PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG THE

PRESCOTT VETERANS AFFAIRS MEDICAL CENTER,

ARIZONA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,

AND THE

YAVAPAI-PRESCOTT INDIAN TRIBE

REGARDING THE

PRESCOTT VA MEDICAL CENTER
CAMPUS WIDE CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM,
YAVAPAI COUNTY

WHEREAS, the US Department of Veterans Affairs, Veterans Health Administration, Northern Arizona Veterans Health Care System (NAVAHCS), Prescott Veterans Affairs Medical Center (Prescott VAMC) proposes to execute a broad, campus-wide facilities design and construction program consisting of more than 20 separate projects described in Attachment A (Undertaking); and,

WHEREAS, the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), 54 U.S.C. § 300101 *et seq*., and its implementing regulations at 36 CFR Part 800 (Section 106) requires Federal Agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties and provide the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment on those undertakings; and

WHEREAS, the purpose of this Programmatic Agreement (PA) is to ensure compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA (54 U.S.C §306108), and its implementing regulations at 36 CFR § 800.6; and

WHEREAS, Prescott VAMC, in consultation with the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), and Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe (YPIT) to this PA, has established the Undertakings' Area of Potential Effects (APE), as defined by 36 CFR § 800.16 (d), to include the entire campus within the fence line, as well as including Prescott VAMC property located outside of the main campus fence line as required for two City of Prescott projects located just outside of the fence line, as shown on the APE map, Attachment A. If any projects were to be executed outside of the APE as defined in this PA, they would be separately consulted; and

WHEREAS, Prescott VAMC, pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.5(a), has determined that this Undertaking could have an adverse effect on archeological features or historic buildings listed as contributing elements to the Fort Whipple Historic District, and additional cultural resources which have yet to be evaluated as potential contributing elements to the District; and

WHEREAS, the SHPO is authorized to enter into this PA in order to fulfill its role of advising and assisting federal agencies in carrying out their responsibilities pursuant to Sections 101 and 106 of the NHPA and 36 CFR 800.2(c)(1)(i) and 800.6(b), and the SHPO is a Signatory to this PA; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.6(a)(1), Prescott VAMC has notified the ACHP of its adverse effect determination with specified documentation and the ACHP has chosen not to participate in the consultation pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.6(a)(1)(iii); and

WHEREAS, the tribes that attach religious or cultural importance to affected cultural resources and Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP) in the APE have been consulted pursuant to 36 CFR 800.2(c)(2)(ii)(A-F) and Executive Order 13175, regarding the effects of the Undertaking on historic properties; and

WHEREAS, the Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe reservation is immediately adjacent to the APE and Prescott VAMC has invited YPIT to be a signatory to this PA; and

WHEREAS, Prescott VAMC has invited the Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation, the Fort Mojave Indian Tribe, the Hopi Tribe, the Hualapai Tribe, the Navajo Nation, the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, the Yavapai-Apache Nation, and the Pueblo of Zuni to be concurring parties to the PA:

WHEREAS, pursuant to 36 CFR 800.2(c)(5), Prescott VAMC has identified the National Cemetery, the City of Prescott and the Sharlot Hall Museum as interested parties regarding the effects of the undertaking on historic properties, and has invited them to be concurring parties to the PA; and

WHEREAS, for the purposes of this PA the term "Signatory Parties" refers to the Signatories (SHPO and YPIT) and other interested parties named in this document (the listed tribes with ancestral or traditional interests, the National Cemetery, the City of Prescott, and the Sharlot Hall Museum); and

WHEREAS, to fulfill requirements of 36 CFR 800.6(a)(4) and 36 CFR 800.11(e)(6), Prescott VAMC solicited public involvement by a public announcement via an Internet posting at: *https://www.prescott.va.gov/index.asp;* and

NOW, THEREFORE, Prescott VAMC, SHPO, and YPIT agree that this PA shall be implemented in accordance with the following stipulations in order to take into account the effect of the undertaking on historic properties.

STIPULATIONS

Prescott VAMC shall ensure that the following measures and stipulations are carried out.

I. Area of Potential Effects (APE)

It is anticipated that all construction activities will be restricted to the APE as defined in Attachment A. If, however, during the course of project planning or construction, a need arises to make changes to project specific construction areas or ancillary areas that expand or alter the APE for an individual undertaking, including any use of, or negative impact to, the campus grounds, Prescott VAMC shall take the following steps:

A. Notify SHPO and Signatory Parties of the change and define the new APE, in consultation with SHPO and Signatory Parties.

B. Ensure that the new APE is inventoried and historic properties, if any are identified, are evaluated in a manner consistent with 36 CFR § 800.4. A research design for the inventory, documentation, and analysis of the new APE will be developed in consultation with SHPO, tribes, and other Signatory Parties. No work will be conducted in the new APE until the effects in that area have been assessed and resolved.

C. Prepare inventory reports consistent with SHPO guidelines and distribute to SHPO and Signatory Parties as appropriate for review and comment within 30 calendar days of completion of fieldwork conducted under Subsection B.

D. Evaluate historic significance and determine NRHP eligibility of newly discovered historic properties or sites consistent with 36 CFR § 800.5, in consultation with SHPO and Signatory Parties. Prescott VAMC, in consultation with SHPO and Signatory Parties, shall then apply the Criteria of Adverse Effect in a manner consistent with 36 CFR Part 800.5 and seek SHPO and Signatory Parties' concurrence.

E. If Prescott VAMC and SHPO do not agree on NRHP-eligibility of any properties or sites within the new APE, Prescott VAMC will obtain a formal Determination of Eligibility from the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to 36 CFR § 63.

F. If NRHP-eligible archaeological resources will be adversely affected, Prescott VAMC will prepare a Supplemental Treatment Plan in consultation with SHPO, affected tribes, and other Signatory Parties.

II. Professional Qualifications

Prescott VAMC will ensure that all historic preservation and archaeological resources work performed by or on behalf of the agency pursuant to this agreement, shall be accomplished by or under the direct supervision of persons who meet or exceed the pertinent qualifications standard for the relevant discipline set out in the Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualifications*

Standards (48 FR 44738-44739). Additionally, an architectural historian shall be retained by Prescott VAMC to review and comment upon architectural designs of proposed buildings or existing building modification preservation and/or renovation plans.

III. Cultural Resources Awareness Training

A. Prescott VAMC will ensure that key personnel, including but not limited to the Director and Associate Director of the Prescott VAMC, the Chief Engineer, the Assistant Chief Engineer, and the Green Environmental Programs Manager, will complete Section 106 training administered by the VA Federal Preservation Office (FPO), SHPO, or the ACHP within one year of signature of this PA.

B. Using the Cultural Resources Awareness Training packet in Attachment B, Prescott VAMC will present a briefing for all new personnel to the Prescott VAMC about the historic significance of the campus and the potential for buried resources at the biweekly campus New Employee Orientations (NEO).

C. To ensure compliance with the terms of the PA, the Prescott VAMC has developed this Cultural Resources Awareness Training (Attachment B) for all employees and contractors who engage in or supervise others in conducting routine management activities. These employees should include facilities/capital asset managers, buildings and ground managers, maintenance staff, landscapers, construction staff, planning staff, and engineering staff. The training will be conducted by the Cultural Resources Management Officer at Prescott VAMC.

1. The purpose of the training will be to familiarize the participants with:

   - Applicable federal laws and regulations, including NHPA Sections 110 and 106 and 36 CFR part 800;
   - Secretary of the Interior *Standards and Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Properties*;
   - The Prescott VAMC Health Care System Memorandum No. 138-FM-04, Cultural Resources Management;
   - The activities covered by this PA;
   - The identification of prehistoric and historical objects and artifacts;
   - The identification of human remains and objects of cultural patrimony;
   - Procedures for unanticipated discoveries of archaeological or human remains; and
   - The location and range of the specific APE identified in this PA.

2. Prescott VAMC will ensure that all contractors and lessees participate in the training prior to initiation of construction or ground disturbance. Prescott VAMC will conduct training for all contractors already at work on campus.

D. Prescott VAMC will include language in all future contracts, delineating staff and contractor obligations on the following topics: the historical significance of the buildings, structures, and landscape elements of the campus; the presence of known archaeological sites and the potential for additional sites; the types of archaeological resources likely to be present on campus; and the process to notify the Cultural Resources Management Officer if historic resources are encountered unexpectedly.

IV. Archaeological Resources

A. Prescott VAMC will avoid, protect, and if needed, evaluate known archaeological sites, to include those whose boundaries are not completely understood. Prescott VAMC will ensure that construction drawings for all Undertaking activities falling within the parameter of this PA will clearly identify high, moderate and/or low sensitivity areas for buried resources.

High, moderate and low sensitivity areas will be clearly defined on the Masterplan Archaeological Sensitivity Map that uses data derived from multiple archaeological surveys completed on the Prescott VAMC campus since 1985 (Attachment C).

B. Prescott VAMC has developed a Draft Site Treatment and Management Plan addressing the future care of all archaeological sites. The approved plan will be implemented immediately (Attachment C).

C. An archaeological survey will be required prior to any ground disturbing project in areas that have not already been surveyed to current professional standards.

D. Within two years of signature of this PA, Prescott VAMC will complete and update a campus-wide cultural resources pedestrian survey and inventory, to include a comprehensive report.

E. Prescott VAMC will ensure that Arizona State Museum (ASM) Site Cards and results reports are uploaded to the AZSITE system and submitted to the ASM Archaeological Records Office.

F. Prescott VAMC has developed a Monitoring Plan and Discovery Protocol consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archaeological Documentation (48 FR 44734-44737), the Council's Treatment of Archaeological Properties (ACHP, draft 1980), and applicable Arizona regulations (Appendix D of the Site Treatment and Management Plan). In accordance with plan, the Prescott VAMC will ensure that archaeological monitoring will be implemented for all ground disturbing activities associated with construction activities in the High and Moderate Sensitivity Zones. Prescott VAMC will meet periodically with all contractors and the YPIT to ensure continued compliance with this PA and to ensure against any future damage to archeological sites. In the event of the unanticipated discovery of cultural resources, the Prescott VAMC and its contractors shall follow the procedures outlined in the Site Treatment and Management Plan in order to minimize construction delays.

G. If human remains are encountered during any construction and ground-disturbing activities, the Prescott VAMC will comply with all applicable Federal and State provisions. Prescott VAMC has developed a Human Remains Discovery Plan (Appendix E of the Site Treatment and Management Plan) to comply with applicable provisions under NAGPRA and ARPA regulations and RCW 68.60 et seq., if necessary. Within one working day of each non-forensic unanticipated discovery, consultation with tribes will be initiated. All forensic discoveries will be reported to the SHPO, tribes, and Signatory Parties within 24 hours. The Prescott VAMC will retain a forensic anthropologist to determine cultural affiliation and/or whether or not the remains are over 100 years old. The County Medical Examiner will be notified if the remains are determined to be non-Native American and/or historical.

H. Prescott VAMC will undertake the following to ensure adequate communication between the Prescott VAMC, SHPO, the Signatory Parties, and archaeological field crews.

- Prescott VAMC will designate a Primary Point of Contact for each project with cultural resource training to ensure the efficient flow of technical information between parties through the continued consultation and implementation of the PA.

- Within two weeks of signature of the PA, Prescott VAMC shall identify a set of scheduled communications that might include monthly field reports, conference calls at times agreed to by the parties, and, if practical, on-site meetings.

V. Artifact Analysis, Archival Management, and Curation

A. Within the Site Treatment and Management Plan, Prescott VAMC has identified a Curation Plan for all collected materials from ongoing construction projects and routine maintenance work on campus.

B. Prescott VAMC will ensure that all records and material resulting from monitoring, identification, and archaeological testing or data recovery efforts (if applicable) are curated in Building 11 which meets the criteria of 36 CFR Part 79, except those human remains and objects subject to Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). Any objects subject to NAGPRA shall be treated in accordance with Stipulation IV.E and the Human Remains Discovery Plan in Appendix E of the Site Treatment and Management Plan (Attachment C).

C. Prescott VAMC will assess any claims or curation requests made by any affected Tribal Government in accordance with applicable federal and state laws. Prescott VAMC will facilitate the involvement of affected Tribal Governments in the decisions related to final disposition of archaeological artifacts. If any party objects to any element of the disposition, they may object in accordance with the procedures outlined in Stipulation IX, Dispute Resolution.

D. Prescott VAMC will ensure that the cultural resource investigations and findings related to these Undertakings are documented in a report that meets state and federal standards, except those investigations and findings involving Native American human remains and cultural resources subject to NAGPRA shall additionally be in conformance with Tribal Government requirements for culturally appropriate documentation and handling to the greatest extent possible. The report shall summarize the methodologies, results, and conclusions drawn from the documentation and analysis of any sites and artifacts conducted in accordance with this Agreement. The report shall be distributed to the Signatory Parties, and non-confidential portions of the report may be made available to the public.

VI. Architectural Treatment Measures

A. Design Guidelines Preparation

Prescott VAMC, with assistance of a preservation architect, has prepared Design Guidelines to facilitate iterative consultation to achieve context-sensitive design for new building construction, site layouts, and landscapes. The Guidelines identify and describe the character-defining architectural and cultural landscape elements of principal contributing resources of the Historic District. Prescott VAMC has provided a range of development solutions and appropriate techniques to improve compatibility with the contributing elements of the historic built environment (Attachment D).

B. Design Review

Prior to the demolition or alteration of any historic structure Prescott VAMC shall submit architectural drawings and other appropriate documentation to SHPO. Said documentation may include but is not limited to photographs, site plans, and construction documents. SHPO will provide comments on any proposed demolition or alteration to assist Prescott VAMC in complying with the Secretary of Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.

VII. Historic Preservation Planning Activities

A. Preparation of Revised National Register Nomination Form

Within one year from the date of the execution of the PA, and in coordination with the SHPO and Signatory Parties, the Prescott VAMC will prepare a revised and updated Fort Whipple National Register Nomination Form, originally prepared in 1998. The nomination form shall be prepared in accordance with NPS regulations 36 CFR 60 by a cultural resource professional(s) as described in Stipulation II Professional Qualifications. Revised drafts of the nomination shall be provided to SHPO and Signatory Parties until the draft is accepted by SHPO.

VIII. Annual Report and Meeting

A. Every year, on or about October 31, the Prescott VAMC Cultural Resources Manager will report on all routine management activities undertaken the previous fiscal year as well as the status of mitigation measures within this PA. The Cultural Resources Manager will

email the report to Veteran's Integrated Service Network (VISN) 22, which will forward it to SHPO and Signatory Parties for review and comment.

B. Prescott VAMC Annual Report will describe each action by categories listed, i.e. building exterior, infrastructure, landscaping, etc., activity location (building number or grounds location), the specific nature of the activity at the location, i.e. construction of new specialty care clinic, the activity date, and comments on how adverse effects to the historic property were avoided.

C. Prescott VAMC will provide Signatory Parties an opportunity to meet and discuss the annual report, and any concerns with the implementation of the PA.

IX Dispute Resolution

A. Unless otherwise specified in this Agreement, should any Signatory to this Agreement object at any time to any actions proposed or the manner in which the terms of this PA are implemented, Prescott VAMC shall consult with the objecting party to resolve the objection. Upon receiving the written objection(s):

1. Prescott VAMC will notify any non-objecting Signatories as to the nature of the dispute.

2. Prescott VAMC will attempt to informally resolve the objection.

3. In the event that informal attempts are unsuccessful, Prescott VAMC will invite the objecting party to a reconciliation meeting for the purpose of discussing and resolving the objection. Prescott VAMC shall issue such invitation no later than ten (10) working days after receipt of the written objection and shall schedule a meeting to be held within fifteen (15) working days following receipt of the invitation unless the parties mutually agree to a later scheduling of the meeting. The time frames specified herein may be expedited or extended by mutual written agreement.

B. Should any consulting tribe object to any proposed plan, curation procedure, handling of Native American human remains, the resolution of adverse impacts or sufficiency of proposed mitigation measures, Prescott VAMC shall consult with the Tribal Governments to seek to resolve the objection under Stipulation IX.A.

C. If Prescott VAMC determines that an objection cannot be resolved through Stipulation IX.A, Prescott VAMC shall forward all documentation relevant to the dispute to the ACHP, including the Prescott VAMC's proposed resolution. Within 30 days of receipt of all documentation, the ACHP shall either:

1. The ACHP shall provide Prescott VAMC 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, Prescott VAMC 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. Prescott VAMC will then proceed according to its final decision.

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

D. Prescott VAMC'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.

X. Amendment

Any Signatory to this Agreement may request that it be amended, whereupon the parties will consult to consider such amendment. Any request to amend this Agreement shall be mailed to each signatory and concurring party at least 60 days in advance of any proposed consultation date.

XI. Termination And Suspension Plan

Any Signatory to this Agreement may terminate it by providing 60 days written notice to the other parties, provided that the signatories will consult during this 60-day waiting period to seek agreement on amendments or other actions that would avoid termination or suspension. In the event of termination or suspension, Prescott VAMC must either: (a) execute an PA pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.6; or (b) request, take into account, and respond to the comments of the ACHP under 36 CFR § 800.7.

XII. Scope of Agreement

This Agreement is limited in scope to the Undertaking and is entered into solely for that purpose. Nothing in this Agreement is intended or shall be construed to diminish or affect in any way the right of the Tribes to take any lawful action to protect Native American graves from disturbance or desecration, to protect archaeological sites from damage, or to protect the Tribes' rights under cemetery and Native American graves protection laws, or other applicable laws.

Additionally, this Agreement does not create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable by law or equity, by persons who are not a party to this Agreement, against the SHPO, or Prescott VAMC, their officers, or employees, any Consulting Party, or any other person not a signatory to this Agreement.

XIII. Duration

This Agreement will continue in full force and effect until December 31, 2029. At any time in the 6-month period prior to this date, Prescott VAMC may request in writing that the signatories

review the Undertaking and consider an extension or modification of this Agreement. No extension or modification will be effective unless all signatories to the Agreement have agreed to it in writing.

