PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
NATIONAL GEOSPATIAL-INTELLIGENCE AGENCY,
MISSOURI STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
ILLINOIS STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION,
UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS,
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE,
CITY OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI,
ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ILLINOIS,
THE OSAGE NATION, AND
THE PEORIA TRIBE OF INDIANS OF OKLAHOMA
IMPLEMENTING
SECTION 106 OF THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT
FOR RELOCATION OF THE NATIONAL GEOSPATIAL-INTELLIGENCE AGENCY WEST
IN THE GREATER ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, METROPOLITAN AREA

WHEREAS, this Programmatic Agreement (PA) addresses the potential adverse effects on historic properties from the construction and operation of a new purpose-built National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) campus at one (1) of four (4) alternative locations in the greater St. Louis, Missouri, metropolitan area as shown in the maps in Attachment A; and

WHEREAS, NGA needs a new campus capable of supporting current and future mission requirements at a location that complies with established standards for such facilities, and the purpose of the new campus is to enhance current and future missions, improve resiliency, and resolve the numerous risks associated with the current NGA South 2nd Street facility; and

WHEREAS, the project to construct a new NGA campus is federally funded and under the direct jurisdiction of a federal agency, and is thus an undertaking subject to Section 106 (54 United States Code [U.S.C.] Section [§] 306108) of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended (54 U.S.C. § 300101 et seq.) and its implementing regulations, "Protection of Historic Properties" (Title 36 *Code of Federal Regulations* [CFR] § 800); and

WHEREAS, this PA does not address the future disposal of the current NGA facility at South 2nd Street, which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) on January 17, 1975, as that will be a separate undertaking under the auspices of the General Services Administration as the lead agency for the disposal and is on a separate schedule from the subject undertaking, with consultation estimated to begin in 2020 pending the declaration of the property as excess by the U.S. Air Force (USAF); and

WHEREAS, the current NGA facility at South 2nd Street will be maintained by NGA under a Base Support Agreement between NGA and USAF using NGA funds currently budgeted by NGA through Future Year Defense Budget 2020, as well as funds that will be added to the budget after that; and

WHEREAS, NGA is the proponent of this undertaking and lead federal agency, USAF is a cooperating agency because it will be the ultimate property owner of the new NGA facility, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is coordinating National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 as amended (42 U.S.C. § 4321–4370h) and Section 106 compliance on behalf of NGA; and

WHEREAS, City of St. Louis shall be responsible for the curation and storage of any records or materials collected during actions stipulated in this PA to resolve adverse effects of the undertaking on City of St. Louis property; and

WHEREAS, USACE shall coordinate Section 106 responsibilities under the NHPA and inadvertent discovery under Section 3 of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), on behalf of NGA, as well as any applicable responsibilities under the Archaeological Resources Protection

Act (ARPA) during USACE ownership of the property, and all collections deriving therefrom, until the property is transferred to USAF; and

WHEREAS, NGA shall be responsible for all activities and costs associated with collection, processing, evaluation, and curation/disposition of archaeological and historic artifacts and records discovered after title to the property passes to the Federal government; and

WHEREAS, such curation will comply with 36 CFR Part 79, "Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archeological Collections" and any applicable state requirements; and

WHEREAS, NGA has prepared an *Environmental Impact Statement for the Next NGA West Campus in the Greater St. Louis Metropolitan Area,* dated March 25, 2016, in compliance with NEPA; and

WHEREAS, NGA has determined that the development of a PA, in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.14(b)(1)(ii), is warranted because the undertaking's effects on historic properties cannot be determined prior to approval, as a Selected Alternative from the four (4) options considered has not yet been finalized in the NEPA Record of Decision (ROD); and

WHEREAS, in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.6(a)(1)(i)(C), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) has been provided the required documentation and invited to participate in this PA, and it has accepted in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.6(a)(1)(iv); and

WHEREAS, in this PA, "Signatories" is defined in 36 CFR § 800.6(c)(1) and "Invited Signatories" is defined in 36 CFR § 800.6(c)(2); and

WHEREAS, NGA, as the proponent of the undertaking, is a Signatory to this PA; and

WHEREAS, USACE and USAF are Invited Signatories to this PA; and

WHEREAS, City of St. Louis, Missouri, and St. Clair County, Illinois, as the local jurisdictions for two (2) of the alternatives and the parties responsible for mitigation stipulated at those alternatives if they are selected, are Invited Signatories to this PA; and

WHEREAS, letters describing the project and its objectives and inviting participation were sent to twenty-eight (28) federally recognized Native American Tribes (listed in Attachment B); and

WHEREAS, of those twenty-eight (28) tribes, The Osage Nation and the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma chose to participate in Section 106 consultation and are Invited Signatories to this PA; and

WHEREAS, the following Consulting Parties have been invited to sign this PA as Concurring Parties, in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.6(c)(3): Missouri Alliance for Historic Preservation, Landmarks Association of St. Louis, and Tillie's Corner Inc.; and

WHEREAS, NGA, in consultation with the Missouri State Historic Preservation Officer (MO SHPO) and the Illinois State Historic Preservation Officer (IL SHPO), has established the areas of potential effects (APEs), as defined at 36 CFR § 800.16(d), which includes a separate APE for each of the four (4) alternative locations (see Attachment A); and

WHEREAS, NGA has completed background research for archaeological resources at all four (4) alternative locations and a pedestrian survey for architectural resources at all four (4) alternative locations; and

WHEREAS, within the Fenton APE, there are no historic buildings or structures, and a geo-archaeological survey conducted in July 2015 to assess the potential for deeply buried archaeological deposits concluded that there is zero to extremely low geological potential for deeply buried deposits, and low geological potential for shallowly buried intact deposits, and MO SHPO concurred with these findings on November 3, 2015; The Osage Nation provided information that this alternative is located near the tribal resource known as the St. Louis Trail; no further identification tasks shall be done for the Fenton alternative; and

WHEREAS, within the Mehlville APE, there are no historic buildings or structures; the property retains a low to medium likelihood for hosting archaeological sites, and much of the property has undergone disturbance due to construction, with roughly half of the property (approximately fifty [50] acres) remaining undisturbed, based on background research; The Osage Nation has provided information that the tribal resource known as the St. Louis Trail is located within the Mehlville APE; and

WHEREAS, within the St. Louis City APE, NGA has identified the following historic properties listed in or determined eligible for listing in the NRHP: St. Louis Place Historic District, Buster Brown-Blue Ribbon Shoe Factory, St. Stanislaus Kostka Church, Frank P. Blair School, former Pruitt School, former Crunden Branch Library, and former Jefferson-Cass Health Center, and MO SHPO has concurred with these determinations (see Attachment C for a map of locations of these properties and Attachment D for a table listing all identified historic properties within the St. Louis City APE); and

WHEREAS, the St. Louis City APE retains a high likelihood for hosting historic and prehistoric era archaeological sites and, because of its position within the terraces of the Mississippi River, also has the potential for deeply buried archaeological deposits, is near the Osage Mississippi River Trail, and has the highest likelihood to encounter ancestral Osage sites; and

WHEREAS, City of St. Louis, in consultation with The Osage Nation and MO SHPO, has prepared an archaeological survey plan titled *St. Louis City Alternative Plan for the Data Recovery of Archaeological Resources,* dated February 2016 (Attachment E); and

WHEREAS, within the St. Clair County APE, Archaeological Site 11S825, also referred to as the Hancock Site, was previously determined eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D for its potential to add significantly to understanding mid-nineteenth century settlement and landscape utilization in St. Clair County, particularly with respect to the circa 1840 to 1870 period, also contains a prehistoric component, and is near the Osage River Trail, a tribal resource; and

WHEREAS, due to the presence of these historic properties, NGA has determined that the undertaking has the potential to have an adverse effect on one (1) or more historic properties, depending on which alternative is selected; and

WHEREAS, in keeping with 36 CFR § 800.2(d) of the Section 106 regulations, NGA has sought and considered the views of the public in a manner that reflected the nature and complexity of this undertaking and its potential to affect historic properties, the likely interest of the public in those effects, confidentiality concerns of private individuals and businesses, and the relationship of federal involvement to the undertaking; and

WHEREAS, NGA has provided the public an opportunity to express their views on resolving adverse effects of the undertaking from February 29, 2016, through March 21, 2016, by placing notices in the following newspapers: *Belleville News-Democrat* on February 28, 2016; *O'Fallon Command-Post* on March 3, 2016; *South County Times* on March 4, 2016; *St. Louis American* on March 3, 2016; and *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* on February 28, 2016; by placing print copies of the PA in the following libraries: Meramec Valley Branch, Fenton, Missouri; O'Fallon Public Library, O'Fallon, Illinois; St. Louis County Library– Grant's View Branch, St. Louis, Missouri; and St. Louis Public Library–Divoll Branch, St. Louis, Missouri; and by making the PA available for review with a designated comment form on the project website; and

WHEREAS, no substantive public comments regarding historic properties or the resolution of adverse effects were expressed; and

WHEREAS, all parties agree that any further identification and evaluation activities and any mitigation shall be implemented only for the single alternative location that is identified as the Selected Alternative in the NEPA ROD, the issuance of which shall coincide with or occur shortly after execution of this PA, and shall incorporate this PA by reference;

NOW, THEREFORE, NGA, MO SHPO, IL SHPO, ACHP, USACE, USAF, City of St. Louis, St. Clair County, The Osage Nation, and the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma agree that NGA shall ensure that the following stipulations are implemented in order to take into account the effects of the undertaking on historic properties and that these stipulations shall govern the undertaking and all of its parts.

BACKGROUND

- Four (4) maps entitled "Area of Potential Effects," one (1) for each alternative location for this undertaking, are included as Attachment A.
- List of all tribes notified of the project is included as Attachment B.
- Map showing the location of identified historic properties within the St. Louis City APE is included as Attachment C.
- Table listing all identified historic properties within the St. Louis City APE is included as Attachment D.
- Archaeological identification plan for the St. Louis City alternative titled *St. Louis City Alternative Plan for the Data Recovery of Archaeological Resources* is included as Attachment E.
- Mitigation plan for data recovery at the St. Clair County alternative titled *Data Recovery Plan to Mitigate Adverse Effects to the Hancock Site (11S825), MidAmerica Airport, St. Clair County, Illinois* is included as Attachment F.
- Unanticipated discovery is defined as a cultural resource(s) discovered during excavation that may be a historic property or human remains.
- All time designations shall be in calendar days, unless otherwise noted, and shall begin upon signature receipt of the printed document by the organization. USACE shall inform Consulting Parties via telephone or separate electronic mail (e-mail) that the documents have been sent. USACE shall provide a print copy of all documents via next day mail to MO SHPO, IL SHPO, The Osage Nation, and the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma and shall remind all parties via email within five (5) days of any deadline. If any party fails to respond within the time allotted, following the five (5)-day prompt, that party's concurrence shall be assumed. If any party needs additional time, they may request an extension from NGA. If any party requests and receives additional time, then all parties shall be given the same time extension.

STIPULATIONS

NGA shall ensure that the following stipulations are implemented:

I. FENTON ALTERNATIVE

If the Fenton Alternative is selected, NGA shall prepare an Unanticipated Discoveries Plan (UDP) in consultation with MO SHPO, The Osage Nation, the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, and other interested parties as appropriate (see Stipulation VII).

II. MEHLVILLE ALTERNATIVE

A. If the Mehlville Alternative is selected, NGA shall consult with MO SHPO, The Osage Nation, the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, and other parties as appropriate, except the ACHP, on the Phase I methodology for identifying archaeological resources over the portion of the property that remains undisturbed (approximately fifty [50] acres).

B. NGA shall initiate the consultation no later than thirty (30) days after issuance of the NEPA ROD. Consulting Parties shall have thirty (30) days to respond and indicate that they wish to participate. If any Consulting Party does not respond, NGA shall assume that party does not wish

to participate and shall not be required to include them in subsequent communications about consultation on this alternative.

C. Within ninety (90) days of initiating such consultation, NGA shall prepare a draft Phase I survey plan to identify potential archaeological resources over the portion of the property that remains undisturbed (approximately fifty [50] acres). Upon completion of the draft Phase I survey plan, NGA shall provide electronic and print copies of the draft Phase I survey plan to Consulting Parties who choose to participate.

D. Consulting Parties who choose to participate shall have thirty (30) days to review the draft Phase I survey plan and provide written comments to NGA via electronic communication.

E. Within fourteen (14) days of receipt of comments, NGA shall consider the comments and provide an electronic and print copy of the final Phase I survey plan to the Consulting Parties.

F. Phase I field work shall commence no later than sixty (60) after the final Phase I survey plan is provided to the Consulting Parties.

G. A draft report on the field work shall be submitted to the Consulting Parties for review within six (6) months of completion of field excavations, and Consulting Parties shall have thirty (30) days to review the draft report. Following the Consulting Parties review, a final report shall be submitted within one (1) year of the completion of field excavations.

H. If the Phase I field work results are negative, in consultation with the participating Consulting Parties and with concurrence from MO SHPO, then Section 106 compliance for this alternative shall be considered complete. If any sites with traditional, religious, and cultural significance to The Osage Nation or the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma are identified, then concurrence from the appropriate tribe(s) shall also be required.

I. If the Phase I field work results are positive, any sites identified shall be evaluated under the NRHP criteria to determine if they qualify as historic properties. If all sites identified are determined by NGA to be not eligible for the NRHP, in consultation with the participating Consulting Parties and with concurrence from MO SHPO, then Section 106 compliance for this alternative shall be considered complete. If any sites with traditional, religious, or cultural significance to The Osage Nation or the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma are identified, then concurrence from the appropriate tribe(s) shall also be required. If agreement cannot be reached, the procedure in Stipulation IX shall be followed for dispute resolution.

J. If NGA determines any identified sites to be eligible for the NRHP, in consultation with the Consulting Parties and with concurrence from MO SHPO and from The Osage Nation or the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma if any sites with traditional, religious, and cultural significance to the tribes are identified, then NGA shall initiate consultation within seven (7) days to determine if the site(s) can be avoided through design or if data recovery and/or other mitigation is necessary. The Consulting Parties shall determine if a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) is necessary or if a data recovery plan is sufficient. If an MOA is developed, the ACHP will only participate if it receives a written request from NGA, MO SHPO, The Osage Nation, or the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma. The consultation regarding the avoidance, minimization, or mitigation of any eligible sites shall not exceed ninety (90) days, and the MOA shall be completed in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.6(c). No construction work in the areas of any eligible sites, if they exist, shall occur until consultation on avoidance and/or mitigation has concluded, and any subsequent data recovery work has been completed.

K. NGA shall prepare a UDP in consultation with MO SHPO, The Osage Nation, the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, and other parties as appropriate (see Stipulation VII).

III. ST. LOUIS CITY ALTERNATIVE

A. The archaeological plan, *St. Louis City Alternative Plan for the Data Recovery of Archaeological Resources* (Attachment E), which details activities to help identify the areas that may contain potentially significant below-ground resources within the St. Louis City Alternative project location boundaries and outlines a Research Design and Data Recovery Plan as the selected alternative to a combined Phase II and Phase III approach, shall be implemented by City of St. Louis. The Research Design and Data Recovery Plan shall be initiated by City of St. Louis within fourteen (14) days of issuance of the ROD.

B. All work shall be conducted and reported in conformance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (48 *Federal Register* [FR] 44716), with Missouri guidelines for archaeology, and in conformance with Attachment E.

C. If the St. Louis City Alternative is selected, all nineteen (19) architectural historic properties within the project footprint (see Attachments C and D) would be removed from the property prior to initiation of project construction. Mitigation for the adverse effect from loss of these historic properties shall be as follows:

1. Shoe Manufacturing Historical Context – City of St. Louis shall conduct research and prepare a historical context of the shoe manufacturing industry in St. Louis, Missouri. This context will provide an overview of broad patterns in the industry and note the periods of its development and demise. It will not be an exhaustive study of the topic, will not necessarily present or discuss every shoe manufacturing building, and will not include the evaluation of any shoe-industry related properties. It will be comparable to Section E of a Multiple Properties Documentation Form context and will not include Registration Requirements or Property Types. The context will be prepared by an individual who meets the Secretary of Interior's Professional Standards for Historian. City of St. Louis shall be responsible for the quality of this historical context.

   This context shall be completed no later one (1) year after issuance of the ROD. City of St. Louis shall notify the Consulting Parties via email that the context is nearing completion, and those Consulting Parties who wish to participate in the review of the context shall respond to City of St. Louis and indicate their interest. The ACHP has chosen not to participate in this consultation. An electronic and printed final draft of the context shall be submitted to NGA and MO SHPO, as well as other Consulting Parties who expressed an interest. Consulting Parties shall have thirty (30) days to review and comment on the final draft historical context report. Once the City of St. Louis receives written comments, it shall have thirty (30) days to incorporate the comments into the report or to respond to the comments in writing, finalize the report, and submit an electronic copy to NGA to indicate that the project has been completed. Within five (5) days of submitting the electronic copy to NGA, the City of St. Louis will provide print copy versions of the context to MO SHPO, the Central Branch of the St. Louis Public Library, and the Missouri Historical Society Research Library, and post the context on the City of St. Louis Cultural Resources Office website. City of St. Louis will also provide an electronic and a print copy to Scott Air Force Base.

2. NRHP Nominations – City of St. Louis shall ensure that within three (3) years of the alternative selection, NRHP nominations for the former Pruitt School, former Crunden Branch Library, and former Jefferson-Cass Health Center are prepared, completed, and ready to present before the Missouri Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (MOACHP). In conformance with Missouri guidelines for NRHP nominations, said nominations shall be prepared by a professional who meets the Secretary of Interior's Professional Standards for History and Architectural History. Within one (1) year of issuance of the ROD, the St. Louis

Cultural Resources Office (CRO) shall submit a draft of the nominations to the MO SHPO and other Consulting Parties who express an interest. City of St. Louis shall notify the Consulting Parties via email when each nomination is nearing completion, and those Consulting Parties who wish to participate in the review of the nominations shall respond to City of St. Louis and indicate their interest. The ACHP has chosen not to participate in this consultation. Consulting Parties shall have sixty (60) days to review and comment on the draft nomination for each property prior to City of St. Louis formally submitting nominations to the MO SHPO for consideration on the MOACHP agenda. All submissions, photographs, comments, and scheduling for NRHP submissions shall conform to the guidance outlined in "The Missouri Requirements and Due Dates for Nominations to the National Register" found at http://dnr.mo.gov/shpo/nominationdeadlines.htm.

Should MOACHP approve the nomination, City of St. Louis shall submit a final version of the nomination that incorporates MO SHPO staff and MOACHP comments to the MO SHPO for submittal to the National Park Service within thirty (30) days of the MOACHP meeting. At that time, the St. Louis CRO shall submit an electronic copy to the Central Branch of the St. Louis Public Library, and an electronic and a print copy to Scott Air Force Base. If a private property owner officially objects to listing their property in the NRHP, via the process outlined in 36 CFR § 60.6(g), or the property is found to have alterations that preclude it from individual listing in the NRHP, City of St. Louis shall submit the historical context, building documentation, and photographs of said property as recordation in the Missouri Historic American Buildings Survey (MOHABS) program within ninety (90) days of being notified of the property owner objection or being informed by MO SHPO staff or MOACHP that the property is not eligible for individual listing. Requirements for the MOHABS program include print and electronic copies of the following, which will be submitted to MO SHPO for inclusion in the repository:

a. Eight (8)-inch by ten (10)-inch black and white photographs of each building. These will be exterior and interior photographs that include views of each façade and significant architectural details. Photographs should include representative views of architectural details and other significant features of the property, including interior features. The photo submission shall include photographs printed on archivally stable paper, labeled on the back with soft lead pencil, and an archival CD with the original color TIF images, all of which meet the NRHP Photo Policy Standards

b. Current floorplan

c. Narrative description of the building

d. Historical context

3. St. Louis Place Historic Neighborhood

a. Design Enhancement – NGA shall coordinate with the MO SHPO and the community in designing the security feature around the Next NGA West Campus in the form of either a fence or wall to be compatible with the surrounding historic district and historic buildings. Design considerations shall include, but not be limited to, construction materials, color, and architectural details.

b. Authentic Place-Making Consultation on Master Planning for the Redevelopment of the Neighborhood around the NGA Project Location with Neighborhood Parties –

1. City of St. Louis shall invite neighborhood leaders and residents to public

meetings to define the neighborhood, discuss development components, define features that refer to lost Memory Pegs (that is, places of particular meaning) in the project footprint, and support the development of new places of meaning in the area surrounding the project footprint. This consultation shall be initiated within thirty (30) days of issuance of the ROD and shall include at least three (3) meetings. City of St. Louis shall notify Consulting Parties of these public meeting dates at least one (1) week in advance of the meetings.

2. As part of this master planning process, City of St. Louis shall form a Neighborhood Consultant Committee (NCC). The members of the NCC shall be selected by City of St. Louis in consultation with Tillie's Corner Inc. and shall include Tillie's Corner Inc. and other representatives of the neighborhood.

3. Within thirty (30) days of issuance of the ROD, City of St. Louis shall have a Project Manager in place who shall serve as a point of contact for all Consulting Parties.

c. Public History, Interpretation, and Commemoration Projects – City of St. Louis asserts, and NGA concurs, that it is important to involve NCC in the development of meaningful mitigation projects. Affording the neighborhood and stakeholders the opportunity to collaborate with City of St. Louis and help select the projects that are the most meaningful to the neighborhood extends consultation in an important way.

