, 74464; P.O. Box 746, 74465, 918-871-2800, Ms. Rachel Perash (NAGPRA), rperash@ukb-nsn.gov, Sheila Bird, sbird@ukb-nsn.gov, Erin Thompson-THPO Assistant, Whitney Warrior- Director, wwarrior@ukb-nsn.gov, **Mr. Acee Watt- THPO**, awatt@ukb-nsn.gov 918-871-2852 <https://www.ukb-nsn.gov>

Location State: Texas

- **Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas**, 571 State Park Road 56, Livingston, TX, 77351-4540, 936-563-1100, **Rochellda Sylestine**, sylestine1.rochellda@actribe.org, x1181, <https://www.alabama-coushatta.com>

Figure 1.2.1 Muscogee (Creek) Nation Areas of Interest Map



Muscogee (Creek) Nation's Area Of Interest 2019

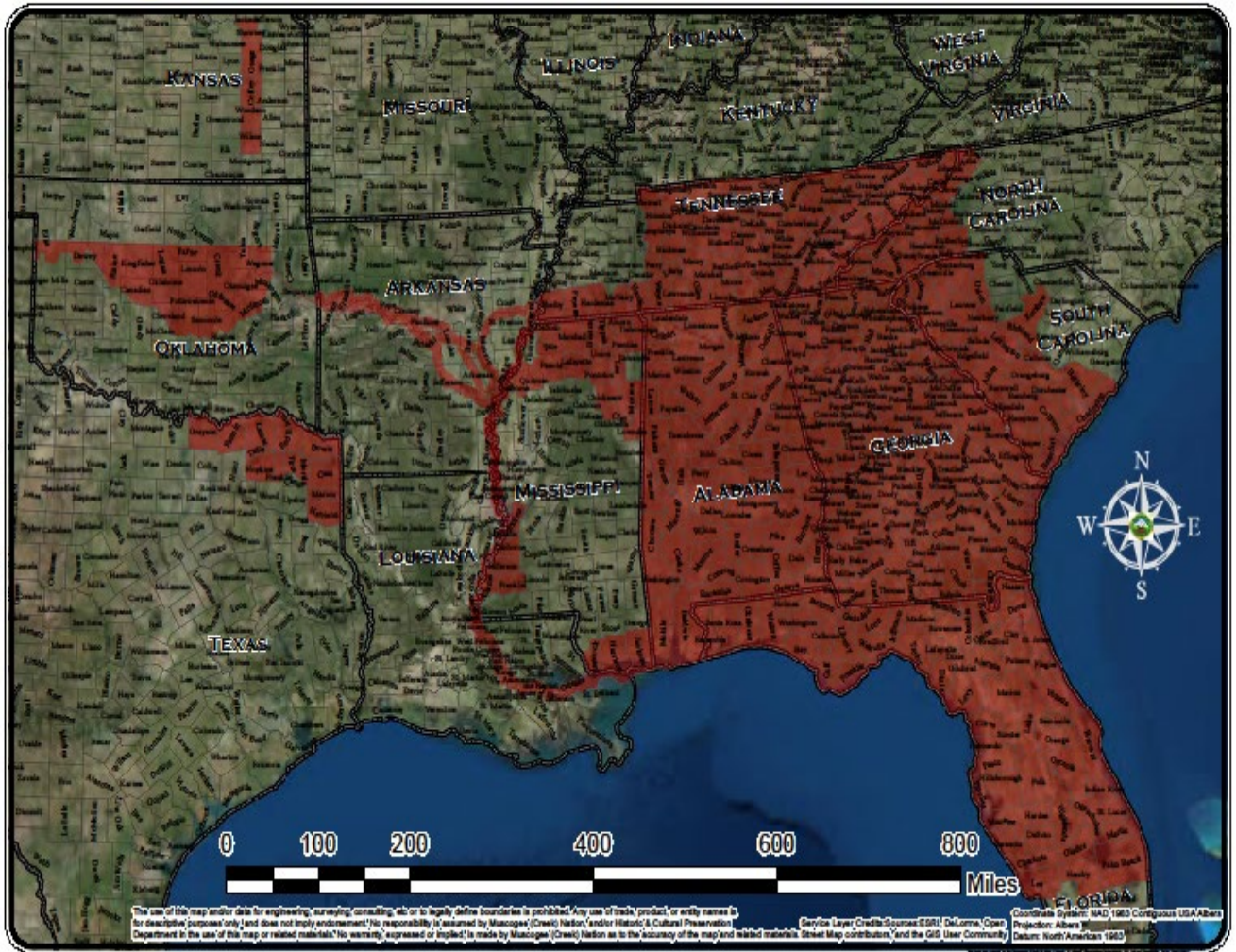


Figure 1.2.2 Quapaw Nation Areas of Interest Map

O-ga-xpa Ma-zhoⁿ
Quapaw Country
 Authored by Bandy
 Edited by Lasiter

This paper is meant to provide background information about the ancestral homeland and migration area (aka “Ancestral Territory”) of the Quapaw Nation through time. The intended purpose is for additional information which may be useful in the Section 106 process. Examples of potential use would be for an archeologist requesting additional background information to include in a CRS or an ethnographer to include in a Heritage Study; with other related applications being possible. Federal agencies may request a list of all counties in the Quapaw ancestral area of interest by emailing section106@quapawnation.com.