XIV. Anti-Deficiency Act

The Prescott VAMC obligations under this PA are subject to the availability of funds and the stipulations of this PA are subject to the provisions of the Anti-Deficiency Act (31 USC 1341). The Prescott VAMC will make reasonable and good faith efforts to secure the necessary funds to implement this PA in its entirety. If compliance with the Anti-Deficiency Act alters or impairs the Prescott VAMC's ability to implement the stipulations of this PA, the Prescott VAMC will consult with the SHPO and ACHP in accordance with the amendment and termination procedures in Stipulations X and XI.

XV. Counterpart Signatures

This PA may be executed in counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original and all of which together shall constitute one and the same instrument.

Execution of this PA by the Signatories and implementation of its terms evidence that Prescott VAMC has taken into account the effects of this undertaking on historic properties and afforded the ACHP an opportunity to comment.

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG THE
PRESCOTT VETERANS AFFAIRS MEDICAL CENTER,
ARIZONA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
AND THE
YAVAPAI-PRESCOTT INDIAN TRIBE,
REGARDING THE
PRESCOTT VA MEDICAL CENTER
CAMPUS WIDE CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM,
YAVAPAI COUNTY

SIGNATORIES:

Barbara A Oemcke 1490531 Digitally signed by Barbara A Oemcke 1490531 Date: 2019.03.11 07:38:33 -07'00'

By:_____ Date: 3/11/2019
Barbara Oemcke
Director, VA Medical Center Prescott

By: Kathryn Leonard Date: 11 March 2019
Kathryn Leonard
Arizona State Historic Preservation Officer

By:_____ Date:_____
Robert Ogo, Acting President
Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe

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YAVAPAI-PRESCOTT INDIAN TRIBE
REGARDING THE
PRESCOTT VA MEDICAL CENTER
CAMPUS WIDE CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM,
YAVAPAI COUNTY

CONCURRING PARTIES:

By:_____ Date:_____
Bernadine Burnette, President
Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation

By:_____ Date:_____
Timothy Williams, Chairman
Fort Mojave Indian Tribe

By:_____ Date:_____
Timothy Nuvangyoama, Chairman
Hopi Tribe of Arizona

By:_____ Date:_____
Damon Clarke, Chairman
Hualapai Tribe

By:_____ Date:_____
Russell Begaye, President
Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico and Utah

By:_____ Date:_____
Martin Harvier, Sr., President
Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona

By:_____ Date:_____
Jane Russell-Winiecki, Chairwoman
Yavapai-Apache Nation of the Camp Verde Indian Reservation, Arizona

By:_____ Date:_____
Val R. Panteah, Sr., Governor
Pueblo of Zuni

By:_____ Date:_____
Mick Woodcock, Chief Curator
Sharlot Hall Museum

By:_____ Date:_____
Cat Moody, Historic Preservation Specialist/GIS Coordinator
City of Prescott

By:_____ Date:_____
Rebekah DuRocher, Cemetery Technician
Prescott National Cemetery

ATTACHMENT A

Description of Undertaking and Area of Potential Effects

PRESCOTT VA MEDICAL CENTER
2019-2020 CAMPUS WIDE CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

Description of Undertaking and Area of Potential Effect

The following projects comprise the proposed Undertaking being addressed in the Prescott VAMC 2019-2020 Campus Wide Construction Program Memorandum of Agreement. A basic project description is provided for each project, followed by a Section 106 evaluation for that project. Please see Figure 1 for the Area of Potential Effect (APE).

- **Replace 7200v Primary Feeder and Upgrade Exterior Campus Lighting (90% complete).** This project will replace and upgrade the existing 7200V, single-phase primary feeder serving the west portion of the NAVAHCS campus in Prescott, Arizona along Nell Crouch Road and Officer's Row. This will affect service to Buildings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, T-6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 36, 76, 77, and 78. This project also includes a lighting upgrade for the Prescott VAMC campus to allow for new LED style lighting along the main streets, side streets, parking lots, and walkways throughout the campus. This project received concurrence from SHPO on 1/19/2018 (reference SHPO-2018-0014 (140839)). It is added here as the project has not yet been completed.

  Please see Figure 2 for the locations of the remaining project trenching left to be completed.

  Section 106 Evaluation. In December 2017, Prescott VAMC discovered human remains along a portion of the 7200V project during trenching. An NOU describing the project and the Area of Potential Effects was issued to SHPO, ACHP, and affected tribes on December 21, 2017. By January 2018, Prescott issued a letter requesting concurrence on a determination of effect coupled with a series of mitigation measures to be implemented immediately. SHPO concurred with a finding of No Adverse Effect With Mitigation Measures in a letter dated January 19, 2018. Forensic analysis determined the bones to be of Native American decent and NAGPRA protocols were immediately initiated by Prescott VAMC. At this time, no Native American Tribe has stepped forward to claim the bones; however, work continued in the area after a consultation meeting with SHPO and another letter in which it was stipulated that remaining work in that portion of the trench would be completed in 6-inch backhoe layers so as to prevent damage to potential archaeological material, and allow for more immediate identification of soil color changes that may indicate human remains. SHPO concurrence on a finding of No Adverse Effect With Mitigation Measures was received on August 6, 2018. Work in this area has now been completed and no additional human remains were located.

  In April 2018, Prescott VAMC discovered human bone fragments in trenching for the

7200V line behind Building 28. The human remains were determined to be remnants of the historic Fort cemetery that had been moved in the late 1800s. With SHPOs concurrence on a finding of No Adverse Effect With Mitigation Measures, Prescott VAMC continued work in the remainder of the trench with an archaeological monitor observing while 6 inches of soil were removed at a time by a backhoe operator. No whole human skeletons were observed, only fragments of bones or finger bones were collected. The entire cemetery had been moved in the late 1800s and reinterred in the National Cemetery across Highway 69 from the Prescott VAMC. Work in this area has completed.

On November 29, 2018 in a portion of a trench in front of Building 23 on the northeastern corner of campus, what are believed to be human remains were discovered in a backdirt pile. In proximity to the bones, an 1872 US Army brass belt plate (used until the early 1900s) was also discovered. Project staff adhered to the Prescott VAMC Human Remains Discovery Protocol and appropriately contacted the VA Police, fenced off and protected the discovery site, and the VA Police contacted the County Medical Examiner who chose not to examine the remains. After a follow up to the initial notice of discovery, Greg Glassco with the YPIT replied stating the name of an individual who can perform analysis of the bones to determine if they are human and possible cultural affiliation. As the trench next to which the bones were discovered is already partially backfilled, it remains in this condition until the bones are analyzed or a decision is made as to whether further excavation is necessary. Consultation for this discovery remains open at this time.

This project is 90% complete with approximately 700 feet of trenching left. Even though this project has received SHPO concurrence it is as yet incomplete. For this reason and because unanticipated discoveries continue to occur on this project, it has been added to the MOA for continued compliance.

- **Repair, Replace, and Relocate Main Steam Riser from the Boiler Plant (construction contract awarded, work planned to start April 2019).** This project will repair/replace the main steam riser from the boiler plant to Buildings 107 (Main Hospital) and 148 (Community Living Center). This project will include the excavation of approximately 220 linear feet of trench at a width of 2-feet. The trench will generally run at less than five-feet in depth, however, due to the nature of the terrain as well as the depth of the connection points, at least one section roughly 50-feet in length may go as deep as 8 to 10-feet. Also included is the relocation of a medium voltage electrical service from inside the steam tunnel to a direct burial. This element will include approximately 90 to 100-lineal feet of trench at a maximum depth of 5-feet at a width of 2-feet. This project received concurrence from SHPO on 9/17/2018 (reference SHPO-2018-1635 (140839)). It is added here as the project has not yet been completed.

  Please see Figure 3 for the location of this project.

Section 106 Evaluation. Although this project has already received a SHPO concurrence on a finding of No Adverse Effect with mitigation measures, it is included here because the project has not yet started and this MOA will serve as a supplemental compliance document in conjunction with the Site Treatment and Management Plan and its Appendices.

- **Improve the Thermal Envelope (Replace Windows) for 16 Historic Buildings (construction contract awarded, work is planned to start in early 2019).** This project will replace the existing wood-framed single-pane double-hung and hopper windows in the following 15 buildings: 1, 12 thru 17, 24 thru 28, 76 thru 78, and the metal frame windows in Building 112. This will include remediating lead paint and asbestos in conjunction with replacing the windows. This project seeks to preserve in place the existing look and feel of the historic windows while reducing the energy requirements for heating and cooling these buildings by properly sealing the newly installed, energy-efficient windows. This project received concurrence from SHPO on 9/17/2018 (reference SHPO-2018-1432 (144416)). It is added here as the project has not yet been completed.

  Please see Figure 4 for the location of this project.

  Section 106 Evaluation. Although this project has already received a SHPO concurrence on a finding of No Adverse Effect with mitigation measures, it is included here because the project has not yet started and this MOA will serve as a supplemental compliance document in conjunction with the Site Treatment and Management Plan and its Appendices.

- **Repair, Resurface Roads (construction contract awarded, work is on hold pending consultation).** This project will repair and resurface deteriorating asphalt roads (Yavapai Trail, Dr. Allen Lane, and Officer's Row) that serve as thoroughfare and access to the Warehouse area, Engineering shops, Quarters loop, and staff parking on campus. It includes the full depth pavement removal and replacement of approximately 7,800 square yards of existing asphalt paving with a minimum of 22-inches of excavation and backfill of the existing road bed. It also includes widening of the existing road behind the former quarters by an additional 24-feet to provide head in parking for the quarters. The work includes adjustments to storm gutters, flow alignment, curb repair and repair sidewalk tripping hazards across campus. Finally, additional exterior LED lighting will be added to the road behind the former quarters.

  Please see Figure 5 for the locations of this project.

Section 106 Evaluation. A notice of undertaking with a request for concurrence on a recommendation of No Adverse Effect with mitigation measures was sent to SHPO on September 26, 2018. SHPO replied to that letter on November 27, 2018 disagreeing with the finding and changing it to adverse effect coupled with a request for a site treatment plan and memorandum of agreement. Therefore, this project is added here for consultation and compliance moving forward.

- **Construct New Warehouse (under design).** This project constructs a new 10,100 square foot modern, high bay warehouse just north of the existing softball field on the west side of the Prescott VAMC campus. Associated sitework will include the building foundation, trenching for utilities and additional asphalt paving for both the access road and vehicular parking at the warehouse. The building may be partially visible from several historical buildings including quarters 8-11 and buildings 17 and 70, although trees and terrain are expecting to limit most of the visual impacts. Please see Figure 6 for the location of this and the other new construction and/or expansion (building addition) projects.

  Section 106 Evaluation. The project is located on the western end of campus sandwiched between a softball field and open space on the west and historical buildings on the east, and bordered by open grassy slope to the north and parking lots to the south. Building 112, the closest historical building to the proposed project area, was not considered a contributing element to the historic district at the time of the 1998 National Register Nomination because it was not old enough to be evaluated. However, since the nomination, the building has become old enough to be evaluated for eligibility as a contributing element to the District, or to be individually listed in the NRHP. That being said, the construction of a new warehouse will indeed have an adverse effect on the viewshed of Building 112. Proposed mitigation for this project will include a formal evaluation of the building performed by an SOI qualified architectural historian to determine significance. Other mitigation may include designing the warehouse to have the general look and feel of the extant historical buildings on the Prescott VAMC campus. The project is included here for further consultation under the guidance of this MOA, the Prescott VAMC Site Treatment and Management Plan (Attachments C) and the Prescott VAMC Architectural Design Guidelines (Attachments D).

- **Radiology Department Relocation and Expansion (under design).** This project will construct a new 8,900 square foot single story addition to the east side of the eastern wing of the main hospital, building 107. It also renovates and converts approximately 5,800 square feet of space on 1st floor A Wing of the main Hospital to create a new 14,700 square feet Outpatient Radiology Department at the Prescott VAMC. The construction of the addition includes excavating for a full height basement that will serve as the mechanical spaces for the new addition. The building has been designed to complement the existing historic structure while avoiding the creation of a false sense of history. Key features, such

as the windows and the decorative features at the top parapet walls are being carried forward into the new addition.

Please see Figure 6 for the location of this and the other new construction and/or expansion (building addition) projects.

Section 106 Evaluation. Building 107 is the original VA hospital on the Prescott VAMC campus, built in 1937. The expansion and relocation will be constructed off the eastern side of the eastern wing. It will be built to complement the historic features but not to create a false sense of history. Windows will match to suit the rest of Building 107 and overall the building will have the general look and feel of the historic district, but will not be built to match. The project calls for the removal of a modern addition to the same wing in the same location. Ultimately in removing the modern addition and replacing it with the new radiology expansion to have a similar look and feel to the historical Building 107, the project will preserve the overall design of the historical VA component of the campus while simultaneously removing a modern feature not in keeping with the historic context. The proposed addition to the east wing is within the viewshed of Buildings 12 and 13, which are situated immediately across the road to the east of the proposed project area. These buildings are historical, but already in the viewshed of Building 117 (ca. 1974) and other modern improvements. Therefore, any changes or additions on the eastern wing of Building 107 will not cause additional impacts to the historical viewshed. A finding of No Adverse Effect with implementation of design guidelines named above, is recommended for this project.

- **Renovate the Exteriors of 24 Historic Buildings (in contracting for construction contract solicitation for the summer of 2019).** This project involves the exterior patch, repair and painting of 24 historic buildings including buildings 1 thru 11, 12 thru 15, building 17, buildings 24 thru 28 and buildings 76 thru 78. Work includes remediating lead based paint issues (through removal or encapsulation), patching/repairing deteriorating areas, with an emphasis on the wooden trim and porches, repainting each building, addressing moisture infiltration issues at foundation walls (as needed on a case by case basis for each building) including replacing underground storm drain leaders and regrading around the buildings to ensure positive drainage, and replacing the existing asphalt shingle roofs, metal porch roofs and all associated gutters and downspouts.

  Please see Figure 7 for the buildings included within this project.

  Section 106 Evaluation. This project consists of minor external improvements to the building that will not change the design, build, or historical character of the buildings. Ultimately this project amounts to preservation in place in that it will preserve the woodwork and other portions of the buildings for which paint will provide protection from weathering and sun damage. A finding of No Adverse Effect is recommended for this project as it will not change any physical characteristics of the buildings.

- **Renovate the Interiors of Buildings 24 thru 27 and 76 thru 77 for Student, Intern and Medical Resident Housing (in contracting for construction contract solicitation for the summer of 2019).** This project will renovate approximately 3,360 SF within each of Buildings 76 and 77 to provide two sets of male and two sets of female intern transient quarters. Upon completion, each duplex will be able to accommodate 6 students each. This project will also renovate approximately 1,460 SF within each of Buildings 24 thru 27 to provide four sets of rotational Medical Resident transient quarters. Upon completion, the four sets of quarters will be able to provide transient housing for up to 8 Medical Residents. Renovations will upgrade electrical, HVAC, plumbing, data/telephone infrastructure, floors, walls, handicap accessible restroom, and handicap accessibility to each of the buildings. Abatement of hazardous materials (e.g. asbestos, lead-based paint) will also be addressed with this renovation. The basic floorplan and historical architectural features will largely remain as they are today.

  Also included in the project is the construction of a new geothermal well field located in the open area across Nell Crouch Road from Buildings 24 thru 27. The geothermal field will contain 30 wells drilled approximately 400-feet deep. Construction of the field will include trenching between the well field and the individual buildings for the underground piping to support the geothermal heating and cooling system.

  Please see Figure 8 for the buildings included within this project.

  Section 106 Evaluation. The interior of these buildings have already experienced a lot of interior renovation in flooring, painting, light fixtures, and bathroom and kitchen updates. Generally the project will update existing spaces to modernize; however, there may be a need for a handicap ramp, the location of which has yet to be determined. The addition of handicap ramps would be an adverse effect to the historic design, look, and feel of the buildings, but the Prescott VAMC will make every endeavor to ensure the railings match existing architecture in order to compliment the overall feel of the historic district. Even though the interiors of these buildings have been updated over the years, several original architectural and design features remain. During renovation, the Prescott VAMC intends try to keep where feasible such finishes as the fireplace mantles, original wood trims, retain the wood flooring where feasible, and window trims where feasible.

  In addition to the interior renovations, a new geothermal well field will be installed in the sloping open space immediately to the north and across the road from these buildings. The depth of the wells averages 400 feet. The well field will be located in what has been deemed a low sensitivity area for buried cultural resources based on past archaeological surveys. According to the Site Treatment and Management Plan, areas with low sensitivity do not need to be monitored; however, because this area has not experienced a lot of construction or other ground disturbance and because of the depth of the project, it is recommended that a qualified archaeological monitor observe all ground disturbing work associated with this project. The Site Treatment and Management Plan contains the Prescott VAMC Archaeological Discovery and Monitoring Protocol which drives all archaeological monitoring on campus for any project.

- **Replace the Main Hospital (Building 107) Electrical Service (under design).** This project is to replace the obsolete main-tiebreaker switchboard located in the B-Courtyard of Building 107. Some amount of exterior trenching within the B-Courtyard is expected to be required to facilitate the replacement of the existing switch gear and associated electrical transformers. All work is expected to take place in areas previously disturbed during the construction of Building 107.

  Section 106 Evaluation. The area in which this project is located, in the courtyard immediately adjacent to the rear of Building 107 is considered to be within a Moderate Sensitivity Area for buried cultural resources. As observed in past archaeological survey reports, this area contained many former buildings associated with the VA and Fort history of the campus. Recent work for an unrelated project unearthed foundation remnants to a former Fort Era building off the western wing of Building 107. Overlay maps representing the locations of historic buildings in relation to the modern buildings now standing show that multiple buildings once stood within the proposed project area. Following the treatment of foundation remains set forth in the Site Treatment and Management plan, if discovered, the VA will record, GPS, and verify the location of any foundation remains against historical maps. With implementation of these treatment measures, Prescott VAMC recommends a finding of No Adverse Effect.

