

**MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
BETWEEN
UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON, FORT BRAGG,
AND**

**THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION, THE NORTH CAROLINA
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, AND DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS, INC.**

WHEREAS, United States Army Garrison, Fort Bragg (hereafter "Fort Bragg") plans to recover significant information from archeological site 31CD875 (hereafter "the undertaking"), also known as the Ken's Sherd Midden Site, pursuant to 10 U.S.C § 2668, Easements for rights-of-way; and

WHEREAS, the undertaking consists of data recovery (systematic subsurface excavation, analysis, curation and reporting of significant information) at site 31CD875 before the site's integrity is further compromised or destroyed; and

WHEREAS, Fort Bragg has determined that the undertaking is required since avoidance and preservation of this cultural resource in place is not possible; and

WHEREAS, Fort Bragg has defined the undertaking's area of potential effects as depicted in the map at Attachment A; and

WHEREAS, Fort Bragg has determined the undertaking will have an adverse effect on site 31CD875, which is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (hereafter "NRHP"), and has consulted with the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Officer (hereafter "SHPO"), pursuant to 36 C.F.R. Part 800 of the regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (hereafter "NHPA"), 16 U.S.C. § 470f; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with 36 C.F.R. § 800.6(a)(1), Fort Bragg has notified the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (hereafter "ACHP") of the determination of adverse effect with the required documentation, and the ACHP has chosen to participate in the consultation pursuant to 36 C.F.R. § 800.6(a)(1)(iii); and

WHEREAS, Fort Bragg, in accordance with standing Memoranda of Understanding, has consulted with the Catawba Indian Nation, the Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, and the Tuscarora Nation, for which the lands encompassed by Fort Bragg have religious and cultural significance, and has invited these federally recognized Indian tribes (hereafter "Tribes") to sign this Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) as concurring parties; and

WHEREAS, on March 3, 2013, the Catawba Indian Nation Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Dr. Wenonah G. Haire (hereafter "THPO"), during a scheduled telephone conference with Fort Bragg Acting Cultural Resources Manager, Linda Carnes-McNaughton, requested to be a concurring party to this MOA; and

WHEREAS, to fulfill requirements of 36 C.F.R. 800.6(a)(4) and 36 C.F.R. 800.11(f), Fort Bragg solicited public involvement by a public announcement in local newspapers, and placing draft copies of this MOA in local public libraries, as well as via Internet posting at:
<http://www.bragg.army.mil/directorates/dpw/envdiv/emb/Pages/CulturalResources.aspx>; and

WHEREAS, the public comment period ran from December 11, 2013 to January 11, 2014 and no public comments were received; and

WHEREAS, in June 2009, Fort Bragg approved and signed a right-of-way (hereafter “ROW”) easement document (easement for ROW DACA21-2-09-4049 [July 2009]), authorizing Carolina Power & Light Company, dba Progress Energy Carolinas, Inc. (hereafter “PEC”), now known as Duke Energy Progress, Inc. (hereafter “Duke Energy”), to construct and maintain a segment of a multi-county, power transmission line, the *Fort Bragg Woodruff Street-Richmond 230-kV Transmission Line*, at Fort Bragg; and

WHEREAS, Fort Bragg did not formally notify the ACHP or the SHPO that it was coordinating the NHPA, Section 106 process with the National Environmental Policy Act (hereafter “NEPA”) in accordance with 36 C.F.R. § 800.8(c) for the *Fort Bragg Woodruff Street-Richmond 230-kV Transmission Line* easement; and

WHEREAS, Fort Bragg included specific resource protection protocols intended to avoid damage (i.e., minimize ground disturbance) to NRHP-eligible archeological sites 31CD876 (the Swamp Site) and 31CD881 (the Laurie’s Rhy Site), which are located within the ROW easement boundary at Fort Bragg, in the Environmental Assessment and associated Finding of No Significant Impact (hereafter “FONSI”), prepared in accordance with the NEPA and 32 C.F.R. Part 651, for the *Fort Bragg Woodruff Street-Richmond 230-kV Transmission Line* easement; and

WHEREAS, a PEC subcontractor is alleged by Fort Bragg to have damaged portions of sites 31CD876 and 31CD881 in the winter of 2010, during ROW clearing and transmission line construction activities associated with the *Fort Bragg Woodruff Street-Richmond 230-kV Transmission Line* easement; and

WHEREAS, the purported damage to sites 31CD876 and 31CD881 may have constituted a violation of ROW easement Condition 20 and Exhibit C(2) (easement for ROW DACA21-2-09-4049 [July 2009]); and

WHEREAS, Fort Bragg formally notified the SHPO of the damage to sites 31CD876 and 31CD881 (damage assessment report of June 2, 2010; letter of December 22, 2010), and in consultation with the SHPO, determined that archeological sites 31CD876 and 31CD881 are no longer eligible for listing in the NRHP because of the significant loss of archeological integrity (letters of February 2, 2011; June 3, 2011; February 23, 2012); and

WHEREAS, ground disturbance damage to archeological site 31CD875 (NRHP-eligible), a previously identified historic property (Precontact period resource) located in an older, previously existing PEC ROW (easement for ROW DACA21-2-88-1209 [August 1988]) at Fort Bragg, was discovered in March 2011; and

WHEREAS, Fort Bragg notified the SHPO of the superficial damage to site 31CD875 (telephone conference with Fort Bragg Cultural Resources Manager, Chuck Carrig, March 2011; formal letter of November 15, 2011); and

WHEREAS, Fort Bragg investigated the January–March 2011 damage by unknown parties to site 31CD875, but determined the resource damage to be superficial, and that site 31CD875 retains archaeological integrity and remains eligible for listing in the NRHP; and

WHEREAS, in January 2012, Fort Bragg signed a FONSI (“Progress Energy Transmission Line Maintenance at Fort Bragg, North Carolina”) regarding PEC’s request to conduct vegetation maintenance actions, including routine and perpetual access to clear-cut and maintain all PEC 115-kV and 230-kV electric utilities ROWs (23.5 miles) at Fort Bragg, which further includes the cutting and removal of

current and future-identified ROW periphery danger trees (within +/- 70 feet of existing ROW corridor limits), an action hereafter referred to as “vegetation maintenance activities;” and

WHEREAS, PEC worked closely with Fort Bragg to include site management and protection protocols to avoid damaging (i.e., minimize ground disturbance) archaeological site 31CD875 (no other known historic properties will be affected by ROW vegetation maintenance activities) in the Programmatic Supplemental Environmental Assessment (hereafter “PSEA”) of October 2011 and the associated FONSI (January 2012), each prepared in accordance with NEPA and 32 C.F.R. Part 651 for the vegetation maintenance activities; and

WHEREAS, Fort Bragg did not formally notify the ACHP or the SHPO that it was coordinating the Section 106 process with NEPA in accordance with 36 C.F.R. § 800.8(c) for the vegetation maintenance activities; and

WHEREAS, PEC, although having specific site management and protection protocols in place (i.e., avoidance of adverse effects), including protocols previously described in a Fort Bragg–PEC memorandum of February 15, 2011, raised valid concerns with Fort Bragg over PEC’s and/or PEC subcontractors’ individual or collective abilities to successfully and perpetually protect site 31CD875 from inadvertent or accidental future damage; and

WHEREAS, Fort Bragg consulted with PEC regarding the potential effects of future ROW vegetation maintenance activities, and as a settlement of the Claim of the United States Government submitted for adjudication by the Department of the Army Contracting Officer for Contract DAKF40-74-C-0320 dated March 7, 2011, PEC (dba as Duke Energy) agreed to contract for and fund the cost of a mutually agreed upon Scope of Work contemplated to support the Archeological Data Recovery Plan (DRP) for the undertaking at Attachment B; and

WHEREAS, Fort Bragg invited Duke Energy to sign this MOA as an invited signatory; and

WHEREAS, Fort Bragg, the ACHP, and the SHPO are each a “Signatory” to this MOA, and Duke Energy is an “Invited Signatory,” hereafter, “Signatories;” and

WHEREAS, the Signatories agree that recovery of significant information from archeological site 31CD875 should be completed; and

WHEREAS, unexploded ordnance contamination is not known or suspected within the limits or general area of site 31CD875, and archeological survey, testing, and data recovery efforts by archeologists will not present a danger to life and limb; and

WHEREAS, Fort Bragg acknowledges and accepts the advice and conditions outlined in the ACHP’s “Recommended Approach for Consultation on the Recovery of Significant Information from Archeological Sites,” published in the *Federal Register* (June 17, 1999); and

WHEREAS, Fort Bragg developed an archeological Data Recovery Plan (DRP) for 31CD875 at Attachment B, prepared in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeological Documentation*, and provided the SHPO and the Tribes in consultation with Fort Bragg an opportunity to comment (letters of May 8 and 9, 2012 and June 19, 2012); and

WHEREAS, to the best of Fort Bragg’s knowledge and belief, no human remains, associated or unassociated funerary objects or sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony as defined in the Native

American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 30001, are expected to be encountered during the undertaking; and

WHEREAS, in the event of an inadvertent discovery of American Indian human remains and associated or unassociated funerary objects (or other human remains) during archeological investigations conducted under this MOA, Fort Bragg will follow procedures outlined at Attachment C.