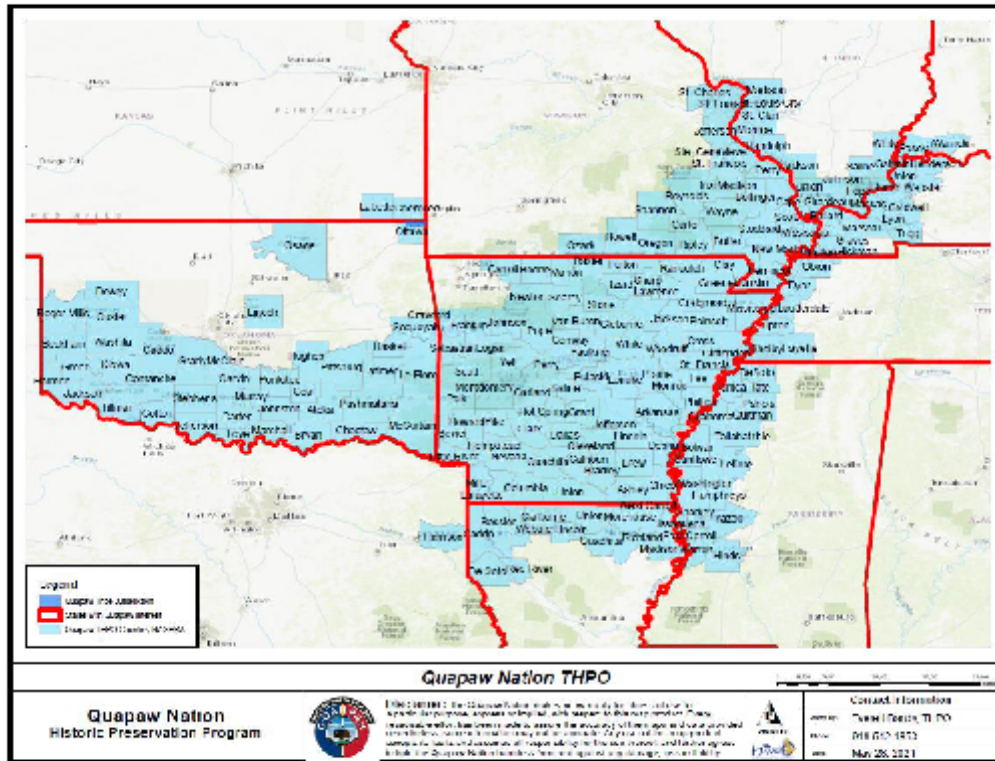


Figure 1 Quapaw Nation Ancestral Area of Interest by county

Figure 1.2.3 Seminole Tribe of Florida Areas of Interest Map



Native American Contact Resources:

National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (NATHPO): [Directory GZ Directory Map - NATHPO](#)

U.S. Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Tribal Directory Assessment Tool (TDAT): [TDAT \(hud.gov\)](#)

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APPENDIX G
DOCUMENTATION FOR AGREEMENTS/PROGRAM COMMENTS

Memorandum of Agreement

For

Section 106 Compliance

Knoxville-Sutherland Readiness Center Renovation

SBC No. 361/047-01-2016

Knoxville, Tennessee



TENNESSEE ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

Houston Barracks

Nashville, TN 37204-4505

March 2023

**MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU,
THE TENNESSEE ARMY NATIONAL GUARD
AND
THE TENNESSEE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
FOR THE
KNOXVILLE-SUTHERLAND READINESS CENTER RENOVATION
KNOXVILLE, KNOX COUNTY, TENNESSEE
2023**

WHEREAS, the National Guard Bureau (NGB), is a joint activity of the Department of Defense (DoD), and as a Federal agency, is required to comply with the National Historic Preservation Act (54 U.S.C. § 100101 et seq., NHPA), specifically Section 106 and its implementing regulations found at 36 CFR §800, and the NGB provides Federal funding and guidance to state Guard organizations¹; and

WHEREAS, the Tennessee Army National Guard (TNARNG) owns and operates the Knoxville-Sutherland Readiness Center (RC), a 64-year-old building located at 3330 Sutherland Ave., Knoxville, Knox County, Tennessee, which is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion A as part of the post-WWII nationwide armory build-up program, and Criterion C for utilizing the 1950's standardized plans created by the US Army Corp. of Engineers for the National Defense Facilities Act of 1950; and

WHEREAS, the TNARNG intends to replace the historic windows, modify the storefront main entrance doors for compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA), to replace the contemporary guttering and downspout system, and to fill-in the rear façade entry doors to the original elevations, along with all the exterior HVAC wall entries with matching brick and mortar at the Knoxville-Sutherland RC. As the project will be completed using a combination of State and Federal Funds; TNARNG and NGB have determined that this project constitutes a federal undertaking as defined by 36 CFR §800.16(y); and

WHEREAS, TNARNG has defined the Undertaking's Area of Potential Effect (APE) for direct effects to be the footprint of Knoxville-Sutherland RC and the APE for indirect effects (view-shed) to be a ¼ mile radius around said building (Attachment A); and