- **Renovate and Convert Historic Buildings 19, 20 and 42 To Administrative Functions (under design).** This project will renovate and convert these warehouse buildings to administrative functions including a new credit union (building 19) and new training and educations spaces (buildings 20 and 42). Exterior upgrades include the construction of wheel chair (handicapped accessibility) ramps and new administrative entrances that will replace the industrial style ware house doors. The existing freight elevator in Building 20 will be replaced with a new passenger elevator. Upgrades will include all new electrical, mechanical and plumbing systems as well as all new interior finishes (i.e., floors, walls, ceilings, etc.).

  Also included is the construction of a new geothermal well field. The exact number of wells and their location is still to be determined.

  Please see Figure 9 for the buildings included within this project.

  Section 106 Evaluation. This project proposes to make some minor alterations to the exterior of these buildings to include the addition of ADA compliant wheelchair ramps and exchanging current roll doors to administrative entrances. These buildings currently serve as industrial warehouses. Rolling doors, concrete steps with steel pipe railings, and asphalt roofing shingles were installed sometime in the recent historic past which altered the original Fort Era historical physical character of the buildings. Building 19 was the Fort Era bakery with an addition that was added in the early 1900s, Building 20 served as the Fort Era Quartermaster building, and Building 42 served as the Fort Era Quartermaster

storehouse. All three buildings have since been used for industrial purposes both by the VA and former military occupation, with the previously listed alterations having been added sometime in the 1970s. All of these alterations were deemed modern in the National Register Nomination. The addition of the ADA compliant wheelchair ramps will not significantly alter the exterior of these buildings because they have already experienced similar modern alterations, i.e. concrete steps with steel pipe railing and will be added to the eastern side of the building which is facing away from the Historic District and thus not imposing upon the overall historical context of the District. During the design process, Prescott VAMC will adhere to the Design Guidelines in Attachment D in an effort to retain as much of the original historical character of the buildings as possible. The proposed changes will not impact the viewshed of surrounding historical buildings as they do not constitute significant physical changes. A finding of No Adverse Effect is recommended for this project.

- **Expand Building 117 for Primary Care (outpatient) Clinic (under design).** Project will construct 4,700 square foot addition to Building 117, that was originally constructed in 1974. In addition, approximately 10,000 square feet of space within Building 117 will be renovated to create a 14,700 square foot outpatient treatment area. Ground disturbing work will include excavation for the foundation, trenching in the immediate vicinity of the addition, and sidewalk modifications.

  Please see Figure 6 for the location of this and the other new construction and/or expansion (building addition) projects.

  Section 106 Evaluation. Building 117 was built in 1974 and is therefore not historic; however, it is mentioned here because of the potential impacts to the historic viewshed. Buildings 12 and 13 are within the viewshed of Building 117; however, because it was built less than 50 years ago, it has already impacted the historical viewshed of these buildings. Likewise, Building 117 adjoins Building 107 and has therefore already impacted the historical viewshed of Building 107. Therefore a finding of No Adverse Effect is recommended.

- **Renovate and Convert Former Quarters 1 thru 4 for Clinical and Administrative Space (under design).** This project will renovate the interiors of each of these buildings to convert them into administrative and clinical spaces through an adaptive re-use approach for restoring and reusing these former family quarters. Interior renovation work will include new geothermal heating and cooling systems, new electrical, communications and plumbing systems. This project also includes the addition of interior wheel chair lifts and exterior handicapped accessibility ramps. As a part of this project, a new geothermal wellfield will be constructed to support the new geothermal heating and cooling system. The exact number of wells and their location is still to be determined.

  Please see Figure 10 for the buildings included within this project.

Section 106 Evaluation. This project area is located in an area deemed high sensitivity for archaeological resources. The installation of the geothermal wells, which could reach up to 400 feet in depth, has the potential to impact buried cultural resources, especially since the proposed project area is located in close proximity to the prehistoric burial discovered in 2017 adjacent to the northern face of Building 1. Pursuant to the Prescott VAMC Archaeological Discovery and Monitoring Protocol and the Site Treatment and Management Plan, a qualified archaeological monitor will be present during all ground disturbing work for this project. Past archaeological survey did not indicate any surface artifact concentrations or scatters within this area, but due to its proximity to known prehistoric cultural resources, there is a high potential for buried resources.

This project calls for interior renovation to these quarters. As with other interior renovation projects, the Prescott VAMC will, where feasible, retain as many of the original interior architectural or design features as possible. These include, but are not limited to, the fireplace mantle, woodwork, high ceilings, and wood flooring. These buildings, as with all other historical buildings on campus, have experienced multiple iterations of updates over time as they were periodically modernized for family housing. As these interiors have experienced considerable modern updates already and because the VA intends to at least where feasible return them to their original look and feel, a finding of No Adverse Effect is recommended.

- **Renovate Interior of Building 17 (under design).** This interior renovation project will serve to modernize this administrative building by updating the electrical, mechanical and plumbing systems and replacing the existing floors, walls and ceiling finishes. The interior floorplan may be modified as needed to meet current space requirements. The project will also improve handicapped accessibility by installing a wheelchair lift between the first and second floors, installing an exterior wheelchair ramp, and by correcting non-ADA building features, particularly non-compliant doors and restrooms. The project will abate lead based paint and asbestos containing materials throughout most, if not all of the structure.

  Section 106 Evaluation. This project is a full interior renovation. The windows will be replaced in kind to match the existing in a separate project discussed earlier in this project list. An ADA compliant wheelchair ramp will be installed on the northern side of the building facing Building 16, deemed not eligible as a contributing element due to significant exterior alterations. The doors will be replaced and Prescott VAMC will analyze and review the replacement options in an effort to meet security and safety standards while matching in appearance the type of door that would have originally been installed in the building when built. As with other interior renovations on campus, Prescott VAMC will retain where feasible architectural and design features original to the interior of the building.

- **Demolish Building 99.** This project will demolish this 1930, 544-square foot wooden garage with a masonry foundation. The building has been boarded up due to safety concerns and is on the verge of collapsing. Previous discussions with SHPO during a June 2018 site visit indicated support for this demolition. Please see Figure 6 for the location of this demolition project.

  Section 106 Evaluation. This project proposes to demolish a dilapidated garage that is currently unused. As a part of the VA-wide modernization initiative to address underutilized or vacant buildings on VA campuses, this building was evaluated by a qualified architectural historian who deemed the building to be a contributing element to the historic district, but stated that its loss will not pose a significant change to the overall integrity of the Fort Whipple Historic District. The building is situated against the slope of a hill on the southern end of campus and has significant integrity issues. This building possesses no significant design or architectural elements nor is it individually a major contributor to the historic context of the Fort Whipple Historic District. Therefore, Prescott VAMC recommends that with its demolition there will be an adverse effect as a contributing element to the VA Era occupation of the campus, but ultimately no adverse effect to the overall integrity of the historic district.

- **City of Prescott Hiking and Biking Trail (under consultation).** This project will create a six-foot wide natural surface hiking and biking trail around the exterior of the main campus fence line. Most of the trail will follow existing foot paths except where the trail will be routed to avoid known archaeological feature sites. In addition, storm water culverts will be added at one location to address storm water outflow from the Prescott VAMC campus. It is noted that one existing archaeological feature site noted as Feature 24, an "In-Situ early Ft. Whipple trash deposit" (Stein 1985) City of Prescott project will take place entirely within VA property and, as such, is included here.

  Please see Figure 11 for the City of Prescott trail being constructed through this project.

  Section 106 Evaluation. It is worth nothing that this project is not a VA owned project, but rather a City owned project. However, because a portion of the trail travels through VA property, Section 106 applies. The City should be involved in all consultation efforts involved with this project to whatever extent possible. Consultation for this project was opened in early November 2018 with the SHPO. The trail travels through an archaeological feature, Feature 24, a trash dump associated with early Fort occupation of the property. With a proposed mitigation measure of capping the portion of Feature 24 through which the trail passes, therefore preserving in place, the VA recommended a finding of No Adverse Effect. The AZ SHPO replied, countering that the capping was not an accepted method, citing their SHPO Guideline No. 4, and changing to recommendation to Adverse Effect to be resolved through an MOA and Site Treatment and Management Plan.

- **City of Prescott Sundog Sewer Main Replacement & Lift Station Project (under design).** This City of Prescott project will replace the existing 18-inch main sewer line with a new larger sewer line up to 36-inches in diameter, a portion of which passes through the Prescott VAMC campus. In addition, the City will construct a new sewage lift station on the northern end of the Prescott VAMC campus (off the northeastern corner of the VA solar field). The new sewer line runs up the former rail line running roughly south to north through the campus. Ground disturbing activities will include trenching for the sewer line and associated manholes, trenching to connect the existing Prescott VAMC sewer system into the new line, and the excavation for the new sewage lift station.

  Please see Figure 12 for the City of Prescott replacement sewer main and sewage lift station being constructed through this project.

  Section 106 Evaluation. It is important to note that this project is a City of Prescott funded and managed project that travels through the western end of campus just south of the solar field. It travels along the former historical railbed, now a paved road, and through four previously recorded historical features. Feature 69-2 is described as Fort Era Cavalry stables and Feature 69-3 is described as Fort Era Quartermaster corral. Both of these were destroyed by fire. Feature 54 is described as a cast iron light pole base and Feature 55 is described as a wood box culvert associated with the former railbed. Both of these features were destroyed in 1986. All four features no longer exist. The historic railbed was removed within the last 30 years. Because these features no longer exist, the proposed project has very little chance of impacting known cultural resources This area is also considered to be within a low sensitivity area for buried resources, therefore there is very little risk of inadvertently discovering heretofore unknown archaeological resources. Additionally, the project is buried line, therefore it will have no impact on the built environment historic viewshed. For these reasons, a finding of No Adverse Effect is recommended for this project.

Prescott VA Medical Center Area of Potential Effect for Campus Wide PA for 2019-2020 Construction Program