WHEREAS, all Signatories acknowledge that the public release of site locational information (e.g., maps, grid coordinates, GPS data, aerial photographs) for archeological site 31CD875 may result in damage to the site, and that Section 9(a) of the Archeological Resources Protection Act (16 USC 470hh(a)) and 36 C.F.R. 800.11(c) prohibit the disclosure of such information; and

NOW, THEREFORE, Fort Bragg, the ACHP, the SHPO, and Duke Progress agree that the undertaking shall be implemented in accordance with the following Stipulations in order to take into account the effects of the undertaking on Fort Bragg historic properties.

STIPULATIONS:

Fort Bragg shall ensure that the following stipulations are implemented:

1. Mitigation of Adverse Effects to Archeological Site 31CD875.

a. **Archeological Data Recovery Plan.** Fort Bragg shall ensure that the DRP at Attachment B is fully executed in order to obtain significant information from archeological site 31CD875.

b. **Confidentiality.** Fort Bragg and all other Signatories, pursuant to 16 USC 470hh(a), shall restrict public access to locational information associated with site 31CD875.

c. **Curation.** Fort Bragg shall ensure that all materials and records resulting from the data recovery are curated at the Fort Bragg Artifact Curation Facility in accordance with 36 C.F.R. Part 79.

d. **Milestones.** Fort Bragg shall ensure that the following project milestones are met.

(1) Barring unforeseen circumstances, fieldwork conducted in accordance with the DRP will begin within thirty (30) calendar days of execution of this MOA, and will be concluded no later than six (6) months after execution of this MOA. Work may continue beyond six (6) months if reasonable delay is occasioned by *Force Majeure*. And, any such delay shall not constitute failure to perform in accordance with the DRP.

(2) Within sixty (60) calendar days of fieldwork completion, a project Management Summary summarizing the results of the field investigations will be prepared as provided for in the DRP and submitted by Fort Bragg to the SHPO and the THPO in hard copy. Fort Bragg shall ensure that the Management Summary contains sufficient information to demonstrate that the field investigation portion of the DRP has been completed.

(3) Upon receipt of the Management Summary the SHPO and the THPO will have thirty (30) calendar days to review and provide comment in writing on the information contained within the document.

(4) Upon receipt of SHPO and THPO comments on the Management Summary, and if no additional field investigations are recommended by the SHPO or the THPO, Fort Bragg will consider the field investigations completed and Duke Energy may proceed with ROW vegetation maintenance activities, including danger tree removal or other ground disturbing actions in or peripheral to the electric utility ROW passing through site 31CD875.

(5) A draft report will be prepared as provided for in the DRP and submitted by Fort Bragg in hard copy to the SHPO and the THPO within eighteen (18) months of the completion of fieldwork. The SHPO and THPO will have thirty (30) calendar days to review and provide comment in writing on the information contained within the draft report.

(6) A final report will be completed as provided for in the DRP and submitted by Fort Bragg in hard copy to the SHPO, the THPO, and Duke Energy within ninety (90) calendar days after receipt of SHPO and THPO written comments (if any) on the draft report.

2. Administrative Stipulations.

a. **Definition of signatories.** For the purposes of this MOA the term "Signatories" means Fort Bragg, the ACHP, and the SHPO, each of which has authority under 36 C.F.R. § 800.6(c)(1) to execute, amend or terminate this Agreement, and Duke Energy, which has authority under 36 C.F.R. § 800.6(c)(2)(iii) to amend or terminate this MOA.

b. **Professional supervision.** Fort Bragg shall ensure that all activities regarding archeological data recovery carried out pursuant to this MOA are executed by or under the direct supervision of a person or persons meeting, at a minimum, professional requirements presently used by the National Park Service, and originally published in 36 CFR Part 61, *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications and Standards for Archeology* (Archeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines [As Amended and Annotated]).

c. **Dispute Resolution.** Should any Signatory to this MOA object to any action proposed by or carried out by Fort Bragg with respect to the implementation of this MOA, Fort Bragg shall consult with the objecting Signatory to resolve the objection. If after initiating such consultation, Fort Bragg determines that the objection cannot be resolved through consultation, Fort Bragg will:

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

(2) If the ACHP does not provide its advice regarding the dispute within the thirty (30) calendar-day period, Fort Bragg shall make a final decision on the dispute and proceed accordingly. Prior to reaching such a final decision, Fort Bragg shall prepare a written response that takes into account any timely comments regarding the dispute from the Signatories and concurring parties, and provide them and the ACHP with a copy of the written response.

(3) Fort Bragg's responsibility to carry out all other actions subject to the terms of this MOA which are not the subject of the dispute remain unchanged.

d. **Anti-Deficiency Act Compliance.** The stipulations of this agreement are subject to the provisions of the Anti-Deficiency Act. If sufficient funds are not made available to execute this agreement, Fort Bragg will consult with the Signatories to this MOA to either terminate or amend the MOA in accordance with the amendment and termination procedures found at Stipulation 2(f) and Stipulation 2(g) of this agreement.

e. **Duration.** This MOA shall be null and void if its terms are not carried out within five (5) years from the date of its execution, unless the Signatories agree in writing to an extension for carrying out its terms.

f. **Amendment.** 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.

g. **Termination.**

(1) 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 2(f) of this agreement. If within thirty (30) calendar 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.

(2) Once the MOA is terminated, and prior to any additional work continuing on the undertaking, Fort Bragg must either (a) execute an MOA pursuant to 36 C.F.R. § 800.6, or (b) request, take into account, and respond to the comments of the ACHP under 36 C.F.R. § 800.7. Fort Bragg shall notify the Signatories as to the course of action it will pursue.

h. **Filing.** A signed copy of this MOA and its supporting documentation will be filed with the United States Army Environmental Command and with the Fort Bragg Garrison Resource Manager's office.

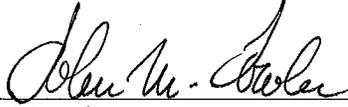
Execution of this MOA by Fort Bragg, the ACHP, the SHPO and Duke Energy, and implementation of its terms evidences that Fort Bragg has taken into account the effects of this undertaking on its historic properties and afforded the ACHP an opportunity to comment.

SIGNATORIES:

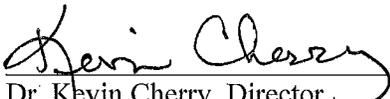
FORT BRAGG, NORTH CAROLINA

 Date: 17 July 2014
Jeffrey M. Sanborn
Colonel, US Army
Garrison Commander

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

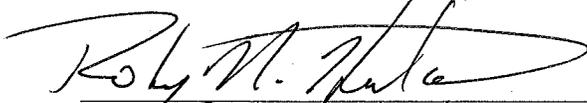
 Date: 9/24/14
John M. Fowler
Executive Director

NORTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

 Date: 8/1/2014
Dr. Kevin Cherry, Director
North Carolina Office of Archives and History

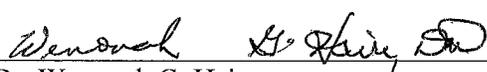
INVITED SIGNATORY:

DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS, INC.

 Date: 9/6/2014
Name: Rodney N. Hutcherson
Title: Director - Transmission Engineering
Carolinas East

CONCURRING PARTY:

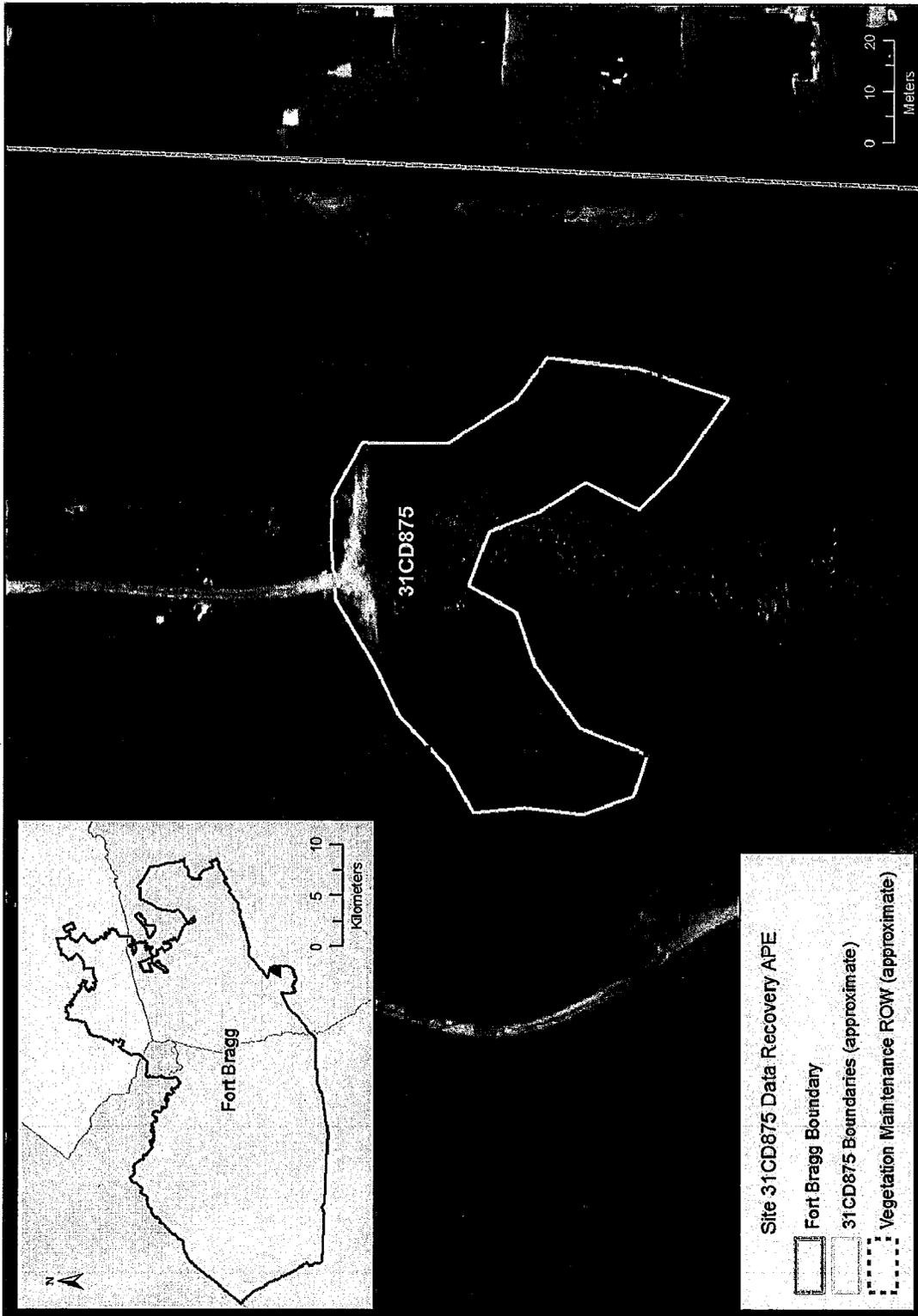
CATAWBA INDIAN NATION

 Date: 8/18/14
Dr. Wenonah G. Haire
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

 Date: 9/4/14
Chief, Bill Harris
Catawba Nation

ATTACHMENT A

AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT



ATTACHMENT B

DATA RECOVERY PLAN: *ARCHEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY AT SITE 31CD875 FORT BRAGG, NORTH CAROLINA*

1. Introduction

This Data Recovery Plan (DRP) outlines the work necessary to conduct archeological data recovery investigations at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, in accordance with (IAW) a project associated Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) described below. Fort Bragg is located in the Sandhills physiographic sub-province of North Carolina, near the city of Fayetteville.

Individuals working under this DRP are carrying out official agency duties (Department of the Army) under the Federal land manager's direction and therefore, are exempt from the requirement to obtain an Antiquities Permit as per Section 5(c) of 32 CFR Part 229 (Protection of Archeological Resources Uniform Regulations). However, for identification purposes, the project's supervising archeologist (field director) will carry a copy of this DRP while conducting fieldwork at Fort Bragg.

The major objectives of the project tasks, as described in DRP Section 5 (**Services Performed by Contractor**) below, are to:

1. recover significant archeological information from one archeological site through carefully controlled, large-scale excavations and scientific recording methods;
2. analyze the recovered data and report on the field investigation results and all subsequent post-excavation laboratory analyses;
3. provide for permanent curation of recovered archeological materials and project associated records by Fort Bragg; and,
4. provide meaningful and understandable information regarding the data recovery investigation results to the general public and the federally recognized Indian nations in consultation with Fort Bragg.

The work associated with the data recovery investigation covered under this DRP is for archeological site **31CD875** (Ken's Sherd Midden site), a Precontact period (prehistoric) cultural resource previously determined as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion D (Gunn and Sanborn 2001).¹ Eligibility Criterion D is typically selected for cultural resources that have yielded, or may likely yield "information important to prehistory or history" (*National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, 36 CFR 60.4). The results of the data recovery investigations at site 31CD875 will be reported in an initial management summary, upon completion of fieldwork, and in a comprehensive final report (see DRP Section 10).

Site 31CD875 was first recorded within a previously existing, electrical power transmission line corridor in 2001 (Gunn and Sanborn 2001), and covers an estimated area of 3,300 square meters (m²) (0.82 acres).

¹ The term "cultural resource," as used in this DRP, is meant to refer to any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The term also includes artifacts, museum collections, agency files, land records, oral histories, photographs, and community resources or life ways.

As is common in the Sandhills, more intensive data recovery excavation methods (i.e., close-interval shovel testing) may reveal a slightly larger site, but it is anticipated that the site deposits will not exceed an area greater than 1.0 acre (approx. 4,000 m²). Site 31CD875 is known to contain one or more Woodland period components, as previously identified through the recovery of probable New River series (circa 1,200 B.C.–A.D. 800), Cape Fear series (circa 600 B.C.–A.D. 800), and other, yet definitively identified, precontact era ceramics (Gunn and Sanborn 2001). Based on the results of previous fieldwork investigations, the site does not likely contain human remains, associated or unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, or items of cultural patrimony as defined in the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) 25 USC 3001. Scattered mid-20th century artifacts are also present on the surface of this site, but will not be a subject of the data recovery work under this DRP. This DRP covers investigatory work over the entire, estimated 3,300 m² (0.82 acres) site area, as well as any yet discovered, peripheral archeological deposits contextually associated with the known limits of site 31CD875.

Fort Bragg will prepare and execute a MOA between the Department of the Army, United States Army Garrison, Fort Bragg (Fort Bragg), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), and Duke Progress Energy, Inc. (Duke Energy). The Catawba Indian Nation is a concurring signatory to the MOA, and one of several federally recognized American Indian Nations currently in consultation with Fort Bragg. The MOA will state the general nature of the investigatory work required at site **31CD875**. In accordance with 36 CFR 800, the Contractor for this project cannot initiate fieldwork until the MOA has been signed by authorized representatives of the ACHP, the Catawba Indian Nation, the SHPO, Duke Energy and Fort Bragg.

2. Authorities

The proposed work outlined in this DRP will be conducted in a manner consistent with the National Historical Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*, the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation (as revised), and Army Regulation AR 200-1 (Environmental Protection and Enhancement).

3. Previous Cultural Resources Investigations

Currently known cultural resources at Fort Bragg range from Paleoindian period through Cold War era land-use sites. Since the late 1990s, extensive archeological survey and testing research has been conducted at Fort Bragg by multiple entities. These collective efforts have resulted in a large number of individual investigation reports, all of which are available for inspection at the Fort Bragg Cultural Resources Management Program (CRMP) office. Before fieldwork under this DRP is initiated, the Contractor will examine the pertinent survey and testing project reports, artifact collections and associated cultural resources data available at Fort Bragg, and specific reference to these materials will be included in the draft and final reports for this project. The current Fort Bragg and Camp Mackall Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) is also available for inspection at the Fort Bragg CRMP office (Fort Bragg Cultural Resources Curation Facility) and via the internet:

http://www.bragg.army.mil/directorates/dpw/envdiv/Documents/CulturalResources_Docs/Bragg_ICRMP_07.pdf. The above noted reports on various archeological investigations at Fort Bragg and the Fort Bragg ICRMP contain maps, environmental (cultural and natural) context overviews, descriptions of previous investigations, settlement pattern analysis, and relevant archeological research guidelines for the Carolina Sandhills region.

4. Potential Research Questions

At site 31CD875, diagnostic artifacts associated with multiple Woodland period components, Early and Middle Woodland occupations, were previously identified in a single test unit (1x1 m) and close-interval STP units (10-m interval) at the site testing (Phase II) level of investigation. The site area, as originally delineated by 53 negative and 13 positive STP units, is approximately 3,300 m². Lithic and ceramic concentrations were reportedly distinguishable both horizontally and vertically on a discrete, toe slope landform, and spatially situated around a first order, intermittent tributary stream head. The planned data recovery work is intended to enhance the current understanding of Precontact period cultures in the North Carolina Sandhills region and adjacent areas of the Carolinas. Site-specific research questions should inform project fieldwork and laboratory strategies and methods, as well as facilitate the interpretation of project results in a broader regional context. Based on project background research and experience, the Contractor may develop other closely related research questions, but possible research themes and questions for this project include:

1. Components, Occupations and Chronology

Can the excavations at 31CD875 identify and delineate artifact concentrations associated with individual occupations and/or components, based on the horizontal and vertical distributions of features, diagnostic artifacts, and concentrations of artifacts and distinctive lithic raw materials? If individual components and/or occupations can be discerned, can they be dated based on diagnostic artifacts or contextually associated organic materials?

2. Site Taphonomy

What are the geomorphological and depositional contexts for the cultural materials at 31CD875? Do the artifact distributions represent primary deposition? What post-depositional processes have affected the observed patterns of artifact distribution? Is there any evidence of aeolian soil deposition at this site?

3. Material Culture

What kinds of lithic and ceramic technologies are associated with each component and/or occupation? What types of lithic tools were being produced, maintained, and/or utilized on site, and what types of occupational activities are represented? How do the recovered tools and interpreted activities compare to those at other sites in the locality or region?