WHEREAS, the TNARNG has determined that the Undertaking will have an adverse effect on the Knoxville-Sutherland RC and has consulted with the Tennessee State Historic Preservation Officer (TN-SHPO) pursuant to 36 CFR §800; and

WHEREAS, the TNARNG, in consultation with the TN-SHPO, has defined the adverse effect as specifically the loss of historic integrity due to the proposed designs of the replacement windows; and

WHEREAS, the TNARNG has afforded the public, in the past, an opportunity to

¹ The Army National Guard Directorate (D, ARNG) is a component of the NGB.

comment on the Undertaking and mitigation plan through the Tennessee Army National Guard Website: <http://tn.gov/military/topic/environmental-office-military>, as well as a notice in the *Knoxville News Sentinel* newspaper in hard print or online identifying the local libraries where the public could have reviewed the draft MOA from August 17, 2017 to September 17, 2017. This public comment period yielded no comments, and therefore with no changes to the scope of the Undertaking, the TNARNG will not request further public comment; and

WHEREAS, the TNARNG has notified the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) of its adverse effect determination in accordance with 36 CFR §800.6(a)(1) and invited them to participate in this consultation February 8, 2023, and the ACHP has chosen not to participate in the consultation (Attachment B); and

NOW, THEREFORE, the TNARNG, the NGB, and the TN-SHPO agree that the Undertaking shall be implemented in accordance with the following stipulations in order to take into account the effect of the Undertaking on historic properties.

STIPULATIONS

TNARNG shall ensure that the following **Mitigation Measures** are carried out:

- A. Replacement of the historic windows on the front/main street-facing facades with the accurate number, location, size, muntin configuration, design, and materials as the original. Existing exterior storm windows will be removed.
- B. Removal of all non-original A/C ventilation ducts protruding through exterior wall openings and replacing/repointing with brick and mortar to match the original color scheme, pattern, and chemical composition.
- C. The front/main street-facing façade's front entry doors will mimic the existing storefront design with only the materials changing to conform to Anti-Terrorism Force Protection (AT/FP) guidance requiring blast-resistant ballistic doors. The TNARNG will submit storefront design plans to the TN-SHPO for approval prior to construction.
- D. The front/main street facing facade's front entry doors will be made ADA compliant; requiring door size to increase, the restructuring of the mullions in between door units, and the decrease of the size of the windowpanes surrounding the entry way. Ramps and handrails will be installed as necessary. The TNARNG will submit the ADA design plans to the TN-SHPO for a 30-day review and comment period prior to construction.
- E. The west wing rear façade's non-original entry double-doors and subsequent square cinderblock constructed platforms will be removed and filled in with the matching brick and mortar to match the original color scheme, pattern, and chemical composition and restored to original elevations.

II. PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATION STANDARDS

A. The TNARNG Cultural Resources Manager (CRM) shall serve as the primary point of contact for this MOA and shall be responsible for all internal review and coordination as well as coordination with the TN-SHPO and other consulting parties under this MOA.

B. The TNARNG CRM shall have access to Qualified Staff. For the purposes of this MOA, "Qualified Staff" is defined as an individual who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (36 CFR Part 61). Qualified Staff shall have professional qualifications, training, and experience relevant to the technical requirements of a given undertaking. For example: Architectural Historians or Historical Architects will be utilized to survey historic buildings, while Archaeologists or Anthropologists will be utilized to perform archaeological investigations.

III. ANTI-DEFICIENCY ACT COMPLIANCE

All requirements set forth in this MOA requiring expenditure of Army funds are expressly subject to the availability of appropriations and the requirements of the Anti-Deficiency Act (31 U.S.C. Section 1341). No obligation undertaken by the Army under the terms of this MOA shall require or be interpreted to require a commitment to expend funds not appropriated for a particular purpose.

IV. SIGNATORIES

For the purposes of this MOA, the term "Signatories" means the NGB, the TNARNG and the TN-SHPO, each of which has authority under 36 CFR §800.6(c)(8) to terminate the MOA if accord cannot be reached regarding an amendment.

V. DURATION

This MOA will expire if its terms are not carried out within five (5) years from the date of its execution. Prior to such time, TNARNG may consult with the other signatories to reconsider the terms of the MOA and amend it in accordance with Stipulation IX below.

VI. POST-REVIEW DISCOVERIES

In the event that one or more historic properties are discovered or that unanticipated effects on historic properties are found, the TNARNG shall comply with 36 CFR 800.13(b)(3) by stopping work in the immediate area and informing the TN-SHPO, the ACHP, and applicable tribes based upon the nature of the discovery. Any further investigative work will be conducted according to all appropriate federal and state guidelines, statues, rules, and regulations.

A. Inadvertent Discoveries of Human Remains

Should human remains be encountered, work will immediately stop in the vicinity of the discovery, the area will be secured, and the project manager on site will immediately contact the TNARNG CRM. The TNARNG CRM will notify the Knox County Sheriff's office, Knox

County Coroner's office and the TN-SHPO, in accordance with Tennessee Code TCA 11-6-107: Discovery of Sites, Artifacts, or Human Remains. If the human remains are determined to be Native American, the TNARNG will be responsible for compliance with the provisions of TCA 11-6-116: Excavation of Areas Containing Native American Indian Human Remains, as the undertaking will occur on state-owned lands.