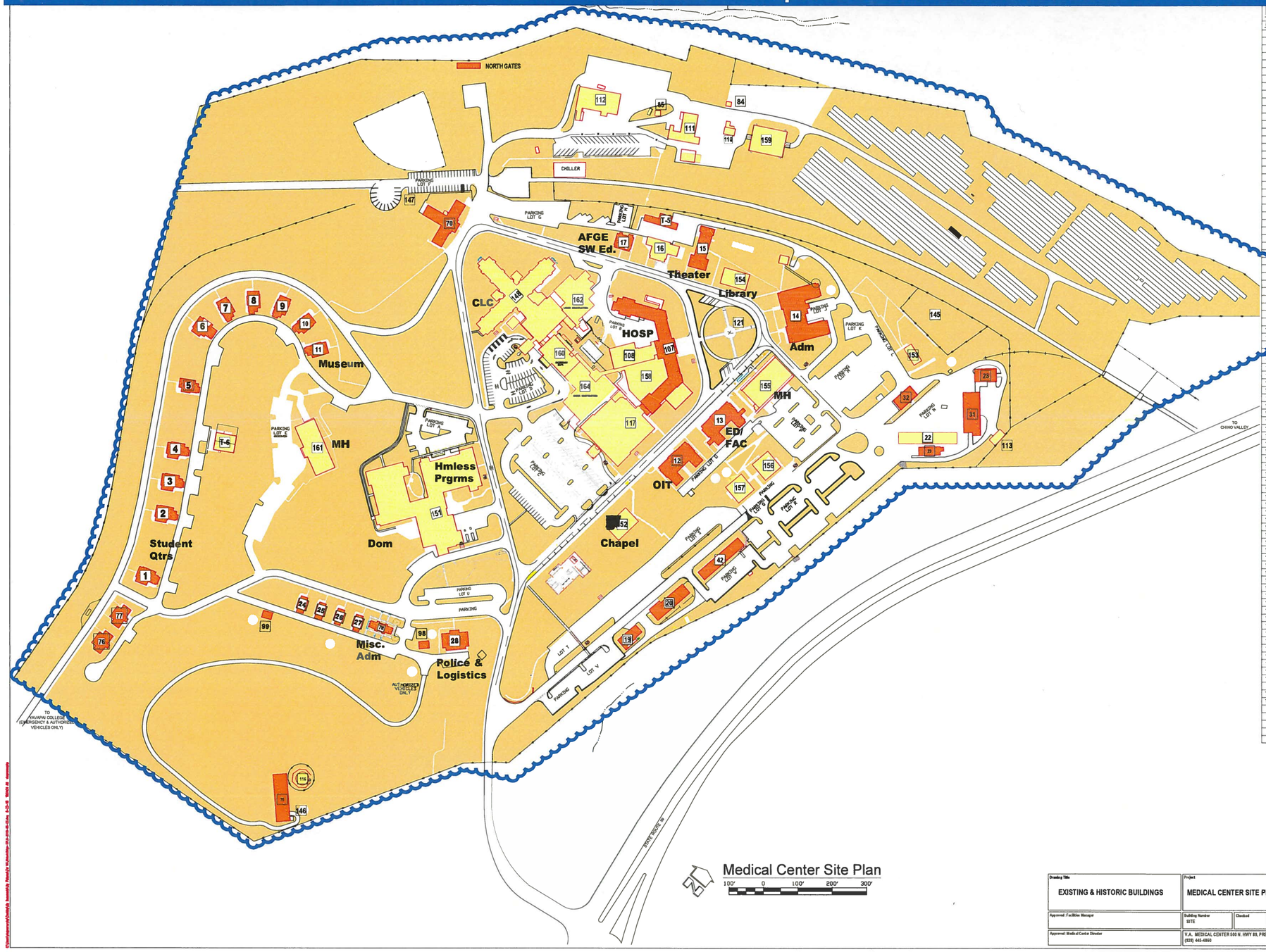
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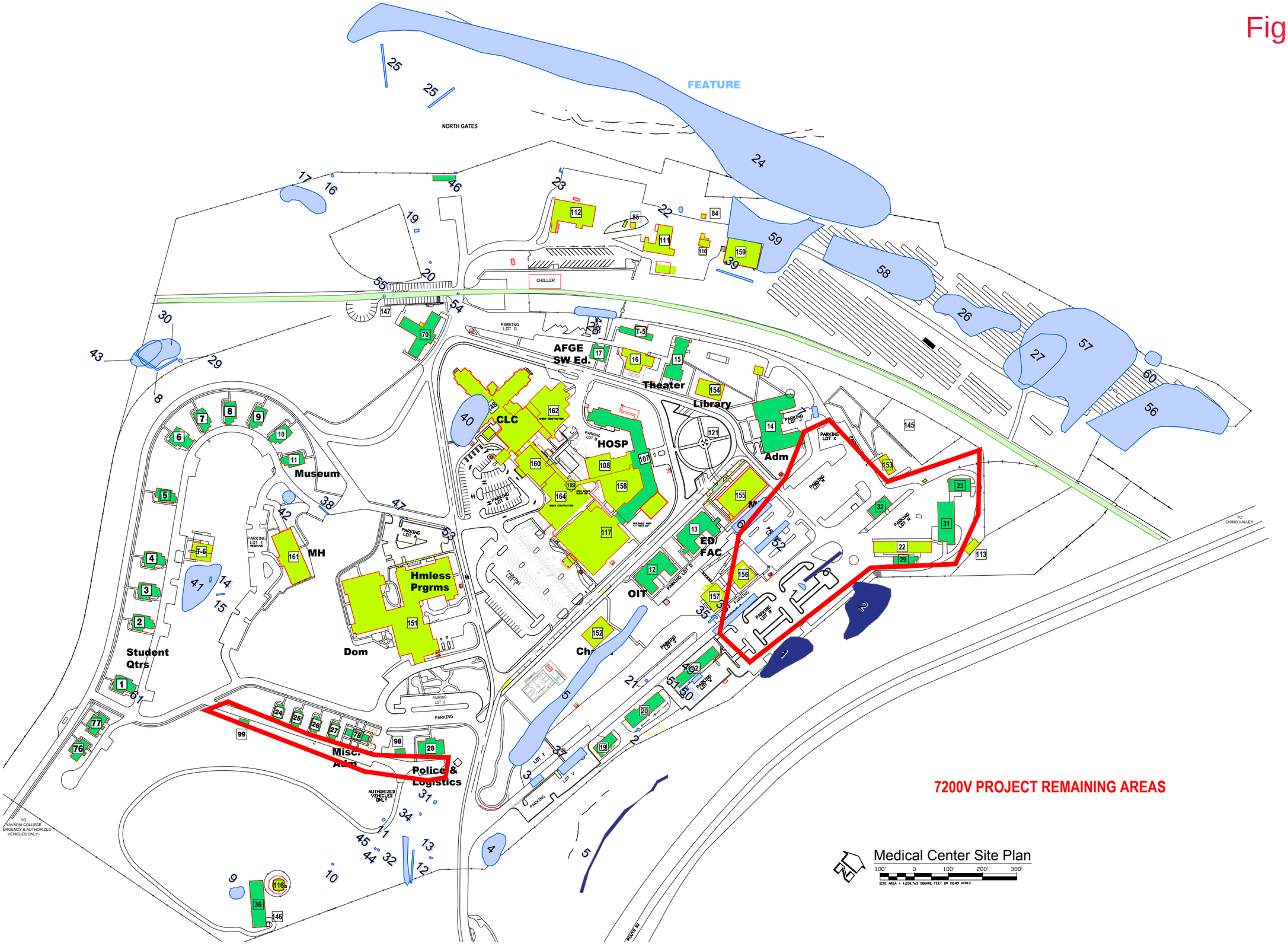
Figure 2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7200V PROJECT REMAINING AREAS
Medical Center Site Plan
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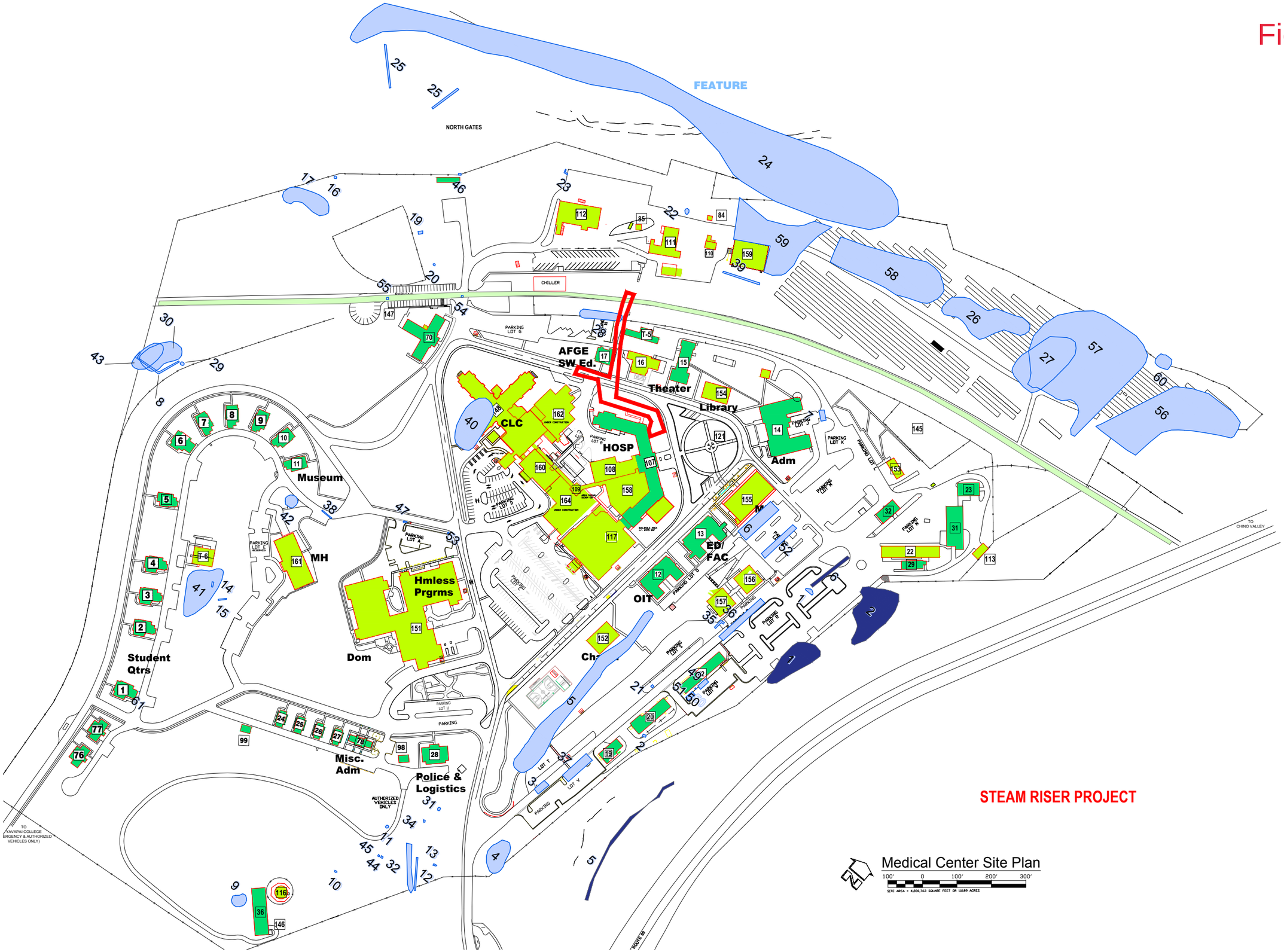
Figure 3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STEAM RISER PROJECT
Medical Center Site Plan
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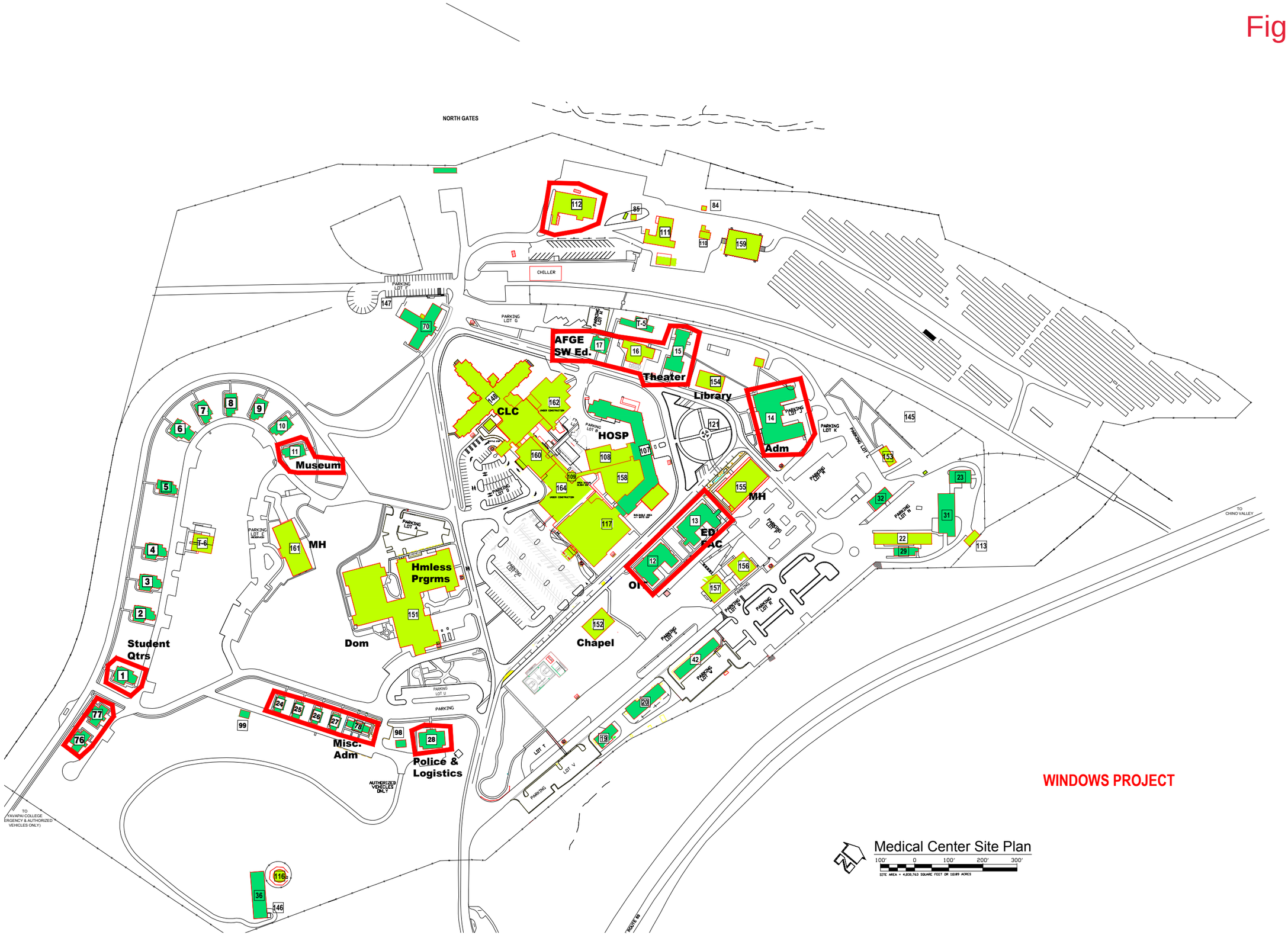
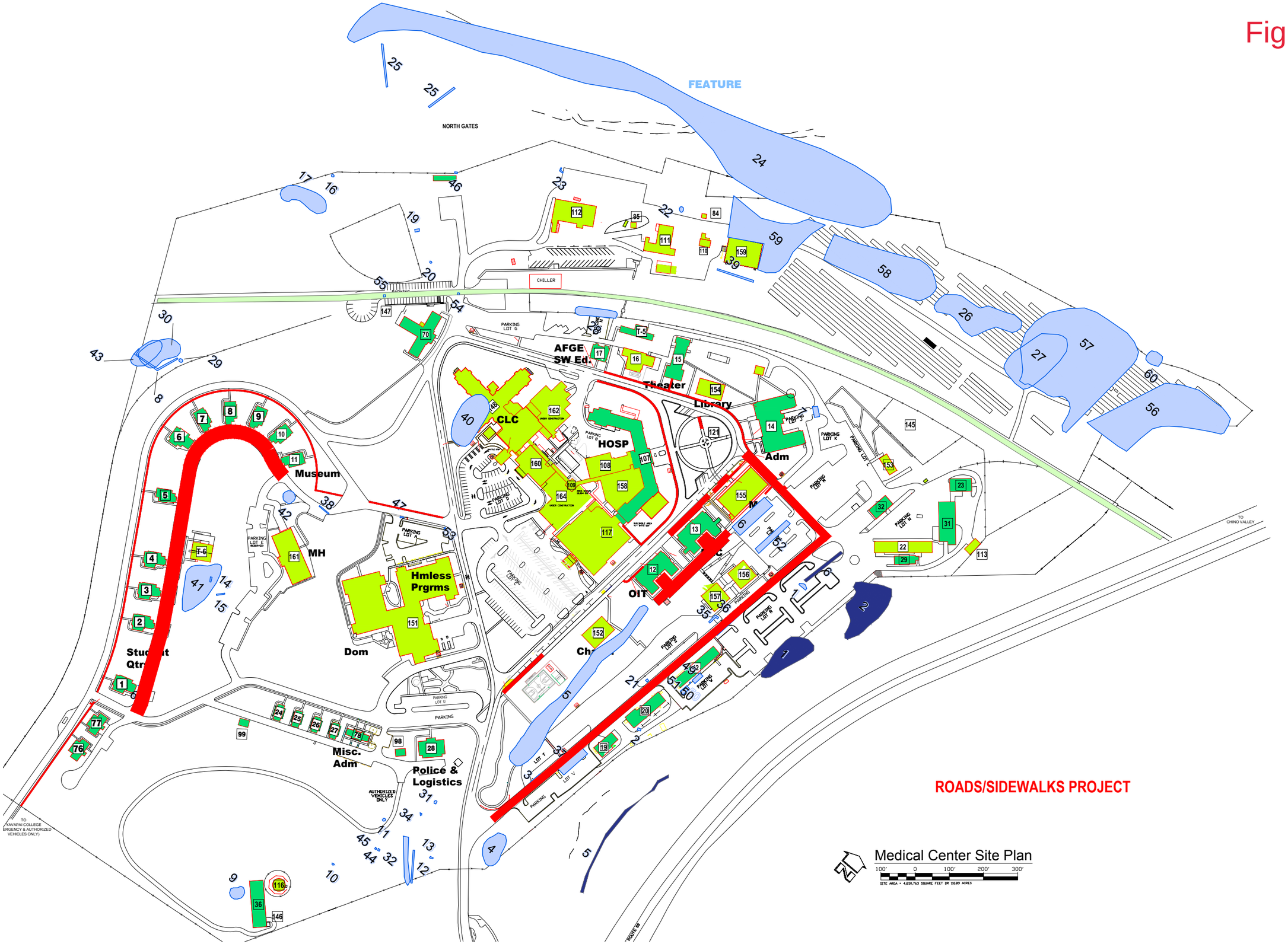
Figure 4



WINDOWS PROJECT

Figure 5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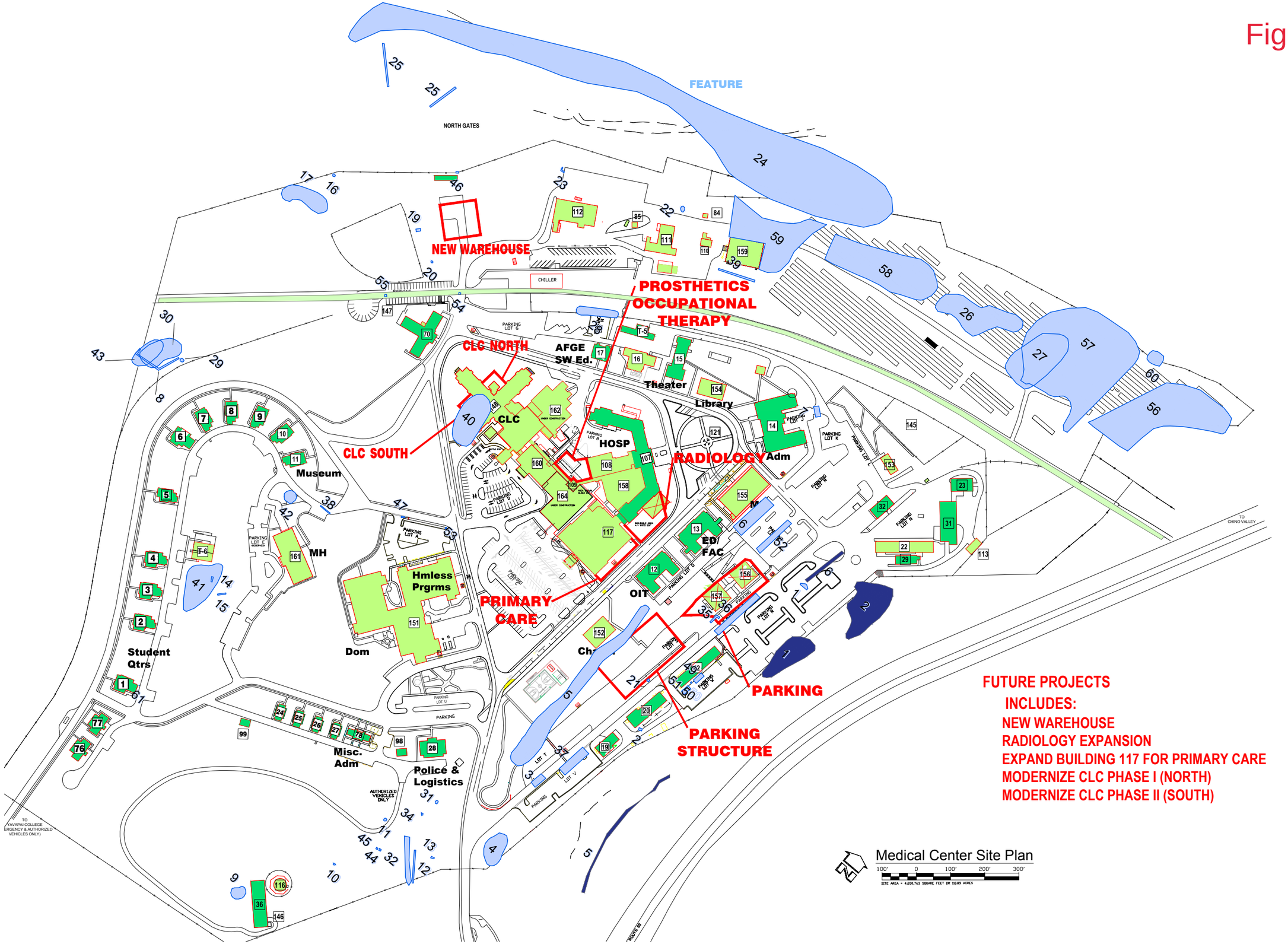
TO YAVAPAI COLLEGE
ERGENCY & AUTHORIZED
VEHICLES ONLY)
ROADS/SIDEWALKS PROJECT
Medical Center Site Plan
100' 0 100' 200' 300'
SITE AREA = 4,830,763 SQUARE FEET OR 110.89 ACRES

Figure 6



FUTURE PROJECTS

INCLUDES:

NEW WAREHOUSE

RADIOLOGY EXPANSION

EXPAND BUILDING 117 FOR PRIMARY CARE

MODERNIZE CLC PHASE I (NORTH)

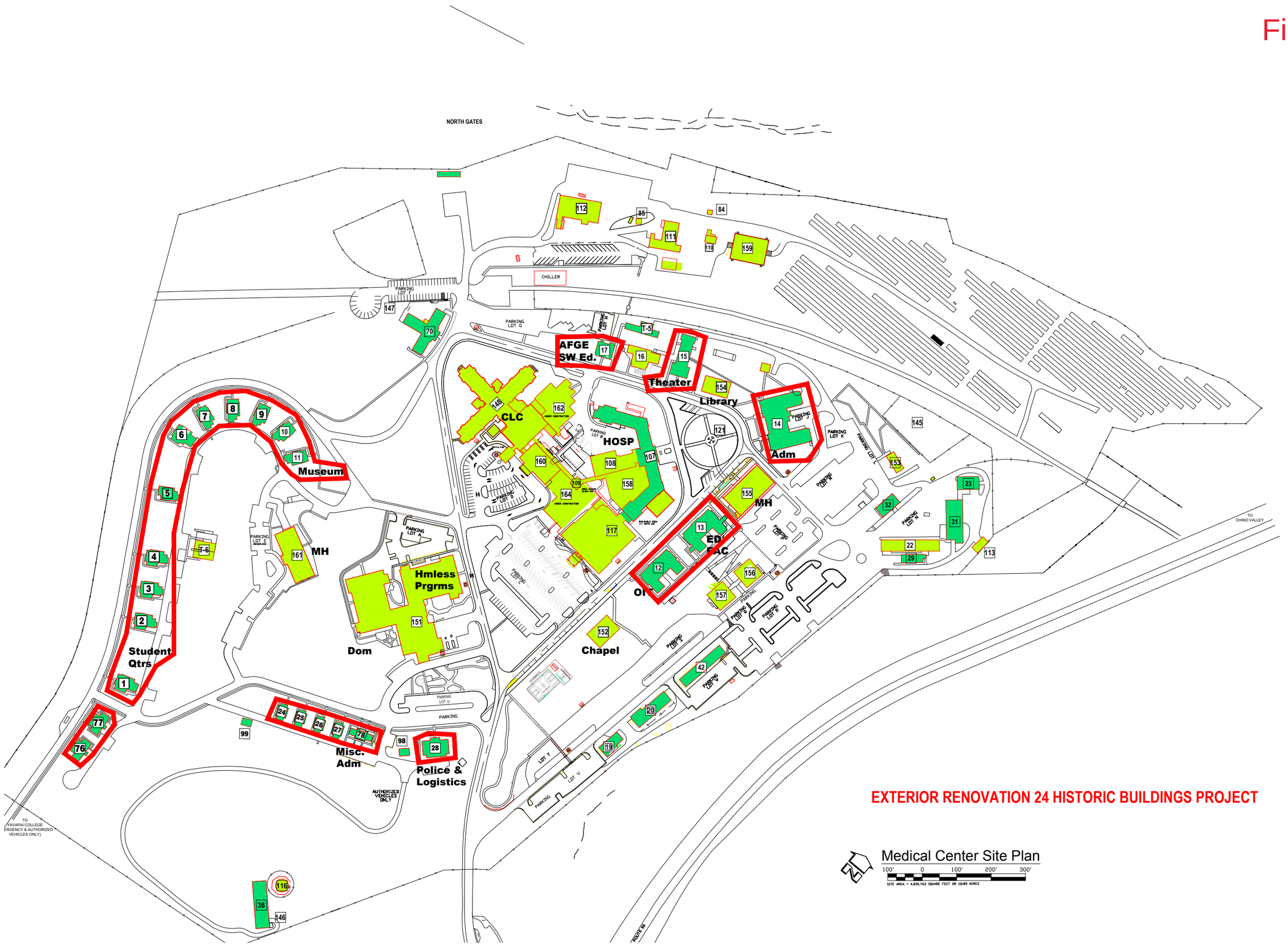
MODERNIZE CLC PHASE II (SOUTH)