What types of Woodland ceramics are present? Do the previously recovered New River, Cape Fear, and unidentified ceramics represent multiple occupations? What vessel forms are associated with particular occupations, and what functions did they likely serve? How are the distributions of Woodland lithic tools related to those of the ceramic artifacts?

4. Site Structure

Are the distributions of artifacts and/or features indicative of site functions and/or occupation durations? Can one or more hearths and/or domestic structures be identified or inferred through artifact patterning? If so, can these features be accurately dated through radiocarbon, luminescence (TL) or other dating methods? How do these distributions compare with models of hunter-gather site organization discussed by previous researchers the North Carolina Sandhills and elsewhere?

5. Subsistence and Settlement/Mobility

Can any evidence be obtained that would shed light on seasonality of occupation, or on the nature of the immediate site environment during the Precontact period? What inferences can be made about subsistence economies based on recovered floral or faunal remains, or in the absence of such remains, on the tools and vessels being produced and/or used at the site?

How do observed patterns of lithic and/or clay raw material use relate to subsistence economy and mobility? What does the compositional variation of stone indicate about procurement for different site components? What does the composition of ceramic paste in sherds indicate about procurement of clay and direction of movement for Woodland period groups represented?

5. Services Performed by Contractor

General

Under this DRP, the project Contractor is expected to:

1. conduct background research to gain an understanding of cultural historical and archeological contexts in the Carolina Sandhills sufficient to execute data recovery excavations at site 31CD875 and interpret the results in a regional context;
2. relocate site 31CD875 and establish a spatial grid for mapping of archeological data recovery excavations;
3. conduct data recovery excavations and site investigations as outlined below;
4. report on the findings of the field investigations and all subsequent laboratory analyses;
5. provide for the permanent curation of artifacts, ecofacts and associated investigation records generated under this project; and,
6. design and produce, in close coordination with the Fort Bragg CRMP staff, a project-related public history/public archeology product to be disseminated to the public by Fort Bragg.

All work under this DRP will be implemented by or directly supervised by a person, or persons, meeting, at a minimum, the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards* (48 FR 44738-44739).

Task 1. Background Research

Prior to initiating fieldwork, the Contractor will review select reports and associated cultural resources data on file with the Fort Bragg CRMP to gain a sufficient understanding of cultural historical and archeological contexts for the Sandhills region. The Contractor will also review related work at other Woodland period sites at or near Fort Bragg where comparable data recovery excavations have been completed (e.g., sites 31CD64, 31CD65, 31CD1008, 31CD1035, 31HT435). The Contractor must thoroughly review all reports and original field records detailing previous investigations at site 31CD875, as well as examine all previously recovered artifacts. The re-examination of previously recovered artifacts will include the classification or re-classification of the Woodland period ceramics and other artifacts described in Gunn and Sanborn (2001), and based on currently understood regional typologies. These data will be summarized and integrated into relevant data recovery project analyses and the project final report. In addition, project relevant background information will also be obtained from, but not be limited to, the following resources:

1. relevant published and unpublished reports and documents such as books, journals, maps, theses, dissertations, aerial and land-based photographs, deeds, newspapers, and archived manuscripts;
2. relevant files and data contained in local, state, and Federal agencies and repositories including the North Carolina SHPO; and,

3. consultation with qualified professionals having specialized knowledge of cultural resources in the Sandhills area.

Task 2. Research Design

The Contractor will submit to Fort Bragg a Research Design for the data recovery investigations at site 31CD875. The Research Design will detail the Contractor's plan to accomplish all requirements of this DRP, minimally including the following elements:

- a) minimum amount of excavation planned for the site (area, volume, number of units);
- b) recordation protocols for excavations, including fieldnotes, forms, photography, and scaled drawings;
- c) absolute dating protocols, including anticipated number and type of samples, sample recovery methods, identity of qualified consultant(s), and schedule for proposed analyses;
- d) geoarcheological and/or geomorphological analysis protocols, including identity of consultant(s), anticipated types of specialized analyses, and schedule for proposed analyses;
- e) artifact analysis methods, including attributes to be recorded, classification scheme, any proposed specialized studies;
- f) reporting procedures;
- g) curation procedures; and,
- h) plans for involvement of and/or interpretation of project results for the public, including the federally recognized Indian nations in consultation with Fort Bragg.

Task 3. Fieldwork

The Contractor will examine and incorporate background research information (Task 1) into the Research Design (Task 2), fieldwork, laboratory analyses, and project reporting activities. This DRP is intended to build on existing knowledge of site 31CD875, as well as other roughly contemporaneous sites situated geographically in the Fort Bragg locality, gained through previous investigations, principally site testing (Phase II) and data recovery (Phase III) activities where close-interval shovel testing was employed to sample and delineate sites. The Woodland period components identified in previous investigations at site 31CD875 are the primary research targets. Identification of other previously documented components (i.e., mid-20th century) is not the objective of this research. Nevertheless, additional precontact era components (e.g., Archaic period) may be encountered and will be thoroughly documented IAW the fieldwork and laboratory methods described below. Fieldwork will require specific and routine coordination with Fort Bragg CRMP personnel to ensure all relevant datasets, both expected and inadvertently encountered, are adequately considered throughout the project.

Site Relocation and Site Grid

The Contractor, in direct consultation with the Fort Bragg CRMP Archeological Site Monitor and GIS-Database Analyst, will relocate site 31CD875 and attempt to relocate any extant survey monuments associated with mapping data points utilized in the original Phase I survey/Phase II testing investigations (see Gunn and Sanborn 2001). The Contractor will create a site mapping grid to match, to the extent possible, the original Phase II testing grid. The data recovery (Phase III) project grid will utilize, to the extent possible, the same grid origin coordinates and azimuth for layout, effectively re-establishing the previous Phase II testing grid. If necessary, a new, metric-unit (10-m interval) grid that approximates the previous investigation grid may be established for this project. Placement of the new grid, if required, will be determined through close-interval shovel testing (10-m interval). Grid points will be established on the ground using total station (electronic transit) survey equipment and techniques, or similarly accurate recordation equipment and methods. These grid points will serve as reference points for block

excavations (and any additional data recovery excavations, e.g. cores, shovel test pit units and/or individual test units). Permanent survey monuments (e.g., steel rebar rods with aluminum caps) must be established on at least two grid points (separated by a distance of no less than 20 m) on the central north-south axis of the data recovery project grid. These permanent survey reference points will be established well outside the limits of the existing clear-cut, electrical utilities right-of-way.

Site Clearing

Certain plant species in the site 31CD875 locality may be protected by state or federal regulations. In general, the Contractor may cut and remove underbrush such as shrubs and small trees (i.e., trunks up to 4.0 inches in diameter) by hand in key excavation areas (i.e., test units, block excavation units) across this site. However, the cutting and removal of vegetation requires direct coordination with and permission from the Fort Bragg Environmental Management Branch wildlife biologist. The Fort Bragg CRMP point of contact (POC) for this project (see Section 8) will directly assist the Contractor in this coordination/permission process.

Recordation and Mapping Procedures

During the fieldwork phase of the project, a field log (journal, notebook, field book) must be maintained detailing daily tasks, findings, observations, impressions, and all information related to the data recovery excavations. Standardized, printed data forms will be used, as appropriate, to record the various kinds of data obtained (e.g., photography logs, shovel test unit forms, unit level data forms, feature data forms, floatation sample forms, field specimen logs, etc.). The field log must link key excavation observations, etc. to the appropriate site maps or data forms containing additional detailed or supporting information. This log, together with the field data forms, maps and photographs, will become a part of the permanent project record and will be included in the deliverable material submitted to and ultimately curated by the Fort Bragg CRMP.

The Contractor will produce detailed maps for the site, adequately depicting all relevant natural and cultural landscape features. Site maps will be created with the following features clearly identified and accurately located: landform topography (with contour lines), artificial features and evidence of both recent and historical ground disturbances (e.g., military excavations, roads, utilities corridors, trails, structures), vegetation (e.g., trees, shrubs, grasses, wetland vegetation), hydrologic features, erosional areas, archeological grid and excavations, ge archeological sample locations, and artifact spatial proveniences. Spatial data (X-Y coordinates reported in **UTM, WGS-84**) should be provided for the context in which every artifact or feature is recovered (e.g., shovel test pits, test unit or block excavation corners, core/bore holes). The maximum scale of these spatial referents should be no greater than 1 m, and higher resolution (sub-meter) should be provided when units are excavated in 50x50-centimeter (cm) quadrants, and where artifacts are piece plotted. Artifact depths (Z coordinates) should also be recorded for every artifact at a minimum scale of 10 cm, and higher resolution (sub-10-cm scale) if these data are recorded. These spatial data should be recorded for each artifact in spreadsheet or table form, using either Microsoft Excel or Access, appended to the technical report and submitted digitally to the Fort Bragg CRMP on CD/DVD. All draft and final report maps will include adequate legends, scales, and north arrows. At least one map will include the location of all survey monuments illustrated in the context of the site excavation grid.