VII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

Every six months, with a letter report, following the execution of this MOA until it expires or is terminated, TNARNG shall provide all parties to this MOA a summary report detailing work undertaken pursuant to its terms. Such report shall include any scheduling changes proposed, any problems encountered, and any disputes and objections received in TNARNG's efforts to carry out the terms of this MOA.

VIII. DISPUTE RESOLUTION

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

A. Forward all documentation relevant to the dispute, including the TNARNG's proposed resolution, to the ACHP. The ACHP shall provide the TNARNG with its advice on the resolution of the objection within thirty (30) days of receiving adequate documentation. Prior to reaching a final decision on the dispute, the TNARNG shall prepare a written response that takes into account any timely advice or comments regarding the dispute from the ACHP, signatories and concurring parties, and provide them with a copy of this written response. The TNARNG will then proceed according to its final decision.

B. If the ACHP does not provide its advice regarding the dispute within the thirty (30) daytime period, the TNARNG, in consultation with NGB, may make a final decision on the dispute and proceed accordingly. Prior to reaching such a final decision, the TNARNG shall prepare a written response that takes into account any timely comments regarding the dispute from the signatories and concurring parties to the MOA and provide them and the ACHP with a copy of such written response.

C. The TNARNG's responsibility to carry out all other actions subject to the terms of this MOA that are not the subject of the dispute remain unchanged.

D. Should any member of the public raise a timely and substantive objection pertaining to the manner in which the terms of this MOA are carried out, at any time during its implementation, the TNARNG shall take the objection into account by consulting with the objector to resolve the objection. When the TNARNG responds to an objection, it shall notify the consulting parties of the objection and the manner in which it was resolved. The TNARNG may request the assistance of a consulting party to resolve an objection. The TNARNG retains final decision approval over any disagreements with the

public over terms of this MOA.

IX. AMENDMENTS

This MOA may be amended when such an amendment is agreed to in writing by all signatories. The amendment will be effective on the date a copy signed by all of the signatories is filed with the ACHP.

X. TERMINATION

If any signatory to this MOA determines that its terms will not or cannot be carried out, that party shall immediately consult with the other parties to attempt to develop an amendment per Stipulation IX, above. If within thirty (30) days (or another time period agreed to by all signatories) an amendment cannot be reached, any signatory may terminate the MOA upon written notification to the other signatories.

Once the MOA is terminated, and prior to work continuing on the undertaking, the TNARNG must either (a) execute an MOA pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.6 or (b) request, take into account, and respond to the comments of the ACHP under 36 CFR § 800.7. The TNARNG shall notify the signatories as to the course of action it will pursue.

Execution of this MOA by the TNARNG and TN-SHPO and implementation of its terms evidence that TNARNG has taken into account the effects of this undertaking on historic properties and afforded the ACHP an opportunity to comment, therefore fulfilling the TNARNG's Section 106 responsibilities regarding this undertaking.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU,
THE TENNESSEE ARMY NATIONAL GUARD
AND
THE TENNESSEE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
FOR THE
KNOXVILLE SUTHERLAND READINESS CENTER RENOVATION
KNOXVILLE, KNOX COUNTY, TENNESSEE
2023

Signature Page

National Guard Bureau

By: LAMMETT ANTHONY SCOTT 1118575582
Digitally signed by LAMMETT ANTHONY SCOTT, DN: cn=LAMMETT ANTHONY SCOTT, o=US ARMY, ou=US ARMY, email=antonyscott1118575582@army.mil, c=US
Date: 2023.04.24 14:33:24 -0400

Anthony Hammell
Colonel, U.S. Army
Chief, G-9 Army National Guard

Date: 24 April 2023

Tennessee Army National Guard

By: Warner A. Ross II
Digitally signed by Warner A. Ross II, DN: cn=Warner A. Ross II, o=US ARMY, ou=US ARMY, email=warner.ross@army.mil, c=US
Date: 2023.04.27 07:24:10 -0500

Warner A. Ross II, Brigadier General
Adjutant General
Tennessee Army National Guard

Date: 27 APR 2023

Tennessee State Historic Preservation Officer

By: E. Patrick McIntyre, Jr.

E. Patrick McIntyre, Jr.
State Historic Preservation Officer
Tennessee State Historic Preservation Office

Date: May 5 2023

Attachments:

A- Maps of Location

1- Site Location

2- Area of Potential Effect (APE)