Medical Center Site Plan

100' 0 100' 200' 300'

SITE AREA = 4,030,763 SQUARE FEET OR 102.89 ACRES

Figure 7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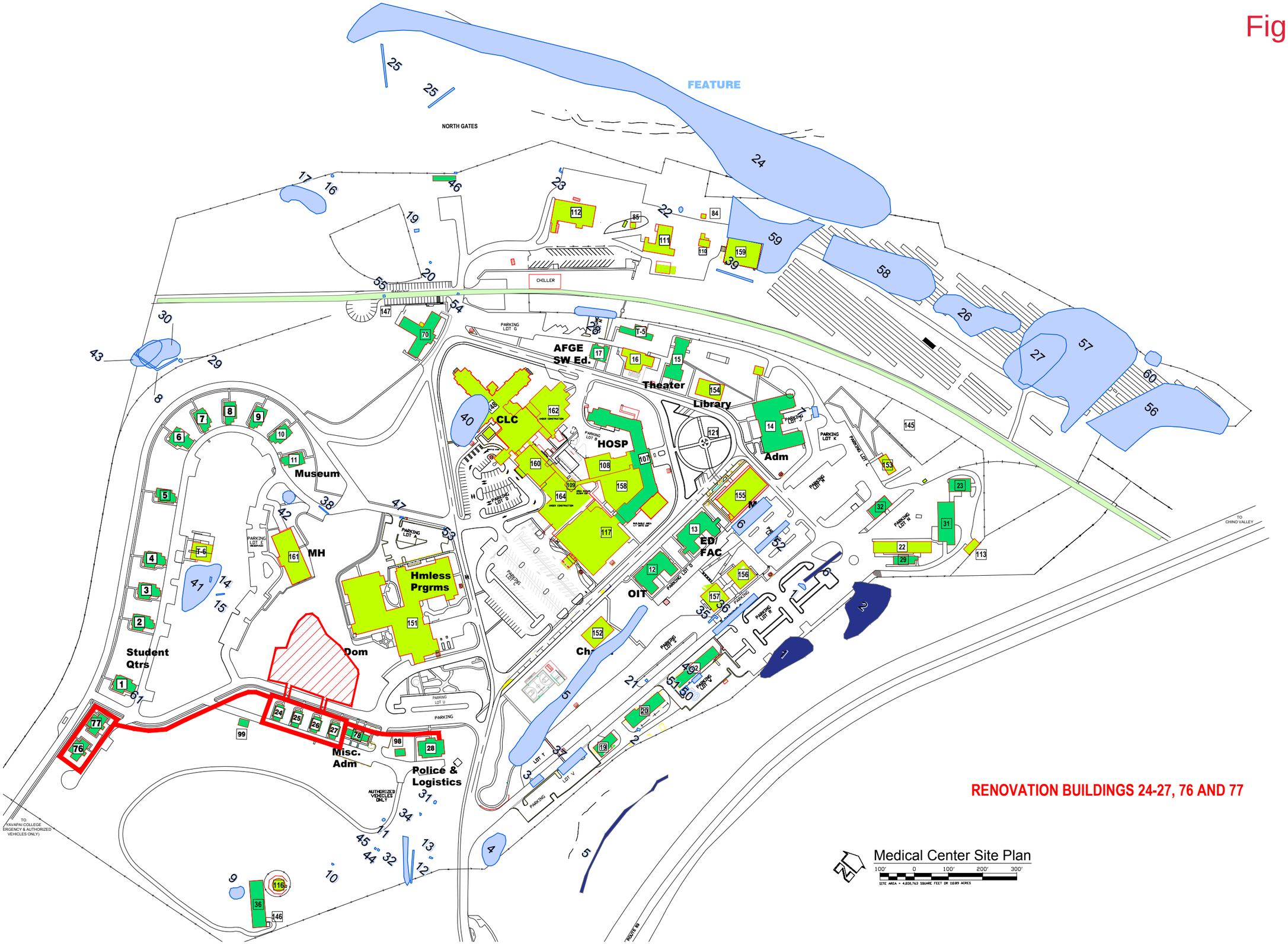
EXTERIOR RENOVATION 24 HISTORIC BUILDINGS PROJECT
Medical Center Site Plan
100' 0 100' 200' 300'
SITE AREA = 4,830,763 SQUARE FEET OR 110.89 ACRES

Figure 8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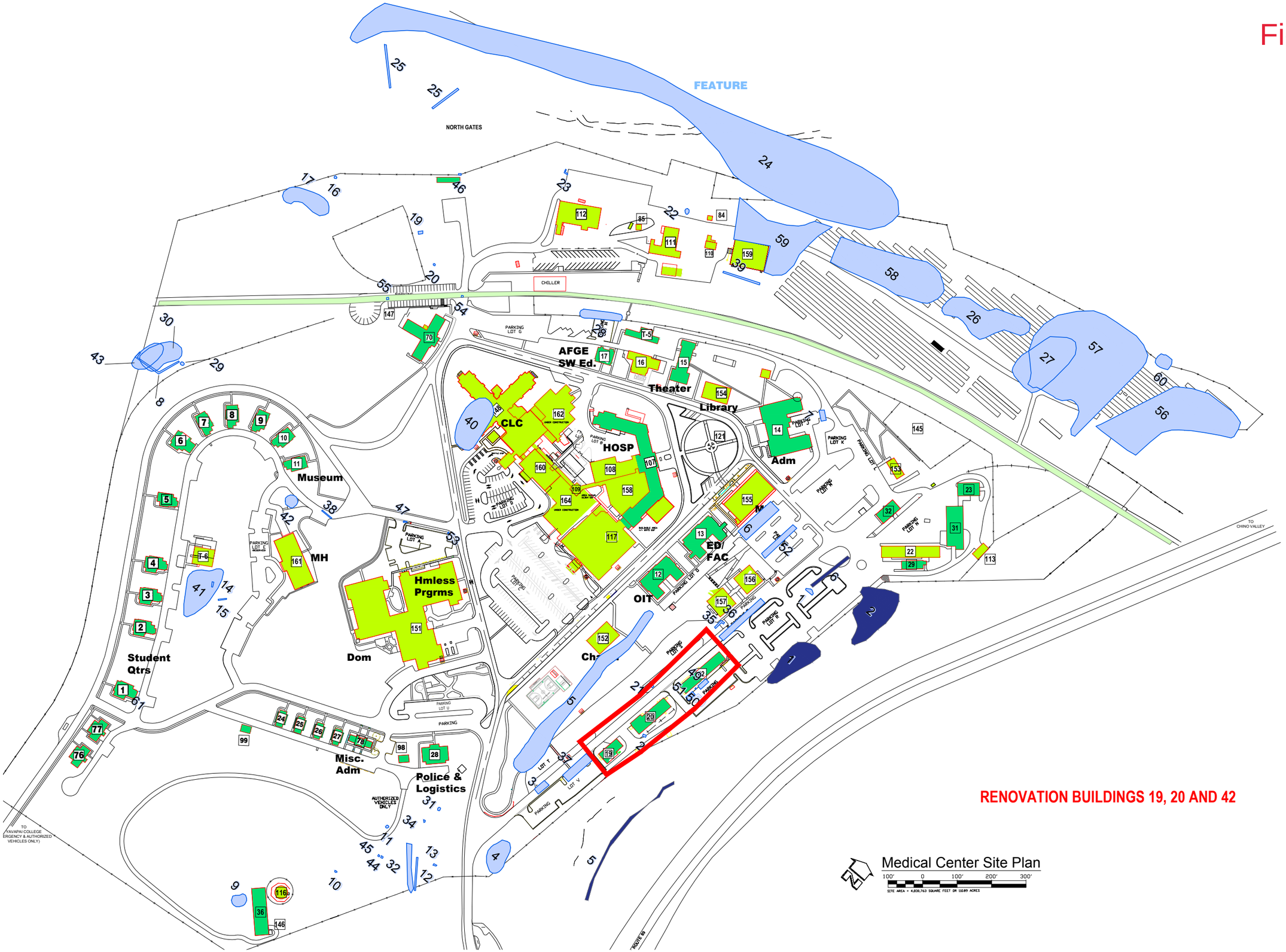
RENOVATION BUILDINGS 24-27, 76 AND 77
Medical Center Site Plan
100' 0 100' 200' 300'

Figure 9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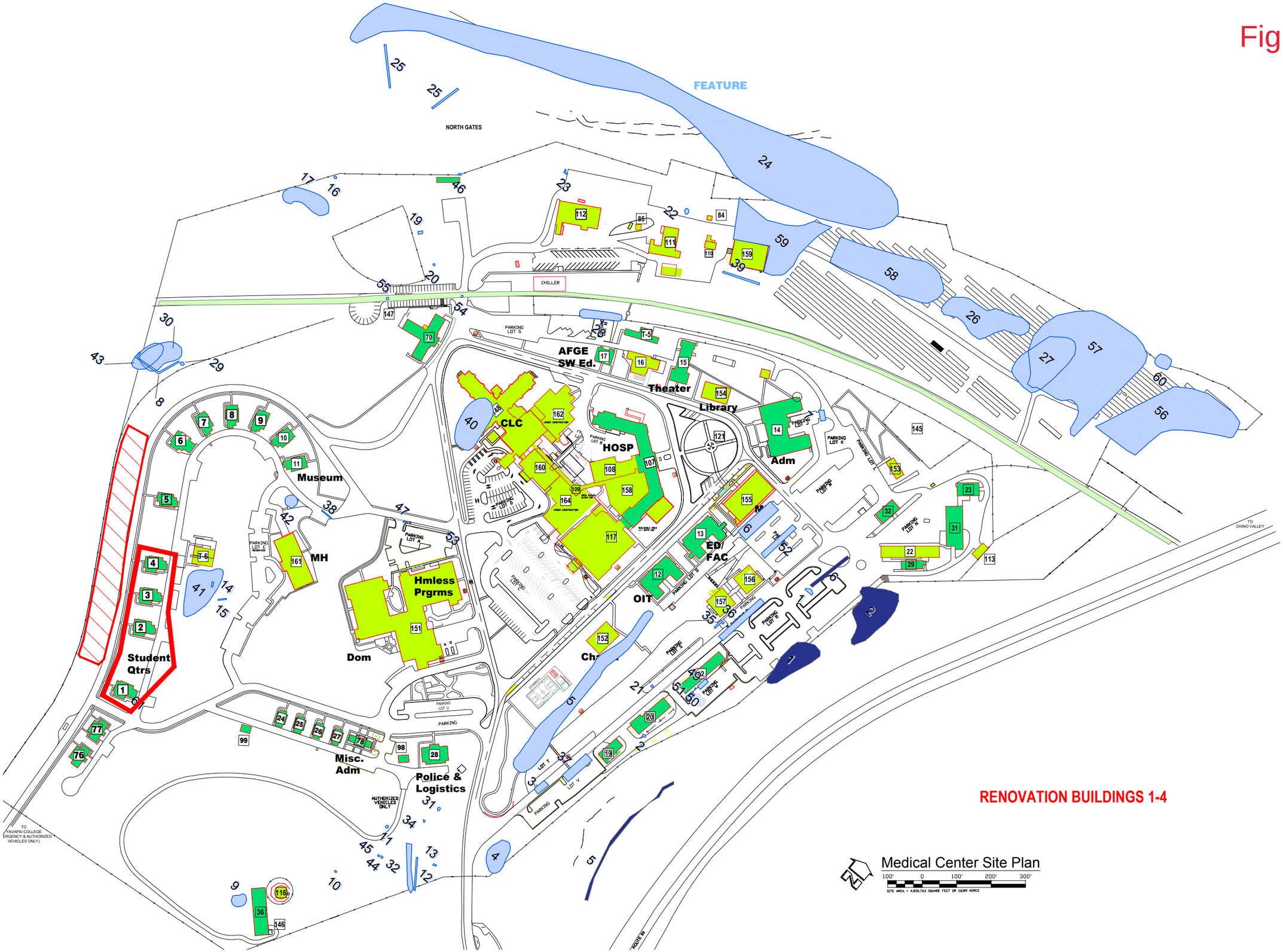
RENOVATION BUILDINGS 19, 20 AND 42
Medical Center Site Plan
100' 0 100' 200' 300'

Figure 10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RENOVATION BUILDINGS 1-4
Medical Center Site Plan
100' 0 100' 200' 300'

Figure 11

ADDITIONAL BUILDINGS TO BE CONNECTED TO THE EXTENDED CHILLER LOOP INCLUDE:
-12
-13
-14
-15
-16
-17
-70
-151
-152
-154
-155

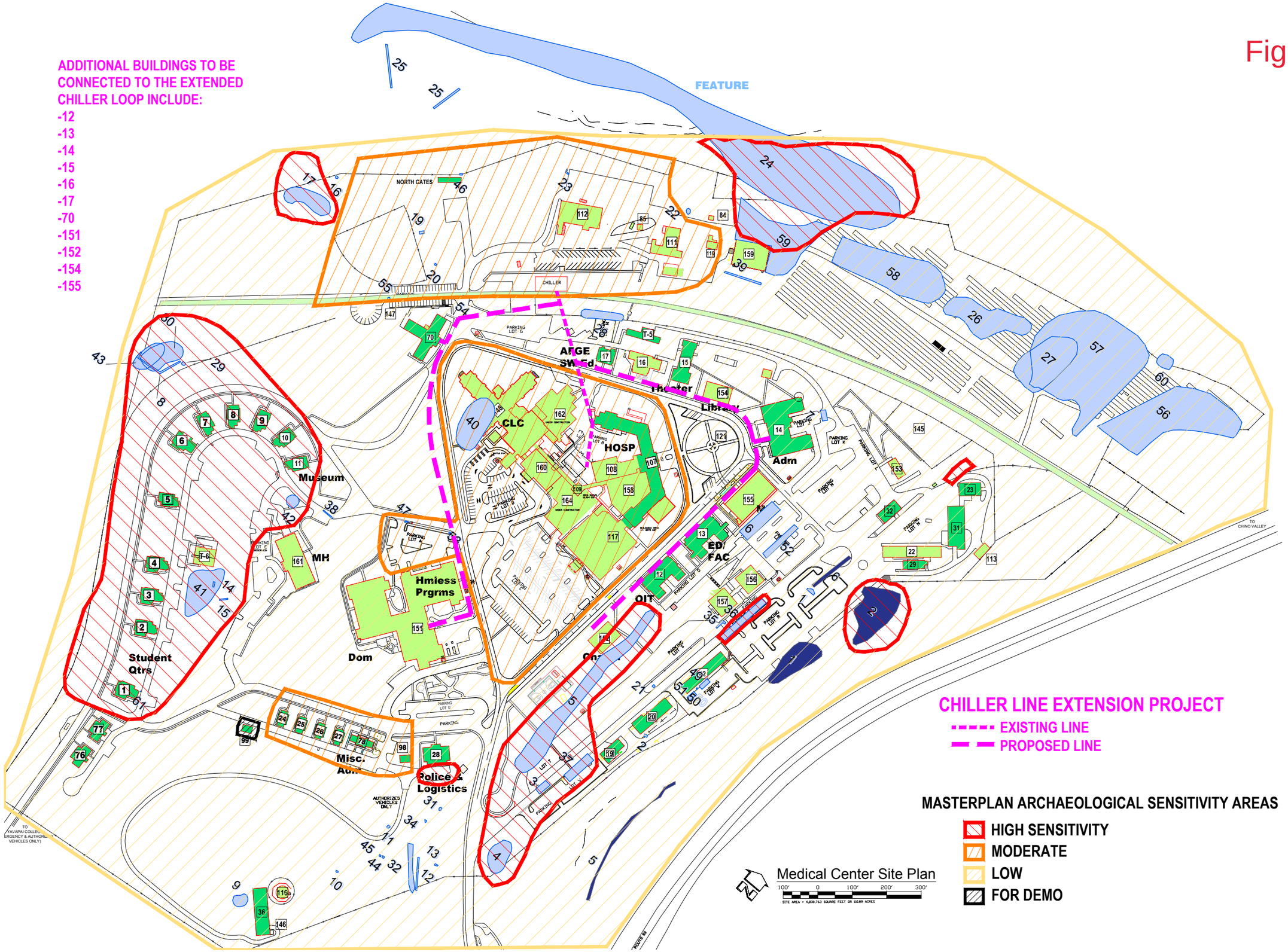
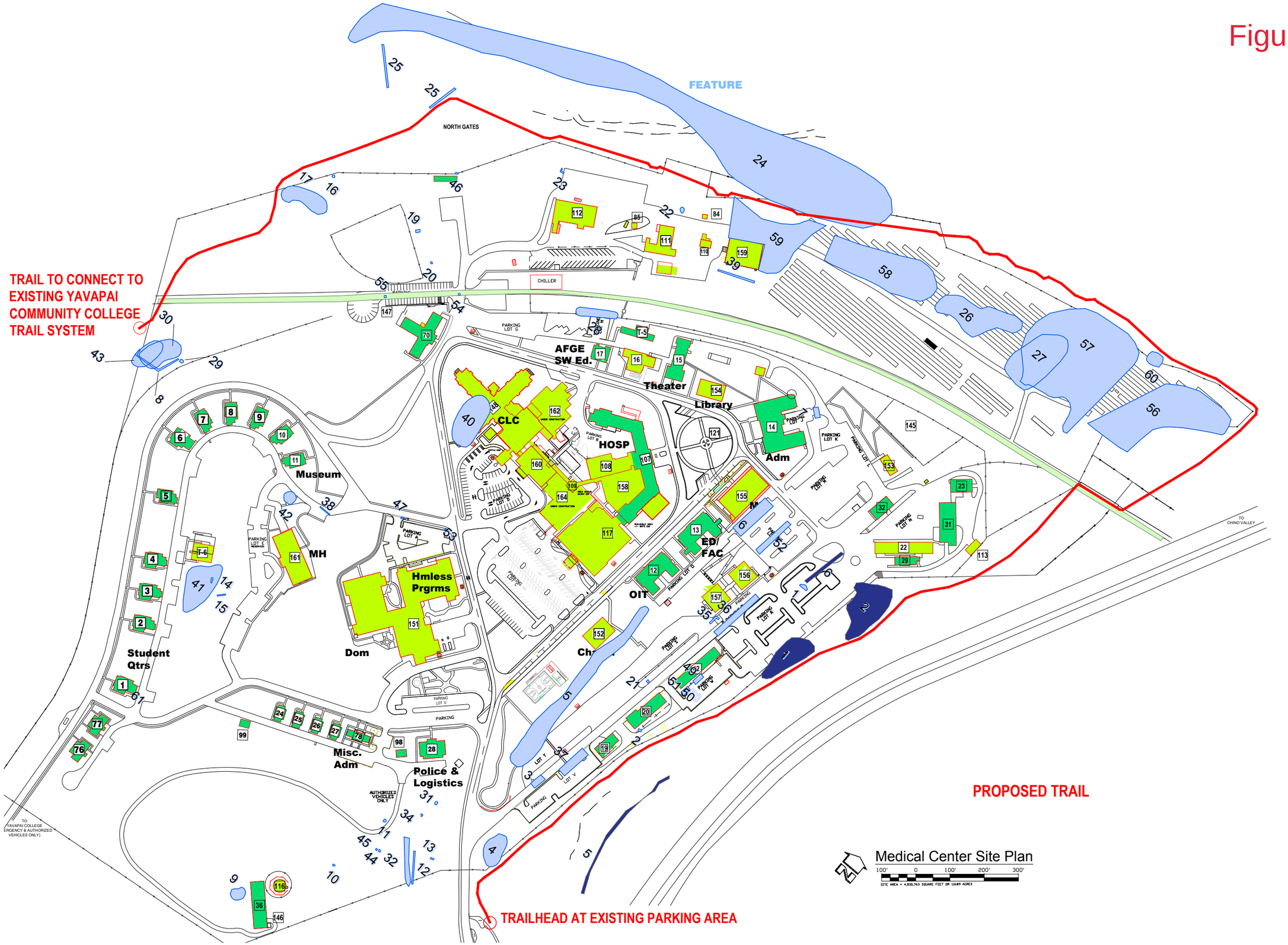