Original field maps will be included with field notes and other records transferred to the Fort Bragg CRMP for curation at the conclusion of the project. Field map data will be integrated into formal, professionally drawn maps to be accurately prepared and incorporated in project associated draft and final reports. Direct reproductions of original, hand-drawn field maps are unacceptable for draft or final reports, but may be used for the post-fieldwork management summary. The exact location and finalized

boundaries of the site will be plotted on USGS 7.5 Minute Series Quadrangle maps (1:24000), and on current aerial photographs provided by the CRMP GIS-Database Analyst. Differentially corrected, Geographical Positioning System (DGPS) data will be collected for each site datum. These points will be projected in a GIS, added to all site report maps and appropriately labeled. All spatial data collected under this archeological data recovery project must be submitted to the Fort Bragg CRMP GIS-Database Analyst. All GPS data collected and submitted to Fort Bragg must meet current Department of the Army data standards and formats associated with the recordation of historic properties and associated elements. These standards must be obtained from the CRMP GIS-Database Analyst before fieldwork is initiated.

Shovel Test Excavations

Data recovery excavations, including block and STP units combined, are not expected to exceed a volume of 66 m² (approx. 2% sampling effort). The data excavations shall begin with systematic shovel testing to refine site boundaries, collect additional data on the distribution and density of artifacts across the site, identify areas of relatively high artifact density, identify site areas associated with particular occupational components, document natural and cultural stratigraphy and features at the site, and provide an initial assessment of the integrity and significance of cultural deposits. To determine actual site boundaries, STP excavations will be continued along each transect grid point (10-m interval) until two negative shovel tests are encountered in each cardinal direction. It is recommended that the Contractor excavate additional, close-interval (e.g., 5-m interval) STPs to further assist in the interpretation of the spatial limits of artifact concentrations, or to complement the shovel testing data generated through the previous survey and testing projects. Alternately, 5-m interval STP volumes may be applied to block excavation totals if the field director determines the substitution to be more beneficial. Shovel testing the entirety of this site at a 2.5-m interval is not recommended, but such close-interval STP units may be excavated at the discretion of the field director to assist in defining the spatial limits of unusual artifact concentrations around judiciously selected block excavation units.

All STPs will measure approximately 30x30 cm in plan, and will be excavated to a depth of at least 30 cm below the present ground surface; if subsoil (B-horizon) is not reached, STP units will be excavated to a depth of at least 75 cm below the present ground surface. The shovel tests will be excavated in 20 cm levels (approximate) with natural soil levels and associated artifacts segregated by level where possible. Shovel test pit soils will be screened through ¼-inch mesh hardware cloth to facilitate recovery of any subsurface artifacts; as systematic STP excavations are completed, any surface visible artifacts will be mapped and collected accordingly. All STPs will be backfilled before the fieldwork is completed at the site. The dimensions, depths and recordation of all shovel tests should generally correspond to the site testing (Phase II) excavation methods previously used at this site (e.g., approximate 10-cm excavation levels). Natural or anthropogenic soil zones encountered in each STP will be described using standard, soil science terminologies with soil colors recorded in reference to Munsell soil color charts. Shovel test pit logs will be maintained providing information on the grid provenience, size, depth, soil conditions, and content of all excavation units. The location, depth, and associated materials for all shovel tests will be noted in the project report appendices for both positive and negative tests. All cultural or natural features, as well as other relevant surface or subsurface phenomena associated with each shovel test pit unit will be included in associated soil profile drawings. The artifact content of all positive shovel tests will be explicitly documented in the report appendices and in the associated artifact catalog in such a way as to insure that the specific location can be revisited, if necessary, and the artifacts (or lack thereof) originating from individual units can be readily determined.

Block Excavations

It is expected that the majority of excavation at site 31CD875 will be in the form of carefully controlled, systematically excavated blocks that target cultural components or activity areas (i.e., temporally isolated

and spatially discrete artifact concentrations or possible cultural features) identified in the Phase II testing, or through additional, preliminary data recovery testing by the Contractor (i.e., close-interval shovel testing). Separate blocks will be placed within the site, each targeting areas where discrete components were previously identified by the original Phase II testing, or will be identified through additional, Phase III shovel testing. Excavation block placement(s) must be informed by past or additional shovel testing data. Individual excavation blocks must be large enough to encompass individual activity areas (if encountered) or discrete artifact clusters. The exact configuration or dimensions of individual blocks can be adjusted to trace artifact and/or feature distributions. Data recovery excavation volumes, including block and STP units combined, are not expected to exceed 66 m² (approx. 2% sampling effort). Block excavations must include sufficient area around suspected features or high-density artifact concentrations to reasonably define the spatial limits of such deposits. Where necessary, shovel test pit units may be used in lieu of block excavation expansion (see below). The maximum area of horizontal provenience within a block must be 1x1 m, with selected areas excavated using 50 x 50-cm cells where refined spatial control is required to best delineate and record discrete artifact distributions or other cultural deposits of research interest.

Block excavations will be controlled using arbitrary excavation levels with the exception of plow zones (if present); plow zone soils will be removed as single, disturbed context levels. In order to assess vertical displacement and/or burial of artifacts and other deposits in a manner relative to the modern ground surface, and to provide site specific data comparable to other regional excavations, arbitrary levels below a datum with a known elevation must be utilized. Excavation records must include measurement of the depth of artifacts below the modern ground surface. Individual arbitrary levels must be no greater than 10 cm in thickness, with 5-cm levels applied where appropriate to refine or better define the measurement of vertical artifact distributions. Temporally diagnostic artifacts, tools and any artifacts or features thought to be associated with a previous living surface (e.g., hearth feature, pit feature, etc.) must be piece-plotted on scaled drawings.

For block excavations and test units, soil column profiles will be drawn to scale to sufficiently illustrate and delineate the natural and cultural structure of the landforms and the depositional contexts of artifacts. Detailed profiles will be drawn for at least two walls of each block or test unit excavated. These profiles will be interpreted archeologically in reference to the vertical distribution of artifacts and in terms of site formation processes. Standardized techniques will be used to record and excavate features, although these may vary depending on feature size and apparent functional type. Features will be carefully defined by troweling, mapping in plan view, and photography. Features will be cross-sectioned/bisected along the long axis, with one half excavated by natural strata (fill zones), if applicable, or removed as a single unit if not. All feature fill will be collected as flotation samples and processed in the field or laboratory accordingly. Bisected features will be mapped and photographed in profile, and the remainder of the fill will be excavated by natural strata or fill zones. If at any time a feature is definitively determined to be non-cultural in origin (e.g., rodent burrow, tree root, tap root), excavation should be terminated. All information generated from feature excavations will be recorded on a feature data forms. Standard soil descriptions will be completed for each fill zone, and data will be recorded concerning shape, evidence of burning, etc.

Photography

Sufficient digital photographs will be taken to document significant data and information found during the excavation work. The following aspects of the site and investigations should be well-documented with photography: block excavation levels (representative sample of cleaned level floors, both sterile and artifact bearing, from each excavation block), block excavation soil profiles, piece plotted artifact distributions, all features or suspected features, site landscape (including panoramic views capturing the landform). Block excavation, soil profiles and feature photographs will contain a legible scale, north

arrow and menu board with appropriate provenience information (e.g., site number, provenience, date, subject, view direction). Soil profiles in excavation blocks must be photographed directly at the elevation of the profile wall, with multiple digital images, if required, stitched together to accurately record full wall profiles. Menu boards must be clearly located in the photographs, but placed so as not to detract from a clear rendering of the subject. Hand-lettered chalkboards or hand-lettered cards are NOT acceptable in field photographs produced under this DRP. Additional photographs of the subject may be taken without the information board, although a scale and directional indicator must be retained. No such photographs (i.e., without menu boards) will be used in the draft or final reports, unless approved in writing by the Fort Bragg CRMP.

Photography logs must be maintained and minimally contain the following information: photo number; name of Contractor; direction of view; subject matter; and date. All photo prints will contain the above information on each individual photo and/or slide. Curation standards, methods and materials for archival packaging of photographs, digital media (and negatives or slides if provided) must be coordinated through the CRMP Curator and approved.

Absolute Dating and Geoarcheological Investigations

In the Sandhills, the scarcity of traditional archeological features and organic material in clear contextual association with artifacts complicates the absolute dating of archeological deposits. However, given the finality and destructive nature of data recovery excavations, it is important to collect and attempt the analysis of multiple lines of evidence that potentially inform the age of the deposits at site 31CD875 and the natural and artificial processes contributing to the burial of deposits.

Carbon is usually present in Sandhills site soils, but the potential association with site artifacts can be especially dubious. Nonetheless the Contractor must attempt to discern and collect carbon samples where potential samples are noted during excavation, and particularly from artifact bearing features or suspected features. Project funds, however, will NOT be expended on radiocarbon assays of random bits and pieces of charcoal recovered from test unit excavation levels (i.e., "screen samples" or "level samples"). In general, assays should be restricted to carbon samples recovered from highly discrete charcoal deposits associated with probable cultural features. Carbon deposits on excavation-recovered ceramics may also be dated using Accelerated Mass Spectrometry (AMS) methods. The collection and assay of appropriate AMS samples from ceramic artifacts (vessel sections, intact sherds, crushed sherds), feature flotation materials, in situ cooking stones, etc., is strongly encouraged.