B- ACHP Correspondence

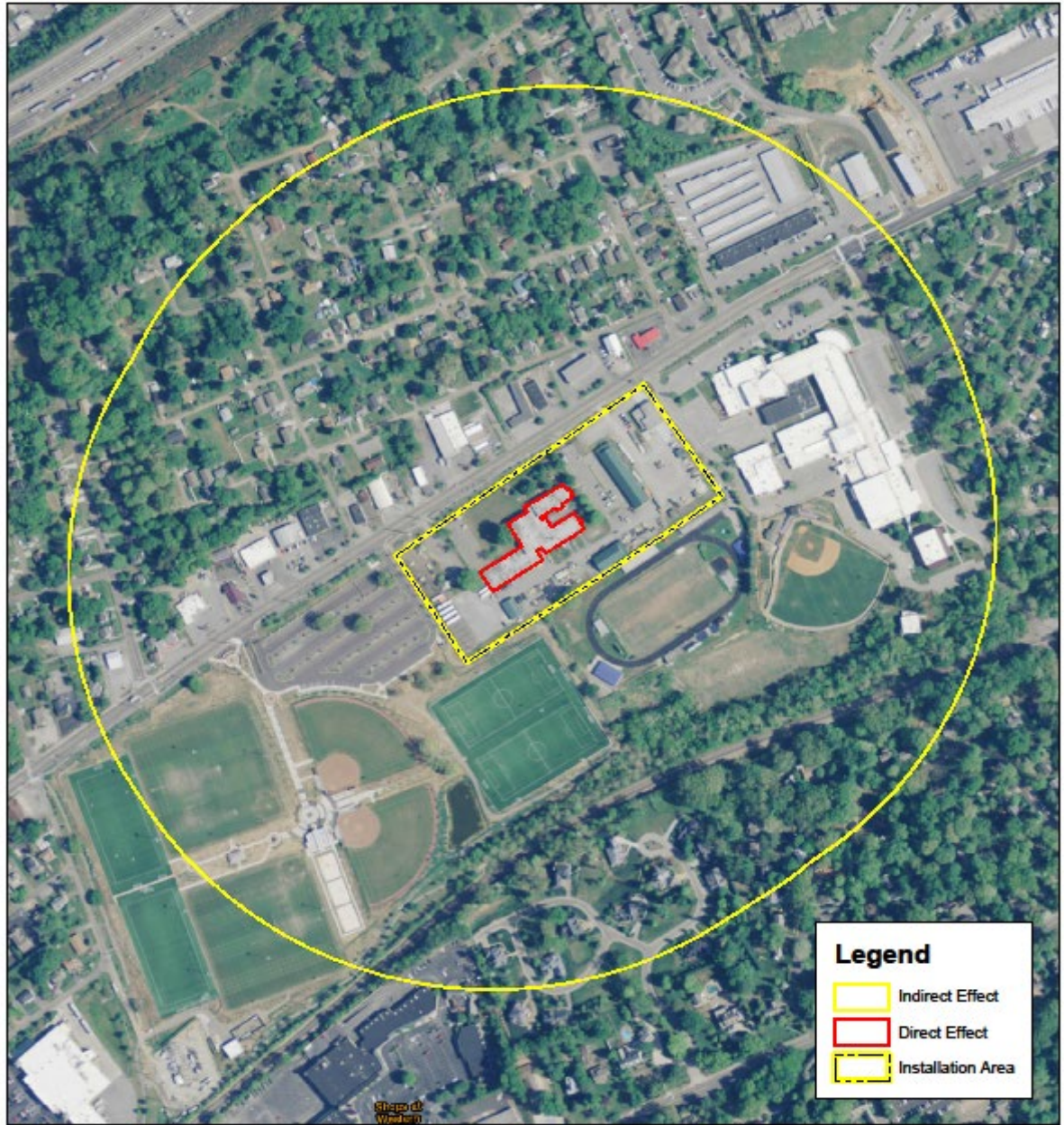
Attachment A-1



Knoxville Sutherland Area of Potential Effect

8 May 2017
CPAC, Inc.
DB Manager: Charles Robinson
141313.000

1:5,000



0 300 600 1,200 Feet



Attachment B



February 22, 2023

Mr. Jonathan Guilford
Cultural Resources Manager
Tennessee Army National Guard
3041 Sidco Drive
Nashville, TN 37204-4505

Ref: *Knoxville Sutherland Readiness Center Renovation*
Knoxville, Knox County, Tennessee
ACHP Project Number: 019235

Dear Mr. Guilford:

On February 8, 2023, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) received your notification and supporting documentation regarding the potential adverse effects of the referenced undertaking on a property or properties listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Based upon the information you provided, we have concluded that Appendix A, *Criteria for Council Involvement in Reviewing Individual Section 106 Cases*, of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and its implementing regulations, "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR Part 800), does not apply to this undertaking. Accordingly, we do not believe our participation in the consultation to resolve adverse effects is needed.

However, if we receive a request for participation from the Tennessee State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, affected Indian tribe, a consulting party, or other party, we may reconsider this decision. Should the undertaking's circumstances change, consulting parties cannot come to consensus, or you need further advisory assistance to conclude the consultation process, please contact us.

Pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.6(b)(1)(iv), you will need to file the final Section 106 agreement document (Agreement), developed in consultation with the Tennessee SHPO and any other consulting parties, and related documentation with the ACHP at the conclusion of the consultation process. The filing of the Agreement and supporting documentation with the ACHP is required in order to complete the requirements of Section 106 of the NHPA.