Figure 12


TRAIL TO CONNECT TO EXISTING YAVAPAI COMMUNITY COLLEGE TRAIL SYSTEM
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PROPOSED TRAIL
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Medical Center Site Plan
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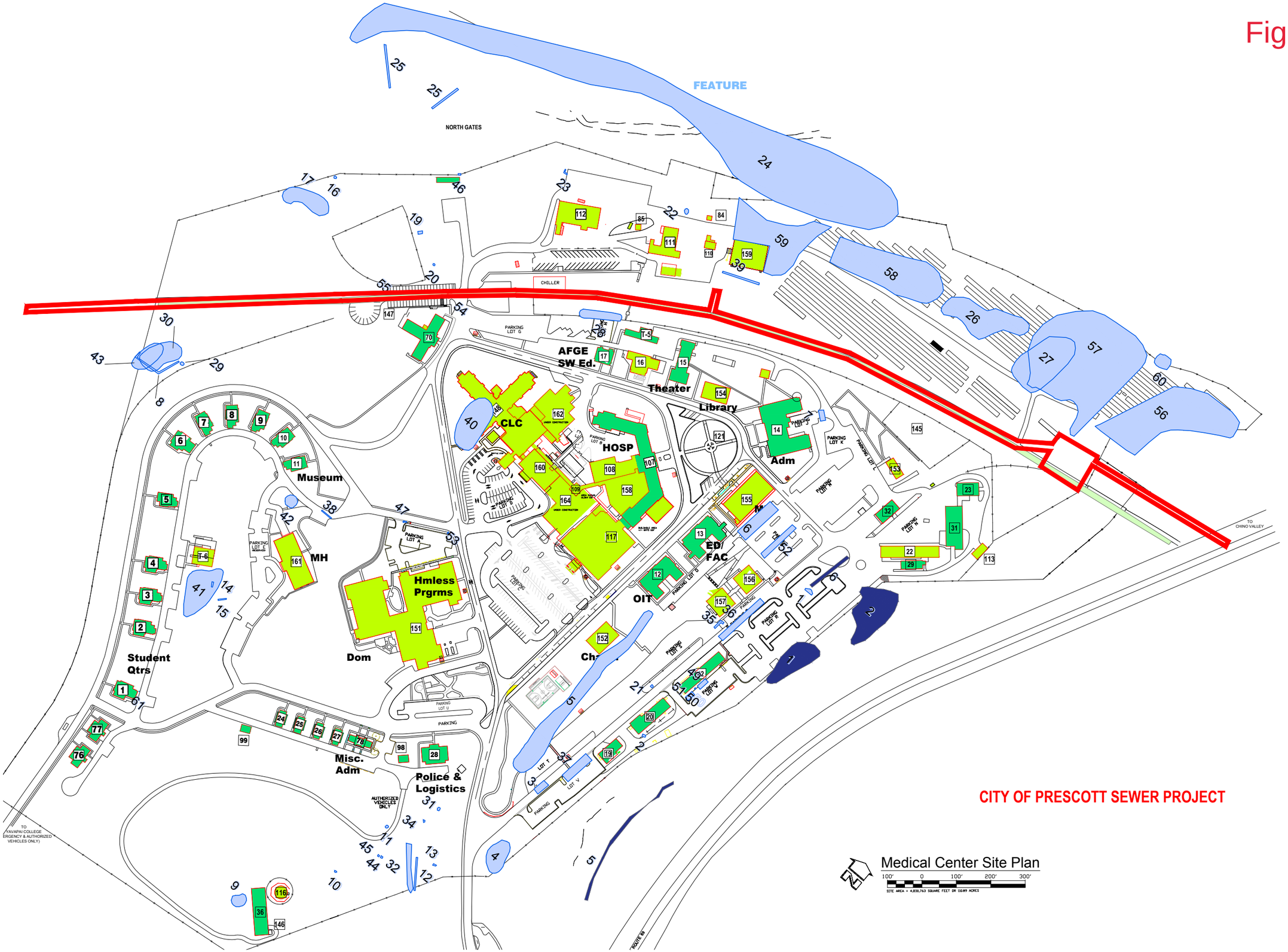
Figure 13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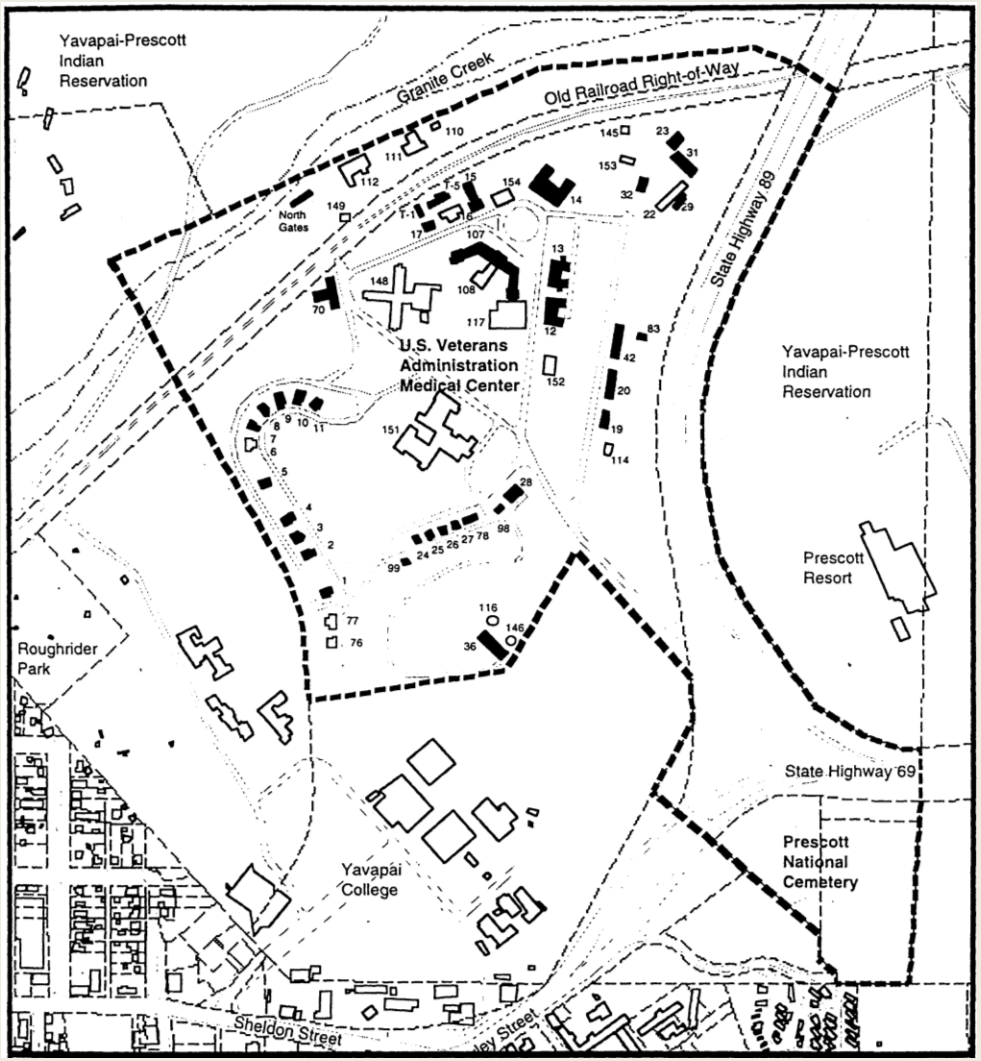
ATTACHMENT B

Cultural Resources Awareness Training Slides

What are Cultural Resources?
Buildings and Structures

What are Cultural Resources?

Historic Landscapes & Districts



What are Cultural Resources?

Archaeological Sites

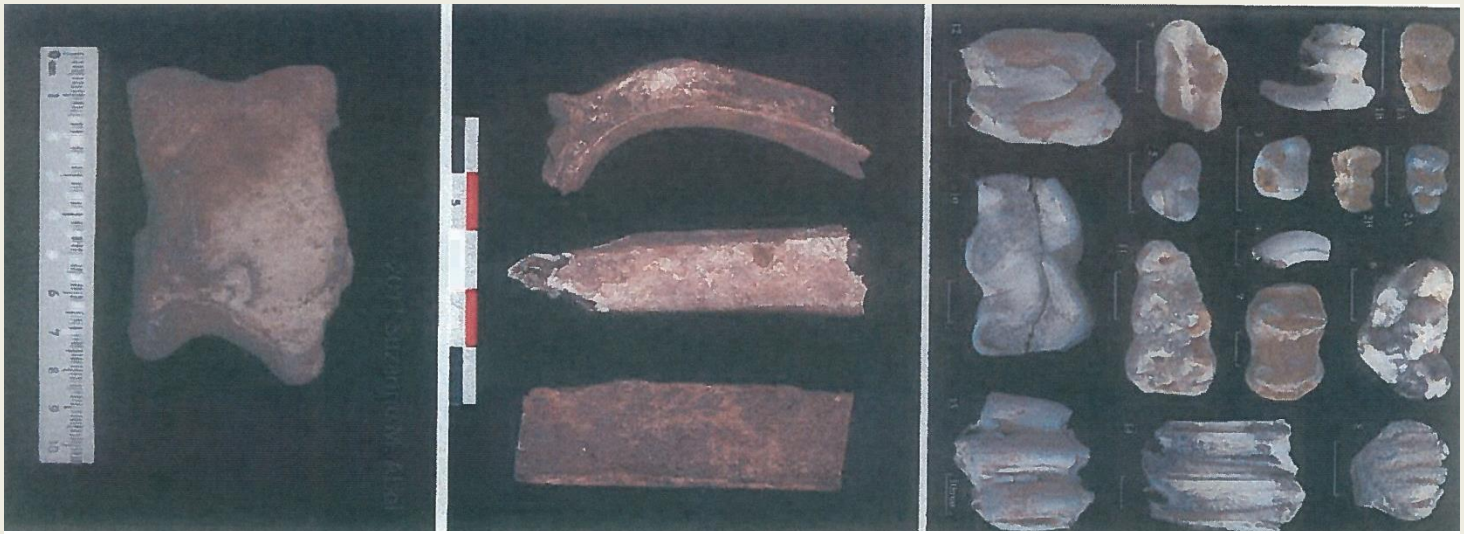
What are Cultural Resources?

Artifacts

What are Cultural Resources?

Bones & Teeth

ANIMAL



Feet | Ribs | Teeth

HUMAN

What are Cultural Resources?

Archaeological Features

What are Cultural Resources?

Traditional Cultural Properties/Native American Sacred or Religious Sites

- **Areas associated with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community**

Fort Whipple Historic District

Total of 100 buildings, archaeological features, structures, or objects, many of which are considered contributing elements to the National Register listed Fort Whipple Historic District.

- 36 buildings
- 61 archaeological features
- 2 structures
- 1 object

Fort Whipple has been in use since the 1860s. As a result, archaeological material is abundant.

Why are Cultural Resources Important?

- Provide information regarding our heritage
- Non-renewable resource, once destroyed they can never be restored
- This is why it is important to document cultural resources before they are irrevocably lost
- This is federally owned land and as the land manager we must be good stewards – ensuring compliance with all federal and state requirements, as applicable.

Memorandum of Agreement (MOA)

- Prescott VAMC specific tool for the management of cultural resources
- Contains information pertinent to what is required during ground disturbing activity or building design upgrade or modification
- Where can it be found? A copy can be provided by the Cultural Resources Management Officer (CRMO)

Critical Elements of the MOA

- Archaeological monitor required for ALL ground disturbing activity, even if it is only 1 foot deep or less.
- Archaeological pedestrian survey required prior to construction
- Protocols for Unanticipated finds and Discovery of human remains

Unanticipated Discoveries

- If an unanticipated discovery is found, the monitor will halt work and investigate the find.
- Investigation may include minor excavation or simply recording location of the find and collecting
- If an archaeological feature or site is found, then the monitor will halt work and contact the CRMO. A 50 foot buffer will be placed around the feature or site using orange construction fencing or something similar.
- If the site cannot be avoided, then archaeological testing or data recovery could follow.
- Work may not continue in that area until all studies are complete

Unanticipated Discoveries/Human Remains

- VA will treat all encountered remains as though they are Native American and accordingly consult with affected tribes, unless and until remains are proven to be non-Native American.
- If human remains are encountered all work will cease within 60 meters (200 feet) and the area will be fenced.
- The site will be covered with opaque plastic sheeting and the VA police will be notified.
- Within one hour of discovery the VA Police will be notified of the discovery, the VA Federal Preservation Officer, the CRMO, and the County Coroner.
- The tribes should be notified within two hours or at the most 24 hours post discovery

The Do's and Don'ts

- Do not begin any work, whether ground disturbing or alterations to a National Register listed building without first notifying the CRMO
- Do not deface or destroy any historic buildings, features, objects, or archaeological sites
- If cultural materials are discovered, then leave them in place and contact the CRMO @445-4860 ext 6845

Conclusion:

- Cultural resources are important and non-renewable
- Remember you may look, but please do not touch
- Report any discoveries to the CRMO

ATTACHMENT C

Site Treatment and Management Plan with Appendices

Site Treatment and Management Plan for Archaeological Resources within the Boundaries of the Prescott Veterans Affairs Medical Center (VAMC)

Introduction

As a result of the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs' (VA) initiative to modernize aging facilities across the nation, many facilities face upgrades to electrical infrastructure, renovations to existing historical buildings, mechanical and plumbing upgrades, potential demolition of significantly deteriorated and unusable buildings, and road resurfacing and expansions that require historic preservation evaluation and analysis. The Prescott VAMC, the headquarters for the Northern Arizona VA Health Care System (NAVAHCS), is one of these facilities.

The Prescott VAMC campus lies within the boundaries of the Fort Whipple/Veterans Administration Medical Center Historic District, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). It also has been assigned an archaeological site number (AZ N:7:13[ASM]) by the Arizona State Museum (ASM). The entire Prescott VAMC campus has been previously surveyed for cultural resources, with some portions having been examined repeatedly (Hoffman 1985; Steine 1986; Deats 2018). Nearly all of the known archaeological features and existing buildings and structures have been previously evaluated for their eligibility to the NRHP. This involved eligibility testing for the archaeological features and documentation of the buildings and structures. However, the archaeological inventory and testing work dates to the mid-1980s. In contrast, the extant buildings documentation, assessments, and NRHP-eligibility evaluations were performed at the end of the 1990s for the historic district's National Register nomination.