Specialized post-excavation studies should include an effort to date contexts (e.g., radiocarbon and luminescence dating [TL]), characterize the lithic and ceramic assemblages through chemical and/or mineralogical analyses (in addition to standard classificatory analyses), as well as identifying and interpreting multiple cultural components and their spatial structure in terms of specific activities performed at this site. For features such as oxidized sand hearths, which have been noted on some Woodland period sites in the Sandhills, luminescence dating is encouraged for the thermally altered sediments within the feature matrix. Other analyses may include pottery residue analyses and specialized floral or faunal assemblage studies if sufficient quantities of such remains are recovered through the screening or flotation of excavation level or cultural feature deposits. All such specialized analyses should be reported within the context of sufficient comparative data taken from a sample of relevant studies of similar archeological sites at Fort Bragg or other areas in the Carolina Sandhills.

A geoarcheologist with experience in sandy soil, coastal plain environments of the southeastern United States must be brought into this project as a consultant. The geoarcheologist will analyze soils, sediments, and topographic characteristics in order to interpret the depositional history of the site landform, and the processes affecting burial of artifacts at the site. The geoarcheologist must employ

sediment grain analysis and other techniques as necessary to interpret the site's formation history before and after site associated artifacts were deposited. Luminescence dating, including Optically Stimulated Luminescence (OSL) and Infrared Stimulated Luminescence (IRSL) of sand deposits at site 31CD875 will be employed to determine the approximate age of the sediments, and to analyze the potential for buried living surfaces, as well as the possible effects of sedimentation, pedoturbation and bioturbation. OSL samples should be collected at 10-cm intervals within the soil column, including at least one sample from each excavated 10-cm level. Other analytical techniques, including phytolith and pollen analysis, may be employed as well to inform the interpretation of site formation, taphonomy or past environmental conditions.

Safety

Military ordnance ("live," "dud"), if encountered on the surface or in excavation units, will not be moved or otherwise disturbed. All such unexploded ordnance (UXO), if encountered, will be left in place, and the immediate area flagged off with red-and-white striped flagging tape for Fort Bragg Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) team evaluation (see additional safety details and UXO training section to follow). Under this DRP, archeological investigations will NOT be conducted in historically documented ordnance impact areas or on live-fire ranges. If suspected, stray live ordnance is encountered in the field, immediately cease excavation work, flag the area as indicated, evacuate all personnel to a safe zone and notify the CRMP (see Section 10).

Task 4. Laboratory Analyses, Reporting, and Curation

A primary emphasis of the laboratory analysis and reporting must be the determination of site occupation span, and the site function(s) for each component within the site. Sufficient data must be provided to ensure that project reviewers or future analysts can adequately evaluate the recovered dataset, related technical conclusions and any interpretations offered in the final report. All relevant cultural materials discovered during the course of the project are to be included in the project collections analyzed for reporting and submitted to the Fort Bragg CRMP for curation IAW 36 CFR part 79 (Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered).

Exceptions to this generality are as follows: no live military ordnance; no expended ammunition that cannot be firmly placed in a historic context (pre-1940) and directly associated with the site; and, no modern trash or debris less than 75-years old. All cultural material obtained during the field research, including artifacts, ecofacts (faunal, floral remains), soils and other samples, etc., will be cleaned, stabilized where necessary (including metal stabilization where appropriate for unusual or especially significant historic artifacts). The exception to this requirement is for artifacts selected in the field or laboratory for specialized analyses (e.g., AMS dating, residue analysis). All cultural material collected will be systematically sorted, identified, cataloged and analyzed using procedures or processes appropriate to the type or class of artifact under consideration. All cataloged materials will be clearly labeled, using a permanent medium, in accordance with the Fort Bragg Artifact Curation Facility Guidelines (2002). A classification key for both lithic and ceramic artifacts must be included in the report methods section, and any codes included in report tables or appendices must be relatable to that key.

Lithic artifacts, including debitage, cores, and tools will be rigorously analyzed based on morphological and technological attributes indicative of manufacturing and/or reduction techniques, tool function and use-life. Lithic raw material will be carefully assessed for all artifact classes as a measure of the presence of individual components, i.e. activities or occupations, at each site. Projectile points will be classified typologically to inform chronological determinations. For each projectile point and other intentionally retouched/ground stone or bone tool, the following attribute data will be included in the report in tabular form: maximum length, width, and thickness, weight, and raw material. Additional attribute data may be

compiled at the discretion of the Contractor. All lithic artifacts (i.e., tools and debitage) are to be reported using standardized and well-defined sorting and typological criteria. Morphometric data for all formal stone tools should be collected and included in report tables. It is recommended that the lithic artifacts analysis incorporate the same classification format as used for data recovery project analyses completed for Fort Bragg archeological sites 31CD1008 and 31CD1035. Lithic tools suitable for residue analysis should not be cleaned, but left untreated for possible analyses.

All ceramics will be analyzed to permit identification of known types, where possible, and to inform a site structure model of individual components. The analytical methods and procedures used for each type or class of artifact and the results of the analyses will be presented in the final report of investigations. For all Precontact period ceramic artifacts the following attribute data will be included in the report in tabular form: paste (type, size, and density of inclusions) surface treatment (interior and exterior), rim form, and lip form. Additional attribute data may be compiled at the discretion of the Contractor. For historic ceramics (if recovered), include paste, glaze, type, decoration, manufacture, origin, date and vessel form. Minimum number of individual (MNV) vessels will be estimated and each vessel will fully described to the extent possible. Precontact period ceramic sherds will be inspected for carbon residue prior to cleaning. Sherds with carbonized residues should not be cleaned, but left untreated for possible AMS dating or residue analyses.

All historic period artifacts (if recovered) will likewise be described using standardized and well-defined sorting criteria. Examples of common ceramic types, unusual and especially diagnostic specimens (e.g., sherds with maker's marks, bottles, buttons, pipes, architectural hardware, tools, etc) must be illustrated using scaled photographs in the final report. A list of primary references justifying the typological, chronological and artifactual analyses methods must be included in the report, to facilitate location and inspection of the original type descriptions or accounts of analytical procedures.

Any recovered faunal remains shall be analyzed following standard protocols. The faunal analyses shall concentrate on identifying the economic use(s) of the specimens by the site's inhabitants. Any faunal remains removed from any excavated context shall be analyzed according to species, portion, size, age at time of death, burning, other intentional cultural modification, and any postdepositional alteration and/or modification. Nondiagnostic fragments shall be sorted as either thermally altered or nonthermally altered. The Number of Individual Specimens (NIS) and the Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) shall be ascertained for each taxon where possible. Archeobotanical analyses of botanical materials from selected handpicked and flotation samples shall be analyzed following standard protocols. Uncarbonized plant remains from most shallow archeological contexts shall be assumed to be more recent inclusions and shall not be tabulated.

A catalog/inventory of all artifacts by specific provenience and accession number, which also includes all summary information and identification generated during analyses, is to be included as an appendix to the volume and made available as a curation deliverable in digital format. The submitted digital artifact database must be in the format currently in use by the Fort Bragg CRMP. This format must be obtained from the CRMP GIS-Database Analyst prior to analysis and cataloging to ensure compatibility.

In the draft and final reports, basic descriptive information about how the work was conducted (field and laboratory methods) must be provided, including the dates of fieldwork, the number of person days involved and the names of field supervisors, laboratory and crew members. An interpretive section will be prepared as part of the draft and final reports, which summarizes what was found and evaluates what has been learned from the project. Quantitative and qualitative comparative analyses with site data previously recorded on Fort Bragg will be conducted and presented as part of this effort.

In the reports, artifact density/distribution maps using the survey (PHI)/site testing (PHII) and data recovery (PHIII) shovel testing data must be produced to guide the interpretation of materials obtained from the block excavations. These maps must be presented in an easily legible format and include a legend that provides information on the number of artifacts represented by each contour line. These maps may be produced using a standard computer mapping program such as Surfer, Symap, MacGridzo, or an acceptable equivalent. The method by which the maps are produced must be documented in the draft and final reports (i.e. the program, interpolative algorithm, scale/contour intervals must be referenced).

All intact or potentially diagnostic projectile points, significant stone or bone tools, and representative examples of common ceramic types, as well as all unusual or especially diagnostic artifacts must be illustrated in the draft and final reports using photographs or digital images (with scale). Images for Precontact period ceramics sample images should include both interior and exterior surface treatment views. In addition, reproductions of scaled rim profile drawings, and if pertinent, scaled vessel section profile drawings, for Precontact period ceramics will be included in the draft and final reports.

The Contractor will prepare all project artifacts, field and analysis notes, photographs, electronic media, and other data for permanent curation at Fort Bragg. The Contractor will provide all bags, boxes, and other supplies and materials necessary to meet additional curation standards outlined below. Specific product information (i.e., curation materials conforming to existing Installation standards) can be obtained from the CRMP Curator. Preparation will be accomplished in accordance with Fort Bragg Curation Guidelines (2002), which are based on 36 CFR 79 (Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological Collections) and current North Carolina Office of State Archaeology standards (Archeological Curation Standards and Guidelines). All project related Curation decisions must be coordinated through and meet with the approval of the Fort Bragg CRMP Curator.