1. City of St. Louis shall hold meetings with the NCC for the purpose of considering Public History, Interpretation, and Commemoration Projects. The initial meeting shall be held within thirty (30) days of the first formal meeting of the NCC whose formation is described in Stipulation III.C.3.b.2. City of St. Louis shall notify Consulting Parties of this meeting date at least one (1) week in advance of the meeting. During this meeting, key topics on the history of the project area since approximately 1950 will be discussed and a general timeline for the consultation on the Public History, Interpretation, and Commemoration Projects shall be developed.

2. City of St. Louis shall work collaboratively with the NCC and interested Consulting Parties before deciding on the projects City of St. Louis will undertake. These projects could possibly include but are not confined to those in the list below in Stipulation III.C.3.i-iv. However, as the chosen projects proceed, the continuation of the conversation and engagement with the community is of paramount importance.

3. City of St. Louis shall prepare quarterly status reports on these consultation activities, including the selected projects, and shall submit them electronically to NGA, USACE, MO SHPO, and other interested parties on a quarterly schedule that shall commence with the issuance of the ROD. City of St. Louis shall also provide MO SHPO with a printed copy of the quarterly reports.

4. Selected projects will be undertaken as cooperative projects between one (1) or more professionals who meet the appropriate Secretary of Interior's Professional Standards (see Stipulation X) and NCC, and will include public involvement in planning and execution. City of St. Louis shall be responsible

for selecting the consultants. City of St. Louis shall also be responsible for the quality and extent of the projects, tailoring them to both respond to the NCC's wishes and the intent of this PA.

5. Consulting Parties shall be provided the opportunity to review and comment on proposals for and products of the Public History, Interpretation, and Commemoration Projects. Consulting Parties shall recognize the importance of the consultation with the NCC and shall ensure that the priorities expressed by the NCC through this consultation are fully considered and given priority in the selection, development, and execution of these projects. City of St. Louis shall take comments and suggestions of Consulting Parties into account as it works out final project parameters with the NCC.

6. Upon selection of a project by City of St. Louis, the City shall submit the proposal for the selected project to the Consulting Parties within fifteen (15) days of project selection. Fifteen (15) days following this submission of the selected project proposal to the Consulting Parties, expedited, active consultation shall take place for the Consulting Parties to review and comment on the selected project proposal. The consultation shall include formulation of a plan to archive project products, for which City of St. Louis shall be responsible.

7. City of St. Louis shall distribute the final products, including any recordings or videos that might be done, in the original digital format to the Consulting Parties. This material will be accompanied by a proposal developed with the NCC for public distribution of the products. The Consulting Parties shall have thirty (30) days to review and comment on the digital products and the public distribution proposal.

Initial project ideas for consideration:

i. City of St. Louis could develop a project to document property owners' and occupants' properties and stories of life in the neighborhood to the extent they wish to participate through the following two (2) methods:

   1) An owner/occupant-oriented form of building documentation – This will be a summation of years of occupancy and the personal connections between people and place, using modern methods of recordation. At the preference of the property owner or occupant, it could include, but not be limited to, a narrated video tour of the property and/or a series of digital and/or print photos in album form. It could also include the use of historic photos provided by property owners and/or occupants.

   2) Oral Histories – All property owners and occupants – both individuals and institutions – shall be provided the opportunity to record an oral history about their occupancy in the area and other topics of their choice. These oral histories could be created in conjunction with the national StoryCorps project or a similar organization. All participants shall receive a copy of their recordings. In addition, written memoirs, letters, and notes from owners and occupants may be included and could be compiled for possible publication.

   Should this project be selected, it would need to be initiated within thirty (30) days of issuance of the ROD, before the properties are demolished.

The specifics of public distribution, including methods, confidentiality concerns, and options for distribution, shall be decided by City of St. Louis, in consultation with the Consulting Parties, NCC, and the participants. City of St. Louis shall consult with those property owners/occupants who choose to participate regarding the specifics of public distribution for their documentation.

ii. Commemoration of the St. Louis Place Historic Neighborhood. City of St. Louis shall develop a project to identify the significance of people and places in the neighborhood that includes St. Louis Place, Pruitt-Igoe, and the project footprint. This commemoration could be a single or series of installations, could use artifacts and/or building materials from the neighborhood or be a commemorative sculpture inspired by the concept of "We are Lights in the Community."

Should this project be selected, it shall begin within thirty (30) days of issuance the ROD to afford the opportunity to arrange for the salvage of artifacts and/or building materials so that those materials could be used in the project, if desired.

iii. North Side Stories Interpretive Project

1) Reverend Joel K. Davis and Grace Missionary Baptist Church Film – Create a film about the life of the Reverend Joel K. Davis, his family, and the Grace Missionary Baptist Church. His life and work would be a lens into the neighborhood and the adjacent former Pruitt-Igoe property. This product would be appropriate for use on public television and also made available in other ways.

Should this project be selected, City of St. Louis shall select the consultant to produce it. City of St. Louis shall submit a detailed proposal that identifies the length and scope of the film, submitted by the consultant, to the Consulting Parties, who shall have thirty (30) days to review and comment.

This project would be started within thirty (30) days of issuance of the ROD.

City of St. Louis shall distribute the final film to the Consulting Parties, accompanied by a proposal for making the film available to the public. Consulting Parties shall have thirty (30) days to review and comment.

2) "North Side Stories" – "North Side Stories" would be a project that addresses the loss of part of the St. Louis Place Neighborhood and its vicinity over time, prior to the NGA undertaking, focusing primarily on the changes that took place during the second half of the twentieth century. The project would include the production of a minimum of ten (10) oral histories and/or videos. This work would form the start of a collection that can be added to in the future. The videos will be available via electronic media, including various history-oriented websites, as well as through traditional sources such as public libraries. The selection of topics for the oral histories and videos shall be finalized in conjunction with NCC. Topics to be considered include, but are not limited to, the following:

a) Keeping Faith: The story of the Reverend Joel K. Davis and the Grace Missionary Baptist Church

b) The importance of home ownership in the African American community and being able to buy property in a previously segregated neighborhood

c) The neighborhood life and description of "Memory Pegs" that identify

important places and events

d) The relationship between the neighborhood and the Pruitt-Igoe housing complex

e) The Buster Brown Shoe company building and the shoe manufacturing industry in St. Louis

f) Articulating memories and meaning for the community facilities built during the 1960s, such as the former Crunden Branch Library, the former Jefferson-Cass Health Center, the Pruitt School, the Blewett School, the Carr-Lane School, and the Frank P. Blair School

iv. Renaming Neighborhood Streets

1) City of St. Louis may initiate the process required to rename a section of Cass Avenue to "JK Davis Boulevard." The renaming may apply to Cass Avenue from Jefferson Avenue eastward to Hogan Street. The name "JK Davis" may be used to encompass the initials of Reverend and Mrs. Joel K. and Juanita K. Davis, as well as their son Reverend Jonathan K. Davis, all of the Grace Missionary Baptist Church.

2) City of St. Louis may initiate the process required to rename all or part of one (1) of the streets in the neighborhood surrounding the project area to "Juanita Way" in honor of Mrs. Juanita Kathleen Davis who served as First Lady of Grace Missionary Baptist Church until her passing in 2011.

City of St. Louis shall consult with the NCC and interested Consulting Parties before reaching decisions on which projects the City of St. Louis will undertake. Projects to be considered may include those listed above and/or others that are arrived at through the consultation process.

IV. ST. CLAIR COUNTY ALTERNATIVE

A. If the St. Clair County Alternative is selected, NGA shall explore design alternatives for avoidance of archaeological site 11S825 in consultation with IL SHPO, The Osage Nation, and the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma. If avoidance is deemed infeasible, then mitigation for the site shall be data recovery, accomplished through completion of the mitigation plan titled *Data Recovery Plan to Mitigate Adverse Effects to the Hancock Site (11S825), MidAmerica Airport, St. Clair County, Illinois,* dated September 13, 2015, and approved by the IL SHPO on November 10, 2015 (Attachment F). The property owner (St. Clair County) will be responsible for coordinating and financing the approved mitigation plan. It is expected that mitigation for site 11S825 will take between thirty-seven (37) and seventy-five (75) days (between twenty-one (21) and forty-two (42) working days).

B. NGA shall prepare a UDP in consultation with IL SHPO, The Osage Nation, the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, and other parties as appropriate (see Stipulation VII).

V. TRIBAL CONSULTATION

A. USACE, on behalf of NGA, has notified twenty-eight (28) tribes with known interest in the greater St. Louis area of the project (Attachment B) and The Osage Nation and the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma indicated interest in the project. Additional tribes can enter into consultation at a later date, and each of the provisions in this Stipulation (V) shall apply to these tribes as well as those already listed here.

B. NGA shall keep The Osage Nation and the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma informed and updated regarding all pre-European or historic American Indian cultural sites involved in this undertaking. The extent, timing, and methodology of these updates shall be negotiated with each Tribal representative.

C. Should resources with religious and cultural significance to The Osage Nation or the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma be identified or discovered, consultation shall be extended to include future management, protection, and preservation of American Indian cultural sites.

D. NGA shall take appropriate measures to minimize risk that dissemination of information that might harm an American Indian cultural site does not occur.

VI. UNANTICIPATED EFFECTS

If unanticipated effects on historic properties occur during implementation of the undertaking, NGA shall, in compliance with 36 CFR § 800.13(b)3, determine actions that it can take to resolve potential adverse effects and notify via phone and e-mail the MO SHPO or IL SHPO, as appropriate, The Osage Nation, the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, and other Consulting Parties as appropriate, except the ACHP, within forty-eight (48) hours of NGA's awareness of the effects. The notification shall describe the eligibility of the property and proposed actions to resolve any adverse effects. The appropriate SHPO, The Osage Nation, the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, and other Consulting Parties shall respond within forty-eight (48) hours of the notification by phone or e-mail. The NGA shall take into account the Consulting Parties' recommendations regarding NRHP eligibility and proposed actions, and then carry out appropriate actions. NGA shall provide the SHPO, The Osage Nation, the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, and other Consulting Parties, as appropriate, with a report of the actions when they are completed.

VII. UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERIES

A. Unanticipated Archaeological Discoveries

1. A UDP that is specific to the selected alternative shall be drafted in consultation with the appropriate SHPO, The Osage Nation, the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, and other interested parties as appropriate. The ACHP has chosen not to participate in this consultation.

2. NGA shall initiate consultation on the UDP within thirty (30) days of issuance of the ROD. Consulting Parties shall have thirty (30) days to respond and indicate that they wish to participate. If any Consulting Party does not respond, NGA shall assume that party does not wish to participate but shall continue to include them in subsequent communications about consultation on the UDP unless the party indicates that they do not wish to receive these communications.

3. NGA shall provide the participating Consulting Parties with an electronic copy and a print copy of the draft UDP within ninety (90) days of issuance of the ROD.

4. Consulting Parties who choose to participate shall have thirty (30) days from receipt of the document to review the draft UDP and provide written comments to NGA via electronic communication.

5. Within fourteen (14) days of receipt of comments, NGA shall consider the comments and provide an electronic copy and a print copy of the final UDP to the Consulting Parties.

6. The UDP shall be onsite and in force at all times for the duration of construction and shall be followed should any cultural resources be encountered during construction.

7. USACE shall have a Secretary of the Interior-qualified archaeologist onsite as a monitor at the selected alternative location at regular intervals during construction. Tribal monitors shall also be welcome to participate. The UDP shall include a specific monitoring plan for both USACE archaeologists and tribal monitors.
8. The UDP shall include a security plan to be followed in the event of an unanticipated archaeological discovery, as well as a communications protocol for notifying Consulting Parties and for addressing the public and the media.
9. The UDP may be amended in consultation with the appropriate SHPO and other participating Consulting Parties.
10. Any provisions in the UDP for emergency evaluation of archaeological materials or emergency data recovery shall include a requirement for prior approval by the appropriate SHPO.
11. NGA shall ensure that the provisions of the UDP and state and local laws, as appropriate, are followed and that the UDP shall be attached to or incorporated into the construction contract.

B. Discovery of Human Remains

1. The UDP specific to the selected alternative discussed in Stipulation VII.A. shall contain a section dedicated to the procedures to be followed in the event of the discovery of human remains and/or other materials reasonably construed to be the kind of materials typically associated with human remains during construction activities.
2. Avoidance and preservation in place is the preferred option for treating human remains.
3. The UDP will state specifically how state law and NAGPRA will be followed in the event human remains are discovered.

VIII. REPORTING

A. Annual Reports. In order to monitor completion of the stipulations contained in this PA, NGA shall prepare and submit one (1) report per year, due April 30 of each year, beginning in 2017. The annual report shall be submitted to the pertinent Signatories and Consulting Parties for the Selected Alternative, except the ACHP, summarizing the actions taken to fulfill the stipulations of this PA. The annual report shall only be sent to the ACHP if an amendment is being proposed.

B. Schedule. The timeframe for the annual report shall commence from the execution date of this PA.

C. Additional Meetings. Meetings or conference calls regarding the undertaking or the stipulations of the PA may be requested at any time by the Signatories or Invited Signatories for the duration of this PA.

D. Final Report. NGA shall prepare a final report describing the completion of the stipulations contained in this PA and shall submit it to the Signatories and other Consulting Parties three (3) months prior to the PA expiration or upon execution of any subsequent agreements.

IX. DISPUTE RESOLUTION

A. Consulting Parties

1. Should any party to this PA object at any time to actions proposed pertaining to the alternative(s) under that party's geographic jurisdiction or the manner in which the terms of this PA are implemented concerning the alternative(s) under their geographic jurisdiction, NGA shall

consult with such party to resolve the objection. If NGA determines that such objection cannot be resolved, NGA will:

a. Forward all documentation relevant to the dispute, including the NGA's proposed resolution, to the ACHP. The ACHP shall provide NGA 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, NGA 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. NGA will then proceed according to its final decision.

b. If the ACHP does not provide its advice regarding the dispute within the thirty (30) day time period, NGA may make a final decision on the dispute and proceed accordingly. Prior to reaching such a final decision, NGA shall prepare a written response that takes into account any timely comments regarding the dispute from the Consulting Parties to the PA, and provide them and the ACHP with a copy of such written response.

2. NGA's responsibility to carry out all other actions subject to the terms of this PA that are not the subject of the dispute remain unchanged.

B. Members of the Public

At any time during implementation of the measures stipulated in this PA, should an objection to its implementation be raised by a member of the public, NGA shall take the objection into account and, if needed, consult with the objecting party and other Signatories to resolve the objection. NGA will notify the Signatories of any objection within ten (10) days and develop a consultation plan to address the objection. If the objection cannot be resolved, the process described in Stipulation IX.A. shall be followed.

X. PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

All work pursuant to this PA will be developed by or under the direct supervision of a person or persons meeting or exceeding the minimum professional qualifications (Archeology [Prehistoric and Historic], Architectural History, Conservation, Cultural Anthropology, Curation, Engineering, Folklore, Historic Architecture, Historic Landscape Architecture, Historic Preservation, Historic Preservation Planning, and History), as appropriate to the affected resource(s), listed in the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards* (36 CFR § 61, Appendix A) and amended in 1992.

XI. PRINCIPLES AND STANDARDS

The Signatories agree that historic properties investigations performed pursuant to this PA shall be conducted in a manner consistent with the principles and standards contained in the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* (36 CFR § 68), *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (1983, as amended), *Recommended Approach for Consultation on Recovery of Significant Information from Archaeological Sites* (ACHP, May 18, 1999, 64 FR 27085-27087), and Missouri or Illinois guidelines as appropriate for archaeology.

XII. ELECTRONIC COPIES

A. PA: NGA shall provide each Signatory and Concurring Party with one (1) legible, full-color, electronic copy of the fully-executed PA and its attachments no more than thirty (30) days after execution. If the electronic copy is too large to send via e-mail, NGA shall provide each Signatory and Concurring Party with a copy of the executed PA via a compact disc. NGA shall also provide MO SHPO, IL SHPO, The Osage Nation, and the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma with a print

copy of the fully executed PA, including attachments. Other parties may request print copies of the executed PA.

B. Reports and Plans: Draft and final reports and plans stipulated in this agreement to be submitted for review and comment shall be submitted to the appropriate parties, in accordance with each stipulation, in electronic format via email. NGA shall also provide MO SHPO, IL SHPO, The Osage Nation, and the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma with a print copy of any final reports and plans. Other parties may request print copies of the reports and plans.

XIII. AMENDMENT

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

XIV. EXPIRATION

A. This PA shall continue in full force and effect from the date of execution until December 31, 2022. At any time in the six (6)-month period prior to this date, the Signatories or Invited Signatories may request in writing to review the project and consider an extension of this PA. No extension to the PA will be effective unless all Signatories and Invited Signatories to the PA have agreed to it in writing.

B. If any alternative other than the St. Clair County alternative is selected, then the IL SHPO and St. Clair County are released from any further obligations under this PA, and their signatures shall not be required for any subsequent amendments, extensions, or other consultation activities.

C. If the St. Clair County alternative is selected, then the MO SHPO and City of St. Louis are released from any further obligations under this PA, and their signatures shall not be required for any subsequent amendments, extensions, or other consultation activities.

XV. ANTI-DEFICIENCY ACT

All requirements set forth in this PA mandating the expenditure of NGA 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 NGA under the terms of this PA will require or be interpreted to require a commitment to expend funds not obligated for a particular purpose.

A. If NGA cannot perform any obligations set forth in the PA because of the unavailability of funds, the Signatories to this PA intend the remainder of the agreement to be executed.

B. In the event that any obligation under the PA cannot be performed because of the unavailability of funds, NGA agrees to use its best efforts to renegotiate the provision, and may require that the parties initiate consultation to develop an amendment to this PA, when appropriate, in accordance with Stipulation XIII.

XVI. TERMINATION

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

Once the PA is terminated, and prior to work continuing on the undertaking, NGA must either (a) execute a subsequent agreement, or (b) request, take into account, and respond to the comments of

the ACHP under 36 CFR § 800.7. NGA shall notify the Signatories as to the course of action it will pursue.

XVII. INVOLVEMENT OF OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

In the event that another federal agency not initially a party to or subject to this PA becomes involved in the implementation of the undertaking, that agency may fulfill its Section 106 responsibilities by stating in writing it concurs with the terms of this PA and notifying the Signatories and Invited Signatories that it intends to do so. Such agreement shall be evidenced by execution of a signature page, filing the signature page with the ACHP, and implementation of the terms of this PA.

Execution of this PA by the NGA, MO SHPO, IL SHPO, ACHP, USACE, USAF, City of St. Louis, St. Clair County, The Osage Nation, and the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma and implementation of its terms are evidence that NGA has taken into account the effects of this undertaking on historic properties and afforded the ACHP an opportunity to comment.