Thank you for providing us with your notification of adverse effect. If you have any questions or require our further assistance, please contact Megan Borthwick at (202) 517- 0221 or by e-mail at

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
401 F Street NW, Suite 308 J Washington, DC 20001-2637
Phone: 202-517-0200 ☒ Fax: 202-517-6381 ☒ achp@achp.gov ☒ www.achp.gov

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APPENDIX H
Annual ICRMP Update

ICRMP ANNUAL REPORT

To: NGB Cultural Resource Program Manager

From: Jonathan Guilford
NGTN-FMZ-ENV
Cultural Resources Manager
3041 Sidco Drive
Nashville TN, 37204-4505
Office: (615) 313-0768
Federal Email: jonathan.r.guilford.nfg@army.mil

Subject: TNARNG Annual Report on Implementation Status of the TNARNG ICRMP and Cultural Resource Management Program.

Date: October 6, 2023

Reporting Period: Oct 1, 2022 – 30 Sept 2023

Program Overview:

The cultural resource program's primary accomplishments were in the ability to follow Section 106 protocol through a professional relationship with the TN and GA SHPOs as well as with the federally recognized, Tennessee affiliated Tribal Nations. We continue to move forward with the archaeology program branching out towards the readiness centers (RC's) with thirty-three (33) RC locations having been investigated up unto this point, to develop a more streamline effort for Section 106 consultations and to better manage all possible cultural resources. An investigative phase I archaeology survey has been completed on the newly acquired lands (16,131 acres) from the Milan Army Ammunition Plant (MLAAP) using a predictive model to test 1,167 total acres. The future program's goals are to further explore the possibilities of this newly acquired land.

We have contracted out a comprehensive study to address our aging Cold War-era RC's (currently finalizing the draft report) with a massive historical context study to include unit history, local connections, architectural/design features, and any other pertinent feature to create a strong synopsis for what has become the largest real property arena of the TNARNG (51 RC's out of 80+). We continue to maintain a strong relationship with our CFMO staff, to getting the project information early on, instead of during or after completion, to hearing future thoughts and ideas across all of the TNARNG holdings. These are all strong highpoints for this program.

Work has begun here at Joint Force Headquarters (JFHQ) in Nashville on the in-house curation facility. We have retrieved all of our archaeological collections from the University of Alabama (UA) at Moundville and they are currently stored in the curation area ready for processing and getting them up to 36 CFR 79 standards.

Projects and Their Status for Reporting Period:

Project Number	Project Description	Status
TNC70060002	2023 Statewide Historical Building Inventory	Complete
TN0NG130003	2023 Native American Consultation (In-house)	Complete
N/A	Statewide Historical Collection Inventory Update	Complete
N/A	Review of TNARNG Undertakings for Cultural Resource Law Compliance (FY23)	Complete
N/A	2023 Historic Building/Structure Condition Assessment	Complete
N/A	2023 Archaeological Sites Condition Assessment	Complete
TN0NG230003	2023 Multi-RC (W. Middle) Phase I Archaeology Survey	Pending
TN0NG200001	Cold War-Era RC All-inclusive Historic Context Study	Pending
TN0NG170003	Annual examination of in-house curation collections	Pending
N/A	4 th Quarter Data Calls	Complete

Projects Proposed for Next Reporting Period:

Project Number	Project Description	Status
TNC70060002	2024 Statewide Historical Building Inventory	
TN0NG130003	2024 Native American Consultation in Mississippi	
N/A	Statewide Historical Collection Inventory Update	
N/A	Review of TNARNG Undertakings for Cultural Resource Law Compliance (FY24)	
N/A	2024 Historic Building/Structure Condition Assessment	
N/A	2024 Archaeological Sites Condition Assessment	
TN525230002	2024 Non-Invasive GPR Survey at VTS Smyrna (Bulwarks)	
TN0NG210009	Johnson City/Mt. Carmel Phase I Archaeology Survey	
TN0NG170003	Annual examination of in-house curation collections	
N/A	4 th Quarter Data Calls	

Updated State Historic Preservation Office Contact Information:TN SHPO

Mr. Patrick McIntyre, Jr., Executive Director, SHPO
Tennessee Historical Commission
2941 Lebanon Road
Nashville, TN 37243-0442
Phone: 615-532-1550
Fax: 615-532-1549
E-mail: patrick.e.mcintyre@tn.gov

GA SHPO

Dr. David Crass, Deputy SHPO
60 Executive Park S
Atlanta, Georgia 30329-2231

Phone: 404-486-6434
Fax: 404-486-2911
Email: david.crass@dca.ga.gov

Updated Native American Contact Information:

See Attachment

Tribal Consultation Program:

Currently no MOUs exist between the TNARNG and the Federally Recognized Tribes. Formal consultation procedures are outlined in the ICRMP and have been primarily conducted through emails, phone calls, and regular mail. This year, the annual NAC was scheduled to be hosted by the GAARNG in Georgia (as agreed upon in 2020 by the 8 SE states: AL, FL, GA, LA, MS, NC, SC, and TN) sometime in August/September 2023, however it did not take place as Georgia believed they were not to host until 2025 (ironically, the year TN is scheduled). The TNARNG PowerPoint presentation will be sent out, when complete, to the Tribes and all questions fielded to stay in compliance for the year of FY23. The FY24 NAC has tentatively been scheduled to be hosted by the MSARNG in Mississippi.