Full artifact inventories (catalog and analysis results) must be included in the final report, or referenced in an accessible appendix, with all artifacts reported and described by specific provenience (i.e., unit type, level, grid coordinates, accession number and specimen number). The level of documentation must be such as to tie all recovered artifacts to specific provenience units (i.e., shovel tests, surface units, general surface, etc.). An electronic file containing the artifact catalog data will be provided on CD/DVD to the Fort Bragg CRMP with final deliverables. The Contractor must coordinate with the CRMP prior to initiation of artifact cataloging to ensure that the electronic catalog is compatible with the current CRMP database. In all artifact catalog tables, the column for site numbers will be the exact designation and not include additional zeros. The accession numbers and specimen numbers (as paired) will be included in all artifact tables in each subsection of the report appendix. Care must be taken to ensure that artifact counts are fully reported and that data tables total correctly. Data values reported for site dimensions, numbers of tests, and artifact counts in the report text, on maps, and other figures, and in the inventory/appendices must be consistent, and in agreement with what is reported on state site forms.

The original and one additional copy each of the complete accession catalog and the project materials transfer packing list in hard copy, and one digital version on CD/DVD in a spreadsheet or database program that can be directly translated into Microsoft Office programs (i.e., Access, Excel) will be submitted as contract deliverables. One hard copy and the digital version will be maintained by Fort Bragg, and the second hard copy (and a digital copy if requested) will be submitted to the Office of State Archaeology, North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office by Fort Bragg.

Task 5. Public History/Public Archeology

The Contractor must make provision for generating a public outreach/public archeology product, or suite of products, which interpret the data recovery results within the context of regional culture history through appropriate and accessible media (e.g., internet, audio-visual product, hard-copy publication,

etc.). The product(s) may be developed to integrate with other state, regional or Fort Bragg CRMP public outreach or historic preservation initiatives (e.g., CRMP website, “Voices of the Sandhills” project/website, etc.).

More specifically, the Contractor will design and create at least one substantive educational exhibit or product that features artifacts and information from the site interpreted within a regional cultural-historical framework. The purpose of this product is to share new knowledge and material culture obtained through this data recovery project with the public, as well as to create an informative and enjoyable learning experience. The target audience should include both adults and school-aged children. The public outreach product(s) may interpret the Precontact period material record and/or convey the unique methodological basis of archeological inquiry. The exhibit or product(s) may take at least one of the following forms: 1) a permanent encased display featuring artifacts from the site for exhibit in a major regional or state museum; 2) a computer-based presentation that features artifact images, contextual information and related interactive activities; 3) hard-copy booklets or posters for distribution; 4) some combination of the above; or, 5) a unique product proposed by the Contractor.

The Contractor must work with the Fort Bragg CRMP Curator/Archeologist to develop the public outreach exhibit/product outline/plan. The outline/plan must be submitted and approved by the Fort Bragg CRMP POC for this project, or his/her representative before the Contractor can begin production. The Contractor must include a plan for public dissemination of the final product(s).

More information about Task 4 and Task 5 requirements is found below in Section 10 (Deliverables).

6. Required Meetings

Pre-Fieldwork Meetings

The Contractor will meet with the Fort Bragg CRMP POC for this project (see Section 8), or his/her representative, before initiating any fieldwork under this DRP. At this meeting, the Contractor will review and discuss project goals, contractual obligations, safety and site access considerations, or any DRP related issues and concerns.

Site/Field Inspections

During the course of fieldwork, Fort Bragg CRMP personnel may visit the project site and inspect the work in-process or consult with the field crew on methods and findings.

Post-Fieldwork Meetings

Within five working days of completion of fieldwork under this DRP, the Contractor will meet with the Fort Bragg CRMP POC for this project (see Section 8), or his/her designated representative, to verbally and graphically present the results of the fieldwork. The Contractor will provide preliminary excavation area maps, exhibit any diagnostic artifact samples, outline what work was accomplished, discuss any problems encountered, and coordinate on laboratory protocols for any specialized analyses.

7. Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) Compliance

If American Indian, human skeletal remains and associated funerary objects, or suspected objects of cultural patrimony, are discovered during the course of the data recovery investigations, the Fort Bragg CRMP POC for this project (see Section 8), or his/her representative, must be notified immediately. All work must stop until proper consultations can be accomplished. All coordination with and reporting to

American Indian Nations with potential interest in NAGPRA related issues at Fort Bragg will be initiated and conducted by Fort Bragg representatives. The Contractor will not resume work on a site area containing human remains, associated burial items, or suspected objects of cultural patrimony until the consultation process is completed and when authorized by the Fort Bragg CRMP POC, or his/her representative.

8. Fort Bragg Points of Contact

The technical Point of Contact (POC) for this DRP is the Fort Bragg Curator/Archeologist, Dr. Linda Carnes-McNaughton. Contact information for Dr. Carnes-McNaughton: telephone (910) 908-4280; email, linda.f.carnes-mcnaughton.civ@mail.mil; alternate telephone (910) 396-6680. The alternate technical POC for this DRP is the Fort Bragg Archeologist/Interim Architectural Historian, Mr. Charles L. Heath. Contact information for Mr. Heath: telephone (910) 908-4284; email, charles.l.heath.ctr@mail.mil; alternate telephone (910) 396-6680.

9. Contractor Responsibilities

- a. The Contractor will accept directions regarding the execution of this DRP only from the Fort Bragg CRMP POC for this project, or his/her representative. Any changes to the project scope or other provisions of this DRP must be authorized in writing by the Fort Bragg CRMP POC, or his/her representative.
- b. The Contractor will be responsible for all damages to persons and property that occur in connection with the work and service under this DRP, without recourse against the government. The Contractor will provide maximum protections, take every reasonable means, and exercise reasonable care to prevent unnecessary damage to existing historic structures, contemporary structures, landscape plantings, natural features, roads, utilities, and other public or private facilities. Special attention will be given to historic structures, natural and landscape features of the site area to protect these elements and their surroundings.
- c. The Contractor will furnish sufficient technical, supervisory, and administrative personnel to insure the expeditious accomplishment of the work specified in this DRP. Additionally, the Contractor will furnish all services, materials, supplies, equipment, investigations, studies, and travel required in connection with this DRP.
- d. Except with prior written approval from the Fort Bragg CRMP, neither the Contractor or any of his/her employees will release for publication, or any other public use (including student thesis, professional conference papers, professional journal articles, published book chapters), any sketch, photograph, report, or other material of any nature pertaining to any matters for which services are to be performed under the terms of this contract. The provisions of this paragraph will extend also to the release of any such material to any person, including the public media or the professional community without the express written approval. Information release requests will require a minimum of 30 days for review and authorization (or disapproval) by the Fort Bragg CRMP and the Fort Bragg Public Affairs Office (PAO).

10. Deliverables

Safety and Logistics Plan

A detailed safety and logistics plan describing how the task order will be implemented must be prepared and submitted to, and approved by, the Fort Bragg CRMP before the start of any fieldwork for this project. Throughout the project, Fort Bragg cantonment and site 31CD875 access will be coordinated through the Directorate of Public Works. Site 31CD875 is not located within a designated live-fire range,

impact area, military training area or seasonal hunting area; access coordination with Fort Bragg Range Control is not required.

The Contractor safety plan will be reviewed and modified as necessary prior to the start of fieldwork, and may be further modified over the course of the task order if required. This safety plan is expected to cover such information as is unique to the conditions at Fort Bragg, including consideration of prescribed fire/forest management activities and the potential for unexploded ordnance (UXO). Although the potential for UXO is especially low in the site area of 31CD875, the Contractor must ensure that all field crew personnel are trained in the identification of, and protocol for, responding to, unexploded ordnance. Procedures must be included for emergency response to ensure military or other rescue personnel can find possible injured crew members, including procedures regarding map use so field crews can report injuries/safety issues/UXO in such a way that appropriate map coordinates are used (military topographic maps vs. USGS Quadrangles) when reporting incidents to Fort Bragg Emergency Services personnel or EOD teams. Procedures for dealing with work in areas with low signal strength/loss of signal for cellular telephones or radios must be provided. At all times, Contractor field personnel must carry an abstracted or full copy of the final safety plan with emergency services numbers, as well as procedures for dealing with emergencies or UXO issues. All Contractor personnel working on Fort Bragg under this DRP are expected to have read, and signed an acknowledgement that they have read and understood, the full text of the project safety plan. **No person will be allowed to work on Fort Bragg under this DRP until the Contractor has filed a signed copy of the safety plan with the Fort Bragg CRMP and received back, in writing, approval of the safety plan from the Fort Bragg CRMP POC.**

Monthly Progress Reports

A project progress report will be submitted to the Fort Bragg CRMP POC for this project by the Contractor on or by the tenth day of each month. These reports will contain an accurate, up-to-date account of all work completed. Reports must also include the stage of completion of each project deliverable and discussion on any anticipated delays or problems encountered, e.g., inclement weather delays, military land use delays, etc.