SIGNATORY PAGE

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
NATIONAL GEOSPATIAL-INTELLIGENCE AGENCY,
MISSOURI STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
ILLINOIS STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION,
UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS,
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE,
CITY OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI,
ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ILLINOIS,
THE OSAGE NATION, AND
THE PEORIA TRIBE OF INDIANS OF OKLAHOMA
IMPLEMENTING
SECTION 106 OF THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT
FOR RELOCATION OF THE NATIONAL GEOSPATIAL-INTELLIGENCE AGENCY WEST
IN THE GREATER ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, METROPOLITAN AREA

Signatory:

National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency

POLLMANN.SUSAN.R.1273099324 Digitally signed by POLLMANN.SUSAN.R.1273099324
DN: c=US, o=U.S. Government, ou=DoD, ou=PKI, ou=OSD,
cn=POLLMANN.SUSAN.R.1273099324
Date: 2016.05.23 09:55:51 -05'00'

Date _____

Sue Pollman, N2W Program Director

SIGNATORY PAGE

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
NATIONAL GEOSPATIAL-INTELLIGENCE AGENCY,
MISSOURI STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
ILLINOIS STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION,
UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS,
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE,
CITY OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI,
ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ILLINOIS,
THE OSAGE NATION, AND
THE PEORIA TRIBE OF INDIANS OF OKLAHOMA
IMPLEMENTING
SECTION 106 OF THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT
FOR RELOCATION OF THE NATIONAL GEOSPATIAL-INTELLIGENCE AGENCY WEST
IN THE GREATER ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, METROPOLITAN AREA

Signatory:

Missouri State Historic Preservation Officer

Toni M. Prawl Date 05/18/16
Dr. Toni M. Prawl, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

SIGNATORY PAGE

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
NATIONAL GEOSPATIAL-INTELLIGENCE AGENCY,
MISSOURI STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
ILLINOIS STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION,
UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS,
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE,
CITY OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI,
ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ILLINOIS,
THE OSAGE NATION, AND
THE PEORIA TRIBE OF INDIANS OF OKLAHOMA
IMPLEMENTING
SECTION 106 OF THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT
FOR RELOCATION OF THE NATIONAL GEOSPATIAL-INTELLIGENCE AGENCY WEST
IN THE GREATER ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, METROPOLITAN AREA

Signatory:

Illinois State Historic Preservation Officer

H Brown-McCreery

Heidi Brown-McCreery, State Historic Preservation Officer

Date 5/24/16

SIGNATORY PAGE

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
NATIONAL GEOSPATIAL-INTELLIGENCE AGENCY,
MISSOURI STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
ILLINOIS STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION,
UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS,
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE,
CITY OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI,
ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ILLINOIS,
THE OSAGE NATION, AND
THE PEORIA TRIBE OF INDIANS OF OKLAHOMA
IMPLEMENTING
SECTION 106 OF THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT
FOR RELOCATION OF THE NATIONAL GEOSPATIAL-INTELLIGENCE AGENCY WEST
IN THE GREATER ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, METROPOLITAN AREA

Signatory:

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

John M. Fowler Date 5/27/16

John M. Fowler, Executive Director

INVITED SIGNATORY PAGE

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
NATIONAL GEOSPATIAL-INTELLIGENCE AGENCY,
MISSOURI STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
ILLINOIS STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION,
UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS,
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE,
CITY OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI,
ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ILLINOIS,
THE OSAGE NATION, AND
THE PEORIA TRIBE OF INDIANS OF OKLAHOMA
IMPLEMENTING
SECTION 106 OF THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT
FOR RELOCATION OF THE NATIONAL GEOSPATIAL-INTELLIGENCE AGENCY WEST
IN THE GREATER ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, METROPOLITAN AREA

Invited Signatory:

United States Army Corps Of Engineers

Digitally signed by SEXTON.ANDREW.DAVID.1058223146
Date: 2016.05.19 13:33:09 -05'00'

Date 19 May 2016

Colonel Andrew D. Sexton, District Commander

INVITED SIGNATORY PAGE

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
NATIONAL GEOSPATIAL-INTELLIGENCE AGENCY,
MISSOURI STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
ILLINOIS STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION,
UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS,
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE,
CITY OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI,
ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ILLINOIS,
THE OSAGE NATION, AND
THE PEORIA TRIBE OF INDIANS OF OKLAHOMA
IMPLEMENTING
SECTION 106 OF THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT
FOR RELOCATION OF THE NATIONAL GEOSPATIAL-INTELLIGENCE AGENCY WEST
IN THE GREATER ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, METROPOLITAN AREA

Invited Signatory:

U.S. Air Force

Laura L. Lenderman, Colonel, USAF
Commander, 375th Air Mobility Wing

Date 26 May 16

INVITED SIGNATORY PAGE

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
NATIONAL GEOSPATIAL-INTELLIGENCE AGENCY,
MISSOURI STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
ILLINOIS STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION,
UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS,
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE,
CITY OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI,
ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ILLINOIS,
THE OSAGE NATION, AND
THE PEORIA TRIBE OF INDIANS OF OKLAHOMA
IMPLEMENTING
SECTION 106 OF THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT
FOR RELOCATION OF THE NATIONAL GEOSPATIAL-INTELLIGENCE AGENCY WEST
IN THE GREATER ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, METROPOLITAN AREA

Invited Signatory:

City of St. Louis

Francis G. Slay, Mayor

Date 5·23·

INVITED SIGNATORY PAGE

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
NATIONAL GEOSPATIAL-INTELLIGENCE AGENCY,
MISSOURI STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
ILLINOIS STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION,
UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS,
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE,
CITY OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI,
ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ILLINOIS,
THE OSAGE NATION, AND
THE PEORIA TRIBE OF INDIANS OF OKLAHOMA
IMPLEMENTING
SECTION 106 OF THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT
FOR RELOCATION OF THE NATIONAL GEOSPATIAL-INTELLIGENCE AGENCY WEST
IN THE GREATER ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, METROPOLITAN AREA

Invited Signatory:

St. Clair County

Date May 20, 2016

Mark Kern, St. Clair County Board Chairman

INVITED SIGNATORY PAGE

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
NATIONAL GEOSPATIAL-INTELLIGENCE AGENCY,
MISSOURI STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
ILLINOIS STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION,
UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS,
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE,
CITY OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI,
ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ILLINOIS,
THE OSAGE NATION, AND
THE PEORIA TRIBE OF INDIANS OF OKLAHOMA
IMPLEMENTING
SECTION 106 OF THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT
FOR RELOCATION OF THE NATIONAL GEOSPATIAL-INTELLIGENCE AGENCY WEST
IN THE GREATER ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, METROPOLITAN AREA

Invited Signatory:

The Osage Nation

_____ Date 5-20-16
Geoffrey M. Standing Bear, Principle Chief

INVITED SIGNATORY PAGE

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
NATIONAL GEOSPATIAL-INTELLIGENCE AGENCY,
MISSOURI STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
ILLINOIS STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION,
UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS,
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE,
CITY OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI,
ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ILLINOIS,
THE OSAGE NATION, AND
THE PEORIA TRIBE OF INDIANS OF OKLAHOMA
IMPLEMENTING
SECTION 106 OF THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT
FOR RELOCATION OF THE NATIONAL GEOSPATIAL-INTELLIGENCE AGENCY WEST
IN THE GREATER ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, METROPOLITAN AREA

Invited Signatory:

The Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma

_____ Date 5-24-16

Chief John Froman

CONCURRING PARTY SIGNATURE PAGE

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
NATIONAL GEOSPATIAL-INTELLIGENCE AGENCY,
MISSOURI STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
ILLINOIS STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION,
UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS,
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE,
CITY OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI,
ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ILLINOIS,
THE OSAGE NATION, AND
THE PEORIA TRIBE OF INDIANS OF OKLAHOMA
IMPLEMENTING
SECTION 106 OF THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT
FOR RELOCATION OF THE NATIONAL GEOSPATIAL-INTELLIGENCE AGENCY WEST
IN THE GREATER ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, METROPOLITAN AREA

Concurring Party:

Missouri Alliance for Historic Preservation

_____ Date 5/19/2016

Bill Hart, Executive Director

CONCURRING PARTY SIGNATURE PAGE

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
NATIONAL GEOSPATIAL-INTELLIGENCE AGENCY,
MISSOURI STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
ILLINOIS STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION,
UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS,
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE,
CITY OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI,
ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ILLINOIS,
THE OSAGE NATION, AND
THE PEORIA TRIBE OF INDIANS OF OKLAHOMA
IMPLEMENTING
SECTION 106 OF THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT
FOR RELOCATION OF THE NATIONAL GEOSPATIAL-INTELLIGENCE AGENCY WEST
IN THE GREATER ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, METROPOLITAN AREA

Concurring Party:

Landmarks Association of St. Louis

_____ Date 5/19/16
Andrew B. Weil, Executive Director

CONCURRING PARTY SIGNATURE PAGE

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
NATIONAL GEOSPATIAL-INTELLIGENCE AGENCY,
MISSOURI STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
ILLINOIS STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION,
UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS,
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE,
CITY OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI,
ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ILLINOIS,
THE OSAGE NATION, AND
THE PEORIA TRIBE OF INDIANS OF OKLAHOMA
IMPLEMENTING
SECTION 106 OF THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT
FOR RELOCATION OF THE NATIONAL GEOSPATIAL-INTELLIGENCE AGENCY WEST
IN THE GREATER ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, METROPOLITAN AREA

Concurring Party:

Tillie's Corner, Inc.

Miguel K. Alexander, President

Date Fri, May 20, 2016

Attachment A
Area of Potential Effects Maps for All Alternatives

Project Boundary

Area of Potential Effects (APE)

Attachment A
Area of Potential Effects
Fenton Alternative
Next NGA West Project

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

Image Source: National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP), 2014

Project Boundary

Area of Potential Effects (APE)

Attachment A
Area of Potential Effects
Mehlville Alternative
Next NGA West Project

N

0 250 500 750 1,000 Feet

Image Source: National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP), 2014

Project Boundary

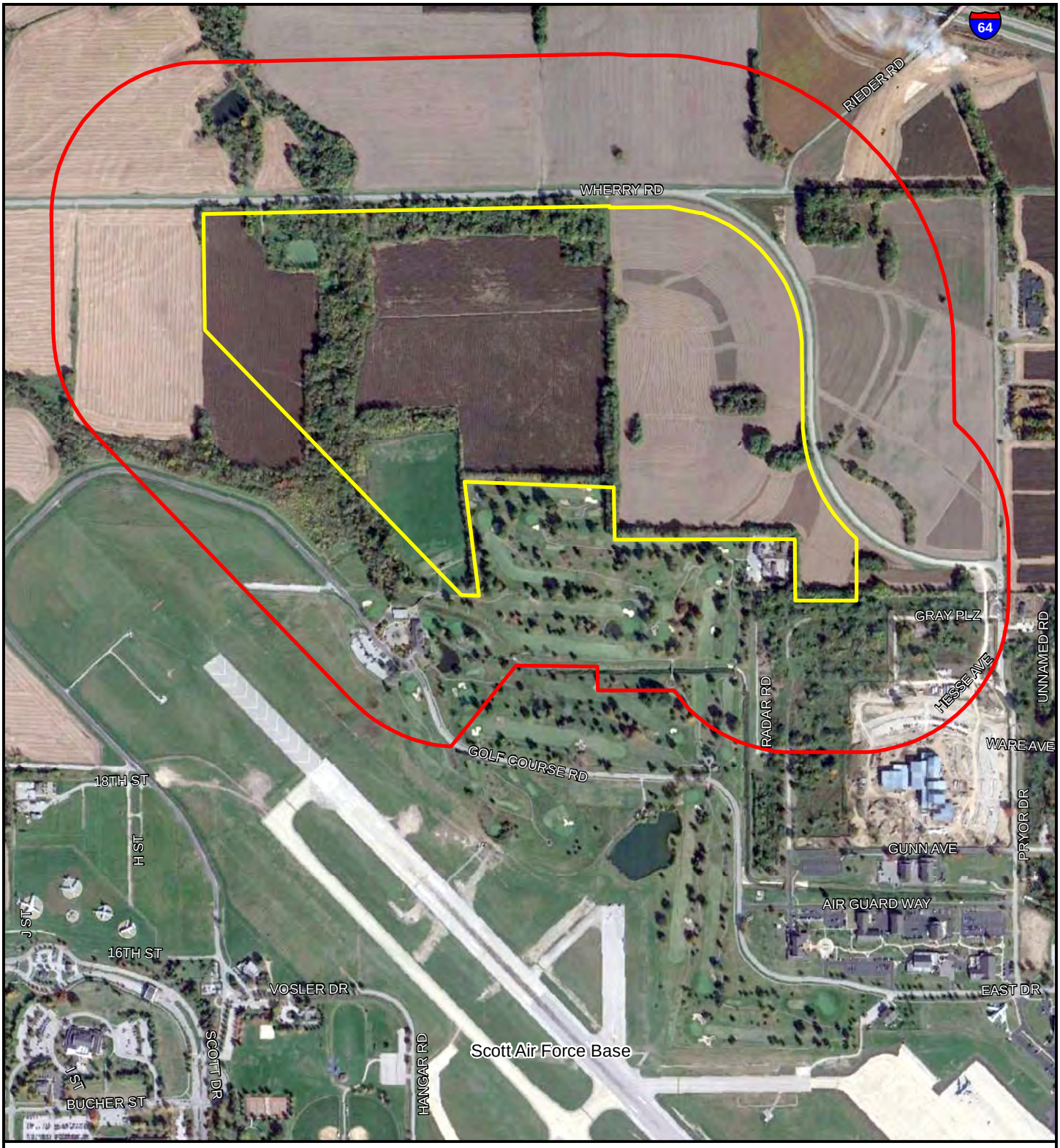
Area of Potential Effects (APE)

Attachment A
Area of Potential Effects
St. Louis City Alternative
Next NGA West Project

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

Image Source: Esri, Microsoft, Image Flown 2/2/2012



Project Boundary

Area of Potential Effects (APE)

Attachment A
Area of Potential Effects
St. Clair County Alternative
Next NGA West Project

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

Image Source: Google Earth Pro, Modified by CH2MHill, Flown 10/21/2014

Attachment B
List of Tribes Notified of the Undertaking

Native American Tribal Consultation

Tribe Name	Response?
Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma	No response.
Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	No response.
Shawnee Tribe	No response.
Cherokee Nation	No response.
United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians of Oklahoma	Requested that they be notified if any archaeological sites are identified.
Delaware Nation, Oklahoma	Requested that they be notified if any archaeological sites are identified.
Delaware Tribe of Indians	No response.
Citizen Potawatomi Nation	No response.
Forest County Potawatomi Community, Wisconsin	No response.
Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians of Michigan	No response.
Hannahville Indian Community	No response.
Nottawaseppi Huron Band of Potawatomi, Michigan	No response.
Pokagon band of Potawatomi Indians, Michigan and Indiana	No response.
Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation	No response.
Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin	No response.
Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska	No response.
Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska	No response.
Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma	No response.
Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas	No response.
Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma	Requested that they be notified if any archaeological sites are identified.
Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of Kansas	No response.
Sac & Fox Nation of Oklahoma	No response.
Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri	No response.
Sac & Fox Tribe of Mississippi	No response.
Miami Tribe of Oklahoma	No response.

Native American Tribal Consultation

Tribe Name	Response?
The Osage Nation	Requested to be a consulting party. Received a copy of the Cultural Resources Technical Reports for archaeological and architectural resources on July 5, 2015.
Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma	Requested to be a consulting party. Received a copy of the Cultural Resources Technical Reports for archaeological and architectural resources on July 5, 2015.
Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma	No response.

Attachment C
Map of Historic Properties in St. Louis City APE

Project Boundary

Area of Potential Effects (APE)

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP):

NRHP - Listed District

Individually NRHP - Listed

Eligible Historic Property

Attachment C
Historic Properties within the APE
St. Louis City Alternative
Next NGA West Project

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

Image Source: Esri, Microsoft, Image Flown 2/2/2012

Attachment D
Table of Historic Properties in St. Louis City APE

Historic Properties within the APE for the St. Louis City Alternative

Name (Date)	Address	Description	NRHP Status	Within Project Footprint?
St. Louis Place NRHP District (1870-1930)	Roughly bounded by 21st, 22nd, 23rd, and 25th Streets, Benton Street, Montgomery Street, N. Market Street, Rauschenbach Avenue, and St. Louis Avenue	Late nineteenth-century to early twentieth-century residential urban historic district northwest of downtown St. Louis, Missouri; 105 contributing buildings and 16 contributing objects are located within the APE	NRHP Listed in 2011	Partially
Buster Brown-Blue Ribbon Shoe Factory (1901)	1526 N. Jefferson Avenue	Four-story brick masonry commercial building	Individually Listed in NRHP in 2005	Yes
N/A (1914)	2339 Montgomery Street	Two-story brick masonry dwelling	Listed in the NRHP as contributing element to St. Louis Place Historic District 2011	Yes
N/A (1892, 1896, 1902, 1920)	2343 Montgomery Street	Two-story brick masonry industrial/ warehouse building	Listed in the NRHP as contributing element to St. Louis Place Historic District 2011	Yes
N/A (1905)	2512 Montgomery Street	One-story brick masonry dwelling	Listed in the NRHP as contributing element to St. Louis Place Historic District 2011	Yes
N/A (1905)	2514 Montgomery Street	One-story brick masonry dwelling	Listed in the NRHP as contributing element to St. Louis Place Historic District 2011	Yes
N/A (1905)	2516 Montgomery Street	One-story brick masonry dwelling	Listed in the NRHP as contributing element to St. Louis Place Historic District 2011	Yes
N/A (1905)	2520 Montgomery Street	One-story brick masonry dwelling	Listed in the NRHP as contributing element to St. Louis Place Historic District 2011	Yes
N/A (1905)	2522 Montgomery Street	One-story brick masonry dwelling	Listed in the NRHP as contributing element to St. Louis Place Historic District 2011	Yes

Historic Properties within the APE for the St. Louis City Alternative

Name (Date)	Address	Description	NRHP Status	Within Project Footprint?
N/A (1905)	2524 Montgomery Street	One-story brick masonry dwelling	Listed in the NRHP as contributing element to St. Louis Place Historic District 2011	Yes
N/A (1905)	2526 Montgomery Street	One-story brick masonry dwelling	Listed in the NRHP as contributing element to St. Louis Place Historic District 2011	Yes
N/A (1905)	2528 Montgomery Street	One-story brick masonry dwelling	Listed in the NRHP as contributing element to St. Louis Place Historic District 2011	Yes
N/A (1905)	2530 Montgomery Street	One-story brick masonry dwelling	Listed in the NRHP as contributing element to St. Louis Place Historic District 2011	Yes
N/A (1905)	2534 Montgomery Street	One-story brick masonry dwelling	Listed in the NRHP as contributing element to St. Louis Place Historic District 2011	Yes
N/A (1905)	2536 Montgomery Street	One-story brick masonry dwelling	Listed in the NRHP as contributing element to St. Louis Place Historic District 2011	Yes
N/A (1905)	2538 Montgomery Street	One-story brick masonry dwelling	Listed in the NRHP as contributing element to St. Louis Place Historic District 2011	Yes
N/A (1905)	2540 Montgomery Street	One-story brick masonry dwelling	Listed in the NRHP as contributing element to St. Louis Place Historic District 2011	Yes
N/A (1905)	2542 Montgomery Street	One-story brick masonry dwelling	Listed in the NRHP as contributing element to St. Louis Place Historic District 2011	Yes
N/A (1905)	2544 Montgomery Street	One-story brick masonry dwelling	Listed in the NRHP as contributing element to St. Louis Place Historic District 2011	Yes

Historic Properties within the APE for the St. Louis City Alternative

Name (Date)	Address	Description	NRHP Status	Within Project Footprint?
N/A (1888 with additions in 1910, 1915, 1922, 1928, 1947, 1969)	2701 N. 25th Street	One-story painted brick industrial/ warehouse building	Listed in the NRHP as contributing element to St. Louis Place Historic District 2011	Yes
Former Pruitt School (1956)	1212 N. 22nd Street	School for the former Pruitt-Igoe Housing Complex. Three-story brick-clad school building	Determined NRHP eligible by SHPO in 2013	No
Former Crunden Branch Library (1959)	2008 Cass Avenue	Library for the former Pruitt-Igoe Housing Complex; now serves as a church. One-story masonry building.	NRHP eligible - 2015	No
Former Jefferson-Cass Health Center (1968)	1421 N. Jefferson Avenue	Health Center for the Pruitt-Igoe Housing Complex; now serves as the Fire Station Headquarters. One- and two-story brick-clad building.	NRHP eligible - 2015	No
St. Stanislaus Kostka Church (1892)	1413 N. 20th Street	Polish Romanesque brick masonry church	Individually listed in NRHP in 1979	No
Frank P. Blair School (1882-1894; 1891)	2707 Rauschenbach Avenue	Three-story brick masonry school	Individually listed in NRHP in 1983; also contributing element to St. Louis Place Historic District 2011	No

Notes:

APE = Area of Potential Effects

NRHP = National Register of Historic Places

Attachment E

St. Louis City Alternative Plan for the Data Recovery of Archaeological Resources,

April, 2016

Attachment E

St. Louis City Alternative

Plan for the Data Recovery of Archaeological Resources

I. Introduction

A. This Plan for the Data Recovery of Archaeological Resources for the St. Louis City Alternative (Plan) is Attachment E to the Programmatic Agreement (PA) for the relocation of the Next National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) West project, executed in May 2016, and is approved as part of the PA.

B. The City of St. Louis has limited time to complete all archaeological investigations within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the St. Louis City Alternative in order to deliver the mitigated property to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). Archaeological investigations must be coordinated with hazardous materials remediation and other types of work necessary to clear the property within the APE. This tight timeframe is the basis for requesting an expedited review, when necessary, to complete the tasks in a timely manner.

C. This Plan may be revised without an amendment to the PA. Any proposed revision shall be agreed upon by the USACE, City of St. Louis, Missouri State Historic Preservation Officer (MO SHPO), The Osage Nation, Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma (Peoria Tribe), and other interested parties that wish to be involved (identified as Consulting Parties below).

D. All work will be conducted and reported in conformance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (48 *Federal Register* [FR] 44716) and with Missouri guidelines for archaeology.

E. The archival review, data recovery investigations, and report preparation will be prepared by the Archaeological Research Center of St. Louis, Inc. (ARC). ARC will notify City of St. Louis on a weekly basis as to their progress and field efforts. In turn, City of St. Louis will notify the various Consulting Parties. City of St. Louis shall prepare a specific communication plan that will include USACE, MO SHPO, The Osage Nation, the Peoria Tribe, and other interested parties. In addition, the communication plan will include Health and Safety, USACE and tribal monitoring, and security plans associated with the data recovery investigations.

II. Previous Cultural Resources Investigations

A Cultural Resources Survey in the form of an Archaeology Overview of the St. Louis City Alternative was conducted by Brockington and Associates Inc. in 2015 (Pritchard and Pritchard 2015). Described as a literature review and archaeological sensitivity assessment, the review of previously conducted archaeological surveys revealed that none have been conducted within the St. Louis City Alternative APE and no archaeological sites have been identified within this area. The Brockington report notes that standard shovel test survey

methods are not appropriate for identifying and assessing archaeological sites in this context and suggest that such investigation be accomplished using archival research and consultation with the state and city agencies. The Brockington report is considered to be Phase IA for this project.

The consideration of these recommendations must take into account that previous archaeological investigations within St. Louis City have revealed that standard archaeological techniques cannot be conducted due to cultural remains becoming buried over time. In the past, it was easier to raze a building, leaving the rubble on the surrounding ground and placing a new building on this debris. Over time, the grade is built up, burying earlier building foundations and even prehistoric features (Machiran and Harl 2014; Harl and Naglich 1995; Harl et al. 1996; Harl 2006; Meyer 2004, 2008, 2010, 2013; Meyer and Austin 2008; Lopinot et al. 1985). Past investigations also suggest that artifacts associated with buildings can provide some information on people's lives. However, since buildings often stood for long periods of time, materials associated with them tend to be mixed, reflecting the buildings' entire use period. Roadways and alleys would seem to be a better place to search for subsurface remains since these thoroughfares would not cause deep disturbance. Instead, archaeological investigations of these areas revealed that these locations tend to be disturbed by the construction of large sewer lines during the mid to late 1800s. Although residences and businesses were constructed along the roadways and alleys, there is a space between these two locations where yard features likely still exist, such as privies, cisterns, wells, and possibly prehistoric features (Harl 2006; Lopinot et al. 1985). These features were used for shorter periods of time so they have temporally discrete artifacts that can provide insights into people's lives. These can be associated with specific times in the past and sometimes even associated with individual families. It should be noted that during recent work for renovations to the Poplar Street Bridge, Michael Meyer (personal communications 2013, 2015) found intact French remains under building foundations that had sealed these older deposits. It is possible that prehistoric remains could exist in a similar context.