Number and Location of Newly Identified NRHP-Eligible Resources Identified During Reporting Period:

None

Number of NRHP-Eligible or Listed Historic Districts:

NRHP-Eligible Sites: twenty-four (24); NRHP-Eligible Districts: One (1), the Chattanooga Readiness Center (RC); this location consists of eleven (11) buildings built by the WPA in 1941.

Number of Previously NRHP-Eligible or Listed Resources That Were Delisted/Determined Ineligible during Reporting Period:

None

Listing of NHPA Agreement Documents (MOAs and PAs) Currently Active Within State:

Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) Between the Tennessee Army National Guard (TNARNG) and the Tennessee State Historic Preservation Office (TN-SHPO) for the Demolition of Buildings I-18 and I-19, TNARNG Volunteer Training Site-Milan, Lavinia, Carroll County, Tennessee, Pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800, signed Jul 6, 2009. As of 2023, these 2 buildings are not demolished with renovations complete, VTS utilizes them entirely.

An MOA for the renovations of the Knoxville-Sutherland RC building #0001 in Knoxville, Knox County, Tennessee, Pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800, signed by NGB on September 28, 2017, the TNARNG TAG on October 17, 2017, and the TN-SHPO on October 26, 2017. The new TAG took this undertaking off hold in October 2019. Design Development Phase (DDP) and Construction Design Phase (CDP) are complete with the construction ongoing. TN-SHPO pointed out in January '23 that the MOA had officially expired and had not been amended. The

TNARNG, TN-SHPO, and NGB agreed to sign a new iteration with the same perimeters in place as the original (April '23). The latest 6-month update was sent in September 28, 2023 with construction approaching the finish line.

Number of NHPA Agreement Documents in Development During Reporting Period.

None

% of historic (NRHP eligible buildings/structures) that are vacant or underutilized in the state ARNG inventory

0% (0/24)

% of (Federal) acres within the state ARNG inventory that have been surveyed for archeological resources (both total % of acres AND acres surveyed during reporting period)

Acres surveyed during reporting period: 0% (Federal), 21.39% (State) (325 acres surveyed at 19 RC's, new surveyed {State} land)

Total Federal acres surveyed; 98.54% (20,438 surveyed acres / 20,953 total acres)

Total State acres surveyed; 53.19% (483 surveyed acres / 1,519 total acres)

% of NHLI, NHLC, NRLI, NCRL, NREI, and NREC buildings/structures that have a facility physical quality code of Quality Rating, Level 2 or better

One (1) structure does not have quality rating codes; of the remaining 23 that do, twelve (12) (52%) have Q two (2) or better.

% of NHPA agreement documents that identify off-site or innovative mitigation strategies

0%

When is the ICRMP Review Process Scheduled to Occur?

The TN ICRMP was finalized on January 14, 2019. The next 5-year revision/update will take place during FY23 to be finalized/signed beginning FY24.

TNARNG Inventory (NRHP-Eligible) buildings and structures as of October 6, 2023

Site Name	Bldg. #	Name/Current Use	Vacant/underutilized (Yes/No)	Quality Rating Code/BCI
Chattanooga	#0001A	Armory	No	Q1/78
Chattanooga	#0001B	Armory	No	Q1/69
Chattanooga	#00003	Storage Bldg. GP Installation	No	Q1/68
Chattanooga	#00004	Storage Bldg. GP Installation	No	Q1/73
Chattanooga	#00005	Storage Bldg. GP Installation	No	Q1/69
Chattanooga	#00006	Vehicle Storage Building	No	Q2/73
Chattanooga	#00007	Vehicle Storage Building	No	Q2/67
Chattanooga	#00008	Storage Bldg. GP	No	Q2/64
Chattanooga	#00015	Organization Storage Building	No	Q1/63
Chattanooga	#00016	Organization Storage Building	No	Q1/69
Chattanooga	#00017	Organization Storage Building	No	Q1/60
Knoxville-Sutherland	#00001	Armory	No	Q3/71
McMinnville	#00001	Armory	No	Q2/67
Nashville	#00103	TEMA Radiological Maint.	No	NA STATE OWNED
Rockwood	#00001	Armory	No	Q3/68
VTS Catoosa	#0TR23	Dike	No	Q3 (BR)
VTS Catoosa	#0TR30	Range House	No	Q4/72
VTS Catoosa	#TR206	600yd KD Range	No	Q3/no BCI
VTS Milan	#00011	Battalion Headquarters Bldg.	No	Q3/57
VTS Milan	#00012	CSMS West	No	Q3/45
VTS Milan	#00118	Army Lodging	No	Q4/41
VTS Milan	#00119	Army Lodging	No	Q4/45
VTS Milan	#00121	Army Lodging	No	Q4/55
VTS Milan	#01152	Engineering Housing Maint.	No	Q4/67

(BR) Rated by Business Rule.
 ISR Quality/BCI Comparison:
 Q1/100-86
 Q2/ 85-70
 Q3/69-0

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APPENDIX I
Record of Environmental Consideration (REC)