Prescott VAMC has a myriad of current and future construction projects that could impact both known and unknown archaeological resources. Because some of the current projects have already impacted buried resources, the Prescott VAMC has created the following Site Treatment and Management Plan and Master Plan Archaeological Sensitivity Map to provide overall guidance on the treatment of archaeological resources should they be encountered during current or future ground-disturbing project work or routine ground-disturbing maintenance carried out by the facility.

Cultural and environmental setting can be found in the attached archaeological survey report completed by EnviroSystems Management (Deats 2018) (Appendix C).

Research Domain

Although much is known about the military presence at the Fort Whipple/Veterans Administration Medical Center Historic District, little is known about the prehistoric use of the land on which Prescott VAMC is situated. Feature 40 at AZ N:7:13(ASM), recorded in 1985 as a pithouse with an unknown function, was completely data recovered in 1988 as part of a construction project for the Community Living Center (Landis 1988), Features 41-43 were recorded as lithic and pottery sherd scatters and a midden respectively, and Feature 61 was recorded as an extended stacked inhumation burial dating to sometime between A.D. 1150 and the A.D. 1300s. The study of the

prehistoric occupation of the Prescott VAMC campus could potentially yield important information about habitation, land use, trade, travel, and a myriad of other aspects of prehistoric lifeways in the Prescott area.

Additionally, although much is known about the military occupation on the Prescott VAMC, little is known about the 1864 iteration of the fort located south of Granite Creek. Therefore, the continued discovery and study of historic military artifacts and features within the District could yield additional information about early fort use heretofore unknown.

Important research questions might include the following:

1. Given the preponderance of prehistoric features on the campus, what is the total extent of prehistoric land use within the District?
2. Are there other burials, either prehistoric or historic, present on campus?
3. What remains of the original Fort Era buildings from earliest iteration to decommissioning?
4. Did the property on which the Prescott VAMC campus is now situated play a larger role in prehistoric land use in the Prescott area?

Human burial remains, for example, could answer important questions about prehistoric funerary customs, trade, health and inhabitants. Historical military rifle cartridges can answer trends about rifle usage, types of units associated with the former fort, Native American interaction, and feasible location of a firing range, among other things. Lithic debitage and stone tools and tool fragments can answer questions about stone quarry locations, trade, common flintknapping styles, tool types, possible hunting or tool manufacture locations and other important questions about lithic technology. Historical trash dumps can answer important questions about trends in food consumption, whether mining took place on or near the campus and other lifestyle trends, i.e., the presence of women and children.

Treatment Plan

Introduction

Past archaeological research as well as the abundance of cultural resources found during past construction projects clearly show that the Prescott VAMC campus has a rich history. Archaeological resources, including both prehistoric and historic human remains, have been found on virtually all areas of the campus.

In order to facilitate a better understanding of the nature and distribution of the existing archaeological sites across campus, Prescott VAMC has created a Master Plan Archaeological Sensitivity Map (APPENDIX A) that will assist in determining the potential of locating buried resources during ground disturbing activities, whether routine maintenance or project driven.

For the purposes of this Site Treatment Plan, routine maintenance is generally defined as irrigation repair on existing lines, gardening and light landscaping, and some planting, and will be managed based on location of the work within the Masterplan Archaeological Sensitivity Map.

Areas on the map determined to be of high sensitivity for archaeological resources have been highlighted in red hashmark, areas determined to be of moderate sensitivity for buried resources have been highlighted in orange hashmark, and the remainder of the campus has been highlighted in yellow as it is considered to be of low sensitivity for archaeological resources.

These areas were defined using the Hoffman 1985 (APPENDIX B) and Deats 2018 (APPENDIX C) archaeological inventory reports and maps. Based on past research and recent discoveries, Prescott VAMC defines high sensitivity areas as any area containing cultural resources that are individually eligible for listing to the NRHP or listed as contributing resources to the district and areas where human remains have been discovered; moderate sensitivity areas are defined as those that contain buried resources that have already been disturbed by past construction work, but that may yet contain remnants of historic foundations, trash dumps, or other cultural resources, and low sensitivity areas as those that were found to not contain any resources during survey. However, the lack of surface artifacts during archaeological survey does not preclude the possibility of buried resources in low sensitivity areas. Therefore, an appropriate treatment plan has been developed for discovery situations.

High Sensitivity Areas

All undertakings that have the potential to disturb ground within high sensitivity areas will be separately consulted on with the SHPO, Tribes, and the Prescott VAMC. A Notice of Undertaking indicating the project location, project description, an Area of Potential Effects description and map, and types of impacts, i.e., trenching, grading, larger excavation, followed by an analysis of possible impacts to buried resources and the built environment will be issued to the SHPO and affected Tribes to open agency to agency and government to government consultation. Along with the cultural resources analysis, the letter will also contain a Request for Concurrence on Adverse or No Adverse Effect to the buried resources that may be impacted by the project, as well as suggested mitigation measures to best preserve these resources. Once consultation is complete, the Prescott VAMC will implement the agreed upon treatment plan developed between the parties.

Moderate Sensitivity Areas

Undertakings occurring in all areas deemed to have moderate sensitivity for buried archaeological resources will require a simple notification to the SHPO and affected Tribes via a standard Notice of Undertaking. This notice will include project location, project description, potential impacts and an Area of Potential Effects map. Moderate sensitivity areas will not require separate consultation, but will require archaeological monitoring to be performed by a Secretary of the Interior qualified archaeological monitor. The monitor will be required to adhere to the campus Archaeological Resource Monitoring Plan and Cultural Materials Discovery Protocol as well as the Human Remains Discovery Protocol in the event of an unanticipated discovery (APPENDICES D and E).

Low Sensitivity Areas

Undertakings occurring in areas deemed to be of low sensitivity for archaeological resources will not require any further consultation. Because these areas have a very low possibility of containing buried resources, there is very little risk for impact. As a result, Cultural Resources Awareness Training will be required for all personnel and supervisors conducting ground disturbing work, as well as a notification to the Facility Chief Engineer and Project Contracting Officer's Representative (COR) of impending work in these areas, but no further consultation with SHPO or affected Tribes will be necessary. It is expected that with the Cultural Resources Awareness Training, personnel will understand to halt work in these areas should cultural resources be identified. The Facility Chief Engineer and/or COR will determine if work can continue based on conversations and review with the VA Archaeologist. On-site review may be necessary depending on the nature and extent of the find. These undertakings will be summarized within the Annual Report covered under Stipulation VIII of the Programmatic Agreement.

Archaeological Monitoring

A program of archaeological monitoring is required for all project related ground disturbing activity within High Sensitivity and Moderate Sensitivity areas. This will entail an archaeologist observing construction excavation to ensure that any cultural remains discovered during construction excavation are properly assessed for significance under Section 106 guidelines and that any human remains encountered are treated with proper dignity and respect.

Ground-disturbing activities include, but are not limited to, mechanical excavation such as by excavators, trenching machines, or mechanical augers; grading; ground compaction; boring; excavation by hand tools; and indirect activities such as the removal of paved surfaces.

Prior to commencement of ground-disturbing activities within the Prescott VAMC campus, the Prime contractor shall retain the services of a professional archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for Archeology (36 CFR Appendix A to Part 61). In the event that the Prescott VAMC wishes to retain control of the monitor, the Prescott VAMC reserves the right to retain these services through their own contracting teams. The Project Archaeologist shall monitor all ground disturbance within the defined area of potential effects only. The Prescott VAMC shall train construction and supervisory personnel using the Cultural Resources Awareness Training PowerPoint and other materials as deemed necessary, and shall maintain records listing which personnel have undergone training.

The site supervisor, foreman, or similar onsite authority must be informed of the monitor's presence and authority to halt construction work. The supervisor shall inform all construction personnel of the monitor's role. The monitor will follow excavations and construction as closely as conditions require, making all reasonable efforts for safety and noninterference with construction.

The assignment of monitor(s) will be determined by the Project archaeologist after consultation with the client or their designated representative(s). The Prime contractor and the Prescott VAMC

will be notified in writing at the completion of monitoring, and if any additional monitoring or other archaeological work is needed.

The monitor(s) will maintain a daily log documenting what construction activities were monitored, descriptions and provenience of any archaeological discoveries or artifacts collected, and other pertinent information. These logs will be provided in a short, written brief at the end of every week to the VA.

Discovery of Archaeological Deposits

If subsurface cultural resources are encountered, all work in the vicinity of the find shall be temporarily halted and the Prescott VAMC Project COR and Cultural Resource Program Manager shall immediately be informed. The Project Archaeologist shall assess the significance of the find, and may determine that further testing is required to determine the significance of the find. If further investigation is required, the Project Archaeologist will prepare an evaluation plan which outlines how the resource will be investigated, i.e., archaeological testing or data recovery. The evaluation plan is subject to approval by the Prescott VAMC, the VA Federal Preservation Officer (FPO), and the State Historical Preservation Officer (SHPO). If evaluation of the resource determines that the resource is a historic property, further mitigative action may be needed.

Inadvertent Discovery of Archaeological Deposits during Emergency Repair/Cleanup

All personnel, both contractors and Prescott VAMC employees, involved in project management and ground disturbing activities will be required to complete the Cultural Resources Awareness Training. This training is comprehensive and will provide a knowledge base of cultural resources that are commonly located on campus. In the event of an emergency situation, such as a broken pipe with flooding, if archaeological resources are exposed, personnel must contact the facility Cultural Resources Management Officer and Chief FMS. The CRMO will determine the extent of the find. The following guidelines will apply when determining whether further involvement of a professional archaeologist is necessary.

1. If the find is an isolated find of a singular artifact with no associated context or additional artifacts or features, work can continue after the find it recorded and described and the area is cleared.

2. If the find is a feature, such as a foundation remnant, fire cracked rock feature, or other feature type, the extent of the feature must be quickly exposed, identified, recorded (GPS, photographs, complete description) by a professional archaeologist.

3. If the find includes what the Archaeological Monitoring Plan in Appendix D defines as a site, some investigation of the extent will be necessary and this will be conducted by a professional archaeologist.

4. If it is human remains, the Chief FMS will work with repair/recovery personnel to quickly assess whether capping or rerouting is possible. If not, emergency recovery of the remains

and associated artifacts will be conducted by an SOI qualified archaeologist, a GPS point will be taken, and the site will be appropriately mapped. The area in which the remains were found will remain open after the repair is complete depending on the location of the emergency. If the location is within a main thoroughfare of travel on and off campus, or impedes access to care for our veterans if left open, the area will need to be backfilled as quickly as possible. In this case, an immediate assessment of damages and investigations for additional buried resources will need to be conducted. The same holds true for other buried resources as well.

Treatment of Buried Historical Built Environment Remnants

As the property on which the Prescott VAMC is now situated has experienced multiple iterations of construction since the original 1864 military fort and subsequent Health Department and VA ownership of the property, as well as multiple demolitions of older buildings, many archaeological discoveries have included foundations or foundation remnants of historical buildings. Maps reaching back to the 1864 fort provide a fairly good representation of the construction sequences over time on the Prescott VAMC campus. Consequently, when these foundations are discovered, maps and past archaeological reports, namely Hoffman 1985, are consulted to verify the building number and its place in history. Thus far, every foundation discovered has been matched to a pre-existing building. That being said, the following treatment plan for buried historical building foundations will be implemented when if/when discovered:

1. GPS the location
2. Compare against historical maps and literature to verify location
3. Map and record the location
4. Photographs from multiple angles
5. Physically expose the extent of the foundation within project parameters

Because these resources can generally be verified through examination of historical maps, the Prescott VAMC will not consider them eligible to be listed on the NRHP or as contributing elements to the Historic District. Their locations are already known on historical maps and their discovery serves to verify this point. That being said, they will nonetheless be recorded and noted in the monitoring report as a means of providing a permanent and physical record of their existence beyond a map. After they have been recorded, work can continue through the area and the foundations can be removed or altered to allow for construction.

Discovery of Human Remains

It is required that any project related ground disturbance that inadvertently unearths human remains must follow the Human Remains Discovery Protocol, APPENDIX E. This applies to all sensitivity areas delineated in APPENDIX A. In the event that human remains are discovered, the Prescott VAMC requires that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to the origin and disposition of the remains. Associated funerary objects are defined as any items (e.g. clothing, funerary gifts, etc.) that are buried with the individual, as well

as any cemetery furniture, architecture, fencing or other features associated with the cemetery itself. This definition applies to both prehistoric and historic period cemeteries.

All excavation within 200 feet of the find shall cease until the following procedures have been followed. The Prescott VAMC police shall be notified immediately. The County Coroner shall be informed immediately. The County Coroner shall determine if the human remains are Native American. Pursuant to the attached Human Remains Discovery Protocol and Native American Graves and Repatriation Act, the Project Archaeologist and Prescott VAMC shall consult closely with Tribes regarding treatment of the remains. If forensic analysis is agreed upon by the tribes and the analyst is unable to identify a specific ancestral link, the Prescott VAMC shall retain ownership of the remains and seek recommendations from the tribes for appropriate treatment. Treatment may include, but is not limited to, reinterring the remains and associated cemetery/grave items with appropriate dignity on the property in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance.

If the remains are not Native American, the Prescott VAMC will consult with the National Cemetery to develop a procedure for the proper study, documentation, and ultimate disposition of the remains.

Reporting of Monitoring Results and Disposition of Materials

Following completion of all fieldwork, the Project Archaeologist will prepare a report of findings. The report of findings will document the work that was completed, make a determination as to whether any historical and/or prehistoric resources were affected, and provide recommendations for future work if applicable. Upon completion, the Project Archaeologist will submit the draft report to Prescott VAMC, VA FPO, SHPO and YPIT for review and approval. The Project Archaeologist will additionally upload a copy of the final report to AZSITE located at the Arizona State Museum. See Appendix D for detailed reporting guidelines.

If human remains are identified during the monitoring program, are determined to be Native American, and are reburied or otherwise repatriated within the Prescott VAMC campus, a legal description and map showing the reburial location should be prepared by the Prescott VAMC to ensure the location is known to the tribe claiming ownership, periodically checked for vandalism, and its location expressed for future projects that have the potential to disturb the remains. See Appendix E for detailed guidelines.

Curation Plan

Non-burial-associated artifacts will be curated only if they derive from and contribute to a significant archaeological resource. Isolated finds such as nails, cartridges, horseshoes, and other daily use items associated with historic fort era use of the land generally do not serve to answer any significant questions about the historical use of the fort. However, if these artifacts prove to be rare instances, such as a specialized cartridge not known to be used by the units formerly stationed here or a particular type specialized artifact atypical of historical use of the property, these will be retained for curation. All prehistoric artifacts will be collected and curated. Artifacts

that are not associated with a significant archaeological resource will be discarded in the general location which they were found. The report of findings will indicate what materials, if any, were curated, the location of the curation facility, and the collection's accession number.

The Prescott VAMC is in the process of renovating Building 11, currently operating as the Fort Whipple Museum, to comply with the repository standards set forth in 36 CFR 79. This will include upgrades to the fire suppression system, the installation of a security system, humidity controls, and a number of other renovations unrelated to the requirements listed in 36 CFR 79, but that will improve the overall building appearance and safety. By bringing the building into compliance with this regulation, Prescott VAMC intends to store all materials collected from excavations and monitoring on the Prescott VAMC campus in Building 11. Additionally, Building 11 will act as a repository for all other printed archival materials to include pictures, maps, and architectural drawings if acquired.

Pursuant to 36 CFR 79, Prescott VAMC will implement an annual review of the inventory and periodically check the condition of the collections. The collections will be available for study/analysis through appropriate permissions.

APPENDIX A

Master Plan Archaeological Sensitivity Map

FEATURE
NORTH GATES
CHILLER
FOR DEMO
AFGE
SW Ed.
Theater
Library
CLC
HOSP
Adm
Museum
MH
Hmless
Prgrms
Dom
ED/
FAC
OIT
Student
Qtrs
FOR DEMO
Misc.
Police &
Logistics
MASTERPLAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY MAP
HIGH SENSITIVITY
MODERATE
LOW
FOR DEMO
Medical Center Site Plan
100' 0 100' 200' 300'

APPENDIX B

Cultural Resource Inventory at US Veterans Administration Medical Center, Prescott, Yavapai County, Arizona, Hoffman, Kathleen 1985

This document is retained as a separate document due to the size of the report

APPENDIX C

Archaeological Inventory of the 7200v Primary Feeder on the Northern Arizona Veterans Affairs Health Care System Campus, Prescott, Yavapai County, Arizona

Deats, Stewart 2018

This document is retained as a separate document due to the size of the report

APPENDIX D

Archaeological Resources Monitoring Plan and Cultural Materials Discovery Protocol

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE MONITORING PLAN and CULTURAL MATERIALS DISCOVERY PROTOCOL

for the

PRESCOTT VA MEDICAL CENTER CAMPUS WIDE CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

This Monitoring Plan and Discovery Protocol for the unanticipated discovery of cultural materials is intended to assist the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) in its commitment to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). These construction projects are federally funded undertakings and are located within the Fort Whipple/Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center Historic District, which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Documented and undocumented archaeological sites and cultural material are known to exist within and in the vicinity of these projects' combined Area of Potential Effects (APE). The APE is considered the entire campus due to the multiple ground-disturbing construction projects programmed for the Prescott VAMC campus that could impact buried resources.

Archaeological monitoring will accompany all ground disturbing activities associated with construction of these Projects that are within Moderate or High Sensitivity Areas, as shown on the VAMC Archaeological Sensitivity Map. This document describes the procedures, protocols, and responsibilities of the archaeological monitoring crew and Project construction contractors. Any archaeological surface and subsurface investigations, site testing, construction, or other project activities that involve surface or substrate disturbance will require the participation of an archaeologist that meets the Secretary of the Interior's standards for a professional archaeologist as defined in 36 CFR 61 Appendix A (qualified archaeologist).