To complete the equivalent of a Phase I survey, extensive archival research will substitute for the usual physical survey and shovel testing, and with associated contexts and reports, will be referred to as Phase IB in this Plan. The numerous maps of the APE over time will be used to identify sites and places where there has been less disturbance during the historic period. Just as a Phase I study would typically guide Phase II excavation, this Plan will be the basis for development of a data recovery plan - a Phase III.

III. Key Suppositions as the Basis of a Reasonable and Good Faith Effort for Identification and Evaluation of Cultural Resources

A. The APE is extensively documented in the historic record through a series of maps, city directories, census records, and property records that provide information on the activity in the APE from approximately 1850 through 1955.

B. The development of research questions that address site eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places for the historic period of occupancy shall be specific for each site and will be the basis of strategic sampling.

C. The extent of prehistoric and protohistoric resources is unknown.

D. A sample of the St. Louis City Alternative APE will be investigated as part of the data recovery plan. The various block excavations will search for any evidence of prehistoric or protohistoric use and address various research questions concerning historical use of this property.

The archaeological investigation of the APE will be strategic in the following ways:

1. Data recovery investigation of the historic period will answer significant research questions tailored for that specific site.
2. Data recovery investigations for prehistoric and protohistoric materials shall target areas thought to be least disturbed by historic period construction and occupancy, that are not contaminated, and that are based on historic topography and known sink hole locations.
3. All block excavations shall be placed as deep as needed to reach sterile ground, but in at least one (1) block the excavations will be extended further to search for any possible deeply buried cultural resources.

IV. Phase IB: Intensive Archival Review

In an urban environment, because of the large amount of disruptions to the area, an intensive archival review is required. ARC completed the Intensive Archival Review document (Harl 2016), which consists of the following information:

A. Physical conditions of the St. Louis City Alternative APE

1. An overview of the environmental setting of the area.
2. Information on the local geology, soils, and plants and animals that once existed within this area.

B. Prehistorical and protohistorical context

1. This context incorporated previous prehistoric cultural overviews of this area (Chapman 1975, 1980; O'Brien and Wood 1998; Harl 1995; Harl and Machiran 2013).
2. This information was supplemented by new information obtained primarily from recent cultural resources management studies and by information on their past supplied by the tribes, including a cultural history provided by The Osage Nation.

C. Historical context

1. The historical context was developed by reviewing various historical documents and historical maps of the area to understand the original development and redevelopment of the area.

2. The historical context was also used to gain insights into the occupants and how they changed over the years.
3. The types of properties (i.e. commercial, residential, tenements) were documented along with how the properties changed over time.

V. Consultation on the Intensive Archival Review

A. The Intensive Archival Review document (Harl 2016) provided a summary of the intensive archival review along with pertinent documents and maps used to develop the report.

B. All of the Consulting Parties to the PA who have expressed an interest in archaeological resources received a draft of the Intensive Archival Review document (Harl 2016) for review and comment.

C. All comments received thus far have been addressed and the rest will be responded to within seven (7) calendar days of receipt.

D. If the Consulting Parties fail to agree or reach consensus regarding the Phase IB: Intensive Archival Review, then Stipulation IX of the PA, "Dispute Resolution," shall apply.

VI. Execution of the Research Design and Data Recovery Plan (Phase III)

A. Development of Data Recovery Plan

1. The Intensive Archival Review document (Harl 2016) will be used to develop the Research Design and Data Recovery Plan.
2. The Research Design and Data Recovery Plan will outline various research questions that can be used to guide the field investigations.
3. Research questions will be used to determine the placement of various block excavations across the St. Louis City Alternative APE.
4. The Research Design and Data Recovery Plan will outline how the excavations will be conducted, the types of artifacts to be collected, and how the excavations will be documented.
5. The Research Design and Data Recovery Plan further will outline how the data recovery report will be prepared.
6. The Research Design and Data Recovery Plan will be provided to the Consulting Parties for review. Any comments will be immediately addressed.
7. An approved Research Design and Data Recovery Plan will be completed by May 6, 2016.

B. Data Recovery Field Investigations

1. Once consensus is reached on the Research Design and Data Recovery Plan, field investigations shall begin promptly.

2. Prior to the start of field investigations, the Consulting Parties will be notified at least fourteen (14) calendar days prior to the initiation of field work in case they wish to monitor or observe the excavations.
3. Past archaeological investigations within the City of St. Louis have shown that traditional archaeological methods of hand excavating test units is not an effective means for uncovering cultural remains. These remains could be deeply buried by various layers of fill. A trackhoe will be used to excavate through this fill in order to locate intact features. It also has been discovered that excavating narrow trenches is not an effective way of encountering features, nor is it safe for the archaeological crews. Excavating a block area makes the removal of deep layers of fill safer and increases the potential of encountering features. The size and shape of the blocks will depend on the archival information and the types of cultural remains expected.
4. The trackhoe will use a flat (toothless) bucket. Using a flat bucket insures that a smooth clean floor is produced, which is crucial for searching for prehistoric features and certain types of historic pits. The operator will be instructed to carefully remove the fill and will be guided by at least one archaeologist from ARC. Other members of the field crew will watch the backdirt, collecting only diagnostic artifacts within the fill and yard area as defined in the Research Design and Data Recovery Plan.

C. Feature Documentation

1. For historic yard features, the operator will be instructed to carefully expose its top. The feature's location will be mapped using a total station. Notes also will be taken concerning the feature's construction, a detailed drawing will be made, and photographs taken.
2. If it is safe, a portion of the field crew will begin excavating the prehistoric or historic feature, while another portion of the field crew will guide the trackhoe operator in continuing excavation of the block. If a crew is not immediately available to begin excavations, the top of the feature will be flagged and covered by a black polyethylene tarp to keep the soils from becoming desiccated until a crew is available to begin excavations.
3. The fill from both prehistoric and historic pits will be removed and processed through one-quarter (¼)-inch screens to recover even small artifacts.
4. At least one flotation sample of ten (10) liters will be taken from each pit feature. This will be used to recover remains smaller than one-quarter (¼) inch.
5. Historic building remains will not be completely exposed. Only the foundations within the block excavations will be documented in a similar way as yard features. These features will not be excavated since artifacts associated with them represent the entire time that the building was in existence, which could be over one hundred (100) years.
6. The distribution of prehistoric or historic artifacts along with topography will be used to identify site boundaries. Since much of the St. Louis City Alternative APE was

historically first developed in the 1850s, it is possible that the entire APE could be designated as a single historic site. Smaller prehistoric scatters within this area will be designated as separate sites, as there could be more than one prehistoric site within the larger historic site. A site form will be prepared for all sites identified and submitted to MO SHPO for a site number prior to the Phase III report preparation.

D. Human Remains Discovery Plan

1. City of St. Louis recognizes that the respectful treatment of human remains and funerary objects is of paramount concern and ensures that the views of living descendants, including tribes, and other interested parties are fully considered in the decision-making process.
2. In the case of an unanticipated discovery of unmarked human remains, these remains will be treated in compliance with the Missouri unmarked human burial law (Missouri Revised Statute 194.400–410). Registered historic graves are protected by Missouri Statute 214.131-132.
3. Upon encountering human remains all work within a one hundred (100)-foot radius will be stopped.
4. ARC will immediately contact the St. Louis City police, who will investigate the human remains and contact St. Louis City Medical Examiner. Immediately after notifying the police, ARC will contact appropriate personnel at St. Louis City, who will immediately contact the MO SHPO and USACE. If the burial is determined to be prehistoric or protohistoric, The Osage Nation, the Peoria Tribe, and any other consulting tribes will be immediately contacted by City of St. Louis.
5. City of St. Louis will assume responsibility for implementing additional measures, as appropriate, to protect the discovery from looting and vandalism until the requirements of state law have been completed. The human remains will not be removed or otherwise disturbed, or any items removed in the immediate vicinity of the discovery, other than required as part of the police investigations.
6. Once the medical examiner releases the site, City of St. Louis will arrange a phone conference with the Consulting Parties within twenty-four (24) hours or as soon as all parties can be reached, to decide the fate of the human remains.
7. It is preferable to leave a burial in place along with all associated artifacts; however, if the burial is to be removed, City of St. Louis commits to ultimately reburying the human remains under state law, along with all associated prehistoric and/or historic artifacts.
8. If the burial is to be removed, the human remains and all associated objects will be mapped and removed.
9. If the burial is to be left in place, ARC will document the remains. However, no photographs will be taken of prehistoric burials, but a scaled drawing will be made. If possible, the age and cultural affiliation of the human remains also will be

determined. This information will be sent to the Consulting Parties.

10. A forensic anthropologist, to be hired by City of St. Louis, will examine the remains to determine the minimum number of individuals present, sex, age, and any physical characteristics.
11. Objects also will be documented prior to reburial, which can provide valuable information for understanding people's beliefs in life after death as well as reflect the culture of the living (Harl et al. 1996).
12. The plans for reburial of prehistoric remains will include consideration of the Keepsafe Cemetery in Van Meter State Park, in accordance to the desires of The Osage Nation.

E. Laboratory Analysis

1. Artifacts collected during the data recovery investigations will be conveyed to ARC laboratory facilities where they will be washed, sorted, cataloged, counted, and weighed. Initially, artifacts will be sorted into broad categories reflecting their material (bone, ceramic, glass, clay, etc.). Next, they will be divided into categories based on their morphological attributes. Each of these categories will be further divided into smaller classes based on finer physical differences resulting from decoration or use. Artifact attributes will be listed in a database system or spreadsheet. At a minimum, the database/spreadsheet will contain the catalog number, location information, material composition, function, any modifications or decorations, portion of artifact recovered, count, weight, and additional comments. Other attributes, such as manufacturer's marks, embossed or impressed lettering, and designs on ceramics will be researched to determine where these items were produced, who produced them, when they were made, how they were used, and if possible, what products were sold in them. These materials also will be compared to similar artifacts found during past archaeological investigations conducted within the City of St. Louis and the surrounding region. These remains will provide insights into human activity conducted on St. Louis City Alternative APE property and could reflect the broader American or prehistoric cultures at various times.
2. Flotation samples will be processed through a Flote-Tech device to remove the sediments. The samples will be packaged according to light and heavy fraction. The heavy fraction will be further sorted through various size geological screens, yielding three size fractions consisting of greater than two (2.0) millimeters (mm), between two (2.0) and one-half (0.5) mm, and less than one-half (0.5) mm. Artifacts associated with the sample will be curated as described above. Faunal remains will be packaged for possible submission to a zooarchaeologist for analysis, to determine the types of animals used and how they were processed. Floral remains will be sent to a paleoethnobotanist, who will determine the types of plant remains and how they were used. A sample of carbonized plant remains from prehistoric features will be sent off for radiocarbon analysis to determine when this feature was used.

3. All materials uncovered during data recovery operations will be curated according to 36 *Code of Federal Regulations* Section [§] 79. Artifacts will be placed into four (4)-mm, zip-lock polyethylene bags labeled with provenience information. These will be placed in an acid free box, with less than twenty-five (25) pounds of artifacts placed within each box. The box will be labeled with appropriate catalog numbers, site number, and other appropriate provenience information. A copy of the database/spreadsheet will be prepared listing all of the artifacts within each box.
4. These collections, along with field notes, forms, photographs, and two copies of the report will be sent to a single appropriate curation facility selected by City of St. Louis, in consultation with MO SHPO and NGA. City of St. Louis will be responsible for paying for this curation.

F. Preparation of Phase III Data Recovery Report

1. Within seven (7) calendar days after the completion of the field investigations, a summary data recovery report will be sent to City of St. Louis for review. Once it is acceptable to City of St. Louis, the summary data recovery report will be sent to MO SHPO and other Consulting Parties for review. This summary data recovery report will describe how the data recovery investigations were conducted and the results of these investigations. Once MO SHPO agrees that adequate data recovery investigations have been conducted on the St. Louis City Alternative APE, a notice will be sent by MO SHPO to City of St. Louis. City of St. Louis shall then inform NGA and USACE of this approval.
2. A formal data recovery report will be completed one (1) year after the end of field investigations. The formal report will include a description of the methods used, results of the field work, results of the artifacts analysis, discussion of what the information tells about the past use of the St. Louis City Alternative APE, a comparison to similar sites excavated in St. Louis, and any recommendations. The formal data recovery report will include all appropriate tables, figures, photographs, and drawings. In addition, it will include results of the analysis performed by any specialists.
3. Immediately upon completion of the formal data recovery report, it will be sent to City of St. Louis for review. Once City of St. Louis finds the formal data recovery report acceptable, City of St. Louis will send the report to the other Consulting Parties for comments. The Consulting Parties shall have thirty (30) calendar days from receipt of the report to review and comment.
4. If the Consulting Parties fail to agree or reach consensus regarding the findings of the formal data recovery report, then Stipulation IX of the PA, “Dispute Resolution,” shall apply.

References Cited

Chapman, Carl H.

1975 *Archaeology of Missouri I.* University of Missouri, Columbia.

1980 *Archaeology of Missouri II.* University of Missouri, Columbia.

Harl, Joe

1995 Master Plan for the Management of Archaeological Cultural Resources within St. Louis City and County, Missouri. *University of Missouri, St. Louis, Archaeological Services, Research Report #203*.

2006 Data Recovery Investigations at the Cochran Gardens Hope VI Housing Development Tract, St. Louis City, Missouri. *Archaeological Research Center of St. Louis, Research Report #371.*

2016 Archival Review and Proposed Testing of the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency West Facility, City of St. Louis, Missouri. *Archaeological Research Center of St. Louis, Research Report #783.*

Harl, Joe, and Robin Machiran

2013 Prehistoric Cultures of the City of Wildwood, St. Louis County, Missouri. *Archaeological Research Center of St. Louis, Research Report #688B.*

Harl, Joe, and Dennis Naglich

1995 Salvage Investigations of Cultural Resources at the New United States Federal Courthouse Site (23SL976) City of St. Louis, Missouri. *Archaeological Research Center of St. Louis, Research Report #6.*

Harl, Joe, Dennis Naglich, and Nicholas Herrmann

1996 Grave Information: Insights into 19th Century Ideology based on Archaeological Investigations at the Second Catholic Grave Yard (Site 23SL733) St. Louis, Missouri. *Archaeological Research Center of St. Louis, Research Report #33.*

Lopinot, Neal, M. Colleen Hamilton, David L. Browman, Joseph L. Harl, and Joseph M. Nixon

1985 Report of Intensive Cultural Resource Survey, Flood Control Project, Hannibal, Marion County, Missouri. *University of Missouri, St. Louis, Archaeological Survey, Research Report #31*.

Machiran, Robin and Joe Harl

2014 Data Recovery Investigations of the Elizabeth Pfeifer Site (23SL2328) and the West Papin Site (23SL2329): Insights into an Early 20th Century Working Class Neighborhood, City of St. Louis, Missouri. *Archaeological Research Center of St. Louis, Research Report #677.*

Meyer, Michael J.

2004 *Phase I Survey and Phase II Archaeological Investigations of the Walsh/s Row Site (MoDOTSL6).* MoDOT Job No. J6I1667. Missouri Department of Transportation, Historic Preservation Section, Jefferson City.

2008 *Cultural Resources Survey for the New Mississippi River Bridge, St. Louis City I-70.* MoDOT Job No. J6I0984. Missouri Department of Transportation, Historic Preservation Section, Jefferson City.

2010 *Cultural Resources Survey for the New Mississippi River Bridge, St. Louis City I-70 (MoDOT Job No. J6U1086): Phase II Testing of 23SL2319.* Missouri Department of Transportation, Historic Preservation Section, Jefferson City.

2013 *Archaeological Testing of the Madam Haycraft (23SL2334) and Louis Beaudoin (23Sl2369) Sites in Association with MoDOT Job nos. J6I2377B and J6I2377C (I-64, St. Louis City).* Missouri Department of Transportation, Historic Preservation Section, Jefferson City.

Meyer, Michael J., and David C. Austin

2008 *Below the Surface: Excavation of the Walsh's Row Site (23SL2234), St. Louis City, Missouri.* Missouri Department of Transportation, Historic Preservation Section, Jefferson City.

O'Brien, Michael J., and W. Raymond Wood

1998 *The Prehistory of Missouri.* University of Missouri Press, Columbia.

Pritchard, Christy W., and James C. Pritchard

2015 *Cultural Resources Survey for the Next NGA West Project*. Contract No. W912DQ-11-D-3005, Archaeological Overview of the North St. Louis City Site, St. Louis, Missouri. Brockington and Associates Inc., Norcross, Georgia.

Reynolds, Michael, and James C. Pritchard

2015 *Cultural Resources Survey for the Next NGA West Project*. Contract No. W912DQ-11-D-3005, Architectural Survey of the North St. Louis City Site, St. Louis, Missouri. Brockington and Associates Inc., Norcross, Georgia.

Attachment F

Data Recovery Plan to Mitigate Adverse Effects to the Hancock Site (11S825), MidAmerica Airport, St. Clair County, Illinois,

September 13, 2015

St. Clair County
9656 Air Terminal Drive, Ste 100
Mascoutah, IL 62258-5501
Tel. (618) 566-5200
Fax (618) 566-5299
Toll Free 1-877-643-2637

September 20, 2015

Ms. Amy Martin
Illinois State Historic Preservation Officer
Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
1 Old State Capitol Plaza
Springfield IL 62701-1507

Attention: Dr. Rachel Leibowitz
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Subject: Section 106, **Site 11S825 Mitigation Plan**
Proposed National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) West Facilities
MidAmerica St. Louis Airport
St. Clair County, Illinois
IHPA Log# 005061815

Dear Ms. Martin:

In coordination with your office and pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Kansas City District (USACE) is considering a site at MidAmerica St. Louis Airport in St. Clair County as the location for the relocated National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) West Facilities (see attached letter dated June 15, 2015). If the St. Clair County site is selected, the economic impact on St. Clair County and the State of Illinois cannot be overstated. Construction expenditures are anticipated to be at least $1.5 Billion and the completed campus would house offices for over 3,000 personnel.

The NGA has engaged the USACE to provide real estate and engineering services during the evaluation and finalization of a site selection. The USACE is completing an Environmental Impact Statement, of which a draft is expected in early October. To facilitate this project, the USACE requested that St. Clair County assist with cultural resource mitigation efforts. Archaeological site 11S825, which has been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, lies within the project area and avoidance of this resource is not possible should the St. Clair County site be selected. As such, the USACE requested a mitigation plan be provided for inclusion in a Programmatic Agreement, and they requested that the plan be reviewed and approved by your office. We understand that a separate letter of agreement is being authored and coordinated between USACE and both the Missouri and Illinois State Historic Preservation Offices.

Therefore, please find attached a data-recovery mitigation plan for site 11S825 developed by the Illinois State Archaeological Survey in coordination with IDOT Chief Archaeologist, Brad Koldehoff. Per the USACE request, please review the attached plan and provide your concurrence within 30 days.

St. Clair County
9656 Air Terminal Drive, Ste 100
Mascoutah, IL 62258-5501
Tel. (618) 566-5200
Fax (618) 566-5299
Toll Free 1-877-643-2637

Your immediate attention to this matter is greatly appreciated. The Governor and his offices as well as St. Clair County officials have been directly involved and have provided this project extremely keen oversight. If you have questions or require additional materials, please contact me at 618.566.5240 or Dan Trapp, BLV Director of Engineering, by email at dan.trapp@flymidamerica.com for additional information. Thank you in advance for your priority review and assistance with this extremely important and time sensitive project.

Respectfully,

M. Tim Cantwell
Airport Director

Exhibits (2)

cc: Chairman Mark A. Kern, St. Clair County Board
Mr. Richard A. Sauget, Chairman, St. Clair County Public Building Commission
Ms. Laurie Farmer, USACE
Mr. Brad Koldehoff, IDOT
Mr. Gary Wilson, FAA
Mr. Terry Schaddel, IDOT
Mr. Terry Tappenbeck, IDOT
Ms. Therésè Magnuson, State of Illinois

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS, KANSAS CITY DISTRICT
635 FEDERAL BUILDING
601 E 12TH STREET
KANSAS CITY MO 64106-2824

RECEIVED
JUN 18 2015
005061815
PRESERVATION SERVICES

Ms. Amy Martin
State Historic Preservation Officer
Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
1 Old State Capitol Plaza
Springfield IL 62701-1507

CONCUR
By: Rachel Leibowitz
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Date: 8-20-15

IHPA REVIEW
H/A
ACP 8/20/15
AR
File -5 / COE KC

June 15, 2015

RE: Section 106 Consultation for National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Action

Dear Ms. Martin,

In compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Kansas City District (USACE), initiated informal consultation with your office at the agency scoping meeting for the Environmental Impact Statement for National Geospatial Intelligence Agency (NGA) Action in St. Clair County, Illinois, on December 10, 2014. With this correspondence, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Kansas City District, is formally initiating Section 106 consultation on the proposed relocation of the NGA, currently located in St. Louis, Missouri. The undertaking is defined as the construction and operation of a new NGA facility capable of meeting current and future mission requirements.