Management Summary

Within sixty (60) calendar days of completion of project fieldwork under this DRP, the Contractor will provide a management summary describing the work accomplished and the preliminary results of the site investigations. The management summary will be reviewed and commented on by the Fort Bragg CRMP, the North Carolina SHPO and the Catawba Nation THPO, IAW the MOA associated with this DRP. These comments (if any) will be compiled and submitted to the Contractor by Fort Bragg following a thirty (30)-calendar day consultation review period. Within thirty (30) calendar days of the receipt of any comments on the management summary, the Contractor will address such comments in writing in a letter to Fort Bragg, and, if required, conduct additional fieldwork and amend the management summary accordingly.

Draft and Final Reports

All draft and final reports will conform to report standards promulgated by 36 CFR Part 66 (Recovery of Scientific, Prehistoric, Historic and Archeological Data: Methods, Standards, and Reporting Requirements), as well as reporting requirements of the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology, and the details presented in this DRP. In general, the comprehensive draft and final reports will include the following major components:

- A literature review to place research methods and interpretation of artifacts in appropriate regional and cultural context.
- Detailed summary of field and laboratory methods, with clear reference to the research design and explication of how methods employed were designed to address these questions.
- Detailed analysis of site structure, including the identification of individual components based on vertical and horizontal artifact distributions.
- Description and quantification of all artifacts by raw material, functional, and typological categories.
- A summary of all geoarcheological and site formation analyses.
- Discussion and interpretation of each component identified within a regional context of settlement, subsistence economy, and cultural affiliations.
- An interpretive section that summarizes what was found and evaluates what has been learned from the project. Quantitative and qualitative comparative analyses with site data previously recorded on Fort Bragg and elsewhere shall be conducted as part of this effort.
- Full artifact inventories (catalog and analysis results) with all artifacts reported (in the text or accessible appendix) and described by specific provenience (i.e., unit type, level, grid coordinates, accession number and specimen number).

Draft Report. Four paper copies of the draft report will be submitted to Fort Bragg within eighteen (18) months of the completion of fieldwork. Specific information regarding content can be found in Task 4. Fort Bragg will provide a copy of the draft report to the THPO and the SHPO for their review. Fort Bragg, the THPO and the SHPO will have thirty (30) calendar days to review the draft document and each subsequent reiteration (if required) of the document. Fort Bragg will compile and submit any THPO/SHPO comments to the Contractor. Given the provisions of this project DRP, and IAW the associated project MOA, all reviewer comments will considered and addressed equally by Fort Bragg before submittal to the Contractor. Subsequent to the technical review of the draft report, and based upon recommendations by the reviewers, Fort Bragg reserves the right to require additional changes and submissions of additional revised drafts until an acceptable draft report is received. Any subsequent revised draft submissions will be prepared and submitted at no additional cost to the government. The Contractor will not proceed with final report printing until approval to proceed has been received in writing from the Fort Bragg CRMP.

For any draft report, if the Contractor believes that specific corrections/changes requested by Fort Bragg should not or cannot be reasonably addressed, an itemized explanation of why these corrections/changes will not be made in must be submitted in writing to the Fort Bragg CRMP, and approved in writing by the CRMP, prior to submitting a revised draft final report. No such requests by the Contractor that represent an attempt to circumvent or ignore specific provisions of this DRP will be accepted.

Final Report. The final report will contain all the information specified under this DRP and incorporate any requested revisions of the initial draft or draft final reports made by Fort Bragg. The final report will be submitted to Fort Bragg for distribution to the THPO, the SHPO and Duke Progress Energy, Inc. within ninety (90) calendar days after receiving comments on the final draft report. Fifteen (15) hard copy reports (perfect bound), one unbound camera-ready original manuscript, and one unbound high-quality copy, all on acid free paper are required under this DRP. In addition, two CDs/DVDs containing

the complete final report in Adobe Acrobat PDF format (version 5.0 or higher) will be submitted to Fort Bragg with the finalized hard copies.

State Site Forms

Upon completion of the draft report, the Contractor will complete a revised North Carolina site form on acid free paper (two copies), including all relevant information obtained through the investigation. The Contractor will complete a revised site form to update, modify and/or correct previously reported site data. The Contractor will obtain the current electronic site form template from the Fort Bragg CRMP GIS-Database Analyst.

Curation Database/Inventory

A catalog/inventory of all artifacts by specific provenience and accession number, which also includes all summary information and identification generated during analyses, will be included as an appendix to the draft and final reports, as well as a curation deliverable in digital format. The electronic file containing the artifact catalog/inventory data will be provided on CD/DVD at the time the draft report is submitted for review. The Contractor must coordinate with the CRMP GIS-Database Analyst prior to initiation of artifact cataloging to ensure that the electronic catalog is compatible with the current CRMP database.

Curated Artifacts and Associated Materials

Artifacts and associated materials, such as, but not limited to the list below, will be submitted directly to Fort Bragg CRMP Curator prior to submittal of the final report:

- a. Faunal and floral materials, if collected;
- b. Soil samples, if collected;
- c. Other materials collected;
- d. Original field notebooks, logs, journals, shovel test logs, other field data forms, etc.;
- e. Maps and field drawings;
- f. Photographs, slides, negatives (black and white and color), digital images on CD/DVD;
- g. Electronic media on CD/DVD;
- h. Other record data will be submitted.

Public History/Public Archeology Product(s)

The public outreach/public archeology product(s) executed by the Contractor in close coordination with the Fort Bragg CRMP Curator/Archeologist will be delivered for distribution by Fort Bragg before or at the time the project final report is delivered. The product(s) will be reviewed and commented on by the Fort Bragg CRMP POC for this project, or his/her representative. Review comments (if any) will be compiled and submitted to the Contractor by Fort Bragg within thirty (30)-calendar days. Within thirty (30) calendar days of the receipt of any comments on the public history/public archeology deliverables, the Contractor will address such comments in writing in a letter to Fort Bragg, and, if required, amend the product(s) accordingly.

11. Period of Performance

Period of performance for work under this DRP shall be 36 months from the date of last signature on the project associated Memorandum of Agreement.

ATTACHMENT C

INADVERTENT DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS AND ASSOCIATED FUNERARY OBJECTS

[References: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act 25 USC 3002(d) (hereafter "NAGPRA"); Fort Bragg and Camp Mackall Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan, FY 2007 to 2011]

1. Upon the definite or suspected inadvertent discovery of human remains (and any associated funerary objects, if discovered) during investigations at 31CD875, the supervisory field archeologist will immediately stop all work in the immediate area of discovery at the site, to include at least a 25m² area, and notify the Fort Bragg Cultural Resources Manager and/or her/his designee by telephone and in writing (i.e., e-mail). Fort Bragg shall provide contact information to all field crew personnel before the initiation of fieldwork.
2. When notified of the possible inadvertent discovery of buried human remains and/or funerary objects, the Cultural Resources Manager and/or her/his designee will arrange to visit the site within twenty-four (24) hours of the discovery, to determine if the remains are: (1) associated with a recent crime scene; and (2) if not, whether the finds are likely or possibly the skeletal remains of an individual of American Indian descent.
3. If, upon examination, the remains appear to be human and associated with a crime scene seventy-five (75) years old or less, the Cultural Resources Manager will notify appropriate law enforcement officials, all activities will cease at the site, and the immediate discovery area will be protected and declared off limits to everyone except personnel authorized by Fort Bragg.
4. If the remains are determined (or suspected) to be American Indian, the Cultural Resources Manager must make a written field evaluation of the circumstances of the discovery, the condition and contents of the burial, including any associated artifacts, the primary context of the remains and/or funerary objects, and their antiquity and significance. The human remains and funerary objects (if any) will be evaluated in situ. The Cultural Resources Manager may consult with a qualified physical or forensic anthropologist, if necessary. The immediate area where the human remains or funerary objects are discovered will be protected, stabilized and covered.²
5. Following confirmation of the presence of American Indian remains, the Cultural Resources Manager, in accordance with 43 C.F.R. § 10.4, will immediately notify the Garrison Commander or his/her official designee by telephone. This telephone notification will be followed immediately by a written notification that contains the results of the field evaluation and a plan of action to inform the commander of the required consultation pursuant to the NAGPRA and 43 C.F.R. Part 10. Written notification will be submitted to the Garrison Commander within forty-eight (48) hours of the initial discovery.

² In the event that consultation with a physical or forensic anthropologist is required to confirm the identity of ancient human remains, the notification procedures will proceed as outlined above, with subsequent information from expert analysis included in notification and consultation documentation as soon as it is available.

6. No later than forty-eight (48) hours after receipt of written confirmation from the Cultural Resources Manager, the Garrison Commander or his/her official designee will forward to the Cultural Resources Manager certification that the notification was received.

7. Within twenty-four (24) hours of receipt of notification by the Garrison Commander, the Cultural Resources Manager shall notify the Catawba Indian Nation, the Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, and the Tuscarora Nation by telephone, electronic mail, and facsimile (FAX) as appropriate. This notification shall include the field evaluation report. Notices shall be sent directly to designated NAGPRA coordinators, Tribal Historic Preservation Officers/ Coordinators, and/or other Points of Contact identified in previous consultations between Fort Bragg and any given nation.

8. With the notification described above, Fort Bragg will request consultation regarding the treatment and disposition of human remains and/or funerary objects. Consultation will be conducted in accordance with 43 C.F.R. § 10.4. The human remains and/or funerary objects shall be protected and undisturbed until consultation is completed.