Enviro Tracking #:	ARNG ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST	State ARNG
ICRMP	Enter information in the yellow shaded areas.	TN
PART A - PROJECT INFORMATION		
1. PROJECT NAME: TNARNG Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP) 2024 Update		
2. PROJECT NUMBER: (MILCON if applicable) N/A		3. DATE PREPARED: 26 OCT 23
4. DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION OF THE PROJECT/PROPOSED ACTION: a. Location (Include a detailed map, if applicable): Statewide plan.		
b. Description: 5-year update of the Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP) with no significant changes.		
c. The proposed action will involve (check all that apply): <input type="checkbox"/> Training activities/areas <input type="checkbox"/> Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Natural resource management <input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance/repair/rehabilitation <input type="checkbox"/> Real estate action <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental plans/surveys <input type="checkbox"/> Innovative readiness training project <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain):		
d. Project size (acres): Acres of new surface disturbance (proposed): (if applicable) (if applicable)		
5. START DATE of PROPOSED ACTION (dd-mmm-yy): Note: This must be a future date.		
6. PROGRAMMED FISCAL YEAR (if applicable):		
7. END DATE (if applicable):		
PART B - DECISION ANALYSIS GUIDE		
To use a categorical exclusion, the project must satisfy the following three screening criteria: no segmentation, no exceptional circumstances and a qualifying categorical exclusion that covers the project. The following decision tree will guide the application and documentation of these three screening criteria. The criteria were extracted from 32 CFR Section 651.29 and represent the most common screening conditions experienced in the ARNG. NOTE: Each question in Part B must have an applicable block checked for concurrence with REC.		
1. Is this action segmented (the scope of the action must include the consideration of connected, cumulative, and similar actions)? <input type="checkbox"/> YES (go to #30) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO (go to #2)		
2. Is there reasonable likelihood of significant environmental effects (direct, indirect, and cumulative)? If action meets screening criteria but is assessed in an existing EA or EIS, check NO and proceed to the next question. <input type="checkbox"/> YES (go to #30) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO (go to #3)		
3. Is there a reasonable likelihood of significant effects on public health, safety or the environment? If action meets screening criteria but is assessed in an existing EA or EIS, check NO and proceed to the next question. <input type="checkbox"/> YES (go to #30) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO (go to #4)		
4. Is there an imposition of uncertain or unique environmental risks? If action meets screening criteria but is assessed in an existing EA or EIS, check NO and proceed to the next question. <input type="checkbox"/> YES (go to #30) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO (go to #5)		
5. Is the project of greater scope or size than is normal for the category of action? If action meets screening criteria but is assessed in an existing EA or EIS, check NO and proceed to the next question. <input type="checkbox"/> YES (go to #30) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO (go to #6)		
6. Does the project introduce or employ unproven technology? If action meets screening criteria but is assessed in an existing EA or EIS, check NO and proceed to the next question. <input type="checkbox"/> YES (go to #30) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO (go to #7)		

PART B - DECISION ANALYSIS (continued)

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

24a.

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

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

Complete only if additional documentation is required in question #26

26a.

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

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

27a.

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

Document Title:	Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan and Environmental Assessment of the Implementation of the Plan, Tennessee Facilities, TNARNG, 2002-2006
Lead Agency:	TNARNG
Date of Decision Document:	June 2002

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

List primary CAT EX code	
Describe why CAT EX applies	

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

Additional Information (if needed):

PART C - DETERMINATION

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

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

Signature of Proponent (Requester)	Environmental Program Manager Greg Turner

COL Andrew Milligan	
Printed Name of Proponent (Requester)	Printed Name of Env. Program Manager

Date Signed	Date Signed

Other concurrence (as needed):

Signature

Signature

Printed Name

Printed Name

Date Signed

Date Signed

Signature

Signature

Printed Name

Printed Name

Date Signed

Date Signed

Signature

Signature

Printed Name

Printed Name

Date Signed

Date Signed

Enviro Tracking #: ICRMP	ARNG Record of Environmental Consideration Enter information in the yellow shaded areas.	State ARNG TN
1. PROJECT NAME: TNARNG Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP) 2024 Update		
2. PROJECT NUMBER: (MILCON if applicable) N/A	3. DATE PREPARED: 26 OCT 23	
4. START DATE of PROPOSED ACTION (dd-mmm-yy): _____ Note: This must be a future date		
5. PROGRAMMED FISCAL YEAR: _____		
6. END DATE (if applicable): _____		
7. DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION:		
a. Location (Include a detailed map, if applicable):		
Statewide plan.		
b. Description:		
5-year update of the Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP) with no significant changes.		
8. CHOOSE ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> An existing environmental assessment* adequately covers the scope of this project. Attach FNSI if EA was completed by another federal agency (non-ARNG).		
EA Date (dd-mmm-yy): 06-2002 Lead Agency: TNARNG		
<input type="checkbox"/> An existing environmental impact statement* adequately covers the scope of this project.		
EIS Date (dd-mmm-yy): _____ Lead Agency: _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> After reviewing the screening criteria and completing the ARNG environmental checklist, this project qualifies for a		
Categorical Exclusion Code: _____		
See 32 CFR 651 App. B		
Categorical Exclusion Code: _____		
See 32 CFR 651 App. B		
Categorical Exclusion Code: _____		
See 32 CFR 651 App. B		
<input type="checkbox"/> This project is exempt from NEPA requirements under the provisions of:		
Cite superseding law: _____		
*Copies of the referenced EA or EIS can be found in the ARNG Environmental Office within each state.		
9. REMARKS:		