Background data collection, literature review, and preliminary site visits for all four alternative locations were completed by Brockington and Associates, the project cultural resource consultants. The technical memoranda for the St. Clair County, Illinois site presenting the results of the background research and preliminary field work are enclosed for your review and comment. Field work at this site consisted of an examination of the built environment. No shovel testing or other subsurface survey was undertaken. One archaeological site in the project footprint, Site 11S825, was previously determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Two other sites - 11S934 and 11S935 – are not considered eligible and we request your concurrence with the finding that no further management consideration is needed for these two sites. One building, Facility 295, an Integrated Logistics Support Marker Beacon Facility (ILS), was identified within the project tract, and the Cardinal Creek Golf Course was identified within the Area of Potential Effects. We request your concurrence with our determination that neither of these two properties is eligible for the NRHP.

Because the alternative for the undertaking has yet to be selected, the undertaking has the potential to cause an adverse effect on historic properties, including Site 11S825. Due to the size and location of the archaeological site, it may not be possible to avoid impacts to the site if the St. Clair County alternative is selected as the Preferred Alternative. USACE has elected to pursue a Programmatic Agreement per 36 CFR 800.14(b)(1)(ii) to resolve the potential adverse

effects to historic properties under all alternatives being considered. We are currently planning a consultation meeting to discuss the Programmatic Agreement and will contact you shortly regarding dates and your availability. Ms. Lori Price with CH2M Hill will be coordinating the development the programmatic agreement for the effort.

We appreciate your time and look forward to continuing to consult with you on this important project. Please contact Mr. Richard Skinker, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Kansas City District, by telephone at (816) 389-3134 or myself at (816) 389-3841, or by email at NextNGAWest@usace.army.mil.

Enclosures

Laurie Farmer
NEPA Project Manager

cc: Joseph Phillippe, Illinois State Historic Preservation Office
Thomas Reynolds, National Geospatial Intelligence Agency
Erwin Roemer, AFCEC/CZO-Midwest
Lori Price, CH2M Hill

Data-Recovery Plan to Mitigate Adverse Effects to the Hancock Site (11S825), MidAmerica Airport, St. Clair County, Illinois

September 13, 2015

Prepared by:
Dr. Dwayne L. Scheid
Dr. Thomas J. Loebel
Illinois State Archaeological Survey, Prairie Research Institute, University of Illinois

Project Background

The National Geospatial Intelligence Agency (NGA) proposes to construct a new facility at MidAmerica Airport, St. Clair County. If constructed, this facility will likely cause an adverse to the Hancock site (11S825), which was previously determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Phase II investigations undertaken by the Illinois State Archaeological Survey (ISAS) for the Illinois Department of Transportation I-64/Rieder Road Interchange Project (McElrath et al. 2013) in 2012 confirmed that the site (Figure 1) contains intact cultural deposits dating to two periods of significance, the Frontier Expansion (1815–1840) and Early Modern I and II periods (1840 – 1870, 1870 – 1890). Approximately 20% of the site was exposed during Phase II testing revealing at least 19 features, only a portion of which were excavated or sampled. The site was determined eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D (McElrath et al. 2013). ISAS has developed the following Research Design and Data Recovery Plan to mitigate the effects of the proposed NGA development to the Hancock site.

Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and it implementing regulations 36 CFR Part 800, this data-recovery plan was developed for MidAmerica Airport and St. Clair County in coordination with the Illinois Department of Transportation. The plan is divided into the following sections: Natural and cultural Setting, Summary of Previous Investigations, Research Design, Field Methods, Laboratory Methods, Curation, Report Schedule, Public Engagement, Personnel Qualifications, and References Cited.

Natural and Cultural Setting

The project area is located in Shiloh valley bordered on the west by Silver Creek and to the south by Spring Creek, directly adjacent Scott Air Force Base, and east of an unnamed tributary of Silver Creek (Figure 14). This is within Schwegman's Effingham Plain Section of the Southern Till Plain Natural Division (Schwegman 1973). The Southern Till Plain Division is a dissected Illinoisan till plain south of the terminal Wisconsin end moraine.

Physiographically, the project area is located within the Springfield Plain Division of the Till Plains Section of the Central Lowland Physiographic Province (Leighton et al. 1948). Landforms typical of the project area are upland ridges and a valley margin side-slope located immediately west of Silver Creek (Figure 15). These landforms are the product of erosion and weathering of Illinoian glacial

deposits. The central Silver Creek floodplain exceeds one kilometer in width near the project area, and is nearly level with relict channels.

Researchers, as part of the Scott Joint-Use Archaeological Project (SJUAP), developed a detailed discussion of the environment, climate history, soil types, and weather conditions for the immediate project vicinity (Waters et al. 2001). They defined a complex mosaic of seven unique environmental zones in the vicinity of the current project: (1) bottomland forests, (2) marshlands, (3) slope-edge forests, (4) upland forests, (5) savannahs, (6) flatwoods, and (7) wet and dry prairies. Each of these would have presented useful plant and animal resources of economic importance to indigenous populations.

Brugam and Patterson (1996) note that the more dissected uplands west of Silver Creek, where the current project is situated, served as a natural fire break, enabling less fire tolerant trees like red oak, white oak, black oak, black-jack oak and hickory to flourish, whereas east of Silver Creek, the more gently rolling uplands were subject to more comprehensive burn offs, and as a result, more fire tolerant tree species like pin oak, post oak, and overcup oak populated stream valleys historically. Silver Creek represented an ecotone boundary, which they point out matches well with Braun's Oak-Hickory forested section of the Mississippi borderland, and the prairie peninsula as defined by Transeau (1935). The presence of the prairie environment east of the project area, locally known as the Looking Glass Prairie (Waters et al. 2001) meant that inhabitants through time would have had easy access to prairie specific species of plants and animals, including bison (McMillan 2006).

The settlement of southwest Illinois and what would eventually become St. Clair County can be traced to the late seventeenth century and the arrival French trappers, traders, missionaries. Although the French dominated the Euro-American population in the region throughout the eighteenth century, their physical presence and impact was negligible outside the confines of the major river valleys. In relation to southwest Illinois, that presence was even further limited to the broad eastern floodplain of the Mississippi River known today as the American Bottom. It was not until the arrival of the American administration in the 1790s that settlers began turning to more interior areas, inland from the bluffs that border the river valley.

Initial American period settlement focused on the area surrounding what would become modern Belleville. The earliest of these of note was the Turkey Hill settlement, founded in 1798 to the immediate southeast, followed shortly thereafter by the ca. 1802–1803 Ridge Prairie settlement to the north. Over the course of the next decade, a number of other small settlement clusters were also founded, and individual settlers were soon to follow, mostly arriving from areas further to the south. Within another decade, the town of Belleville had been platted, declared the St. Clair County Seat, and had quickly taken its position as the preeminent community in immediate region (Walton 1928).

The Hancock site is located in Section 2, T1N R7W, is approximately five miles east of Belleville and six miles north of the old Turkey Hill settlement (Scheid et al. 2012). Not surprisingly, the entire study area was included in this early settlement dynamic, and as early as 1815 all of the affected parcels were potentially subject to preemption by immigrants who had arrived in advance of that date

(General Land Office [GLO] 1815) (Figure 16). James D. and Robert Thomas filed initial GLO claims for the property in September 1814. Given the preemption status of this and many of the surrounding properties, it can be assumed that there was a residential presence on most, if not all the individual holdings prior to 1814.

Due to a number of social, economic, and political factors that were negatively affecting western Europe in the decades immediately following the Napoleonic wars, there was considerable incentive for emigration, particularly for the new world. According to Meyer (2000:234), "Illinois fever" began in the 1820s, and continued largely unabated throughout the civil war." The current study area is relatively unique in that a structurally annotated map from the 1830s is available. Published in 1837 in a Heidelberg, Germany periodical entitled Das Westland [The Westland], the periodical was apparently aimed at the German émigré community or at least those considering emigration to the west (Figure 17; Engelmann 1837). Although only the presence of Hawkins in the SE¼ Sec. 2 is noted on the map, it is apparent that immigrants with German surnames heavily populated the surrounding area. This is in keeping with St. Clair County's core relationship to a large ethnically German population that was second in size only to that centered in Chicago during the nineteenth century (Meyer 2000:236).

Additional ethnic Germans also arrived from earlier settlement areas, such as Pennsylvania and Ohio. Of particular significance to the local region was the fact that many of these early period immigrants were identified as "Lateiners" or "Latin Scholars." This title was ascribed because many of the immigrants were "university-educated middle and professional classes [that] emigrated for political, religious, and social reasons" (Meyer 2000:240). Many of them emigrated as a direct response to their participation in various failed German revolutionary movements – with perhaps the most prominent occurring in 1830 and then again in 1848. Given the number of these émigrés that settled in Shiloh Valley Township, the region was commonly referred to as the "Lateiner Settlement" (Brink et al. 1881:64).

The German immigrant communities of southwest Illinois were certainly tied to the St. Louis gateway and the adjacent communities in Missouri, but were anchored in Madison, St. Clair, and Monroe counties, with a cultural capital in Belleville, Illinois. The Illinois/Missouri dichotomy may reflect, at least in part, a more liberal, anti-slavery ethic among those immigrants who chose to settle in Illinois, rather than the neighboring slave state of Missouri.

The concentration of Germans that settled in the Belleville area, as well as in what would become Shiloh Valley Township resulted in a social context that emphasized the "bonds of language, religion, social cohesion, and customs" (Meyer 2000:241). However, as one contemporary German immigrant noted, "the Germans isolate themselves perhaps too much from the earlier settlers and live a life of their own, entirely shut off" (Engelmann 1837, cited in Hawgood 1940:37-38).

By 1864, the ownership of the Hancock site was better defined. Names such as Perschbacker, Hammon, Appel, and Merckel suggest a strong ethnic German component, whereas Glaser and Lynch are more ambiguous (Figure 18; Holmes 1863). At least seven homestead/farmstead compounds are indicated within the study area at that date. This general pattern remained in place in both 1874 (Figure 19; Warner and Beers 1874) and 1901 (Figure 20; Ogle and Co. 1901). The ethnic

German component remained the majority ownership pattern through at least the later date. The agricultural land use patterns put in place prior to the American Civil War remained intact through at least the early decades of the twentieth century (USGS 1932).

The first significant impact to the prevailing land use pattern occurred during WWI. In June 1917, Congress appropriated $10 million for the construction of a new airfield on 624 acres of leased land near Belleville, a facility that would eventually become Scott Air Force Base. The base is currently operated by the 375th Air Mobility Wing, and is also home to the Air Force Reserve Command's 932d Airlift Wing and the Illinois Air National Guard's 126th Air Refueling Wing. Civilian aircraft also use its airfield, with civilian operations at the base referring to the facility as MidAmerica St. Louis Airport. MidAmerica has operated as a Joint Use Airport since operations began in November 1997 and has not been served by any commercial airlines since Allegiant Air pulled out of the airport on 3 January 2009 (St. Louis Post Dispatch 2009). Proposed impacts to the Hancock site are a direct outgrowth of the continued evolution of the Scott Air Force Base / MidAmerica St. Louis Airport locale as a mixed-use commercial/industrial complex and transportation hub.

Summary of Previous Investigations

In October 1989, the Office of Contract Archaeology at Southern Illinois University Edwardsville (SIUE) conducted a Phase I pedestrian survey of the project area as part of the Joint-Use Archaeological Project (SJUAP). This project involved the transfer of land from private to public control, as Scott Air Force Base was expanding to build and develop a civilian airport (Holley et al. 2001:4). Amongst the numerous sites identified was the Hancock site which contained a small prehistoric lithic scatter and a historic component dating from the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. The prehistoric component was of indeterminate age and ephemeral, limited to one fire-cracked rock, one piece of sandstone, and one glacial cobble grinding stone. The Illinois Inventory of Archaeological and Paleontological Sites (IIAPS) form for 11S825 (Brown 1989) records the site as encompassing 3,211 m^2. At that time, Holley et al. (2001) recommended that no further investigations were necessary based on the long duration of the represented historic period components.

In response to an environmental assessment for a proposed interchange at Rieder Road and I-64,, ISAS conducted Phase II investigations at nineteen of the sites identified by SIUE in 1989. Based on the reexamination of the SIUE Phase I collection in 2012, it was determined that Phase II testing of the Hancock site was warranted (McElrath et al. 2012; Scheid et al. 2012).

In May 2012, Phase II evaluation of the Hancock site was initiated with metal detecting and controlled surface collection utilizing a White's Spectrum XLT© metal detector. The goal was to locate metallic artifacts, the piece-plotted distribution of which might indicate potential work/activity areas within the site limits as recorded by SIUE (Scheid et al. 2012). Initial metal detecting was done in the field and in the heavily wooded area. The results of this survey informed the placement of excavation blocks involving of the mechanized removal of plowzone overburden by a trackhoe utilizing a smooth edged bucket. Phase II investigations ultimately

involved the plowzone removal from 578 m^2 or 17 percent of the site (Figure 2). This testing resulted in the identification of numerous historic period features associated with the American Frontier II (1815 – 1840) and Early Modern I (1840 – 1870) and II (1870 – 1890) periods (Mazrim 2009). In total, 39 features were identified within the tested portions of the site (Figures 3-5). Four features (Feature 1, 2, 4, 5) that were isolated from the excavation block walls were excavated completely (Figures 6-7). Three features (Feature 7, 8, 18) only partially visible due to stripping limitations imposed by the location of large trees were partially excavated to determine the chronological context and or potential function. Eleven features were mapped in plan view at the machine scraped surface and then preserved *in situ* (Figures 4-5). Based on the features and material culture identified (Figures 8-13) it appears that the site was likely occupied between 1830 and 1890, with the main occupation spanning 1840-1870 (Scheid et al. 2012). Twenty post molds were also identified.

Phase II testing at the Hancock site demonstrated the potential for the site to add significantly to our understanding of the early Euroamerican settlement and landscape utilization in St. Clair County – particularly with respect to the ca. 1840 – 1870 period. The remaining features were preserved in place and the site was placed under a protective covenant.

As one of the earliest and most extensively settled regions of Illinois, St. Clair County and the surrounding counties have the potential to provide archaeological data relative to the American Frontier II Expansion period (ca. 1815–1840), as defined by Mazrim (2009). This archaeological potential has been realized on numerous occasions, including recent recoveries at the Seibert site (11S801), also included in the MidAmerica St. Louis Airport study area, and which has yielded both material culture and site layout information that is important to our understanding of the American Frontier II (Cross and Branstner 2014). Other American Frontier II period sites in the immediate vicinity include John H Faust Site #1 (11S239; Skele et al. 2001), Basler (11S787), and Branscum (11S1060), which were the focus of Mazrim's summation of early sites (2002:53 –160). Several more distant, but comparable sites have been reported elsewhere, including Losch Farms (11MS1320; Mazrim 2002), and Perrackson sites (11PY198; Betzenhauser et al. 2013). Basler, Branscum, Losch were all occupied for only short periods and the sites were no longer occupied by the 1830s. The literature from this period describes log cabins with faint archaeological signatures that were built on the surface of the land with only limited hardware (Skele et al. 2001:595). Outbuildings were absent and fence structures typically did not involve subsurface posts (Skele et al. 2001:595). Personal household goods made of glass and ceramics were relatively limited (Skele et al. 2001).

Archaeological sites from the Early Modern I period (1840-1870) represent the single largest historic data set in CRM-sponsored excavations. Few rural sites associated with the Early Modern II period (1870-1920) have been examined as a result of IDOT-related CRM projects prior to 2005, focusing on pre-Civil War resources. The John Knoebel (11S1098; Scheid et al. 2012), Knoebel South (11S816; Skele et al. 2001) and the Manns Site (11MS1846; Dappert 2013) all have components that cross from Early Modern I into Early Modern II (1870-1920) and

provide key comparative samples for the Hancock site. Sites from the Early Modern I period have an increase in refined and unrefined ceramics. With note to the refined ceramics from this period there is an increase in the quantity of decorated whitewares that lasts into the mid- 1850s when plain molded ironstone consumption takes over. Unrefined ceramics are ubiquitous with this period although yellowware does not get introduced until the later part of the period (Majewski and O'Brien 1987). Evidence from the Manns Site indicates that unrefined ceramics were becoming more popular after the mid century possibly as a result of the establishment of local pottery production (Dappert 2013:99). Glass tableware usage was becoming more popular among rural homes (Dappert 2013:99). Glass product bottles were less frequent in the Early Modern I period and rapidly increased after the Civil War, so much so that by the 1890s glass product bottles are the key artifact class identified. The built environment went through a substantial change throughout the Early Modern I and II periods. In the beginning log construction was the mainstay although as the Early Modern I period went on there was an increase in frame and brick structures being built and by the 1880s most rural houses were built only with frame or brick construction (Dappert 2013:98; Skele et al. 2001:601). In addition to house structures, various outbuildings were often present on the landscape during this period. This cluster of outbuildings might include barns, smokehouses, corncribs, chicken houses, and pig houses (Dappert 2013:98). The material remains of foodways indicate that there is a shift away from wild sources to a strict reliance on domesticated animals and crops (Skele et al. 2001:601).

Historic maps and research indicate that the Hancock site, a Euro-American farmstead, was founded as early as the 1830s, persisting until well into the early 1900s. The best available evidence suggests that the original occupant of the site was Nehemiah Lynch, who married the previous property owner's daughter, Elizabeth Calbreath, in 1847, This date would be generally consistent with the relatively strong 1840s onset date for the site assemblage, with the earlier material perhaps being derived from the Calbreath household of her parents, which was founded more than a decade earlier and located less than one-half mile to the south. The apparent 1870s terminal date for the domestic site occupation is generally consistent with both the death of Mrs. Lynch in 1865, and the transfer of the property to James Alexander prior to 1874.

It appears that a later occupation of the Hancock site may have indeed occurred during the Alexander period of ownership, but it is unclear the duration of this occupation. In the 1900 U.S. Census, Celia Alexander is listed as the 14-year-old daughter of James. A structurally annotated map from 1901 lists Celia Alexander as the owner of the property that shows a building at the location of 11S825. The 1910 Census indicates Celia is a teacher and lives with her parents in Shiloh Valley Township (U.S. Census).

Research Design

The archaeology of farmsteads provides significant information regarding the daily life of people who lived in the recent past. This includes: the physical landscape including the layout of house lots and dwellings that farm families lived

in, the types of outbuildings they constructed, the crops they grew, the food they ate, and the range of store-bought goods that they used (Groover 2008:4). There are several avenues of research that can be examined with the data recovered from the Hancock site. These include examining landscape and settlement patterns, investigating foodways, both diet and the visibility of canning, and examining artifact patterning to address consumer patterns and shifts in cultural ideas.

As one of the earliest and most extensively settled regions of Illinois, St. Clair County and the surrounding counties have the potential to provide archaeological data relative to the so-called American Frontier II Expansion period (ca. 1815–1840), as defined by Mazrim (2009). That potential has been realized on numerous occasions, including recent recoveries by ISAS at the Seibert site (11S801), also included in the MidAmerica St. Louis Airport study area, and which has yielded important data relating to the highly significant ca. 1815–1830 period (Cross and Branstner 2014). Other sites in the immediate vicinity include Losch Farms, Basler, and Branscum, which were discussed by Mazrim (2002:53 –160). More distant, but comparable sites have been reported elsewhere, including Buckmaster (11MS2254; Branstner and Witty 2008), and Perrackson (11PY198; Betzenhauser et al. 2013).

Historic period archaeology within the defined study area is exclusively linked to its nineteenth century agrarian use, which was certainly in play prior to 1815 and continued until at least the latter half of the twentieth century. As such, data-recovery excavations at the Hancock site provide an excellent opportunity to examine a series of research topics related to agrarian lifeways during the American Frontier (1815 – 1840), and Early Modern I and II (1840 – 1870 and 1870 – 1920) periods.

1. Settlement Patterns and Farmstead Organization. The study of landscape utilization and settlement patterning remains the most significantly studied area of farmstead research because of the role played by spatial relationships visible in the archaeological record (Groover 2008:16). Archaeological research at the Hancock site allows for the study and understanding of settlement patterns and landscape utilization in St. Clair County. This utilization looks both at the distribution of sites on the landscape and the relationships between activities on the landscape (Lewis 1991). Initial examination of features at the Hancock site indicates that there are likely two separate contexts. Two overlapping cellars (Feature 6 and 7, Figure 6) at the site were identified during Phase II investigations. Based on their size and characteristics these cellars likely indicate the location of structures that date to the separate periods. Further excavations will clarify the timing, location, and function of these and other associated features. With two different landowners, Lynch and Alexander, we can examine the changing layout of structures, outbuildings, and fences to examine how the structure of the farm changed over time. Another possibility exists that data from an even earlier farmstead may also be found. Some 1830s artifacts were present among the non-feature contexts and the land was improved upon before its purchase in 1814 according to the GLO (GLO 1815). These artifacts may indicate that other earlier features may be located. The identification of additional features, fences, and evidence of outbuildings present us with a significant

opportunity for researching how mid and late nineteenth century farmsteads operated.