The archaeological monitor will be required to be present for all ground-disturbing activities associated with project construction that has potential to impact any culture-bearing strata. No construction in such strata will take place without the monitor on site. Culture-bearing strata generally extend to no more than three feet below existing ground surface. However, historical research and the results of previous archaeological surveys indicate that extensive grading has occurred throughout the Prescott VAMC Campus. It is possible that re-deposited soils may overlay original ground surface resulting in deeply buried cultural deposits.

The monitor shall be apprised daily by Prescott VAMC and/or the construction contractor project manager of construction activities. All effort should be made to communicate construction schedules as early as possible (minimum 48 hours prior to excavation) to facilitate adequate staffing of archaeological monitoring crew. A representative of the archaeological monitoring crew will be designated daily to coordinate with a construction project manager in the morning prior to start of work and at the end of the work day.

Thresholds and Protocols for Cultural Resource Site Identification and Data Recovery During Archaeological Monitoring of Construction Activities

The following shall be a guideline for recognizing qualitative and quantitative characteristics that indicate the presence of significant historic and prehistoric cultural resources during the monitoring of construction activities within the Fort Whipple Historic District. The following is not an exhaustive list and discretion is given to the archaeological monitor to include additional characteristics for additional, intensive investigations.

Whenever an archaeological monitor observes the exposure of potential cultural material or features, the monitor will be permitted to access the location to allow for close visual examination. The monitor may undertake trowel and/or shovel excavation not to exceed 50 cm^3 in any single exposure to determine horizontal and/or vertical extents of the deposit, integrity, presence of diagnostic artifacts, and potential for providing significant information regarding the history or prehistory of the region and Campus. The provenience of isolated diagnostic artifacts will be piece plotted on project mapping, recorded on standard forms, and collected for analysis.

Construction excavation will be halted by the archaeological monitor if any of the following cultural resources are encountered:

1. Any prehistoric artifacts or feature (e.g., hearth or fire-cracked rock concentration, house pit, soil anomalies),
2. Any faunal artifacts or remains,
3. Intact historic building foundation elements (e.g., brick or stone piers, linear alignments, soil anomalies),
4. Shaft features (e.g., privies, wells),
5. Post molds,
6. Any other features, and
7. Cumulative artifact concentration in excess of 25% visible within the matrix of an exposed square meter. The estimation of the percentage of artifacts will make adjustments for architectural artifacts (bricks, mortar, window glass) that have been broken and smeared across an exposure. In consultation with signatory parties to the PA, the definition of cumulative artifact concentration will be iteratively reassessed through the duration of project construction.

If the initial investigation identifies the deposit as potentially significant and likely to yield information important to history, then work shall cease at the location of the find and a buffer of a 50 foot radius will be constructed with flagging tape and stakes/cones. A brief description of the find will be prepared on standard forms that include location, estimated areal extent, inventory of visible artifacts, and preliminary interpretation. Recordation will include at least 2 photos with north arrow, scale, and sign board with temporary number clearly visible. A plan view map will be prepared and the site location will be recorded by GPS. Each find proposed for Phase II investigation will be communicated immediately (within two hours) to the Prescott VAMC

Construction Manager and the Cultural Resource Management Officer who will immediately contact signatory tribes and SHPO.

Based on historical documentation and the results of Phase I survey, few intact features are expected to be exposed through archaeological monitoring of construction activities within the APE. In order to minimize delay within the construction phase of the Project, it is imperative that unanticipated discoveries be documented, recorded, and data recovered in an expedited manner. It is also critical that SHPO and affected tribes are provided the opportunity to participate in the consultation process regarding the evaluation and ultimately the mitigation of resources that are found.

Intact historic features and artifact concentrations up to 2m in horizontal extent will be bisected and half of the material excavated in 10cm cultural layers to determine vertical extent and function. A profile drawing will be prepared with plan view drawings, as necessary. Artifacts will be screened through 1/8" mesh, collected, and transported to the laboratory for analysis and interpretation. A complete description of the feature(s), excavation, results, and interpretation will be provided in a technical report of findings within 2 months of the completion of archaeological monitoring of ground-disturbing construction activities. The District ASM Site Card would be updated for each discrete resource and submitted to the signatory and consulting parties.

Historic features and artifact concentrations over 2m in horizontal extent will be sample excavated by unit excavations involving at least one 1 x 1 meter unit. Additional units (minimum 50 x 50 cm) will be excavated as necessary. Excavations will be undertaken in 10cm cultural layers to a depth of 20cm into sterile soil to determine vertical extent and function. Profile drawings will be prepared for two walls. The unit excavation will be drawn on the plan view map. All excavated material will be screened through 1/8" mesh and artifacts collected and transported to the laboratory for analysis and interpretation. A complete description of the excavation and results will be provided in a technical report of findings within 6 months of the completion of archaeological monitoring of ground-disturbing construction activities. The District ASM Site Card would be updated for each discrete resource and submitted to the signatory and consulting parties.

In the event that historic features or artifact concentrations cannot be avoided due to design or environmental conflicts in the project plans, full data recovery will be recommended. Each find proposed for data recovery will be communicated immediately (within two hours) to the Prescott VAMC Construction Manager and Cultural Resource Management Officer who will forward information to the signatory tribes, SHPO, and the ACHP.

Data recovery excavations will be undertaken in 10cm cultural layers to a depth of 20cm into sterile soil to determine vertical extent and function. Historic features will be fully excavated to expose vertical and horizontal extent. For excavations with units, profile drawings will be prepared for two walls. Unit excavations will be drawn on a plan view map. All excavated material will be screened through 1/8" mesh and artifacts collected and transported to the laboratory for analysis and interpretation. A complete description of the excavation and results will be provided in a technical report of findings within 6 months of the completion of archaeological monitoring

of ground-disturbing construction activities. The District ASM Site Card would be updated for each discrete resource and submitted to the signatory and consulting parties.

Prescott VAMC is sensitive to the cultural values that the tribes hold in regard to artifacts and features that may be exposed through the construction activities of the Project. Prescott VAMC will commit to immediate reporting and consultation with affected tribes upon the unanticipated discovery of cultural material and intact features. Prescott VAMC commits to ensuring the security of all artifacts and confidentiality of any information regarding finds. Upon encountering pre-contact artifacts and intact cultural features, the following procedures will be implemented:

Each artifact will be point-provenienced and indicated on plan view mapping prior to recovery. Features will be similarly mapped and will be bisected. The feature matrix will be excavated in 10cm cultural layers to determine vertical extent and function. A profile drawing will be prepared with plan view drawings, as necessary. Artifacts will be screened through 1/8" mesh, collected, and transported to the laboratory for analysis and interpretation. The other half of the bisected feature will then be excavated following the aforementioned procedures. Additional plan view mapping will be undertaken, as necessary. A complete description of the site, excavation, results, and interpretation will be provided in a technical report of findings within 6 months of the completion of archaeological monitoring of ground-disturbing construction activities. An ASM Site Card for each discrete resource will be prepared and submitted to the signatory and consulting parties.

A weekly progress report of all finds will be submitted to the signatory and consulting parties that details discovery of all cultural materials and features. Mapping and photographs will be available as requested. At that time, Prescott VAMC will initiate consultation with affected tribes regarding the disposition of any recovered Native American cultural material.

If faunal remains are encountered and there is a possibility that they are human, all work will be halted within a 200-foot radius. The protections and protocols stipulated in the Human Remains Discovery Plan (Appendix E) will be followed. The archaeological monitor will assume, and ensure in others, a respectful and calm demeanor. Remains will be treated as though they are Native American unless and until proven otherwise.

If at any time a qualified archaeologist is not present when a previously unknown cultural resource is discovered in strata presumed to be non-culture-bearing, the contractor will immediately cease all ground-disturbing activities within 100 feet of the discovery and immediately notify the Prescott VAMC Construction and Cultural Resource Manager. The contractor will cease work within the 100-foot radius of the discovery and flag the radius for easily visible identification. The contractor shall protect the discovery site from vandalism, looting, photography, or further disturbance of any kind.

All historic artifacts that are determined to be a component of the District will be collected, analyzed, and curated. For this project, an archaeological feature should contain:

1. Physical remains of past human activity that are at least 50 years old. Additionally, sites should consist of at least one of the following:
2. 30+ artifacts of a single class (i.e., 30 sherds, 30 lithics, 30 tin cans) within an area 15 meters (50 feet) in diameter, except when all pieces appear to originate from a single source (i.e., one ceramic pot, one core, one glass bottle),
3. 20+ artifacts which include at least 2 classes of artifact types (i.e., sherds, groundstone, nails, glass) within an area 15 meters (50 feet) in diameter,
4. One or more archaeological features in temporal association with any number of artifacts.
5. Two or more temporally associated archaeological features without artifacts."

Prescott VAMC will facilitate review by representatives of affected tribes of recovered cultural material. Prescott VAMC will consult with affected tribes and the signatory and consulting parties regarding their final disposition and timely repatriation, if necessary.

APPENDIX E

Human Remains Discovery Protocol

Human Remains Discovery Protocol

for the

Prescott Veterans Affairs Medical Center (VAMC) Campus Wide Construction Program

The following describes the procedures to be followed in the event of human remains discovery during the execution of ground disturbing construction work and outlines how this process will be completed in order to meet regulatory compliance requirements. Compliance with several federal laws must be met, notably Native American Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) and other applicable and regulatory requirements of the American Indian Religious Freedom Act, Archaeological Resources Protection Act, National Environmental Policy Act, and National Historic Preservation Act. The Prescott VAMC will treat all encountered remains as though they are potentially Native American, and accordingly consult with affected tribes, unless and until remains are proven to be non-Native American.

When addressing the inadvertent discovery of skeletal remains, three fundamental questions will be considered: These include; 1) are the remains human; 2) are the remains part of a crime; and 3) are the remains potentially Native American?

Human remains or suspected human remains will be treated with dignity and respect at all times. The Prescott VAMC and all other parties involved with the project acknowledge the cultural sensitivity of tribes, and pledge to keep confidential all information pertaining to the discovery, consultation, treatment, and temporary and final disposition of the remains. The Prescott VAMC will require all contractors and their subcontractors to enter into confidentiality agreements in this regard. The Prescott VAMC acknowledges the cultural and spiritual importance to tribes and that skeletal remains should not be removed or displaced from their original location. Every effort will be made to leave the remains where they are discovered. Remains only will be relocated when absolutely necessary to protect them from further severe disturbance or probable destruction, and only after consultation with the signatory and consulting parties.

If human skeletal remains are encountered during any excavation associated with this project (archaeological investigations, geotechnical monitoring, construction, or other ground disturbing activities), all activities that could cause further disturbance to the remains must cease, all other work within 60 meters (200 feet) will be suspended, and the remains shall be secured and protected from further disturbance, in accordance with NAGPRA and 43 CFR Part 10. The protective measures will include covering the excavation area with opaque sheeting within which the remains are exposed to prohibit photography opportunities, cordoning off the area around the remains with cones and caution tape, and notifying the Prescott VAMC police department for the purpose of ensuring the protection of the remains. The human skeletal remains will not be photographed, touched, moved, or further disturbed. Upon excavation of the human remains, care shall be taken

to handle the remains with dignity (e.g., covering the remains with natural substances such as linen).

All inspection and analysis of remains pertaining to forensics and ancestral origins will be completed on-site, and will be non-destructive and entirely observational (i.e., visual with no physical sampling). Associated funerary objects or artifacts will not be handled, removed, collected, or photographed without direct approval and supervision of the VA, AZ SHPO, and the affected Tribes.

The archaeological field supervisor or monitor must immediately report (in less than one hour) the discovery of human skeletal remains to the Prescott VAMC Police Department, the VA Federal Preservation Officer, and VA-Prescott Cultural Resource Manager. The Prescott VAMC will contact the affected tribes as soon as possible (within two hours if at all possible, and always within one calendar day of discovery). It is important for the affected tribes to be notified during this time in order to enable early planning for the potential treatment of non-forensic remains.

The Prescott VAMC Police Department will contact the county medical examiner to make a determination of whether the remains are forensic or non-forensic. Exposed remains will not be moved unless absolutely necessary to ensure their protection from severe damage or imminent destruction. If the medical examiner needs to remove the remains from their subsurface context in order to make forensic determination, the Prescott VAMC will first notify the affected tribes. If the medical examiner cannot determine ancestral origin *in situ*, the Prescott VAMC will offer to retain a forensic anthropologist or professional physical anthropologist to assist with such determination prior to moving the remains.

If the county medical examiner determines the remains are non-forensic, the medical examiner will transfer legal jurisdiction in accordance with federal laws and regulations to the VA Federal Preservation Officer (FPO) and VA-Prescott Cultural Resource Manager, who will contact the tribes with their findings as soon as possible (preferably within two hours, always within one calendar day of the determination) and who will take steps to ensure the remains are addressed in accordance with NAGPRA. The VA FPO and VA-Prescott Cultural Resource Management Officer will handle all consultation with the affected parties as to the future preservation, excavation and temporary and final disposition of the remains. If the remains are non-forensic and not Native American in origin, the VA FPO will arrange for their final disposition.

If planned ground disturbing activities are likely to cause further disturbance to exposed remains, emergency removal and exhumation procedures will be developed and implemented immediately with the participation of the affected Tribes. The Prescott VAMC will work with the affected tribes to arrange safe and secure temporary and final disposition of the remains. The Prescott VAMC acknowledges that the tribes have a strong preference for reburial to occur as closely as possible to the origin context. Any work within 200 feet of the find will not resume until a plan for management or preservation of the human remains and associated burial materials has been developed in consultation with the affected Tribes.

Contact List

Prescott VAMC Cultural Resources Management Officer: Terry A. Boyd
(928) 445-4860 ext. 6845
Terry.Boyd1@VA.Gov

Prescott VAMC Police Department Chief of Police: Brian Schuman
(928) 445-4860 x6019
Brian.Schuman@VA.Gov

Prescott VAMC Safety Officer: Bret Painter
(928) 445-4860 ext. 6472
Bret.Painter@va.gov

VA Federal Preservation Office: Douglas Pulak
(202) 632-5462
Douglas.Pulak@VA.Gov

Yavapai County Medical Examiner's Office
(928) 771-3163

Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe: Robert Ogo
Acting, President
(928) 445-8790
rogo@ypit.com

Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe: Linda Ogo,
Director, Cultural Research Department
(928) 445-8790
logo@ypit.com

Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation, Arizona
NAGPRA Contact: Albert Nelson
480-789-7190
anelson@fmyn.org

Fort Mojave Indian Tribe of Arizona, California & Nevada
Director: Linda Otero
928-768-4475
lindaotero@fortmojave.com

Hopi Tribe of Arizona
NAGPRA Contact: Terry Morgart
928-734-3619
tmorgart@hopi.nsn.us

Hualapai Indian Tribe of the Hualapai Indian Reservation, Arizona
Director/THPO: Peter Bungart
928.769.2223
pbungart@circaculture.com

Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico and Utah
NAGPRA Contact/Supervisory Archaeologist: Tim Begay
928-871-7198
timothy_begay@yahoo.com

Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona
NAGPRA Contact: Mathew Garza
480-362-6331
matthew.garza@SRPMIC-nsn.gov

Yavapai-Apache Nation of the Camp Verde Indian Reservation, Arizona
Director, Apache Cultural Office: Vincent Randall
928-649-6945
vrandall@yan-tribe.org

Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico
NAGPRA Contact: Kurt Dongoske
505-782-4814 / 928-289-9295 (home office)
kdongoske@cableone.net

Arizona State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)
David Jacobs, Archaeologist
(602) 542-7140
djacobs@azstateparks.gov

ATTACHMENT D

Architectural Design Guidelines

PRESCOTT VAMC

Architectural Design Guidelines

The following guidelines will be utilized to ensure that construction, repair and/or remodeling projects properly account for the historic built environment at the Prescott VAMC campus.

- Utilize site development standards methods that preserve and protect the character-defining elements of the site, including building placement patterns, circulation paths (streets, drives, and walks), views and vistas (both internal and external), landscape features, and open spaces.
- Follow design guidelines for building additions, in-fill construction and heritage landscape management set forth in this preservation plan. Utilize historic use patterns and management zones in administrative and interpretive efforts in order to coordinate public access levels and concentrations of intact historic features and views
- Preserve view corridors as an integral part of site stewardship and interpretation

Policy and Perspectives

- The historic buildings and grounds of the Prescott VAMC support 21st century medical services for veterans
- An information-based framework helps manage change
- Section 106 consultation is supported, streamlined, and integrated throughout all plan elements

Maintenance & Repair

- Provide training and continuing education for staff about the appropriate means and methods for maintaining historic buildings in an efficient manner while retaining character-defining features
- Undertake proper mothballing of historic buildings that don’t have an immediate or long-term use while options are evaluated to prevent deterioration
- Stabilize and undertake building envelope preservation measures for structures with deterioration concerns
- Assess maintenance and repair goals, including physical needs and hazardous material abatement, and correlate with appropriate treatments for buildings based on their level of significance

Code Compliance

- Preservation standards and guidelines established by the Secretary of the Interior should be followed when considering construction and maintenance work that would trigger any changes to federal standards and code compliance
- Consideration shall be given to the building's historic character and integrity in meeting building and fire code standards.
- Providing barrier free access should be accomplished with the least affect to the features of a historic building or resource that contribute to its significance.

Energy Efficiency & Sustainability

- Provide federal leadership integrating historic preservation with energy efficiency and sustainable practices directed by the Federal Leadership in High Performance and Sustainable Buildings Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)
- Historic preservation should be integrated into the design plan
- Capitalize on the design advantages of historic buildings and treat them as assets by identifying the inherent design advantages of existing buildings to retain and enhance at the outset of a project
- Pursue reuse of historic buildings instead of demolition whenever possible through interior rehabilitation or exterior additions
- Practice deconstruction, rather than demolition, whenever a building cannot be reused, or on interior work to salvage historic features for reuse in other buildings and reduce landfill impact
- Coordinate actions and sharing of information relative to historic buildings, site, landscape, and circulation elements amongst stakeholders