2. Foodways. The archaeological study of foodways presents researchers with an opportunity to understand the procurement, production, preparation, and consumption of food. One method of achieving this goal is to examine the faunal evidence recovered and to identify the types and cuts of meat consumed (Dappert 2014; Madrigal 1991; Martin and Richmond 1992; Martin 1986). Another opportunity exists in examining the floral remains found within the feature deposits in order to collect data about diet. This information, once collected from rural sites, can then be compared with urban sites and detail the differences and similarities between the two. In addition to actual floral and faunal data, artifacts associated with foodways include the utensils, dishes, and glass food product bottles and jars related to food and beverage preparation and consumption. Within these artifact classes several opportunities for investigating anthropological questions regarding patterns of behavior and choice can be examined including the expansion of the use of glass product bottles and mass-produced foods delivered in glass containers. Another line of research would be to examine the shifts in table service from earlier whitewares (middling Queensware products) to ironstone wares and try to narrow down when the shift occurs within rural Illinois contexts.

3. Consumer choice. By the mid-nineteenth century, the mass production and distribution of goods provide opportunities for archaeologists to use artifact patterning to examine consumer choice and household practices (Stewart-Abernathy 1986). A single farmstead may not provide complete evidence of patterns of behavior, but it may be used to develop a series of aggregated cases that can then be examined.

4. Ethnicity. Ethnicity is often asserted but rarely demonstrated. The study of the Hancock site may provide an opportunity to identify signs of ethnicity within the material record. By examining the Hancock site we can collect data for future studies that may highlight ethnicity of the mid and late-nineteenth century occupants and compare that data with other local farms to determine if ethnicity is visible within the farmstead. It was noted by Holly et al. (2001:14) that "simply because Germans tended to concentrate in the area does not necessarily translate into archaeologically significant differences between 'American' and 'German' tofts" and material culture." Material from and the physical layout of features may provide another opportunity for examining if different ethnic material signatures exist. Along this vein, the area around Shiloh, where the Hancock site is located, was largely settled by immigrants from Germany but the landowners of 11S825, according to U.S. Census records were not German (Meyer 2000:240; U.S. Census). N. Lynch and his wife Elizabeth Calbreath were not born in Germany. Elizabeth was born in Illinois, likely in Shiloh Valley Township and N. Lynch was born in

Delaware. The landowners after 1874, James Alexander and his daughter Celia Alexander, were born in Pennsylvania and Virginia, respectively. The investigation of this farmstead will likely reveal evidence that can be compared with other St. Clair county farmsteads from the period 1840 – 1890. In order to look at discrepancies among material culture and consider how those differences may be impacted by ethnicity.

Field Methods

Additional work at the Hancock site will begin with locating existing geographical datums so that the new excavations can be tied in with the previously excavated blocks and features. A track hoe will be used to remove existing trees and brush from the site. With the trees removed the site will be stripped of plowzone overburden to identify additional features and relocate previously identified features that were partially excavated and those that were mapped and preserved *in situ*. The spatial location of previously mapped and partially excavated features will be identified visually and when necessary by using the total station to identify nail locations. Once new and partially excavated features are identified, excavation will continue in accordance with the ISAS Field manual (ISAS 2012a). Most cultural features (e.g., structures, cellars, wells, cisterns, trash pits, post molds, etc.) will be excavated in the following manner: the first half of each feature will be excavated in one or more arbitrary levels, and all excavated materials will be screened through 0.25 inch mesh hardware cloth. All recovered artifacts will be bagged with appropriate feature provenience information. A detailed scaled map will be made of each feature profile, and digital photographs taken of the profile wall. Depending on the nature of the fill contained in the first half of the feature the second half may or may not be excavated. If it is to be excavated, this will be done using natural or observed stratigraphy, with all soil screened through 0.25 inch mesh hardware cloth, and bagged appropriately. Flotation samples (up to 10-liters per cultural zone, if possible) will be collected from each identifiable zone or strata in the second half of each excavated feature (ISAS 2012a). For some features, including the brick lined cistern (Feature19) and the brick lined well (Feature 3), machine excavation may be necessary for safety and expediency. Initial efforts on these features will determine the necessity for using a machine to assist in excavations. Post molds will be cut in half to determine shape, with the fill from the first half screened through 0.25 inch mesh hardware cloth. The profile will be drawn, and depending on the nature of the feature fill from the first half, the second half may or may not be screened or floted. An overall plan map of the site will be generated, indicating the location of all identified and excavated features. Field methods are designed to not only locate and identify features, feature function, and recover artifacts for analysis, but to examine questions laid out in the research design, such as status and ethnicity of the occupants and changing use of farmstead space and function over time.

Laboratory Methods

Laboratory processing, inventorying, and analysis will proceed according to existing ISAS methodology as detailed in the ISAS Lab Manual (2012b). Historic artifacts will be processed, inventoried, and identified per existing methods by

trained and experienced analysts. The objective of the cultural material analysis will focus not only on providing a tabulation and description of the artifacts or general chronological framework for the occupation of the site, but is also intended to facilitate the interpretation of the recovered material goods as indicators of activity, status and choice, as well as addressing the additional questions laid out in the research design plan. Any faunal and floral samples collected during excavation or flotation processing will be sent to appropriate specialists for identification and analysis, the results of which will be included in the generation of the final report.

Curation

All artifacts, samples, and documents generated during this project will be curated by ISAS. ISAS curation practices conform to the standards set forth in "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Collections" (36 CFR Part 79). All artifacts and documents generated by this project will be prepared for permanent curation by ISAS curation staff.

Report Schedule

Within one week of the completion of field investigations a letter report including maps and preliminary findings will be submitted. A draft data-recovery report will be generated within 18 months of the completion of fieldwork.

Public Engagement

As part of the mitigation of site 11S825, ISAS will conduct public outreach centering around on-going activities and long-term benefits of the excavation. The public engagement plan for 11S825 centers around the use of video, news releases, and social media, and building website content centering around the early settlement and lifeways in St. Clair county as revealed by archaeological finds.

ISAS already has a pre-existing social media and web presence that will enable the promotion of the archaeological work and highlight the positive economic impacts of both the archaeological project and NGA development. ISAS will coordinate press and media coverage of the project, and arrange for public lectures on the project at local libraries, schools, or other public venues. ISAS will also prepare a display for the MidAmerica Airport terminal that illustrates life during the early settlement of the Mid-America region. Utilizing artifacts recovered from the site, the airport terminal display will be accompanied by appropriate signage, text, and posters that convey the early history and European settlement of the area.

Personnel Qualifications

All supervisory personnel meet or exceed the current Secretary of Interior Professional Qualification Standards for Archaeology, 36 CFR Part 61. Dr. Tamira Brennan and Dr. Dwayne Scheid will serve as Principle Investigators for the project, with Dr. Scheid directly overseeing all fieldwork and responsibilities for analysis and report production. In addition, all crew chiefs and field technicians consist of highly experienced and trained personnel.

References Cited

Betzenhauser, Alleen, Robert Mazrim, and Mark C. Branstner

2013 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11PY198 (Perrackson Site) for the FAP 42, IL13/127 Project.* Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 416. Illinois State Archaeological Survey, Prairie Research Institute, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Branstner, Mark C., and Charles O. Witty

2008 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11MS2254 (Buckmaster Site) St. Louis Regional Airport, Wood River Township, Madison County, Illinois.* Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 265. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Transportation Research Program, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Brink, McDonough, and Co.

1881 *History of St. Clair County, Illinois*. Reprinted by Higginson Book Company, Salem, Massachusetts.

Brown, Alan J.

1989 *Original IIAPS Site Form for Hancock Site (11S825)*. On file at the Illinois State Museum, Springfield.

Brugam, Richard B., and M.J. Patterson

1996 Application of Geographic Information System to Mapping Pre-Settlement Vegetation in Southwestern Illinois. *Transactions of the Illinois State Academy of Science* 89: 125-141.

Cross, Matthew, and Mark Branstner

2014 *An Early Nineteenth Century Farmstead in Western Illinois The Seibert Site.* Illinois State Archaeological Survey, Prairie Research Institute, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign. Research Report 31.

Dappert, Claire

2014 *Changing Consumption Patterns on a Mid-nineteenth Century Illinois Farmstead: The Manns Site.* Illinois State Archaeological Survey, Prairie Research Institute, University of Illinois. Research Report 24.

Engelmann, G. E.

1837 Die Deutsche Niederlassung in Illinois, Fuenf Meilen von Belleville. In Jahrbuch des Deutsch-Amerikanischen Historischen Gesellschaft von Illinois 16:248-279. University of Chicago Press (1916).

Esarey, Mark E.

1982 *An Archeological, Geographical, and Historical Comparison of Eleven Nineteenth Century Archaeological Sites near Belleville, Illinois*. M.S. thesis, Illinois State University, Normal.

General Land Office
1815 T1N R7W, St. Clair County. Federal Township Plats of Illinois (1804-1891). Electronic document, http://landplats.ilsos.net/FTP_Illinois.html, accessed February 2012, Illinois State Archives, Secretary of State,Springfield.

Groover, Mark D.
2008 *The Archaeology of North American Farmsteads*. University Press of Florida.

Hawgood, John
1940 *The Tragedy of German-America: The Germans in the United States of America During the Nineteenth Century – and After.* G.P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

Holmes, Joseph W. (Publisher)
1863 *Map of St. Clair County, Illinois*. Buffalo, New York.

Holley, George, R., Mikels Skele, Harold W. Watters, Jr., Kathryn E. Parker, Elizabeth M. Scott, Joyce A. Williams, Donald L. Booth, Julie N. Harper, Alan J. Brown, Christina L. Fulton, Laura L. Harmon
2001 *Introduction to the Prehistoric Archaeology of the Scott Joint-Use Archaeological Project* . SIUE Contract Archaeology, Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville.

Illinois State Archaeological Survey (ISAS)
2012a *ISAS Field Manual: Standard IDOT-ISAS Field Procedures for Phase I, II, and III Archaeological Investigations.* Illinois State Archaeological Survey, Prairie Research Institute, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, and the Illinois Department of Transportation. ISAS Technical Report No. 138.

Illinois State Archaeological Survey (ISAS)
2012b *ISAS Laboratory Manual: Standard IDOT-ISAS Laboratory Procedures for Archaeological Investigations.* Illinois State Archaeological Survey, Prairie Research Institute, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, and the Illinois Department of Transportation. ISAS Technical Report No. 138.

Illinois State Archives
1985 Illinois Public Domain Land Tract Sales Database. Electronic resource, http://www.ilsos.gov/isa/landSalesSearch.do, accessed June 2013. Illinois State Archives, Secretary of State, Springfield.

Leighton, M. M., George Eckblaw, and Leland Horbertg
1948 Physiographic Division of Illinois. *Journal of Geology* 56:16–33.

Lewis, Kenneth
1991 General Processes and Particular Variables in the Shaping of Frontier Settlement Patterns. In *Landscape, Architecture and Artifacts: Historical Archaeology of Nineteenth-Century Illinois*, Erich K Schroeder, editor, pp. 136-151. Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, Illinois Cultural Resources Study, No. 15. Springfield

Madrigal, T. Cregg
1991 Historic Sites Zooarchaeology in Central Illinois: Evidence from the FAP-412 Highway Project. In *Landscape, Architecture and Artifacts: Historical Archaeology of Nineteenth-Century Illinois*, Erich K Schroeder, editor, pp. 136-151. Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, Illinois Cultural Resources Study, No. 15. Springfield

Martin, Terrance J.
1986 Faunal analysis. In *The Archaeology of the Old Landmark: Nineteenth-Century Taverns Along the St. Louis-Vincennes Trace in Southern Illinois*, edited by Mark J. Wagner and Mary J. McCorvie, pp. 268-286. Center for American Archaeology, Kampsville, Illinois.

Martin, Terrance and John Richmond
1992 Faunal Analysis. In *The Archaeology of the Old Landmark: Nineteenth-Century Taverns Along the St. Louis-Vincennes Trace in Southern Illinois*, edited by Mark J. Wagner and Mary J. McCorvie, pp. 268-286. Center for American Archaeology, Kampsville, Illinois.

Mazrim, Robert
2002 "Now Quite Out of Society": Archaeology and Frontier Illinois. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program Transportation Archaeological Bulletin No. 1. University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

2009 A Proposed Fine Grained Chronology of European Presences in the Illinois Country. *Illinois Archaeology* 21:213-219

McDermott, John Francis
1949 *Old Cahokia: A Narrative and Documents Illustrating the First Century of Its History.* The St. Louis Historical Documents Foundation, St. Louis

McElrath, Dale, and Mark Branstner, Dwayne Scheid, Charles Witty, Patrick Durst, Brian Adams
2013 *Phase II Investigations and Proposed Phase III Data Recovery Plan for Archaeological Sites Investigated fro the I-64/Rieder Road Interchange.* Illinois State Archaeological Survey, Prairie Research Institute, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, and the Illinois Department of Transportation. ISAS Technical Report No. 146.

McMillan, Bruce R.
2006 Records of Early Bison in Illinois. *Scientific Papers* Vol. 31. Illinois State Museum, Springfield.

Meyer, Douglas K.
2000 *Making the Heartland Quilt.* Southern Illinois University Press, Carbondale.

NPS
2015 Online resource http://www.nps.gov/nr/travel/aviation/sco.htm).

Ogle, George A., and Co. (Publisher)
1901 *Standard Atlas of St. Clair County, Illinois* . Chicago.

Pattison, William
1957 Beginnings of the American Rectangular Land Survey System, 1784-1800. Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Chicago.

Reynolds, John
1852 The Pioneer History of Illinois. N. A. Randall, Belleville, Illinois.

Scheid, Dwayne
2012 *Revisit IAS Site form Hancock Site (11S825).* Report on file at the Illinois State Museum, Springfield.

Scheid, Dwayne, Patrick Durst, Charles O. Witty, and Mark C. Branstner
2012 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11S825 (Hancock Site) for the I-64 Interchange a Rieder Road Project*. Illinois State Archaeological Survey, Prairie Research Institute, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Schwegman, J. E.
1973 Comprehensive Plan for Illinois Nature Preserves System / Part 2. *The Natural Divisions of Illinois*. Illinois Nature Preserves Commission, Rockford, Illinois.

Skele, Mikels, Joyce A. Williams, George R. Holley, Harold W. Watters, Jr., Donald L. Booth, Christine A. Burns
2001 *Historic Archaeology of the Scott Joint-Use Archaeological Project.* SIUE Contract Archaeology, Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville.

St. Louis Post Dispatch
2009 *MidAmerica Wings it Without Allegiant Air* 1/17/2009.

Stewart-Abernathy, Leslie
1986 The Moser Farmstead, Independent But Not Isolated: The Archaeology of a Late Nineteenth Century Ozark Farmstead. Arkansas Archaeological Survey Research Series No. 26. University of Arkansas, Fayetteville

Transeau, Edgar N.
1935 The Prairie Peninsula. *Ecology* 16:623–627.

U. S. Geological Survey (USGS)
1932 Lebanon, Ill. (15 minute quadrangle map), Washington D. C.

1991 Lebanon, Ill. (7.5-minute quadrangle map). Reston, Virginia.

Walton, W. C.
1928 A Brief History of St. Clair County. In Centennial, McKendree College, with St. Clair County History. pp. 435–527. McKendree College, Lebanon, Illinois.

Warner and Beers (Publisher)
1874 An Illustrated Historical Atlas of St. Clair Co., Illinois . Chicago.

Williams, Joyce, Mikels Skele, Donald Booth, George Holley, and Harold Watters, JR.
2001 West-Side Archaeology. In *Historic Archaeology of the Scott Joint-Use Archaeological Project*, edited by Mikels Skele et al., pp. 459-590. SIUE Contract Archaeology, Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville.

Witty, Charles, and Dwayne Scheid
2012 *Site 11S825 Concurrence Memorandum*. On file with Cultural Resources Unit, Illinois Department of Transportation, Springfield.

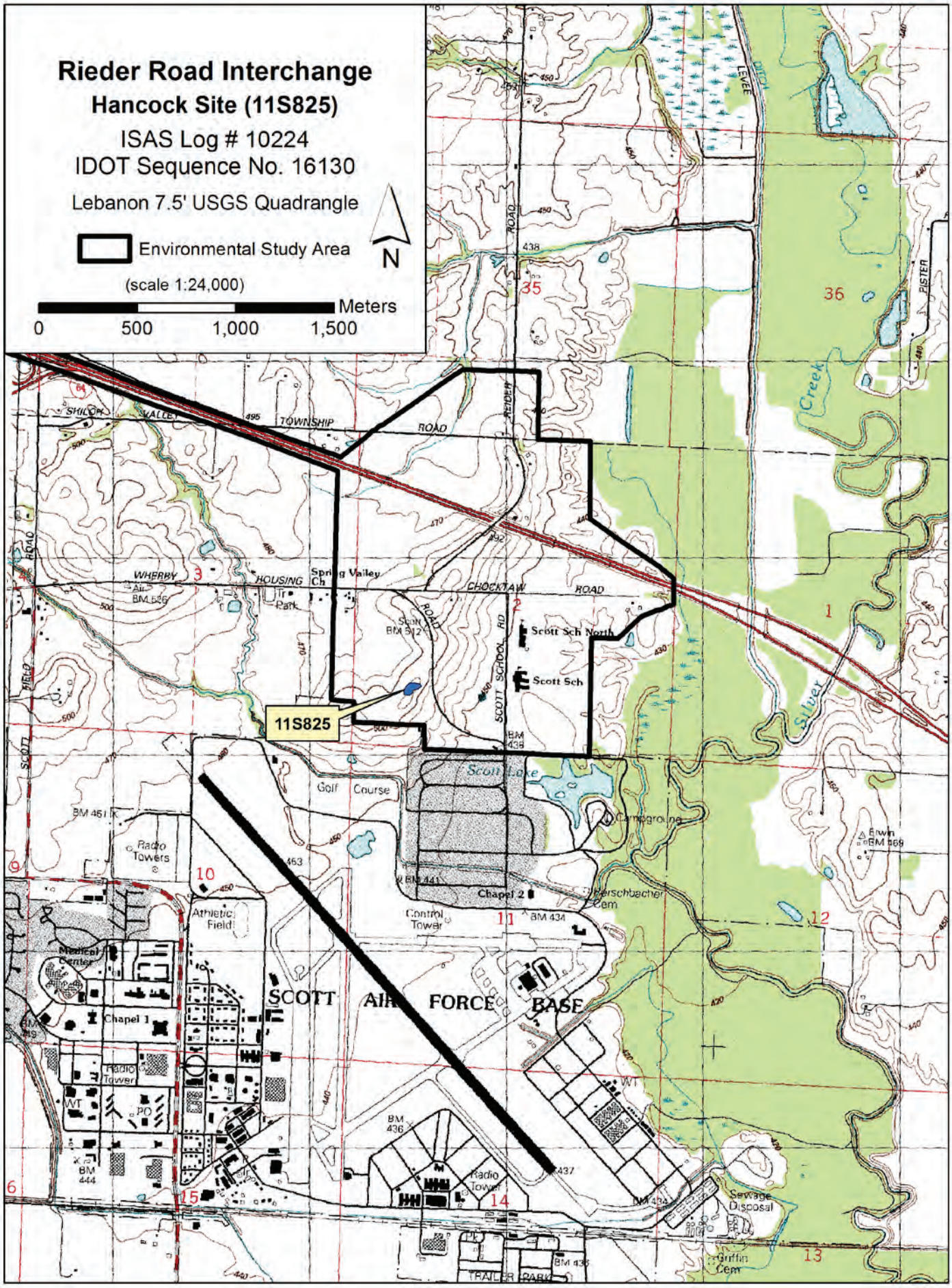

Rieder Road Interchange
Hancock Site (11S825)
ISAS Log # 10224
IDOT Sequence No. 16130
Lebanon 7.5' USGS Quadrangle
Environmental Study Area
N
(scale 1:24,000)
Meters
0
500
1,000
1,500
11S825
SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE
Scott Lake
Golf Course
Campground
Radio Towers
Athletic Field
Medical Center
Chapel 1
Chapel 2
Control Tower
Scott Sch North
Scott Sch
Spring Valley Ch
Sewage Disposal
Silver Creek
TOWNSHIP ROAD
CHOCTAW ROAD
REIDER ROAD
SCOTT SCHOOL RD
WHERRY HOUSING
TRAILER PARK

Figure 1.

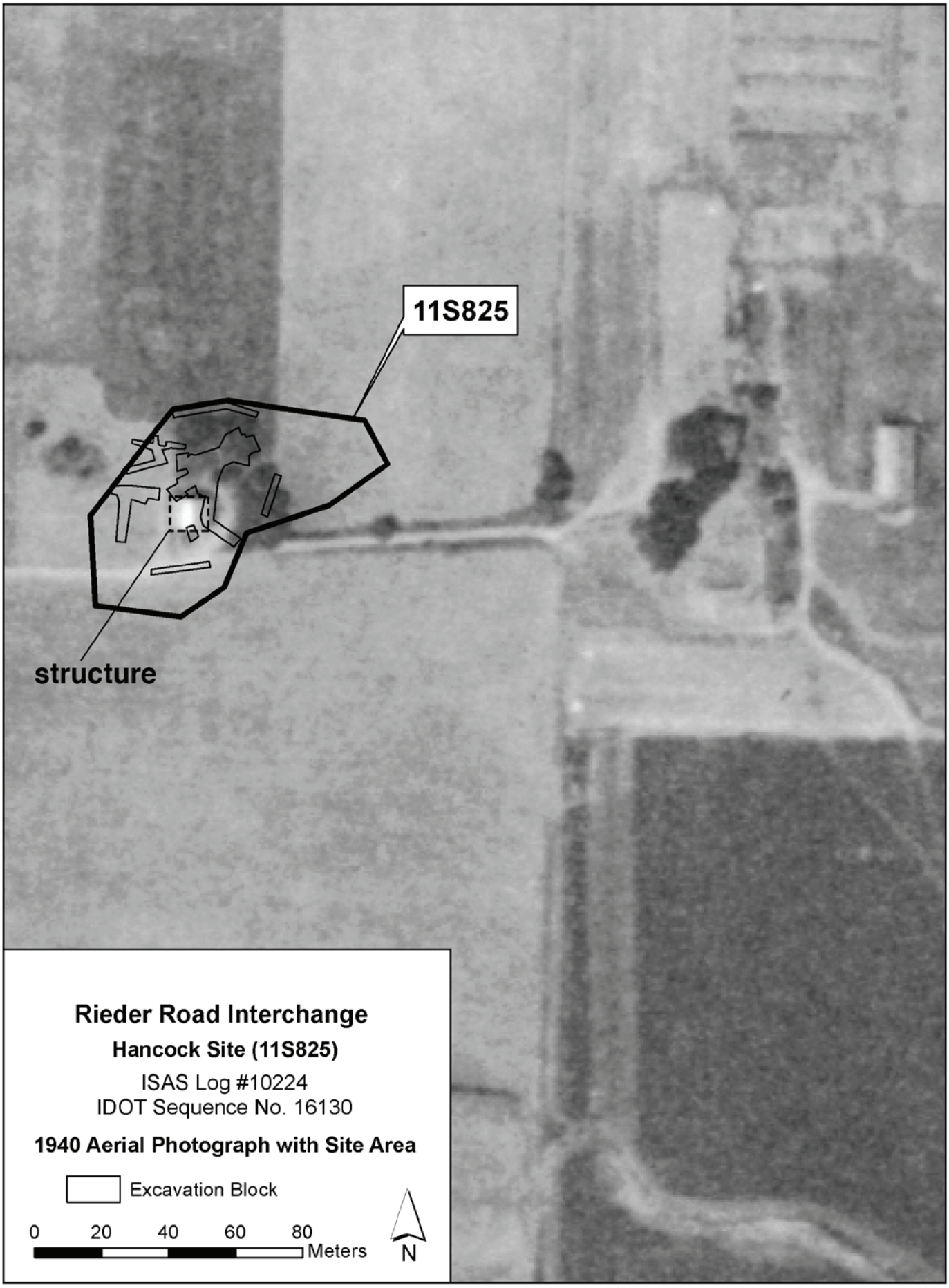

11S825
structure
Rieder Road Interchange
Hancock Site (11S825)
ISAS Log #10224
IDOT Sequence No. 16130
1940 Aerial Photograph with Site Area
Excavation Block
0 20 40 60 80
Meters
N

Figure 2.

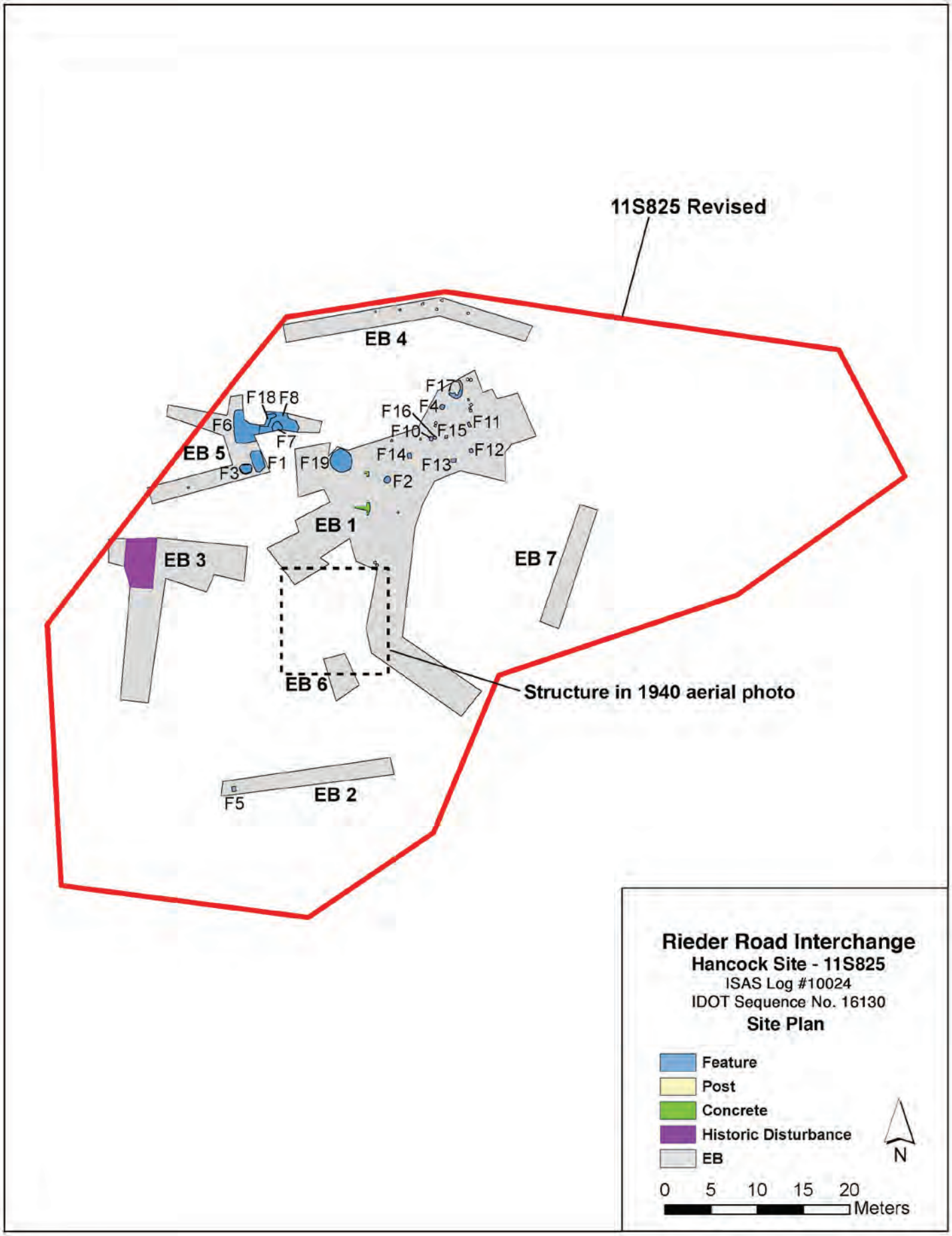

11S825 Revised
EB 4
F17
F18 F8
F16
F4
F6
F10
F15
F11
F7
EB 5
F14
F12
F1
F19
F13
F3
F2
EB 1
EB 3
EB 7
EB 6
Structure in 1940 aerial photo
F5
EB 2
Rieder Road Interchange
Hancock Site - 11S825
ISAS Log #10024
IDOT Sequence No. 16130
Site Plan
Feature
Post
Concrete
Historic Disturbance
EB
N
0 5 10 15 20
Meters

Figure 3.

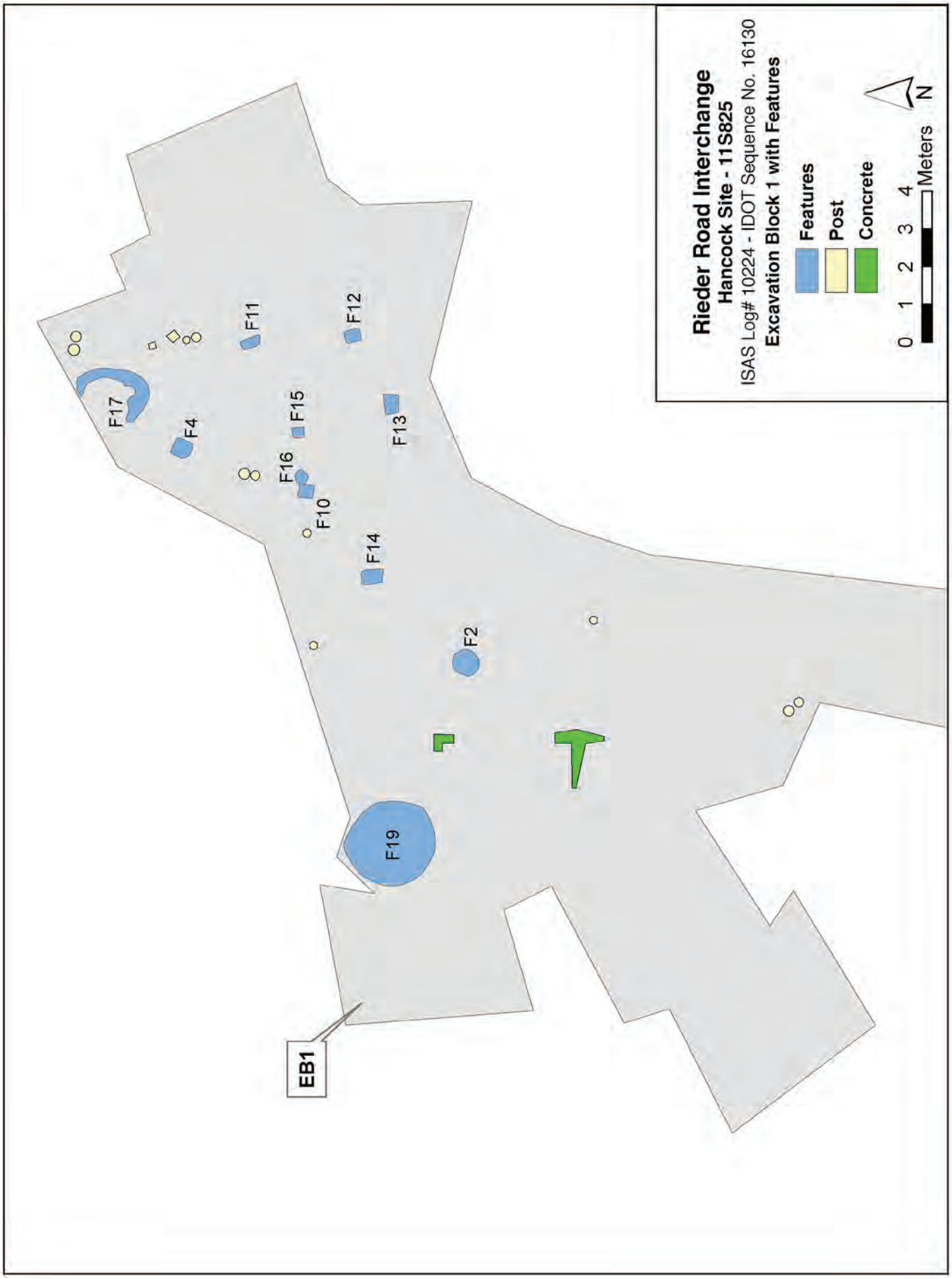

Rieder Road Interchange
Hancock Site - 11S825
ISAS Log# 10224 - IDOT Sequence No. 16130
Excavation Block 1 with Features
Features
Post
Concrete
0 1 2 3 4 Meters
N
F17
F4
F11
F12
F15
F16
F10
F13
F14
F2
F19
EB1

Figure 4.

Rieder Road Interchange
Hancock Site - 1S825
ISAS Log# 10224
IDOT Sequence No. 16130
Excavation Block 5 with Features
Features
Profile Nails
Trees
0
0.5
1
1.5
2
Meters
N
EB5
F8
F7
F18
F6
F1
F3
8A
18B
18A
8E
1E
1A
1D
3B

Figure 5.

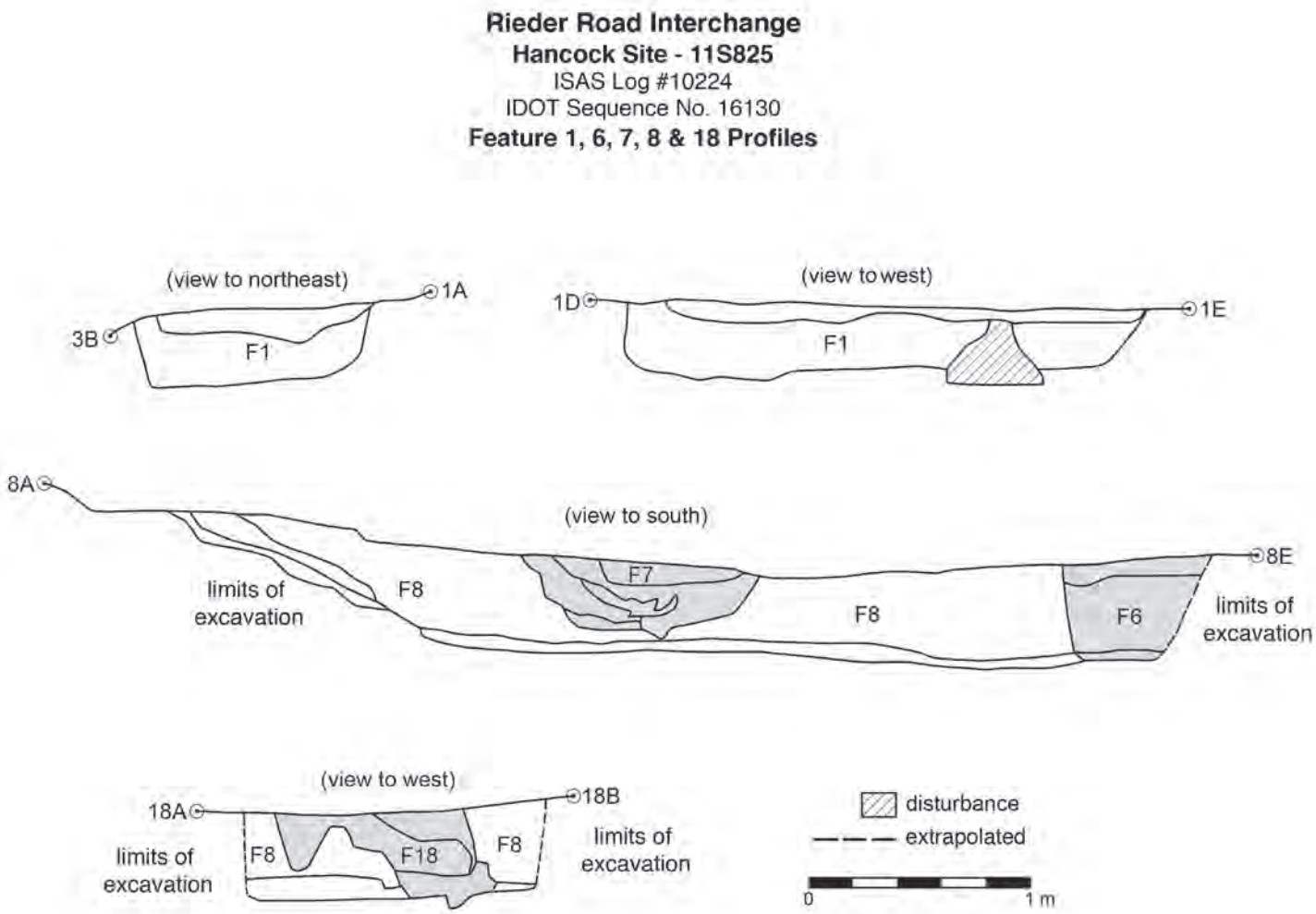

Rieder Road Interchange
Hancock Site - 11S825
ISAS Log #10224
IDOT Sequence No. 16130
Feature 1, 6, 7, 8 & 18 Profiles
(view to northeast)
1A
3B
F1
(view to west)
1D
1E
F1
8A
(view to south)
8E
limits of excavation
F8
F7
F8
F6
limits of excavation
(view to west)
18A
18B
limits of excavation
F8
F18
F8
limits of excavation
disturbance
extrapolated
0
1 m

Figure 6.

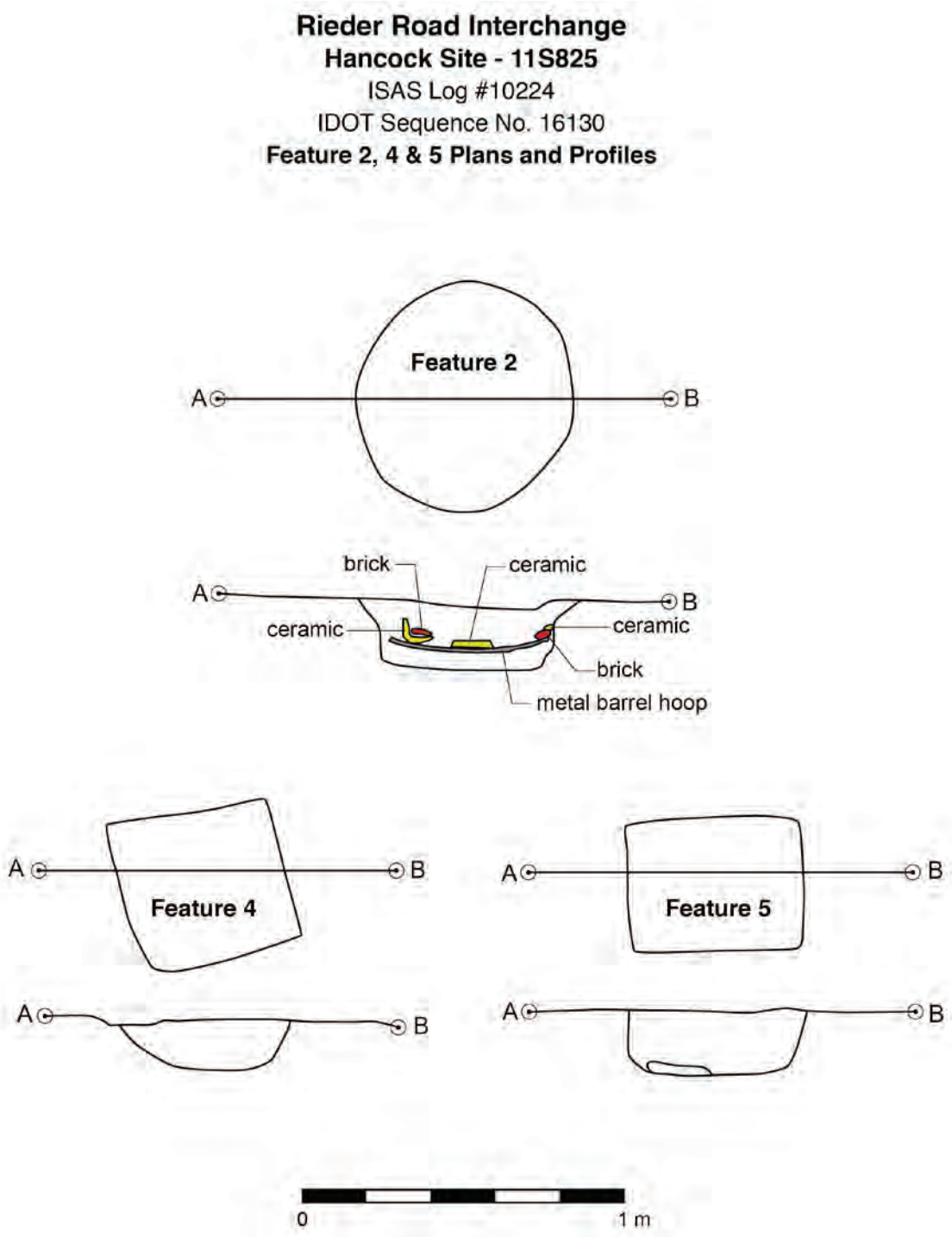

Rieder Road Interchange
Hancock Site - 11S825
ISAS Log #10224
IDOT Sequence No. 16130
Feature 2, 4 & 5 Plans and Profiles
Feature 2
A
B
brick
ceramic
ceramic
ceramic
brick
metal barrel hoop
Feature 4
Feature 5
0
1 m

Figure 7.

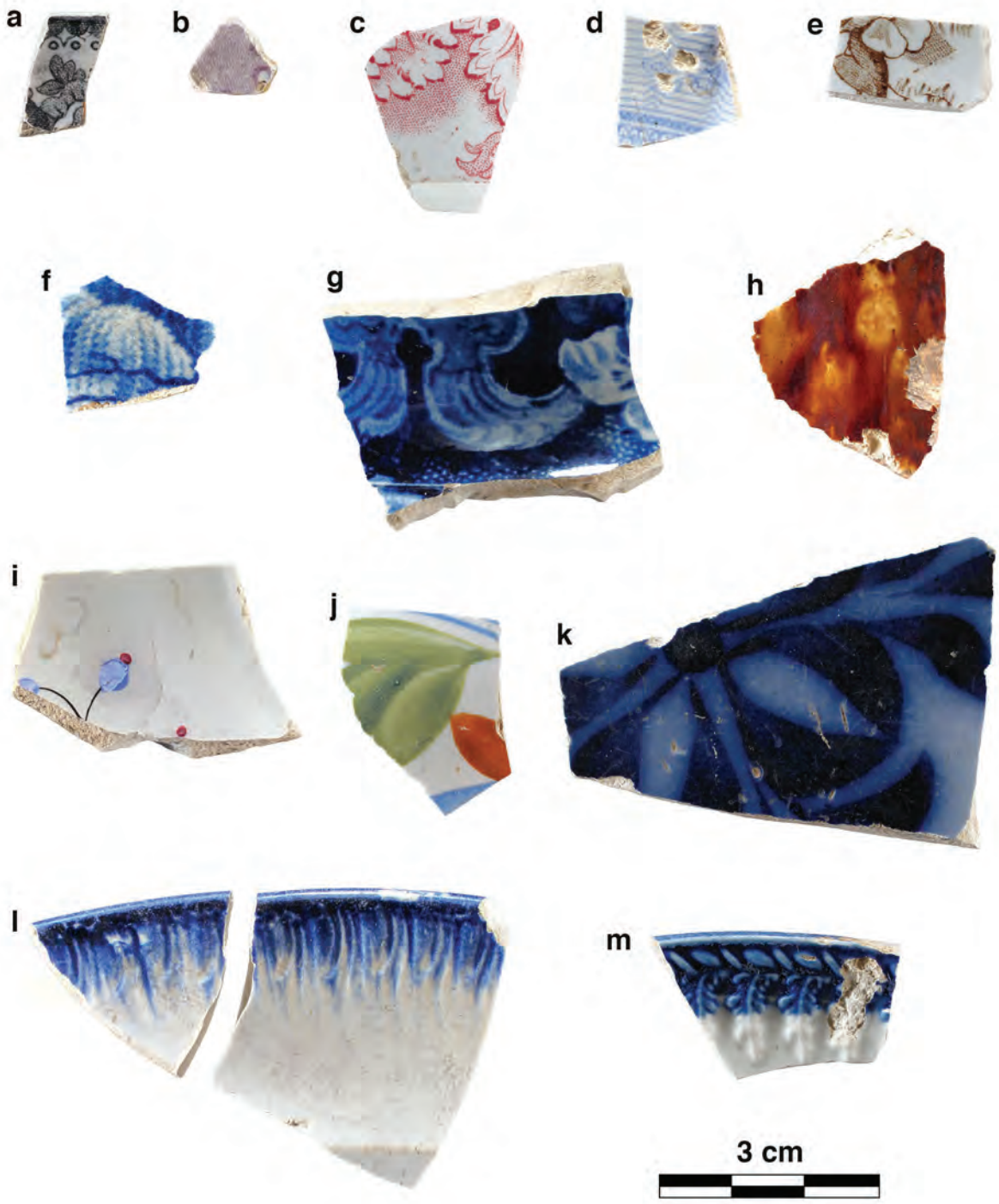


Figure 8. 11S825 Decorated earthenware: a-g) transfer-printed sherds; h) Rockingham sherd; i-j) handpainted sherds; k) Blue Flown sherd; l-m) blue edged sherds.

Figure 9. 11S825 marked ironstone: a) Ironstone China, E Challinor & Co; b) Warranted Ironstone China, Elsmore & Forster; c) Chauncey I. Filley, St. Louis Missouri; d) Clementson Brothers Royal Patent Stoneware, Hanley

Figure 10. 11S825 stoneware rims:: a) capacity mark; b) storage jar; c) beveled storage jar rim

Figure 11. 11S825 buttons: a-e) Prosser Buttons; f) brass dome button; g) five-hole bone button; h) floral brass "EXTRA QUALITY" button; i-l) flat brass buttons

Figure 12. 11S825 Container Glass: a) Charles Reuter, Lebanon, Illinois (ca. 1868-1880)

Figure 13. 11S825 personal items: a) embossed spoon; b) brass rivet; c) porcelain doll limb; d) toy teapot fragment; e) ceramic marble; f) 1876 Liberty Quarter; g) figural pipe

Figure 14. American Bottom Region

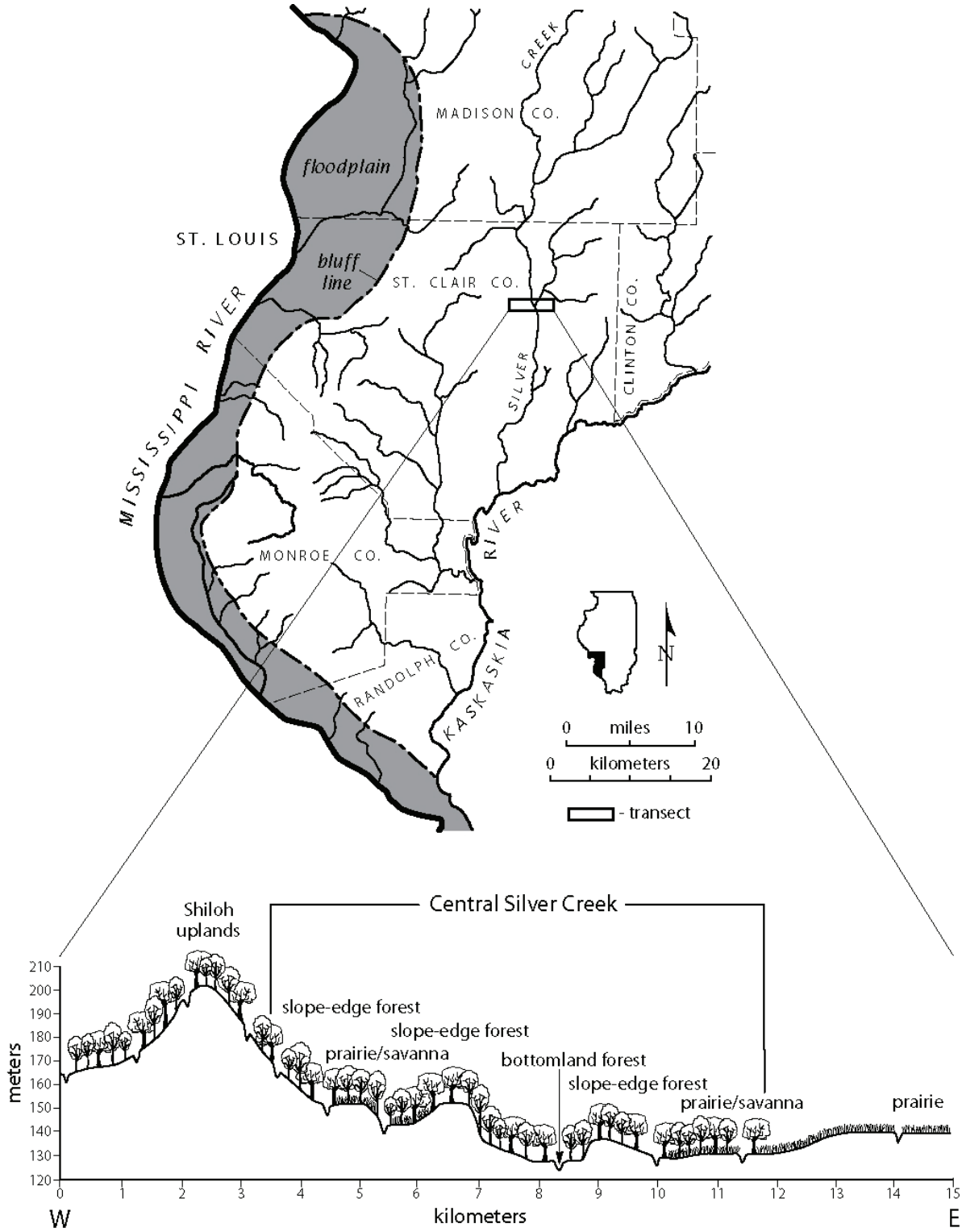


Figure 15. Silver Creek environmental zones.

Figure 16. St. Clair County T1N R7W, Sec. 2 (1815 18-1)

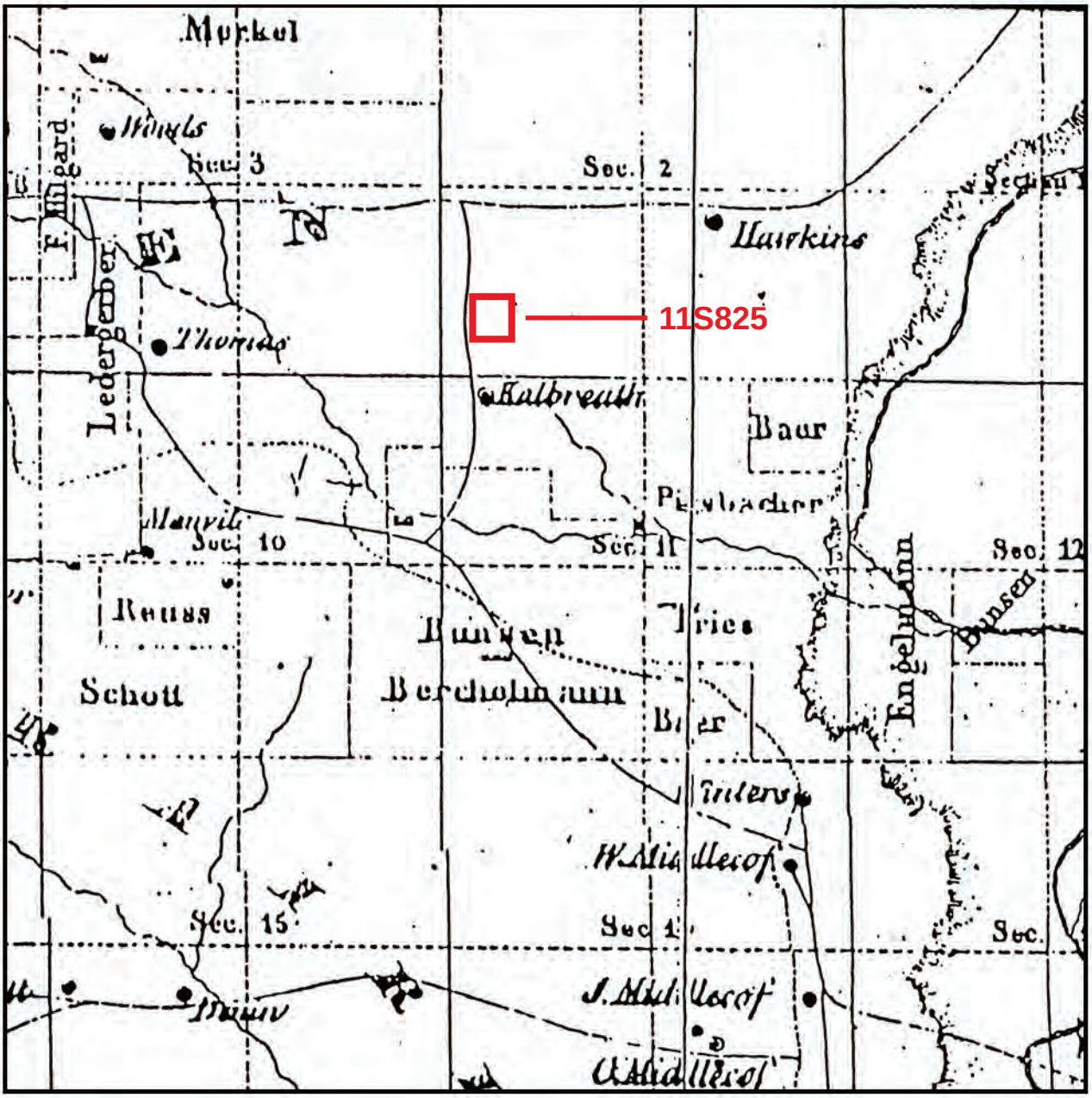


Figure 17. St. Clair County T1N R7W, Sec. 2 (Englemann 1837)

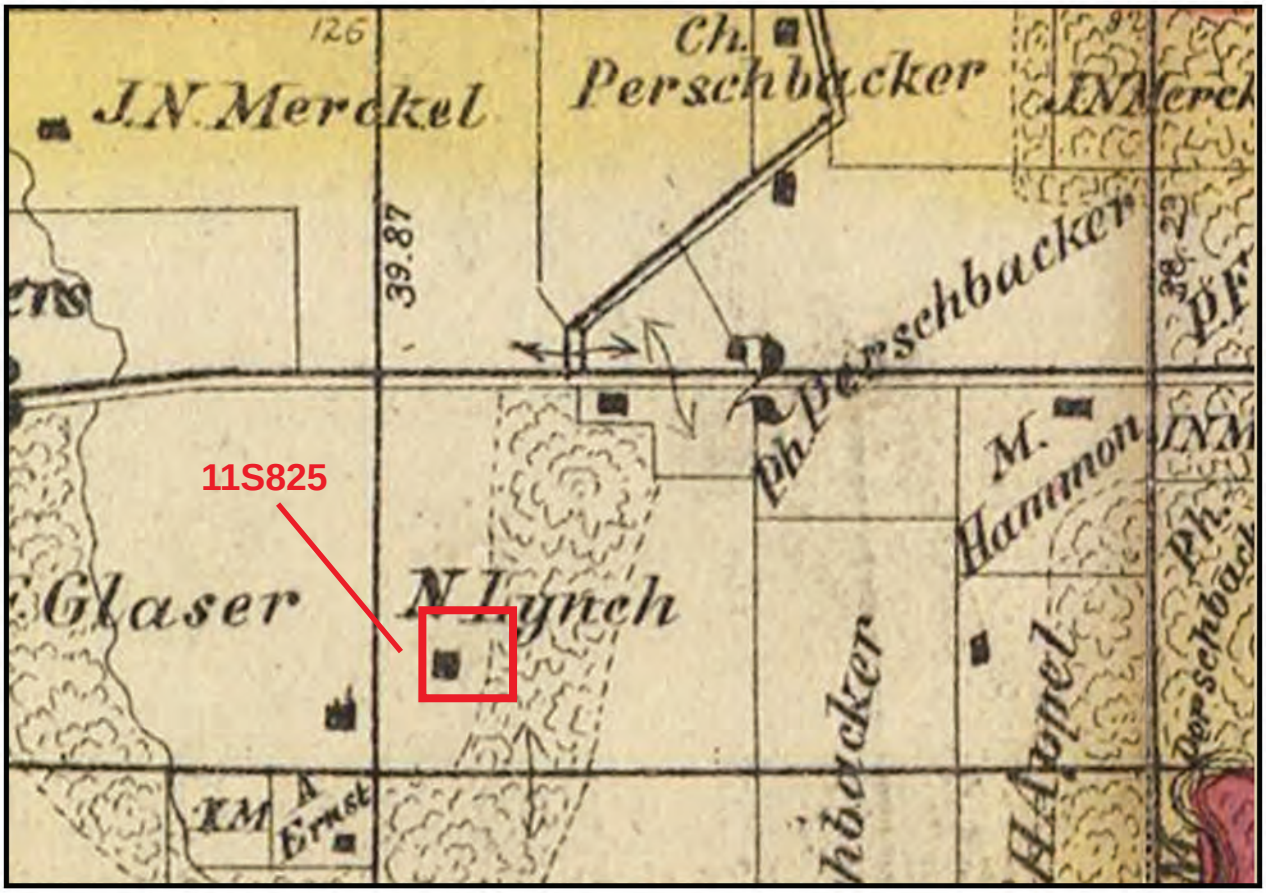


Figure 18. St. Clair County T1N R7W, Sec. 2 (Holmes 1863)

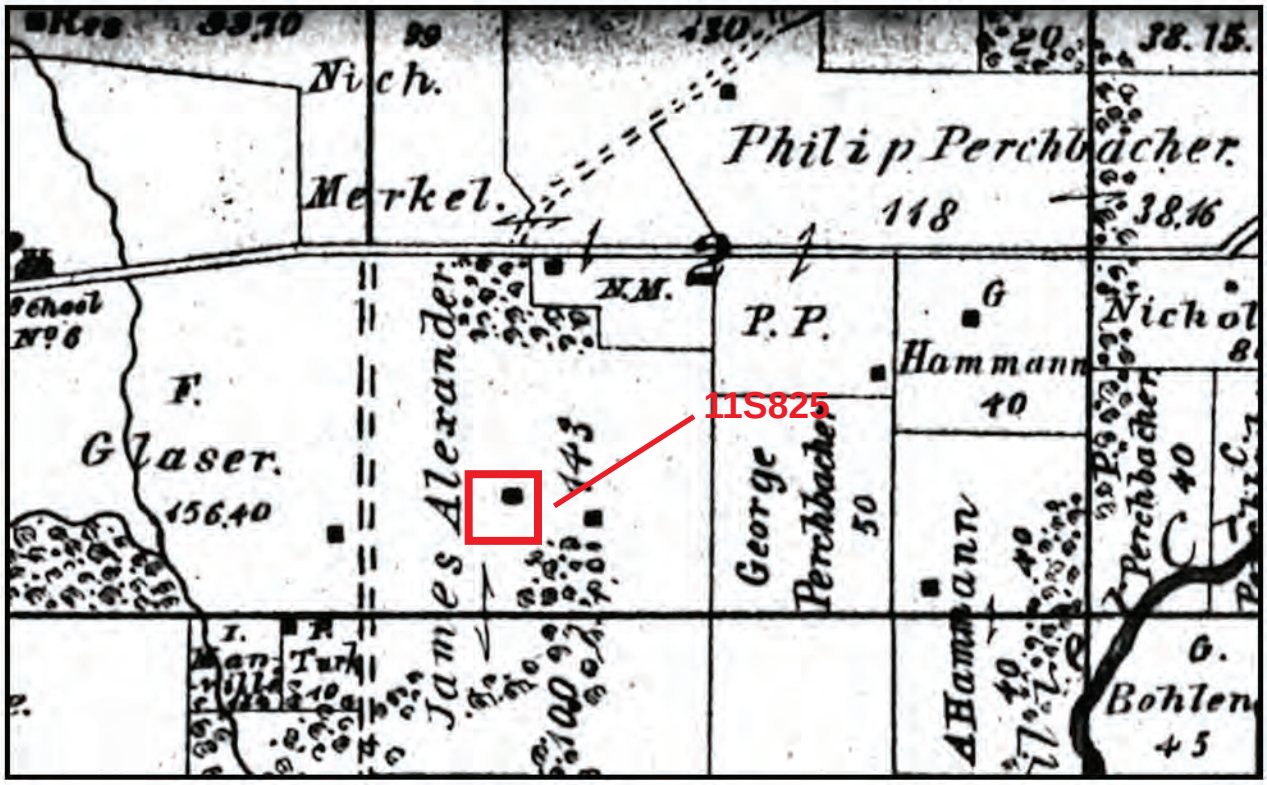


Figure 19. St. Clair County T1N R7W, Sec. 2 (Warner & Beers 1874)

Figure 20. St. Clair County T1N R7W, Sec. 2 (Ogle & Company 1901)

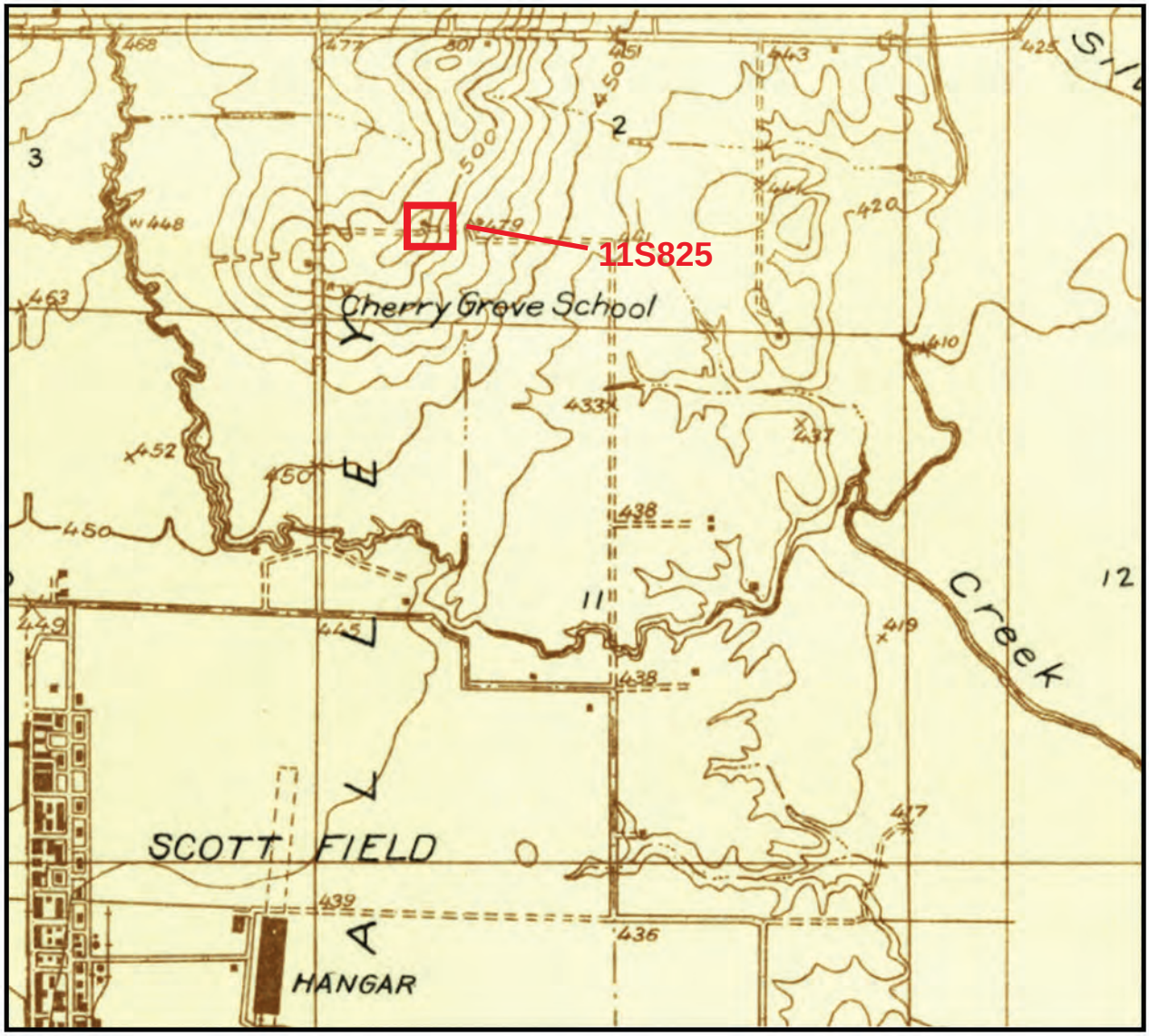


Figure 21. St. Clair County T1N R7W, Sec. 2 (USGS 1932)